



**Maryland
Department of
Housing and
Community
Development**

*Division of Historical and
Cultural Programs*

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Baltimore, Maryland 21032

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Robert L. Ehrlich, Jr.
Governor

Victor L. Hoskins
Secretary

Shawn S. Karimian
Deputy Secretary

March 18, 2003

Ms. Jamie Lynch
Baltimore Zoo
Druid Hill Park
Baltimore, MD

Re: Maryland Building, 1876 Centennial Exhibition
Druid Hill Park, Baltimore, MD

Dear Ms. Lynch:

I have reviewed the documentation in our files and the material you sent on the Maryland Building. As you know, the Maryland Building is a contributing resource in the Druid Hill Park Historic District, which was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1973. In addition, I believe the Maryland Building possesses national significance in its own right for its association with the 1876 Centennial Exhibition. It is one of only four buildings which survive from this event, which showcased for the world the economic and industrial achievements of our nation during its first century. It has remained substantially unaltered since it was relocated to Druid Hill Park after the Centennial, and retains a high degree of integrity. As a rare and enduring memento of America's first "world's fair," the Maryland Building has a significant role in marking the progress of our nation.

Sincerely,

Elizabeth Hughes
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
Deputy Director, Division of Historical and Cultural Programs

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900-a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

Historic name Druid Hill Park
Other names/site number B-56

2. Location

Street & Number Bounded by Jones Falls Expressway, Druid Lake Drive, Auchentoroly Terrace,
Leisterstown Road, and Druid Park Drive Not for Publication
City, town Baltimore Vicinity N/A
State Maryland County Code 510 Zip Code _____

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	No. Resources w/in Prop.	
		Contr.	Noncontrib.
<input type="checkbox"/> Private	<input type="checkbox"/> Building(s)		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public-Local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> District	<u>22</u>	<u>13</u> Buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> Public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> Site	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u> Sites
<input type="checkbox"/> Public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> Structure	<u>24</u>	<u>5</u> Structure
	<input type="checkbox"/> Object	<u>20</u>	<u>2</u> Objects
		<u>70</u>	<u>21</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing _____
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register _____

5. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency or bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register.

() see continuation sheet

determined eligible for the National Register. (see continuation sheet).

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register

other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

LANDSCAPE/park

RECREATION AND CULTURE/Outdoor Rec.

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

LANDSCAPE/park

RECREATION & CULTURE/Outdoor Rec

SOCIAL/Civic

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)

Gothic Revival
Exotic Revival
Classical Revival
Stick Style

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation: STONE
walls: STONE
BRICK
roof: METAL
other: TILE

Describe present and historic physical appearance.
SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:
 nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Period of Significance

Significant Dates

<u>SOCIAL HISTORY</u>	<u>Ca. 1750-1956</u>	<u>1860</u>
<u>LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE</u>	_____	_____
<u>ARCHITECTURE</u>	_____	_____
<u>ENGINEERING</u>	_____	_____

Cultural Affiliation

Significant Person

Architect/Builder

_____	_____	<u>Frederick, George A.</u>
_____	_____	<u>Daniels, Howard</u>
_____	_____	<u>Faul, Augustus</u>
		<u>Latrobe, Charles H.</u>
		<u>Olmsted Bros.</u>

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and period of significance noted above.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS

9. Major Bibliographic References

[X] See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) | Primary location of add. data: |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> previously listed in the NR | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> State SHPO office |
| <input type="checkbox"/> previously determined eligible by the National Register | <input type="checkbox"/> Other State agency |
| <input type="checkbox"/> designated a National Historic Landmark | <input type="checkbox"/> Federal agency |
| <input type="checkbox"/> recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____ | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local government |
| <input type="checkbox"/> recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> University |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Other |
- Specify repository: City of Baltimore Dept. Of Recreation and Parks

10. Geographical DataAcreage of property 746

Under two acres

UTM References

A /// ////////// //////////

Zone Easting Northing

B /// ////////// //////////

Zone Easting Northing

[X] See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

Druid Hill Park is bounded by the Druid Lake Drive and Cloverdale Road on the southwest; Druid Lake Drive, Auchentoroly Terrace, Liberty Heights Road and Reisterstown Road on the west; Druid Park Drive on the northwest and north; and the Jones Falls Expressway (I-83) on the northeast and east.

[] See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

These are the boundaries of the park today and the land owned by the City of Baltimore Department of Recreation and Parks.

[] See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared ByName/title Elizabeth Jo Lampl, Architectural HistorianOrganization Lampl Associates Date June 1997Street & Number 5111 Allan Terrace Telephone 301-320-9054City or Town Bethesda State Maryland Zip code 20816

7. DESCRIPTION

7.1 SUMMARY

Druid Hill Park is America's third public park and a jewel of landscape architecture. The Druid Hill Park Historic District is composed of a 746-acre park located in West Baltimore, bounded by the Jones Falls Expressway on the north and east, Druid Park Lake Drive and Cloverdale Road on the south, Druid Hill Avenue and Auchentoroly Terrace on the west, Reisterstown Road on the northwest, and Druid Park Drive on the north. The park's origins date to 1860, when the City of Baltimore purchased the vast but declining estate of the Buchanan-Rogers families. Named "Druid Hill" by its private owners, the extensive grounds were a glorious choice for a public park. The land was varied topographically, with rolling hills and virgin forest. It featured a rich supply of streams and springs, and was planted with fields and orchards. The City Board of Park Commissioners, assisted by Howard Daniels, Druid Hill Park's first landscape gardener, recast the private estate into a pastoral pleasure ground based on the English landscape tradition (which Daniels had studied on tour). Daniels' early work laying out the drives and landscape aspects of Druid Hill Park was perpetuated by the Park Commission and subsequent General Superintendents Augustus Faul and Charles H. Latrobe. In the early 20th century, the firm of the Olmsted Brothers was responsible for park improvements.

The estate featured an imposing Neoclassical house built between the 1790s and 1800s for Colonel Nicholas Rogers. In converting the estate to a park, the City capitalized on this prominently situated mansion by turning it into a public pavilion, primarily by encircling it with a wide, columned piazza. An extensive building program then ensued, wherein the Park Commission constructed a range of buildings and structures, including a superintendent's house, exotic trolley stations, contemplative fountains, impressive greenhouses, monumental entrances and more. Today, the park's built environment indicates the Romantic and exotic architectural tastes of the mid- and late-19th century. Resources in the Italianate and Stick Styles remain, along with those of Moorish, Asian, and Islamic influence. The park also features turn-of-the-century and 20th-century buildings in the Classical Revival, Mission, and Modern styles. The park's built resources pay tribute to at least four park architects employed by the Commission: George Aloysius Frederick, park architect between 1863 and 1895; William Emmart, park architect in the 1910s; Theodore Wells Pietsch in the 1920s; and Frederick Thomas, park architect in the 1940s (and, unofficially, in the 1930s). The work of these staff architects was complemented by consultants throughout the park's history, including the firm of Wyatt and Nolting at the turn of the century and brothers Josias and Pleasants Pennington in the 1920s.

Complementing the park's landscape design and architecture are its water resources. The Druid Hill Park Historic District reflects highly advanced engineering principles which were employed to adapt the site's abundant springs into fountains and to channel water from various sources into large reservoirs. In fact, the history of the Park Commission and the Water Board are inextricably linked, and the parks cannot be fully understood today without recognizing their crucial role in hosting most of the city's early reservoirs and being the repositories of good drinking water. Druid Hill Park was graced with a number of decorated spring heads that served fresh water to

patrons and, in designated areas, to horses. Three reservoirs were built within park grounds all prior to 1873, the largest of which still remains as Druid Lake, completed in 1871. It was constructed upon what was then the first major earth dam in the United States.

Finally, tying together its many physical attractions is the social history of the park. The proposed district2 witnessed the transformation of recreational pursuit from 19th century "passive recreation," to early 20th-century "active recreation." It also was the site of Jim Crow restrictions and institutionalized segregation, finally becoming a staging ground for important civil rights battles in the mid 20th century. The African-American history of the park is a critical part of its legacy, and one that has direct bearing on the proposed district's period of significance. (See below.) Of all the parks in the City, Druid Hill historically has been home to the broadest representation of the city's African American population, and remains so today.

In sum, the proposed district has significance in the areas of landscape architecture, architecture, engineering, and social history during the period circa 1750 to 1956.¹ Within this time frame, there are 70 resources identified within the nomination and on the sketch map. (**See Sketch Map of Proposed District Showing Contributing Resources.**) There are also 21 noncontributing resources (or, groups of resources, such as African huts clustered together in the Zoo) identified on a list at the end of Section 7. Many of these are too small to be easily identified on a map.

The park maintains strong integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

7.2 CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES BREAKDOWN

Contributing resources in the park include the following: 22 buildings, 4 sites, 24 structures and 20 objects. They are listed below according to their National Register categories (Buildings, Sites, Structures, and Objects) and in chronological fashion, sometimes according to subcategories (such as by "gates" or "sculpture"). Many of the buildings or structures in the park were used for more than one purpose or were known by more than one name during their lifetime. All historic names are given, including colloquial names shown in parentheses. In addition, several of the buildings received substantial alterations to adapt them to newer purposes. These major alteration dates are given after the slash.

Buildings

- | | | |
|----|--|--------------|
| 1. | The Mansion/Pavilion | 1801/1863-64 |
| 2. | Pump House/Blacksmith Shop | 1866 |
| 3. | Superintendent's House and Carriage House | 1872 |
| 4. | Western Pumping Station/Bath and Field House | 1873/1924 |

¹ Circa 1750 is defined as the year that the Rogers Burial Ground was established. The year 1956 is the year that the Park Board officially ended desegregation practices at the park. This broad date range encompasses, therefore, all known contributing resources in the park. The year 1860, however, is highly significant as the founding date of the park itself.

5.	Maryland Building	1876
6.	Conservatory/Palm House	1888
7.	Engineer's Office/Administrative Office, Department of Recreation and Parks	1894/1955
8.	Propagating Houses and Potting Shed	1891/1901
9.	High Service Reservoir Pumping Station/Aquarium/ Reptile House	ca. 1914-1921/1938/1948
10.	Shower Baths and Lockers, Palm House	1917
11.	Camel House/Animal Building	1919
12.	Negro Pool Locker House with Laundry	1921
13.	Elephant & Hippopotamus House	1926
14.	Boiler Room/Potting Shed/Greenhouses	1927
15.	Women's Comfort Station	1938
16.	Mammal House	1956
17.	Large Water Chlorination Building	Early 20 th century
18.	Small Water Chlorination Building	Early 20 th century
19.	Concession Building for the Zoo Area	1946
20.	Hoofed Ungulates Pens	1948
21.	Wading Bird House	Mid-to-late 1940s
22.	Restroom in Picnic Grove 3	Late 1940s

Sites

1.	The entire site of Druid Hill Park	1860-1956
2.	Rogers Family Cemetery	ca. 1750
3.	Lutheran Cemetery/St. Paul's Cemetery	1854
4.	Slave Cemetery	19 th century

Structures

1.	The circulation system	1860-1916
2.	Chinese Station	1864
3.	Rotunda Station/Orem's Station/Latrobe Pavilion	1864
4.	Council Grove Station	1864
5.	Garrett Bridge	1870
6.	Pipe Pavilion (Chess & Checkers Pavilion)	1871
7.	Long Shelter/Rectangular Pavilion, Picnic Grove 4	1884
8.	Long Shelter/Rectangular Pavilion Picnic Grove 3	1884
9.	Storm Shelter (Umbrella House), Picnic Grove 2	1890
10.	Storm Shelter (Umbrella House), Picnic Grove 6	1890

11.	Storm Shelter (Umbrella House), Picnic Grove 8	1890
12.	Storm Shelter (Umbrella House), Picnic Grove 9	1890
13.	Storm Shelter (Umbrella House), Picnic Grove 10	1890
14.	Octagonal Shelter in Zoo	1882-1892
15.	Grove of Remembrance Pavilion	1927
16.	Picnic Pavilions behind Comfort Station	1938?
17.	Horse Shelter/Monkey House (Octagonal Pavilion)	1873/1879
18.	Marble Tower (Moorish Tower)	1873
19.	Wagon Shed (Forestry Building)	Ca. 1903-1914
20.	Boat Landing	1907-1908
21.	Negro Pool	1921/1944/1950
22.	Bear Pit	1893
23.	Zoo Cages	1941
24.	Polar Bear Exhibit	1946

Objects

1.	Promenade (Mall) Gate	1864?
2.	Madison Avenue Gate	1868
3.	Lower Mount Royal Avenue Gate	1880
4.	Eutaw Street Gate	1893
5.	Fulton Street/Druid Hill Avenue Gate	1905-1907
6.	Boy with Goose Statue	1851/1864 gift to park
7.	Columbus Statue	1892
8.	George Washington Statue	1892
9.	Sundial	1892
10.	William Wallace Statue	1893
11.	Wagner Bust	1901
12.	Cherubs Panel	1880-1890; 1933 gift to park
13.	Gorilla Sculpture	1948 gift to park
14.	Edmund's Well	1865
15.	Crise's Fountain	1870
16.	Morris Fountain (Hog Fountain)	1882-1892
17.	Mountain Pass Spring Fountain	1893
18.	Fountain at Repair Shop	1893
19.	Unnamed Fountain, Swann Avenue	1893?
20.	Artesian Well (Drinking Fountain)	1917

Below are detailed physical descriptions of the park's contributing resources presented in the order listed above. Each description also contains a statement of significance identifying applicable National Register criteria. All buildings are on public land. Almost all are visible from a public right-of-way and most are accessible. Several are restricted on the interior due to damage (The Superintendent's House and Marble Tower, for example). Some are off-limits due to structural damage (the Boat Landing). A few can only be seen from non-public zoo property (the Garrett Bridge and Morris Fountain, for example) and the interiors of some zoo structures are reserved for zoo staff (the Wading Bird Hill Building and Hoofed Ungulates Pens). Resources that once stood in the park but are no longer extant are discussed in the Significance Statement. As mentioned above, noncontributing buildings are listed at the end of this Description section.

7.2.1 BUILDINGS

1. *The Mansion/Pavilion: 1801/1863-64*

This Neoclassical structure was designed in the late 1790s by gentleman-architect Colonel Nicholas Rogers as his family's estate house. It is significant under National Register (NR) criteria A and C for its pivotal association with the early development of the city's public park system and for its architecture.

The Rogers moved into the not-yet-completed house in 1801, when their city dwelling at Baltimore and Light Streets was lost to fire. In 1863-64, the family mansion was converted into a public pavilion through exterior and interior alterations in the Italianate style. The original structure was a 1 1/2-story dwelling on a raised basement with a central, two-story projecting pavilion and portico. It was designed to have two wings, but these were never built due to the expediency with which the Rogers family was forced to move to the new residence.² The elegant structure was articulated with Classical details, including a central fanlight, a series of pilasters along the walls, and swags at the crest of a parapet. The main floor of the residence was at the piano nobile level. A small attic story with chambers was concealed behind the parapet wall.

When the residence and the greater portion of its estate grounds were purchased by the city in 1860 for a public park, alterations ensued. In 1861, during renovations to adapt the building to Park Commission offices, the roof was replaced. In 1862, the *Annual Report of the Park Commission* noted that the building was occupied as the living quarters of Augustus Faul, Superintendent, and Howard Daniels, Landscape Gardener. It continued to serve as the offices of the Park Commission and of Messrs. Smith & Mulhoffer, whose occupations are unknown.

In 1863-1864, at the suggestion of Howard Daniels, the former residence (known as "the Mansion House") was converted into a public pavilion after a design by George A. Frederick, Park Architect. Daniels recommended the change so that provision could be made for park visitors caught in sudden rain showers. He suggested a broad, open porch and Frederick

² J.V. Kelly for Board of Park Commissioners, *Public Parks of Baltimore*, No. 3, 29.

responded with a design for a four-sided piazza, 25'-0" in width and 13'-0" in height, encircling the building's perimeter. The construction work was undertaken by the Messrs. Harvey. The conversion also included construction of an eight-foot basement piazza to support the porch above, and a belvedere on the building's roof. These changes transformed the structure from a Federal era dwelling into a large Italianate pavilion. Interior changes included the connection of two parlors and a passage into one large hall on the main floor, and the conversion of attic chambers into apartments.

The 1863-64 porch featured large wooden columns which were paired flanking the entrances and grouped in threes at the corners. These spirted oversized wooden brackets. Four grand sets of steps on each of the building's faces permitted access to the porch. The basement piazza original featured wide, segmentally arched openings. Some time after the first quarter of the 20th century, the piazzas were enclosed with multipane window units at the basement level and paired, 8/8, double-hung sash above.³

Over the years, an assortment of changes took place at the Mansion/Pavilion. In 1869, the *Annual Report* notes that sewers and silt basins were "fitted up" so that the Mansion could be used as restaurant. In 1876, the *Annual Report* noted that "curiosities" had been collected in one of the basement rooms of the Mansion House.⁴ In 1888, an iron tank placed in the belvedere held 400 gallons and a pump to increase the building's water supply. That same year, three metal skylights with ventilators were placed on the building's roof. In 1890, new water closets were put in, floors in the structure cemented, and asphalt block paving laid under the Mansion portico. In 1895, an old office at the Mansion was renovated, connected with the kitchen, and a new entrance was made for a "colored restaurant."⁵

In 1951, the Mansion House was transformed into a bird exhibit; a use it maintained until 1978, when the structure was rehabilitated and turned into administrative offices. Since _____, the structure has served as the headquarters for the Baltimore Zoo. The building is undergoing restoration as one of several capital improvement projects undertaken by the Zoo. Major structural failures of the building are being addressed. The exterior recently has been removed of lead-based paint and repainted. Porch openings have recently been re-glazed. Future plans for the interior include removal of 20th century partition walls and lead-based paint abatement.

³The 1926-27 City Survey of Public Buildings located at the Peale Museum contains a 1926 photograph of the Mansion House with an unenclosed porch.

⁴ *Seventeenth Annual Report of the Park Commission for the Fiscal Year Ending October 31, 1876*, (Baltimore: King Brothers, 1876), 4.

⁵ *Thirty-Sixth Annual Report of the Public Park Commission for the Fiscal Year Ending December 31, 1895* (Baltimore: John B. Kurtz, 1896), 27.

2. *Pump House/Blacksmith Shop: 1866*

This stone pump house was built to service a reservoir built at the top of Druid Hill in 1866. The building meets NR criteria A and C and is significant for its association with the mid 19th century development of the park (especially its water sources) and for its architecture. Although its integrity has been seriously compromised by the collapse of the roof and a wooden entry portico, its sturdy stone walls with their wide, arched openings remain. Although the integrity of the structure is judged to meet National Register criteria at a rather low level (of the seven factors of integrity, the building has integrity of "location," "setting," "materials," "association" and "feeling" but not "design" or "workmanship"), the structure's rarity - it is a very early reservoir pump house - elevates its status and suggests it should qualify as a contributing resource.

The reservoir served by this pump house was located at the park's highest point and constructed to facilitate the flow of water to park fountains. It was fed from the nearby Hampden Reservoir. Specifically, the Druid Hill reservoir supplied the two fountains to either side of the Mansion and the "principal fountain" on the south lawn, and was itself designed as a park attraction. *Annual Reports* note that the pumping station was located at the point where the water from the Hampden reservoir was found to rise in the park, which was on the west side of the drive where it approached the eastern boundary in the ravine leading from Spring Lake to the falls. The pump house constructed there was described as a "substantial stone and slated pump house, (constructed) in the best manner, looking both to materials and workmanship." Inside were two Worthington pumps. The *Annual Report* for 1866 also mentioned that the Commission made the building large enough to accommodate a blacksmith's shop. Work to be done in the shop including the shoeing of horses, sharpening of tools, and other work that had been done previously at outside shops. In 1873, when the Western Pumping Station was built to service the High Service Reservoir (which, in turn, fed the fountains), this pumping station was taken out of service and the building used as a blacksmith/tool shop.

In 1882, the *Annual Report* notes that an "experimental aquarium" was constructed in the old pump house. The conversion was done according to plans by a John Hopkins professor and the park's naturalist, Mr. Otto Lugger. The *Report* noted that "... it is easy to maintain a marine aquarium, supplied with sea water, in the park; and Mr. Lugger has gathered a collection of fish from the capes of the Chesapeake and along the Carolina coast, which have thriven as well, apparently, as they could have done in the sea itself."⁶ The expense of the project was borne by John W. Garrett, one of the park's most generous supporters. The *Report* notes that a larger, more permanent site within the park was being search out, to replace this "experimental" one.

⁶ *Twenty-Third Annual Report of the Park Commission for the Fiscal Year Ending December 31st, 1882* (Baltimore: King Brothers, 1883), 5.

In 1895, a new wing was added to the building, then called the "repair shop." The wing gave the Commission additional facilities for repairs and painting, along with a stable for the steamroller, a coal-bin, and a tool room.⁷

This charming, hip-roofed rough stone structure recalls the earliest years of park construction with its Victorian character. The original shop has rough stone walls and slate roof, and featured a louvered cupola. An addition at the building's north end has more finished stone walls, but maintains the same character. The building features large, arched openings on the east elevation and windows in arched niches on the south elevation. The cupola and the slate roof have collapsed substantially and are in serious disrepair, but the cupola is still reportedly located inside the structure. The building's heavy stone walls appear to be in stable condition.

3. Superintendent's House and Carriage House: 1872

The house and carriage house that stand today in seriously damaged condition off Liberty Heights Avenue were designed as the residence of the park's first General Superintendent, Augustus Faul, in 1872. They meet NR criteria A and C as some of the earliest buildings associated with the development of the city's park system and for their architectural representation of the Gothic style applied to an institutional residence. Today, they are removed from the park proper by the extension of Auchentoroly Terrace in the late 1940s, but are still officially within park borders.

As mentioned above, Faul originally resided in the Mansion House. When the Mansion was converted into a public pavilion in 1864, Faul required a new dwelling. After several years of being housed in substandard housing on Reisterstown Road, the Commission decided to build Faul a proper Superintendent's House on what was then called Locust Drive.⁸ The resulting house and carriage house were designed by George A. Frederick and are executed in a High Victorian Gothic style. They are two of the finest structures that stand from the park's early development, retaining character-defining features such as their durable stone walls, porch elements, and decorative trim despite severe fire damage. The two structures are now vacant and listed on Baltimore Heritage's list of Endangered Properties. They are in desperate need of rehabilitation.

The original drawings of the house no longer exist but Frederick is credited with the design in the 1872 *Annual Report*. The footprint and details of the house (such as the quoining and the character of the porch) are similar to the Superintendent's House at Patterson Park, also designed by Frederick. The main house is L-shaped in plan and features coursed, rubble masonry walls with decorative quoins at corners and around openings; multiple steep gables; and perforated verge board trim. The fire damage has destroyed the building's original slate roof and caused

⁷ *Annual Report of 1895*, p. 24.

⁸ 1926 photographs of the house and stables from the 1926-27 City Survey of Public Buildings housed at the Peale Museum refer to the structures' location on "Locust Drive."

considerable damage to the interior. The tall, gabled projecting section of the house features a bay window on the first floor. Second floor windows are grouped in twos and threes and contained under prominent stone lintels. A one-story porch with narrow, paired colonettes occupies three-quarters of the facade.

The carriage house is a companion structure of coursed rubble stone walls, and arched openings and corners defined by stone quoining. The gable end wall features a hayloft opening with pointed arch. There are three openings on the side elevation. Wooden rafter ends protrude in the eaves. A cupola that once graced the ridge is gone. A plan of the "Engineer's Stables," housed with the George Frederick Collection at the Maryland Historical Society, reveals the original functions of the structure, with its cow stable, harness room, horse stable, and carriage house.

4. Western Pumping Station/Bath and Field House: 1873/1924

Built by Baltimore's Water Board as the pump house for the Western High Service Reservoir in 1873, this structure was converted in 1922-1924 by the Park Commission into a bath and field house to accompany athletic facilities in the area.⁹ This building meets NR criteria A and C for its association with the Baltimore City park system in the 19th century (the pump house, for its association with the Water Board developments) and 20th centuries (the bath house, for its association with the trend toward active recreation) and for its architecture.

In 1873, the third reservoir in the park was built by the Water Board on an elevated piece of ground in the park's northwest corner to service large sectors of the population. Known as the Western High Service Reservoir, it required its own pumphouse, and this structure was constructed north of Druid Lake to serve that purpose. It was known as the Western Pumping Station. At its construction, an earlier, 1866 pump house was taken out of service, and used from then on as a blacksmith and carpenter shop.

The 1873 Western Pumping Station north of Druid Lake was a rectangular, marble structure, two stories high, built into sloping ground. On the main level were two arched entrances, originally labeled "Engine House" and "Boiler House," and a series of arched, paired windows set in rectangular niches. The building was crowned with a hipped roof. In 1886, it received a new brick chimney, a likeness of which can be seen in an 1890s photograph and in etchings.¹⁰ Around

⁹ The Park Commission's *Annual Reports* are silent on the construction of this major building. It does not appear on an 1871 map of the park, but does appear as the "Pump House for High Service Reservoir" on an 1873 map. Since the *Annual Reports* of these years reported all major construction undertaken by the Park Commission, it can only be presumed that the structure was built by the Water Board, which controlled the construction and maintenance of the city's reservoirs.

¹⁰ The photograph is included in *Art Work of Baltimore* (Chicago: W.H. Parish, 1893) and the etching in *Druid Hill Park Revisited* by the Friends of Druid Hill Park, 1985.

the turn of the century, the Park Commission installed its lighting plant into a portion of the building.¹¹

The Commission began to talk in the late 1890s about building a pumping station closer to the High Service Reservoir itself. In 1914, the Olmsted Brothers identified a site close to the reservoir as suitable, and a new pumping station was built there between 1914 and 1921, making the Western Pumping Station obsolete. (The High Service Reservoir eventually was taken out of service circa 1928 with the construction of the Montebello plant.)

The Commission decided to convert the Western Pumping Station into the core of a field and bath house for proposed athletic facilities. This choice was influenced by a 1916 plan by the Olmsted Brothers identifying the area north of Druid Lake as suitable for athletic facilities. Between 1921 and 1924, Baltimore architects Josias and Pleasants Pennington drew plans to convert the pump house into a field and bath house. The central feature of the plan was the addition of a long, two-story, rear wing to house boiler rooms, laundries, and drying rooms in the basement; checkrooms on the first floor; and 3500 lockers and showers above.

Construction began in 1922 and suffered substantial delays. The first floor of the addition was built of concrete and the second floor of brick. The building was then stuccoed. Across the original pump house facade, a Tuscan-columned portico (the columns of which are brick) was added to dignify and modernize the structure. Written descriptions of the structure at the time called it "one of the most comprehensive and ornate (structures) of its kind in any municipal park."¹² A large swimming pool, located immediately adjacent to the building's east wall, was supplied by water from Lake Roland, with water discharged into Jones Falls.

The condition of the building today is very good, having been rehabilitated in the late 1980s by the firm Anshen and Allen. It currently serves as the main offices of the Baltimore City Department of Recreation and Parks.

5. Maryland Building: 1876

Built for the 1876 Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia, this structure was designed by George Frederick, Park Architect, and then dismantled and re-erected in the park following the Exhibition. The building meets NR criteria A for its association with the state's display at the Centennial Exhibition and the park's development and criteria C for its architecture.

¹¹ *The 44th and 45 Annual Reports of the Board of Park Commissioners for the Fiscal Years Ending December 31, 1903, 1904* mention that "... the Water Department notified this Department that the space occupied by our electric lighting plant in the pumping station in Druid Hill Park was desired by them for their own uses. ..." (Baltimore, Wm. J.C. Dulany Company, 1905), 51. Instead of building another electrical plant, the Commission contracted with United Electric Light and Power to provide electricity to the park.

¹² From information on the pool's construction housed in the Vault at the Baltimore City Department of Recreation and Parks.

The gift of the building to the park resulted from the efforts of Park Commissioner John H.B. Latrobe, who was also a Maryland State Commissioner for the Centennial. It is presumed that Latrobe brought the commission for the building's design to Frederick, who responded with an eclectic Victorian design with Italianate, Stick Style, and Swiss Chalet influences.¹³ After the Exhibition, the structure, its appurtenances, and cases were presented to Druid Hill Park by the United States Commissioners for Maryland. The Commissioners felt the building would "form a fit receptacle for the curiosities that have been gradually collecting in one of the basement rooms under the portico of the Pavilion."¹⁴ Once resurrected on park grounds, the Maryland Academy of Natural Science gave the Commission a collection of birds for the structure's main hall. The building also originally featured shells and wood, and a growing assortment of fish and reptiles. In 1877, it was referred to as the "Museum," and its site, "Centennial Hill." The grounds around it were laid out that year, with a system of walks and benches for viewing the "beautiful sceneries."¹⁵ In contemplating the building's effect on park patrons, the Commission noted: "If, while amusement is afforded, information can be communicated, the casual visitor to a great collection goes away a wiser man than when he entered it; and none the worse, because knowledge, in however small a way, has taken the place of ignorance."¹⁶ In 1878, a collection of 500 objects - apart from woods, insects and minerals - was brought back from Demerara by Mr. Otto Lugger, Park Naturalist, and added to the building's holdings. These included birds, reptiles, fish, and the skins, skeletons, and preserved species of mammals.

The building is rectangular in plan with a tall central element oriented in a north/south fashion featuring an end-gable roof. Lower, one-story wings run in an east/west line and also are capped in gable roofs. The center section features an imposing wooden double door, and a pair of long, flanking windows. These three openings are capped by a heavy wooden lintel supported by monumental scroll brackets. At the top of the center section's facade is an especially impressive, bracketed cornice with jigsawed frieze. The wings feature porches with decorative railings and posts and a similarly large scale network of rafters. The side walls feature decorative wooden verge boards. Today the structure is located on Zoo grounds and functions as a Zoo educational center. The building is in stable condition, but requires significant repairs and repainting.

¹³ For sources of information on the Latrobe/Frederick collaboration on this structure, see Peggy Bruns Weissman, "The Architecture and Landscape Of Druid Hill Park, Baltimore," Diss. School of Architecture, University of Virginia, 1982, pp. 39-40 and notes.

¹⁴ *Annual Report for the Year 1876*, p. 4

¹⁵ *Eighteenth Annual Report of the Park Commission for the Fiscal Year Ending December 31, 1877* (Baltimore: John Cox, 1877), 16.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 5.

6. Conservatory/Palm House: 1888

The Conservatory was built in 1888 to the design of George A. Frederick after many years of discussion. The building meets NR criteria A for its association with the 19th century history of the Baltimore park system and criteria C for its architecture.

The need for a conservatory to propagate and care for plants was first mentioned in the *1873 Annual Report*. The *Report* noted that a subscription for the building had been undertaken by the Maryland Academy of Sciences, the same entity to be endowed ultimately with the care of its horticulture. The Park Commission sent its architect, George Aloysius Frederick, to Washington, D.C. to make a study of government conservatories there. Frederick returned with a plan for the Druid Hill Park Conservatory consisting of an iron and glass structure dignified by a central pavilion with two wings. Frederick's design was capable of being built in stages, as money permitted, and the Commission intended that one of the wings be built first. The original site for the structure was in the eastern part of the park, south of a private German burial ground.

Years of delay caused by "want of means" frustrated the Commission, especially since private donors had begun presenting the Commission with floral collections, such as one received in 1882 for japonicas. Finally, in 1887, with funding intact, work commenced on the Conservatory, and the current Palm House building was completed in 1888, presumably to Frederick's design. Charles H. Latrobe, General Superintendent of the Parks in 1887 and a civil engineer by training, was responsible for the design of the original propagating and potting houses which appear on maps and in early photographs to have formed a U-shape to the structure's rear. (Today's greenhouses, three of which stand behind the Conservatory, date primarily to 1901. See Propagating Houses and Shower/Locker Room discussion below.)

What stands today of the Conservatory is the central pavilion element only; the wings of the proposed three-part composition were never built. The structure is an elegant glass and iron edifice. The walls are defined by four multipane window tiers, the uppermost of which features arched windows set in the openings. The original windows were operational. In the late 19th century, the structural system enframing the glass was painted a dark color, to contrast with the white muntins. The impressive convex roof is also fabricated of iron and glass and crowned by a Victorian cupola that, with its decorative swags, hints at the impending Colonial Revival. To the rear, an original, one-story glazed service section is attached to the main block and a tall brick chimney, the structure's original heat source, completes the composition. The building was recently restored, with new glass put in the two-story section, but the original glass left in place in the service wing at the rear.

After the building was constructed, the grounds around it were put in order and the portion fronting the building's pedimented entryway leveled to create a proper elevation for the graceful structure. Also in 1889, granite steps were added at the entry. Surrounding the Conservatory beginning in 1896 were 20 tennis courts, ten on each side, which were particularly appealing to the park's athletically inclined patrons. (The courts on the north side of the Conservatory were still in place in the mid-1970s.)

7. *Engineer's Office/Administrative Office, Department of Recreation and Parks: 1894/1955*

Located immediately inside the park grounds adjacent to the Madison Avenue Gate, this Colonial Revival brick structure was constructed in 1955 around an 1894 core. As the third building on this site to serve administrative purposes, the building meets NR criteria A for its association with the development of the Baltimore city park system.

The first structure to sit on this site was a gatekeeper's lodge, built in 1861 but moved to the site in 1864 in order to be nearer the park's Madison Avenue entrance. The footprint of this first building, designed by Latrobe and Frederick, appears on an 1871 map of the park. This gatekeeper's lodge was converted to an "office building" as early as 1873, when it is labeled "Engineer's Office" on a park map of that year.

The 1894 *Annual Report* noted: "a new and attractive office building has been erected, offering much needed facilities for the conduct of the park business; a large public closet is being erected nearby." The *Annual Report* of 1894 continued: "... the old office building was removed and the foundation for the new work begun according to the plans approved by the Commission."¹⁷ The new structure was completed in November.

The 1894 structure appears in several old photographs and in a historic video housed in the Vault at the Department of Recreation and Parks. It was primarily a Colonial Revival structure which featured the mansard roof made popular in the Second-Empire style. It was wood frame construction and had a small portico. Plans by architect Oliver B. Wight for the 1955 conversion/demolition of the structure into new administrative offices also are contained in the Vault. These plans show that the front two offices of the 1894 structure were retained for the new structure, but little else. The columns and clock from the old portico were reused in the new, pedimented portico, and some window frames and sash were retained as well. Otherwise, the Colonial Revival edifice that stands today dates to 1955. Today, the building is in good condition.

8. *Propagating Houses and Potting Shed: 1891/1901*

Three attached propagating houses sit behind the Conservatory and date to 1901. They share a party wall with an earlier potting shed, which was built in 1891 and expanded in 1901. They meet NR criteria A for their association with the turn-of-the-century development of the city park system and criteria C for their architecture.

An earlier set of propagating houses and the potting shed were built behind the Conservatory in 1891. The 1890 *Annual Report* states that: "The propagating house, now far from the house of the local superintendent, having been found insufficient . . . the Commission have contracted for a

¹⁷ *Thirty-Fifth Annual Report of the Public Park Commission for the Fiscal Year Ending December 31, 1894* (Baltimore: William J.C. Dulany, 1895), 18.

new propagating house, occupying part of the mount on which the palm house stands. . .¹⁸ The contract for the building was let to Mr. Jones, builder. Based on maps and early photographs from the period, the first structure in this location was one-story, and U-shaped in configuration.

The 1901 *Annual Report* notes the following: "By far the most important improvement during the year was the construction of greenhouses." The *Report* notes the construction of a "magnificent" new propagating house, 94 feet x 36 feet, the extension of two other propagating houses, and the "extension" of the potting house to an inside measurement of 65 feet by 20 feet. The *Report* states: "the latter being a two-story house, we are able to use the ground floor for storage of gardeners' supplies, manure, sand, leaf mould and other material. . . . The house and part of the Palm House are heated by two 14-section Mercer Boilers, put in during the year."¹⁹

The series of three, attached propagating houses have tall, fieldstone foundations and walls of glass. The roofs of the buildings have been raised recently to allow for more headroom by the insertion of concrete beams atop the structure's originally low brick bearing walls. The rear, brick wall of the propagating houses also had to be raised. It serves as the party wall to the rubblestone potting shed behind.

**9. High Service Reservoir Pumping Station/Aquarium/Reptile House:
Ca. 1914-1921/1938/1948**

This building has served three uses in its lifetime and is significant under NR criteria A for its association with the 20th century development of the city park system and criteria C for its architecture.

A recommendation contained within a report to the Water Board proposed a new pumping station for the Western High Service Reservoir as early as 1896.²⁰ The location for the High Service Reservoir Pump House where it exists today was identified in 1914 on a plan by the Olmsted Brothers. At some point between 1914 and circa 1921 (the start date when the Western Service Pumping Station was converted to a bath house), this pump house was constructed by the Water Board. Its use as a pump house was brief however, since the High Service Reservoir was discontinued as a drinking supply circa 1928. In 1937, the Commission decided to use the structure as an aquarium, with the High Service Reservoir as a fresh water supply for the exhibits. Plans for the alteration of the Pumping Station into an aquarium were executed by Frederick

¹⁸ *Thirty-First Annual Report of the Public Park Commission for the Fiscal Year Ending December 31, 1890* (Baltimore: John Cox, 1891), 10.

¹⁹ *42nd Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners for the Fiscal year Ending December 31, 1901* (Baltimore: The John D. Lucas Printing Co., 1902), 20.

²⁰ Samuel M. Gray, Consulting Engineer, *Report to the President and Members of the Baltimore Water Board for an Improved System of Water Supply for the City of Baltimore* (1896), located at the Legislative Library, Baltimore City Hall.

Thomas, a Baltimore architect who went on to become the official Park Architect.²¹ The construction was undertaken by the WPA. The use of the building as an aquarium also was short-lived. Within ten years, in 1948, the building was converted to a Reptile House.

The building is a tile-clad, hip-roofed, brownish brick structure of Mediterranean influence that features polychrome tile decoration near the eaves. Door openings are round arched. Windows are flat-arched, and are paired on the facade. The structure is in good condition. It still functions as the Zoo's Reptile House today.

10. Shower Baths and Lockers, Palm House: 1917

This simple structure meets NR criteria A for its association with the early 20th century development of the city's park system. In 1917, the *Annual Report* notes that shower baths and lockers were installed in the rear of greenhouses for the tennis players who played on the 20 courts to either side of the Palm House. The structure is a concrete block building with rubble stone piers. It is currently closed to the public.

11. Camel House/Animal Building: 1919

Located behind the Mansion in the Zoo area, this structure was built primarily to shelter the Zoo's collection of camels in 1919, but also was referred to as the "Animal Building." It replaced an earlier structure destroyed by fire. The building meets NR criteria A and C for its association with the development of the city's park system - and particularly Druid Hill Park's zoo - and for its architecture.

The building was designed by architect William W. Emmart, Park Architect at the time. The architect suggested that the building be constructed of either reinforced concrete or tile and stucco, and that it be rectangular, rather than the traditional octagonal shape, in order to save money.

The Colonial Revival building that stands today has a rectangular footprint and is 1 ½ stories tall. It features a tall hipped, slate roof with prominent dormer and a slender cupola. The walls are stuccoed and feature paired windows with multipane sash. There are several doors on the building's facade. The 1926-1927 City Survey of Public Buildings located at the Peale Museum indicates that the window trim, which is now dark brown, was white (or, at least a light color) early in the building's history. The building is in good condition.

12. Negro Pool Locker House with Laundry: 1921

This structure on the pool's eastern side was built as the male locker house and laundry wing of a pool complex in 1921. This frame structure was one of three that flanked the "Negro Pool" until

²¹ These plans are on file at the City of Baltimore Department of Recreation and Parks.

late in the 20th century, when the central bath house and opposing female locker room were demolished. The building meets NR criteria A for its association with the history of the city's park system in the 20th century - particularly its segregation and integration history - and Criteria Consideration G for its exceptional importance in signifying the African-American history of Druid Hill Park.)

The building appears in a series of photographs taken for the 1926-1927 City Survey of Public Buildings as well as in 1940s photographs from the *Afro-American*. Both sources also contains photographs of the demolished Bath House which faced the road. (The latter was a one-story, Renaissance Revival, concrete block structure with quoining, a hipped roof with heavy overhanging eaves covered in asphalt shingles, and dormer vents.)

The existing male locker house and laundry is a long, gable-roofed, two story structure that features one story on the pool side and two in the rear. The building has a stuccoed, concrete foundation and an upper wall clad in its original, patterned, asphalt shingles. Openings on the non-pool side elevation have been boarded up. The pool side of the building originally featured a series of shower stalls, grouped in threes, with wooden partitions. Patrons recalled that they would first enter the bath house building, receive a ticket for entry, then proceed to the men's or women's locker rooms where they would receive a wooden box for their belongings. They would then go back to the bath house, deposit their box for safekeeping, and enter the pool.

Today, the pool structure is used as Zoo storage. It will be cleaned and stabilized as part of an effort to interpret and pay homage to the black history associated with this formerly segregated portion of the park.

13. Elephant & Hippopotamus House: 1926

This 1926 ashlar stone structure was designed by Baltimore architect Theodore Wells Pietsch and engineered by Winfield F. Courts. Pietsch was Park Architect at the time. The building meets NR criteria A for its association with the history of the city's park system in the years between the two World Wars - particularly the Druid Hill Park Zoo - and Criteria C for its architecture.

Situated behind the Mansion in the valley of the Zoo, the Classical influenced building is the Zoo's most prominent early 20th century structure. It features three arched, quoined openings on the northwest wall (now with replacement sash), a modillion cornice, bulls-eye openings (now infilled), and a clay tile roof. The corners of the building and doors are accented with dressed stone quoins. The side walls used to feature large, round-arched steel doors which permitted access to outdoor bath areas for the animals. These doors, and multipane sash on the side elevations, no longer remain.

On the interior, the original floor plan is still evident. The central area was and still is public space, which historically featured chimpanzee cages. Flanking it were two quarters, one for the elephant and one for the hippopotamus. The iron bars of the right, elephant cage are still intact, as are the enameled bricks and novel flooring: wood blocks laid endwise in mortar. This floor

was waterproofed underneath. According to the original plans for the building housed at the city's Department of Recreation and Parks, the basement housed a boiler room, a dry storage room, and, oddly enough, a bakery. The ceiling is wooden truss. The building's condition is good. It currently serves as the Zoo gift shop.

14. Boiler Room/Potting Shed/Greenhouses: 1927

This structure was built in 1927 to serve as a boiler room, potting shed and two greenhouses. The building meets NR criteria A for its association with the 20th century development of the city's park system and criteria C for its architecture.

The boiler room element of the structure has a strong architectural presence. It is a one-story, gable-roofed brick building with restrained, Colonial Revival influences. It features three, paired, multipane sash windows on its facade joined beneath a continuous lintel. The gable wall contains a single, paired window with heavy lintel. The building features a molded cornice with gable-end returns.

