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HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT  
CLARA BARTON HOUSE  
CLARA BARTON NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE  
MARYLAND

By  
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DENVER SERVICE CENTER  
HISTORIC PRESERVATION DIVISION  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
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## PREFACE

This report has been prepared to satisfy the historical research needs as outlined in Development/Study Package Proposal No. 504, requesting the preparation of a historic structure report, historical data, for the Clara Barton House at Clara Barton National Historic Site, Glen Echo, Maryland. The purpose of this study is to provide the basic historical data needed to plan the restoration, preservation, and interpretation of the Clara Barton House, its outbuildings, and the grounds.

The Clara Barton Papers, some 60,000 items, are located in the Library of Congress, and it is believed that all material related to the physical history of the house during the period 1890 to 1912 has been examined and pertinent data extracted. Documentation regarding the major remodeling of the house that took place in 1897 is remarkably rich.

A number of people have greatly facilitated the research necessary to prepare this report. I am particularly indebted to Historical Architect Paul K. Goeldner and Architect Beverly Jane Sanchez of the National Capital Parks Regional Office and Clara Barton NHS for their cooperation and useful suggestions. Ms. Sanchez provided copies of all historical photographs used in this report, and I am also completely indebted to her for information about the changes that were made to the Barton House during the period 1913 to 1975.

Mr. Richard Ring, Site Supervisor of Clara Barton NHS, was also most helpful and guided me to people who had important information about the early (1891) history of Glen Echo. Finally, I wish to thank Landscape Architect and Park Planner Robert Allen, Jr., of the Denver Service Center staff, for readily making available his considerable knowledge of past and present conditions at the Glen Echo Chautauqua, the Amusement Park, and the Clara Barton House.

Charles W. Snell  
May 20, 1976

Note: The Clara Barton House actually faces northeast, so that the compass directions given in the Clara Barton Diaries are not necessarily in "error." The author's compass directions, given in brackets in this report, are intended to clarify rather than "correct" these earlier compass directions relating to the house.



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## ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

### Purpose and Significance of the Clara Barton House

Establishment of Clara Barton National Historic Site was authorized by an Act of Congress on October 26, 1974 (93 Stat. 486). House Report No. 93-1285, August 14, 1974, indicates the purpose as "to tell the early story of the American Red Cross through the interpretation of the life and times of its founder, Clara Barton." *Note:* Clara Barton's house in Glen Echo, Maryland, was the location for both the institution (1897-1904) and for her residence (1897-1912).

As stated in the Report of the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, in a report accompanying the bill to establish the park (93rd Congress, 2nd Session, House Report Number 131137): "Miss Barton lived on the premises from 1897 until her death in 1912 and the house served as the national headquarters of the American Red Cross from 1897 until 1904. . . . On January 12, 1965, the home became a National Historic Landmark, and is closely identified with the social history of our Nation."

Additionally, as stated in a letter to the Director, Office of Management and Budget, from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, dated September 3, 1975: "It is significant that Clara Barton chose to construct a multiple use facility that was to serve as both her home and the Headquarters of the American Red Cross in the midst of the Glen Echo Chautauqua community."

### Management Objectives

The aims of management are to preserve, restore, and interpret the history, structures, furnishings and grounds of the Clara Barton National Historic Site.

### Statement on Quarters

The Clara Barton House will be operated as government quarters for the Clara Barton staff, who will provide personal attention to the maintenance of the house and to its visitors, as well as a measure of security and response capability in case of fire or emergency.

Quarters agreements currently exist with five individuals.



## HISTORICAL DATA

### I. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE SITE

#### A. Advisory Board Decision

The Clara Barton House at Glen Echo, Montgomery County, Maryland, erected in 1891 and remodeled in 1897, is a residential frame structure of the First Order of Significance. The Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments, at its fifty-first meeting, October 5 to 15, 1964, found the structure to possess national significance, historically, under Theme XXII, Social and Humanitarian Movements.<sup>1</sup> The reasoning behind their decision was as follows:

This unique frame structure in Glen Echo, Maryland, was the final home [1897-1912] of Clara Barton, the major figure in the founding of the American Red Cross. Due almost entirely to her efforts and example, the American Red Cross was able to render widespread relief during the 19th century, to persuade the United States to confirm the International Geneva Convention of 1864 which proclaimed Red Cross principles, and to gain the official recognition and cooperation of the Federal Government at the beginning of the 20th century.

With Civil War battlefields as her training ground, and her European experiences during the Franco-Prussian War as her specific impetus, Clara Barton strove to bring the United States into the international Red Cross movement. In 1881, she founded the National Society of the Red Cross [in the United States]. From that time until 1904 she served as its president. The present American National Red Cross is a direct descendant of that society. Moreover, Miss Barton even influenced the international Red Cross movement by securing the adoption of the "American Amendment" in 1884, which contained the principle of helping victims of peacetime disasters as well as victims of war.

The house in which Clara Barton spent the last 20 years of her life and which housed the national headquarters of the American Red Cross organization from 1897 until 1904 [December 9, 1902], reflected perfectly its famous owner. Built in the early 1890's, partly [entirely] of materials salvaged from emergency housing, the structure was designed to store relief supplies and to accommodate Red Cross workers.

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1. The architecture of the house, however, was not found to be of national significance. Present statements in the free leaflet should be revised to eliminate any idea that the Barton House is an architectural masterpiece. Its architecture is "unique," that is, quaint and interesting, but not significant in the history of architecture in the United States.

A remarkably utilitarian house for a very efficient woman, it has, nevertheless, warmth and amenities that make it comfortable and personal. . . .<sup>2</sup>

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2. Statement of Significance, National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings, Washington, D.C., dated Nov. 5, 1964. Minutes of the 51st Meeting, Attachment No. 1, p. 58. Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall announced that the Clara Barton House was eligible for the Registry of National Historic Landmarks in a press release dated Jan. 12, 1965. The owners of the house duly registered the structure on Jan. 26, 1965.

## II. CHAIN OF TITLE TO THE PROPERTY, 1890-1975

### A. Acquisition of the Glen Echo Lot, 1891

In the early 1890s Edwin Baltzley, a Philadelphia real estate promoter, was undertaking a vast project--a grandiose dream of developing the Potomac into another Rhineland with a permanent suburban community, a summer resort, and a "National Chautauqua of Glen Echo" as a permanent seat of culture.

By 1889 the Baltzley brothers, Edwin and Edward, had obtained title to the land along the Potomac River in Maryland from Cabin John Creek east to Sycamore Island. This entire property was to be known as Glen Echo-on-the-Potomac. The initial step to this ultimate goal was the development of the height above Sycamore Island as a permanent community of palatial stone houses. The brothers encouraged stone construction by opening five quarries in the vicinity to provide granite of varying grade and color. To help develop the area as a summer resort, the Baltzleys planned to erect a huge stone hotel to be known as the "Monican" and a grand and rambling "Glen Echo Cafe," the latter to be built of stone and cedar logs. The rustic cafe was actually constructed during the summer of 1890 at a cost of about \$85,000, but the structure was destroyed by fire on November 29, 1890; the projected hotel was never built.

The third phase of the Baltzley plan began when forty-three men joined hands to incorporate the National Chautauqua of Glen Echo. The most notable of them was John Wesley Powell, but representatives of all the established Washington families were included. Among this group were Edward and Edwin Baltzley, the latter of whom was elected president of the board of trustees, which was drawn from the group of incorporators.<sup>1</sup> The women's department was organized for "the advancement of woman, improving and enlarging her scope of usefulness." A women's executive committee was appointed to guide this work. The sixty-nine-year-old Clara Barton, founder of the American Red Cross, was appointed president of this committee in February 1891. She was assisted by a number of well-known ladies, such as Mrs. Leland Stanford and Mrs. John Wesley Powell.<sup>2</sup>

As a further step in building this citadel of culture on the banks of the Potomac, the Baltzley brothers and their wives, on March 24, 1891, deeded ten acres of land to the "National Chautauqua of Glen Echo," incorporated in West Virginia. The deed stipulated that the property could be devoted only to

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1. Benjamin Levy, "Glen Echo Chautauqua on the Potomac," typescript (Washington, D.C.: NPS [Division of History], 1967), pp. 3-8.

2. Women's Executive Committee, *The National Chautauqua of Glen Echo* (Washington, D.C., n.d. [1891]), pp. 4-6; Levy, "Glen Echo Chautauqua on the Potomac," p. 10.

education; any other use invalidated the deed.<sup>3</sup> A second deed, dated April 17, 1891, modified the original stipulation and required that the land be developed according to the "Map of the Grounds of the National Chautauqua of Glen Echo near Washington, D.C. - 1891," by Henry B. Looker. Only the "reservation for railroad," which paralleled the C & O Canal, was specifically exempted from the transfer.<sup>4</sup>

On March 26, 1891, Miss Clara Barton wrote to Stephen E. Barton, her nephew: "We have clerred [*sic*] with Mr. [Edwin] Baltzley, have taken our lots, and will proceed at once to put up our 'Johnstown House' [at Glen Echo]; he giving the land and insisting upon bearing all the cost of putting up the buildings, moving out the lumber and all. . . ."

Continuing, she commented that the 100-foot-long dining room and twenty sleeping rooms in her "Johnstown Hotel" might prove extremely useful when the Glen Echo Chautauqua first opened its doors on June 16, 1891, especially in view of the fact that there was as yet no hotel to house or feed the thousands of people who were expected to come to the first encampment. "We . . . shall probably be among the first *residents* of Glen Echo. This will help Mr. Baltzley in several ways. People are coming out to purchase lots, but when it is known that the Red Cross has actually taken up its quarters there and that we have really gone there *to live*, it will settle many questions [in the minds of prospective buyers], and I feel that this is *due* to Baltzley for all his generous consideration. . . ."<sup>5</sup>

Edwin Baltzley, in an unpublished manuscript on the Clara Barton House, written after Miss Barton's death, wrote: "Miss Barton graciously and gladly consented to make her home in Glen Echo, then designed to be a seat of learning, and E & E Baltzley, the owners of Glen Echo, proud of the privilege, presented to her the ground, the materials, and labor, and directed their superintendent to erect her such a building as she desired. . . ."<sup>6</sup> The accuracy of Edwin Baltzley's statement has been questioned, however, because the deed to the property, from the National Chautauqua of Glen Echo to Miss Barton, signed

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3. Liber J. A. 25, folio 179-181, Montgomery Co. (Md.) Land Records, County Courthouse, Rockville, Md. The deed says the National Chautauqua paid one dollar for the land.

4. Liber J. A. 25, folio 253, Montgomery Co. Land Records; Also see Steven H. Lewis, "Clara Barton House, Glen Echo, Maryland" (Washington, D.C.: NPS [National Capital Parks], 1964), p. 11; A copy of the Looker map is included in Levy, "Glen Echo Chautauqua on the Potomac."

5. Letter Book No. 11, Pt. 2, Ser. 2, Clara Barton Papers, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C., pp. 575-76.