The potting shed and greenhouses stretch out from it. These are one-story concrete-walled buildings with rhythmic brick piers and large windows. The greenhouse section featured two parallel hotbeds. Their exterior walls have been altered by the loss of most of the large, multipane sash windows and the use of concrete infill on wall surfaces. The building features an addition on its north side. It is used today for maintenance.

15. Women's Comfort Station: 1938

This large comfort station for women was built in 1938 by the WPA to serve African American picnickers who frequented Grove No. 6. The building meets NR criteria A for its association with the 20th century history of the park - particularly its segregation history - and criteria C for its architecture.

This charming structure evolved over time to serve a variety of uses in addition to the comfort station. These included a mail delivery/pickup station, food concession, and office use.²² During the late 1940s and early 1950s, it served as a concession, and food was purchased for the crowd gathered to see the Negro Baseball League games across the roadway at the baseball field. By the 1970s, the building was used for Camp Concern, a Model Cities summer program for disadvantaged kids.²³

The building is a one-story, English Cottage style structure with rough stone walls articulated by patterned brick at the more prominent openings and multiple gable roof forms. A small cupola

²² This information comes from Michael Butler, concessionaire of the building, who has conducted informal oral histories with longtime Druid Hill Park patrons.

²³ Ibid.

adorns the ridge along the roof. Windows and doors vary in size and shape, giving the building its picturesque air. Behind the structure are a number of simple rectangular, frame open pavilions which may be contemporaneous with the building, in which case they probably served as segregated picnic groves. Today the building is abandoned and deteriorating, but is being leased by a local citizen for a food concession.

16. Mammal House: 1956

Located at the top of Druid Hill, this "Fifties Modern" structure was built as a Small Mammal House after a design by architect Cyril H. Hebrank. The building meets NR criteria A for its association with the 20th century development of Baltimore's park system - particularly the Druid Hill Park Zoo - and criteria C for its architecture.

Architect Hebrank worked with Zoo management on the specifications for the building, which was considered innovative at the time. Its 1/4-inch thick unbreakable glass separating visitors from cages was a novel technique, along with its one-way, sloping walkway. Zoo architects from across the country came to study the structure. The building is brick and concrete with a basically flat roof and International Style roof overhangs. Windows are steel-sash casements. Sculptural gibbons adorn the chimney. Cast aluminum letters spelling out "MAMMAL HOUSE" no longer exist across the building's facade at the roof eave.

17. Large Water Chlorination Building: Early 20th Century

This is the larger of two buildings located near Druid Lake that were built by the Water Board for chlorination purposes. It meets NR criteria A for its association with the 20th century development of the city's park system - particularly its water resources. It is located off of East Drive, near the Cedar Avenue Bridge. An earlier, water board dwelling was located on this site by 1892, when it appears on a park map. The building that stands today is a replacement of that structure, built in the early 20th century. It is now maintained by the City's Department of Public Works.

This is a straightforward red brick structure, rectangular in shape, with a hipped roof. Instead of window openings, niches are filled with brick laid in a herringbone pattern. The walls feature brick beltcourses to add interest and give a stripped-down Renaissance Revival feeling. Foundations and cornices are concrete.

18. Small Water Chlorination Building: Early 20th Century

A second, smaller water chlorination building is located along Druid Lake Drive, near a stone tunnel that is inscribed "Druid Lake, 1871." It meets NR criteria A for its association with the 20th century development of the city's park system - particularly its water resources. It is a red brick building with a hipped roof and blind brick niches to simulate window openings. It is

currently being restored for functional use by the city's Department of Public Works. The tunnel presumably leads to pipes and other mechanical equipment used to channel the water.

19. Concession Building for the Zoo Area: 1946

This small stone building just beyond the entrance to the Zoo functioned as a concession building for the Zoo. It meets NR criteria A for its association with the 20th century development of the city's park system - particularly the Druid Hill Park Zoo. The original drawings for it are located at the City's Department of Recreation and Parks. It originally featured two openings filled with casement windows and had an asbestos shingle roof.

20. Hoofed Ungulates Pens: 1948

These four buildings and their stone walls form a series of enclosed areas in the Zoo's far western section. They meet NR criteria A for their association with the 20th century development of the city's park system - particularly the Druid Hill Park Zoo. The one-story structures are made from coursed ashlar stone, as are the walls that divide pasture areas. Gable ends are wood clapboard.²⁴ These structures were built in a section of the Zoo known as "Death Valley," and were originally intended for bison, buffalo, zebu, and the like. Today, they house other hoofed animals as well.

21. Wading Bird Hill Building: Mid-to-Late 1940s

This structure is a two-part stone building with gable roof that is similar in appearance to the concession building and hoofed ungulates pens from that period. It meets NR criteria A for its association with the 20th century development of the city's park system - particularly the Druid Hill Park Zoo. It replaced earlier structures on this site that housed chickens, ducks, and rabbits in the 1910s and 1920s.

22. Restroom in Picnic Grove 3: Late 1940s

Although not mentioned in the records, this restroom appears to date to the late 1940s when this area was receiving improvements such as new tennis courts for black patrons. In all probability, this restroom, built during the era of segregated facilities at the park, served as a restroom for African Americans. The building meets NR criteria A for its association with the 20th century development of the city's park system - particularly the era of segregation and integration. It is a small, rectangular building of coursed ashlar stone with wood trim and a hipped roof.

²⁴ The original drawings for these structures, housed at the City of Baltimore's Department of Recreation and Parks, show flat roofs, but match the standing buildings in all other aspects.

7.2.2 SITES

The entire Druid Hill Park site represents a designed landscape of the 1860-1956 period. The designed landscape is an enormously important resource, forming the basis for its nomination to the National Register. The site meets NR criteria C for its landscape architecture and reflects the changing ideals of landscape architecture design over a roughly 50-year period. The history of the design of the park is described below in order to explain how the current physical environment reflects the period and associations for which the site is significant. Following this description, additional sites such as cemeteries are described.

1. Druid Hill Park Designed Landscape: 1860-1956

The City acquired the land that was to become Druid Hill Park from Nicholas Lloyd Rogers in 1860. Between the 1790s and 1860, the land had been used as the private estate of two distinguished and intermingled Baltimore families, the Buchanans and Rogerses. (The history of the acquisition and character of the land prior to 1860 are described in the Significance Statement.)

Upon purchasing the property, the city hired Howard Daniels to survey the grounds and lay out the walks, drives, and lakes that would become Druid Hill Park. Although not well known today, Daniels was a major talent of the mid-19th century and well-suited to the job. He was a horticulturist, landscape architect, and architect; had designed rural cemeteries and private grounds; and had visited and studied the great gardens of England.

Upon making Druid Hill park accessible to the public by 1861, Daniels' first priority was the rehabilitation of the woods, which, in the context of the park, he regarded as the "chiefest of its valuable characteristics for the immediate purposes of a Public Park."²⁵ Indeed the character of Druid Hill Park today is shaped extensively by its woods and its collection of "ancient" trees. The name "Druid Hill" was supposedly selected by the Rogers family because of the many giant oaks on the property. Unlike Patterson Park of the same period, Druid Hill Park was praised for its already lush state, with a large area devoted to planted fields and virgin forest. After inventorying the park's specimens, Daniels' crews thinned and renovated decayed and dead trees in order to allow for vigorous growth of the more robust trees. He also engaged upon a planting campaign to supplement what was lacking by way of specimens. Large evergreens, for example, were missing, and he ordered them planted for their "lively, cheerful foliage."²⁶ Also of high priority to Daniels was the planting of a nursery for ornamental trees and shrubs. By 1861, well before the nursery was installed, 1,518 new trees were planted within park borders. The park also boasted 40,000 pear trees of all sizes, ages and varieties which had been planted in orchards by the Rogers family. Daniels advocated cataloguing what trees remained from these orchards in order

²⁵ *Second Annual Report of the Park Commission for the Year Ending December 31, 1861* (Baltimore: King Brother & Armiger Printers, 1862), 22.

²⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 25.

to sell them for their full market value. In his 1862 *Annual Report*, Daniels summarized his management of the pear trees, and noted that their sale provided funds for park improvements.

Another essential task Daniels spearheaded in the early stage included the creation of lawns. In his 1860 *First Annual Report*, Daniels states: "For the purposes of public parks, good lawns are second only to that of trees. The proverbial beauty and freshness of English lawns are perhaps unattainable in our climate, still an approximation may be realised (sic)."²⁷ The lawn areas of the park are laid out in the "Beautiful" mode made popular in the English school, with undulating green surfaces and groves of trees providing shade relief. Other work pursued by Daniels in the early years included the widening and improving of farm lanes at the park's edges; building retaining walls, culverts and water weirs; constructing drainage; improving springs and water courses; and providing seats for park patrons. Daniels oversaw early efforts to survey and excavate the Upper Lake (now known as the Boat Lake), one of three lakes originally planned for a central valley in the park. He advised the Park Commission on matters of aesthetics and security as well as landscaping, from the importance of widening Madison Lane for a proper entrance to the park, to the erection of a fence discouraging vagrants and pilferers, to the terracing of the grounds fronting the Mansion House for the accommodation of more carriages and visitors. Heeding Daniels' advice, the Commission soon approved the removal of large mounds of earth which flanked the Mansion and used it to build a terrace extending out on three sides of the Mansion at its basement level.

When not working directly on improvements, Daniels developed the topographical survey of the park with the assistance of August Faul (who would succeed him as General Superintendent after 1863). In summarizing Druid Hill Park's progress in 1862, Daniels noted the thousands of visitors that flocked there, making it "the pride and ornament of the city" blessed with "pure air, and the opportunity for innocent and healthful amusement."²⁸

Despite the park's opening one year prior to the outbreak of the Civil War, wartime activities did not bring all work at Druid Hill to a stop. Druid Hill was known as Fort #5 and within its bounds there were apparently two fortifications. One was an earthworks erected in 1861 as a three-gun battery, located in the corner of the part near Madison Avenue. The second, known as Camp Chapin, was constructed in 1862.²⁹ A six-sided redoubt shown in a lithograph housed at the Library of Congress and reportedly located at Druid Hill Park may have been the same structure as Camp Chapin. Other sources note a fortification in the vicinity of Mount Royal Avenue just north of North Avenue.³⁰ These were part of a chain of 43 earthworks that ringed the City during

²⁷ *First Annual Report of the Park Commission for the Fiscal Year Ending December, 1860*, p. 459.

²⁸ *Second Annual Report, 1861*, p. 37.

²⁹ Information from Scott Sumpter Sheads, Historian, Fort McHenry National Park and Civil War scholar.

³⁰ Francis Beirne and Carleton Jones *Baltimore: A Picture History* (Baltimore: Bodine & Associates, Inc. and Maclay & Assocs., Inc., 1958), 37.

the Civil War.³¹ Earthworks No. 5 was retained as a park feature following the war. The public's reaction to it as a picturesque historical spot prompted the Commissioners to pronounce their decision to retain it as "eminently judicious."³² In 1864, Earthworks No. 5 featured a ditch and a mounded parapet, but changes were made in the Fort's terrain early on. The grounds around it were graded to accommodate Swann Avenue and, in 1865, the Commission discussed planting its banks with trees, and constructing walks leading to the top of it which would allow for a view of recently initiated Druid Lake, then known as Lake Chapman.³³ Its role as a picturesque folly eventually gave way to more practical concerns. In 1888, the fort was cut back by the People's Railway Company with the permission of the Park Commission to allow cars to reach the Madison Avenue gateway. Two years later the ramparts were removed. The trees that had grown since the Civil War were pared back, and the ground was restored to its natural surface.

During and after the Civil War, the Commission rigorously pursued issues of land expansion, accessibility, and public transportation from the city to the park proper. These were long-term concerns, resolved over the course of decades through widening and paving roads, executing contracts with railway companies, and creating a park railway with three stops, giving access to the park's interior.

Immediate attention was focused on water projects, to take advantage of the park's many springs. Cultivating water sources was an Olmstedian ideal; demonstrating that parks were healthful places with water supplied for recreation and drinking. The first of two recreational lakes, Spring Lake, was completed in 1862 and used for skating by 1864. It was located east of the Mansion House. (The lake has been replaced by the penguin and bird exhibits at the Zoo.) The second lake, originally called Upper Lake and later, the Boat Lake or Skating Pond, was constructed near Edmund's Well to the west and slightly south of the Mansion House in 1864. In addition to lakes, the Commission erected fountains at spring heads to provide fresh drinking water to park patrons and, in a few locations, to horses. The first such fountain was at "Silver Spring," to the west of Spring Lake. It was completed in the Gothic Revival style in 1863. (Today, the Silver Spring is a marshy area at the entrance to the Children's Zoo.) A marble Renaissance Revival fountain for Edmund's Well followed in 1865, and several others were constructed in ensuing years. The architecture of these stone fountains was almost funerary in character and scale. Designs in Classical, Gothic, and Renaissance styles were used to encase the apparatus for making water available to the public. Benches were often incorporated and decorative spouts, or "jets d'eau" were sometimes a part of the design. Other springs mentioned in various *Annual Reports* included: High Service Spring, Rogers Spring, Ripple Spring, Hooper or Old Quarry Spring, Garrett Bridge Spring, Colonial Spring, Screen Well Spring, and Cottage Spring. Some of these were unadorned or adorned on only a functional level.

³¹ J.V. Kelly for the Board of Park Commissioners, *Public Parks of Baltimore, No. 3. Druid Hill Before the Revolution* (June 10, 1928), 5.

³² *Annual Report of the Park Commission From January 1 to October 31st, 1871* (Baltimore: John Cox, 1872), 5.

³³ It is not clear if these improvements were ever undertaken.

The Commission's original plan for three lakes in the valley leading from Edmund's Well eastward was altered when the city's Water Board decided to construct a grand reservoir near the park's northern and eastern borders. Construction of a great new lake began in 1864 in the area of the park closest to the city. It was originally called Lake Chapman, after the Water Board President, but was known by 1870 simply as Druid Lake, the name it retains today. It was fed by the Hampden Reservoir to the northeast of the Park. Plans for Druid Lake were daring and dramatic: it was to be enclosed by an earthen dam 100 feet in height; the park's Drive would cross over the dam and a "balcony" erected on one side would provide views to the woods in the west and the city and bay in the east and south.³⁴ The Park Commission and the Water Board agreed that all Water Board-owned land surrounding the lake would be enclosed and incorporated into park territory.

Druid Lake, or Lake Chapman, was designed by Mr. Robert K. Martin, the Engineer for the Water Board. When completed in 1871, the 65-acre lake held 650 million gallons. The earthen dam that encloses it is 119 feet high, an unprecedented engineering feat at the time. The screen well at its eastern end still retains its decorative iron railing. A small stone wall containing an arched opening to a tunnel can be seen on Druid Lake Drive and features the inscription: "Druid Lake, 1871," the date of the lake's completion. The original iron fence around the lake has been replaced with a c. 1930 one with stone piers and iron posts. Druid Lake is today recognized as the first major earthfill dam in the United States and was registered as a National Water Landmark in 1973 by the Waterworks Association.

A second, 400,000 gallon reservoir was carved out of the top of Druid Hill in 1866, and was never named formally, but labeled on maps simply as the "reservoir." It no longer remains. It too received water from the Hampden Reservoir and originally supplied water to the fountains and lakes within the park proper. Its pump house/blacksmith shop still stands in seriously neglected condition within the Zoo grounds, at the point in the park along a ravine where the water from Hampden Reservoir was found to rise. The pipes from Druid Hill Reservoir fed the two fountains created on either side of the Mansion House and the overflow from these fountains connected to the principal fountain on the South Lawn of the Mansion, a 75-foot basin called the Centennial Fountain. (It would be adorned with a fountain structure in 1879 in memory of Mr. W.C. Bull and renamed the Bull Fountain, but this fountain no longer remains.) The overflow from the basin then fed into the Upper Lake/Boat Lake and, ultimately, to Druid Lake.

The "promenade" was another early endeavor of the park designers. This formal allee was based on the "Mall" at Central Park. Druid Hill's promenade was designed as a public walk lined with flowers, benches, and shade trees. The promenade connected the main drive, or Swann Avenue, to the Rotunda, an exotic kiosk hosting musical performances that was unfortunately demolished during this century. The benches and flowers no longer remain, but its surface is an interesting basketweave brick, bordered by concrete, which was designed in the early 20th century by F.L.

³⁴ *Report of the Public Park Commission*, 1863, p. 414.

Olmsted, Jr. Linden trees are the dominant species on the promenade, and probably date from the early part of this century. Some older trees do remain.

Views and vistas of mill towns adjacent to the park's borders were another top priority for Daniels and his team. Tempest Hill, a section of land in the northwest corner of the park which was acquired separately from the Rogers family purchase, provided views to the village of Woodbury. In the first few years of the park's existence, two mounds of earth at the hill were altered into one sunny platform, or esplanade for visitor viewing. In 1864, the Commission wanted to put a pagoda on this esplanade like the one at Kew Gardens (which had been designed in the previous century after the Porcelain Tower at Nanking), but this was never carried out. The terrace was completed in 1868, with the Commission even going so far as to hide unsightly outbuildings visible from Tempest Hill with plantings. A second esplanade, referenced in the *Annual Reports* as "The Esplanade," and later, the "Clipper Esplanade," was completed a few years later at the north end of the park where the Drive met Mountain Pass Road. This esplanade provided a different set of views down to Woodberry, and, specifically, to the Clipper Mill complex with its imposing brick warehouses. It differed from sunny Tempest Hill because of its forest setting.

As for views within the park itself, the Commission noted in 1864 that some open spaces still required planting: ". . . the science of landscape gardening is necessary, that on either side of the roads pictures may be presented to the travelers upon them."³⁵ These "pictures" were to be of the rugged, Picturesque forest and the more bucolic Romantic lawns. Pictures might be of sweeping expanses such as that offered by the South Lawn fronting the Mansion (the park's true focal point), or the more intimate experiences of denser tree plantings found amongst picnic groves or on some of the drive's winding curves. The South Lawn was kept green by a flock of Southdown Sheep which made their home at Druid Hill beginning in 1869. These prizewinning sheep not only kept the lawns manicured, but were treasured for their wool, the sale of which helped finance park improvements.

Ceremonial entrances to the park were critical aspects of its landscape design and evolved over several decades. The long process of extending and widening what was then called Madison Lane into an avenue and bringing the park entrance to its western termination began in the 1860s. With the avenue's completion and the erection of a monumental gate there in 1868, the park had its first formal public presence. A plan to line "Madison Avenue" with stylish villas, however, never materialized. Work in the 1870s on a grand entrance avenue to line the stretch of land between Druid Lake and the Mount Royal Reservoir to its east (built between 1859-1862) was an even greater landscape and architectural design achievement that was subsequently destroyed. (See Significance Statement.) Mount Royal Avenue, obliterated with the construction of the Jones Falls Expressway in 1963, required significant engineering and artistic skill and imparted an especially cosmopolitan air to the northeastern corner of the park.

³⁵ *Report of the Park Commission, 1864* (Baltimore: James Young, 1865), 496.

In 1869, August Faul, then General Superintendent of the parks and in charge of Druid Hill's landscape, traveled to New York City to visit Central and Prospect Parks at the Commission's request. These were considered America's preeminent rural parks and Frederick Law Olmsted, their designer, the genius of the country park movement. Faul returned to Baltimore fresh with ideas, but concluding that Central Park's generous budget could not be compared with that of Druid Hill. He offered the following succinct assessment:

Druid Hill Park possesses many advantages over other Parks, and when completed, will compete with any Park. Its excellent cold springs, its beautiful views, especially after the new Water Works are drawn in, and its scenery both in and outside, can hardly be surpassed. In the more finished and accessible parts of our Park some decorations should be added to the few already existing. Climbing plants, shrubs and trees, here and there grouped with a rural shelter, an arbor, a statue, a temple, a spring, a rustic bridge, & c., might be easily introduced. A botanical garden, a collection of animals and similar things of interest, could be added. Even the "Maze" of the Central might find a place in our Park.³⁶

Faul did go on to point out that the introduction of more plants would be difficult at Druid Hill given the free roaming deer there.

The first known plan of the park dates to 1870 and shows the state of Druid Hill Park upon Faul's return. (**Figure 1**). The 1870 map shows three water features - Druid Lake (the former Lake Chapman), the Skating Pond, and Spring Lake - and the elaborate, curving road network that transported visitors through the various "pictures" of the park, alluringly named "The Thickets," "The Wilderness," "Crow's Nest," and "the Centinels." It also shows two privately owned burial grounds as in holdings within the park: the German Burying Ground of 4.2 acres in the north, and the smaller Rogers Family Burial Ground in the northwest. These would remain in private hands throughout the park's history.

In the 1870s, work was undertaken in the northwestern section of the park. A pedestrian path known as "Philosopher's Walk" was introduced, leading from the railway station at Council Grove to an underpass at Garrett Bridge and through the woods to the Silver Spring. This path, and other improvements, are shown on the second, known plan of the park, executed in October of 1871. The 1871 plan also indicates the park's third reservoir, the High Service Reservoir, located in the northwestern portion of the park. It was operating, by 1873 via a new pump house completed the same year on the north side of Druid Lake. Unlike the larger, sinuous Druid Lake, the Park Commission did not view the rigidly circular High Service Reservoir as an asset, but consented to its construction as a public service. In 1874-1875, the High Service Reservoir replaced the Druid Hill Reservoir as the water source for the park's fountains. In the 1920s, it became obsolete, and no longer remains.

³⁶ *Annual Report of the Public Park Commission, 1869*, p. 24.

Mapmaking was pursued diligently in these early years. The next available map dates to 1873 (**Figure 2**). It identifies the first "grove," a name that would become known for its picnic shelters and playground equipment. Known on the 1873 map as "Grove No. 8," the area west of Spring Lake and south of Mountain Pass Road, it was one of eleven groves in the park by 1892. These were located atop shady knolls and were embellished with either octagonal or rectangular metal shelters erected circa 1890. An 1892 map of the park identifies all of their locations and the footprints of their shelters. (**See Figure 4.**)

In 1875, Superintendent Faul laid out the first in a series of five fish hatching ponds which would characterize the western section of the park for many years. Completed over the next few years, the ponds were financed by the state and federal Fish Commissions and were viewed favorably by the Park Commission as beautification for a hitherto unimproved portion of the park. They were fed by streams, surface water, and water piped from the High Service Reservoir. A fish hatching building, designed by George A. Frederick, was built near the Garrett Bridge and connected to the ponds by a walk.³⁷ (This and a filtering house no longer remain.) The Fish Commission vacated their park installation in the 1890s, leaving the Commission to plant water lilies and nelumbiums there instead in 1895. In the late 19th century, one pond was used as the Sea Lion Exhibit, and some as model yacht basins. Some of the ponds remain today, but are barely noticeable due to overgrown conditions. Others have dried up entirely. Since at least 1945, the ponds have been called the "Three Sisters' Ponds," although the source of this name is unknown.

The park's free roaming deer were a definite part of the picturesque scenery, but also accounted for a pronounced lack of floral display. Unlike Patterson Park and other Late 19th century parks, there were no elaborate carpet bedding schemes in Druid Hill's landscape. There were decorative plants, however, and flowers in urns; enough so that the park's existing greenhouses continued to be expanded. In 1880, the *Annual Report* paints a picture of the park at the time: It had grown to 693 acres in size. It featured a 53-acre lake, a 4-acre skating pond, and an ice pond (Spring Lake). It had a supply reservoir of 5 acres. There were 14 miles of carriage road, 2 miles of bridle paths, and 13 ½ miles of walks. The *Report* described the greater part of the park as original forest or very old secondary growth. The inventory of buildings included: a pavilion for shelter and restaurant food; residences for the General Superintendent and the Superintendent of Police; a Gardener's house and green house; a handsome barn, with stabling; a music rotunda; and three buildings used for shelter. On the island in the lake was a house for the accommodation of skaters. In addition, there was an Engineer and Superintendent's office, and at each gateway a keeper's box. A stone building, formerly an engine house, was occupied in that year by the carpenter and blacksmith. There was a sheep-fold (destroyed by fire and rebuilt in 1884), a monkey house, and a bear pit. Finally, there were the Maryland Centennial building and fish hatchery buildings.

Indeed, a plan of the park dated January 1, 1882 (**Figure 3**) illustrates all of these improvements, revealing the increasing complexity of the park's design and objectives. Meandering drives and

³⁷This two-story stone building was gutted by a fire in 1939 and no longer stands.

paths are fairly dense on the 1882 plan, their locations suggested by the park's rich and varied natural features (woods, streams, springfed lakes, hilltops, vistas). The majority of the park's interior was composed of a rolling landscape of lawns, well sited trees, and placid waters. The southern portion of the park was consumed primarily by Druid Lake, which imparted an expansive scale and serene feel to the surrounding area. These "Beautiful" scenes contrasted markedly with the more "Picturesque," indeed "Sublime," scenes of the "Wilderness" in the north and northwest sections of the park. Along Mountain Pass Road, for example, a visitor could experience high craggy rock formations, unpruned trees of great girth and height, rock-lined streams, and deep valleys. The southern and western portions of the park featured the only formal, geometric elements of the plan: Swann Avenue, the Promenade, and the High Service Reservoir. Rustic bridges, contemplative fountains, and exotic picnic and rail pavilions completed the composition, making Druid Hill Park a superb example of American Victorian park design as steeped in the English tradition.

With magnificent natural beauty and built improvements to offer, improving entry and access to the park from all aspects of the city continued to be a top priority for the Commission in the 1880s. In 1881, the City completed its survey for Eutaw Place extended, from North Avenue to the park. The extension of this street was necessary for carriage riders, who could not travel conveniently on Madison Avenue due to the City Passenger Railway tracks. The Swann Avenue entry was planted with horsechestnut in the late 19th century; a formal landscape statement that still remains. In the park's interior, "Lake Drive" was constructed to permit carriage travel around the perimeter of the lake, and more pedestrian and bridle paths were added. By 1889, the Cedar Avenue Bridge (now demolished) provided access from the northeast.

In 1883, trees and shrubs were planted along Mount Royal Avenue and on the island in the Boat Lake. In 1895, the park hosted 416 picnics, up from 364 in 1884. Druid Hill Park's reputation as a family and organizational picnic center was growing all the time. More trees were planted, including: Sugar, Norway, and Silver Maple; Western Ash Maples; European Maple and Ash; White Birch; Kentucky Coffee Tree; Carolina Poplar; American Linden; American Elms; Overcup Oak; Norway Spruce; White Spruce; White Pine; Scotch Pine; American Arborvitae; and Siberian Arborvitae. In 1886, Daniels' nursery, envisioned 25 years earlier, was finally installed and stocked at the northern end of the park near the Lutheran Burial Ground. Arc lamps graced the park beginning in 1892, created a Romantic evening atmosphere. The next map of the park, the 1892 map, shows how the area around the sheep pen near the Lutheran Burial Ground had received new structures in a roughly rectangular configuration (**Figure 4**). It also reveals that Pond No. 2 at the fish pond area had been turned over for use by the park's sea lion.

Sculpture also began to be added to the park, as various civic groups sought to memorialize historical figures and/or events. Statues of Christopher Columbus and William Wallace became heroic watchdogs over Druid Lake in 1893. That same year, a large scale, detailed topographical map of the park (located today at the City's Department of Recreation and Parks) reveals that approximately one quarter of the park was forest, a second quarter was planted with groves of trees, a third quarter was open lawn, and the remainder was planted either in formal arrangements or gardens.

DRUID HILL PARK
BALTIMORE, MD

By the end of the century, most of the park's infrastructure was in place: there were graveled roads, stone foot paths, and dirt bridle paths. Drainage systems were in place with large cast stone and pebbled gutters and more sophisticated systems channeling water away from structures and out of roadways. The park's extensive water supply and drainage system is revealed in a map of 1898 (**Figure 5**). Other structural and aesthetic improvements included the rock-lined channels and low, picturesque stone walls along Mountain Pass Road. A narrow picket iron fence ran around Druid Lake (which was different than the one extant today which appears to date to circa 1930, based on Olmsted correspondence on the subject at that time); simple wooden fences surrounding the outer roadway rim of Druid Lake, the edge of the boat lake, and the Centennial Fountain; wooden benches (similar, but not identical to the later, "Baltimore" bench) and cast-iron double benches along Swann Avenue and the Promenade and scattered elsewhere throughout the park; and cast-iron lamp standards along the Drive.

At the turn of the century, Walter Wilson Crosby, General Superintendent of the parks, remarked upon the role of athletic facilities at Druid Hill Park, expressing his concern that the Arcadian experience of the 19th century was at risk:

"...the development of the present athletic facilities in Druid Hill Park (should) be postponed until an area can be secured, outside of the present park limits, convenient to reach from the city, and where the various playgrounds can be concentrated with the necessary buildings, without detriment to the park proper, in a manner to fully provide for a growing demand for such facilities"³⁸

This suggestion echoed the feeling of Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr., who suggested that land to the west of the park be secured for such purpose.³⁹ The Olmsted Bros. firm defined Druid Hill as the city's great "rural park," cherishing its "splendid examples of the upland types of scenery."⁴⁰ They praised its Arcadian qualities, respecting its status as one of the early parks designed around the philosophies of Frederick Law Olmsted, Sr. and the Central Park model. In their 1904 report, *Report Upon the Development of Public Grounds for Greater Baltimore*, the firm described not only the beauty of the park, but the belief that the park should be a singular oasis destined to serve the needs of the entire city population in the north and northwestern sections.⁴¹

Despite the firm and the General Superintendent's inclinations to preserve the pastoral character of Druid Hill, the Park Commission needed to respond to two pressing societal changes: 1) the zeal for athletic recreation and 2) the automobile. On the first matter, the Commission decided that

³⁸ *Annual Reports for the Years 1903, 1904*, p. 32.

³⁹ Barry Kessler and David Zang, *The Play Life of a City: Baltimore's Recreation and Parks, 1900-1955* (Baltimore City Life Museums and Baltimore City Department of Recreation and Parks), 3.

⁴⁰ Olmsted Brothers, *Development of Public Grounds for Greater Baltimore* (Baltimore: 1904), 103.

⁴¹ *Ibid*, 51.

Druid Hill had the acreage to support athletic facilities within its borders. After 1899, automobiles became an inevitable part of the park landscape and a force to be reckoned with. Between 1904 and 1916, the Olmsted Brothers firm was hired to undertake a variety of plans for the Commission, including but not limited to athletic facilities. The plans prepared in those years address athletics, topographical issues, grading and landscaping, pathway improvements, automobile circulation issues, and monument placement. Overall, the firm played a strong role in the park's initially gentle adaptation at the start of the 20th century from a pure pleasure ground to one that integrated athletics and the automobile, but this impact resulted from a number of smaller, isolated projects rather than from a comprehensive plan for the park as a whole. The lack of a mandate to plan for the park in its entirety frustrated the Olmsted firm, but the Commission, short on funds, never engaged the firm in an overall study of the park.⁴²

The location of athletic facilities was a major concern, and the Olmsted Brothers firm worked with the Public Athletic League on early ideas in the Druid Hill Park vicinity. An early plan to convert the obsolete Mount Royal Reservoir into a swimming pool was never implemented since the site was considered disadvantageous. Responding to the request of the Commission following this conclusion, the firm then submitted plans for a general layout of fields and structures in the area north of Druid Lake. The eventual placement of the various facilities in the landscape in the 1910s and 1920s ultimately differed from the Olmsted Brothers' scheme, but the firm had laid the groundwork for a comprehensive athletic zone in that region of the park. The firm also developed plans for the Cloverdale playground in the 1910s, which would come to fruition many years later. (See "History of Athletic Facilities and Racial Segregation: 1860-1956" later in this text.)

- Topographical studies were done at several areas in the park, including the area near the stables (today's maintenance yard) and at the Promenade. Again, due to the impact of the automobile and increasing population in the neighborhoods surrounding the park, the firm's work was concentrated heavily in road and entrance improvements. Today, much of this has been obscured or obliterated by later road and highway construction. Examples include the firm's preparation of extensive planting and traffic circulation plans for the Fulton, Pimlico Circle, and Mount Royal Avenue entrances (including the location and integration of the Soldiers and Sailors Monument into the landscape at the latter). Deciduous and coniferous trees, flowering deciduous shrubs, evergreen shrubs, and groundcovers were proposed for Mount Royal and Madison Avenue entrances. Grading and paving plans were developed for Swann Avenue and the Promenade, where the current patterns of tan brick set in eight-foot squares of cast stone matches a F.L. Olmsted design. Paths were staked out and the appropriate plantings recommended. Bridle paths were suggested alongside the Mount Royal entrance. The firm's impact also stretched to matters of public health, as it recommended the site adjacent to the High Service Reservoir for a new pump house, ultimately built between 1914 to 1921.

⁴² City of Baltimore, Department of Recreation and Parks and LANDSCAPES, *Renewing Druid Hill Park: A Vision for the Future of Baltimore's Great Park* (Baltimore: 1994): Appendix, 17. Most of the information on the Olmsted Brothers firm's contribution to Druid Hill Park contained in this report is derived from this source.

The firm's plans for the park end in 1916, with a gap until 1930, when it was rehired by the Commission to study the Druid Lake fence. Frederick Olmsted, Jr. identified several problems surrounding the fence and suggested solutions. The City responded with a new iron picket design that was to be approved by the Olmsted firm. (The iron picket fence with stone piers that exists today likely dates to this ca. 1930 period and to the Olmsted Brothers' recommendations.)

Finally, the Olmsted Brothers also was responsible for linking the hitherto isolated park with its neighboring mill communities, nearby streambeds, and other city parks. In its 1904 citywide plan (*Report Upon the Development of Public Grounds for Greater Baltimore*), the firm laid out a vision of a system of parks connected along the lines of Boston's Emerald Necklace. The Olmsted Bros. defined six different types of open space for the city - small parks, large parks, valley parks, parkways, cross connections, and outlying reservations - and suggested joining them in a network of green. The various landscape entities would provide open space, fresh air, a variety of scenery, and active and passive recreation to Baltimore's citizenry. According to the Olmsted Bros.' vision, all of the city's major parks - Druid Hill, Clifton, and Patterson - would be linked by a series of connector parkways or alamedas (parked boulevards). One of its strongest recommendations was the development of the adjacent Jones Falls into a parkway, describing it as "a picturesque valley which needs but preservation and accessibility."⁴³ This recommendation, unfortunately, was never implemented, but others were, such as the parking of Gwynn's Falls, and Herring Run, and the linking in the 1910s of Druid Hill to Gwynn's Falls in the west and Wyman Park in the east via parked boulevards. The firm also suggested acquisition of a thin strip of land at the park's northern border and better connections with the town of Woodberry; neither of which were never realized according to plan.

While most of the park's athletic facilities date initially to the second and third decades of the 20th century, some go back to the park's opening days in the mid-19th century and still others were instituted in later years. Most of the athletic facilities represented in the landscape today can be considered part of the designed landscape, although they are neither painterly nor scenic (when compared with landscape improvements such as springs, reservoirs, or footpaths). Some of these facilities have significance apart from their existence on the ground, however, due to the social history that took place there. The Negro Pool and Tennis Courts are examples of this, because the former was the only public pool in the city opened to African Americans during its heyday and the latter because players such as Arthur Ashe and Althea Gibson played there. Other athletic facilities designed during the period of significance include, but are not limited to: the facilities north of Druid Lake, the playground near the Chinese pavilion, and the remnants of the black playground near Safety City.

Other landscape features meld nicely into the landscape but were planned independently of the typical Park Commission process. In 1919, at the urging of the War Mothers of America, the National Service Star Legion planted a landscape memorial to veterans of World War I in the western section of the park. Called the Grove of Remembrance, it is a memorial of fifty-five trees

⁴³ Ibid, p. 81.

planted to honor Baltimorean and allied victims of the war, as well as the country's wartime President, Woodrow Wilson. Fifty pin oak trees in the grove represent veterans from each state. A rose garden introduced at the Conservatory in 1926 is another example of a memorial, this one to a rosarian. The location of the garden there represented the first stage of dismantling tennis courts there and returning that section of the park to a more contemplative scene.

A distinct landscape design evolved in the Zoo valley behind the Mansion during the period of significance. It began in the 1870s, when the first animal shelters were housed there, but formally took shape in the first half of the 20th century, when the line of animal cages were strung out in a sequence in the valley and were supplemented by small, stone animal houses and terraced grass plots leading down the hillside to the northeast. The entire valley area was marked by hairpin iron fences which were added from the Mansion to the Elephant House in 1930 and presumably down the valley at approximately the same time.⁴⁴ This palette of stonework, iron fencing, and terraced grass plots still remains as a characteristic landscape form from an earlier time.

Between the 1940s and the 1980s, the Zoo was responsible for the greatest number of landscape changes in the park. Increasingly more land was retained by the Zoo in the area west and north of the Mansion, and, in 1970, the Zoo area was fenced off from the remainder of the park as a security measure after several animals were hurt and exhibits vandalized. The existence of this fence divided the park into two domains (recreational and Zoo) and limited public access to certain historic routes. Despite this landscape barrier, the Zoo remains a historic resident of the park, and one of its greatest assets. Newer changes to the landscape have proven less compatible with the aesthetics of a pastoral pleasure ground, however, with the exception of the city gardens, formed in the late 1970s/early 1980s. These less compatible uses include Safety City, a Department of Public Works initiative that features a miniature city street network with traffic signals, and the Police Canine Unit, which consists of an isolated building and parking area.

Designed Landscape Summary

Notwithstanding these recent changes, the park remains one of the country's finest examples of a Victorian "country park,"⁴⁵ complete with all the amenities of a rural pleasure ground, one of this country's earliest zoos, and athletic facilities that have acquired historical significance due to events that occurred there and to the park's identification with Baltimore's black heritage. Druid Hill Park features the sweeping lawns, pleasing vistas, smooth lakes, and pavillions of the English "Beautiful" school of landscape gardening. Its South Lawn, shaded knolls, primary reservoir, Boat Lake, and pavillions still exist as a testament. The park's majestic forests along the northern and western edges still recall the "Picturesque" and "Sublime" aspects of the English landscape

⁴⁴ Drawings of "Hairpin Fence from Mansion House to Wall of Elephant Yard" dated January 22, 1930 are located at the City of Baltimore's Department of Recreation and Parks.

⁴⁵ Norman T. Newton, *Design on the Land: The Development of Landscape Architecture* (Cambridge, Mass.: The Belknap Press of Harvard University Press, 1971), 268. The term is used to connote the America parks based on English landscape school models. A "country park" evokes the "visitor's memory of rural scenes and his instinctive attraction to them."

school, and the trees are some of the oldest in the city. The park's eleven, original hilltop picnic groves perpetuate the tradition of leisurely recreation begun in the 1860s. In addition to the large old trees of open canopy are deep valleys, rock-lined channels, and stone-walled drives. The park's decorated springheads are analogous to the follies of the English parks, and are both rustic and Classical in inspiration. Their locations, scattered throughout the park, add charm and visual interest to the grounds, as do the statues interspersed throughout. Several formal planting areas remain. The park's Zoo, still located in a core area behind the Mansion House, is the ninth oldest in the country, and remains a vital part of the park experience.

Turn-of-the-century and early 20th century landscape improvements are key elements of the park's evolution and landscape significance as well. The horsechestnuts along Swann Avenue are known to have existed by the turn of the century and early and or original trees along the Promenade's route remain as well. The 1919 Grove of Remembrance and the 1926 Rose Garden are 20th century landscape improvements that have become integral features of the park. The hand of the Olmsted Brothers' firm can be seen in a number of instances throughout the park, including the Fulton Avenue entrance, the Druid Park Lake fence, planting and walkway schemes along Swann Avenue and the Promenade, and the location of the High Service Reservoir and athletic facilities north of the lake. In addition, the linking of the park via parkways to Gwynn's Falls in the west, and, although not continuous, to Wyman Park and Clifton/Montebello in the east, is an Olmsted design. Druid Hill Park's 20th century athletic facilities, located primarily in two zones to the north of Druid Lake, are widely patronized, and serve as reminders of the roles that active recreation and segregation, in particular, played in changing the face of the Druid Hill landscape.

Unquestionably, time and the environment have taken their toll on the park. There are only minimal views of mill towns from the two esplanades within the northern section due to volunteer trees, decreased maintenance, and highway construction. The overall vegetative mix in the park is more complex and inclusive of exotic invasive species than it was in the 19th century, and naturalization has overcome the more "artificial" hand of the 19th century. Druid Lake's water level has been lowered over time and Lake Drive is now blocked to travel, accounting partially for the inaccessibility and decay of the Marble Tower, a benchmark in the landscape. Despite these changes and tough odds (such as the cost and manpower required to maintain such a vast resource), Druid Hill Park's designed landscape retains its integrity to a great degree. The landscape is at once a place that speaks of pastoral calm, rugged wilderness, athletic pursuit, family recreation, and the reversal of social injustice.

2. Rogers Family Cemetery: Established circa 1750

This cemetery predates the park and remained apart from the City's purchase of the estate grounds in 1860. It is still in private hands. The site meets the NR criteria considerations by being an integral part of the Druid Hill historic district and by having significance based on age. The cemetery sits on the crest of a hill in the west section of the park immediately adjacent to the Frisbee Golf Course. It is enclosed by an iron fence. It is the burial place of the Buchanan/Rogers families, Scots-Presbyterians who owned the former estate that is now Druid Hill Park. Buried within the cemetery are Dr. George Buchanan (1698-1750), Eleanor Buchanan

Rogers (1757-1812), Eliza Law Rogers (1797-1822), great-granddaughter of Martha Washington, and Lloyd Nicholas Rogers, who conveyed the estate to the city (1778-1860). The Commission erected a fence around the half-acre plot when it formed the park. The last family burial took place in 1896. There are a total of thirteen family members interred within the cemetery. Today, the iron fence is in very poor repair. Some of the tombstones have been repaired, but these repairs have, in some cases, resulted in diminishing the original aesthetic of the stones.

3. Lutheran Cemetery/St. Paul's Cemetery: 1854

This cemetery, located south of the park's maintenance yard, predates the park by six years, but meets the NR criteria considerations by being an integral part of the Druid Hill Park historic district.

The site was originally called the German Burying Ground and then, the Lutheran Burial Ground. It was laid out on four acres granted to the Trustees of the Second Evangelical Lutheran Church of Baltimore. That church has since disbanded. In the 1860s and 1870s, the Commission had an arrangement with the Lutheran Church that churches could bury their dead in the cemetery, but the grounds could not be expanded. Today, the parcel is owned by the Martini German Lutheran Church and is thus under separate ownership from the park. Its grave sites date from 1854 to 1962. Vandalization over the years has resulted in the loss of or knocking down of many tombstones. A chain link fence and rebuilt gate were erected in the 1980s in an effort to thwart vandals.

4. Slave Cemetery: 19th Century

There was reportedly a slave cemetery from the Rogers-Buchanan family era located on the south lawn of the Mansion House. No stones remain, and its exact location is unclear, but this site meets NR criteria D as a site that may be likely to yield information important to the grounds' history.

7.2.3 STRUCTURES

1. The Circulation System: 1860-1916

The Park's circulation system was composed of formal park entrances, a carriage drive, foot path system, and bridle paths. The carriage drive is now opened for most of its course to automobiles and the bridle paths were abolished in 1954, but the network of drives and paths is still remarkably intact. The system meets NR criteria A and C for its association with the development of the city's park system in the 19th and early 20th centuries and for its romantic design character. A railway route within the park between the years 1864 to 1879 no longer exists, but three rail stations from this period still stand.

The Park Commission sought to provide access to the park from all corners of the city. The 1871 map of the park indicates three early entrances: the Main Entrance at Madison Avenue, the West Entrance at Reisterstown Road, and the North Entrance at Green Spring Road. By 1892, the park had been improved with eight entrances for pedestrians and vehicles. In addition to the three early ones, there were entrances at Cedar Avenue Bridge in the north, Mount Royal and Eutaw Place in the east, Fulton Avenue in the south, and the Pimlico Gate near the High Service Reservoir in the northwest. (See "Objects" below for description of remaining gates.) Three pedestrian-only paths, one near the Clipper Mill in the north, a second on the north side of the Tempest Hill Esplanade, and a third at West Woodbury, provided access primarily for workers traversing the park to their places of employment. The Water Board also had a gate house and a walk near Druid Lake.

The carriage drive, or "Drive" as it was called, was begun in 1861. Portions of the Drive had been Rogers' family farm roads, such as the section leading from Spring Lake west to Druid Hill and down to the Council Grove Station. Other portions were added following Daniels' and then Faul's specifications, always taking the topography, drainage, flora, and vistas into account. In its infancy, the drive was four miles long and wound around the periphery of the park, exposing visitors to the range of scenery within. In its *Annual Report of 1861*, the Commission stated: ". . . it would have been impossible to secure any other (Drive) which would have combined the same striking and picturesque beauty with equal facility of construction and general adaptation to the object in view. It is no exaggeration to say, that while in some parts the Drive presents the loveliest features of a champaign country, in others there are to be found the wild scenery and the magnificent forest trees of the Alleghenies."⁴⁶ Daniels predicted it would be "unequaled by any similar Drive of which I have any knowledge, for its variety of fine prospects and diversity of scenery, for its easy grades and winding curves, and above all for its abundant and grateful forest shade."⁴⁷ His goals in planting the park's circulation system were to preserve the natural topography as much as possible, obtain easy grades and curves affording views to "sceneries," take advantage of shade and avoid taking down existing trees; and use trees (singly or in groups) to "decorate roads according to some adopted rules in landscape gardening . . . considering a tree an obstacle in the direction of the road in order to justify its turning to the left or right . . ."⁴⁸

The Drive grew in length and breadth quickly, as land was purchased along the edges of park and water improvements were constructed. It was a purposely meandering network of roads; the 20-foot wide graveled "Drive" with pebble gutters wound near the park's edges, while a series of connecting roads within the park's interior were given descriptive names, such as The Crow's Nest Road, the Beechtree Road, the Forest Road, Tempest Hill Road, and Mountain Pass Road, which had been especially difficult to engineer and required the blasting away of protruding rock in an area designated for horses' watering places. In 1869, fearing that the Drive would be used for

⁴⁶ *Second Annual Report for the Year, 1861*, p. 4.

⁴⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 32.

⁴⁸ *Third Annual Report for the Year, 1863*, p. 427.

high-speed travel, the park issued a restriction that only pleasure carriages could travel through the park. By 1872, there were 13 1/4 miles of drive in the park, including a drive around Druid Lake. There were also eight miles of walk. The roads were first macadamized in 1877, when the park's own friable rock was exhausted.

A separate "thoroughfare" in the western section of the park was called "the North Road." It was planned as a turnpike by the Green Spring Turnpike Company, which was granted a right-of-way through park grounds by the City Council prior to the opening of the park. Distracted at the thought of an unadorned turnpike in the midst of its grounds, the Park Commission challenged the turnpike's legality. The dispute was resolved by suit which allowed the Commission to be granted title to that portion of the turnpike within park grounds, but obligated to having the north and west gates of the park left open at all hours to accommodate turnpike traffic.

A second circulation system in the park was intended exclusively for pedestrians. This was a network of six-to-eight foot wide paths which led to lakes and spring heads and sometimes meandered through forest. Some of the foot paths were formal in character, such as the one from the Madison Avenue gate to the Mansion House, which was lined with blue stone and is intact today. (Both sides of Swann Avenue feature a blue stone sidewalk that runs beside the line of horsechestnut trees.) Others were covered in hard feldspar rock quarried from the park itself. Still others were beaten earth. Several paths featured rustic grape arbors and Adirondack-style benches during the 19th century. One of the more rustic paths was the Philosopher's Walk, first opened in 1870. Located in the northwest section of the park, it connected the railway station at Council Grove to the Silver Spring via a woodland route that passed under the Garrett Bridge. One branch of the walk led to the "King of the Woods," an immense oak tree (that is not easily identifiable today). In 1891, five new rustic footbridges were built on Philosopher's Walk, but these no longer remain.

Two formal pedestrian experiences were located near the Madison Avenue entrance. The first formal pedestrian path was the footpath portion of the Swann Avenue route leading west from Madison Avenue into the park. These two paths were installed in 1864 and paralleled the central carriage route and were lined, on either side, by two rows of shade trees. (Horsechestnut, planted by the turn of the century, still remain.) The trees originally alternated with raised pedestals. By the late 19th century, double rows of wooden benches lined the perimeter with decorative cast-iron double benches interspersed periodically.

The second formal pedestrian route, the Promenade, was constructed in 1863 after a model at Central Park, and was the logical extension of Swann Avenue. It was positioned on the site of an old hedgerow from the property's farming days. The Promenade was 1,200 feet long and 36 feet wide, extending from the Drive to the Rotunda, or music hall, which was constructed ca. 1865. It was bordered with flowers, statuary and benches. Its surface has been brick for most of this century (today bordered in concrete grids), but its original material is unknown. It terminated in a circular space featuring the Rotunda, and the terminus was also lined with benches and at least two works of classical statuary. The Commission, while remarking on the striking beauty of

Central Park's Mall, noted that Druid Hill's promenade was longer and wider, with a central depression in the ground adding to its charm.

The first bridle road, which appears on the 1870 map of the park, was created in the north. It led from Mountain Pass Road at the Clipper Esplanade to East Avenue near the Northern Central Railroad. It passed along the north side of the park's original quarry, located south of the railroad and east of the esplanade. In 1879, a second bridle road began at the West Entrance, passed by the High Service Reservoir, and then looped around the fish hatching ponds.

The infrastructure of the park also ranged from the most basic to elegant. Photographs from the late 1890s show two types of benches in the park bordering the circulation system: simple horizontal wooden slat benches with iron supports (the predecessor to the "Baltimore bench") and elegant cast-iron double benches with a central dividing arm rest and lacy back rest. Arc lighting entered the park in the 1890s, and was, presumably in the form of cast iron standards.

In the 1890s, the Commission began experimenting with different surface materials for their circulation system. The footways leading from the Madison Avenue entrance to the Fulton Avenue gate were laid with hexagonal asphalt tiling, bordered with heavy asphalt blocks on edge in 1895. More footways were paved with bluestone in 1897 and approaches near Crise's and Edmunds' Well were paved with brick. Roads too changed character. Swann Avenue was paved in pitch-macadam in 1911. Today, roads have been widened and are paved in asphalt. Paths still show a variety of materials, from the bluestone walk leading to the Mansion House, to the decorative brick of the Promenade, to the asphalt block fronting the Engineer's Office.

In the early 20th century, the Olmsted Brothers provided plans for various circulation-related improvements in the park, from improving entrances at Fulton Road and Pimlico Circle, to repaving the Promenade in brick and concrete, to adding walks in the Seven Oaks area, to grading the area between Swann Avenue and the Promenade and the proposed administrative yards. The firm's work on the circulation system at Druid Hill encompassed the years 1904-1916, thus accounting for the closing date of the period of significance of the circulation system.

Automobiles were first allowed in the park in the 1899, overwhelming park police and changing the park ambience. Accidents and speeding were major concerns in the first decades of the 20th century. Many of the drives had to be widened for car use and crushed stone changed to tougher surfaces. The old North Road, now known in its entirety as Greenspring Avenue, for example, today carries a heavy amount of commuter traffic. Mountain Pass Road and the Lake Drive - historically open to carriages and, in the recent past, automobiles - are now blocked from public car usage. Surface parking lots have been introduced in a few areas in the park; notably the Zoo. Also in the Zoo, exhibit construction has resulted in some loss of the Drive and foot paths and security concerns have dictated closing of the Boat Lake grounds and Philosopher's Walk. The bridle roads were abolished in 1954, and have since become overgrown.

Nonetheless, the extensive circulation system is still primarily intact and provides the core experience of the park. Nineteenth- and early 20th-century roads form the major circulation

network at Druid Hill, and original foot paths are primarily in use, or neglected/overgrown, but still visible.

Railway Stations: 1864-1890s

Three railway stations in the park recall the park's internal transportation system in the early years and are amongst the earliest and most significant of the smaller structures associated with the park system. Although the park had been purchased from funds from railway profits, getting railway transportation to park grounds was complicated by legal constraints and issues of land ownership. In 1860, Baltimore's railway companies were not permitted to cross, or use, North Avenue (then called Northern Avenue). The park, being located to the north of this was, therefore, out of reach. The Commission logically wanted a method for getting rail passengers to the park. In 1861, they requested that the Passenger Railway companies extend their existing lines to Lawson's Lane (today's Druid Hill Avenue) and thus extend service to the park via a corporation given exclusive right to construct railways on land between the city border and the park. They wanted this route to be on Lawson's Lane so that Madison Lane could be spared rail traffic and widened to become the carriage, pedestrian, and equestrian route to the park. In 1862, with the extension of rail service north from North Avenue still unresolved, the Commission began to formulate its own future plans for a railway line within the park itself. They envisioned this to be a horse-drawn system operating on a narrow, five-foot-wide graveled path, with grass being brought up to the rails on either side. In 1864, the Commission agreed to construct Lawson's Lane as a park railway route. Initially, the Commission was only going to bring the route to the park's edge, but the railways' appropriation ordinance contained an amendment specifying that no fare could be collected unless it was completed to within two hundred yards of the pavilion. The Commission struck a deal with the City Passenger Railway Company that it would operate the railway until May 1, 1865, at which point the Commission had to figure out another solution. The collection of six percent interest on the cost of the track by the Commission was foregone when the railway company balked at the length of the route into the interior of the park.

By 1864, the *Annual Reports* cite the existence of three railway stations within the park: 1) The Chinese Station, northwest of the Madison Avenue Entrance on direct line with the railway route. This stop was for people who wanted to visit the Rotunda by foot via the Grand Promenade and Pavilion. 2) The Rotunda Station (later called Orem's Station and now called the Latrobe Pavilion), located farther northwest, just above the park's border with Mr. Orem's property. This route was for those who wanted to be taken all the way to the music pavilion. 3) The Council Grove Station, the terminus of the line, located northeast of the other two, and in proximity to walks that led to Silver Spring, the Pavilion, the Boat Lake (then called Upper Lake) and Edmund's Well. All three stations were designed by George Frederick and built by the Messrs. Harvey.

In May 1865, the City Passenger Railway Company decided the venture wasn't profitable and the Commission was forced to operate the horse railway itself. After briefly continuing the horse drawn line, the Commission decided to transform the venture into a steam-based railway with "dummy" engines (steam cars designed to appear as horse cars so as not to frighten horses

nearby). It ordered a dummy engine from Messrs. Grice and Long of Philadelphia and was quite pleased with the result. In 1867-68, however, park patrons were concerned that horses were being scared off by the steam engine, regardless of the dummy disguise. As a result, the Commission switched to a traction engine and train cars that resembled an omnibus in 1869. At that time, one of the dummies was retained as a relay, and for occasional use.

Wishing to rid itself of the obligation to operate the railway line, the Commission repeatedly urged that the City Passenger Railway link its existing Madison and Pennsylvania Avenue routes (bringing the former eastward and the latter westward) and carry patrons north up the park railway route via private rail. City Passenger finally did merge those lines in 1871, bringing its rail to the Madison Avenue Gate, allowing the Commission to remove its track along North Avenue. In 1873, the Citizens Passenger Railway Company agreed to work the park railway road and to care for it. By 1879, the City Passenger route to the Madison Avenue Gate and the Citizens' Passenger route to the Chinese Station, coupled with park phaetons operated by the Commission, made the railway route within the park itself obsolete. The Commission removed its track in 1879, and sold the iron track, which was used to furnish the improvement of the Mount Royal approach down to North Avenue. According to *Annual Reports*, in 1887, the Citizens Passenger Railway operated its own route into the park. The railway to the Chinese Station was discontinued sometime prior to 1892, and the Railway Road transformed into Druid Hill Avenue at that time.

2. Chinese Station: 1864

Designed by George Frederick, this station originally sat near a group of farm buildings just inside the Fulton/Druid Hill Avenue entrance. It was recently moved to a more protected area near the children's playground between Swann Avenue and the Promenade because of vandalism. The open-air structure draws upon traditional Asian building types, and is characteristic of the Exotic Revival architecture of park structures built in the second half of the 19th century. It meets NR criteria A for its association with the development of the city's park system in the Civil War era and criteria C for its architecture. Slender metal columns with Asian-influenced brackets support a hipped roof with wide eaves. Spanning the top of the columns is a Chinese-influenced frieze. This building has recently been repaired and repainted.

3. Rotunda Station/Orem's Station/Latrobe Pavilion: 1864

Known by three different names during its history, this is another example of George Frederick's inventiveness and skill with Exotic Revival architecture. The building meets NR criteria A for its association with the development of the city's park system in the Civil War era and criteria C for its architecture. It features a series of Islamic arches supported on paired colonettes. Large wood brackets support the roof, which is basically hipped with flared eaves and covered in standing-seam metal. The top of the pavilion is decorated with metal cresting. The station was moved to its present location near Druid Lake in 1891 and was renamed "Latrobe's Pavilion," after the Commission's original chairman, John H.B. Latrobe. The building was recently repainted and is in good condition.

4. Council Grove Station: 1864

The largest of the railway stations because it was the terminus, this structure is a George Frederick design inspired by Classical idioms. The building meets NR criteria A for its association with the development of the city's park system in the Civil War era and criteria C for its architecture. This is the only railway station of the three original stations to be located on its original site. The largest of the original stations, it is Classical in nature, featuring a series of round arched openings into a sheltered area. The gable ends with decorative cresting draw upon Greek details. Today, it has been repainted, is in good condition, and functions as part of the entrance to the Zoo.

5. Garrett Bridge: 1870

Located within Zoo boundaries, the Garrett Bridge was constructed in 1869-70 in a Moorish style. It meets NR criteria A for its association with the development of the city's park system in the 19th century and criteria C for its architecture. Its sponsor was Mr. John W. Garrett, President of the B & O Railroad, who paid \$5,000 for a bridge because he thought a temporary wooden bridge at the extremely short curve where North Road met the head of the Wilderness ravine inadequate. The bridge was designed by the firm of Niernsee & Neilson.

It is constructed of coursed ashlar stone interspersed with random large blocks. Dressed stone separates the parapet wall from the bridge proper, and the Moorish arch is made of dressed stone as well. The bridge used to feature a decorative railing in place of the 1947 parapet wall that now exists. (This railing can be seen in photographs housed at the Maryland Historical Society Prints and Photographs Division.) The bridge, also called a "culvert" in Annual Reports, spanned a stream and Philosopher's Walk, one of the most picturesque footpaths in the park. Today, the stream is dried up and the walk overgrown, but the bridge is in decent condition. It is located within the boundaries of the Zoo.

Pavilions and Zoo Structures: 1871-1948

The park contained a series of shelters over the years, the functions of which included: scenic lookouts, fanciful animal houses, and storm provision. all characterized by their (originally) open architecture.

6. Pipe Pavilion (Chess & Checkers Pavilion): 1871

This pavilion was most likely designed by George A. Frederick since he is known to have completed designs for pavilions in this area and it was completed during his tenure as Park Architect. (A concept titled "Design of Belvedere by Head of Lake" is contained within the George A. Frederick collection at the Maryland Historical Society, which shows an Italianate, octagonal pavilion.) The structure meets NR criteria A for its association with the development of the city's park system in the 19th century and criteria C for its architecture as one of the earliest and most decorative ornamental structures within the park.

The *Annual Report* of 1871 notes: "We have already constructed a handsome pavilion on the west side of the Lake, and walks leading to and from this structure have been graded."⁴⁹ This hexagonal structure incorporates design elements of Parisian park pavilions. It is constructed of metal pipe with cast connections, and features a series of three posts, spanned by horizontal members at the frieze level and diagonal bracing rising to the plate. Horizontal members tie the posts at the base, and form a railing with diamond-shaped decorative bracing within the panels. The roof is sheathed in standing-seam metal, and the eaves are embellished by metal scroll work. Known as the "Pipe Pavilion" at the time, it was moved in 1892 from a treed area to the brow of a knoll overlooking the western end of Druid Lake.⁵⁰

7. Long Shelter (Rectangular Pavilion), Grove 4: 1884

This is one of two "long shelters" within the park, built in 1884.⁵¹ It meets NR criteria A for its association with the development of the city's park system in the 19th century. These rectangular shelters for rain protection and picnicking are located in Groves 3, 4, and 7 and utilize metal pipe and cast connections to create a simple frame supporting a low-pitched gable roof. These structures are similar to the Pipe Pavilion (Chess and Checkers) in their materials, but simpler in form. They are in good condition, but feature newer, asphalt shingle roofs.

8. Long Shelter (Rectangular Pavilion), Grove 3: 1884

See above.

10. Storm Shelter (Umbrella House), Grove 2: 1890

There are five of these octagonal structures in the park (two in the Zoo area), and they were designed by C.H. Latrobe, General Superintendent of the Park at that time. They are located in Groves Nos. 2, 6, 8, 9, and 10. They meet NR criteria A for their association with the development of the city's park system in the 19th century and criteria C for their architecture.

These structures were designed to shield park patrons from rain in the event of a sudden shift in weather. These shelters exemplify an unusual decorative use of the metal framing technology of the period. Riveted strap and angle sections - essentially utilitarian and industrial in character - are employed to create curved braces and lattices reminiscent of the ornamental woodwork of the Queen Anne and Stick styles. The floors of the structures are laid in rectangular asphalt block laid on the diagonal. Metal latticed handrails line the structure's edge. The roof is made of wood,

⁴⁹ *Annual Report of the Park Commission for the Fiscal year, 1871* (Baltimore: John Cox, 1872), 11.

⁵⁰ *Thirty-Third Annual Report of the Public Park Commission for the Fiscal Year Ending December 31st, 1892* (Baltimore: John Cox, 1893), 20.

⁵¹ *Twenty-Fifth Annual Report of the Park Commission for the Fiscal Year Ending December 31, 1884* (See Report of the Superintendent of Park Police within (Baltimore: John Murphy & Co., 1885), 15.

supported by a central steel column and thin wood bracing. These structures are in good condition, have high integrity, and are used by the public as picnic and resting areas.

11-14. Storm Shelters (Umbrella Houses), Grove 6, 8, 9, 10: 1890: See above.

15. Octagonal Shelter in Zoo: 1882-1892

A lacy, iron octagonal shelter in the Zoo dates to the ten year period between 1882 and 1892, based on maps. It is too open to have housed animals, and presumably was a rain and/or picnic shelter for Zoo visitors. It meets NR criteria A and C for its association with the development of the city's park system in the 19th century - particularly the Druid Hill Park Zoo - and for its architecture. It features a thin, onion-like dome at the top of its roof.

16. Grove of Remembrance Pavilion: 1927

This authentic looking English Tudor stone and brick structure was constructed in 1927 by Colonel Israel Rosenfeld in memory of his son Merrill Rosenfeld, killed during the War at Verdun on October 16, 1918. The pavilion was designed to accompany the 1919 Grove of Remembrance, established by the National Service Star Legion to honor victims of World War I. The structure meets NR criteria A for its association with the early 20th century development of the city's park system and criteria C for its architecture. The younger Mr. Rosenfeld had been awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism. The architect of the structure is unknown, but it is a well-crafted edifice, with patterned brick walls, hewn timbers, and a variegated slate roof. It was dedicated in 1927 by Mrs. Woodrow Wilson. The condition of the structure is fair. The wood members require protective coating.

17. Picnic Pavilions Behind Comfort Station: 1938?

This series of seven picnic shelters are aligned in a row behind the Women's Comfort Station at the base of the South Lawn. They have concrete foundations and wooden roofs and are supplied with overhead electric lights. They feature no embellishment of any kind, and are juxtaposed one next to the other (and are thus counted as one resource). By virtue of their location and the way their cramped condition, they may have served black picnickers during the era of segregation. (The African-American community complained of segregated picnic groves from 1907 on.) If so, they would meet NR criteria A for their association with the development of the city's park system in the 20th century - particularly the histories of segregation and integration. (Note: They may be newer, however, since they were used in the 1970s during a Model Cities program called Camp Concern for disadvantaged youth.)

18. Marble Tower (Moorish Tower): 1873

This tower was completed in 1873, presumably by the Water Board, since a description of its architectural provenance and execution are missing from the usually thorough *Annual Reports*. It

meets NR criteria A for its association with the development of the Druid Lake dam, a historic civil engineering landmark and criteria C for its romantic architecture.

The first mention of a belvedere-like structure in the vicinity of the lake is noted in the 1863 *Annual Report*, when a "balcony" is described as a desirable amenity.⁵² The balcony was refined as part of the larger scheme for a grand Avenue from Mt. Royal Reservoir to the dam of Druid Lake, described in 1872: "The grand avenue, 100 feet wide, planted with double rows of trees nearly 2000 feet long, at its end the green slope of the dam over 40 feet high, and on the top of this, in the centre of the avenue, the Marble Tower, will certainly give a picture of much interest and beauty."⁵³ The octagonal marble structure exhibits Islamic influence and contributes to the exotic flavor of the park. The marble blocks are pierced by a band of trefoils, approximately 3/4 of the way up, and quatrefoils at the balcony level. A delicate iron grate over the entry opens up to an iron staircase, which used to allow visitors up to a viewing platform at the top of the tower. Contained within the keystone over the door is a carved water pitcher, suggesting the Lake's function as a drinking source for the city and representing the Water Board's role at the park. In 1938, the tower was closed to the public. The structure currently suffers from protracted disuse and severe deterioration. The stone blocks are in a serious state of disrepair, and risk collapse.

19. Horse Shelter/Monkey House (Octagonal Pavilion): 1873/1879

This structure was built in 1873 as a horse shelter in the valley behind the Mansion.⁵⁴ It was designed by George Frederick and, according to secondary sources, housed the park commissioners' horses.⁵⁵ It meets NR criteria A for its association with the development of the city park system in the 19th century and criteria C for its architecture. The structure was converted in 1879 into a Monkey House and shelter for other animals in the park's fledgling Zoo. In 1890, the Monkey House was remodeled.

The Carriage Shelter/Monkey House is an octagonal wooden, Victorian structure with columns supporting scroll-sawn brackets, which, in turn, support the structure's roof. The main roof once featured decorative metal cresting that no longer exists. Atop the roof is a cupola with Moorish type windows surmounted by a roof with jigsaw scroll work at the eaves. As a monkey house, the structure was enclosed along the plane of the columns, with 4/1 sash windows that were operable at the lower half to permit views into the monkeys' cages. It was still functioning as a

⁵² *Annual Report for the Year 1863*, p. 414.

⁵³ *Annual Report of the Park Commission From January 1st to October 31st, 1872* (Baltimore: John Cox, 1873), 21.

⁵⁴ *Fourteenth Annual Report of the Park Commission, From November 1, 1872, to October 31, 1873* (Baltimore: John Cox, 1874), 4.

⁵⁵ The *Annual Report* of 1879 refers to it only as a "carriage shelter," but secondary sources state that it featured 11 stalls for the Commissioners' horses.

monkey house in 1926 (when it is labeled as such on a drawing of the Zoo), but at some point prior to 1946, the building was restored to its original, open appearance, since it appears that way in a newspaper photograph of the time. Today, it is enclosed again with walls behind the plane of columns. The structure, now called the Round Stand, serves as a refreshment stand.

20. Wagon Shed (Forestry Building): ca. 1903-1914

This is one of several wagon sheds built at the park in the early 20th century and perhaps the only one that remains. It meets NR criteria A for its association with the development of the city's park system in the early 20th century and criteria C for its architecture. Despite an enclosure along its south face, the building still meets the NR integrity criteria, since its Mission Style workmanship, materials, and design are still legible.

In 1901, old sheds at the Druid Hill/Fulton Avenues entrance were torn down. Between 1903 and 1904, the *Annual Reports* noted that "wagon sheds" formed three of the four sides of a maintenance quadrangle in the park, the fourth side occupied by a stable (which appears in historic photographs as a large barn). The Bromley Atlas of 1914 clearly shows a complex of long, maintenance structures in the current maintenance yard location, with a long, rectangular structure at the Forestry Building site, thus making it likely that the building was constructed between 1903-1914. The 1926-1927 City Survey of Public Buildings at the Peale Museum includes a photograph of this "wagon shed" showing its original condition.

The structure is roughly 21 feet wide by 160 feet long. It is a Mission-style, rectangular building with stuccoed end walls and characteristic Mission-style gable end walls. The building originally featured three masonry walls and an open series of wagon stalls on its southeast elevation (except for the two westernmost bays, which were framed in and featured doors and windows). The northwest wall is buttressed. Originally, the building featured decorative stuccoed piers at its end walls. At some point in the 20th century, the southeast elevation received an addition, fabricated of concrete blocks, which added width to the structure and enclosed its fourth side. The decorative end piers were lost during this renovation.

21. Boat Landing: 1907-1908

This structure was not completed until 1907-08, when it is recorded in the *Annual Report* as being completed at a cost of \$5,391.86.⁵⁶ It meets NR criteria A and C for its association with the development of the city's park system in the early 20th century and criteria C for its architecture. Despite its current, poor structural condition, it meets the National Register integrity criteria because it successfully conveys its period of significance, including its setting, design, materials, and workmanship.

⁵⁶ 48th and 49th *Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners for the Fiscal Years Ending December 31, 1907 and 1908* (Baltimore: Wm. J.C. Dulany Company, 1909), 36.

In 1907-1908, a boat landing was built along the edge of the Boat Lake. (This was not the first boat-related structure on the edge of the Boat Lake/Skating Pond, however since the 1880 *Annual Report* cites that the boat wharf at the skating pond was "renewed entirely" that year.⁵⁷) This long, gently curving structure with two projecting end gables frames the lake along its north bank. A 1930s hairpin fence surrounds the lake's perimeter. The structure is made of wood and rests on a concrete foundation. On the land side, columns extend down to the ground whereas on the lake side, steps lead down to the lake surface. Paired, chamfered wood columns support a cedar shingled roof with exposed rafters. The gable ends of the structure feature exposed studs. The shelter used to feature a decorative wooden railing, which is shown in a photograph of its housed at the Peale Museum's 1926-1927 Survey of City Buildings. The structure is in poor condition and some of the columns have rotted away entirely. The building is considered unsafe, and may be reconstructed in the future.

22. Negro Pool - 1921/1944/1950

This structure was built in 1921 as the first pool in the park. It was designed specifically to serve African Americans. It meets NR criteria A for its association with the development of the city's park system in the 20th century - particularly the segregation and integration history of Druid Hill Park.

The pool was the centerpiece of a segregated portion of the park developed over the 1909-1956 period. The pool was small for the large number of people it was designed to serve, since it was the city's only black public pool. It was bordered on three sides by buildings: a central field house, male locker house, and female locker house. The rear of the field house featured steps down to the pool which still remain, despite the building's demolition. The pool was enlarged by park architect Frederick Thomas in 1944 and received a deep-end addition and utility retrofitting in 1950. The City's Recreation Department ended the practice of segregated swimming in 1956, at which time the park's black patrons chose to use the larger, "white" pool north of Druid Lake. In 1958, the YWCA used the pool as a day camp and ran a successful, integrated program for 486 campers, 226 of whom were African-American. Today, the pool is being considered as a possible site for a commemorative memorial/art project paying homage to the park's black history and the important civil rights battles won within its boundaries.

23. Bear Pit: 1893

The vacant bear pit is the second bear pit in the Zoo; the first reportedly being of brick.⁵⁸ This landmark enclosure meets NR criteria A and C for its association with the development of the city's park system in the late 19th century - particularly the Druid Hill Zoo and for its architecture.

⁵⁷ *Twenty-First Annual Report of the Park Commission for the Fiscal Year Ending December 31st, 1880* (Baltimore: King Brothers, 1881), 14.

⁵⁸ Undated article from *The Sun* housed at the Pratt Library, Maryland Room. Article is primarily about Henry Bishop, one of early Zoo patrons.

The first bear pit was turned over to the raccoons and its depth filled in to suit the smaller animals. The pit that stands today was in place by 1893, according to *Annual Reports*. It consists of a rough stone shelter and an iron bar cage, with a delicate iron stair jutting off of its west face. In 1897, the top of the pickets were angled inward three feet to thwart efforts at escape. Today, the cage is empty but serves as a reminder of the 19th century origins of the Zoo. Along with monkeys, "Old Joe" the bear resided in the pit in the late 1880s.⁵⁹

24. Zoo Cages: Pre-1926-1946

In line with the bear pit closer to the entrance to the zoo is a series of cages that date to at least 1926, when they appear in a photograph in the Paul Perot collection at the Maryland Historical Society. They are bordered by a concrete walkway lined with a hairpin fence that also appears in the photograph. In a 1941 plan housed at the Department of Recreation and Parks, the cages still appear, but a newspaper article of that year describes "new, streamlined" cages being constructed,⁶⁰ which may be those cages that stand between the oldest ones in the valley, nearest the zoo entrance, and the bear pit at the other end. The pre-1926 cages feature rough stone shelters and wire outdoor cages. In addition, the polar bear exhibit, an open exhibit of stonework and water pool, dates to 1946. An earlier sea lion pool was located in the area currently housing the prairie dogs.

25. Zoo "Magazine" Shelter: 1940s?

Located on the back side of the Zoo and visible from Mountain Pass Road is a Zoo maintenance structure that is built into the ground like a magazine. It is a vaulted structure, the sides and tops of which are covered in grass. Its only visible wall is faced with ashlar stone and has a wide opening. It meets NR criteria A for its association with the development of the city's park system in the 20th century - particularly the Druid Hill Park Zoo.

7.2.4 OBJECTS

Gates

The entrance gates to the park are evidence of the breadth of architectural style associated with park design over a roughly 60 year period. Some of the park's early gateways no longer exist and those that do no longer feature the actual operable iron gates. Those that do are discussed in order of their dates of construction.

⁵⁹Ibid.

⁶⁰ 1941 article contained within the Druid Hill Park Zoo vertical file at the Pratt Library, Maryland Room.

1. Promenade (Mall) Gate: 1864?

These four gate posts are constructed a red brick in a series of quoins. They frame a wide central aisle and two narrower side aisles. This gate meets NR criteria A for its association with the development of the city's park system in the 19th century. Early postcard views of the Promenade gate, housed at the Maryland Historical Society, appear to indicate a stone gate of nine quoined piers. The gateposts that exist today match those indicated on the postcards, except for their material, which is brick. This structure, therefore, may be the original gate shown in faded postcard views, or, a second construction at this site. This brick gate was definitely in place by 1880, when it appears in a *Leslie's Weekly* etching with urns on top and a freestanding urn in front

2. Madison Avenue Gate: 1868

This Classical archway is the most prominent gateway to the Park and the first one constructed. It meets NR criteria A for its association with the development of the city's park system in the early years and criteria C for its architecture. Prior to the late 1940s, when Druid Lake Drive was constructed, this gate led marked the start of official park grounds. The gate gave access to Swann Avenue, a formal, axial promenade once lined with benches and flower-filled urns. Howard Daniels, the park's first landscape gardener, recommended that a formal entrance be built at this site in 1862. In 1863, the Park Commission expressed disappointment that the proposed main gate would have to be built temporarily of wood because of inadequate funding. In 1864, however, the Commission became determined to build a permanent gateway of durable material. It selected a collaborative design between Park Commission Chairman John H.B. Latrobe and Park Architect George A. Frederick for a massive sandstone structure and let the contract to a Mr. Whitelaw. The gateway, designed in the "Tuscan Doric" style⁶¹ is 74 feet long, 25+ feet high, and 16 feet deep. It was said to be reminiscent of the Brandenburg gate in Berlin. The gate is comprised of two original carriage ways (now automobile lanes), 15 feet each, which are separated from one another by paired columns in the front and rear. Flanking these lanes are ten-foot-wide, arched pedestrian entrances with double columns. Above the openings is a Doric frieze and above the frieze, a parapet wall. On the south side of the gate, the parapet is inscribed with the words "Druid Hill Park, Inaugurated 1860, Thomas Swann, Mayor." A bronze plaque on the inside of the east wall gives the names of the original Park Commissioners.

The material selected for the arch was the "drab sandstone of Nova Scotia."⁶² It was said to be cut in blocks "larger than any that have yet been used in the architecture of the city."⁶³ The material was described as "massive," but the architecture as "light" and "graceful."⁶⁴ The

⁶¹ *Report of the Public Park Commission for the Year 1864*, p. 9.

⁶² *Ibid.*

⁶³ *Ibid.*

⁶⁴ *Ibid.*

Commission experienced a significant delay between the time that the structure was designed and stone ordered, and the gate's actual construction, due to problems receiving the stone and with the contractor. When questions arose as to why the structure was not built of local marble instead, the Commission responded by stating that "the glare of a purely white, or slightly tinted, marble would be offensive to the eye, when in contrast with the back ground of forest against which it would be relieved."⁶⁵ The structure was completed in 1868, except for "some small amount of plastering."⁶⁶ In 1876, the "... stained stone work (was) painted with leaden oil" to correct its "apparent defects."⁶⁷ A part of the plan for the Madison Avenue entrance that was never executed was for a "park crescent" of houses on the south side of the gate.⁶⁸

Today the entryway's stone arch is in sound condition, but it no longer features its original iron gates. Significant stone erosion can be seen at the base of its piers and the evidence of plastering is no longer visible. The environment of the gate has changed dramatically, with the construction of Druid Lake Drive in 1947, which removed the gate from the landscaped park.

3. Lower Mount Royal Avenue Gate: 1880

These marble gateposts are technically located outside of the boundaries of today's park, but are considered a contributing resource due to their former significance as a park entry. These posts were designed by George Frederick as part of the design for a grand avenue that connected Druid Lake with the Mount Royal Reservoir, incorporated onto park grounds in the 1870s. Mount Royal Avenue bridged these two water bodies, and once contained stylish dwellings, sunken gardens, and a beautiful landscape framed by this lower gate and an Upper Mount Royal Gate near the Druid Lake dam that no longer remains. The gateposts meet NR criteria A and C for their association with the development of the city's park system in the late 19th century and for their architecture.

In 1866, the Park Commission decided to collaborate with the Water Board on a grand approach road from the Mount Royal Reservoir to the southern end of the dam at Lake Chapman (now Druid Lake). In 1874, the Commissioners reported that they wished to include the Mount Royal Reservoir and fountain within the park property itself, and have the main entrance to the park located on North Avenue. By 1879, road improvements extended from the south end of Druid Lake southeasterly to North Avenue. The Commission was happy that access to the park was broadened: "The new entrance is immediately opposite Oliver Street, where it joins North Avenue, and when this street is opened through the Bolton depot to Charles Street, and when the railroad tracks, that now obstruct it, are removed, the access to Druid Hill Park from the centre of

⁶⁵ *Report of the Public Park Commission for the Year 1866*, p. 7.

⁶⁶ *Annual Report of the Public Park Commission for the Year 1868*, p. 310.

⁶⁷ *Annual Report for the Year 1876*, p. 12.

⁶⁸ *Annual Report for the Year 1864*, p. 495.

the city will be as direct as it can be made, while the approach from the east will be, as it now is, along North Avenue."⁶⁹ The Commission planted two rows of trees, elms and lindens, in alternation, in the center of the Avenue. Railings from the squares around the Washington Monument were used to enclose this new peninsular addition to the park, and more railings from other city squares were expected. The road was widened in 1880 from 25 feet to 40 feet and the new gateway was finished in that same year in Maryland marble according to a design by George Frederick.⁷⁰ A Mr. Emory did the marble work.⁷¹ By 1881, the roadway was described as a 72-foot wide avenue lined with rows of elegant dwellings which still exist to the on Mount Royal Terrace. One year later, the area of the Avenue between the road itself and the iron railing on the east side was planted with trees and laid out with flower beds. It is not clear whether a plan for a row of fountains on the Avenue's east side from Druid Lake down to North Avenue was ever executed.⁷² In 1885, a white marble fountain, 35 feet in diameter, was placed near the Mount Royal entrance.⁷³

In 1887, new permanent iron gates on stone foundations were placed at the Upper Mount Royal entrance, near Druid Lake itself.⁷⁴ These were presumably designed by Frederick as well, as they complemented the lower gates in appearance. In 1894, this upper entrance was upgraded, due to an increase of travel from that section of town, and the *Annual Report* for that year describes that gate as being made of a tall central granite tower with archways to either side. The total length of the structure, at 137 feet with 57 feet gates, was said to be the largest in the world, each gate opening 57 feet.⁷⁵

Between 1888 and 1892, stone retaining walls were built on the west side of Mount Royal Avenue to keep up with building and terracing of gardens planted there. In the late 1890s, due to the opinion of the superintendent of the time and to changing tastes, the elegant Upper Mount Royal Avenue iron gates were removed and sold, and the park Superintendent recommended the removal of the masonry pedestals and center piece as well, "as they constitute an obstruction and are of no further utility." The Park Superintendent went on to criticize the placement of the gates:

⁶⁹ *Twentieth Annual Report of the Park Commission for the Fiscal Year ending December 31, 1879* (Baltimore: King Brothers, 1880), 4.

⁷⁰ *Annual Report for the Year 1880*, p. 13.

⁷¹ The contractor for the iron work is illegible in the *Annual Report*.

⁷² *Twenty-Third Annual Report of the Park Commission for the Fiscal Year Ending December 31st, 1882* (Baltimore: King Brothers, 1883), 3 and 4.

⁷³ *Twenty-Sixth Annual Report of the Park Commission for the Fiscal year Ending December 31, 1885* (Baltimore: Stephen Tongue, 1886), 7.

⁷⁴ *Twenty-Eighth Annual Report of the Park Commission for the Fiscal Year Ending December 31, 1887* (Baltimore: The Baltimore Publishing Company, 1888), 8.

⁷⁵ *Annual Report for the Year 1895*, p. 17.

"These gates were not set square to Latrobe avenue nor to the extension of Park avenue, but were on a skew to each of these avenues, a rather inharmonious treatment of the matter."⁷⁶

In 1901, the large iron gates at the lower Mount Royal Avenue entrance were removed, along with the electric light pole and iron standard upon which the center gates swung, as they were thought "a dangerous obstruction."⁷⁷ The marble pillars on either side of the center standard were equipped with "cluster lamps" at that time.⁷⁸ In 1903, the lower Mount Royal Avenue stone pillars at North Avenue were re-erected, according to a plaque on one of the pillars. In 1910, the Mount Royal Reservoir was abandoned. In 1917, new ornamental lamps of the boulevard type were installed along Mt. Royal entrance way, from North Avenue to Cedar Avenue bridge. The construction of the Jones Falls Expressway in the 1960s obliterated the grand avenue and its gardens. Today, what remains are these lower gate posts and the homes along Mount Royal Terrace.

4. Eutaw Street Gate: 1893

These High Victorian granite bollards comprised part of an iron and stone gateway completed in 1893. (The ironwork no longer remains). The object meets NR criteria A and C for its association with the development of the city's park system in the late 19th century and for its architecture. The work on the extension of Eutaw Street to the park was completed in 1892, after the land was condemned in 1891. The park's sun dial used to sit at this location at the entrance to the park, but a private house built extremely close to the park necessitated its removal in 1901. (The house no longer remains and the sundial has been moved to the Conservatory.)

5. Fulton Street/Druid Hill Avenue Gate: 1905-1907

A gate was placed at the intersection of Fulton Avenue and the Park Railway road (now Druid Hill Avenue) in 1884.⁷⁹ This entrance was remodeled in 1898 by the removal of the gate and the adjustment of grades. A postcard of the gate, dated 1907, shows it as it is today: a long cast concrete wall along Fulton Avenue, with concrete piers with pendant-shaped newels. It was based on sketches by the Olmsted Brothers prepared as part of their Fulton Avenue entrance plans in 1905. It meets NR criteria A for its association with the development of the city's park system around the turn of the century. Missing today are the intricate iron gates that were monitored by a gatekeeper. The wall appears to be in good condition, but has been painted in pastel colors.

⁷⁶ *40th Annual Report of the Public Park Commission for the Fiscal Year Ending December 31, 1899* (Baltimore: Wm. J.C. Dulany Company, 1900), 18.

⁷⁷ *42d Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners for the Fiscal Year Ending December 31, 1901* (Baltimore: The John D. Lucas Printing Co., 1902), 14.

⁷⁸ *Ibid.*

⁷⁹ *Annual Report for the Year 1884*, p. 16.

Statues: 1864-1948

Statues add greatly to the park's diverse character. Some were crafted specifically for the park location, while others were donated. Beginning in 1864 and continuing until the present, sculpture has been and is an integral part of the landscape experience.⁸⁰

6. *Boy with Goose: 1851/1864 Gift to Park*

The *Annual Reports* note that George Bartlett presented a full-size bronze copy of the "antique" of the boy and the swan, "attributed to the most celebrated of the ancient sculptors," Boethus, to the park in 1864.⁸¹ The sculpture contains an inscription: A. Bujac/Paris/1851. This statue meets NR criteria A for its association with the development of the city's park system in the Civil War era. This statue was initially placed on a pedestal inscribed with the donor's name in a spot adjacent to the Council Grove Station. It was surrounded by a lacy iron bench on all sides. Today, the statue is devoid of its original base and is located behind the Mansion in the Zoo, where it was moved in the 1990s. It is in good condition.

7. *Columbus Statue: 1892*

This six-foot-high marble statue stands on a 12-foot high marble base and is a prominent feature of the landscape. It was sculpted by L.H. Gardner & Sons and was erected in 1892 in honor of the fourth centennial of the founding of America. The statue was donated to the park by the Italian United Society of Baltimore and is a replica of one located in Genoa, Italy by Achille Canessa. It meets NR criteria A for its association with the development of the city's park system in the late 19th century. The condition of the statue is good.