6. Edwin Baltzley, "Clara Barton's Glen Echo House," copy of MS, in possession of Clara Barton NHS.

by Edwin Baltzley as president and dated July 31, 1891, indicates that she paid \$2,300.20 for the lot.<sup>7</sup>

The weight of the evidence, however, particularly the just-quoted Barton letter of March 26, 1891, clearly indicates that the Baltzley brothers *did give her the land*, 7,684 square feet for the house site, in 1891. Secondly, the diaries of Miss Barton reveal that she liked and greatly admired Edwin Baltzley, and as we shall shortly see, did everything in her power to help the Baltzley brothers when they came to her for financial assistance. Thirdly, the Clara Barton Papers in the Library of Congress reveal that Miss Barton carefully kept copies of check stubs or receipts for all large expenditures of money, and there is no record of any money being paid to the Baltzleys in 1891 for the house lot (See Appendix C for copies of the four checks Miss Barton did write to the Baltzleys during the period 1891 to 1897).<sup>8</sup>

The writer believes that the Baltzleys may have placed the sum of \$2,300.20 on the 1891 deed to help promote the sale of their other Glen Echo lots: thus, any prospective buyers checking the Barton deed would discover that the prices asked for other Glen Echo lots were not out of line with that apparently paid by one of the "first settlers."

B. Enlargement of the House Lot at Glen Echo, 1897

Miss Barton took up permanent residence in the "Johnstown Hotel" that she had erected during the spring of 1891 on February 28, 1897, and at once began remodeling the frame structure to adapt the warehouse for use as an office building and residence. She decided to enlarge the lot during the summer of 1897.

On June 11 of that year, Miss Barton noted in her diary: "Mr. Edwin Baltzley came, he wants to get hold of \$250 *twice*, once to pay his help tomorrow night - once next Sat, night- This will let him open [the National Chautauqua of Glen Echo] he thinks. I had no money to lend - but if I had the means, would like to extend my grounds \$500 worth if I could afford the price. I had *no* one here to advise me."<sup>9</sup>

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7. Liber J. A. 42, folio 473, Montgomery Co. Land Records. The deed, dated July 31, 1891, was not recorded until May 29, 1894. The deed is included in Appendix A of this study.

8. On August 1, 1891, Clara Barton did pay Edwin Baltzley \$1,000.00, "being her full payment on her subscription in the Share of the National Chautauqua of Glen Echo." See Appendix C for a copy of the check stub. The original is preserved in Cont. 77, Ser. 1, Barton Papers; Blanche Colton Williams, *Clara Barton, Daughter of Destiny* (New York, 1941), p. 309, writes: "The building stands on ground presented to Clara by the twin Baltzley brothers, Edmund [*sic*] and Edward, just before Glen Echo . . . rose into . . . a Chautauqua."

9. Clara Barton's Diary, May 1897-August 1897, Box 36, Ser. 2, Barton Papers.

"June 12, 1897-Saturday: Decided it would be nice to get more land about my house [at Glen Echo] and relieve Baltzley from his stress with his help, - if he cannot pay them anything tonight - they will stop work and prevent him from getting ready to open his place for profits. I go to town via Post Office, have a talk with both Baltzleys -They want to let me have 5,000 feet of land about my house at ten (10cts) cents per foot to be located later. . . . Let Edwin Baltzley have \$200 to pay off his men tonight. . . ."10

On June 17, 1897, a Thursday, Miss Barton recorded in her diary: "I send a 3rd message to [Mr. Baltzley's] house to come, we talk on the matter of land purchase, which results in his giving me a contract for a deed to 5,000 acres [feet] to be selected around my present house when properly surveyed and the privilege of purchasing more if desired at the same price -at 10 cents the square foot. In return I give to Mr. Baltzley my note for \$275 in addition to the \$225 already paid him, making \$500 paid for 5,000 feet of land. This makes 7,000 and 5,000, equals 12,000 feet in the Glen Echo home."11 (Copy of check stub in Appendix C).

June 29, 1897: "Mr. Edward Baltzley came to speak about the fence but did not see how it could be made till the land was surveyed, of course, I had some conversation with him, they want to "open" on Thursday to the public. I asked him incidentally if the purchase of another lot of land for \$250 would be any help to them just now? He replied that I could form little idea of how much it would be to them, and just at this moment. I drew a check in Brown Bros. & Co. for \$250 and took his receipt. When G[eorge] P[ullman] returns we will have the land surveyed and properly fenced. I was so glad that we could put a little money into their hands just now, and glad of the increasing of my lot."12 (Copy of check stub in Appendix C).

On August 27, 1897, Red Cross Secretary George H. Pullman reported: "On our return home we find Mr. Reynolds, he had run the surveying lines and staked the plot off. Some changes must be made as Oxford Street, if maintained according to the original survey [of Henry B. Looker] runs almost on a line with the wall of the house at the back [south end], cutting off the road to the carriage house, the dry sustaining wall and all of the garden. . . ."13

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10. *Ibid.*

11. *Ibid.* Also, the check stubs and checks for this purchase are preserved among her receipts in Cont. 77, Ser. 1, Barton Papers. These are check #79052, June 17, 1897, for "275, the balance of the \$500 in full payment for 5,000 square feet of land adjoining my present house at Glen Echo, Md."; #79053, dated June 29, 1897, to Edwin Baltzley for \$250; and #79054 for \$526.20 to Edwin Baltzley "for the difference between 15,184 square feet already owned and 20,446 sq. ft."

12. Clara Barton's Diary, May 1897-August 1897, Box 36, Ser. 2, Barton Papers. George H. Pullman was Secretary of the American Red Cross and living at the Glen Echo house.

13. *Ibid.*

The next day Mr. Pullman noted in the Barton diary: "Mr. Edward Baltzley called and agree to have the section of Oxford Road back of our house vacated so we can save our road to the carriage house [in the cellar], our dry wall, and garden."<sup>14</sup>

On August 30, 1897, Secretary Pullman wrote: "Mr. Edward Baltzley called and C[lara] B[arton] and he looked over the land which C. B. thinks of buying. Reynolds came surveyed the land this afternoon. This, with the land already purchased, will make a little over 21,000 square feet."<sup>15</sup> On September 3 Pullman reported: "Mr. Baltzley delivered the deed for C. B.'s property and received a check for \$526.20 for 5262 square feet at 10 cents a square foot. Baltzley wants us to fence all the ground to the line of the fence on Oxford Road in the hope that some time C. B. will buy the additional strip."<sup>16</sup>

The deed for this addition, dated September 2, 1897, indicates that Clara Barton paid the National Chautauqua of Glen Echo, Edwin Baltzley, president, a total of \$1,276.20 for 20,446 square feet of land located in "lots number 7, 8, and 9, and part lots 3, 4, 5, 6, 10 and 11 in Block 8 and parts lots 21 and 23 in Block 9."<sup>17</sup>

#### C. Purchase of Other Glen Echo Lots, 1900

By 1900 the National Chautauqua of Glen Echo was in receivership, and on May 7, 1900, Miss Barton purchased six scattered lots in the Glen Echo development from the receivers for \$2,750. These were Lots Nos. 1, 2, and 19 in Block 10; Lot No. 6 in Block 9; and Lots Nos. 9 and 10 in Block 24. These were all located in the subdivision of the National Chautauqua of Glen Echo and to the northwest of the Barton House, but did not adjoin Clara Barton's house and lot.<sup>18</sup> Miss Barton's diaries reveal that she bought this property to help Dr. Julian B. Hubbell, her "right-hand man," and that she put up \$1,700 and he \$1,000 of the total. Dr. Hubbell built houses on these lots, which he rented as summer places.

Miss Barton and Dr. Hubbell had no formal agreement for this loan or about his improvement of these properties, and the lack of such an understanding led to some tension between the two. Miss Barton's diaries tell the story.

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14. *Ibid.*

15. *Ibid.*

16. *Ibid.* Copy of the Sept. 3, 1897, check is in Appendix C.

17. Liber 184, folio 423, Montgomery Co. Land Records. Although the deed is dated Sept. 2, 1897, Clara Barton did not get around to having it recorded until Jan. 4, 1906. The full deed is included as Appendix B in this report.

18. Liber T. D. 14, folio 162, folio 272, Montgomery Co. Land Records. The May 7, 1900, deed was recorded on May 14, 1900, and the supplemental deed, dated May 31, 1900, on June 20, 1900.

"Thursday, December 12, 1907. Steve E. Barton 'present' at Evening. S.E.B. made a draft of the form which he felt might be used in a final arrangement of the two properties [that is, the detached lots bought in 1900 and the 1891-97 lots and Barton House]. It was decided to have the entire property of Dr. [the 1900 detached lots] deeded to him and that I go to Rockville [Md.] tomorrow and have it done."

"Friday, December 13, 1907. S.E.B. left at 8-1/2. . . . Dr [Hubbell] went to Rockville to get his deed and brings it home. This is a quit claim deed from me to Dr. Hubbell of the four houses and lots on the other side of this place, or the original Glen Echo and which I never intended to buy, but to loan a sum sufficient to enable Dr. Hubbell to buy them which he did wish to do. Instead of this, the Dr. had the deeds made out to me, the full payment being \$2,700. Of this the Dr. advanced \$1,000 so I paid the rest \$1,700. I did not reject this movement at the time as I properly should have, but did refuse to take over possession of them, or to rent them, or to repair them. Thus they have remained the property of Dr. H. [since May 1900] as virtually as if the deed had been to him, for a time I paid the taxes, but later, having no interest on the \$1,700 and having loaned him still \$300 more, I left the taxes to the Dr. to pay. It has remained thus until now.

"Seeing that the Dr. is feeling restless on account of having made repairs on the property, without holding a deed for it, and having no intention of paying the loan, I decided to give him the deed, which he has had made today and brings me to sign. This means a gift of \$2,000 and the use of it without interest for 10 years or more, for which I feel that I should have a receipt in full of all obligations past or present before I sign the deed."<sup>19</sup>

Peace had almost been achieved, but Clara Barton had a second problem that bothered her relating to her property. Her diaries reveal that since her resignation from the Red Cross in 1904, Miss Barton was haunted by the fear that the Red Cross would lay claim to her Glen Echo home upon her "departure" (death).<sup>20</sup> She consulted a medium, lawyers, and Stephen E. Barton for advice on the matter, but the question hung in the balance for another year.

D. Disposition of the Glen Echo Property, 1908

On May 17, 1908, now in her eighty-sixth year, Miss Barton noted in her diary: "I make every effort to get at a settlement with Dr. H[ubbell] and partially succeed." On Monday, October 26, 1906, she reported: "This day was set

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19. Clara Barton's Diary, July 1, 1907-Dec. 31, 1907, Cont. 37, Ser. 2, Barton Papers.