8. *George Washington Statue: 1892*

This full-length statue was originally commissioned for an 1857 clothing store located on East Baltimore Street and operated by Noah Walker. The statue was created by Edward Sheffield Bartholomew, an American artist living in Rome who was fortunate enough to have Enoch Pratt as his patron. In 1892, the family of Noah Walker gave the statue to the city. It meets NR criteria A for its association with the development of the city's park system in the late 19th century. A niche was built to house the statue since a finished back was unnecessary when it rested against the building. The granite pedestal for the statue was donated by Pratt in 1895. Today, the statue is in fair condition and requires repair.

⁸⁰ Much of the information on park sculpture comes from historian Cindy Kelly's work for *Baltimore SOS!*

⁸¹ *Annual Report for the Year 1864*, p. 496

9. Sundial: 1892

This polyhedral sundial is 22 inches in diameter and sits on a 23-inch high pedestal. It was designed by Peter Hamilton, a stonecutter in business with George Mann from 1880-1894. Hamilton also sculpted its four-inch-high beveled stone platform to look like a tree trunk bedecked with flowers. It may have been first exhibited at the 1876 Philadelphia Centennial. Hamilton presented the sundial to the park in 1892 and it was placed at the Eutaw Street entrance. It meets NR criteria A for its association with the development of the city's park system in the late 19th century and criteria C as the work of a master craftsman. Its wooden form was encased in bronze and it was reset by the Baltimore Park Commission in 1904 to a site between Swann Avenue and the lake. A large elm tree there shadowed the dial and made it malfunction after midday. In 1983, it was moved to its current site in the Conservatory Rose Garden and reset again. It can tell time in 14 cities worldwide within 17 minutes.

10. William Wallace Statue: 1893

Located on the north side of Druid Hill Lake, this statue of a famous 14th century Scotsman was erected in the park on St. Andrew's Day in 1893. It meets NR criteria A for its association with the development of the city's park system in the late 19th century. William Wallace was a patriot and martyr who died for Scottish liberty in 1305 fighting against England's King Edward I. Sculpted by D.W. Stevenson, a Scottish sculptor, the statue is a copy of an original located in Scotland above a battlefield at Abbey Craig. This copy was presented to the park on November 30, 1893 by William Wallace Spence, a Baltimorean from Edinburgh who resided at "Bolton," a Federal mansion to the south of the park. (Bolton Street ran from Mr. Spencer's house straight to Druid Lake.) At the dedication, the Commission proclaimed: "This is a noble work, and a generous gift to the park; the proportions are heroic, and, being of bronze, it is perishable."⁸² The 13-foot high statue of the armor-clad Wallace sits upon a base of large, rock-faced ashlar granite, also 13 feet high. The condition of the statue is good.

11. Wagner Bust: 1901

This statue commemorates the awarding of first prize to the United Singers of Baltimore at the Saengerfest in Brooklyn, New York, held in 1900. It is a bronze bust of the composer, Wagner, resting upon a red granite base, sculpted by New York sculptor, R.P. Golde. It was presented to the City of Baltimore in 1901 for the prize song, Scheiden, by D. Melament. It is located on the Mansion House lawn. It meets NR criteria A for its association with the development of the city's park system at the turn of the century. The sculpture is in fairly good condition.

⁸² *Thirty-Fourth Annual Report of the Public Park Commission for the Fiscal year Ending December 31, 1893* (Baltimore: William J.C. Dulaney, 1894), 18.

12. Cherubs Panel: 1880-1890/1933 Park Placement

This relief was built initially for the entrance to the city's post office in 1880 and 1890. When that building was torn down in 1930, parts of the structure were sold or given away to employees or cemeteries like Loudon and the Hebrew Cemetery. This panel and one other were rescued by William H. Parker who was a contractor on the Post Office's construction. Mr. Parker gave one panel to the Park Commissioners in 1933 and retained the other on the site of his home at 408 Woodlawn Road in Roland Park. The remaining panels were supposed to be sited within Druid Hill Park as a monument of sorts to the Old Post Office, but this never occurred.⁸³ Although not constructed specifically for the park, it has been a part of the park's landscape since the early 20th century and meets NR criteria A for its association with the development of the city's park system in the 20th century.

The relief shows two large putti or cherubs in the center space and two smaller putti to either side. Surrounding these are references to chemistry, industry, agriculture, and art. The sculptor was John Monroe. The panel currently suffers from environmental pollutants.

13. Gorilla Sculpture: 1948 Gift to Zoo

This sculpture of two companion gorillas has been in the possession of the Zoo since 1948, but had been displayed indoors, in the Maryland Building, until recently. It meets NR criteria A for its association with the development of the city's park system - particularly the Druid Hill Park Zoo. The gorillas, named John Daniel II and Bamboo, were sculpted in the 1920s after live models, and donated to the Zoo in 1948 by Baltimore artist Valerie HARRISSE Walter. In 1996, they were moved outdoors for public display, and now are located inside the Zoo entrance, near the main valley.

Fountains

In the 19th century, there were twelve springs within the park. Many were adorned with drinking fountains. They were gradually closed in the 20th century due to water contamination until all were closed by 1947. Many of the decorative structures remain and are significant for their architecture.

14. Edmunds Well: 1865

Located within the Zoo area, this fountain was constructed in 1865 and features the inscription: "Edmund's Well, Adorned by John A. Needles, 1865." It meets NR criteria A for its association

⁸³ Information on this sculpture and others in the park is derived from Cindy Kelly's work, *Baltimore SOS!* Her files on all city statuary are held at the Commission for Historical and Architectural Preservation.

with the development of the city's park system following the Civil War and criteria C for its architecture. The fountain head is executed in marble in a High Renaissance Style resembling funerary architecture of the period. It was designed by George Frederick and a drawing of it is included in the George Frederick Collection at the Maryland Historical Society. The structure features a paneled base which housed the jet d'eau and a sculptural marker adorned with scrolls and a segmental pediment. Enclosing the structure on three of its four sides is a circular stone bench, which provided seating for spring users. The stone cutter was Alex. Packie, who is identified by an inscription in the base. According to *Annual Reports*, this fountain cost over \$1,000.

15. Crise's Fountain: 1870

Originally called Spring Lake Fountain, this structure was completed in 1870, replacing the "Brick Spring." It meets NR criteria A for its association with the development of the city's park system following the Civil War and criteria C for its architecture. This marble fountain features a large block granite pedestal supporting a stone marker with the inscription "Dedicated to Druid Hill Park, Mr. John L. Crise, Esq., October 1870." At the top of the marker rests Flora, a reclining woman in Classical garb. The pedestal features a small basin and the remnants of a lion's head jet d'eau. There are holes in the stone where ladles formerly were attached. An Art Nouveau wrought iron surround used to surround the stone fountain.

16. Morris Fountain ("Hog Fountain"): 1882-92

This granite fountain, designed by George Frederick, was executed in a Classical Revival style.⁸⁴ It meets NR criteria A for its association with the development of the city's park system in the late 19th century and criteria C for its architecture. The sturdy stone back wall of this fountain still exists near the Garrett Bridge, although its circular basin and a pedestal that housed a signature wild boar no longer remain. There is a wrought iron railing along the fountain's top. Although generally given a constructed date of 1885, the *Annual Report* for that year mentions that only one fountain was built, and it was located near the Mt. Royal entrance.⁸⁵ The date of its construction is derived, therefore, from historic maps.

17. Mountain Pass Spring Fountain: 1893

This decorated spring head probably was designed by George Frederick, since he designed most of the fountains built in the 1860s-1890s. It meets NR criteria A for its association with the development of the city's park system in the late 19th century and criteria C for its architecture.

⁸⁴ The George A. Frederick collection at the Maryland Historical Society contains an entry for the Morris Fountain.

⁸⁵ This Gothic Revival fountain appears in historic photographs and no longer stands.

Mountain Pass Road contained two springs with fountains (both of which still stand) and a watering hole for horses, first installed in 1873 but not obvious in the landscape today. This fountain was built in 1893, when the *Annual Report* noted that the Mountain Pass Spring Fountain, "being in bad order, the masonry was taken down and rebuilt substantially...bronze lion-heads were placed over the outlets."⁸⁶ The fountain features a rough stone wall, a smooth stone basin and smooth stone coping inscribed with the words "Mountain Pass Spring." Bronze lions' heads mentioned in the *Annual Report* no longer exist.

18. Fountain at Repair Shop: 1893

In 1893, the *Annual Report* notes that the spring located in the woods behind the blacksmith shop was piped 165 feet in distance of the roadside, and a stone fountain was built to serve primarily the employees of the Clipper Factory nearby. Now located behind the Zoo fence, this fountain likely was designed by George Frederick, since he was Park Architect until 1895. The simple fountain features a rough stone block wall with taller central section and arched central niche. It meets NR criteria A for its association with the development of the city's park system in the late 19th century.

19. Unnamed Fountain, Swann Avenue: 1893?

This unnamed fountain near the Wallace Statue may have been built in 1893 and designed by George Frederick. The 1893 *Annual Report* describes that a little, old brick city fountain on the stone path to the mansion was replaced with a neat stone fountain with two nozzles coming through bronze lion-heads. No lion heads remain, but a stone wall is intact on this site. It meets NR criteria A for its association with the development of the city's park system in the late 19th century.

20. Artesian Well (Drinking Fountain): 1917

This stone drinking fountain of Classical Revival design was known as the "Artesian well" when it was built in 1917. Today, it can be found along the sidewalk of Druid Lake Drive, just adjacent to the Department of Recreation and Park's Administrative Offices at 2600 Madison Avenue. It meets NR criteria A for its association with the development of the city's park system in the World War I era and criteria C for its architecture. The finely carved fountain is approximately five feet high and has a decorative pediment treatment. This well, located not far from the Madison entrance, was thought "of considerable convenience to people who do not desire, or are unable, to go further into the park to the various springs"⁸⁷

⁸⁶*Thirty-Fourth Annual Report of the Public Park Commission for the Fiscal year Ending December 31, 1893* (Baltimore: William J.C. Dulaney, 1894), 16.

⁸⁷ *58th Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners for the Fiscal Year Ending December 31, 1917* (Baltimore: King Brothers), 9.

7.3 NONCONTRIBUTING RESOURCES

These are listed below with dates of construction/alteration if they are known. Key to types of resource: B=Building; S=Site; ST=Structure; and O=Object.

Name of Resource	Type	Date	Reason
1. African huts/yerts	STs	20 th century	Too recent
2. Baltimore Police Canine Unit	B	1982	Not tied to park mission
3. Carousel in Children's Zoo	ST	20 th century	Too recent
4. Cast-iron lions in Zoo	O	1960 gift ca. 1857 sculpture	Too recent in park
5. Chimpanzee Forest Building	B	20 th century	Too recent
6. Earthworks No. 5	ST	1860s	poor integrity
7. Elephant Holding Area	B	20 th century	Too recent
8. Farmyard in Children's Zoo	Bs	20 th century	Too recent
9. Giraffe House	B	1966	Too recent
10. Greenhouse next to Rose Garden	B	20 th century	Not architecturally significant and likely too recent
11. Hippo House	B	1968	Too recent
12. Maintenance Buildings in Yard other than Forestry Building and Boiler House	Bs	20 th century	Not significant architecturally
13. Otter Rocks Fountain	O	1993	Too recent
14. Pool Bath House	B	20 th century	Too recent

DRUID HILL PARK
BALTIMORE, MD

NONCONTRIBUTING RESOURCES (continued)

Name of Resource	Type	Date	Reason
15. Restrooms not mentioned in text	B	20 th century	Too recent
16. Safety City	S	20th century	Not tied to park mission
17. Zoo cages not mentioned in text	ST	20th century	Not significant historically
18. Zoo entrance building	B	20 th century	Too recent
19. Zoo maintenance buildings not mentioned in text	B	20 th century	Too recent
20. Zoo pavilions/concession stands not mentioned in text	ST	20 th century	Too recent
21. Zoo veterinary hospital	B	20th century	Too recent

8. SIGNIFICANCE

8.1 SUMMARY

Druid Hill Park, the third public park in the country, is culturally significant within the context of 19th and 20th Century Park Planning in Baltimore. The proposed district meets Criterion A as the site of a seminal local event: 1) it is the city's first "country" or "rural" park. It was the premier park established under authority of Ordinance No. 227, approved June 4, 1860, which created the city's first Park Commission. Druid Hill Park, along with Patterson Park (the other park created by the ordinance), marks the initiation of the Baltimore's City park system and reveals Baltimore's status as one of the earliest cities in the country to embrace the new physical and social pattern of a public gathering place devoted to leisure. In addition, Druid Hill Park, with its 1876 zoo, contains the ninth oldest zoo in the country, following the model of zoos established in Central Park in New York and Fairmount Park in Philadelphia.

The proposed district also meets Criterion C as a strong example of a designed landscape of high artistic value. Within the 19th and early 20th centuries, Druid Hill Park was a showcase for the Romantic landscape ideals first brought to prominence in this country by Frederick Law Olmsted in his 1857 plan for Central Park. Druid Hill Park features outstanding examples of the Picturesque and Beautiful landscape aesthetics, as well as the characteristics of an active recreation center. With baseball fields dating to the park's earliest years, Druid Hill Park has always reserved a portion of its grounds for the more physical forms of recreation.

In addition to its significance in landscape architecture, the proposed district meets Criterion C for its architectural and engineering significance. The park's fine collection of built resources, including buildings, structures, and objects, exemplifies the Victorian penchant for architectural eclecticism. Structures of exotic Asian and Chinese influence share the park with those of the more indigenous Gothic Revival and Classical Revival idioms. Several of the park's buildings and structures are the finest examples of their type in the citywide park system. As for engineering, the park's waterworks of reservoirs, rock-lined streams, and spring-fed fountains are evidence of the skill required to adapt a varied terrain to functional and decorative purposes. The 1864-1871 construction of Druid Lake dam, in particular, employed superior technical skill and is recognized today as a civil engineering landmark.

There are also three cemetery sites within the proposed district. A reported slave cemetery at an undisclosed location on the South Lawn meets National Register Criteria D for its ability to yield information in the future. All cemeteries meet Criteria Consideration D since they are integral parts of the park landscape. The Rogers Family Cemetery, established circa 1750, has significance due to age and is the reason that the park's period of significance stretches back prior to its 1860 incorporation as a municipal park.

Finally, the proposed district meets Criteria Consideration G as the site of events of exceptional significance associated with the civil rights movement in the 20th century. Of all the parks in the city, Druid Hill Park was the one most frequented by the black community of Baltimore in the

early 20th century and therefore the park most associated with the African-American history of recreation in Baltimore. The park was the site of at least one now famous racial struggle over integration, and several less noted but nonetheless significant attempts at racial justice. The period of significance of the proposed Druid Hill Park Historic District, therefore, is from ca. 1750, the date of the Rogers Family Cemetery to 1956, the date the park's recreational facilities were ultimately integrated.

8.2 HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE

The history and cultural significance of the proposed Druid Hill Park Historic District are described below in the following fashion:

1. Pre-park History: 1801-1860
2. Druid Hill as a Country Park: 1860-1898
3. Druid Hill Enters the 20th Century: 1899-1947
4. The History of Athletics and Racial Segregation: 1860-1956
5. The History of the Zoo: 1864-Present

8.2.1 PRE-PARK HISTORY: 1801-1860

The story of the emergence of Druid Hill Park begins with 17th century land patents and develops into a complex tale of intermingling families and multiple namesakes. In 1688, Charles, Lord Baltimore warranted 2,000 acres to colonist Thomas Richardson. Richardson, in turn, assigned 350 acres in what is today northwest Baltimore to one Thomas Durbing, who named his patent "Hab Nab at a Venture." West of Durbing's rugged territory was level ground warranted to Robert Benjor and Daniel Peverell. In 1688, Solomon Jones purchased 40 acres from Benjor and 150 from Peverill (along the way mysteriously gaining ten acres) and patented his 200 acres as "Jones' Levil" in 1689. Five other patents in the vicinity were granted to colonists John Cole, Daniel Richardson, and Edward Parrish in the early 18th century. These lands, with Hab Nab and Jones' Levil at the core, became what is today Druid Hill Park.

Thomas Durbing's son Christopher, a carpenter, inherited much of the land within these patents, along with a fellow carpenter, John Eagleston. In 1716, Eagleston sold his 200 acres to Nicholas Rogers, an inn-holder and planter with six children. This was the beginning of a long lineage of Rogerses who would own the property. Nicholas Rogers' eldest daughter Eleanor inherited her father's 200 acre-Hab Nab in 1720 upon his death. A few months later, in May 1721, Eleanor's mother would bear another son, Nicholas Rogers, who would never know his father.

As for the remaining territory within the early patents, a third carpenter, John Gardner, acquired 150 acres from Christopher Durbing, 200 acres from the heirs of Solomon Jones, and 300 acres from John Cole, making Gardner's total land holdings an immense 776 acres.

In 1722, a doctor named George Buchanan came to Cole's Harbour, Maryland from Scotland, where he had grown up on an estate called Auchentorlie in the County of Dumbarton, near

Glasgow. He established himself as a successful medical practitioner and landowner in the area and met and married Eleanor Rogers. Their first son, Lloyd Buchanan, was born in 1729, the same year that Dr. George Buchanan was named as one of the seven commissioners responsible for the laying out of Baltimore Town. The senior Buchanan went on to serve in a variety of distinguished positions, including magistrate and assemblyman. When landowner John Gardner died in 1741, Dr. George Buchanan bought his land, thereby expanding his estate substantially.

Between 1729 and 1749, George and Eleanor Rogers Buchanan built an estate house that they named "Auchentorlie," after Buchanan's childhood home. It was there that they settled with their ten children. It was a large, towered home resembling the castles of Buchanan's youth. When Buchanan died in 1750, his estate was willed to his son Lloyd, who was then an attorney working for the city commissioners.

Lloyd Buchanan also married a woman named Eleanor; one Eleanor Darnall, probably of Prince George's County. When she died young, he married a second time, in 1757, to a woman named Rachel Lawson. Lloyd and Rachel had a daughter Eleanor, presumably after Buchanan's mother. When Rachel Lawson Buchanan died shortly thereafter, young Eleanor Buchanan, or "Elea" as she was called, was raised by her maternal grandmother, Mrs. Lawson. In 1760, Lloyd Buchanan re-surveyed his property and received a new patent on the land containing additional acreage to the northwest. When Lloyd Buchanan died in 1761, Eleanor Buchanan, then age four, inherited Auchentorlie.

Eleanor Buchanan's grandmother, Eleanor Rogers, had a much younger brother Nicholas, born after their father's death who re-enters the estate's history at this time. Nicholas had grown up to be a successful merchant, ship owner, and town surveyor who, in 1745, married Henrietta Jones. Together they had four sons and a daughter (one son dying in childhood). The third son, born in 1753, was another Nicholas Rogers. This Nicholas Rogers, Jr. would then have been Eleanor Buchanan's first cousin once removed (as she was the granddaughter of his father's sister). In 1758, Nicholas' father, Nicholas Sr. died, leaving the young boy a two-acre parcel in the city and a 200-acre estate in Frederick County.

After studying in Glasgow, Nicholas Rogers, Jr. enlisted as a soldier in the Revolution, working in Paris to obtain arms for American patriots and negotiating with the French for assistance. His efforts earned him the title of "Colonel." Upon returning to Baltimore, he married his cousin Eleanor Buchanan in 1783, thereby inheriting through marriage her estate of Auchentorly, which initially had been his family's estate back in the 1710s and 1720s.

Between 1761 when Lloyd Buchanan died and 1783, when his daughter's land came into the hands of Colonel Nicholas Rogers, slaves had taken care of the property, but no one had actually been living there. At some point about the time of the Revolution, the old Auchentorlie house modeled after a Scottish castle either fell or was torn down. Colonel Nicholas Rogers, the new estate owner, began to reinvigorate the estate. It was probably Colonel Nicholas Rogers who rechristened the estate "Druid Hill" (reportedly after the many huge oaks on the property). The first printed reference to the estate by that name occurs in February 18, 1807, when Nicholas'

daughter Harriet's wedding held on the grounds of "Druid Hill" was recounted in the *Federal Gazette*. Colonel Rogers was one of the organizers of the Maryland Agricultural Society in 1786, and thus would have been knowledgeable about planting, and likely informed about landscape gardening trends as well.⁸⁸ He served as a judge in several courts, including the Orphans, Criminal, and Levy Courts, and, like other well-educated gentlemen of his day, was enlightened about architecture to a degree that enabled him to practice with great credibility. In 1799, he designed Baltimore's Assembly Hall⁸⁹ and in 1797-1802, the City Jail with Robert Cary Long as builder.⁹⁰

Colonel Nicholas Rogers designed the second house to grace the estate, the appearance of which is known to us today by its recorded description at its demise. It was built between 1783, the year that Rogers inherited the estate by marrying Eleanor Buchanan, and 1796, when its destruction by fire is recorded in the *Baltimore Journal and Commercial Advertiser*. Following the fire, Colonel Rogers, his wife Eleanor, and their two children, Lloyd Nicholas and Harriet, moved to a frame dwelling at the southwest corner of Baltimore and Light Streets and lived there for the next four years, during which time Rogers designed a second home for his estate. The second home he designed, an elegant Neoclassical home with parapeted walls and a piano nobile floor plan, is what stands today in the "Mansion House." The house was supposed to consist of a central block with two wings, but the structure was never completed, since the family was forced to move into the new house prematurely when their city dwelling on Light Street burned in 1800.

When the family moved onto the estate at Druid Hill in 1801, the young Lloyd Nicholas was only 14 years old. In 1812, his mother, Eleanor Buchanan Rogers, died. Ten years later, in 1829, his father, the Colonel, passed on, leaving his estate to his son, Lloyd Nicholas, and providing for the manumission of the majority of his slaves.

Lloyd Nicholas Rogers had married Elizabeth Law who bore him two children: another Eleanor Rogers and Edmund Law Rogers. In the same year that his father died, Lloyd Nicholas lost his wife as well. He married again in 1829, to Miss Hortensia Monroe Hay, with whom he had three more daughters. Lloyd Nicholas ran his estate with a careful eye. Unlike his more benevolent father, Lloyd Nicholas did not free his slaves, but did minimize their labor by transforming certain crop fields into pear orchards. In the late 1850s, a turnpike company, the Green Spring Avenue Company, secured a right-of-way through his pear orchards via the state legislature. Saddened at the prospect of encroaching suburbanization, Lloyd Nicholas Rogers reluctantly agreed to sell his estate to the city when they advertised for ground for a public park. He sold 475 acres to the city

⁸⁸ Thomas J. Scharf, *History of Baltimore City and County Maryland From the Earliest Period to the Present Day* (Philadelphia: Louis H. Everts, 1881) quoted in Louise Akerson, *Preserving Green Space: Druid Hill Park in Baltimore, Maryland, 1860-1900* (Baltimore Center for Urban Archaeology), 9. Quote is that estate was "laid out in the best style of English landscape gardening."

⁸⁹ Scharf in his *Chronicles of Baltimore* quoted in Edith Rossiter Bevan, "Druid Hill, Country Seat of the Rogers and Buchanan Families," *Maryland Historical Magazine* 44 (1949): 193.

⁹⁰ Griffith in his *Annals of Baltimore (1824)* quoted in Bevan, 193.

DRUID HILL PARK
BALTIMORE, MD

for \$1,000 per acre (a high price), leaving the family burial ground out of the transaction. His nine slaves left the property forever. Upset at the loss of his family home and plagued by illness, Mr. Rogers watched from his Mansion as his private grounds were transformed into public property via a massive engineering effort. He died in 1860, within 30 days of the park's opening.

8.2.2 DRUID HILL PARK AS A "COUNTRY PARK": 1860-1898

The emergence of Druid Hill Park began with the brilliant idea of Mayor Thomas Swann to extract a public amenity from a regulatory hurdle. In 1859, the City negotiated a deal with four vying horse car railway competitors looking for operational franchises. The horse car businesses were required to pay 1/5 of their gross proceeds to the city in order to obtain the franchises. This money was to be spent either on fulfilling the goals of the 1851 "Boundary Plan" for a new city boulevard, or for purchasing and maintaining a public park(s). The City decided the money should go for the latter, and Mayor Swann established a Commission in 1860 to select and purchase a site or sites for the proposed park(s). Four members were selected to sit on the first Commission: John H. B. Latrobe, who had been instrumental in the creation of the Boundary Plan and was the son of architect Benjamin Latrobe; William E. Hopper; Robert Leslie; and Columbus O'Donnell. The Mayor served as Chairman.

The Commission set up requirements for the park site dealing with the following issues: 1) a minimum of 500 acres, 2) nearness to the city, the price per acre and terms of sale, 3) kind and location of improvements, 4) extent of wooded and arable areas, 5) existing accessibility, 6) whether it was watered or near streams, 6) if it was intersected by any public roads. Of the eight sites that met the requirements, the Commission selected the county seat of the Rogers and Buchanan families as the best choice. The property consisted of 475 acres in the northwest section of town. The Commission offered Rogers \$1,000 per acre through a bond issuance with a thirty year maturation date. Rogers refused the city bonds, and demanded that he be paid in cash for at least a portion of the purchase price. One-fourth of the price was raised in cash through the generous donations of the Mayor, Commission members, and several prominent citizens, who each purchased \$10,000 of the stock at par.⁹¹ (The Commission also purchased grounds for a second public park on the city's eastern side by buying the Public Walk and some surrounding land of the William Patterson family.)

The Commission set out to make Druid Hill and Patterson Parks examples of grand country parks such as those developed in England. Howard Daniels was hired as Druid Hill Park's first landscape gardener/engineer and was assigned the responsibility of laying out the grounds and providing for public access. Daniels was pleased with the state of the Rogers grounds upon acquisition, viewing the expanse within the context of English parks that he had studied on tour

⁹¹ Information on purchase deal comes from Dan Durrett's *The Druid Hill Impact Study*, prepared for Sugarloaf Regional Trails, Inc., June 1985, pp. 10 and 11.

and written of extensively. He noted the advantageous nature of the property's landscape features "...all of which conspire to making a noble pleasure-ground in shortest time, and with a comparatively small expenditure of money; ...the result will be a grand park, worthy of the Monumental City."⁹²

The English Landscape Gardening School and Andrew Jackson Downing's Role as Interpreter

The movement for English-derived country parks was spearheaded in this country in the 1840s by two writers: Andrew Jackson Downing, in his publication the *Horticulturist*, and William Cullen Bryant, editor of the *New York Evening Post*. Both writers focused their efforts on New York City, advocating that land be set aside for a rural park in the great metropolis before it was too late. Their model for publicly landscaped parks was London, which had succeeded in the 1840s in introducing landscape designs from private estates into the public realm.

In books and articles, Downing in particular introduced this "English landscape gardening school" to the American public. He was inspired to press for English style public parks because of the recent success of the "rural cemeteries" in this country, also inspired by the English landscape school. The rural cemeteries were park-like burial grounds which featured romantic elements such as winding drives, small lakes, and secluded groves. The rural cemetery movement was initiated in Boston in 1831 by the efforts of a local doctor and the Massachusetts Horticultural Society to create a place of burial that was seen as healthful. Their collaboration resulted in Mount Auburn Cemetery, a spot that became popular not only with families of the dead, but with other visitors and sightseers. The melancholy beauty of these new cemeteries drew people to stroll, relax, and even picnic amongst picturesque mausoleums and markers. Writing in 1849 that New York, Philadelphia, and Boston all had their great cemeteries, Downing wondered why the principles of the same English landscape school could not be applied to places for the living.

In his *Landscape Gardening and Rural Architecture*, published in 1841, Downing described the English landscape school of the 18th century as the "modern" school of landscape gardening for 19th century America. Downing contrasted this school with the formal landscape gardening practiced by the "ancients." The modern school was an attempt to create a seemingly natural portrayal of Nature through great manipulation. The practitioners of the school were inspired by painters of the prior century - Nicholas Poussin, Salvatore Rosa, and Claude Lorraine - who painted dramatic canvasses of an ideal and/or powerful nature.

The first of the practitioners of the new school was Sir John Vanbrugh, who created a romantic landscape for Blenheim Palace in 1700. His vision was carried forward and crystallized in the

⁹² Akerson, *Preserving Green Space* quoting Daniels' 1860 article.

work of Charles Bridgeman, William Kent, and Capability Brown, culminating in the work at the end of the century by Humphrey Repton. The English landscape school continued into the next century through the popular "Gardenesque" theories of botanist John Claudius Loudon, whose writings focused on the display of exotic plants in the landscape. All of these practitioners' works were studied by Downing and others who translated the style into a vision for America.

The English gardeners were inspired not only by painters, but by a theoretical argument underway in literary circles. This argument revolved around the best means for turning aside the formality and geometry of French and Dutch inspired landscapes. The consensus of the literary elite was to embrace a more "natural" line, but it was the method by which this was to be achieved that was hotly debated. Three distinct approaches to representing the natural ideal emerged: the "Beautiful," the "Picturesque," and the "Sublime." The Beautiful was epitomized by the work of Capability Brown, whose gardens featured encircling belts of trees to contain views, clumps of trees to enrich a middle distance, serpentine lakes, and smooth unbroken areas of lawn. The Picturesque, on the other hand, was launched as an attack on Brown's version of landscape gardening. To those advocating the Picturesque, Brown's landscape forms were too soft, round, and smooth. The Picturesque aesthetic, defined by Sir Uvedale Price and Richard Payne Knight, sought rougher, more rugged, irregular, and dramatic landscape imagery. The third strain, the Sublime, never really entered the realm of landscape gardening practice, as it could hardly be effected by the hand of man. Sublime landscapes were meant to overwhelm the viewer and remind him of his powerlessness in the face of Nature. Rough seas, jagged mountain peaks, and threatening storms were the elements of the Sublime.

The argument over whether or not landscapes should be Beautiful or Picturesque was never fully resolved, but the work of Humphry Repton, the first person to use the term "Landscape Gardener," resulted in something of a combination. Repton's primary consideration was the natural character of the place at hand. In the last years of the 18th century, Repton transformed Brown's Beautiful aesthetic into a landscape rooted in practicality. He saw a fitting place for more formal elements immediately around a house, and more rugged or pastoral elements farther away from the house. Through his "red books," showing before and after versions of landscapes, Repton incorporated elements of the Picturesque and Beautiful in single compositions.

In a slightly different approach, Downing suggested that the two major strains of the English Landscape Gardening School - the Beautiful and the Picturesque - should be kept distinct from one another in small landscapes, such as those of the cottage dweller or small estate owner, but that in big landscapes, the two elements could be combined, as long as they were kept distinct. Like London, Downing was a nurseryman, and he too stressed the importance of showcasing individual species.

At the start of the 19th century, this high-brow aesthetic argument moved out of the realm of the elite and into the hands of social reformers. Advocates for the poor in the London of the 1820s

and 1830s wanted parks that were not owned by the King, but by the people. They, and Cullen and Downing in America a decade later, were responding to the crush of industry and the massive construction transforming cities into dirty, overcrowded, diseased places. In 1833 England, a report from the Select Committee on Public Walks was appointed to consider "the best means of securing open space in populous Towns, as Public Walks and Places of Exercise calculated to promote the Health and Comfort of its Inhabitants."⁹³ Still called "public walks" to distinguish them from royal parks, these open spaces were seen as the antidote to urban ills, especially the consumption of liquor. In the 1840s, the first of London's public parks opened.

Frederick Law Olmsted and the Design of Central Park

Downing and Cullen's writings became the basis for political action to create a public park in New York. It was Frederick Law Olmsted, however, whose writings and application of the English landscape gardening school onto American soil, was responsible for the implementation of the first country park in this country. Olmsted had grown up in Connecticut taking family trips through New England and upstate New York "in search of the picturesque."⁹⁴ He spent three years as a gentleman farmer in Connecticut and New York before traveling to England in 1850 where he spent time in Birkenhead Park, one of London's earliest public parks in laid out by Joseph Paxton in 1847.

In 1851, the New York Legislature passed the First Park Ave, authorizing the city to buy land for a park. The following year, Olmsted was in England, writing *Walks and Talks of an American Farmer in England*. He observed: "Five minutes of admiration, and a few more spent in studying the manner in which art had been employed to obtain from nature so much beauty, and I was ready to admit . . . that in democratic America there was nothing to be thought of as comparable with this People's Garden."⁹⁵ Olmsted also wrote articles on agriculture and social conditions in the south, where he traveled in the mid-1850s. Overall, he was a well-known writer by mid-century.

Settled in Staten Island, Olmsted found work in 1857 as Superintendent of the labor force for the construction of Central Park. That same year, the Commissioners of the Central Park sponsored a competition for laying out the park's grounds. Calvert Vaux, an English architect brought to this country by Downing, persuaded Olmsted to join him in submitting a design. Their plan, titled "Greensward," was awarded first prize on April 28, 1858.

⁹³ George F. Chadwick, *The Park and Town: Public Landscape in the 19th and 20th Centuries* (New York: Frederick A. Praeger, 1966), 50.

⁹⁴ Daniel Schaffer, ed. *Two centuries of American Planning* (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1988), 91.

⁹⁵ Schaffer, *Two Centuries of American Planning*, 92.

Based on his knowledge of the English landscape school, and sharing Downing's belief that large landscapes permitted more than one strain of treatment, Olmsted and Vaux combined the various strains in a landscape large enough to capture a variety of evocative set pieces. They employed both the curving and straight walk, the mixing of multiple species and the massing of another, a "Beautiful" lake, and a "Picturesque" rocky ledge. All approaches began with the existing conditions and/or constraints of the land. Olmsted and Vaux' main objective at Central Park was to draw man into a relationship with nature by creating rural scenery that would contrast with the hard-edged city. For Olmsted, the key to landscape design was the evocation of emotional response, whether that response be mystery, calm, or awe. Park visitors would be drawn into a relationship with the landscape by an unconscious process whereby the scenery would promote a relaxation of the mind.⁹⁶

The Origins of Druid Hill Park in the Victorian Era

This was the creative climate within which Druid Hill was transformed from a somewhat neglected estate to a richly brocaded pleasure ground. Opening ceremonies at Druid Hill Park in 1860 were grandiose, attracting thousands to a temporary bandshell amid the Mansion House lawn. The event featured an oration by Mayor Swann, a marching militia, and an "Ode" composed by Park Commissioner, John H.B. Latrobe that was sung by schoolchildren. Supplementing the initial 454 acre purchase (which was bought with \$121,000.06 in cash and \$363,027.18 in stock) were several additional purchases from the Rogers family of eight and eleven acres each which gradually expanded the park's domain. In the early years, the City bought 1/4 of the Mount Vernon Cemetery and land from Rogers' neighbors so that, by 1868, the park totaled 518 acres. Through an agreement with the City's Water Board, the Commission was also entitled to use vacant land adjacent to Water Board resources, bringing the total park acreage to 680. (The Commission had paid the Water Board the sum of \$27,000 to convince them to choose site of Druid Lake for their reservoir.) Through several other acquisitions, the park grew to its current size of 746 acres.

The purchase of land and the construction of improvements were funded by profits from the railway companies for the right to operate on city streets. This source was guaranteed by means of a legislated contract between the City and private railway corporations which became known, incorrectly, as the park "tax." It was actually funded by gross receipts. The ordinance establishing the transfer of funds read:

The masses of the people require a place of recreation, where during periods of leisure, they can enjoy with their families, enlarged space and pure air. The introduction of Passenger Railways running to our remotest suburbs and even

⁹⁶ Charles E. Beveridge, "Frederick Law Olmsted's Theory on Landscape Design," *Nineteenth Century, the Journal of the Victorian Society of America* 3, no. 2 (1977): 38-43.

beyond them, were inducements, and held out, suggests a revival of this subject and the establishment in connection with the improvement to which I have referred, of a public park of two hundred or three hundred acres in a convenient location at the terminus of some one or other of the lines of railway proposed to be established.⁹⁷

The park tax would continue to be the main revenue for park improvements, but failure by the City Passenger Company to pay its portion in the 1870s, and later changes in the proceed rate, would affect future Commissions' ability to maintain and construct improvements in the park.

Howard Daniels, First Landscape Gardener

The person responsible for bringing the English landscape gardening school to Druid Hill Park was Howard Daniels, the park's first Landscape Gardener. Daniels was born in 1815 in New York City, and later moved to Cincinnati, where he worked first as a landscape gardener at the "Cemetery at Cincinnati" and then as an architect, although none of his architectural works in Cincinnati are known.⁹⁸ In 1844, he designed the winning entry in the competition for the Montgomery County Courthouse in Dayton, Ohio, and decided to move from Cincinnati to Dayton. His advertisement in the *Dayton Journal and Advertiser* of that year described his range of services as "designs for Public Buildings, Villas, Cottages, Country Seats, Farm Houses, Ornamental Gardens, etc. Also Drawing for the Patent Office, Machinery etc. at the shortest notice and reasonable terms."⁹⁹ The Dayton courthouse, completed six years later in 1850, is described by historian/author Roger G. Kennedy in *Greek Revival America* as "one of the best buildings created in the Western Hemisphere in the first half of the nineteenth century."¹⁰⁰

In 1845, Daniels returned to Cincinnati, designing the city's Spring Grove Cemetery in the "rural" manner then fashionable.¹⁰¹ Daniels continued to work as the Superintendent of that cemetery

⁹⁷ Ibid, 38.

⁹⁸ Peter B. Mead, "Editor's Table," *The Horticulturist* (February 1864 n.s. (14): 71.

⁹⁹ Roger G. Kennedy, *Greek Revival America* (New York: Stewart Tabori & Chang: 1989): 348 quoting from Daniels' advertisement as it appears in Neville H. Clouten, "The Old Montgomery County Courthouse, Dayton, Ohio," *Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians* 26, no. 4 (December 1967): 299.

¹⁰⁰ Kennedy, *Greek Revival America*, 348.

¹⁰¹ Gist's History of Cincinnati (1851) says John Notman of Philadelphia drew an original plan, and that Daniels and the trustees altered it extensively. Other sources cite Daniels as the original planner.

from 1846 to 1849, and designed other Ohio cemeteries as well.¹⁰² In January 1851, Daniels petitioned the Cincinnati City Council to send him to London and Paris to study sewage engineering and public buildings, but to no avail.¹⁰³ In 1851, he moved back to New York City, still retaining commissions in Cleveland and Poughkeepsie for rural cemeteries completed in those cities two years later. Daniels' 1855 advertisement in *The Horticulturist* claimed fifteen cemeteries and a corresponding number of private grounds to his credit and proffered his services as "Plans for Parks, Cemeteries, Country Seats, Villas, Farms, Orchards, Gardens, & c."¹⁰⁴

In 1855-1856, Daniels finally obtained the opportunity to venture abroad, and traveled to England to study its parks and gardens. *The Magazine of Horticulture* agreed to print a series of seven letters from Daniels during these years which were designed to improve American taste in matters of landscape artistry. Daniels' evaluations of English parks, gardens, palaces, botanic gardens, and arboreta were widely read. They were followed by several more articles Daniels wrote for *The Horticulturist* upon his return to the United States. Both the letters and articles established Daniels as one of the leading arbiters of taste on landscape issues.

In 1857, Daniels worked on the design of Llewellyn Park with Eugene A. Baumann and, perhaps, A.J. Davis, although the extent of his role in designing this influential garden suburb is unclear.¹⁰⁵ In 1858, he wrote an article on villa parks for *The Horticulturist* which demonstrated his keen interest in the new field. In 1858, he entered the Central Park design competition and was awarded fourth place for his "Manhattan" plan. His description of the plan described his personal philosophy of landscape design:

As a park is an artificial work, art should everywhere be avowed and recognized. The idea that nature is the great object of imitation, in what is called the natural style of landscape gardening, although correct, has led to much error. Nature is one great model; but neither in landscape gardening, painting, nor in any other of the fine arts, is nature to be imitated so closely as to aim at deception.¹⁰⁶

¹⁰² Daniels' work at Spring Grove cannot be judged today because it was converted from the "Picturesque" treatment he implemented to a "Beautiful" style treatment several years later by a German-born landscape architect.

¹⁰³ Bruns Weissman, "The Architecture and Landscape of Druid Hill Park, Baltimore" p. 15, referencing Neville H. Clouten, "The Old Montgomery County Court House, Dayton, Ohio" *Society of Architectural Historians Journal* 26, no. 4 (December 1967), who, in turn, is referencing Greve's *History of Cincinnati*, Volume 1, p. 990.

¹⁰⁴ Charles A. Birnbaum, ed., *Pioneers of American Landscape Design: An Annotated Bibliography* (National Park Service, Cultural Resources, Preservation Assistance Division, 1993): 36.

¹⁰⁵ Birnbaum, *Pioneers*, 37.

¹⁰⁶ Bruns Weissman, page 16, quoting from *Catalogue of Plans for Improvement of the Central Park* (New York: Board of Commissioners for the Central Park, 1848) in New York Public Library.

His theme for Central Park was "... the education of public taste in styles of landscape gardening, and in botanical and horticultural matters . . ." ¹⁰⁷ His design accordingly exhibited a range of landscape idioms, including Italian, French, Dutch, and the English gardenesque and picturesque schools. The following year, still working in New York, he designed Oakwood Cemetery in Syracuse, which landscape historian Charles A. Birnbaum has called "arguably" Daniels' "finest design" for a rural cemetery. ¹⁰⁸

In 1860, when the Baltimore City Public Park Commissioners were searching for someone to design Druid Hill Park, Daniels would have been a well-known figure on the national scene, due both to his commissions and popular writings. Once hired and residing on the premises, Daniels began transforming the private estate into a vast public park, working intensely on the commission until 1863, when he died. He completed two *Annual Reports* to the Park Commission on his progress, which describe his priorities for the emerging grounds. Daniels contributed to one other major project during his lifetime before his death. In 1863, he served as consultant to Matthew Vassar on the landscaping of the grounds of Vassar College, but his plan for the layout of the college grounds ultimately was passed over for one by James Renwick. In 1863, Daniels died in Baltimore.

His contribution to the design of Druid Hill Park can be seen in the park's Romantic layout, with its meandering drives and picturesque "scenery;" its major path system; the preservation of the woods at the park's edges; the layout of the lawns; the beginnings of a planting campaign for ornamental trees and shrubs; and the origins of water features within park grounds. These landscape features owed a heavy debt to Daniels' extensive work creating American rural cemeteries and to his intimate knowledge of the best of English parks.