20. Clara Barton's Diary, January-June 30, 1907, Cont. 37, Ser. 2, Barton Papers. Example: Feb. 24, 1907, "Mr. [L. A.] Stebbins [a lawyer] left for town at 8 a.m. He has a case before the Supreme Court. Returned at 5 with General [William H.] Sears. We held a kind of council concerning the property here. I referred the question of my selling Glen Echo to Dr. [Hubbell] as a means of preventing any claim after my departure. He said decidedly No - that a will was the way."

apart for the arrangement between Dr. and I so long waited for. It was all put in writing as between ourselves-perfectly satisfactory to both and we now only wait for a Mr. Fulton [a lawyer, to finish some of his business], after that we have it all finished and legally, and the matter which has hung so long in the balance will be behind us."<sup>21</sup>

On November 10, 1908, Miss Barton wrote: "At 2 p.m. we are surprised and pleasantly by a visit of Mr. Stebbins [a lawyer] from Chicago. He has the papers, deeds, that are needed for the settlement between Dr. H. and me. We had of ourselves gotten so far that nothing is required but the legal form. . . . All of this seems very fortune-I could not have asked anything."<sup>22</sup> On November 11 Mr. Stebbins completed the deeds and also drew a will for Miss Barton.<sup>23</sup>

On November 12, 1908, Miss Barton wrote: "The Deed of all the Glen Echo Property [selling it to Dr. Hubbell] is made. . . . I sign and acknowledge the papers. Mr. Stebbins then goes to town. *I am relieved of all responsibility for Glen Echo.*"<sup>24</sup>

Miss Barton continued to live in the Glen Echo house, now the property of Dr. Julian B. Hubbell, until her death on April 12, 1912.

#### E. Ownership of the Clara Barton House, 1908-1975

Dr. Julian B. Hubbell retained title to the Glen Echo house from Nov. 12, 1908, to May 14, 1914. On this latter date he transferred title to the Clara Barton house and lot and all his other Glen Echo properties to Mrs. Mabelle Rawson Hirons, a widow, formerly of Oxford, Massachusetts.<sup>25</sup>

Mrs. Hirons had appeared at Glen Echo after Miss Barton's death and introduced herself to Dr. Hubbell as the daughter of an old Oxford, Massachusetts, friend of Miss Barton. She told Hubbell that she had come to Glen Echo to help him establish the house as a monument in honor of Miss Barton. Mrs. Hirons, it turned out, was also a spiritualist and medium. In a trance, Clara Barton's spirit voice appeared and directed the doctor to turn everything over to Mrs. Hirons, who would then assume the task of establishing the Red Cross shrine and thus relieve old Dr. Hubbell of this burden. Hubbell believed this and, as has been noted, turned over all of the Glen Echo properties to the widow on May 14, 1914. Mrs. Hirons immediately moved into Miss Barton's former suite of rooms at the rear of the second floor and stayed there until 1926. Gradually, she

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21. Clara Barton's Diary, 1908, Cont. 37, Ser. 2, Barton Papers.

22. *Ibid.*

23. *Ibid.*

24. *Ibid.*

25. Liber 242, folio 211, Montgomery Co. Land Records.

bilked Dr. Hubbell out of his other property--bank deposits and bonds. By 1920, when he finally brought suit for fraud, he had even been driven from the house. The case dragged on in the courts for six years, but in 1926 Hubbell won his suit and the Glen Echo house was returned to him. He resided in the house from 1926 until his death in 1929.<sup>26</sup>

The Glen Echo property was then inherited by Dr. Hubbell's twin nieces, Miss Rena D. Hubbell and Mrs. Lena Hubbell Chamberlain, who owned the property from 1929 to 1942. Miss Rena Hubbell occupied the house, and realizing its multifamily possibilities, had the rooms joined into eight apartments. During these renovations the Clara Barton diaries and papers (later presented by Miss Hubbell to the Library of Congress) were discovered, stored "top to bottom" in a secret closet.<sup>27</sup>

From 1942 to 1958 the house was the property of Mrs. Josephine Franks Noyes. On her death in 1958 it passed to her sisters, Miss Frances Franks, Miss Henrietta Franks, Mrs. Katherine Franks Bronson, and Mrs. Sarah Franks Rhodes, whose twenty-two years of devoted care preserved the remaining Clara Barton furnishings and personal belongings. The sisters' determination that the house be preserved as a memorial to Clara Barton, even at financial loss to themselves, dictated the property's 1964 sale to the group pledged to carry out that idea.<sup>28</sup>

On May 29, 1963, through the efforts of Mrs. Charles Stevenson of the Montgomery County (Md.) Chapter of the American National Red Cross, a group of eighteen public-spirited citizens formed the Friends of Clara Barton, Inc., with Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, C. Edwin Kline, Mrs. George B. Hartman, and Brig. Gen. Charles H. Grahl as officers. This tax exempt, nonprofit organization was successful in raising funds for a down payment on June 28, 1963. Final settlement took place on January 23, 1964, with the payment of half the purchase price of \$35,000. The house was opened to the public that year, and on April 29, 1965, was designated a National Historic Landmark. The \$17,500 mortgage was finally paid off in 1971.<sup>29</sup>

On February 28, 1974, House of Representatives Bill 13157 was introduced by Representative Roy A. Taylor of North Carolina and twenty-two other Representatives, including Mr. Gilbert Gude of Maryland, who represented Montgomery County, where the Barton House is located. This bill became Public Law 93-486 on October 26, 1974. The law provided for the acquisition of the house by the Secretary

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26. This account is based on Rudolf A. Clemen, Jr., "The History of the Clara Barton House," typescript (Washington, D.C.: American Red Cross Office of Systems Analysis, Information, and Statistics, 1975), pp. 1-3. Also Williams, *Clara Barton*, p. 316.

27. *Ibid.*; also Ishbel Ross, *Angel of the Battlefield: The Life of Clara Barton* (New York, 1956), p. 266; Newspaper clipping about Rena Hubbell, presented by Mrs. Sweitzer.

28. Minutes, 1963-1976, The Friends of Clara Barton, Inc.

29. *Ibid.*

of the Interior by donation and its designation as a National Historic Site to be administered by the National Park Service. The Friends of Clara Barton, Inc., on April 29, 1975, officially presented the deed to the house to the Secretary of the Interior. The presentation ceremony, attended by 300 guests, included representatives of the former owners of the property:

for Clara Barton--Mrs. Dwight Hughes, Maine, Florida (great-grandniece)  
for Dr. Hubbell--Mrs. Joseph Dyer, New Jersey (great-grandniece)  
for Josephine Franks Noyes--Miss Henrietta Franks (sister)  
for The Friends of Clara Barton, Inc.--eighteen participants, of whom  
eleven were organizing members.<sup>30</sup>

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30. Clemen, "History of the Clara Barton House," pp. 2-3; Minutes, 1963-1976, The Friends of Clara Barton, Inc.



### III. CLARA BARTON HOUSE, 1889-1896

#### A. Genesis: Johnstown Red Cross Hotel, 1889

In the documentary evidence that follows we shall demonstrate beyond any reasonable doubt that the existing Clara Barton House at Glen Echo is the reassembled, but remodeled, version of the Locust Street Red Cross Hotel, which was constructed at Johnstown, Pennsylvania, in July 1889 as an emergency shelter for flood victims. The existing two-and-one-half-story Barton House, 48 feet wide and 84 feet long, represents about three fourths of the original two-story "Locust Street Hotel," which was 48 feet wide and 116 feet long. The hotel was reerected on a reduced scale and somewhat remodeled at Glen Echo in 1891, and then underwent further extensive remodeling in 1897.

The great flood at Johnstown, Pennsylvania, took place on May 31, 1889. Miss Clara Barton, president of the American Red Cross, accompanied by Dr. Julian B. Hubbell, the general field agent or executive officer of that organization, arrived in Johnstown in early June on the first train that got through to the flood-devastated city. They remained for five months, conducting a relief program to help the survivors of the disaster. Successful, Miss Barton returned triumphantly to Red Cross headquarters in Washington, D.C., on November 1, 1889, and on the following day attended a reception held at the Willard Hotel to honor her for the Red Cross efforts at Johnstown. At this assembly she gave the guests a detailed narrative of the history of the Red Cross program at Johnstown and from her paper, entitled "Remarks at the Willard Hotel," we have extracted her comments on the one warehouse and three hotels that the Red Cross erected in Johnstown during the summer of 1889.

##### 1. Red Cross Warehouse

"We found space, however, for the erection of a pine warehouse, fifty by 150 feet in dimensions in the centre of the old town. The building was put up in four days, and, still in the rain, our accumulation of [relief] supplies was removed to it on the first of July. . . ."<sup>1</sup>

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1. Letter Book No. 10, Pt. 2, Ser. 2, Barton Papers, pp. 466-67; Miss Barton published her "Remarks at the Willard Hotel" nine years later, without changing a word, in *The Red Cross, A History of this Remarkable International Movement in the Interest of Humanity* (Washington, D.C., 1898), p. 158; In an interview with Isabella B. Hinton, "Clara Barton and the Red Cross Association in the United States," published in 1889 as a magazine article (Cont. 27, Ser. 1, Barton Papers), Miss Barton said of the Locust Street hotel: "It was built inside of rough pine lumber, with walls of single thickness, single floors, and tarred roof. Most of it we used for the simple living and sleeping rooms for our force. . . ."

In "A Statement on Labor used on the Red Cross Buildings at Johnstown," dated November 14, 1889, Dr. Julian B. Hubbell, who had supervised their construction, wrote:

At this time [late June 1889] we built only 50 by 103 feet of the present warehouse, which we put up in four days, *and to which we added later* 50 feet additional built with our own men and material. The lumber used in this building was partly of some second shipment from Iowa to Miss Barton which were just arriving at this time and partly from the Relief Committee on an order from General Hastings from two carloads--two of the three carloads of our own pine taken by the Relief Committee by order of the military, it being the first lumber to arrive in Johnstown after the flood.<sup>2</sup>

Illustration 1 in this study shows how the interior of the Red Cross warehouse appeared in October 1889.

## 2. Red Cross Hotels

In her "Remarks at the Willard Hotel" Miss Barton wrote:

To meet these necessities, and being apprehensive that some good lives might go out under the existing lack of accommodations, it was decided to erect a building similar to our warehouse. The use of the former site of the Episcopal Church was generously tendered us by the bishop [of Pittsburg] early in June, for any purpose we might desire. This house, which was soon erected, was known as the "Locust Street Red Cross Hotel"; it stood some fifty yards from our warehouse, and was fifty by one hundred and sixteen feet in dimensions, two stories in height, with lantern roof, built of hemlock, single siding, papered inside with heavy building paper, and heated by natural gas, as all our buildings were. It consisted of thirty-four rooms, besides kitchen, laundry, bath rooms with hot and cold water, and one main dining-hall and sitting room through the centre, sixteen feet in width by one hundred in length with second floor gallery.

It was fully furnished with excellent beds, bedding, bureaus, tables, chairs and all needful housekeeping furniture. A competent landlady . . . was placed in charge, with instructions to keep a good house, make what she could, rent free, but charging no Johnstown person over twenty-cents for a meal of food. . . .<sup>3</sup>

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2. Letter Book No. 10, Pt. 2, Ser. 2, Barton Papers, p. 526. Receipts and a listing of the lumber shipped by the Davenport Lumber Company of Davenport, Iowa, dated June 4, 1889, are listed on p. 529. Lists of additional lumber received at Johnstown are recorded on pp. 530 and 531 of this letter book. Italics added.

3. *Ibid.*, pp. 473-74; This description is also published in Barton, *The Red Cross, A History*, pp. 159-60.

Illustrations 2 and 3 show how the exterior and large dining hall and sitting room of the Locust Street Red Cross Hotel appeared in October 1889.