Progress in the 19th Century

Daniels began by demolishing unwanted structures and converting farm roads for public use. He and his team razed "the Old Colonial House," (most likely a reference to the first house on the property built by Nicholas Rogers, Sr. in the first half of the 18th century), a house on the Kroft Lot, a house on the Reisterstown Road, and an overseer's House. They then planned and began constructing the meandering "Drive," the route of which was laid out with careful attention to the splendid variety of scenery manifest in the park, from virgin woods, to rolling hills, to small streams, to mill villages. The rich topography of the site was slowly plotted, by both Daniels and his followers. The flora and fauna were inventoried, with notes made as to which species should be incorporated into the park to enhance the Arcadian experience. New structures devoted to

¹⁰⁷ Ibid.

¹⁰⁸ Birnbaum, *Pioneers*, 37.

DRUID HILL PARK
BALTIMORE, MD

park use were erected. The first may have been a lodge for the gate-keeper, built near the main entrance to the Park at Madison Avenue in 1861. (This building no longer stands.)

The park's physical presentation to the city and access to city dwellers were the primary concerns in early years. Although the park had been created from railway profits, getting railway transportation to park grounds was complicated by legal constraints and issues of land ownership. The route started on North Avenue and carried people to the park's interior at Council Grove. The first railway, started in 1864, was a horse drawn system run by the City Passenger Railway Company. Due to restrictions tied to funding and to reluctance on the part of the private rail carrier, the Commission was forced to operate the railway route itself between 1865 and 1879, (with the North Avenue portion of the route being run by private carriers from 1871 on). It switched from horsecart to "dummy" steam engines immediately, as it had no experience with and disliked the horse drawn system. The Commission's 1 1/3 mile track featured three stations, all designed by Frederick: The Chinese Station (named after its Asian-influenced architecture), the Rotunda Station (due to its proximity to the music pavilion) and the Council Grove Station (the farthest inland and closest to Silver Spring, the Mansion/Pavilion, the head of the Upper Lake, and Edmund's Well. The "dummy engines" were working by were abandoned temporarily in the mid-1860s because they were thought to scare the horse-drawn vehicles in the park. When people complained at the lack of a railway, the service was restored. This Commission-run operation was eventually superseded by private rail lines brought to the edge of the park in the 1870s, supplemented by park phaetons within the park's interior. It appears as though private rail continued into the park interior until the 1890s.

.Part of the Commission's plan had been to develop the chunk of land between North Avenue and the Madison Avenue Gate, and Madison Avenue and Lawson's Lanes (Druid Hill Avenue). It envisioned a crescent-like development of villas there, modeled on English precedent. In the 1860s, that land featured several old cemeteries, including the Whatcoat grave yard and the Mount Vernon Cemetery, which, in 1864, had yet to receive burials. While the Commission succeeded in buying some of the cemeteries' land, it was ultimately only capable of constructing the roads and main gate. The land between the roads was left to private developers, who built primarily row and apartment housing in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

The park's history of reservoir construction and usage began in the 1860s as well. Between 1858-62, the City's Water Department constructed a new supply at Jones Falls consisting of a dam at Lake Roland, transmission mains and conduits, and two reservoirs: Hampden and Mount Royal (the latter reservoir was, originally, just outside the boundaries of the park). Two years later, in 1864, the Water Board completed Lake Chapman (Druid Lake), the first of four reservoirs to be located in the park throughout its history. It was fed from the Hampden Reservoir to the north and serviced the city's Middle Service District. Since Lake Chapman was located at the same level as Hampden Reservoir, no pump house was necessary. The second reservoir in the park was installed in 1866 and was located on the top of Druid Hill behind the

Mansion. It too was fed by Hampden Reservoir, but required a pump house to fill its basin. Thus, in 1866, the park's first pumphouse was built at the juncture of Drive No. 7 and Druid Lake Drive, along a spring in the northeastern section of the park. It served a secondary function as a blacksmith shop.

A planned right-of-way through the park grounds itself dogged the Commission in the early years. The General Assembly's granting of a 66-foot wide turnpike right-of-way to the Greenspring Avenue Company through the western portion of the grounds dismayed the Commission as it had the previous owner, Lloyd Nicholas Rogers. The Commission bought the park property with the understanding that it could construct a road essentially along the lines envisioned by the turnpike company but one that would be open only to park visitors. Despite this agreement, the turnpike company pursued its original plans in the Legislature, to construct a private toll road from North Avenue, through the park, to Baltimore County. The Commission took the matter to the courts and, in 1865, won the suit, paying the turnpike company \$20,000 but required by the courts to keep the park's north and south gates open at all hours for travel permitted by Commission rules.

While access issues were hammered out, the park's bucolic identity was shaped by landscaping. Howard Daniels' first priority was the rehabilitation of the woods. Daniels' crews thinned and renovated decayed and dead trees in order to allow for vigorous growth of the more robust trees. He also engaged upon a planting campaign to supplement what was lacking by way of specimens. Over 1,000 new trees were planted within park borders. He created expansive lawns, oversaw road improvements; built retaining walls, culverts and water weirs; provided drainage; improved springs and water courses; made provisions of seats for park patrons; surveyed and excavated the Upper Lake (now known as the Boat Lake); erected a fence discouraging vagrants and pilferers; and terraced the grounds fronting the Mansion House for the accommodation of carriages and visitors. When not working directly on improvements, Daniels developed the topographical survey of the park with the assistance of August Faul, a civil engineer who would succeed him under the title, General Superintendent, after 1863. In summarizing Druid Hill Park's progress in 1862, Daniels noted the thousands of visitors that flocked there, making it "the pride and ornament of the city" blessed with "pure air, and the opportunity for innocent and healthful amusement."¹⁰⁹

Daniels and his men were able to carry on with their work during the early war years, since much of the park land was unaffected by the war. Two portions of park land, however, were occupied by Union soldiers, including the 21st Indiana Regiment. A large redoubt was located in the vicinity of Mount Royal Avenue just north of North Avenue, and a second fort built up from ground in the corner of the park near the Madison Avenue entrance. Not much is known about the first earthworks, although its semblance can be seen in a lithograph housed at the Library of Congress. It apparently was located near the Mount Royal Reservoir (constructed between 1859

¹⁰⁹ *Second Annual Report, 1861*, p. 37.

and 1862) and all traces of it were removed after the war. The second earthworks was known simply as "Earthworks No. 5" and was part of a chain of earthworks that ringed the city. It was retained in modified form following the war as part of the park's "scenery."

The first animals in the park were six swans and some deer, given as gifts to the Commission in 1862. The deer herd, which would grow in number to several hundred, would roam free in the park for the entire 19th century, limiting planting displays, and alternately delighting and obstructing carriage-drawn visitors. In 1869, a herd of Southdown sheep were introduced, and they remained a vital part of the landscape until 1945, when the herd was broken up due to lack of a shepherd.

In addition to hiring Park Gardener Daniels, the Commission retained three other professionals who were instrumental in shaping the plan and appearance of the park in the 19th century. They were: George A. Frederick, who as a friend and collaborator of John H.B. Latrobe's, served as Park Architect; Augustus Faul, an engineer who assisted Daniels in the technical aspects of the park's layout, and went on to become General Superintendent; and Charles H. Latrobe, a civil engineer and bridge designer who succeeded Faul.

The Park's Early Designers

The earliest and indeed some of the finest park structures were designed by Frederick, who held the position of Park Architect from 1862 until 1895. Frederick was well connected politically and an influential member of the city's German population. He trained in two of Baltimore's most prestigious architectural offices: Lind and Murdoch, and Niernsee and Neilson; and became tremendously successful. At the age of twenty, not only was he working for the Baltimore Park Commission, but he was chief architect for the government's new City Hall, a Second Empire edifice that is one of Baltimore's most prominent structures. Throughout his tenure as Park Architect, Frederick designed buildings for private commissions and many of these remain throughout Baltimore today.

Frederick was well trained in the picturesque styles of the day, including the Italianate, Gothic Revival, and Exotic Revival styles. These non-Classical idioms were seen as the most appropriate choices for the naturalistic and romantic park interior. The picturesque architecture of Frederick's Rotunda, Chinese Pavilion, and Orem Pavilion were the exotic complements of the landscape of Druid Hill. The architecture sought to instill feelings of escape and fantasy within the park visitor; to reward the journey beyond the congestion of the city with a sense of mystery, travel, and imagination.¹¹⁰ In addition to his flair for the exotic, Frederick was skilled in the Downingsque tradition of the Picturesque, a more homegrown appeal to pleasurable scenery.

¹¹⁰ For more on this topic, see Peggy Bruns Weissman, *The Architecture and Landscape of Druid Hill Park*, Baltimore, B.A. Wheaton College, 1972, p. 30.

His rural cottage structures like the Superintendent's House and other early stone cottages at the park now demolished, and his Stick Style masterpiece, the Maryland Building, pay tribute to Downing's passion for buildings that seemed to grow out of the landscape. Made of the indigenous materials of wood and stone, these buildings were truly at one with their surroundings. Above all, Frederick was versatile, and could emulate any of several styles popular during the day. His 1888 Conservatory was based on models he had seen in Washington, D.C., and shows his skill at combining function and elegance (witness the shape of the convex roof, the operable glass sash, and the emergence of the Colonial Revival in the building's cupola). His gateposts for Mount Royal Avenue, on the other hand, have a Renaissance Revival bent, and, befitting a formal entrance to the park, are more European in character. His fountains are sometimes heavy and stolid (Mountain Pass Springs, for example), other times classical and light (Crise's Fountain), and his pavilions are whimsical. Today, Frederick's park buildings and structures can be found both in Druid Hill and Patterson Parks. Many of his works, however, have been demolished, or are threatened with demolition.

Augustus Faul, the man responsible for the appearance of the landscape in the 1860s through 1890s, was known to the Park Commission for his work preparing the Boundary Plan of 1851. He laid out the wide, planted boulevard that was intended to line city's perimeter in a grand European style. In 1863, when Howard Daniels died, Faul succeeded him under the title General Superintendent of all city parks. Though untrained in landscape gardening per se, Faul had a vision for the great park, was very knowledgeable about park planning trends nationwide, and was responsible for much of its appearance after 1863. He prepared the early maps of the park that accompanied the *Annual Reports* as well as the topographical surveys of the day. Faul made the trip to Central Park and Riverside Park in 1869 and reported back to the Commission on how Druid Hill fared in comparison.

Faul was succeeded in the early 1890s by Charles H. Latrobe, a civil engineer and bridge designer who went on to be General Superintendent. After running his own bridge designing firm, Latrobe, a descendant of the original Park Commissioner John H.B. Latrobe, rose to the top of the park's employment ranks. In addition to planning the landscape, undertaking surveys, and preparing maps, Latrobe provided designs for structures in the park, utilizing his expertise in structural engineering and especially the use of metal. He designed storm shelters for the parks and several elegant Zoo cages for Druid Hill. Although he designed the Casino in Patterson Park, Latrobe is not known to have designed any *buildings* at Druid Hill Park.

The Park Takes Shape

In 1863, the Commission authorized the first of many fanciful structures for the park. It was an octagonal Moorish pavilion to house musical concerts designed by George Frederick. One of the most popular destinations in the early years, this structure was located at the terminus of the Promenade, a formal walk modeled after the Mall at Central Park. The pavilion, also called the

Rotunda, was situated on a rising piece of ground which afforded views of the "Upper Lake" (or, Boat Lake) to the north and a valley to the south. Though only 30 feet in diameter, the grounds surrounding the pavilion held benches for an audience in the thousands.

In 1864, at Howard Daniels' earlier suggestion, the construction of a pavilion encircling the Mansion House was completed. Also designed by Frederick, this addition effectively converted the Mansion House from a private dwelling to a public pavilion. The huge, wraparound porch was intended to shelter park visitors in rainstorms.

In the same year, Frederick designed the first of several fountains to adorn spring heads in the park. The Silver Spring, as it was called, was a Gothic Revival fountain with two "jets d'eau" made possible by the donation of Gerard T. Hopkins. It was located in a central area of the park, to the north of the Mansion House (in today's Children's Zoo). In 1864, Frederick designed a second fountain, in a Renaissance mode, at a spring already designated "Edmund's Well" west of Silver Spring. In 1864, water was let into the Upper Lake and plans were underway for Spring Lake. In 1864, the Commission first spoke of a Zoo, describing the improvement of the grounds around Spring Lake, "in view of an enclosure there for rare animals which the Commission may procure..."¹¹¹

In 1866, the Commission decided to open a quarry near the Northern Central Railway near the outline of a ravine that ran northeast from Spring Lake. The quarry would provide rock and gravel for park improvements. This quarry was supplemented by a second one located to the west of Tempest Hill that was first excavated between 1882 and 1892. (Further investigation is required to determine whether or not remnants of these quarries still exist.)

The first greenhouse in the park was built in 1869 and was located just inside the park's border at Fulton Avenue and Druid Hill Road. It was part of a complex of utilitarian structures and farm buildings there. The park's sheep were initially kept in this area as well, before being moved, c. 1876, to a sheepfold in the area that today serves as park maintenance. In 1868-1869, The Commission authorized construction of a lodge on the island in the boat lake. Called the "island cottage," it served as a staging and concession point for skaters.

In 1871, the Commission agreed to allow the Water Board to construct a "High Service" Reservoir within the park and a new Western Service Pumping Station to accompany it. In 1872, the Water Board agreed that its new water pumps could be used to supply the park's fountains, road needs, etc., and that the Commission could do away with its own pump house. The Commission's stone pump house thereafter became a carpenter's shop as well as the blacksmith's shop.

¹¹¹ *Annual Report for the Year 1864*, p. 11.

A fourth reservoir, the Mount Royal Reservoir, was officially incorporated onto park grounds in 1874. The construction of the elegant avenue leading from the Mount Royal Reservoir to Druid Lake was sponsored jointly by the Park Commission and the City's Water Board. A plan for the Avenue was drawn in 1872 after a study by Augustus Faul. It eventually resulted in a 100' wide avenue planted with double rows of trees, two sets of grandiose gates, residences along Mount Royal Terrace, and beautiful sunken gardens.

In 1872, a residence and barn and stabling were completed for the head of "park police," a reference apparently to Faul, who also served under the title of General Superintendent. This charming Gothic-Revival structure and complimentary stable were designed by George Frederick, and formed a highly picturesque composition near the West Entrance at the intersection of the Reisterstown Turnpike and Locust Drive.

The Honorable James R. Partridge, United States Minister to Brazil donated a gift of macaws and parrots to the Commission in 1875. It was kept in the basement of the Pavilion, which, at that time, housed a variety of animals and birds (see History of the Zoo below) as well as serving as Commission offices and residences for Faul and Daniels. Inspired by the collection, but desiring a proper place for it, the Commission began formulating plans for a proper Zoological collection, as Zoos were already in existence in several parks, including Central in New York, Fairmount in Philadelphia, and Lincoln in Chicago. In 1876, Faul and Frederick were sent north to study and collect notes on Zoos, one of several study tours the Commission would sponsor to elicit the latest information on landscape, architectural, horticultural, and Zoological information. Other park animals were either practical or picturesque compliments to the landscape. In 1876, the Southdown sheep that gave the park such an English air and continued to keep the grass mowed were moved to more spacious and healthy ground north of the German burying ground. This was the beginning of the transformation of that section of the park into a maintenance yard. A year later the flock was increased to 200 sheep. The deer, numbered at 200 in 1876, still roamed free throughout the park.

In 1876, the Maryland Building was resurrected on the park grounds after being showcased at the Philadelphia Centennial. It became a counterpart to the Mansion House/Pavilion, housing more birds and reptiles, and natural history exhibits. Its frame, Stick-Style design by George Frederick suited the park's aesthetic and the impressive structure was sited at the top of "Centennial Hill."

In 1877, a northwest entrance was opened at the Reisterstown and Woodberry roads intersection at the insistence of the "Druid Heights" Company and the Pimlico Race Course Company. Also in the northwest area, the State Fish Commission erected a Filtering House designed by Frederick, located east of "Crow's Nest" in 1878. A second ice house was built on the south side of an old one below Spring Lake, and, in the same year, a memorial to Mr. W.C. Bull, frequent visitor to the park, was erected and dubbed the "Bull Fountain." A donation of \$3500 was given for an ornate structure on the south lawn.

1878 saw discussion of an aquarium. The issue of an aquarium at the Zoo was studied by a Mr. Fergusson, of Johns Hopkins University, and George Frederick, the architect, via a \$10,000 donation by John W. Garrett. It would lead to an 1882 experimental aquarium in the original pump house, and, eventually, to configuration of a second aquarium in the High Service Reservoir Pump House.

Two more springs were improved in 1879, one for horses north of the High Service Reservoir, with stone from Messrs. M. Gault & Sons, and one near the Music Pavilion which was a "cheap brick structure."¹¹² The popularity of horse travel spawned new circulation networks. In 1880, two miles of bridle roads were added to the circulation system which already contained an extensive carriage drive and pedestrian paths. Despite the deer, thirty-six feet were added to the greenhouse to expand the park's floral collection, and, along with birds, monkeys, and a bear, sea lions and camels were introduced in 1883, adding to the park's Zoo menagerie in the valley behind the Mansion.

In 1887, the Citizens Passenger Railway began its own extension into the park. The elegant Palm House was begun in 1887 to serve as a showcase for exotic plants. In 1890, the Cedar Avenue bridge was constructed, providing access to the Woodberry mills beyond. One year later, electric arc lamps were introduced in the park, making evening usage possible. In 1891, the Gardener's House and Propagating House were removed from their location near the park railway entry and a new wagon shed was constructed there. The location of the propagating houses changed to the area behind the Conservatory/Palm House, so as to consolidate activities, and new structures built there.

Public amenities were improved in 1892 as 17 outhouses were constructed. Park Commissioners were proud of this number since it represented many more facilities than were available at Central Park. The first of several storage facilities was constructed at the sheepfold in 1893. In 1894, a new administrative office was built just inside the Madison Avenue entrance. In 1895, the Bull Fountain was moved to the "gate-house hollow" so that the Mansion lawn could be returned to a smooth, unbroken surface. Also, the "Rippel Fountain," A Gothic-Revival structure by George Frederick, was constructed against the Druid Lake embankment, which served as a key watering place for bicyclists. Meanwhile, the menagerie grew in the valley behind the Mansion. The Commission assembled an iron pavilion on a brick base for housing rabbits and prairie dogs, and placed an octagonal iron shelter over the bear pit, which was then occupied by raccoons. In the late 19th century, the deer were confined to a fenced-in area on the southwest side of the park because they were consuming too much flora. In 1900, the Commission decided to limit the deer to a 15-acre area in the Wilderness and remove the fences.

¹¹² *Annual Report for the Year 1879*, p. 14.

8.2.3 DRUID HILL ENTERS THE 20TH CENTURY: 1899-1947

In 1899, the Commission was faced with the difficult question of whether or not automobiles should be allowed in park. The General Superintendent recommended that such privilege be granted, provided the process was permitted. The introduction of the automobile marked the beginning of the gradual transition of Druid Hill from a country to an urban park, as did the pace of development in adjacent neighborhoods. The annexation of a huge suburban ring in 1888, followed by a second annexation in 1914, fueled the development of speculative rowhousing, which marched northwards up the corridors of Druid Hill, McCulloh, and Madison Avenues. No longer a pastoral oasis outside city bounds, Druid Hill Park was quickly becoming enveloped by the city. In 1902, the Automobile Act allowed the Commission to regulate the speed of cars and equestrians within one mile of the approach and inside any portion of the park, as long as it was not slower than six miles per hour. Preventing speeding and traffic violations proved difficult, however, and by 1912, 80 percent of the arrests in City parks were for speeding. Resolutely, the Victorian pursuits of earlier times persisted despite cars. Weekly concerts were first held at the kiosk in 1902. Bridle jumps were provided for horse riders in 1903 at a few locations in the park. Skating at the Boat Lake remained popular.

In 1903-1904, the Commission desired to move the park stables to a less offensive area of park, and the old barn near Druid Hill Avenue was torn down and rebuilt on a new location near the sheepfold. This stables formed the fourth side of a rectangle, of which wagon sheds formed the other sides.

In 1904, the Olmsted Brothers firm of Brookline, Massachusetts provided a plant to the Municipal Art Society of Baltimore titled *Report Upon the Development of Public Grounds for Greater Baltimore*. This comprehensive study resulted in several improvements in the vicinity of and within the interior of Druid Hill Park. By 1911, a parkway connected Druid Hill Park and Wyman Park to its east. The *Report* also was the source of an 120-wide "parked" boulevard connecting Gwynn's Falls Park and Druid Hill Park. Within the park itself, the firm focused on entrances, making them more responsive to the automobile and enhancing them with more formal landscape treatments. In 1904, planting plans were developed for the Mount Royal entrance, along with a scheme to convert the reservoir into a swimming pool. The firm also provided a plan and planting lists for the Fulton Avenue and Pimlico Circle entrances, paving and grading schemes for the Mall and other walks, and plans for the creation and landscaping of a gleaming white Soldiers and Sailors Monument for the Mount Royal entrance. This monument was erected in 1909, only to be removed prior to the construction of the Jones Falls Expressway.

A series of park architects and architectural consultants working in the first half of the 20th century simultaneously directed the architecture away from the Picturesque and towards the Classical and Colonial Revival idioms that matched the new City Beautiful approach to design. The High Service Pump Station, and the Elephant and Hippopotamus House, both with their

symmetrical arrangements and large, arched openings, are examples of this trend. Others are the vaguely Early American Camel House with its dormer and cupola and, in its most blatant form, the Tuscan colonnade of the 1924 Bath and Field House. These designs exhibited a decisive move away from the Victorian rustic/exotic and toward the Colonial and Classical Revivals then in favor.

Landscape and infrastructure activity in the first part of the 20th century was often restricted to maintenance and/or minor improvements. The First World War obviously would take a toll on park efforts. The largest project of that time was the construction of a new pumping station for the High Service Reservoir. In the area of infrastructure, "rustic" was still acceptable. In 1914, all old rustic shelters and bridges were rebuilt with red cedar. Fifty rustic seats, with five seats each, were constructed. A new garage for two trucks and a new carriage house were built as well. In 1917, shrubbery was planted to prevent erosion by employees using the paths of the park to get to munitions plants in the rear of park. The Commission also set aside "war gardens" and installed three large aquariums in the conservatory. In 1917, a new standard permanent bench was installed throughout the park (which was apparently close to, but not identical to what is now known as the "Baltimore bench"). A foundation for a nursery was laid at the rear of Lutheran Burial Ground, which complemented an earlier nursery on the southwest side of the cemetery which appears on an 1898 map of the park. "War gardens" were also laid out that year, but their location not given.¹¹³

In 1926, in a decidedly anti-nostalgic look, the Commission wanted to tear the Mansion down. It was the first of many renovation ideas which today appear frightfully misguided and, thankfully for the park, never actually came to pass. By far the greatest effort during the 1920s and 1930s, however, was on the dedication of formerly pastoral land to athletic facilities (see below). One sad loss for the park was the removal, in 1923, of the Mount Royal Reservoir, which was dismantled and cleared for a lawn.

In the 1940s through 1960s, the quality of the park experience declined with the construction of major highways around its perimeter. The 1947 Druid Lake Expressway (now Druid Lake Drive and the upper portion of Auchentoroly Terrace), a high speed roadway, cut through the southern and western portions of the park, removing the Madison Avenue Gate, the Administrative Building, and the Superintendent's House and Stable from the park proper and acting as a barrier between the park and adjacent neighborhoods. Even more destructive was the 1963 Jones Falls Expressway that obliterated the Mount Royal Avenue entrance completely and provided a noise factor along the park's northern and eastern edge that remains today. The marble "lower gate" at North Avenue designed by George Frederick, and some residences along Mount Royal Terrace

¹¹³In 1947, the "Negroe tennis courts," located in the same vicinity, were reported to have replaced victory gardens, so either or both of these 1917 garden plots became victory gardens during the Second World War. Today, the city gardens are located across the street from the cemetery, adjacent to the maintenance area. These were established in the late 1970s or early 1980s.

just north of North Avenue, are all that exist of the elegant, cosmopolitan boulevard that provided access to the park for so many years. Improvements in recent decades have taken place primarily at the Zoo. Master planning efforts between the 1950s and present have sought to build upon the park's rich history in its revitalization.

8.2.4 THE HISTORY OF ATHLETICS AND RACIAL SEGREGATION: 1860-1956

The park's athletic facilities have dual significance for their contribution to the park's landscape design and for their association with historical events. Although Druid Hill Park was unquestionably a "rural park," its planners always intended that the athletic and military pursuits be a minor, but vital part of its existence. The first mention of plans for these non-pastoral activities at Druid Hill appears in the *Annual Report of 1860*:

In making the purchases on the south side of Newington lane, the Commission were influenced by a desire to make the park the centre of attraction, not only for those who sought its shade for recreation, but of all those who rejoiced in athletic games and military exercises. It was the wish of the Commission that the citizen soldiery of Baltimore, mounted or on foot, should make it their drill ground, not only for their own improvement, but for the gratification and instruction of visitors generally; and that, in the same way, cricket and base ball (sic), and other associations of that sort, should resort to it for their peculiar purposes.¹¹⁴

The area mentioned, on the north side of today's Druid Lake, remained the primary focus of athletic planners throughout the park's 19th century history. It evolved into the "white" athletic grounds, and was supplemented, around the turn of the century by an area to its west, which was designated for black athletic facilities.

The first area, that just north of Druid Lake, was again mentioned in 1869, when Druid Lake Avenue was constructed between the quarry near the Northern Central Railroad and the embankment at the north end of Druid Lake. In its *Annual Report* for that year, the Commission noted that the area abounded in open level spaces, and was suitable for "military exercises, as well as for base ball and other athletic games."¹¹⁵ By 1886, athletic permits exceeded those for picnics at Druid Hill Park. The Commission recorded 215 permits for picnics; 408 for baseball; 272 for lawn tennis; and five for lacrosse. There were two baseball fields at that time - one near the boat lake and the other north of Druid Lake; the lacrosse field was immediately north of Druid Lake; and the location of the first tennis courts is unknown.

¹¹⁴First Annual Report for the Year 1860, p. 439.

¹¹⁵Annual Report of the Public Park Commission for the Year 1869, p. 5.

In the 1890s, the Park Commission created more facilities to respond to the zealous call for athletics as a component of proper moral development. The two strongest movements within the active recreation umbrella were the playground and boys' athletics movements. In Baltimore, two private reform groups sponsored the incorporation of these national movements into the city's public parks: the Children's Playground Association (CPA) and the Public Athletic League (PAL). The first group looked to Boston as a model. In that city, reformer Joseph Lee and his followers established playgrounds in slum districts. Boston's "Sand Gardens," for example, were first established in 1885.¹¹⁶ Baltimore followed in 1897, when Eliza Ridgely and Eleanor Freeland formed the Children's Playground Association of Baltimore City and arranged for the first park playground shortly thereafter at Druid Hill Park.¹¹⁷ By 1902, the organization had received a permit to operate children's playgrounds in all City parks and had established a training program for its teachers which was the second of its kind in the country.¹¹⁸ Within four years, the organization's mission had broadened to include libraries, summer reading, cooking classes, and children's gardens, one of which was located in Patterson Park.

The second group, the Public Park Athletic Association (the forerunner of the Public Athletic League) was founded in 1902 by native Baltimorean and Olympic gold medalist Robert Garrett at its helm. Whereas the CPA served young children, the PPAA served boys over seven and young men. The PPAA applied to the Park Board for space and funds to establish athletic fields inside the city's parks. As with all reformers of the active recreation movement, the PPAA linked athletics to self reliance and the young person's ability to survive the stress of a congested urban life. It managed the athletic facilities at Druid Hill Park during the early 20th century. In 1922 the PPAA and the CPA merged into the Playground Athletic League (PAL), and continued to administer the athletic facilities in the city's parks through partial funding from the city budget. By 1925, Baltimore's athletic facilities outnumbered those of any other city.¹¹⁹

Towards the turn of the century, Druid Hill became host to numerous athletic projects. In 1896, 20 tennis courts were added to either side of the Palm House; ten grass and ten "skinned." Between 1896 and 1898, three cycle tracks were installed: 1) in the grounds west of the sea lion pond; 2) near Druid Lake; and 3) along the Pimlico Road. The old Dummy railway track roadbed also was turned over to cyclists. In 1896, 507 permits were issued for baseball; 93 for football; and 421 for picnics. The early football field location also was north of Druid Lake, near the Pump House. In 1897, golf was played in front of the "stone house" at the park (. . . either a reference

¹¹⁶ Cheryl L. Jordan, "The Evolution of the Baltimore City Board of Recreation: 1940-1988" (Diss.: University of Maryland, 1993).

¹¹⁷ Barry Kessler and David Zang, *The Play Life of a City: Baltimore's Recreation and Parks, 1900-1955*, 7. Another source cites the actual first playground at a city schoolyard.

¹¹⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 7.

¹¹⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 21.

to the demolished Keeper's House at the north end of Druid Lake near the Mount Royal entrance, or to the Superintendent's House down at the park's West Entrance). Two years later, the stone house was occupied by the Park Golf Club. Also in 1897, the Park Commission Minutes mention the existence of a 20' square sand bin for children located near the Camel House (which, at the time, was near Swann Avenue), but that seems to have been the extent of children's facilities.¹²⁰ In 1899, the Commission spoke out on its position with regard to the growing number of athletic fields: "We desire to express our firm conviction that in the development and adornment of our parks, the feature of civil engineering should be distinctly subordinated to the retention of the natural beauties of the landscape."¹²¹

A children's playground was put in place at the park in 1900, when \$33 was authorized for its construction and the first official count of visitors to the playground at Druid Hill Park was recorded.¹²² This playground was located at the site of the sand bin, to the south of the Promenade gates and to the west of the road that links Swann Avenue with the Promenade, where a playground still exists today.¹²³ By 1916, it would feature a field house and wading pool; neither of which remain.¹²⁴ What does remain are steps leading down from the drive to the area and some old concrete foundations of previous play structures.

Although the Park Commission had no *official* policy of segregation, it rigorously pursued the creation of separate facilities for blacks and whites, responding to the Jim Crow laws being passed throughout the country and destined to take hold in Maryland in 1904. Racial discrimination at the park stemmed back to abolition days, when Frederick Douglass was denied the opportunity to hold a lecture on park grounds. In the 20th century, discrimination came, most notably, in the arena of athletic facilities. The park's first playground would quickly become known as a whites only facility. In 1907, black park patrons issued the first of many complaints of segregated facilities: they denounced the segregation of picnic groves and exclusion of blacks from the park's tennis courts. The Commission responded with the philosophy of the day, which protected public bodies from suit if they created separate but equal facilities. It designated the Palm House tennis courts as "whites only" courts and promised the installation of "black" courts in a separate location. The picnic groves remained segregated, with blacks directed to specific groves through

¹²⁰ David Zang, Notes from the Park Commission Minutes from 1897 (located at the Peale Museum's files for Play Life of the City exhibit).

¹²¹ *Annual Report for the Year 1899*, p. 9.

¹²² Kessler and Zang, *Play Life of the City*, p. 7.

¹²³ Undated photograph of the playground showing the Promenade gates in the background located at the Enoch Pratt Library, Maryland Room.

¹²⁴ Shown in a picture from the Children's Playground Association, *Report on Baltimore Playgrounds for 1916-1917-1918* housed at the Legislative Library, Baltimore City Hall.

the permit process. Groves No. 3 and 6, in the central portion of the park, are known to have been frequented by blacks in those years.

New facilities for whites were built faster than the "equal" facilities promised for blacks. In 1902, the director of Johns Hopkins University's Physical Training received approval from the Commission to build a running tracks around the lacrosse grounds.¹²⁵ As the Park Commission added these athletic and playground facilities to the landscape, Frederick Olmsted, Jr., hired as a consultant to the city to advise on the development of several of its parks, became concerned that Druid Hill was losing its rural character. In 1903, he recommended that land be purchased west of Druid Hill Park for athletics and other uses "inconsistent with the landscape." He felt that the existing facilities at Druid Hill Park were "most unfortunately located, interfering seriously with the quiet rural landscape which it is the primary function of the park to provide."¹²⁶

In 1910, the Public Athletic League, the sponsor of most of the park's athletic activities, recommended that the Mount Royal Reservoir site be turned into a public playground and athletic field, citing a dearth of land devoted to such pursuits in the area between Clifton Park on the east and the Public Athletic Field west of Druid Hill Park.¹²⁷ Ultimately, the PAL agreed with the Olmsted firm that the conversion of the site into such a use was inherently flawed. Athletic uses continued to be incorporated instead onto existing park grounds. Roller skating was approved for the Promenade, or Mall, in 1908, affirming the park's transition from its Victorian origins (leisurely strolls) to Edwardian affinities for active recreation.

By 1909, the first athletic facility designated specifically for blacks was installed. It was a "colored playground," located in Picnic Grove No.3, in the central part of the park.¹²⁸ (Today what remains is a sandbox, one piece of play equipment, and a concrete foundation.) Several years later, the Olmsted firm drew up plans to consolidate the white and black children's playgrounds in one large playground - with two segregated sections - at the "Cloverdale Site," just to the southwest of the Administrative Building, at the intersection of Cloverdale Road and Druid Hill Avenue. This scheme, the plans of which were drawn up in 1912, was disapproved out of discrimination circa 1916, when the Commission recorded that the relocation of the black playground to the Cloverdale site was inappropriate based on its proximity to the main

¹²⁵David Zang's Notes from Park Commission Minutes for 6/24/1902.

¹²⁶ Kessler and Zang, *The Play Life of the City*, p. 17.

¹²⁷ *Second Annual Report of the Public Athletic League, Inc.*, Baltimore, MD, 29 (located at the Legislative Reference Library, Baltimore City Hall).

¹²⁸ *Play Life of the City* citing Children's Playground Association *Annual Report* for 1910. Location of the facility is suggested by photographs taken by the *Afro-American* newspaper in the 1920s or 1930s showing the "Negro Pool House" in the background.

Administrative Building.¹²⁹ The long awaited tennis courts for blacks were not completed until circa 1919, when they too were added to the area near the black children's playground. (Today, there are six working tennis courts in this area, while the original site is vacant.) In 1921, securing the area around the playground and tennis courts as a segregated section, the Commission authorized construction of a "Negro Pool," with bath house and locker rooms. The pool was officially opened on June 17, 1921. As the city's upper class blacks began moving into the northwest corridor formed by Druid Hill, McCulloh, and Madison Avenues, black attendance at Druid Hill Park rose steadily, and the pool and other park amenities around it became a centerpiece of the black community in the vicinity.

The 1916 *Annual Report* noted: "This park, the largest in area, and the most important in the system, is lacking a swimming pool, field house and proper facilities for track athletics, and sufficient baseball diamonds."¹³⁰ The Mount Royal Reservoir site abandoned as a swimming pool option, the Commission then financed a survey to grade an area north of Druid Lake for an athletic field and pool. The Olmsted Brothers prepared plans to improve the area in 1916, but these were not strictly followed. In 1922, an elaborate pool and field house was begun, to be surrounded by new athletic fields. The new, "white" pool made use of the existing Pump House as a Bath and Field House which, with a large addition, was described as a model for such facilities, in both its elegance architecture and functional layout. The pool itself was a striking composition of water cascading over steps and down to the Jones Falls watershed.

The inequality between the white pool and the Negro Pool, which was much smaller, and between the colonnaded marble and boxy concrete bath houses, was obvious. In addition, supervision and instruction provided by the Playground Athletic League was unequal, according to race. Druid Hill Park's Negro Pool was the city's only black swimming pool operated by the Playground Athletic League. Swimming instruction there was only offered part time, as opposed to the full-time instruction offered for whites at Druid Hill and several other city pools serving whites.

In 1926, the Hebrew Benevolent Society took the lead in urging the Commission to provide better recreational facilities for blacks in the park.¹³¹ Instead, ten tennis courts were built for whites in the area just across the road from the white pool in 1928. Plans were under consideration for a "colored playground" off-site, on Preston Street, between Pennsylvania and Druid Hill Avenues. Meanwhile, a miniature golf course of the site of the Mount Royal Reservoir was also on the table. In 1930, minigolf was approved at the Cloverdale site for blacks, but its lifetime was short

¹²⁹ David Zang's Notes from Commission Minutes for 1916.

¹³⁰ *Fifty-Seventh Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners for the Fiscal Year Ending December 31, 1916* (Baltimore: King Brothers, 1917), 6.

¹³¹ David Zang's Notes from Park Commission Minutes for 1926.

lived. It was removed for unknown reasons four years later.¹³² In 1936, the Cloverdale site was turned into a playground for black children under Playground Athletic League supervision. The playground was not given any structural apparatus, however, ostensibly because the traffic in the area was so heavy. (Today, the site has been cleared of all equipment but a more recent concrete-block field house, which still stands.) There was some progress, however, on the Commission's part when it experimented in 1936 with a new athletic field at Druid Hill Park, near the white pool, that was not designated specifically white or black.

In 1938, the *Municipal Journal* stated that "the park is losing its character as a wooded area...becoming a playground, with its two pools, separate playgrounds with modern equipment and tennis courts." The battle over picturesqueness versus athletics was lost amidst the greater battle for racial equality. In 1934, golf became the issue at the epicenter of the racial controversy over athletic facilities. In a battle that lasted 17 years, the black community, led by the Monumental Golf Club, fought for access to white golf courses in several of the city's parks. The golf battle was not played out at Druid Hill Park specifically, but was watched intensely by all those who were fighting for an end to segregation in city parks. As black park patrons increased, the tensions between whites and blacks grew stronger, and the Commission received increasing complaints from whites of black usage of facilities. In 1941, a new playing field and track at Druid Hill Park were assigned specifically to the "colored schools."¹³³ Due to fear by the white community that blacks would "take over" the white pool, the black pool was enlarged in 1944.

In 1947, "Negroe" tennis courts were built in place of Victory Gardens located adjacent to the Lutheran Cemetery. With the situation between the races especially tense in 1948, the Young Progressives of Maryland staged an interracial tennis match with members of the Baltimore Tennis Club. The former group was represented by whites and the latter by blacks. The two groups met and played tennis on the white courts near Druid Lake. The police stopped the match and arrested 34 people, charging them with conspiring to riot. A Court of Appeals upheld the city's right to enforce segregation, but the event achieved an important goal. It was highly publicized, and brought unwanted attention and criticism to the Commission's unofficial segregation policy.

In 1948, the Ocala Playground near Auchentoroly Terrace was installed as part of that section of Druid Lake Drive was constructed. In 1950, more baseball fields were put in at the location of the abandoned High Service Reservoir and the black swimming pool was upgraded further. In 1951, under intense pressure, the Commission designed certain fields at Druid Hill Park and other parks as "interracial." Some tennis courts, baseball diamonds, and all pools remained segregated. In 1953, the Commission allowed mixed play on the black tennis courts (but not the white

¹³² David Zang's Notes from Park Commission Minutes for 1930.

¹³³ David Zang's Notes from Park Commission Minutes for 1941.

courts). Finally, in 1955, one year after *Brown vs. Board of Education*, the policy of segregation was ended. Druid Hill Park's "white" swimming pool was opened to blacks in June, 1956.

Following 1956, after the park's "period of significance," more athletic facilities were added, including fields, basketball courts, comfort stations, and, most prominently, a large new pool and bath house in the area of the former "white" pool. In 1994, a master plan was completed which calls for interpretation of the formerly segregated section of the park.

8.2.5 THE HISTORY OF THE ZOO: 1864- PRESENT

A small but key part of the park's 19th century designed landscape was its menagerie-style Zoo. As early as 1864, the Commission discussed using the grounds near Spring Lake for the enclosure of rare animals, but in the 1870s, their sights changed to the "Mason Lot," near the Northern Central Railway. In October 1874, the inventory of live stock at the park included 6 horses, 75 sheep, 200 deer, 1 Egyptian goose, 1 pair of China geese, 1 pair of swan geese, 1 pea fowl, 2 swans, and 2 antelopes. The Commission began to talk in earnest about the establishment of a zoo in 1875. In the Commission's *Annual Reports*, it noted that Central Park had a zoo (circa 1861), and Philadelphia's Fairmount Park was likely to open soon (chartered 1859; opened 1874). In truth, several other cities had zoos or aquariums as well, including Chicago (1868), Providence (1872), Washington, D.C. (The National Aquarium, 1873), Buffalo (1875), Binghamton (1875), and Cincinnati (1875). By October 1875, the inventory of livestock, as reported in the 1875 *Annual Report*, included the horses, sheep, deer, swans, and geese, but there was a separate listing under "Office of the Superintendent of Park Police." This heading included: 3 cockatoos, 1 parrot, 1 bird hawk, 1 pair of doves, 1 Indian hen, 2 horned owls, 5 macaws, 7 rare birds, 2 mounted flamingoes, 5 monkeys, 1 fox squirrel, 1 ground hog, 2 alligators, 8 bird cages, a lot of mounted birds, and a lot of "natural curiosities."¹³⁴ The fact that these items were listed under the Office of the Superintendent suggests their exhibition at the Mansion House/Pavilion. This conclusion is corroborated by secondary sources¹³⁵ as well as another 1875 entry in the *Annual Report* describing the Commission's receipt of a gift of macaws and parrots from Honorable James R. Partridge, United States Minister to Brazil, which were kept in the basement of the Pavilion.

In 1876, the Commission sent Superintendent Faul and Architect Frederick north to study the requirements of a "Zoological garden." In 1876, the General Assembly authorized creation of a zoo at Druid Hill Park, making it, officially, the ninth oldest zoo (including aquariums) in the

¹³⁴*Annual Report for the Year 1875*, p. 29.

¹³⁵ Undated article from *The Sun* describes the 1875 donation of woolly monkeys and macaws from Henry Bishop. Article located in the Pratt Library, Maryland Room.

country.¹³⁶ The legislature gave the Commission the authority to form a Zoological garden within the limits of the park. Interestingly, the 1876 *Annual Report* records the inventory of animals under the heading "Zoological Building," suggesting that the Mansion House/Pavilion had become essentially converted to that use. The Maryland Building, erected on park grounds in 1876, also was used to house "curiosities." Known at that time as a "museum," it served as a natural history counterpart to the mansion's collection. In 1878, a collection of 500 objects - apart from woods, insects and minerals - was brought back from Demerara by Mr. Otto Luggier, Park Naturalist, and added to the building's holdings. These included birds, reptiles, and fish, as well as the skins and skeletons of mammals, and certain species preserved in alcohol.

The location of the Zoo today in the valley behind the Mansion developed not necessarily by design, but by economy and habit, when the purchase of the Mason Lot proved elusive. Instead, in 1879, a carriage shelter built in 1873 behind the Mansion was converted into a house for monkeys and a "few other wild animals given to the Commission from time to time."¹³⁷ At the same time, the Commission installed a bear pit with dens in the area, marking the beginning of the Zoo as a characteristic part of the landscape there. In the 1880 *Annual Report*, the Monkey House and bear pit were the only Zoo structures recorded, apart from the Mansion House/Pavilion and the Maryland Building/Museum.

Fish were introduced in the park prior to the official Zoo opening in a series of hatching ponds dug in 1875. The cultivation of carp there for several years was a serious venture for the State Fish Commission, which ran the program out of a hatchery building constructed in 1875 (and destroyed by fire in 1939). A donation by John W. Garrett to study the feasibility of an aquarium was put to use in 1879 and resulted in an "experimental" aquarium housed in the old stone pump house in 1882. This too was considered a great success.

The next structure built in the valley behind the Mansion was a lacy, iron octagonal shelter in the Zoo which dates to the ten year period between 1882 and 1892, based on its appearance on historic maps. Being too open to have housed animals, it may have been a shelter for Zoo visitors. In 1883, John W. Garrett made a second gift of two sea lions caught off the coast of California. One died on the way from San Francisco, but the other made it to its new home, a hatching pond converted for its use, and was installed there as an exhibit. In 1884, Garrett also presented the Zoo with four camels (given to him by the King of Italy) which were placed in a corral at an unidentified location. A fifth camel was added to the collection the following year.

¹³⁶ Information on start dates of zoos comes from Vernon Kisling in telephone interview, 5/29/97. Kisling is Collection Management Coordinator at the Marston Science Library, University of Florida at Gainesville and the Chair of the History Committee of the Association of Zoos and Aquariums (AZA). Most zoos label start dates at time of official, municipal zoo opening, but some zoo start dates are tied to charters (such as Philadelphia) or to collection of menagerie-style animals (Central Park).

¹³⁷ *Annual Report for the Year 1879*, p. 5.

B-56

Two of them were used to haul carriages for parties and children in the summer season.¹³⁸ In 1884, a sea lion and cub presented to the Zoo as a replacement for the one that had died in 1883 also died in the same manner. The cause of the death was attributed to their trip from California, which was made in wooden tanks without any lining or water. In 1885, in describing the Zoological collection, the Commission noted that it was still lacking a "Zoological garden," and admitted that "the present collection of animals makes no pretension to the name even."¹³⁹ Three new sea lions, transported to the park that year in watered tanks, were accepted by the Commission as replacements and given a home in the "sea lion pond." Meanwhile, the camels were housed in 1887 in a new harness room and camel stable located near Swann Avenue (which no longer exists).¹⁴⁰ In 1889, another animal shelter was built across the path from the Monkey House into which all animals could be placed in separate cages to protect them from the weather and make them more accessible to the public.¹⁴¹ This building also has been demolished.

By 1893, a second bear pit was in use (apparently, the one that stands today), and that year it received an awning which stretched over it in hot weather. The Commission took the seemingly shocking escape of a bear over the gate in stride, stating that "this cannot well occur again, as the opening has been closed."¹⁴² It reported that the "old bear pit" was being occupied at that time by racoons. The death of a puma in 1893 led the Commission to remark that it was "not prepared to accommodate wild animals, other than bears, of so large size" since the Zoo cages were too small for proper exercise.¹⁴³ In 1896, an iron pavilion on a brick base was built to house rabbits and prairie dogs. This structure, and many others for the Zoo of the same period, were designed by the park's General Superintendent, Charles H. Latrobe, who was trained as a civil engineer and had a background in bridge design. The old bear pit was formally converted to raccoon use by placement of an octagonal iron shelter over it and filling in of some of the pit's depth.¹⁴⁴ In 1897, a young bear at the Zoo was reported scaling the pickets of its den in order to escape. The Commission responded by angling the pickets inward at right angles three feet which gives the bear pit its distinctive appearance today. Uncharted, the bear climbed to the top of the "center

¹³⁸ *Annual Report for the Year 1885*, p. 4.

¹³⁹ *Annual Report for the Year 1885*, p. 5.

¹⁴⁰ *Annual Report for the Year 1887*, p. 8.

¹⁴¹ *Thirtieth Annual Report of the Park Commission for the Fiscal Year Ending December 31st, 1889* (Baltimore: John Cox, 1890), 9.

¹⁴² *Annual Report for the Year 1893*, p. 18.

¹⁴³ *Ibid.*, p. 19.

¹⁴⁴ *37th Annual Report of the Public Park Commission for the Fiscal Year Ending December 31st, 1896* (Baltimore: John B. Kurtz, 1897), 12.

pole," fell to the floor of the pit, and died.¹⁴⁵ (Today, there is no "center pole" in the bear pit.) Problems with animal care continued to plague Zoo staff. That same year, one of the female sea lions died, "possibly through persecution" as her body shows signs of scarring. Due to the warm reception of these animals by the public, plans were made that year to enlarge their quarters, converting yet another hatching pond to a sea lion pond with a "rocky island" in its center.¹⁴⁶

In the first two decades, several buildings were constructed which no longer stand. These included 1) a 1902, octagonal shaped animal shelter, 40 feet in diameter and 2 stories high, divided into eight compartments for camels, wolves, and burros which led to a series of outdoor yards of 40 x 60 feet; and 2) four buildings erected in 1913 for elk, buffalo, deer and fowl. In 1919, a new Camel House/Animal House in the Colonial Revival style was built with a rectangular floor plan, breaking the Victorian tradition of octagonal structures. (This structure still stands and will be refurbished into a visitors and educational center.)

Prior to 1914 when they appear on a city atlas, two small stone structures were built down the hillside in the valley; one for chickens and ducks (a two-story building) and one for rabbits (a one-story building). These were located in the same spot that is today occupied by the Wading Bird House.¹⁴⁷ Zebra were introduced to the park by 1924.¹⁴⁸ In 1926, the Zoo's most imposing structure to date was constructed (aside from non-Zoo buildings like the Mansion House and Maryland House). It was a home for Mary Ann the elephant and for a hippopotamus. This Classical Revival structure featured an indoor area for viewing chimpanzees, two indoor cages - one to either side of the door for the elephant and hippopotamus - and outdoor baths for each of the creatures, flanking the sides of the building. Also in 1926, a stable-like facility that no longer exists was added to the valley area, in between the Camel House and a previous line of cages.¹⁴⁹ In 1930, a hairpin fence was added in the valley area between the Mansion and the Elephant House and, presumably shortly thereafter, was extended down the valley to the former Silver Spring (now the Children's Zoo entrance). Thus, the composition of the valley as a series of

¹⁴⁵ 38th Annual Report of the Public Park Commission for the Fiscal Year Ending December 31st, 1897 (Baltimore: Thos. J. Sheubrooks, 1898), 16.

¹⁴⁶ Ibid, p. 17.

¹⁴⁷ This linear stone structure that houses birds may date to the mid-to-late 1940s, since it resembles other Zoo buildings from that period. However, access to the building was restricted and it is not mentioned in the existing records, so its construction date remains uncertain.

¹⁴⁸ They appear in a postcard from 1924 housed at the Maryland Historical Society, Prints and Photographs Division.

¹⁴⁹ This appears in a photograph taken by Paul Parrot (#PP123) housed at the Maryland Historical Society, Prints and Photographs Division.

terraced grass plots, bordered by a hairpin fence and a public walk evolved in the 1920s and 1930s and is what defines the Zoo¹⁵⁰ today.

There was a great deal of building activity in the Zoo in the 1930s and 1940s. In 1938, the former High Service Reservoir Pump House, located west of the main Zoo valley, was converted into an aquarium. The High Service Reservoir itself was used for fresh water for the exhibit tanks. In the 1940s, a new Monkey House that no longer stands was constructed in the valley near the Maryland Building.¹⁵¹ An undated blueprint, housed at the City's Department of Recreation and Parks shows a long, elliptical structure titled "animal house with aviary" which may be the same as the "Monkey House" built in the 1940s. A new monkey house was presumably built in the park by 1946, since the original one was returned to its open carriage shelter appearance by that time.¹⁵² Today, the lower valley behind the Maryland Building does not feature a shelter for monkeys.

In 1941, many of the animals were placed in new "streamlined" cages, which are likely the cages that exist for bears and cats in the main valley today, since they appear in that configuration on a plan of the Zoo in 1941.¹⁵³ In 1946, the sea lion pond was built across from the elephant house, displacing buffalos who had been exhibited there. (The sea lions had been housed in a pool formerly occupied by alligators and today converted to a prairie dog exhibit). A Zoo concession building, the small stone structure near Council Grove station that stands today, was built in 1946. In 1948, the aquarium was converted to the Reptile House, a use it still holds today. Also in 1948, four hoofed ungulates pens were created along with pasture land in "Death Valley," the area known today more simply as "the Hoofed Animals Exhibit."

In 1951, a bird exhibit was placed in the Mansion House, perpetuating the 19th century tradition. (This exhibit was evicted in 1978.) In 1956, a new Mammal House was built on the hilltop where the former Druid Hill Reservoir had stood. It was designed by architect Cyril Hebrank, who worked closely with Zoo staff and designed a model Zoo building that was studied by other Zoos across the country. A Master Plan prepared that year proposed that the 1866 pump

¹⁵⁰Pratt Library, Vertical Files, Druid Hill Park Zoo.

¹⁵¹ Excavation for the new monkey house is shown in an undated, but apparently 1940s photograph contained within an article housed at the Pratt Library in the Druid Hill Park Zoo Vertical Files. The Maryland Building appears in the background.

¹⁵² A photograph of the original monkey house opened up in its original condition can be found in the Pratt Library, Druid Hill Park Zoo Vertical File. Later in the century, the building was obviously closed up again to serve as a refreshment stand.

¹⁵³ The information on "streamlined" Zoo cages comes from an article at the Enoch Pratt Library, Maryland Room, in the Druid Hill Park Zoo vertical file. The 1941 plan showing the cages in their current configuration is housed at the City's Department of Recreation and Parks.

house/blacksmith shop could serve as "Africa House."¹⁵⁴ The Africa idea would later take hold, but not using the pump house. In 1959, recreational boating was stopped on the Boat Lake and a waterfowl refuge placed there instead.

The biggest event in the park in the 1960s was the opening of the first Children's Zoo at the park in 1963 in the area surrounding the Silver Spring. It was to become a nationally renowned recreational destination. It featured a dairy barn, mouse house, treehouse, Noah's Ark (a brightly painted, 50-foot Chesapeake Bay fishing boat with paper-mache animals inside), a playground area, Carillon tower, and more. In 1966, a new Giraffe House by A.S. Abell became the centerpiece of the Africa section of the park, located in the Spring Lake area first seen as appropriate for a Zoological garden in 1864. In 1968, it was joined by a Hippo House by architect Edward Glidden. All throughout the 1960s and early 1970s, safari trains led visitors throughout the Africa section until the train was destroyed by fire in 1973. Sculpture was added to the park in the 1960s and continues to be added today. Most notably, the lions that grace the Zoo's entry near the Gift Shop were donated in 1960. They formerly guarded two homes of Thomas Winans, a railroad tycoon.

In 1970, the Zoo fenced off its 160 acres from the rest of the park as a security measure. In the 1980s, the Zoo renovated the Mansion House, constructed a large veterinary hospital and elephant holding area and habitat, and demolished the original children's Zoo, creating a new one in its place. This second Children's Zoo was opened in three or four phases beginning in 1988, when the new farmyard opened. The Lyn P. Meyerhoff Maryland Wilderness opened in two phases in the early 1990s. In 1993, the Zoo received a new entryway and concession buildings designed in the Victorian tradition first established by Park Architect George Frederick. The Chimpanzee Forest Building constructed in 1995 is the Zoo's most recent structure. Today, the Zoo and park are managed by separate entities, but are intricately tied together from a historical and physical perspective. The current Master Plan for the Zoo calls for retention of the facilities' primary landscape pattern (with its three major area: valley, Africa, and Children's Zoo) and revitalization of the Zoo to current exhibit standards. The Zoo management has recently restored the Mansion House as its headquarters, but has left the 20th century porch enclosure intact.¹⁵⁵

¹⁵⁴Enoch Pratt Library, Maryland Room, Druid Hill Park Zoo Vertical Files.

¹⁵⁵The pavilion appears in a 1926-1927 photograph with its porch still open in the City Survey of Public Buildings housed at the Peale Museum.

DRUID HILL PARK
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10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

UTM References

A 1/8/ ////// //////
Zone Easting Northing

B 1/8/ ////// //////
Zone Easting Northing

C 1/8/ ////// //////
Zone Easting Northing

D 1/8/ ////// //////
Zone Easting Northing

E 1/8/ ////// //////
Zone Easting Northing

F 1/8/ ////// //////
Zone Easting No

TO BE COMPLETED IF SUBMITTED TO
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE IN THE FUTURE



Figure 1
DRUID HILL PA
 including the
DRUID LAKE
 of the WATER BOARD
 THEIR CONTIGUOUS PROPER
 Jan. 1st 1870.
 Lit. by A. Jones & Co. Balt.

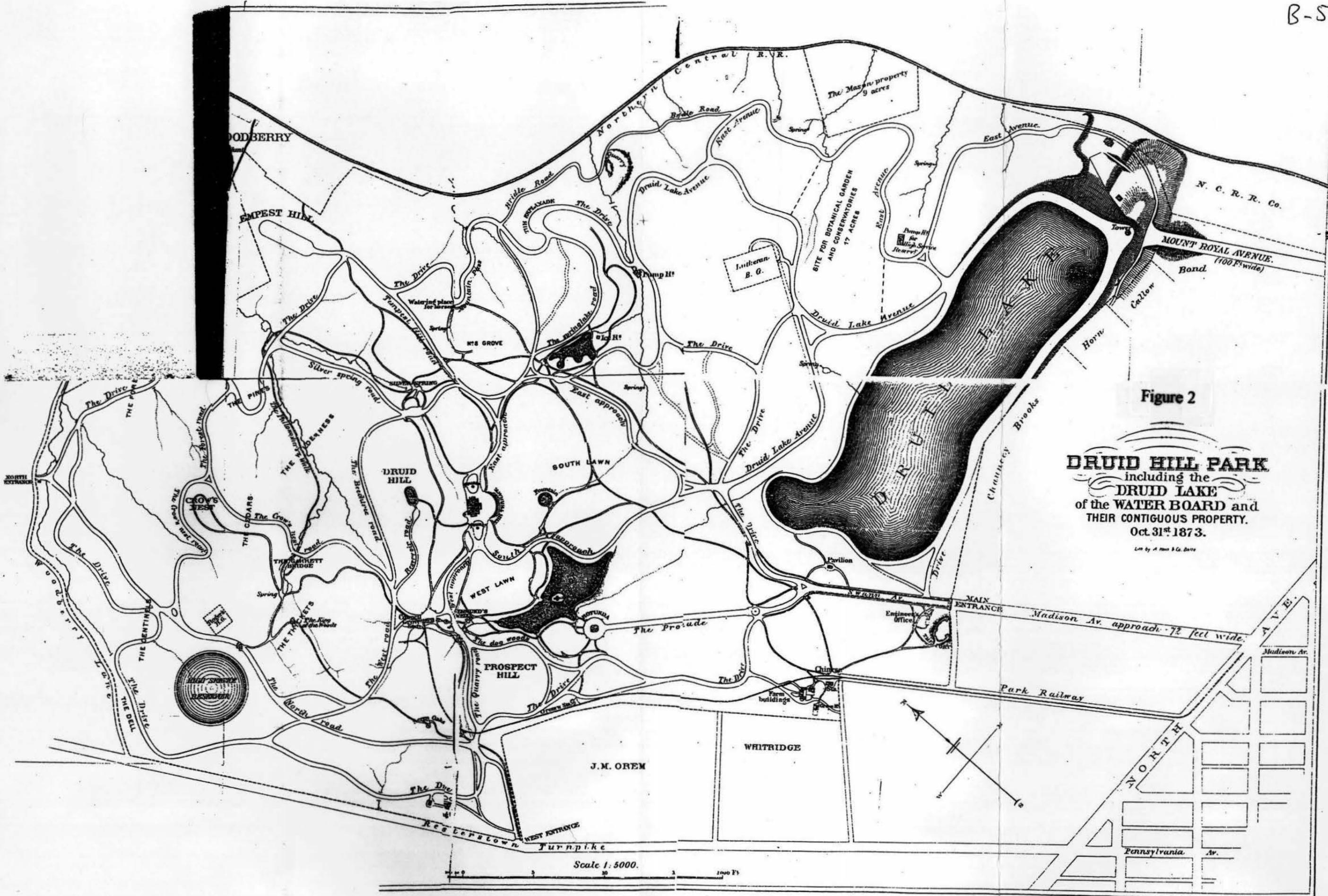


Figure 2

DRUID HILL PARK
 including the
DRUID LAKE
 of the WATER BOARD and
 THEIR CONTIGUOUS PROPERTY.
 Oct 31st 1873.

Lot by A. H. & G. D. Bates

Scale 1:5000

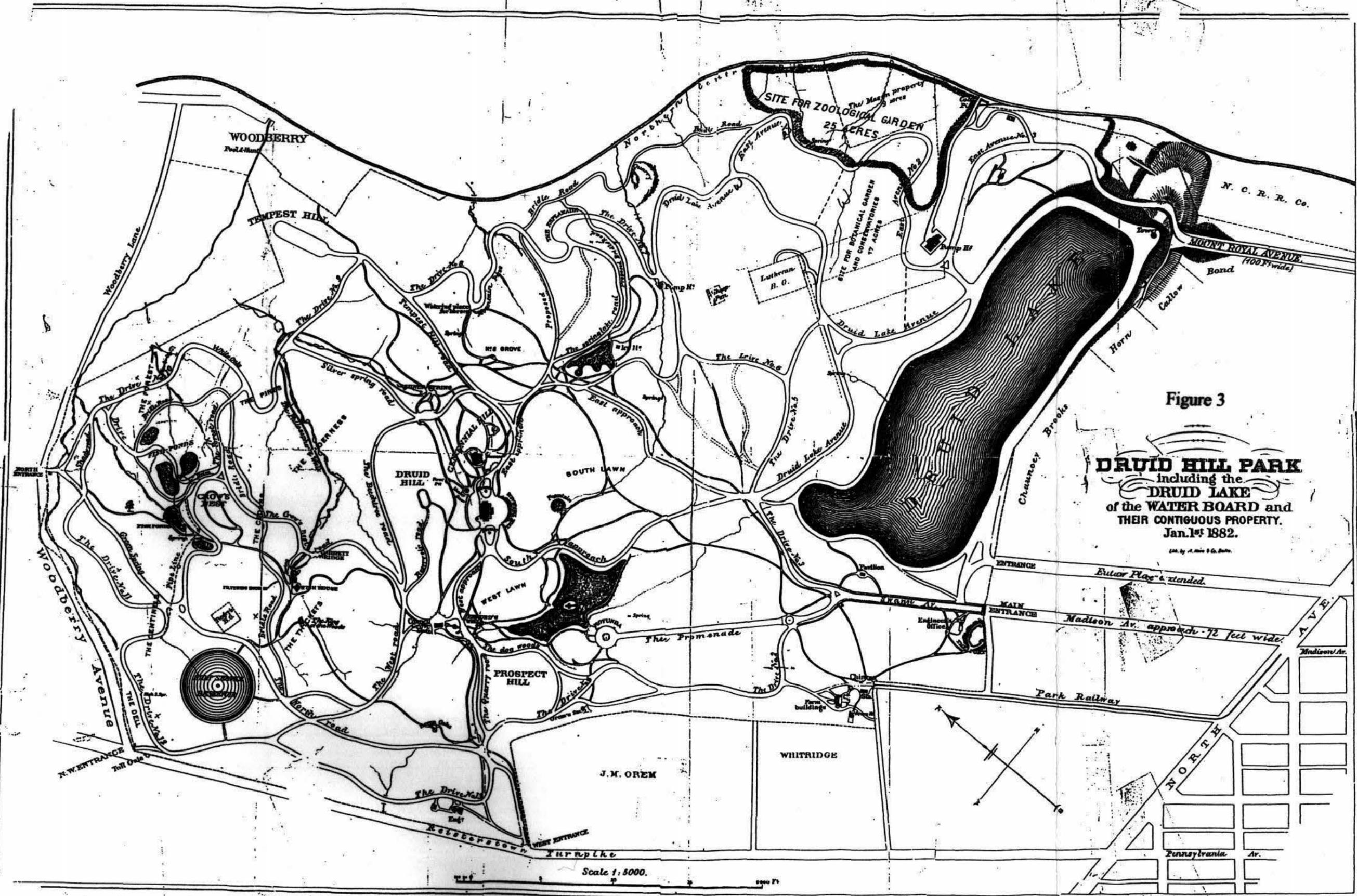


Figure 3

DRUID HILL PARK
 including the
DRUID LAKE
 of the WATER BOARD and
 THEIR CONTIGUOUS PROPERTY.
 Jan. 1st 1882.

Des. by A. M. S. G. S. S.

Scale 1:5000.

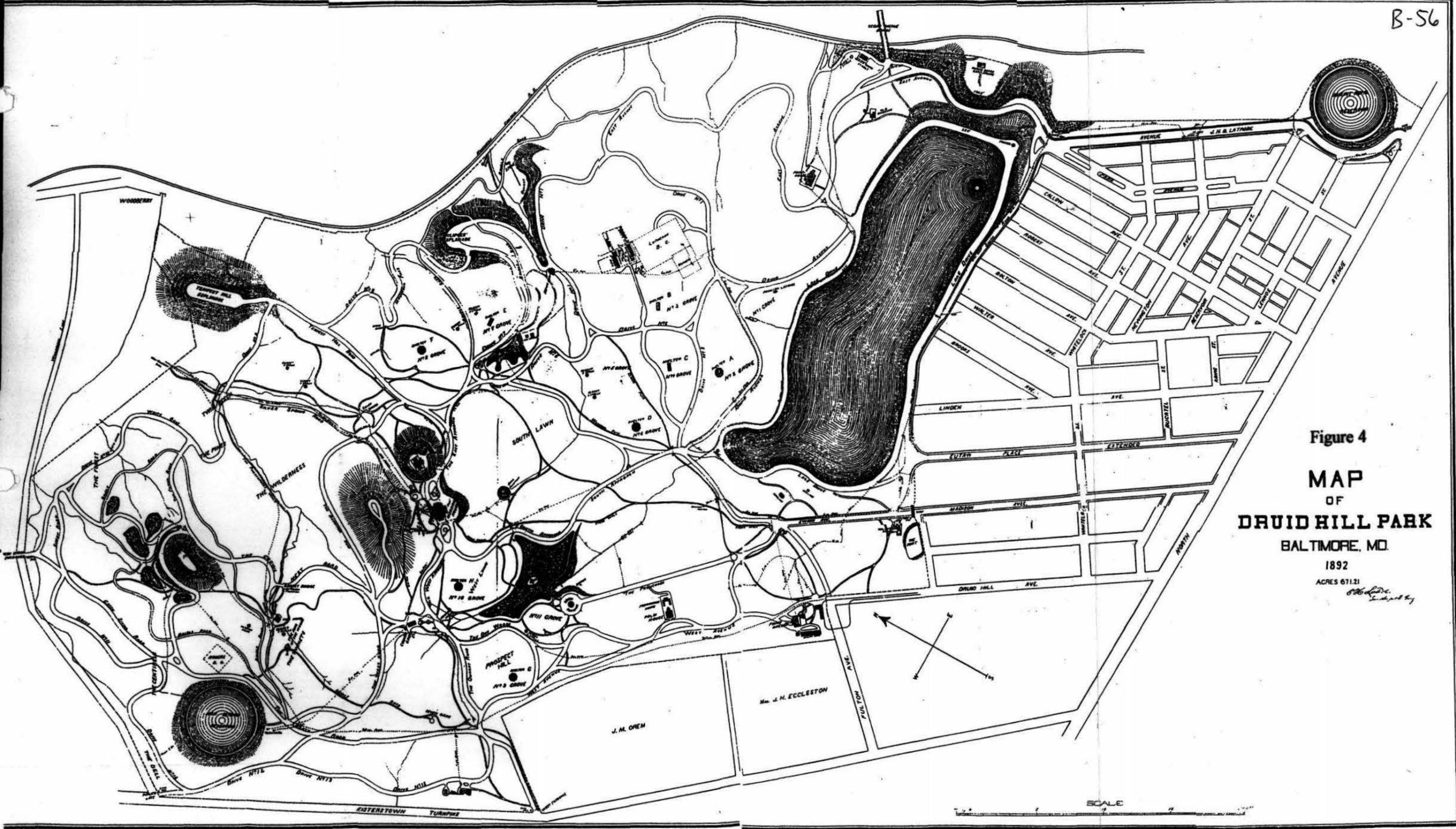


Figure 4
 MAP
 OF
DRUID HILL PARK
 BALTIMORE, MD.
 1892
 ACRES 671.21
Wm. B. Smith
 Surveyor

SCALE



Figure 5

MAP
OF
DRUID HILL PARK
SHOWING WATER SUPPLY AND DRAIN PIPES

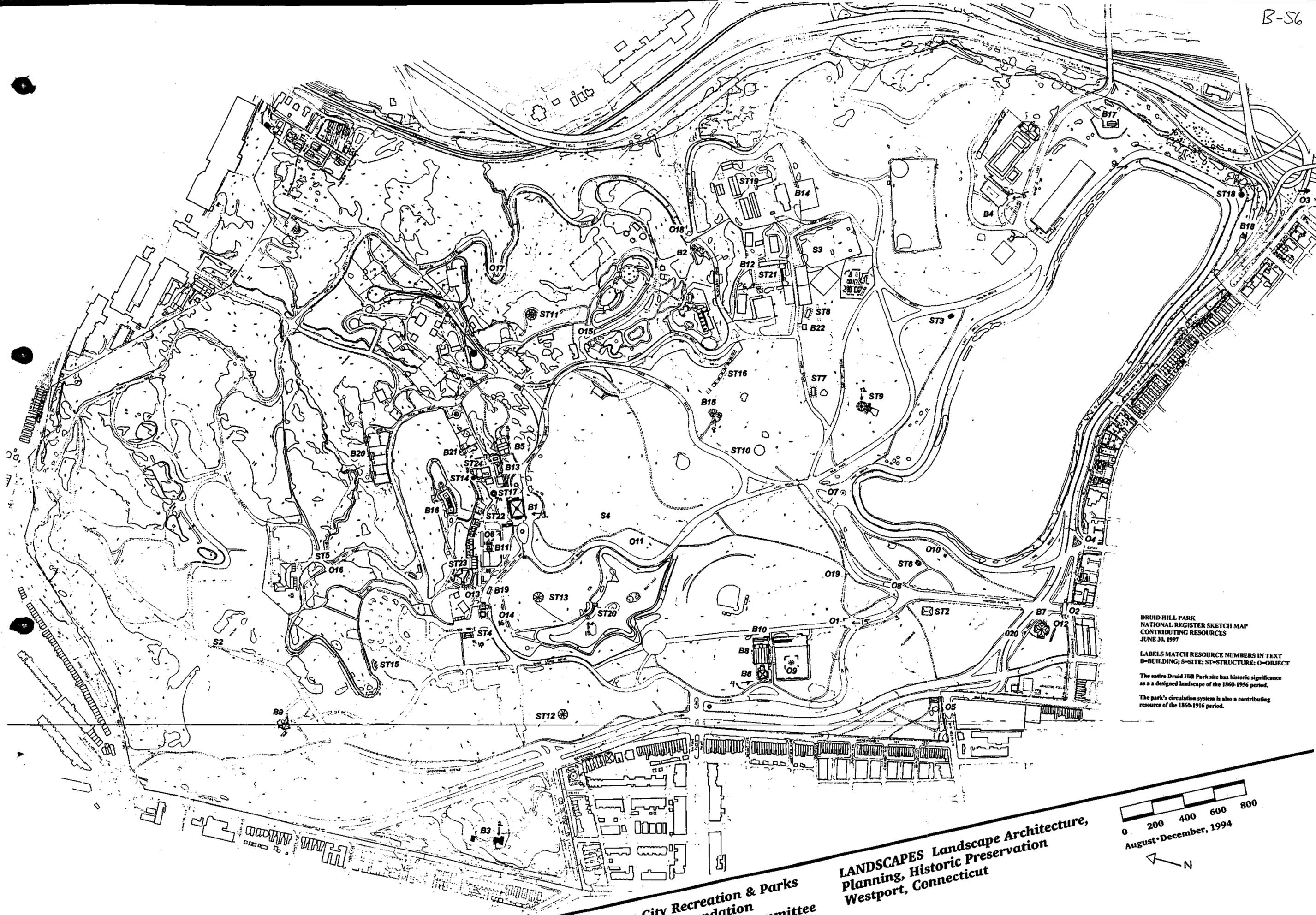
- WATER PIPES
- FOUNTAINS
- SPRINGS
- SPRINGS IMPROVED
- PUMPS
- DRAIN PIPES
- VALVES
- PLUGS

MARCH 1898

ELECTRIC LIGHTS

Wm. H. ...
...

2000 ft.
 1000 ft.
 500 ft.

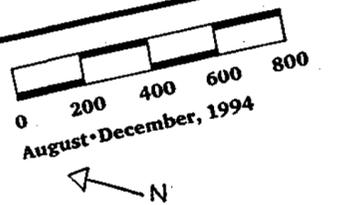


DRUID HILL PARK
 NATIONAL REGISTER SKETCH MAP
 CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES
 JUNE 30, 1997

LABELS MATCH RESOURCE NUMBERS IN TEXT
 B-BUILDING; S-SITE; ST-STRUCTURE; O-OBJECT

The entire Druid Hill Park site has historic significance
 as a designed landscape of the 1860-1956 period.

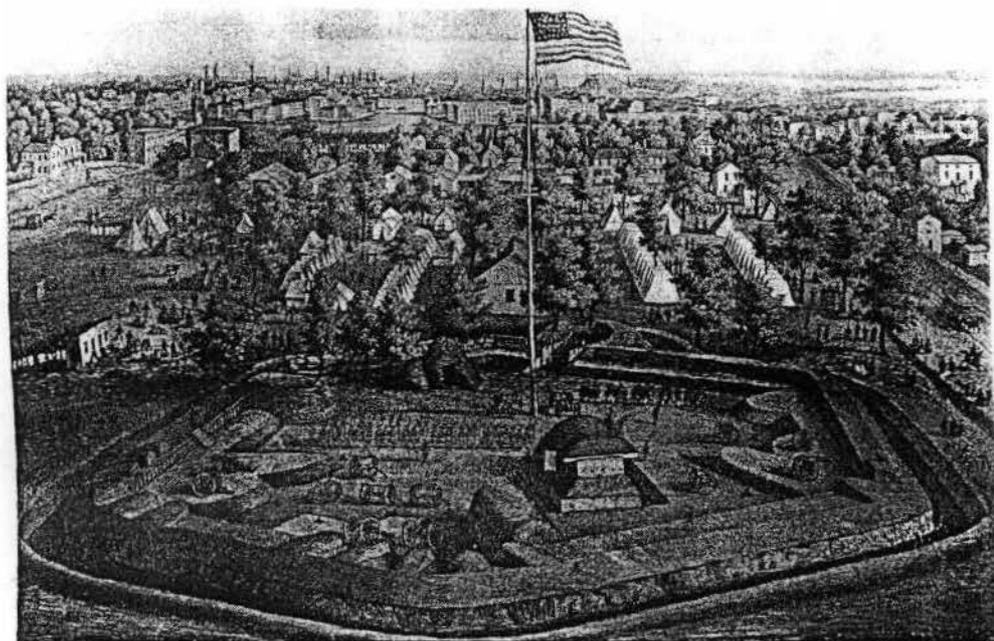
The park's circulation system is also a contributing
 resource of the 1860-1916 period.



DARK

Baltimore City Recreation & Parks
 Parks & People Foundation
 Druid Hill Park Advisory Committee

LANDSCAPES Landscape Architecture,
 Planning, Historic Preservation
 Westport, Connecticut



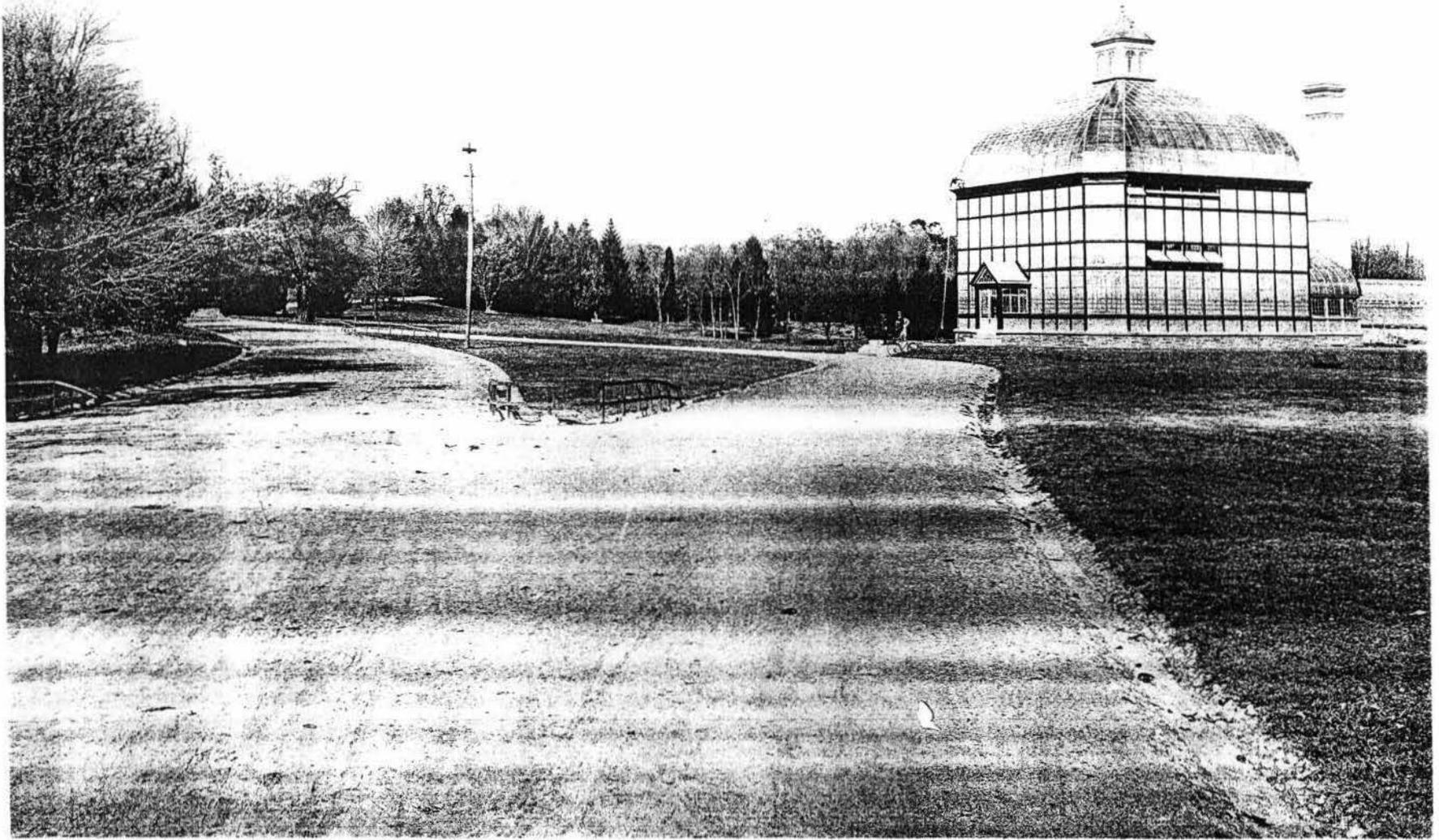
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

A Civil War redoubt in Druid Hill Park looking toward the city.
Source: Francis Beirne and Carleton Jones. *Baltimore: A Picture History* (Baltimore: Bodine & Assoc., Inc. and Maclay & Assoc., Inc., 1958)



Scene showing Lake Drive on southeast side with High Reservoir Pump House chimney in background.

Source: *Art Work of Baltimore*. Chicago: W.H. Parish, 1893 (Enoch Pratt Public Library)



View of Conservatory.

Source: *Art Work of Baltimore*. Chicago: W.H. Parish, 1893 (Enoch Pratt Public Library)



Driveway at Druid Lake showing north side of lake at earthen dam.

Source: *Art Work of Baltimore*. Chicago: W.H. Parish, 1893 (Enoch Pratt Public Library)

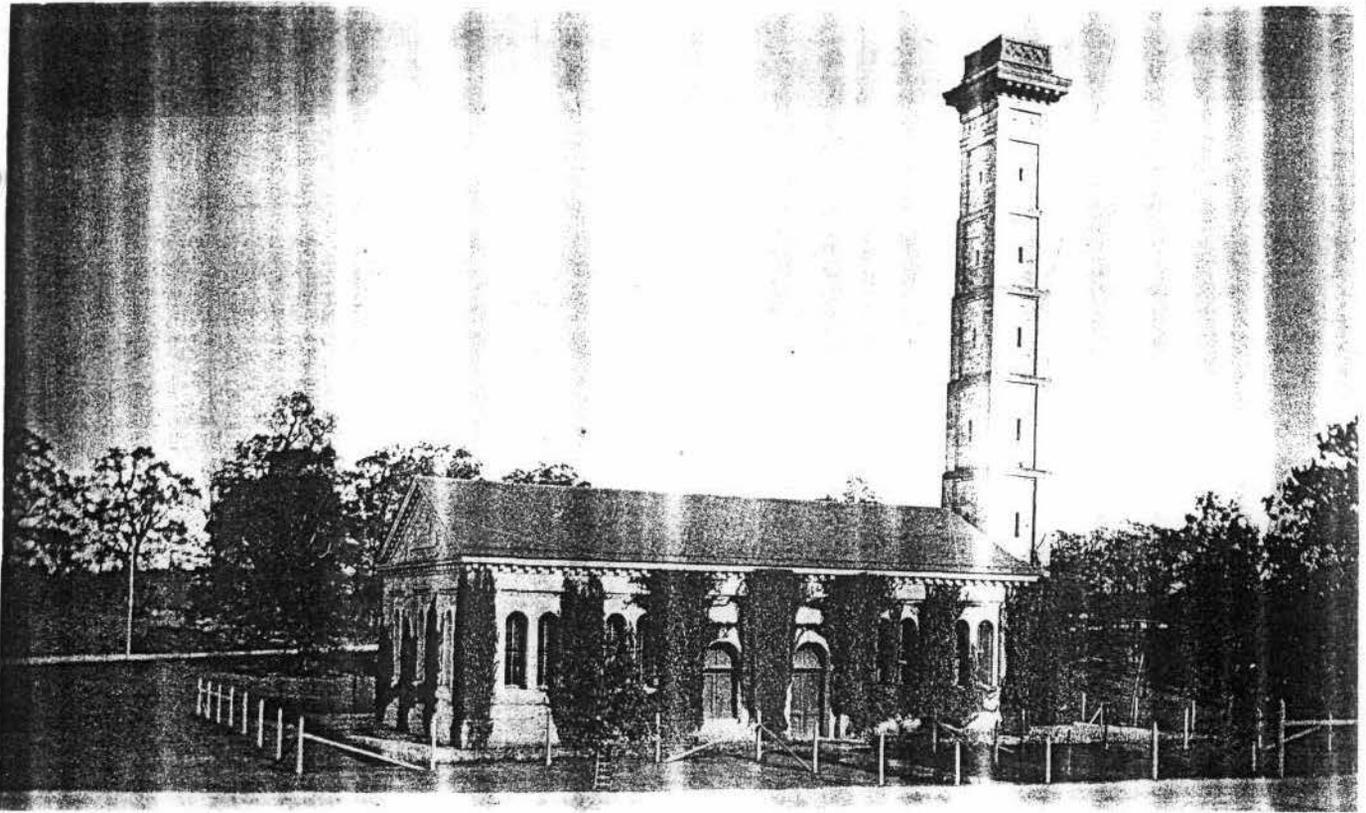


Lower Mount Royal Entrance

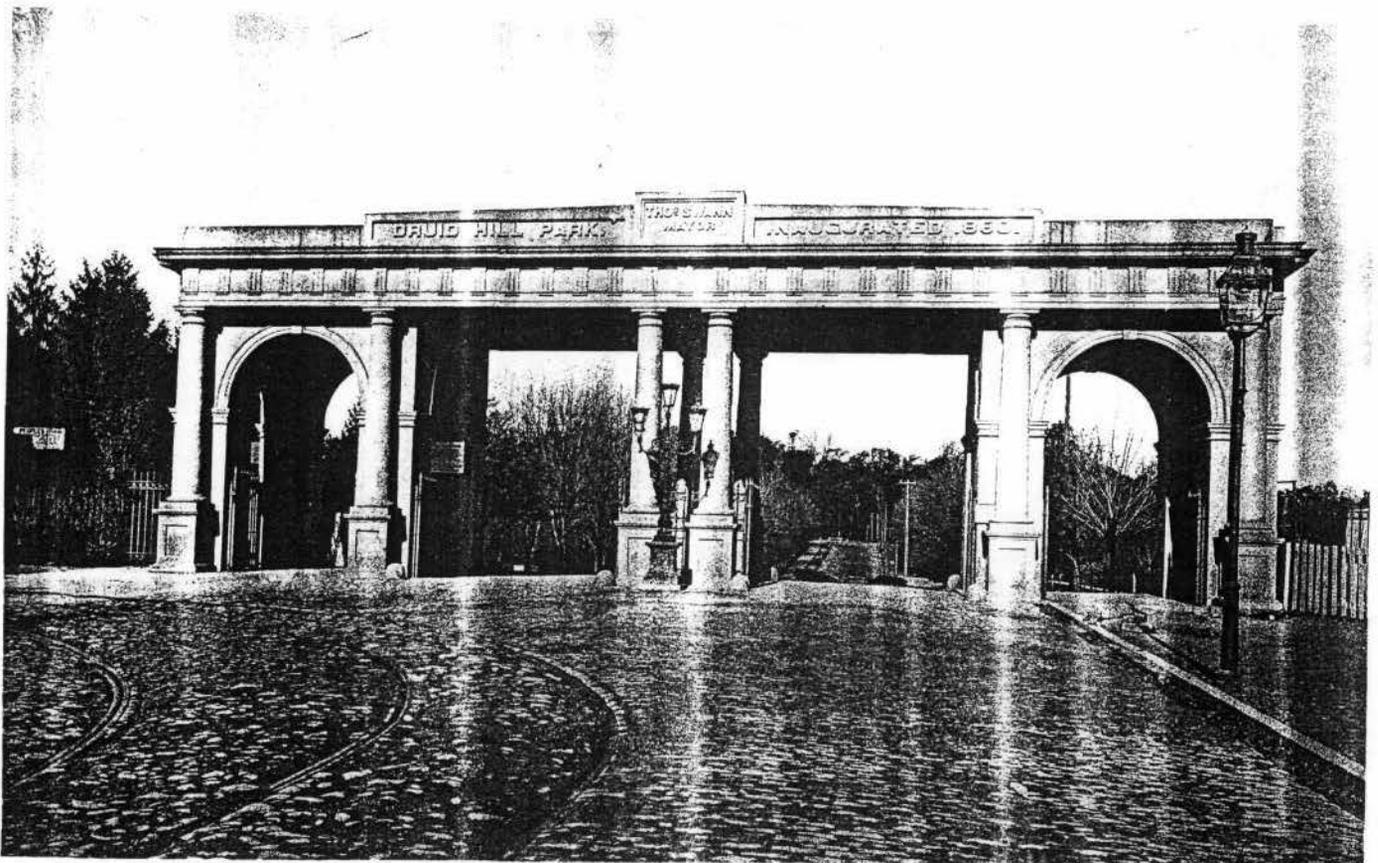
Source: *Art Work of Baltimore*. Chicago: W.H. Parish, 1893 (Enoch Pratt Public Library)