Of the two remaining hotels, Miss Barton reported:

. . . This [first hotel] revealed a want so great, that a second house of the same dimensions [50 by 116 feet] and qualities was erected just across the river, known as the "Kernville Red Cross Hotel." Another competent landlady was installed in charge. . . . This house was also filled; and a fourth house [or third hotel] of forty by one hundred feet was next built in the form of a block, the families living separately, for the accommodations of the working people of Woodvale, where no house was left. This was known as the "Red Cross Block," or "Woodvale House."<sup>4</sup>

The Woodvale House contained sixteen tenements and was finished on August 22, 1889.<sup>5</sup> The Locust Street Red Cross Hotel was completed on July 26, 1889, and occupied the following day.<sup>6</sup> Miss Barton told an interviewer "This house we were but one week in building. This was the Locust Street Red Cross Hotel No. 1."<sup>7</sup>

Miss Barton's description of the Locust Street and Kernville hotels as being fifty feet wide and each containing a total of thirty-four sleeping rooms is not quite correct. Notes written on the front of Illustration 2 in October 1889 and the dimensions of the extant Barton House both indicate that the original width of these two Red Cross hotels was 48 feet, not 50 feet. A study of Illustration 2 further indicates that each of these hotels contained thirty-two sleeping rooms. Each hotel must have had sixteen chambers to a floor. The first floor dining hall/sitting room, 16 by 100 feet, and a first floor room, 16 by 16 feet (perhaps a vestibule), did bring the grand total of rooms in each hotel, not including the second floor hall, to thirty-four. For the

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4. Letter Book No. 10, Pt. 2, Ser. 2, Barton Papers, pp. 475-76; Published in Barton, *The Red Cross, A History*, p. 162; In a letter dated November 25, 1889, Dr. Hubbell estimated that the cost of the siding used on the Locust Street Red Cross Hotel came to \$210.00 and that the total cost of constructing the "Kernville House," a duplicate of the Locust Street House, was \$975.00. Letter Book No. 10, p. 558.

5. Hinton, "Clara Barton and the Red Cross Association," pp. 36-43, interview with Miss Barton during or just after the Johnstown Flood.

6. Barton, *The Red Cross, A History*, p. 161, reproduces the invitation for "A Five O'Clock Tea" to be given "at the New Red Cross House, Locust Street, Johnstown, Saturday, July 27, 1889." The originals are in Cont. 27, Ser. 1, Barton Papers.

7. Hinton, "Clara Barton and the Red Cross Association."

probable 1889 floor plan of the Locust Street and Kernville Red Cross hotels, see plan No. 1 in this study.

Sketches of the Locust Street Red Cross Hotel, published in Isabella B. Hinton's magazine article on Clara Barton and the Red Cross, further reveal that the kitchens, laundries, and bathrooms for the two hotels, as described by Miss Barton, were located in frame structures that were grouped exteriorly around the sides and rear of the buildings. Thus they were not included in the count of rooms within the hotel structure itself.<sup>8</sup>

Of the frame construction of the Woodvale House, Miss Barton wrote on February 17, 1890: "The building is put up with special reference to *saving the lumber in full length and with little nailing that it might be easily and quickly taken down.*"<sup>9</sup> These remarks probably applied also to the construction of the Red Cross warehouse and the Locust Street and Kernville hotels. The original plans for the four Red Cross frame structures were probably prepared by Dr. Hubbell.<sup>10</sup>

Miss Barton and Dr. Hubbell left Johnstown at the end of October 1889, but the four Red Cross buildings continued to serve their intended functions. On October 5, 1889, Dr. Hubbell issued orders to have some good photographs taken of the Johnstown buildings as soon as their new "Red Cross signs" were put in place.<sup>11</sup> On November 8, 1889, one of their Johnstown agents wrote to Miss Barton: "I have sent the pictures of the Red Cross houses today," thereby probably indicating the month in which Illustrations 1, 2, and 3 in this report were taken.<sup>12</sup>

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8. Cont. 27, Ser. 1, Barton Papers, contains the clipping of the Hinton article. Box 27 also contains a list of photographs that Miss Barton submitted to the publisher in 1898 for use in her *The Red Cross, A History*. Photo No. 7 on this list is identified as "Rear of Locust Street Red Cross House, Showing Kitchens, Laundry, Bath and Store Rooms." Unfortunately the photograph was not included in the book. Photos Nos. 8-13 on the list were views of the exterior and interior of the Kernville and Woodvale Red Cross hotels and of the Red Cross warehouse. Only Photo No. 12 (see Illustration 1) was used in the book. An 1889 photo of the Kernville Hotel, however, hangs on the east wall of the first floor vestibule in the Clara Barton House.

9. Letter Book No. 10, Pt. 2, Ser. 2, Barton Papers, p. 689. Italics added.

10. Documentary evidence collected by Architect Beverly Jane Sanchez indicates that Dr. Julian B. Hubbell designed the "Ladies Boarding Hall" at the Dansville Seminary, Dansville, N. Y., in 1876. *The Dansville Advertiser*, Aug. 24, 1876, carried a description of this newly completed building and indicated that Dr. Hubbell had designed it.

11. Letter Book No. 10, Pt. 2, Ser. 2, Barton Papers, p. 486.

12. Jennie H. Bell to Miss Barton, Nov. 8, 1889, in Cont. 27, Ser. 1, Barton Papers.

On November 23, 1889, however, the Most Reverend Cortlandt Whitaker, Episcopal bishop of Pittsburgh, who had granted the Red Cross permission to erect the Locust Street Red Cross Hotel on the former site of the destroyed Episcopal Church in Johnstown in July 1889, wrote a long letter raising many questions about the legal status of the structure and about who was responsible for the continuing operation of the Locust Street house. Among other things, the landlady was now charging high rents and was letting the rooms to workmen who were earning good wages and could well afford to live in the other rental facilities that were by then available.<sup>13</sup> A considerable correspondence occurred between the bishop and Miss Barton, but the solution to the problem was evidently agreed upon by December 11, 1889, when Bishop Cortlandt responded to Miss Barton: ". . . however, your determination to remove the building shortly meets the case, I think, very well."<sup>14</sup>

On December 12, 1889, Dr. Julian B. Hubbell arrived at the Red Cross warehouse in Johnstown for the express purpose of "taking down the Locust Street House." The demolition was underway by December 14.<sup>15</sup> The lumber and furniture from the Locust Street Red Cross Hotel was placed on four Baltimore and Ohio Railroad cars and dispatched directly to Washington, D.C. on December 27, 1889, and January 2, 1890. The cars arrived in the Nation's Capital January 6, 1890. The cost of railroad transportation was \$144.00.<sup>16</sup> (Copies of the two B & O Railroad bills of lading will be found in Appendix D of this study.) On January 6, 1890, Miss Barton paid Mr. J. Vanderbilt \$36.00 for "Unloading four cars lumber & For hauling 29 loads of lumber and 7 loads of furniture, furnished at \$1.00 per load."<sup>17</sup>

This documentary evidence effectively demolishes the long-repeated story that, in its several versions, states that the people of Johnstown donated some "few boards" from one of the dismantled Johnstown hotels to Miss Barton in 1890,

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13. The bishop's letter is in *ibid.*

14. Letter in *ibid.* Miss Barton's letters and telegrams are in Letter Book No. 10, Pt. 2, Ser. 2, Barton Papers, pp. 628, 2; Also see Ross, *Angel of the Battlefield*, p. 176, for a brief and partially accurate account of this episode. A fuller and also partially accurate version of these Johnstown events will be found in Williams, *Clara Barton*, pp. 308-9.

15. Letter of Dr. Hubbell to Miss Barton, Dec. 12, 1889, and letter of Dec. 14 in which he reports "Morlan is to help get the building down." Cont. 27, Ser. 1, Barton Papers.

16. The originals of the two bills of lading, #6086 and #6101, reproduced in Appendix D, are filed in Box 77, Ser. 1, Barton Papers.

17. J. Vanderbilt's bill of Jan. 6, 1890, is in Cont. 27, Ser. 1, Barton Papers.

and that this lumber was shipped by the B & O Railroad to Cumberland, Maryland, and then floated to Glen Echo by way of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. The facts of the case are:

- (1) that the lumber in the Johnstown Red Cross buildings was the property of the American Red Cross, and hence the people of Johnstown could not have donated the lumber
- (2) that when the Locust Street Red Cross Hotel became a public nuisance, Miss Barton had the structure carefully dismantled in December 1889
- (3) that the complete structure, not just some lumber or boards, was removed to Washington, D.C.
- (4) that the entire trip was made via the B & O Railroad and the move was completed by January 6, 1890, and
- (5) that the C & O Canal was not utilized and the lumber could not have been sent to Glen Echo because Miss Barton did not acquire any land there until *March 1891*, more than one year after the hotel structure had arrived in Washington.

B. Disposal of the Remaining Three Red Cross Buildings, 1889-1890

The Johnstown Flood Finance Committee reported: ". . . she [Miss Barton] left her apartment houses [the two hotels] for use during the winter [of 1889-90], and turned over [in 1889] her warehouse, with its stores of furniture, bedding and clothing and a well equipped infirmary, to the Union Benevolent Association of the Conemaugh Valley. . . ."18

The disposal of the two remaining hotels, the Kernville Hotel and the Woodvale House, however, proved to be a more difficult problem. Writing in 1898, Miss Barton tells the story:

A rather curious circumstance, . . . fell to our lot after leaving Johnstown. The [two] houses we had built and furnished were indispensable to the tenants during the winter [of 1889-90], when there were no other houses to be had; but in the spring the city, rejuvenated, began to build up again, and we were notified that the land on which our large houses were standing was needed by owners, who wished to use it for their own purposes, and they requested the Red Cross to remove its buildings. We promptly sent an agent [Dr. Julian B. Hubbell in the spring of 1890] to attend to the matter, and he began the work of vacating the premises. There was no hardship involved in this, as all the tenants were by this time in a condition to pay rent, the relief fund of \$1,600,000 having been distributed among them in proportion to

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18. A printed copy of the report is filed in *ibid.*; Portions of the report are reprinted in Barton, *The Red Cross, A History*, p. 167.

their losses, and there were houses that they could get; in a few days our houses were empty. Then a new factor entered into the situation. When it became generally known that the Red Cross must remove these immense houses, and that a large quantity of lumber and house furnishings were to be disposed of, the self-interests of the dealers in those commodities were at once aroused, and they strongly protested against the gratuitous distribution of those articles among the peoples of Johnstown, asserting that the inhabitants were now prospering and had the means to buy everything they needed, and that a gift from us of any of these things would be an injustice to the honest traders who were trying to reestablish themselves.

We saw the justice of their objection and gave assurances that no injury should be done them, still to have fully conformed to their idea and transported the entire material to some other point, would have put the Red Cross to an amount of trouble and cost unjust to itself.

I am not prepared to say that our quiet field agent [Dr. Hubbell] in charge of the work did not find resting places for very much of this material in still needy homes, where it did no harm to any one and for which no one but the pitiful recipients were the wiser.

Notwithstanding the fact that we took away from Johnstown as little material and furniture as was possible, after quietly disposing of the greater part of it, and this at an expense and inconvenience to ourselves which we could ill afford, there were those, who could not understand why we should take *anything* away; and their unkind misconstruction and criticisms have scarcely ceased echoing even to this day [1898].

"The paths of charity," Miss Barton sadly noted, "are over roadways of ashes; and he who would tread them must be prepared to meet opposition, misconstruction, jealousy and calumny. Let his work be that of angels, still it will not satisfy all."<sup>19</sup>

The Barton correspondence suggests that Miss Barton gave the lumber and furnishings of the Woodvale Red Cross Hotel to the inhabitants of Woodvale. The Kernville Red Cross Hotel, which was a duplicate of the Locust Street Hotel, was apparently carefully dismantled and its lumber and furnishings shipped to Washington, D.C. In a letter dated June 16, 1890, Miss Barton wrote a friend: "Dr. [Hubbell] says he is getting on well with his work at Johnstown. 'Kernville' is nearly down, the furnishings packed in [railroad] cars, he thinks to finish Wednesday night."<sup>20</sup> On June 18, 1890, Dr. Hubbell, writing from Johnstown, reported to Miss Barton: "I suppose we are loading our last car

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19. Barton, *The Red Cross, A History*, pp. 165-66.

20. Letter Book No. 11, Pt. 1, Ser. 2, Barton Papers, p. 283.

which we hope to finish tomorrow. The whole amount will be five (5). The main building [of the Kernville Hotel] is entirely down and the kitchen nearly demolished. We find good long timber in the foundation 26 & 28 feet long--square & straight--make good posts when needed."<sup>21</sup>

C. Abortive Plans to Build the Red Cross Headquarters on Kalorama Heights in Northwest Washington, D.C., 1890

On April 28, 1890, Miss Barton entered into a contract with Mr. Albert Gleason to buy for \$10,125.63 two choice undeveloped lots, which she called the "Hill Lots," Nos. 3 and 6 in Block 21, containing 13,580 square feet and located on Kalorama Heights in northwest Washington. These were acquired for her own use, as a land speculation venture.<sup>22</sup>

On June 8, 1890, she purchased from Albert Gleason for \$14,625.00 four more choice undeveloped lots, Nos. 14-17, also located on Kalorama Heights in Block 25 and containing a total of 30,000 square feet.<sup>23</sup> (See map No. 7 for general location of lots.) These four properties, which she called the "Bluff Lots," were purchased for Red Cross purposes, and here during the summer of 1890 she planned to reerect the Locust Street Red Cross Hotel. This "Johnstown Hotel" was to serve as the national headquarters of the American Red Cross, as its chief warehouse, and as the main residence of Miss Barton and her Red Cross staff.

Miss Barton informed a friend in writing that

As they [the lots] would be in the most desired part of the city for elegant residences, the land was dear from the fact as they wish to have the advantage of keeping them always elegant and the neighborhood choice, as the lower class cannot purchase there. I have bought on this side, near each other, six lots in all, about 56 x 100 feet each. . . .

There is yet neither city water nor gas there and yet I am within one street of all these and an fine concrete throughfare, I am less than 1-1/2 miles from the Treasury and White House. The location is desirable. Since my purchase 100 acres for a zoological garden and 2,000 acres for a great national park [Rock Creek Park] have been purchased by the city at adjoining sites.<sup>24</sup>

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21. Letter in Cont. 27, Ser. 1, Barton Papers.

22. A receipted bill is filed in Box 32, Ser. 2, Barton Papers. Additional information is to be found on a memo written in a checkbook on the date of June 23, 1890, and filed in Cont. 77, Ser. 1. Miss Barton apparently did not complete her payments on these lots until June 15, 1891. See Letter Book No. 11, Pt. 2, Ser. 2, Barton Papers, pp. 633, 635.

23. Letter Book No. 11, Pt. 2, Ser. 2, Barton Papers, pp. 633, 635. Miss Barton did not finish making the payments on these four lots until June 1891.

24. Letter dated July 17, 1890, in *ibid.*, p. 481.

On June 25-28, 30, and July 1, 1890, Albert Gleason, who was also a general contractor and the operator of a stables, hauled the lumber and timbers of the Locust Street Red Cross Hotel from the city to the four Kalorama "Bluff Lots" in nine wagonloads. The cost of this move was \$44.00.<sup>25</sup>

On July 18, 1890, Miss Barton explained the plans for the new Red Cross building as follows:

Mr. McDowell [one of the laborers who had worked for her at Johnstown in 1889] is here and they have today "broken ground" for the putting up of a Johnstown House on a spare lot of ours in "Kalorama Heights." It is to be used as a warehouse or storehouse which we greatly need and we shall enjoy it--all the more for the association of its first service with the present. It will be the "Locust Street House" We shall reproduce as being the first dwelling put up entire and new after the flood.

Dr. Hubbell would send many messages if he were here, but he is a builder now [at Kalorama Heights].<sup>26</sup>

On August 3, 1890, Miss Barton reported:

The Dr. [Hubbell] must return soon, for he is overseeing the building of a rather temporary residence for us on some new lots I have on "Kalorama Height," just beyond the crossing of Massachusetts and Connecticut Avenues, laying on the bank of Rock Creek. It is all very new. We shall be first residents of the new tract on a bluff 100 feet perpendicular above the River into which we can toss a stone. It is covered with old grand oaks . . . Shady and cool . . . We hope to get set here this autumn.<sup>27</sup>

Dr. Hubbell wrote several letters to his former Johnstown work crew, asking if they would like a job in Washington during the summer of 1890. The following letter to Mr. Uriah Sage, dated July 18, 1890, throws additional light on the nature of the projected work:

We are now getting ready for the work that I spoke to you about when in Johnstown [in June 1890]. That is of putting up some buildings here for the Red Cross and should you and Mr. McIntosh desire to come on something like the terms we talked of when last in Johnstown we should be very glad to have you both come. We hope to be ready to work in a couple of weeks or possibly sooner.

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25. The receipted bill for this delivery is in Box 32, Ser. 2, Barton Papers.

26. Letter Book No. 10, Pt. 2, Ser. 2, Barton Papers, pp. 850-51.

27. Letter Book No. 11, Pt. 1, Ser. 2, Barton Papers, pp. 329-30.

We shall reproduce or rebuild one of our Johnstown Hotels, build another fair size house, and a barn just a few blocks outside of the thickly built part of the city where we may be allowed to build in wood and we now think we would like you to remain with us till winter if you would like to arrange in that way. . . .

Mr. McDowell came from Johnstown about a week since and is now at work.

Do you know of a good stone mason who would like to come and be a number of the company at work. . . .<sup>28</sup>

Similar letters were written to Mr. Charles Martz,<sup>29</sup> Mr. Fisher,<sup>30</sup> and Mr. R.D.O. Smith,<sup>31</sup> all Johnstown laborers.

Writing to another friend, Miss Barton further noted that the land "is still outside the fire limits [of the City of Washington] as yet, making it still possible to build of wood, which I prefer and largely have on hand. I dread the labor and the time taken to build. . . ."<sup>32</sup>

On December 5, 1890, Miss Barton paid Albert Gleason, the general contractor, \$498.98 for labor and teams working on the six Kalorama lots that faced on Belmont Avenue for the period July 25 to October 3, 1890.<sup>33</sup> The work accomplished on the lots in 1890 was limited to grading and clearing.<sup>34</sup> The Locust Street Red Cross Hotel was not re-erected on the four "Bluff Lots" as had been planned originally because in the meantime Miss Barton had met the Baltzley brothers, who in 1890 were busy formulating their plans for a National Chautauqua at Glen Echo in 1891. Upon learning that she had a building ready to be put up, the Baltzley brothers offered Miss Barton a free building lot on the grounds of the proposed Chautauqua at Glen Echo and also the free labor necessary to reerect the Johnstown Hotel.

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28. Letter Book No. 10, Pt. 2, Ser. 2, Barton Papers, p. 853.

29. *Ibid.*

30. *Ibid.*, p. 856.

31. *Ibid.*, p. 857.

32. Letter Book No. 11, Pt. 2, Ser. 2, Barton Papers, p. 489.

33. Cont. 32, Ser. 2, Barton Papers, holds the receipted bill. One of Miss Barton's checks to Gleason for labor on the lots, dated Sept. 15, 1890, and in the amount of \$340.00, is in Cont. 77, Ser. 1.

34. See letter of Dr. Hubbell of Sept. 24, 1890, to officials of the District of Columbia requesting the grade sheets for the four Red Cross "Bluff Lots," Nos. 14-17, Block 25, Kalorama Heights, Belmont Ave., in Letter Book No. 11, Pt. 1, Ser. 2, Barton Papers, p. 374.

In April 1904, just before resigning as president of the American Red Cross, Clara Barton turned the proceeds from the sale of the four Red Cross "Bluff Lots" over to the American Red Cross Society.<sup>35</sup>

D. Re-erection of the Johnstown Hotel at Glen Echo, 1891

By March 26, 1891, as we have seen, Miss Barton and Dr. Hubbell had chosen a building lot on the grounds of the newly formed National Chautauqua at Glen Echo, Maryland, accepting the invitation of the Baltzley brothers to build there.<sup>37</sup> The "Johnstown Hotel" was to go up on the Glen Echo lot rather than on the Kalorama Heights lots as had been planned. On the twenty-sixth Miss Barton explained to her nephew, Stephen E. Barton, her reasons for moving the national headquarters from Washington, D.C., to Glen Echo, her relationship with the Chautauqua, and the building plans for the coming spring:

We have clerred [*sic*] with Mr. [Edwin] Baltzley, have taken our lots, and will proceed at once to put up our "Johnstown House" [at Glen Echo]; he giving the land and insisting upon bearing all the cost of putting up the building, moving out the lumber and all, and is concerned as we could be to have it done and [but] only for a miserable little fall of snow since last night, the teams would have been out at Kalorama [Heights] today getting the first of the lumber.

*The Dr. [Hubbell] is making up his plan of building; which will be like our houses in Johnstown only a little better made; as you remember there is at present not a vestige of shelter, nor a place to get a meal of food on the premises [of the National Chautauqua], and Mr. Baltzley sees that a hundred feet dining room and twenty sleeping rooms [the Johnstown Locust Street Red Cross Hotel had thirty-four rooms in 1889] would not come amiss, as soon as they could be had. This is what we will try to do, and hope to commence to move the "business end" of the concern in three weeks, if we have any decent weather; as soon as it can be made ready for us altogether we shall remove altogether and shall probably be among the first residents of Glen Echo. This will help Mr. Baltzley in several ways. People are coming out to purchase lots, but when it is known that the Red Cross has actually taken up its quarters there and that we have really*

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35. Check #2070, dated Apr. 30, 1904, representing a partial payment of this settlement, is in Box 77, Ser. 1, Barton Papers. Here also is another check dated July 7, 1904, to Albert Gleason as a commission for selling these lots.

36. The Clara Barton Diaries for the years 1890 and 1891 are not in the Library of Congress and it has therefore been necessary to base this narrative almost complete on the Barton Letter Books.