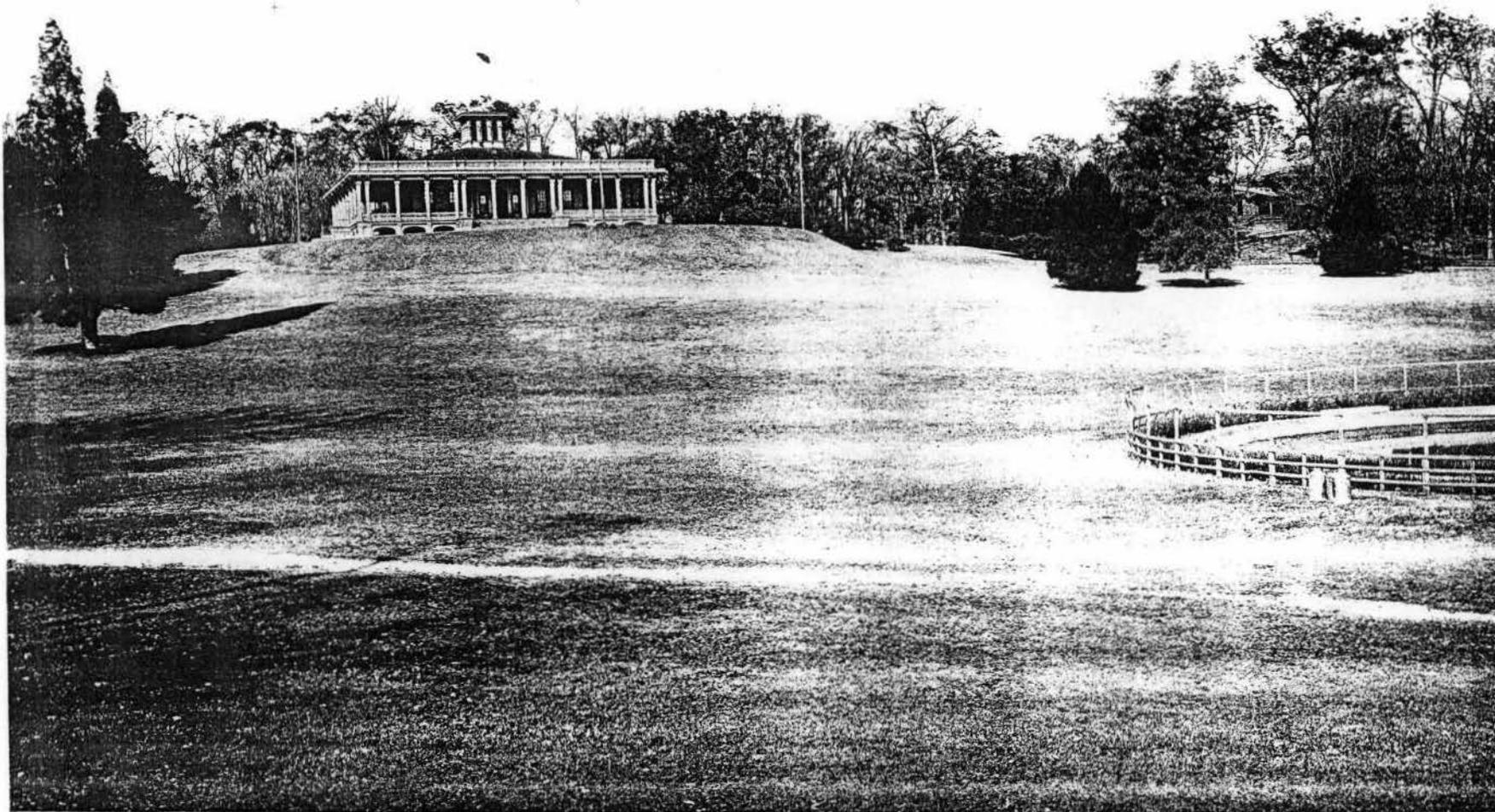
Scene showing Druid Lake and Orem's, or Latrobe's Pavilion.
Source: *Art Work of Baltimore*. Chicago: W.H. Parish, 1893 (Enoch Pratt Public Library)



Pump House, High Service Reservoir (before conversion to Bath House).
Source: *Art Work of Baltimore*. Chicago: W.H. Parish, 1893 (Enoch Pratt Public Library)

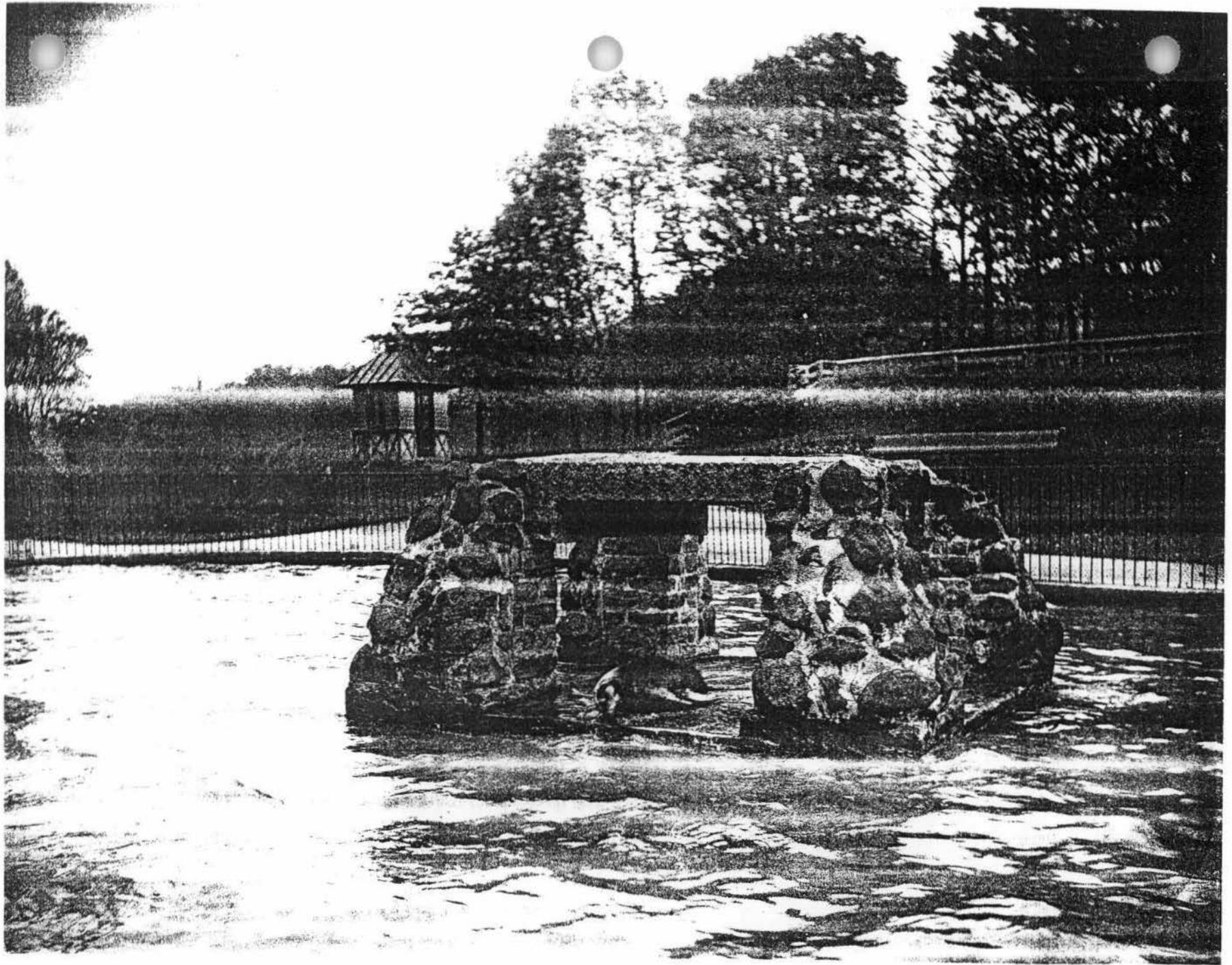


Madison Avenue Entrance to Park.
Source: *Art Work of Baltimore*. Chicago: W.H. Parish, 1893 (Enoch Pratt Public Library)

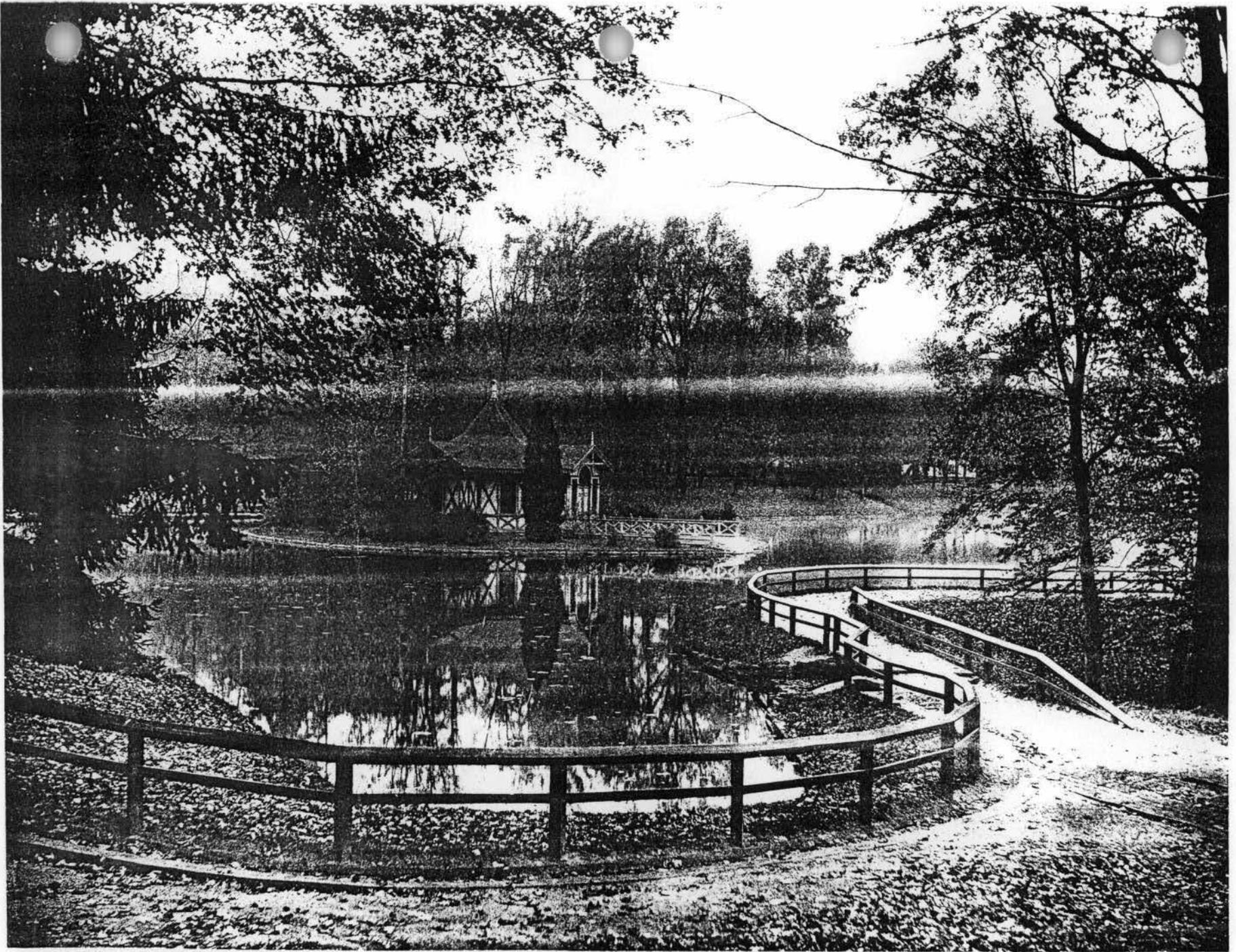


Scene showing the Mansion House/Pavilion prior to enclosure of porch and the basin of the Centennial Fountain.

Source: *Art Work of Baltimore*. Chicago: W.H. Parish, 1893 (Enoch Pratt Public Library)



Sea lion Pond showing hatching pond converted to zoo use.
Source: *Art Work of Baltimore, Maryland*. Gravure Publishing Company, 1899 (Enoch Pratt
Public Library)



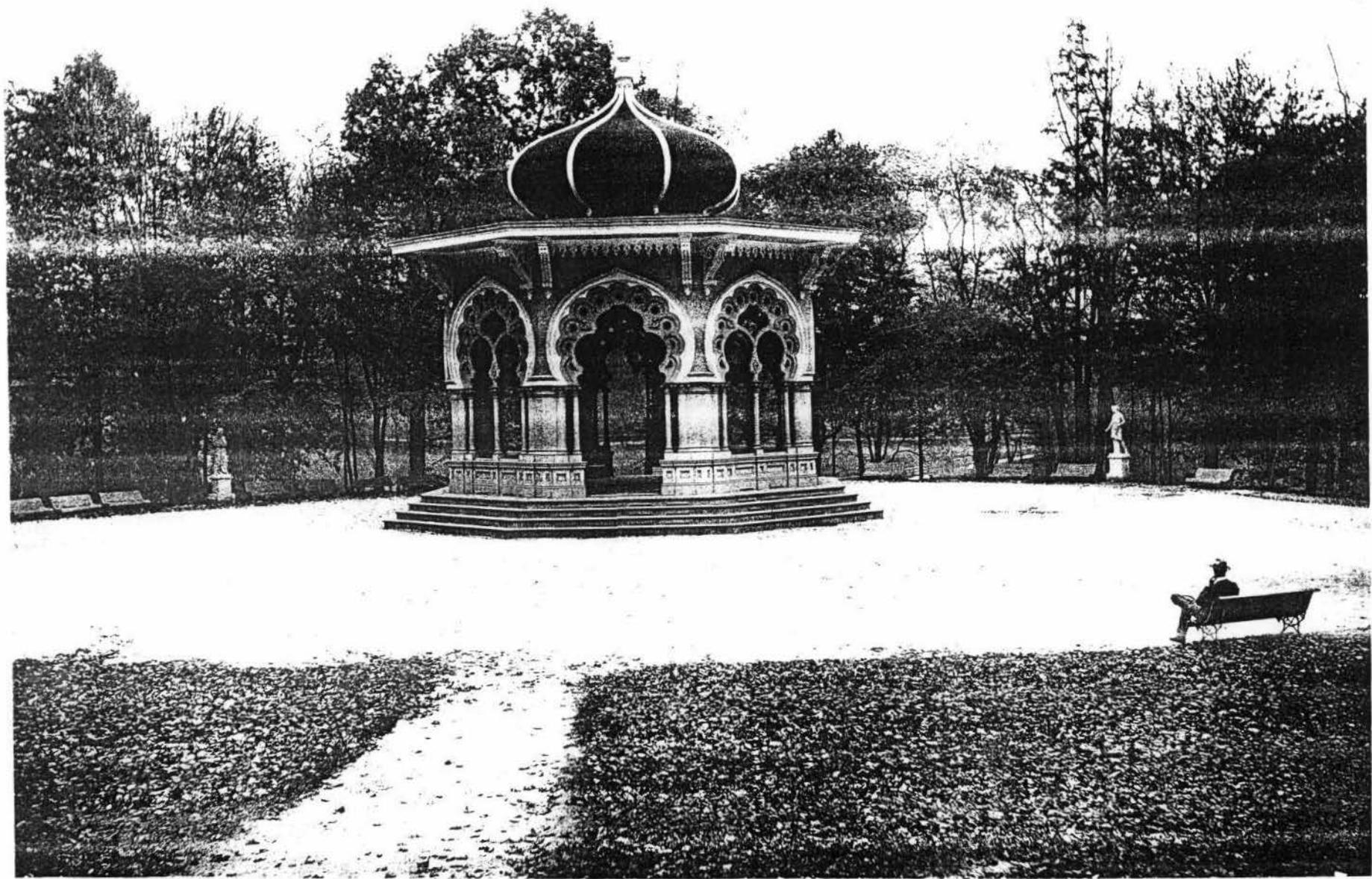
Boat Lake showing island cottage and wood fence

Source: *Art Work of Baltimore, Maryland*. Gravure Publishing Company, 1899 (Enoch Pratt Public Library)



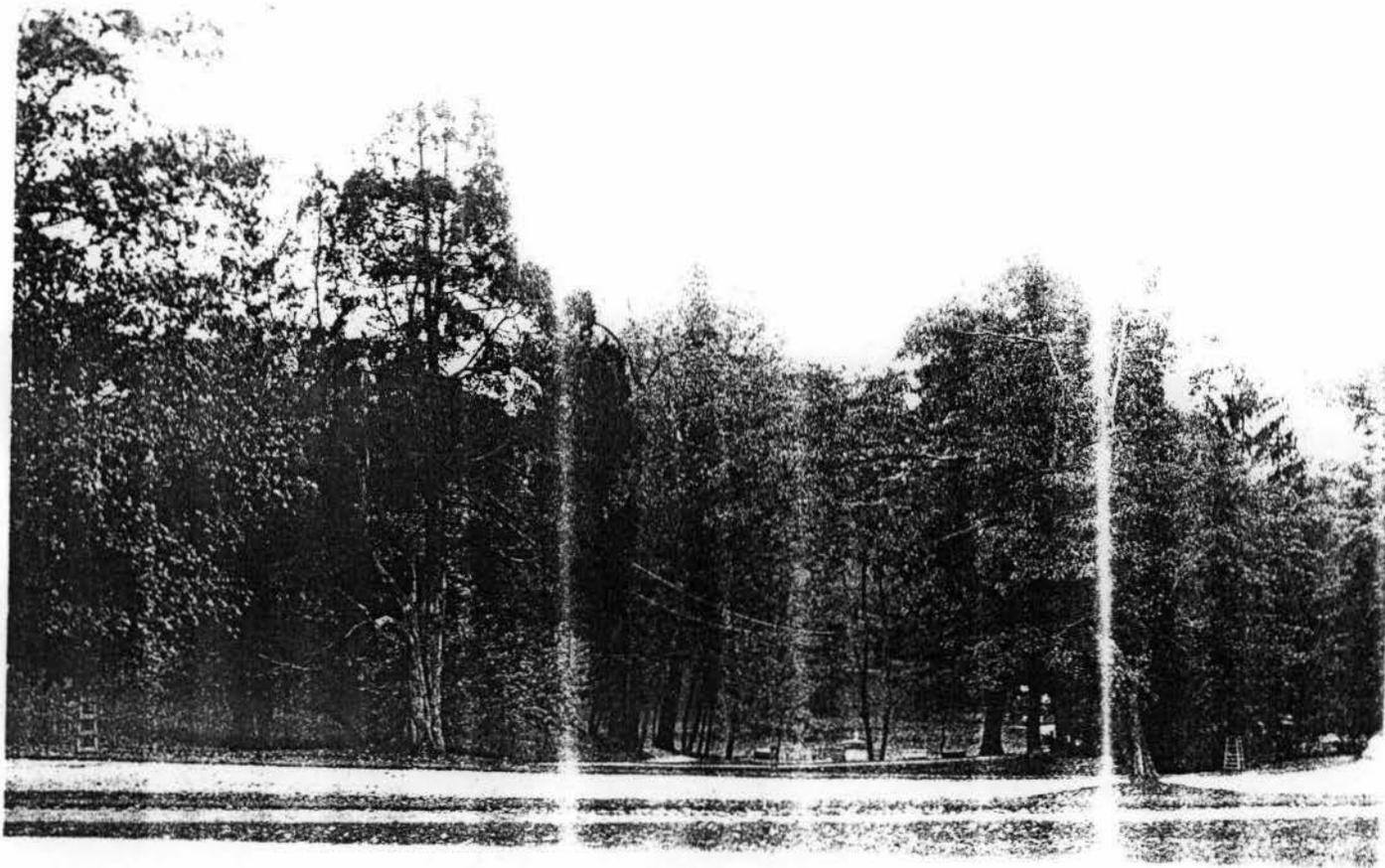
Circulation system showing pebble-lined gutters.

Source: *Art Work of Baltimore, Maryland*. Gravure Publishing Company, 1899 (Enoch Pratt Public Library)



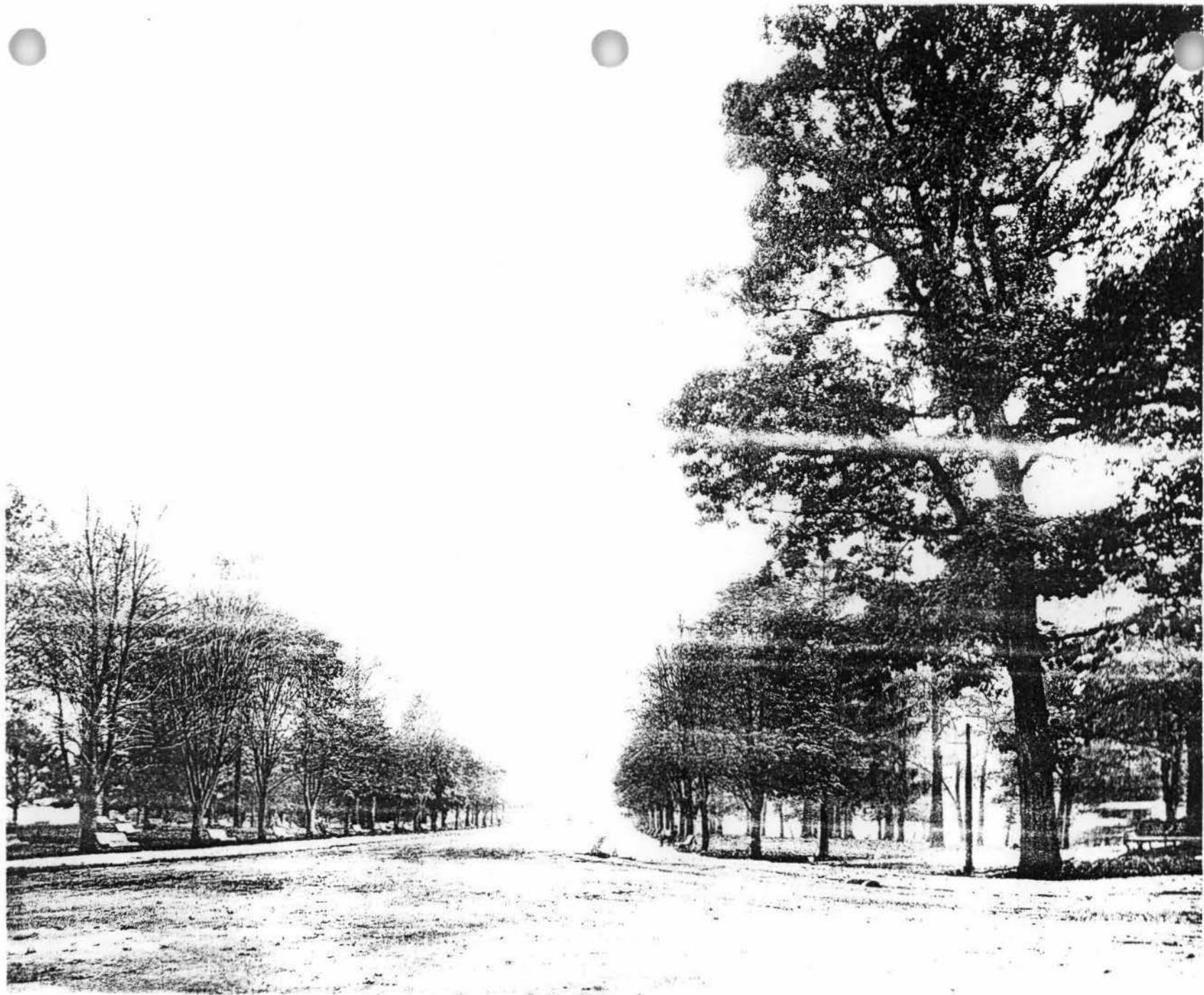
Rotunda/Pagoda at terminus of Promenade.

Source: *Art Work of Baltimore, Maryland*. Gravure Publishing Company, 1899 (Enoch Pratt Public Library)



Scene showing Edmund's Well in hollow in distance.

Source: *Art Work of Baltimore, Maryland*. Gravure Publishing Company, 1899 (Enoch Pratt Public Library)



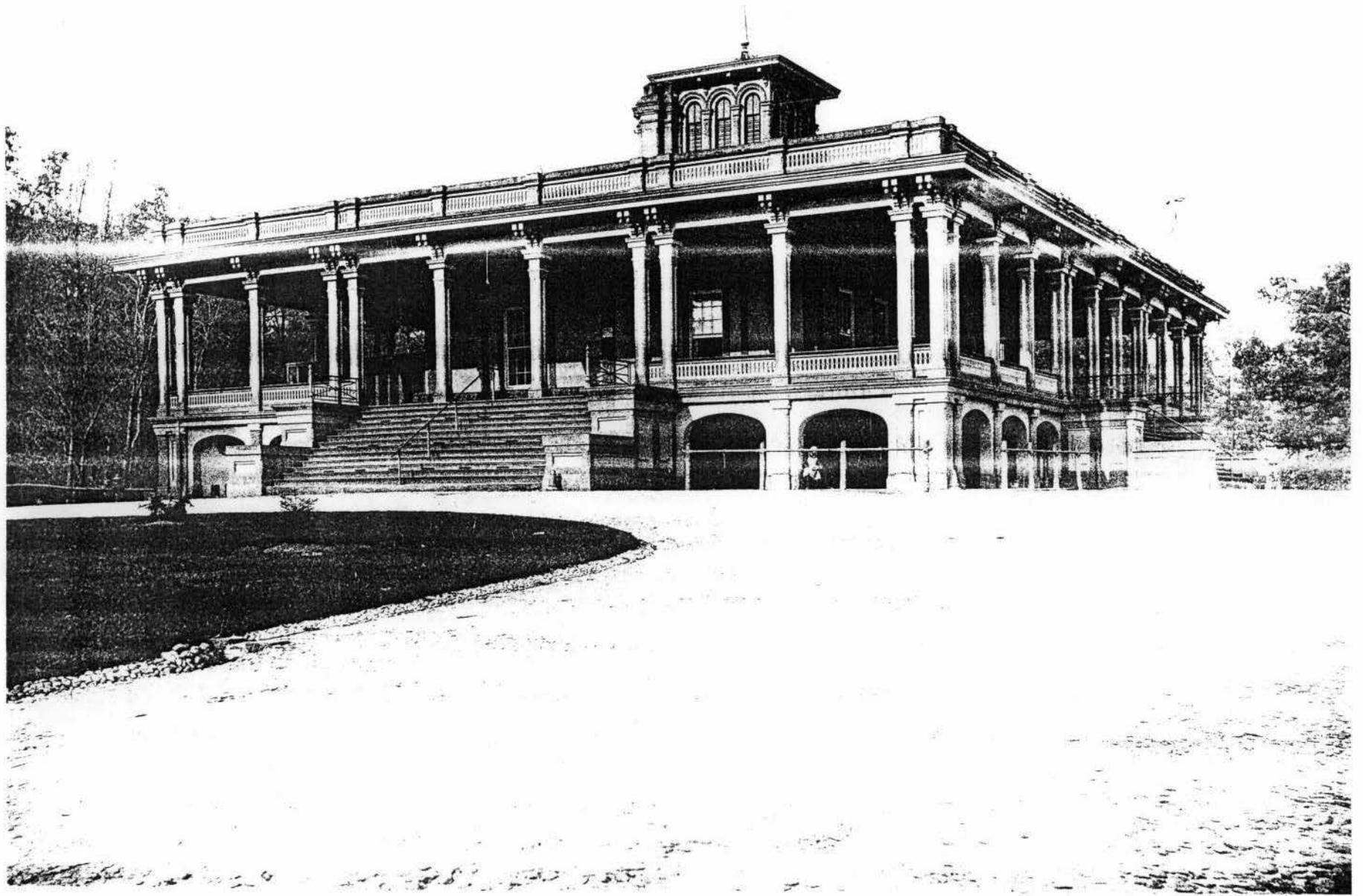
Swann Avenue view facing south

Source: *Art Work of Baltimore, Maryland*. Gravure Publishing Company, 1899 (Enoch Pratt Public Library)



Road to Mansion House

Source: *Art Work of Baltimore, Maryland*. Gravure Publishing Company, 1899 (Enoch Pratt Public Library)



View of Mansion House

Source: *Art Work of Baltimore, Maryland*. Gravure Publishing Company, 1899 (Enoch Pratt Public Library)



Mount Royal Avenue looking towards Druid Lake
Source: *Art Work of Baltimore, Maryland*. Gravure Publishing Company, 1899 (Enoch Pratt
Public Library)



Crowds at the "Negro Pool" on a Sunday in 1944. Showing Male Locker Room at left and Bath and Field House with steps in center (park stable shown in background).
Source: Afro-American Newspapers Archives and Research Center, Inc., 1991. Reprinted with permission.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: Maryland	
COUNTY: Baltimore City	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

1. NAME

COMMON:
Druid Hill Park Historic District

AND/OR HISTORIC:
Druid Hill, Druid Hill Park

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: East of Reisterstown Road and east of Swann Drive
north of Cloverdale Street, west of Jones Falls Expressway,
south of Druid Park Drive

CITY OR TOWN:
Baltimore

STATE: Maryland CODE: 24 COUNTY: Baltimore City CODE: 510

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ _____
Comments: _____ _____			

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:
Mayor and City Council of Baltimore

STREET AND NUMBER:
City Hall, St. Paul and Fayette Streets

CITY OR TOWN: Baltimore STATE: Maryland CODE: 24

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.:
Baltimore City Courthouse, Room 610

STREET AND NUMBER:
St. Paul and Fayette Streets

CITY OR TOWN: Baltimore STATE: Maryland CODE: 24

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:
Maryland Register of Historic Sites and Landmarks

DATE OF SURVEY: 1970 Federal State County Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:
Maryland Historical Trust

STREET AND NUMBER:
2525 Riva Road

CITY OR TOWN: Annapolis STATE: Maryland CODE: 24

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE: Maryland
COUNTY: Baltimore City
ENTRY NUMBER
DATE
FOR NPS USE ONLY

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (If known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The 746 acres¹ comprise Druid Hill Park, some of the loveliest wooded natural terrain in any urban setting in the country. Credit for first laying out the Rogers estate, the largest portion of the park, is given to Lloyd Nicholas Rogers, grandson of Colonel Nicholas Rogers, who acquired the property in 1709. He is said to have "laid it out in the best style of English landscape gardening",² planting the area so that there would be a harmony of color and natural beauty.

In 1860, when the City of Baltimore purchased the Rogers estate and neighboring land for the park, Howard Daniels was employed as the landscape architect and George A. Frederick as the architect for the various park structures. John H.B. Latrobe, one of the Park Commissioners, helped design the gateways to the park and the alterations to the Mansion, while the details of the work were left to Frederick.³

The park was financed largely through revenue produced by a system of public horse railways. Several of these routes ended at the entrances to the park at Madison Avenue, Eutaw Place, Mount Royal Avenue, and Druid Hill Avenue. Other accesses to the park such as Cedar Avenue, Greenspring Avenue, Parkdale Drive, Liberty Heights Avenue, and Gwynns Falls Parkway were originally designed "exits."

One gate, the Main Entrance, is still in existence (1972) at Madison Avenue. This was erected, between 1867-1868, of Nova Scotia freestone, by George A. Frederick, after a design of John H.B. Latrobe. It led to the "Grand Avenue" and thence to the Promenade which was adorned with rows of urns, overflowing with flowers and lined with benches. At the end of this mall stood the Rotunda, the Moorish Bandstand, long since removed, as were the urns.

Many miles of carriage and bridle paths still traverse the wooded park land. Well-known areas include the Prospect and Tempest Hills, famous for their vistas, Philosopher's Walk, Terrapin's Back, Reservoir Hill and the Dell. A drive, one-and-one-half miles in length, circles the Druid Lake the east end of

¹Baltimore City Survey, 1970.

²J. Thomas Scharf, History of Baltimore City and County Maryland from the Earliest Period to the Present Day . . ., (Philadelphia, 1881), 274.

³Edith Rossiter Bevan, "Druid Hill, Country Seat of the Rogers and Buchanan Families," Maryland Historical Magazine, vol. 44, (September 1949), 191.

(See Continuation Sheet)

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- Pre-Columbian; 16th Century 18th Century 20th Century
 15th Century 17th Century 19th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) 1860-c. 1890

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Phi- | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | losophy | <u>Architecture</u> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | <u>Urban History</u> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Landscape | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Human- | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | itarian | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____ |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Druid Hill Park in Baltimore, Central Park in New York City, and Fairmont Park in Philadelphia, represent the vanguard of city parks in the United States. Established before the Civil War these three parks were precursors of the development of urban parks resulting from the Columbian Exposition of 1893 and the contemporaneous "city beautiful" movement.

Druid Hill Park holds an unusual place in American urban parks history through the unique method by which it was financed: a city tax on the gross receipts from the privately franchised street railways. Instituted in 1858 the street railways were one of the first methods of urban mass transit in Baltimore. The Mayor of Baltimore, Thomas Swann (1805-1883), insisted that twenty per cent of the gross revenue from the railways go to a special fund set aside for the purchase of city parks. Within two years of operation, the street railway tax had provided enough funds to open Druid Hill Park.

In the summer of 1860 the Baltimore Park Commission, chaired by Mayor Swann, purchased an estate. "Druid Hill," at the northwestern city limits from the Rogers family who had lived on the tract since the seventeenth century. One of the family owners of the tract, Lloyd Nicholas Rogers, had landscaped the grounds grouping trees according to the effects produced by their autumnal colors.

When Druid Hill became public property, the Baltimore Park Commissioners' landscape architect, Howard Daniels, made few major alterations to the planting on the Rogers' estate except for the elimination of an extensive pear orchard. Daniels job consisted of designing and improving roads and pathways. The Commission chose Daniels because of his landscaping experience enhanced by a tour he made of Europe studying landscape architecture. In the 1840's he designed the Montgomery County Courthouse in Dayton, Ohio. A decade later he was in New York City where he won fourth prize in the Central Park competition for a layout plan for Central Park, won by Frederick Law Olmstead. After completing his work at Druid Hill Park he designed the plans for the grounds of Vassar College at Poughkeepsie, New

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES
- Baltimore American and Commercial Advertiser, July 25, 27 and October 20, 1860
- Beirne, Francis F. Baltimore . . . A Picture History, 1858-1958. New York: Hastings House, 1957.
- Bevan, Edith Rossiter. "Druid Hill, Country Seat of the Rogers and Buchanan Families." Maryland Historical Magazine. Vol. 44 (September 1949), 190-199.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA (See Continuation Sheet)

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE			LONGITUDE		
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	39°	19'	38"	76°	39'	33"
NE	39°	20'	06"	76°	38'	45"
SE	39°	19'	06"	76°	57'	38"
SW	39°	18'	45"	76°	38'	54"

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 746 acres

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
Mrs. Walter Black, Jr., and Nancy Miller, Historian

ORGANIZATION: Maryland Historical Trust DATE: July 14, 1972

STREET AND NUMBER:
2525 Riva Road

CITY OR TOWN: Annapolis, STATE: Maryland 21401 CODE: 24

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National State Local

Name Orlando Ridout IV
Orlando Ridout IV

Title State Liaison Officer for Maryland

Date July 18, 1972

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date _____

ATTEST:

Keeper of The National Register

Date _____

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE Maryland	
COUNTY Baltimore City	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

7. DESCRIPTION continued

which is formed by a dam, designated an Engineering Landmark by the American Society of Engineers in 1971. Another lake in the park is the Boat Lake, formerly used for boating, sailing model boats and winter ice-skating. Now, there are no boats on the lake and it is surrounded by a high chain-link fence, designed to protect a flock of swans and other animals which form the zoological collection. There is, additionally, Spring Lake and a group of lakes known as the Three Sisters. Spring Lake has been converted from a duck lake to an area where mountain goats and small monkeys are displayed on a man-made island, surrounded by a moat. A few ducks may still be seen (1972) on the Three Sisters. There are also a number of natural springs which feed the lakes and are equipped with drinking fountains for the public.

When the park was first opened (1860's) a small steam-driven train met passengers at Druid Hill Avenue and transported them into the park. It was equipped with a dummy engine, the boiler covered with a passenger car body, so as not to scare the horses it encountered. The train was replaced by a fleet of phaetons, but the stations along the route continued in use for many years. They were known as The Chinese Station, which was the southern terminal, the Orem's Way Station and Council Grove Station located elsewhere along the route. Of these, only a part of the Chinese Station remains, lacking its ornate Chinese roofline; the Council Grove Station has become a picnic shelter, and Orem's Way Station has been moved, but remains relatively unspoiled.

In the center of the park is the Mansion House. This was the home of the Rogers family, erected in 1801 by Colonel Nicholas Rogers after a fire destroyed his townhouse. There had been at least two earlier mansions on the estate, one the home of Dr. George Buchanan, called "Auchentorolie", built about 1720, and the other, a house built by Colonel Rogers, c. 1783, which was destroyed by lightning. The new mansion was designed in the early Federal-style and it was intended that there should be wings flanking it. A photograph of the house as it actually appeared, without the wings, is to be found between pages 192 and 193 of the Maryland Historical Magazine, vol. 44. The author of the article, Edith Rossiter Bevans, states that the house was similar in style to Homewood (B-4, a National Historic Landmark and National Register of Historic Places property) the Charles Carroll, Jr. home, built several years afterward. When Baltimore City purchased the land and the house for a park, Howard Daniels determined to convert the structure into a public pavilion and he surrounded it with broad porches, twenty feet wide, constructed an arcade for refreshment shops in the basement, and raised the roof, adding wide bracketed overhangs and an ornate

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE Maryland	
COUNTY Baltimore City	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

7. DESCRIPTION continued

belvedere. The building now (1972) houses refreshment stands, some park offices and a bird collection.

Next to the Mansion House stands the Maryland House, a frame structure which has been variously described as English Tudor and Swiss Chalet style. It was the State's display building at the 1876 U.S. Centennial Fair in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and, after the fair, was re-erected on this site. It houses a museum of natural history, including rocks, Indian artifacts, stuffed animals and birds and botanical specimens. None of these were the originals displayed in Philadelphia, for that exhibit was lost when it was loaned to the New Orleans Cotton Exposition in 1884.

The little octagonal pavilion in the center of the zoo was erected for the members of the Park Board to tie up their horses while they attended meetings in the Mansion House. It contained a cast iron feeding trough in its center and stalls for 11 horses, and has become the peanut stand and a snack bar (1972).

The Conservatory, on the western edge of the park was originally called the "Palm House". It was completed in 1888 and stocked with many types of domestic and exotic plants. It is constructed of glass panes divided by wooden members, forming a high, vaulted structure, capable of accomodating the tall palm trees. A modern building is the Reptile House, formerly the Aquarium, and before that a pumping station for the High Service Reservoir, which has now been filled and is an athletic field. The Reptile House was built about 1938 of brown brick, decorated with a band of diamond shaped tiles under the eaves and a green tile roof.

There are two small cemeteries in the park. One which the Baltimore City government never acquired is the St. Paul's Lutheran Cemetery, the other is the Rogers family cemetery which is located behind the Mansion House.

A number of statues have been erected within the park. Most widely known are the Columbus statue and the George Washington statue. The Columbus statue at the northern end of Druid Lake is the scene of a yearly wreath-laying ceremony on Columbus Day. It was sculpted by Achille Canessa and given to Baltimore City by the Italians of Baltimore in 1892. The Washington statue is of interest because it formerly graced the facade of the

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

STATE Maryland	
COUNTY Baltimore City	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Continuation Sheet)

(Number all entries)

7. DESCRIPTION continued

"Washington Buildings" of Noah Walker and Company,⁴ a dry-goods firm. It was sculpted by Edward S. Bartholomew and given by its owner to be placed on a pedestal provided by Enoch Pratt.

Twentieth-century visitors to the park find many areas for recreation and relaxation. There are ten picnic groves and shelters, facilities for tennis, baseball, lacrosse, archery, swimming and an excellent zoological exhibit, as well as a Children's Zoo.

⁴Francis F. Beirne, Baltimore . . . A Picture History, 1858-1958, (New York, 1957), 59.

8. SIGNIFICANCE continued

York.

To complement Daniels' landscaping ability, the Commissioners hired George A. Frederick, the architect of the Baltimore City Hall, to design a series of park buildings. One of the outstanding nineteenth century architects, Frederick did an Etruscan triple arch at the Madison Street entrance to the park, a group of thirteen picnic shelters, the conservatory, an octagonal stable and a series of shelters at the stops of the street railway system through the park. His designs for the park extend from 1864 to the 1890's.

9.

MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES continued

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Crooks, James B. Politics and Progress The Rise of Progressivism in Baltimore 1895 to 1911. Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1968.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE Maryland	
COUNTY Baltimore City	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES continued

Fabos, Julius G.Y., Gordon T. Milde and V. Michael Weinmar.
Frederick Law Olmstead, Sr. Founder of Landscape Architecture in America. n.p.: University of Massachusetts Press, 1968.

Glaab, Charles N. and A. Theodore Brown. A History of Urban America. New York: Macmillian, 1967.

Green, Constance McLaughlin. The Rise of Urban America. New York: Harper and Row, 1965.

Kelly, J.V. Public Parks of Baltimore, Number 3. Second Printing. Baltimore: Board of Park Commissioners, January 1, 1937.

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Levin, Alexandra Lee. "Enoch Pratt as a Patron of Edward S. Bartholomew, Sculptor." Maryland Historical Magazine. Vol 51. (December 1956), 267-272.

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Form 10-300a
(July 1969)UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICENATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE Maryland	
COUNTY Baltimore City	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES continued

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY MAP FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with map)

STATE	
Maryland	
COUNTY	
Baltimore City	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME			
COMMON: Druid Hill Park Historic District			
AND/OR HISTORIC: Druid Hill, Druid Hill Park			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER: East of Reisterstown Road, East of Swann Drive, North of Cloverdale Street, West of Jones Falls Expressway,			
CITY OR TOWN: South of Druid Park Drive Baltimore			
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
Maryland	24		510
3. MAP REFERENCE			
SOURCE:			
U.S.G.S. 7.5 minute map, Baltimore West Quadrangle			
SCALE: 1:24,000			
DATE: Photo revised 1966			
4. REQUIREMENTS			
TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS			
1. Property boundaries where required.			
2. North arrow.			
3. Latitude and longitude reference.			