37. See Section II, Part A for this story.

gone there *to live*, it will settle many questions, and I feel that this is *due* to Mr. Baltzley for all his generous consideration. I cannot tell in words how glad I shall be for a *board shanty* - even of my own, *large enough* to spread out in and feel that the rent is not always running up. . . . The Amphitheater [the chief building of the Chautauqua] is to be done in time for it [the opening of the first Glen Echo Chautauqua] on the 1st of June.<sup>38</sup>

I feel from the position I have in regards to the organization [that is, as president of the Women's Executive Committee of the Women's Department of the National Chautauqua of Glen Echo] that I must be here for that meeting [which was to be held June 16-August 1, 1891]. Indeed I feel that any help which can be given to Baltzley must not be neglected. . . .<sup>39</sup>

In another letter Miss Barton commented: "I don't know when I shall be able to report any progress in our building. The weather is simply diabolical, and so has been with very few exceptions for six weeks."<sup>40</sup> But construction did get underway in April and Miss Barton wrote on the seventh of that month: "Dr. [Hubbell] is well and just now putting up a 'Johnstown House' at Glen Echo, six miles from the city, where the new Chautauqua is to be located. We shall go there to live when it is done, it will not be an elegant house, as some, but will well serve the purposes that we believe are necessary. . . ."<sup>41</sup>

To another friend Miss Barton wrote:

We are putting up one of our Johnstown Houses at Glen Echo some eight miles away. The workmen with the Dr. *at the headquarters* have had to have food from here [Washington, D.C.] *as there is no shelter there till we make it (in shanties and tents)*. Next we are preparing to move into this summer residence at once. . . .

. . . *The cook shanty and the tent are up at Glen Echo, so my men can eat, if indeed they can find a cook.*

. . . Ah me! how strange it seems that just as if we have woke up that *huge pile of Old Locust Street, that has slept almost two years in our lumber yard.* . . .<sup>42</sup>

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38. Letter Book No. 11, Pt. 2, Ser. 2, Barton Papers, pp. 576-78. Italics added.

39. *Ibid.*, pp. 578-79.

40. *Ibid.*, p. 581.

41. *Ibid.*, pp. 591-92.

42. *Ibid.*, pp. 599-600. Italics added.

In an important letter dated April 22, 1891, Miss Barton described how the Baltzley brothers induced her to build at Glen Echo rather than at Kalorama Heights:

They [Edwin and Edward Baltzley] insisted that I should except [*sic*] ground for a Hd. Qtrs. and put up what I would for the first summer meeting and opening in June [of the Chautauqua at Glen Echo]. You know we have the lumber of the "Johnstown Hotels" and their furnishings, which we have designed to put out at Kalorama last year, but failing to do so, it lay there and it [?] and when the Trustees & Committee [of the Chautauqua] found what we had there, they did not wait a day and would not even consent that we remove the lumber, but sent their teams and took it over to the new grounds and Dr. Hubbell is there putting up the building as fast as possible, and *our [Red Cross] tents and wooden shanties are feeding and housing the rest of the workmen on the great buildings [of the Chautauqua]. We shall move there as soon as the roof is on, and the building will be enclosed, which will be next month [May], before the middle we hope. Crude you will understand, but large enough to take whatever we want. The front will be stone, to accord with the other buildings [the Amphitheater, Hall of Philosophy, and Academy of Fine Arts, which were to be built completely of stone]. This will be the first habitable, and only building put up on the ground. I cannot tell you how beautiful the scenery is. This will be the Hd Qrs for the Red Cross, till a more elegant one is decided upon. The [Red Cross] flag will go up the moment it is finished, . . . I am told by all not to lose my Kalorama lots. . . .*<sup>43</sup>

In another progress report, on May 2, Miss Barton wrote: "We are all well-Dr. [Hubbell] stays at 'Glen Echo.' I have for some weeks been doing all that is done here [at Red Cross headquarters in Washington] *and marketing, and sending up by George what is needed to victual and lodge from 25 to 40 men [the Baltzley workmen erecting the Chautauqua buildings and her hotel].*"<sup>44</sup>

On May 20, 1891, the Baltzley brothers laid the cornerstone of the Chautauqua Amphitheater building. This was to be an enormous stone structure with a seating capacity of 8,000, a stage that could seat 500, and a dome with an interior diameter of 250 feet. Originally scheduled to open on June 1, opening day was changed to June 16, 1891, because of delays in completion of the buildings. The Chautauqua was at first to run to July 4, but attendance was so good that the season was extended to August 1, 1891.<sup>45</sup>

In a final progress report, dated June 7, Miss Barton informed her friends that the move to Glen Echo was to begin the next day and that she had given up

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43. *Ibid.*, pp. 605-8. Italics added.

44. *Ibid.*, p. 616. Italics added.

45. Levy, "Glen Echo Chautauqua on the Potomac," pp. 10-11, 17.

the lease on the Red Cross headquarters building and her residence in Washington, D.C.: "*Our house is getting ready for occupancy and commence tomorrow morning to pack and move. I think I shall like my new fresh rooms among the trees. For once I hope to have space enough to make [?] & move in. That is all I crave of a house, I don't need elegance.*"<sup>46</sup>

The stone facade on the north or front elevation of the frame Johnstown Hotel was completed during the first week in July, and "the Red Cross building," as it was then called, was considered by the public to be one of the Chautauqua structures. A Washington newspaper reported the completion of the Barton House as follows:

The unsightly scaffolding has been removed from the front of the *Red Cross building* and the *great red brick cross deep set in the gray stone facade can be seen as far as the building itself.* Miss Clara Barton is mistress of the pleasant home and succeeds in making *all the borders* comfortable and happy. *The interior consists of a wide hall* draped in the flags of all nations which have been presented to Miss Barton in acknowledgment of her services with the Red Cross Society. *Flanking this hall are the large airy bedrooms and pleasant sitting rooms* through which there is a constant cool breeze.<sup>47</sup>

No drawing or photograph of the Barton House showing its gray stone facade and red brick cross has been located.

On November 23, 1892, in writing to an insurance agent about fire protection for the Glen Echo house, Miss Barton provided the following description of the structure: "The house at Glen Echo is known as the Red Cross House. Any one will point it out . . . *It is a wood house with stone front, containing fire proof safes built in it.* It has at this moment no occupant, is not near any other house, and stands on the rise south of the Amphitheater, a few rods above the [C & O] Canal. . . ."48

Mr. Edwin Baltzley, president of the National Chautauqua of Glen Echo, also prepared an account of the construction of the Glen Echo house, written after the death of Miss Barton, which it is now possible to evaluate for accuracy in light of the documentary evidence just presented. Mr. Baltzley wrote:

Miss Barton graciously and gladly consented to make her home in Glen Echo [in 1891], then designed to be a seat of learning,

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46. Letter Book No. 11, Pt. 2, Ser. 2, Barton Papers, p. 635. Italics added.

47. *The Washington (D.C.) Star*, July 11, 1891, p. 6. Italics added. The files of the *Star* are available in the Washingtoniana Room of the District of Columbia Public Library; Also see Levy, "Glen Echo Chautauqua on the Potomac," p. 24.

48. Letter Book No. 13, Pt. 1, Ser. 2, Barton Papers, p. 194. Italics added.

and E. & E. Baltzley, the owners of Glen Echo, proud of the privilege, presented to her the ground and the materials and the labor, and directed their superintendent to erect her such a building as she desired. The design was furnished by her, and her Red Cross home was built by the Superintendent and men of E. & E. Baltzley, under the personal supervision and direction of Dr. J. B. Hubbell, General Field Agent of the Red Cross. Miss Barton had some "boards," as she called them, which she wanted worked in the building because of the sentiment that clung to them. They had been used by her at Johnstown. These were rough hemlock boards, not many of them, full of nails, which to plane, prepare and fit into the building cost more than new, finished and appropriate lumber. But her wish was law, and those cherished "boards" were woven into the structure as she desired.<sup>49</sup>

Edwin Baltzley's account is generally accurate, although it tends to enhance his contributions and contains a few errors. Edwin and Edward Baltzley did give Clara Barton the building lot, about 7,000 square feet. They also apparently gave her the stone used to build the facade and the brick utilized in the vault and the brick red cross. The stone came from one of their five quarries and was used to build the stone front and was required in order to make the "Red Cross building" blend in with the all-stone Chautauqua buildings and the all-stone residences that were then being built or planned at Glen Echo.

The plan for the Barton House was prepared by Dr. Hubbell and no doubt presented to the Baltzleys by Miss Barton. The Johnstown Hotel was erected by the Baltzley workmen under the supervision of Dr. Hubbell, but it also appears possible that some of these men may have been recruited from the force of Johnstown laborers who had worked for Miss Barton on the Kalorama lots during the summer of 1890. It is also possible and probable that Dr. Hubbell assisted the Baltzley brothers with their erection of three Chautauqua structures then under construction. It is certain that Miss Barton did loan the Baltzley brothers Red Cross tents and a shanty kitchen to house their work force of from twenty-five to forty laborers at Glen Echo. Miss Barton also did the shopping to obtain the provisions necessary to support this force. In his statement Baltzley fails to mention this assistance.

The one point on which Edwin Baltzley's statement is truly misleading, however, is in regard to his remark that Miss Barton had only a few "cherished boards" from Johnstown. Actually, she had available the dismantled but complete frame and structural parts of the two-story Locust Street Red Cross Hotel. In addition to this, she may have had on hand parts of the similar Kernville Red Cross Hotel.

E. A Description of the Barton House, 1891

Dr. Hubbell's 1891 plan for remodeling the Locust Street Hotel and 1891 photos showing the Chautauqua "American Red Cross Building" have not yet been

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49. Baltzley, "Clara Barton's Glen Echo House."

located, but the documentary evidence of the 1889-1891 period, that of the 1897 remodeling, and architectural evidence in the existing structure suggest what the general appearance of the Clara Barton House in 1891 may have been.

Three-fourths (48 by 84 feet) of the original (48 by 116 feet) two-story Locust Street Hotel was reerected in 1891. If the original floor plan was followed with little change, there would have been a large central hall or dining room 16 feet wide and 84 feet long, flanked on each side by six rooms--each about 15-1/2 by 14 feet in size--to make a total of twelve rooms to the floor. This plan was repeated on the second floor, where the main hall had a gallery or well. The long sides of the central "lantern roof" were lined with small clerestory windows whose function was to provide light for the first and second floor halls.

A major change in the original plan occurred at the roof level, where Dr. Hubbell inserted three rooms into the lantern roof at the north and south ends and in the middle to form a partial third story. This addition would have given the new version a total of twenty-seven rooms. A second major change, built at the insistence of the Baltzley brothers, was the erection of a gray stone facade. The function of this facade, which was adorned by a deep-set red brick cross, was to conceal the frame construction of the remainder of the building. It is very probable that the original stone front had no flanking stone towers, as is now the case on the existing north elevation.

A third major change in the original plan, executed at the request of Miss Barton, was the introduction and construction of a two-story brick vault, about ten by twelve feet in size, in the northwest (front) corner of the building. The vault was intended to serve as a fireproof storage place for the official records of the American Red Cross. Three walls of this vault were built of brick in 1891, but the front or north wall was probably the stone wall of the north facade.

The exterior and interior frame walls were unpainted. There was a partial cellar under the house, two feet deep on the north (front) end and ten feet deep on the south end, where surplus lumber was stored. In the cellar, or perhaps just to the west of the residence, near the southwest (rear) corner, stood a small one-story frame carriage shed.

Inside, the rooms were unfinished and their walls were probably partitions only one board thick. There was no plumbing, running water, or bathrooms. Outside was a frame privy. There was no electricity, the rooms being lighted by kerosene lamps. There was also no heating system. Apparently a cooking stove stood in the kitchen and there may have been a kitchen chimney, but this is uncertain.

Finally, in 1891 the north front elevation had no first-story frame veranda or small balcony at the third-story level. The south or rear elevation did not contain a small frame balcony at the third-story level either.

#### F. Use of the Barton House as a Residence, 1891

From the documentary evidence just presented, it is clear that Miss Barton gave up her rented Red Cross headquarters and residence in the city of Washington,

D.C., and moved lock, stock, and barrel into her reerected Locust Street Red Cross Hotel at Glen Echo, Maryland, on or about June 8, 1891. The evidence further reveals that she and Dr. Julian B. Hubbell continued to reside at Glen Echo from June 8 to August 1, 1891. During this period, as president of the Women's Committee of the National Chautauqua, Miss Barton attended the national assembly being held in the buildings adjacent to her new residence. She also apparently rented rooms and provided meals in her house for visitors attending this assembly.

On July 31, 1891, the Baltzley brothers presented Miss Barton with the deed to her Glen Echo lot (see Appendix A), and on August 1 Miss Barton paid Mr. Edward Baltzley, as treasurer, \$1,000.00, "being full payment on her subscription to the stock the National Chautauqua of Glen Echo" (see receipt in Appendix C). On August 1, 1891, Miss Barton, accompanied by Dr. Hubbell and her nephew Stephen E. Barton, left Glen Echo on three-month vacation trip to the Pacific Northwest. They visited the State of Washington, proceeded to San Francisco, and then returned east via Denver and Omaha.<sup>50</sup>

On her return home she at first informed her friends that she had "left her Country seat for the winter."<sup>51</sup> But soon she advised them that she had given up her plans to have the Red Cross headquarters and her residence at Glen Echo and had decided to return both to Washington, D.C. To one friend she wrote: "The accumulation of business, public matters [as a result of her three-month absence] is so great as to have driven me out of my own home at Glen Echo and into a *Hotel*, where I am, 'The Oxford,' corner of 14th and New York Ave, N.W. . . ."<sup>52</sup> On December 17, 1891, she remarked:

So many things have been put upon me to do that I have had to come in from Glen Echo and take my quarters at *the point where I can best be reached*- . . . at the old Clarendon Hotel, now the New Oxford. I do not feel that I live any more, just several rooms, and a few desks and chairs. . . . I am sorry to be away from Glen Echo, it is bright, Quiet and pretty there, it is still open. Mr. McDowell [one of the Johnstown workers] and children are there. Dr. Hubbell is here with me. . . .<sup>53</sup>

Her hotel was located at 732 14th Street, N.W.

Miss Barton resided at the New Oxford Hotel from December 1891 to June 1892. In June she rented the General Grant Mansion or "Headquarters," which was located at the corner of 17th and F streets in northwest Washington. She signed a

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50. Letter Book No. 12, Pt. 1, Ser. 2, Barton Papers, p. 18.

51. Letter dated Dec. 13, 1891, in Letter Book No. 11, Pt. 2, Ser. 2, Barton Papers, p. 644.

52. *Ibid.*, p. 673.

53. Letter Book No. 12, Pt. 1, Ser. 2, Barton Papers, p. 70. Italics added.

three-year lease and agreed to pay a monthly rent of \$75.00. The General Grant Mansion served as the headquarters building of the American Red Cross and as the chief residence of Miss Barton and her Red Cross staff from June 1892 to February 28, 1897. On this latter date she moved the headquarters and residence back out to her "Johnstown Hotel" at Glen Echo.<sup>54</sup>

G. Use of the Barton House as a Red Cross Warehouse, August 1, 1891-February 28, 1897

Why did Miss Barton change her plans in December 1891 about keeping the Red Cross headquarters and her residence at Glen Echo and return to reside in Washington from December 1891 to February 28, 1897? The documentary evidence suggests three reasons for the great change in plans, and these can be summarized as follows: First, inadequate communications at Glen Echo; second, inadequate transportation facilities; and third, Glen Echo developed the reputation of having an unhealthy climate.<sup>55</sup>

From 1891 to 1897 the Glen Echo community lacked telephone and telegraph communications with the outside world and had no post office, the closest one being located in Cabin John, Maryland, prior to 1897.<sup>56</sup> The plans to build an electric trolley line to link Glen Echo with Washington, D.C., were not carried out in 1891 or 1892 and the only means of reaching Glen Echo were by horse and carriage or by packet boat on the C & O Canal.<sup>57</sup> As the head of a national organization that had to be in constant touch with current events, with Congress, and with political and business leaders, Miss Barton apparently discovered by December 1891 that she could not afford the luxury of living an isolated existence at Glen Echo and still retain any influence as president of the American Red Cross.

Finally, there was the unhealthy climate. The first year of the National Chautauqua had all the signs of success. But the newspapers for the summer of 1892 carried no mention of the Chautauqua Assembly meeting at Glen Echo. In 1893 only a one-day meeting was held. What happened? In the spring of 1892, as work was in progress to enlarge and complete the Chautauqua project, Baltzley

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54. *Ibid.*, pp. 164, 179, 183; Also see Williams, *Clara Barton*, p. 312.

55. Entry for Feb. 28, 1897 in Clara Barton's Diary, 1896-1897, Blotter No. 5, Cont. 47, Ser. 2, Barton Papers, p. 120.

56. On June 8 the first post office opened in Glen Echo. On June 12, 1897, Mr. Edwin Baltzley made arrangements with the superintendent of the Western Union company to have the telegraph and telephone lines extended to Glen Echo.

57. Letter Book No. 12, Pt. 1, Ser. 2, Barton Papers, p. 124. On May 28, 1892, Miss Barton wrote to a friend: "I may go to Glen Echo - a company will go up. The Packet Boats run. Baltzley is so sorry he did not get the little Johnstown cars. . . ."

employees began to become ill with malarial fever. Finally a well-known Washington professor and a resident of the Glen Echo suburban community, Dr. Harry Spencer, president of the Spencerian Business College, died of the fever. This episode stopped the sale of Glen Echo lots and tainted the entire Glen Echo Chautauqua. Without a cash flow and with only a trickle of patronage, the sizable Baltzley National Chautauqua project at Glen Echo was doomed.<sup>58</sup>

That Miss Barton was not unaware of the dangers of malarial fever at Glen Echo is revealed by a letter that she wrote in 1897 to a friend nine months after she had resettled at Glen Echo. To dispel her friend's fears, Miss Barton remarked: "I must also set you right in regard to the healthfulness of Glen Echo. It is far more healthier than Washington. There has not been a single case of illness here in all summer unless perhaps a few cases of whooping cough with the children. Not a single case of malarial [sic] but there has been a good deal in the city. . . ." <sup>59</sup>

The documentary evidence that will be presented shows that the American Red Cross building at Glen Echo was used from August 1, 1891, to February 28, 1897, as the chief warehouse for the storage of Red Cross supplies, and not as the headquarters building and chief residence as had been intended. During this period the house was sometimes occupied by a caretaker, but most of the time no one resided there. Mr. J. A. McDowell, a laborer who had worked for Miss Barton at Johnstown during the summer of 1889, on her Kalorama lots in northwest Washington during the summer of 1890, and probably for the Baltzley brothers on their Chautauqua buildings during the summer of 1891, was living in the house in December 1891, apparently acting as caretaker.<sup>60</sup> By November 1892, however, Miss Barton informed her insurance agent that the house had "at the moment no occupant."<sup>61</sup> Thieves occasionally broke into the structure and took such items as they desired.

Miss Barton and her staff also occasionally visited the Glen Echo building to check over the stores, to picnic, and from time to time spent several nights or weeks living in the unfinished building during the summer months while rearranging the supplies. Her letters thus indicate that she was at the Glen Echo storehouse for a day in both May and June 1892.<sup>62</sup> On May 5, 1893, she informed a friend, "We have done a great deal of packing and sending both from Glen Echo

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58. Levy, "Glen Echo Chautauqua on the Potomac," pp. 17-18.

59. Letter dated Dec. 14, 1897, in Letter Book No. 17, Pt. 2, Ser. 2, Barton Papers, p. 714.

60. Letter dated Dec. 17, 1891, in Letter Book No. 12, Pt. 2, Ser. 2, Barton Papers, p. 673.

61. Letter dated Nov. 23, 1892, in Letter Book No. 13, Pt. 1, Ser. 2, Barton Papers, p. 194.

62. Letter dated May 28, 1892, in Letter Book No. 12, Pt. 1, Ser. 2, Barton Papers, p. 124. Letter dated June 26, 1892, in *ibid.*, p. 156: "but I had to go to Glen Echo and that interfered with all regular plans."

and here [Washington, D.C.]."<sup>63</sup> These items were being shipped to her "Red Cross Park" at Bedford, in Lawrence County, Indiana. This tract of 782 acres had been given to Miss Barton on March 15, 1893, as a site for a national headquarters of the American Red Cross. Dr. Hubbell and she in 1893 were busily engaged in developing this land as a Utopian type of farm.<sup>64</sup> In August 1893 Miss Barton and friends held a picnic at the Glen Echo warehouse.<sup>65</sup>

In 1895 she resided for about a month at the storehouse, from June 20 to July 20, "putting things to right." She remarked, "although we have a great deal here that requires care, and is indeed valuable, we find everything in so much better condition than I expected, and such superb help that it will pass along very quickly."<sup>66</sup> A complete housecleaning and overhaul of the stores was undertaken, and on July 5 Miss Barton informed a friend: "It is almost three weeks since we commenced there [at Glen Echo]. The last articles went on to the [clothes] lines yesterday, but are to go out again. Moths, rust, and thieves, beside every day raining weather, have made our task a little harder. . . ."<sup>67</sup> In another letter of the same date she commented, "we have gone through every box, barrel, and parcel, put all in the sun, assorted, repacked, and are up to the last two or three days work."<sup>68</sup> On July 20, 1895, Miss Barton left Washington, D.C., for a six-week vacation in the Thousand Islands, at Alexandria Bay, Jefferson County, New York.

On Sunday, December 6, 1896, Clara Barton and George H. Pullman, secretary of the American Red Cross, visited Glen Echo for the day. Mr. Pullman recorded the event in a Barton diary:

C.B. & G.P. go to Glen Echo where Lily joins them. We stop & call on Emma [Jones] who later comes out to our Glen Echo House. We find that our warehouse has again been broken into and a number

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63. *Ibid.*, Pt. 2, p. 786; Also see pp. 704 and 752 for instructions to a teamster "to get a load of things down from Glen Echo. . . ."

64. For a brief history of the "Red Cross Park," see Williams, *Clara Barton*, p. 317, and Isabel Ross, *Angel of the Battlefield*, pp. 181-83.

65. Letter dated Aug. 23, 1893, in Letter Book No. 12, Pt. 2, Ser. 2, Barton Papers.

66. Letter dated June 24, 1895, in Letter Book No. 17, Pt. 1, Ser. 2, Barton Papers, p. 5. For similar letters see pp. 3, 10, 18.

67. *Ibid.*, p. 24.