B-56

BALTIMORE WEST QUADRANGLE
USGS 7.5 minute map
scale: 1:24,000
photorevised 1966

LAT 39°19'38"
39°20'06"
39°19'06"
39°18'45"
LON -76°39'33"
-76°38'45"
-76°37'38"
-76°38'54"

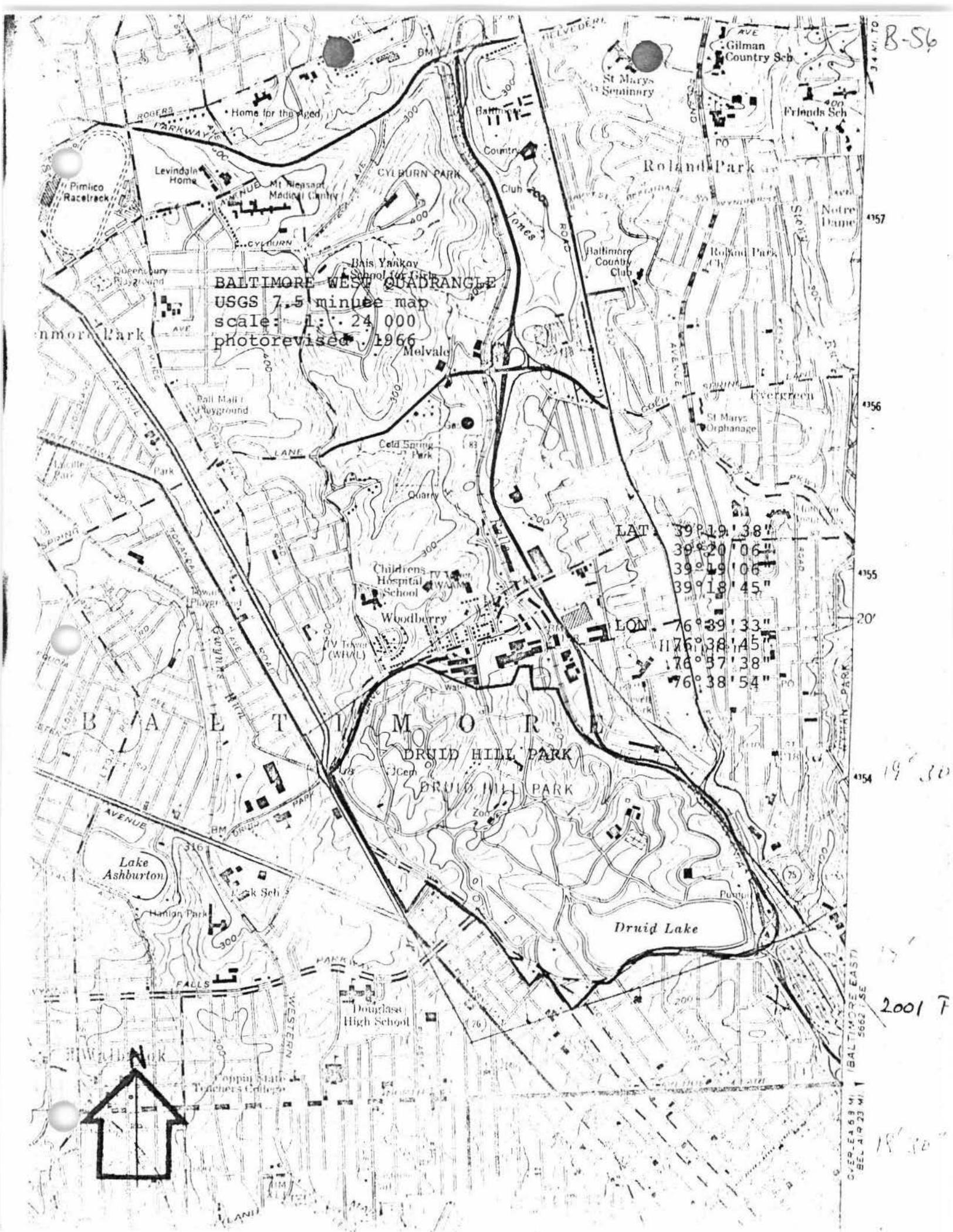


34 MI. TO
4157
4156
4155
20'
4154
BALTIMORE (EAST)
5662 T-5E
SEL 41° 23' W

19' 30"

2001 F

19' 30"



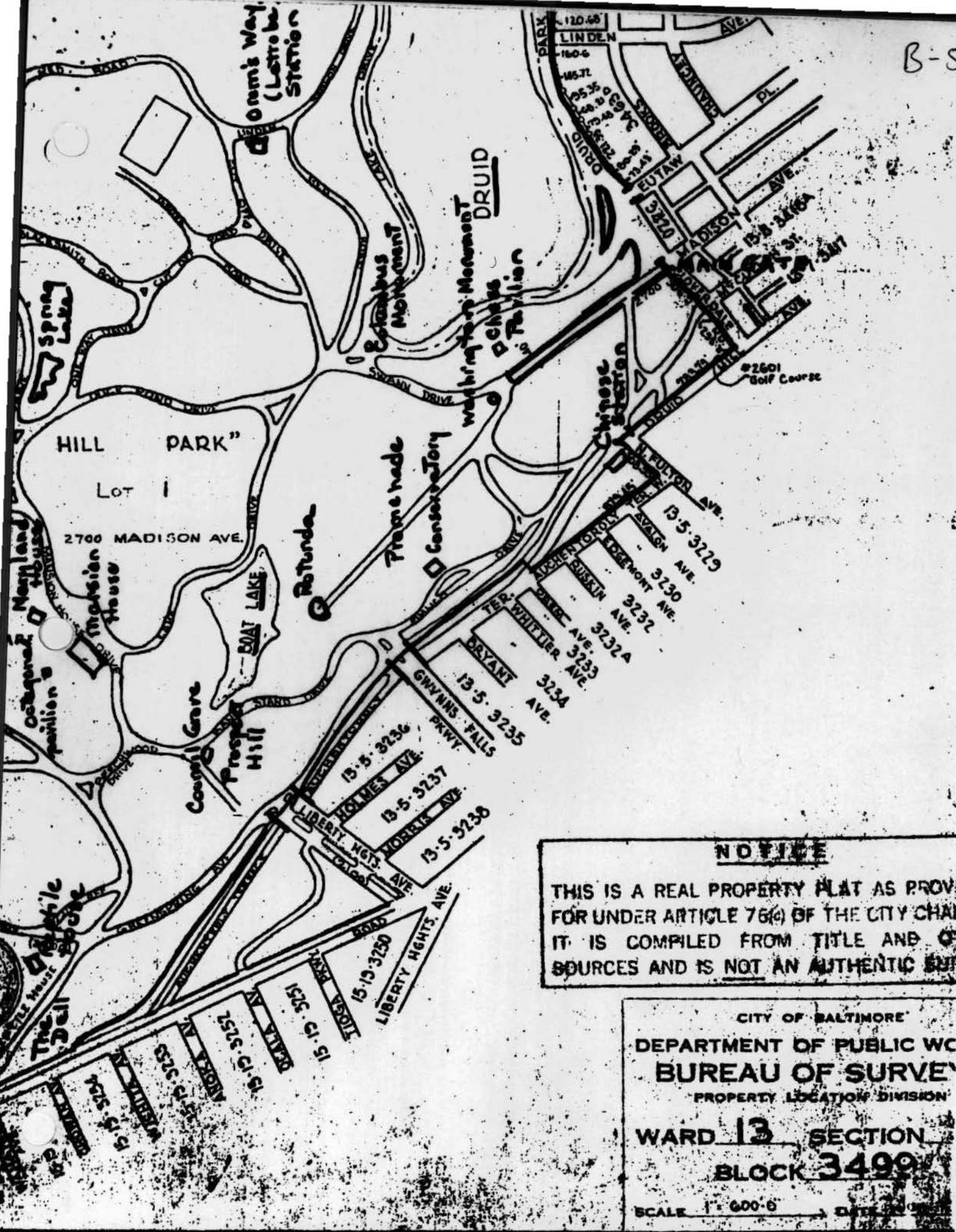
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY MAP FORM

STATE Maryland	
COUNTY Baltimore City	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with map)

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME			
COMMON: Druid Hill Park Historic District			
AND/OR HISTORIC: Druid Hill, Druid Hill Park			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER: East of Reisterstown Road, East of Swann Drive, North of Cloverdale Street, West of Jones Falls Expressway, South of Druid Park Drive			
CITY OR TOWN: Baltimore			
STATE: Maryland	CODE: 24	COUNTY: Baltimore City	CODE: 510
3. MAP REFERENCE			
SOURCE: City of Baltimore, Department of Public Works, Bureau of Surveys, Property Location Division			
SCALE: 1" = 600'			
DATE: January 1952			
4. REQUIREMENTS			
TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS			
1. Property boundaries where required.			
2. North arrow.			
3. Latitude and longitude reference.			



NOTICE

THIS IS A REAL PROPERTY PLAT AS PROVIDED FOR UNDER ARTICLE 76(A) OF THE CITY CHARTER. IT IS COMPILED FROM TITLE AND OTHER SOURCES AND IS NOT AN AUTHENTIC COPY.

CITY OF BALTIMORE
 DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
 BUREAU OF SURVEY
 PROPERTY LOCATION DIVISION

WARD 13 SECTION 13
 BLOCK 3499

SCALE 1" = 600'-0" DATE 10-1-58

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

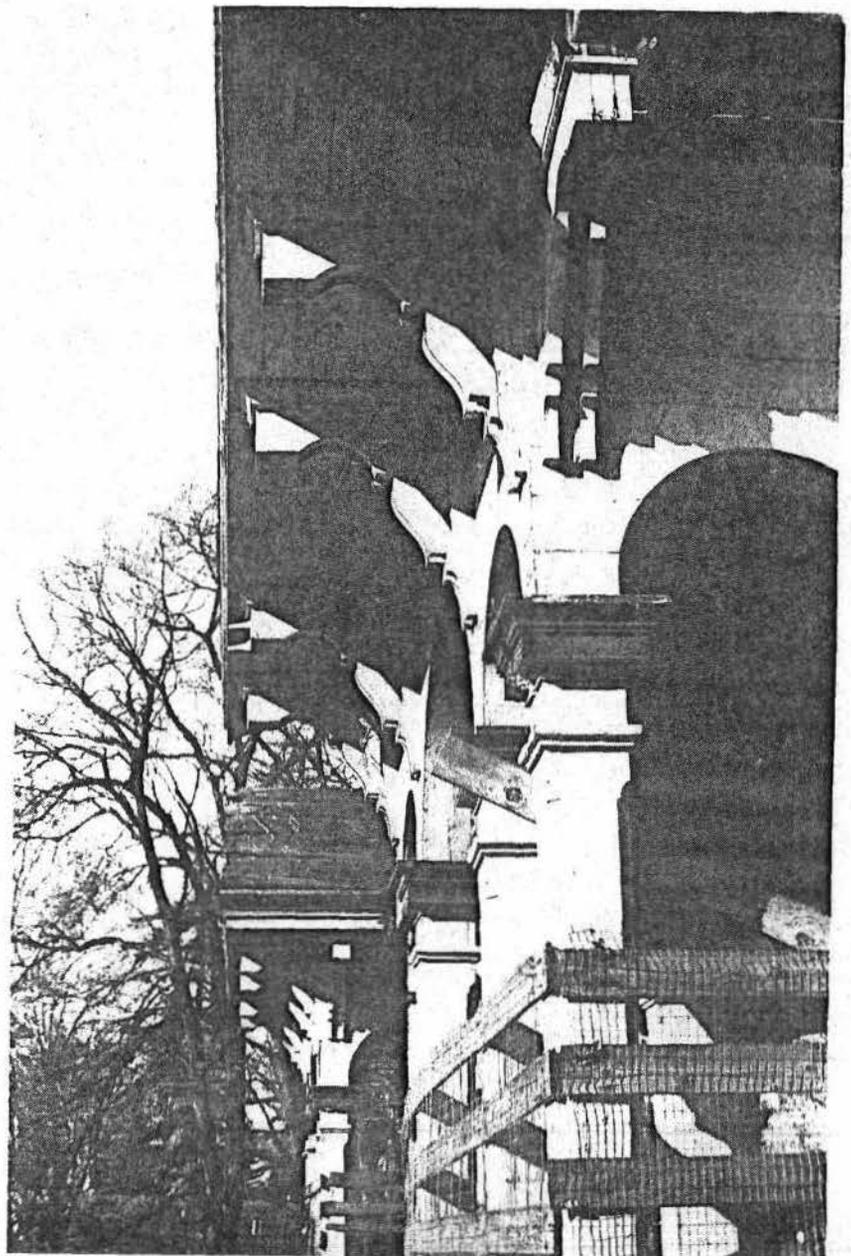
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

Maryland B-56	
COUNTY	
Baltimore City	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME			
COMMON: Druid Hill Park Historic District			
AND/OR HISTORIC: Druid Hill, Druid Hill Park			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER: East of Reisterstown Road, East of Swann Drive, North of Cloverdale Street, West of Jones Falls Expressway, South of Druid Park Drive			
CITY OR TOWN: Baltimore			
STATE: Maryland	CODE 24	COUNTY: Baltimore City	CODE 510
3. PHOTO REFERENCE			
PHOTO CREDIT: Filip Sibley			
DATE OF PHOTO: 1969			
NEGATIVE FILED AT: Baltimore City Planning Department, City Hall, Baltimore, Maryland			
4. IDENTIFICATION			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. Council Grove Pavilion, Cornice Detail			



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE Maryland B-56	
COUNTY Baltimore City	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME			
COMMON: Druid Hill Park Historic District			
AND/OR HISTORIC: Druid Hill, Druid Hill Park			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER: East of Reisterstown Road, East of Swann Drive, North of Cloverdale Street, West of Jones Falls Expressway,			
CITY OR TOWN: South of Druid Park Drive Baltimore			
STATE: Maryland	CODE 24	COUNTY: Baltimore City	CODE 510
3. PHOTO REFERENCE			
PHOTO CREDIT: Filip Sibley			
DATE OF PHOTO: 1969			
NEGATIVE FILED AT: Baltimore City Planning Department, City Hall, Baltimore, Maryland			
4. IDENTIFICATION			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. Checkers Pavilion			



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE: Maryland B-56	
COUNTY: Baltimore City	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME			
COMMON: Druid Hill Park Historic District			
AND/OR HISTORIC: Druid Hill, Druid Hill Park			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER: East of Reisterstown Road, East of Swann Drive, North of Cloverdale Street, West of Jones Falls Expressway,			
CITY OR TOWN: South of Druid Park Drive			
Baltimore			
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
Maryland	24	Baltimore City	510
3. PHOTO REFERENCE			
PHOTO CREDIT: Filip Sibley			
DATE OF PHOTO: 1969			
NEGATIVE FILED AT: Baltimore City Planning Department, City Hall, Baltimore, Maryland			
4. IDENTIFICATION			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.			
Octagonal Shelter			



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

COUNTY Baltimore City B-50	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME			
COMMON: Druid Hill Park Historic District			
AND/OR HISTORIC: Druid Hill, Druid Hill Park			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER: East of Reisterstown Road, East of Swann Drive, North of Cloverdale Street, West of Jones Falls Expressway,			
CITY OR TOWN: South of Druid Park Drive Baltimore			
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
Maryland	24	Baltimore City	510
3. PHOTO REFERENCE			
PHOTO CREDIT: Filip Sibley			
DATE OF PHOTO: 1969			
NEGATIVE FILED AT: Baltimore City Planning Department, City Hall, Baltimore, Maryland			
4. IDENTIFICATION			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. Orem's Way Station			



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

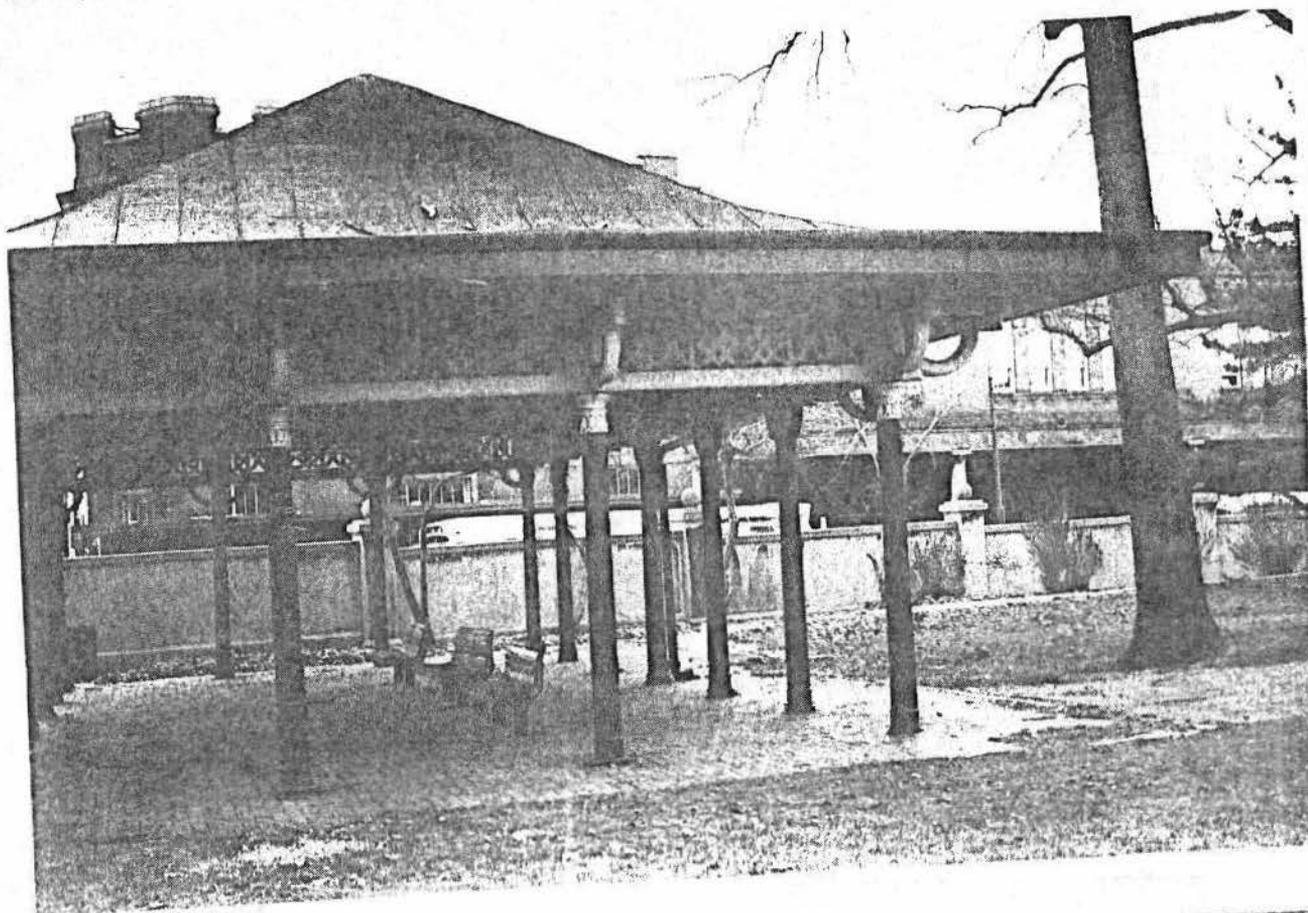
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE Maryland 8-56	
COUNTY Baltimore City	
* FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME			
COMMON: Druid Hill Park Historic District			
AND/OR HISTORIC: Druid Hill, Druid Hill Park			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER: East of Reisterstown Road, East of Swann Drive, North of Cloverdale Street, West of Jones Falls Expressway,			
CITY OR TOWN: South of Druid Park Drive			
Baltimore			
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
Maryland	24	Baltimore City	510
3. PHOTO REFERENCE			
PHOTO CREDIT: Filip Sibley			
DATE OF PHOTO: 1969			
NEGATIVE FILED AT: Baltimore City Planning Department, City Hall, Baltimore, Maryland			
4. IDENTIFICATION			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.			
Chinese Station			



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

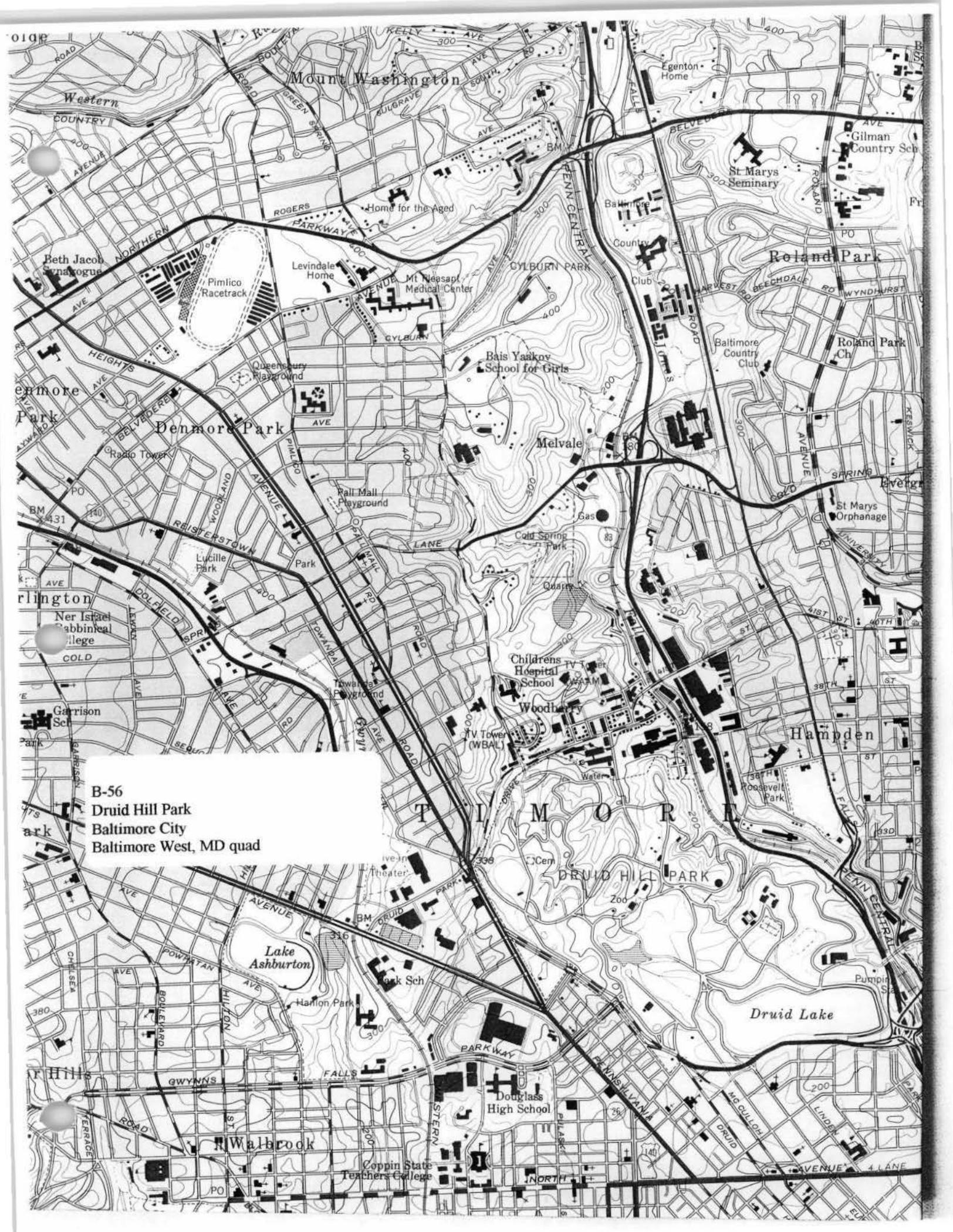
(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE	
Maryland B-56	
COUNTY	
Baltimore City	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

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STREET AND NUMBER: East of Reisterstown Road, East of Swann Drive, North of Cloverdale Street, West of Jones Falls Expressway, South of Druid Park Drive			
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STATE:	CODE:	COUNTY:	CODE:
Maryland	24	Baltimore City	510
3. PHOTO REFERENCE			
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NEGATIVE FILED AT: Baltimore City Planning Department, City Hall, Baltimore, Maryland			
4. IDENTIFICATION			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.			
Council Grove Pavilion			





B-56
 Druid Hill Park
 Baltimore City
 Baltimore West, MD quad

Mount Washington

Denmore Park

Melvale

Roland Park

Hampden

DRUID HILL PARK

Lake Ashburton

Druid Lake

Walbrook

Douglass High School

Coppin State Teachers College

BALTIMORE

Beth Jacob Synagogue

Denmore Park

Trinitarian College

Garrison School

Walbrook

Home for the Aged

Levindale Home

Mt Neapsap Medical Center

Bais Yaakov School for Girls

Ball Mall Playground

Cold Spring Park

Childrens Hospital School

Woodberry

Theater

Horton Park

Zoo

Pumpkin

Druid

North

Baltimore

Country Club

Baltimore Country Club

Roland Park Ch

St Marys Orphanage

St Marys

St Marys

St Marys

Pumpkin

North

Beth Jacob Synagogue

Denmore Park

Trinitarian College

Garrison School

Walbrook

Home for the Aged

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Druid Lake

Walbrook

Douglass High School

Coppin State Teachers College

BALTIMORE

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Baltimore Country Club

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St Marys Orphanage</

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE:	
COUNTY:	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

1. NAME

COMMON: **Druid Hill Park *Historic District*** **648.385 acres**

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: **North of Druid Lake Drive, east of the Jones Falls**

CITY OR TOWN: **Baltimore**

STATE: **Maryland** CODE: **21217** COUNTY: CODE:

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
District <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/>	Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Occupied <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes: Restricted <input type="checkbox"/>
Site <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/>	Private <input type="checkbox"/>	Unoccupied <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Unrestricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Object <input type="checkbox"/>	Both <input type="checkbox"/>	Preservation work in progress <input type="checkbox"/>	No: <input type="checkbox"/>

PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/>	Government <input type="checkbox"/>	Park <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Transportation <input type="checkbox"/>	Comments <input type="checkbox"/>
Commercial <input type="checkbox"/>	Industrial <input type="checkbox"/>	Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/>	Other (Specify) <input type="checkbox"/>	_____
Educational <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Military <input type="checkbox"/>	Religious <input type="checkbox"/>	_____	_____
Entertainment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Museum <input type="checkbox"/>	Scientific <input type="checkbox"/>	_____	_____

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNERS NAME: **Mayor and City Council of Baltimore,**

STREET AND NUMBER: **City Hall**

CITY OR TOWN: **Baltimore** STATE: **Maryland** CODE: **21202**

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.: **Dept. of Recreation and Parks, ~~MADISON AVE. ENTRANCE TO DRUID HILL PARK~~**

STREET AND NUMBER: **Madison Ave. entrance to Druid Hill Park**

CITY OR TOWN: **Baltimore,** STATE: **Maryland** CODE: **21217**

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: **648.385 as of Feb. 1, 1969**

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY: **Commission for Historical and Architectural Preservation**

DATE OF SURVEY: **1969** Federal State County Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: **Commission for Historical and Architectural Preservation, ~~MADISON AVE. ENTRANCE TO DRUID HILL PARK~~**

STREET AND NUMBER: **402 City Hall**

CITY OR TOWN: **Baltimore** STATE: **Maryland** CODE: **21202**

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE: COUNTY: ENTRY NUMBER: DATE: FOR NPS USE ONLY

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	Excellent <input type="checkbox"/>	Good <input type="checkbox"/>	Fair <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Deteriorated <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Ruins <input type="checkbox"/>	Unexposed <input type="checkbox"/>
INTEGRITY	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	Altered <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Unaltered <input type="checkbox"/>	Moved <input type="checkbox"/>	Original Site <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (If known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Druid Hill Park, dedicated as a 567 acre public park in 1860, is Baltimore's major Inner City park. The landscaping, roads, footways, lakes, open space and structures were designed as an ensemble and a major portion of the construction was completed by 1871, as shown on the attached map which is part of a report submitted by August Faul, Engineer and General Superintendent, to show "progress of work up to October 31, 1871." George A. Frederick was the Chief Architect for park structures.

Most of the original buildings are still intact, although some portions of the park have fallen into a state of disrepair. Among the most important 19th-century structures in the park are:

1. Three shelters designed by Frederick as stations on a park railway and completed in 1864. (This group originally included a fourth structure, the Moorish Band Stand which was, unfortunately, demolished in 1961 for a parking area).
2. The Mansion House (Rogers family house), late 18th-century. Porches were added around this structure in the mid-1860's.
3. The Conservatory, completed in 1888, designed in 1873 by Frederick.
4. Nova Scotia Freestone Archway Entrance, designed by Frederick and completed in 1869.
5. Octagonal Stable for first Park Commissioner's horses, designed by Frederick and completed in 1860.
6. Chess and Checkers Pavilion, designed by Frederick and completed in 1864.
7. A series of 13 picnic shelters designed by Frederick and completed before 1890.

In addition to the above structures, the park contains the Maryland Pavilion from the Philadelphia Centennial, numerous small monuments, fountains and springs, zoological buildings (some 19th-century) cottages for park employees, bridges, and modern recreational facilities. There is one large lake and several smaller ones, miles of planned roadways and paths, lawns, wooded areas, and gardens, etc., the major portion of which still adhere to the original 19th-century plan.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

Pre-Columbian 16th Century 18th Century 20th Century
 15th Century 17th Century 19th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

Aboriginal	Education	<input type="checkbox"/>	Political	<input type="checkbox"/>	Urban Planning	<input type="checkbox"/>
Prehistoric	Engineering	<input type="checkbox"/>	Religion/Phi-		Other (Specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Historic	Industry	<input type="checkbox"/>	losophy	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	
Agriculture	Invention	<input type="checkbox"/>	Science	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	
Art	Landscape	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sculpture	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	
Commerce	Architecture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Social/Human-		_____	
Communications	Literature	<input type="checkbox"/>	itarian	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	
Conservation	Military	<input type="checkbox"/>	Theater	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	
	Music	<input type="checkbox"/>	Transportation	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (Include Personages, Dates, Events, Etc.)

Druid Hill Park, dedicated by Mayor Thomas Swann of Baltimore as a public park on October 19, 1860, ranks with Central Park of New York City and Fairmount Park of Philadelphia as the oldest major public parks in the United States. The landscaping and the park structures, both of fine quality, were designed and planned as an ensemble by George A. Frederick, August Faul and Howard Daniels.

The original plan remains substantially unaltered to the present day and most of the original structures are intact. Compare 1871 map to modern map.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Annual Report of the Public Park Commission to the Mayor and
 City Council of Baltimore
 1860-1897
 Department of Legislative Reference
 City Hall, Baltimore, Maryland 21202

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY				O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN ONE ACRE				
CORNER	LATITUDE				LONGITUDE				
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	0	'	"	0	'	"	0	'	"
NE	0	'	"	0	'	"	0	'	"
SE	0	'	"	0	'	"	0	'	"
SW	0	'	"	0	'	"	0	'	"

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: _____

ORGANIZATION _____ DATE _____

STREET AND NUMBER: _____

CITY OR TOWN: _____ STATE _____ CODE _____

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National State Local

Name _____

Title _____

Date _____

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

 Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date _____

ATTEST:

 Keeper of The National Register

Date _____

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



Main Gate, Druid Hill Park, Baltimore
from the Southeast

B-56

Photo by Dr. A. J. Duncan
March, 1972



Maryland House, Druid Hill Park Baltimore
from the south

B-56

Photo by Dr. A. J. Duncan
March, 1972



B-56

THE CONSERVATORY
DRUID HILL PARK
BALTIMORE CITY



DRUID HILL CONSERVATORY

5-56

139





Christopher Columbus Monument
Druid Hill Park, Baltimore
from the southeast

B-56

Photo by. Dr. A. J. Duncan
March, 1972



DRUID HILL PARK, BALTIMORE, MD
PETER KURTZE
1995

B-56

MD SHPO
THE MANSION / PAVILLION
VIEW FACING NORTH
1 OF 16

0254 260101 2- 2205
S022 - 2 101097 P570



DRUID HILL PARK, BALTIMORE, MD

B-56

PETER E. KURTZE

1995

MD SHPO

THE SUPERINTENDENT'S HOUSE

VIEW FACING WEST

2 OF 16

S022N0R T01376 P557



DRUID HILL PARK, BALTIMORE, MD
PETER E. KURTZE

B.56

1995 MD SHPO
THE MARYLAND BUILDING
VIEW FACING WEST
3 OF 16

S022 +2 T00882 P541



DRUID HILL PARK, BALTIMORE, MD
PETER E. KURTZE

B-56

1995

MD SHPO

THE CONSERVATORY

VIEW FACING SOUTHEAST

4 of 16

5022 -2 101482 P574

DR. RALPH W. KINGS, JR. BUILDING



DRUID HILL PARK, BALTIMORE, MD

B-56

PETER E. KURTZE

1995

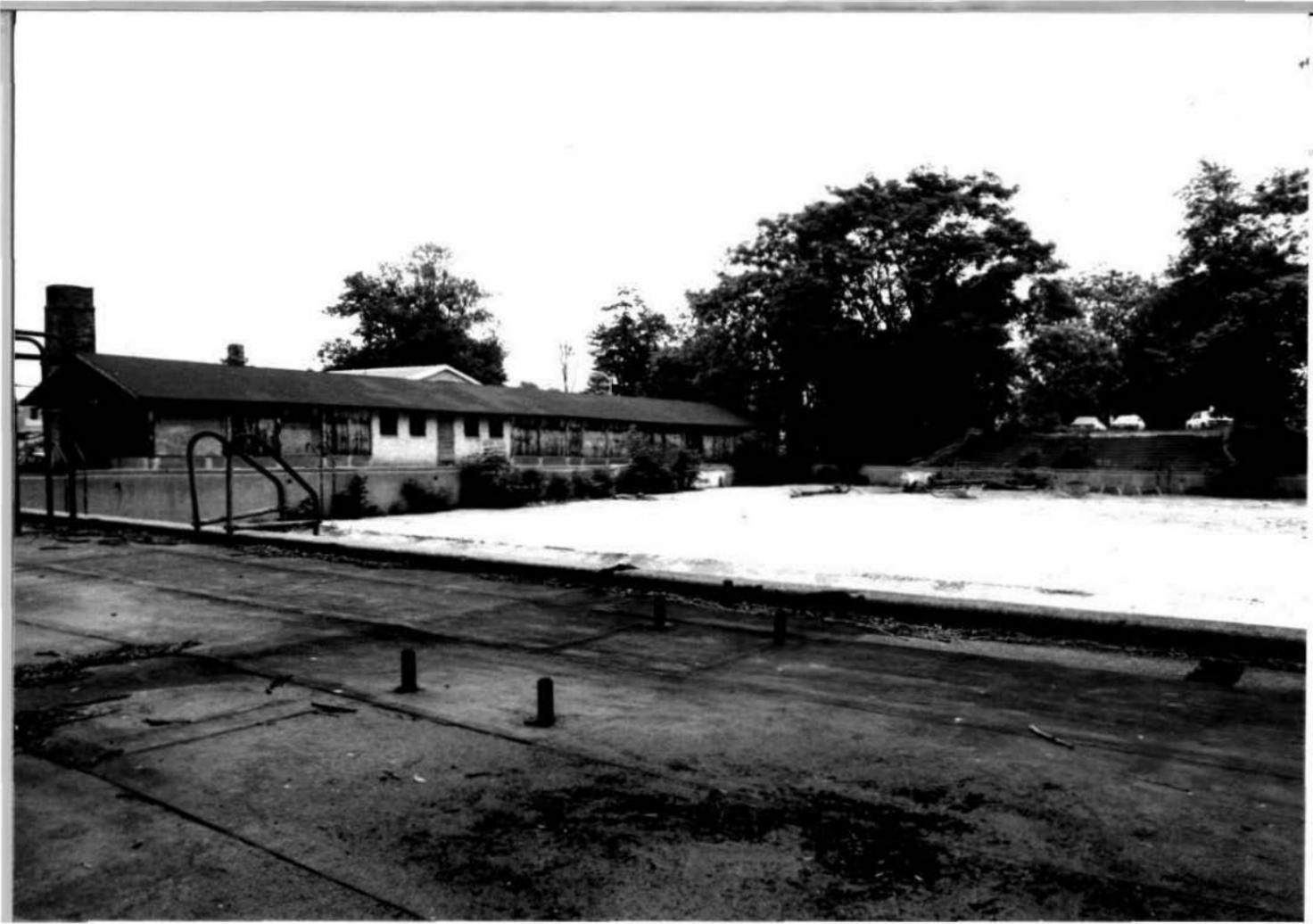
MD SHPO

THE WESTERN PUMPING STATION/BATH AND FIELD HOUSE

VIEW FACING NORTHWEST

5 OF 16

0894 252101 2- 2205



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B-56

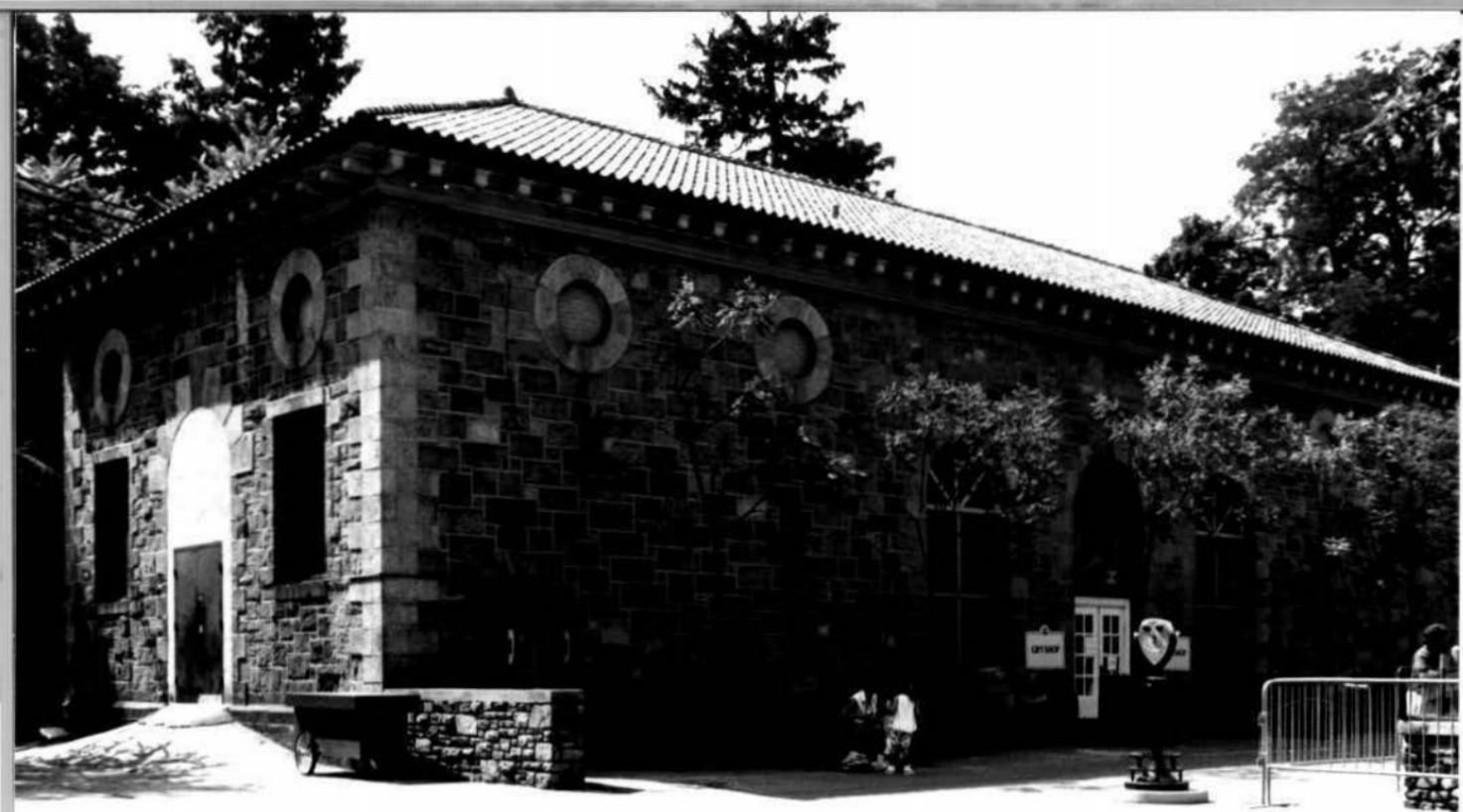
1995

MD SHPO

NEGRO POOL MALE LOCKER ROOM AND POOL STRUCTURE
VIEW FACING EAST

6 OF 16

S022 -3 T01143 P563



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1995

MD SHPO

ELEPHANT AND HIPPOPOTAMUS HOUSE

VIEW FACING NORTHEAST

7 OF 16

S022 -2 T00732 P546



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1995
MD SHPO
WOMEN'S GMFORT STATION
VIEW FACING NORTHEAST
8 OF 16

B-56

S022 -1 T00725 P567



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ELIZABETH GO LAMPL

1996

MD SHPO

DRUID LAKE WITH MARBLE TOWER

VIEW FACING SOUTHEAST

9 OF 16

5022 - 2 100347 P583



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COUNCIL GROVE STATION

VIEW FACING NORTHEAST

10 OF 16

S022 -2 T00974 P554



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1995

MD SHPO

HORSE SHELTER / MONKEY HOUSE

VIEW FACING NORTHEAST

11 OF 16

B-56

8022 - 2 100436 P543



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1995

MD SHPO

STORM SHELTER

VIEW WEST

12 OF 16

S022 -1 T00095 P562



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MD SHPO

BOAT LANDING AND BOAT LAKE

VIEW FACING NORTHEAST

13 OF 16

B-56

S022 -1 T00952 P552



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1995

R-96

MD SHPO
MARBLE TOWER
VIEW FACING SOUTH
14 OF 16

S022 -3 T01320 P520



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1995

MD SHPO

PROMENADE (MALL)

VIEW FACING NORTH

15 OF 16

B-56

S022 -2 100559 P575



EDMUND'S WELL
ADORNED
BY
JOHN A. NEEDLES
1865

DRUID HILL PARK, BALTIMORE, MD

PETER E. KURTZE

1995

MD SHPO

EDMUND'S WELL

VIEW DETAIL

16 OF 16

S022 -1 T01285 P550

B-56