68. *Ibid.*, p. 27. On July 10, 1895, Miss Barton reported again "We have been doing three weeks work at our *store-house* at Glen Echo with all the help we could get." *Ibid.*, p. 42. Italics added. Additional details on the June 20-July 20, 1895, stay at Glen Echo can be found in Blotter No. 3, a journal or diary for the period Jan. 28, 1895, to Jan. 1, 1896, in Cont. 47, Ser. 2, Barton Papers.

of things stolen. Twelve mattresses among other articles. The house is unsafe--the best we can do. Have considerable trouble getting home as [the electric trolley] cars were all overcrowded. . . .<sup>69</sup>

On December 10, 1896, Secretary Pullman noted in the journal:

C. B. very busy with Randolph & Emma Jones cleaning out the basement [of the General Grant House in northwest Washington]. Most things to go to Glen Echo. We decided to have Emma's mother-in-law move up to Glen Echo and take care of the house. She is to occupy *the kitchen and room next to it* rent free as compensation as caretaker.<sup>70</sup>

On December 15 he reported: "Emma Jones [Miss Barton's Negro housekeeper] is to move her mother-in-law into R[ed] C[ross] house this week, we hope things now at Glen Echo will be safe."<sup>71</sup> But even then there was crime in the suburbs. On December 22, 1896, Secretary Pullman entered in the Barton journal: "Emma Jones comes down & reports that the old lady [her mother-in-law] has moved into Glen Echo and somebody tried the first night to get in. The man we have has cut up the trees which blown over & put the wood into the cellar [at Glen Echo, to provide fuel for the kitchen stove]."<sup>72</sup>

Within two months, on February 28, 1897, use of the Glen Echo structure solely as a warehouse was to come to an end, for Miss Barton decided to remodel her "Locust Street Red Cross Hotel" as an office building to house the national headquarters of the American Red Cross and as her chief residence. solely

Checklist of Disasters in Which the American Red Cross Rendered Aid, 1891-1904, and for Which Supplies from the Glen Echo Warehouse Might Have Been Utilized

<u>Disaster</u>	<u>Period of Red Cross Relief</u>
1. Russian famine	1892

69. Entry for Dec. 6, 1896, in Blotter No. 5, a journal or diary for the period July 17, 1896, to June 23, 1897, p. 80. George H. Pullman was a nephew of George M. Pullman, the sleeping car magnate. Young Pullman had joined Miss Barton's Red Cross staff in May 1893 as a volunteer and served as secretary of the American Red Cross until his resignation on Dec. 7, 1897. He kept Blotters Nos. 3, 4, and 5, which are in Cont. 47, Ser. 2, Barton Papers.

70. Blotter No. 5, Cont. 47, Ser. 2, Barton Papers, p. 82. Italics added.

71. *Ibid.*, p. 84.

72. *Ibid.*, p. 88.

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| 2. | The Sea Islands hurricane and tidal wave, islands off the coast of South Carolina | August 28, 1893-July 29, 1894                    |
| 3. | Armenian massacres, Turkey  | January 1896-October 1896 <sup>73</sup>          |
| 4. | Cuban Revolution and Spanish-American War   | January 2, 1898-September 14, 1898 <sup>74</sup> |
| 5. | Galveston, Texas, flood, a tidal wave and tornado, Sept. 8, 1900                  | September 10, 1900-January 3, 1901               |

Detailed accounts of Red Cross activities in the first four of these disasters are found in Barton, *The Red Cross, A History*, pages 173 to 660. Percy H. Epler, *The Life of Clara Barton* (New York, 1915), pages 319-25, contains a history of the Galveston operation.

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73. Miss Barton went to Constantinople, Turkey, in June 1896. See Letter Book No. 17, Pt. 1, Ser. 2, Barton Papers, pp. 381, 534; Blotter No. 4, Jan. 2-July 16, 1896, and Blotter No. 5, July 17, 1896-June 23, 1897, Cont. 47, Ser. 2, Barton Papers, contain a record of Miss Barton's personal activities in this program.

74. Miss Barton's personal role is recorded in "Notes on Cuba, May 7-July 1, 1898" and in "Cuban War Diary Kept by Lucy Graves, Secretary of the American Red Cross, June 27, 1898, to December 31, 1898," Cont. 36, Ser. 2, Barton Papers.

#### IV. THE MOVE TO GLEN ECHO, FEBRUARY-MARCH 1897

##### A. Reasons for the Move

In February and March 1897 Miss Clara Barton transferred the national headquarters of the Red Cross and her residence from Washington, D.C., to the Red Cross warehouse at Glen Echo, Maryland. In August 1897 Miss Barton explained this transfer and the resulting alterations that were made to the former Johnstown Hotel building at Glen Echo as follows:

You will understand better how I have been occupied when I tell you that last February I decided to give up my house in town [the General Grant Mansion] and come seven miles out into the edge of Maryland, to a suburb called Glen Echo, where we had a Red Cross ware house. We transform this ware house into a country residence, living in it while supervising the work. It is not completed yet--my workers are still here and as the building is 50 x 100 feet in size [*sic*, actually 48 x 84 feet] it cannot be hurried too much. . . .<sup>1</sup>

In a letter dated November 11, 1897, Miss Barton reported:

You know perhaps, that last spring I came, with my goods & chattels out to our warehouse at Glen Echo, where we established a rude unfinished store building 50 x 100 feet some seven [in 1891] years ago. The location, seven miles from Washington, is the first suburb of the City, but not largely peopled. I gave up the large [rented] house in the city and came to make some alterations in the building here. We have done so and the result is that it is made so comfortable, and desirable that we *remain* and will not return to the city, but as three lines of electric [trolley] roads pass us, -it will not be five years before the city will come to us. Our Post Office address remains the same as always, Washington, D.C.<sup>2</sup>

On November 28, 1897, Miss Barton stated: "Our house still looks some like a warehouse, but is more livable than it was. . . ." <sup>3</sup> By December 20 the alteration project was nearly completed and she informed a friend: "I am now down to one [carpenter]." <sup>4</sup> In contrast to 1891, when travel between Washington

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1. Letter Book No. 17, Pt. 2, Ser. 2, Barton Papers, p. 641.

2. *Ibid.*, p. 670.

3. *Ibid.*, p. 684.

4. *Ibid.*, p. 719.

and Glen Echo was difficult, the transportation facilities in 1897 were excellent and fast. Miss Barton informed a friend of the best way to come to Glen Echo, writing on December 20, 1897:

An F Street car will take you to the junction of Prospect Ave. and 36th Street, where a [trolley] car will wait you and depart coming directly to Glen Echo. Tell the conductor to leave you at "Red Cross Station"; then follow the board walk to the house, which you surely will not miss. The [Red Cross] flag will tell you where it is. . . .<sup>5</sup>

B. The Move, February 6-March 9, 1897

February 3, 1897: After consultation, G.P. [George H. Pullman] goes down and notified Warner & Co. that the [General Grant] house will be for rent after the 28th inst. Mr. Swartzel is astonished but makes the best of it. . . .<sup>6</sup>

Feb. 5, 1897: We take a run out to Glen Echo and plan about the disposition of goods when they arrive. Emma Jones' mother-in-law who is the caretaker at the warehouse, is a very fair specimen of the "old Auntie" before the Wah. . . .<sup>7</sup>

Feb. 6, 1897, Saturday: . . . we begin packing and work until 1:30 a.m.<sup>8</sup>

Feb. 7, 1897, Sunday: We have just three weeks to clear the house. It seems a Herculean task, still it can be done. . . .<sup>9</sup>

Feb. 8, 1897, Monday: We begin our packing very early and keep at it all day. Emma, Harruah, and Barker assisting. We commence with the store rooms on the third floor and will finish there tomorrow. . . .<sup>10</sup>

February 9, 1897, Tuesday: . . . G.P. goes to Gleasons [Albert Gleason, the contractor who did work on Miss Barton's Kalorama

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5. *Ibid.*, p. 723.

6. Blotter No. 5, July 17, 1896-June 25, 1897, Cont. 47, Ser. 2, Barton Papers, p. 108. Secretary Pullman made most of the entries in Blotter No. 5, but Miss Barton sometimes also contributed to this journal.

7. *Ibid.*

8. *Ibid.*, p. 109.

9. *Ibid.*

10. *Ibid.*, p. 110.

lots in 1890] and consults Israel about furnishing wagons, teams and men to move our goods. He will furnish two wagons now and more when needed. He did not want to make a contract, but would only charge the actual cost.<sup>11</sup>

February 10, 1897, Wednesday: *Our first loads go out to Glen Echo today* and G.P. goes out to receive them.<sup>12</sup>

Two more loads were sent up on February 11 but none on the twelfth because of sleet and snow that day.<sup>13</sup> On February 13 Secretary Pullman wrote:

Saturday: . . . at 7 a.m. ten wagons report from Gleason and although we work like tigers the result was not entirely satisfactory, owing to the fact that dirt wagons and lazy "niggers" are not conducive to best results. On the whole, however, we think that we have sent to Glen Echo more than half of our goods, consequently we are satisfied. G.P. went to Glen Echo to receive the 10 loads.<sup>14</sup>

Feb. 14, 1897, Sunday: We start for Glen Echo early and take Randolph [Jones] with us. Signal Emma Jones on our way up. After putting up a large stove and building our fire, Barker and wife [servants] and Emma arrive. We go systematically to work and at four all the goods are put away. One scarcely sees where the things have been put. We can take all the goods there and arrange them without any trouble. A full day and a very successful one.<sup>15</sup>

Two more wagonloads were dispatched on Monday, February 15, and on the nineteenth: "two more loads off this morning, making a total of 18."<sup>16</sup>

On Saturday, February 20, 1896, two more loads were sent. The diary for this date records:

Twenty loads with todays. We are about two-thirds moved. A long hard pull. G.P. goes out and houses the things. All were put in nicely though the snow was heavy.

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11. *Ibid.*

12. *Ibid.* Italics added.

13. *Ibid.*, pp. 111, 112.

14. *Ibid.*, p. 112.

15. *Ibid.*

16. *Ibid.*, pp. 113, 116.

Mr. Israel called and we paid him \$50 on account, an average of \$2.50 a load. If they charge no higher rate, we will be well satisfied. . . . Paid Barker \$ A/C, Randolph \$5 . . . in full to date and Emma \$2.50 [a week's wages].<sup>17</sup>

February 21, 1897, Sunday: We get off in good season. Take an early breakfast at the little coffee shop at the 36th Street end of the electric road. Arrive at Glen Echo and with the help of the others, put in a full day cleaning the main hall again, ready for the next loads up. . . . We are fortunate in getting seats in a car so return home very comfortable in the early evening.<sup>18</sup>

February 24, 1897: Two more loads for Glen Echo with a total of 22 loads to date. G.P. goes out to receive the loads. It seems a curious thing that every time the colored men have a heavy load they get stalled, so to speak. Four times to date have they had to [be] pulled out of the mud. C.B. [Clara Barton] is working too hard!<sup>19</sup>

February 25, 1897: McDowell [one of the former Johnstown laborers] comes today and assists in pushing on the work. He goes out to Glen Echo on one of the wagons and receives the things sent out.<sup>20</sup>

February 26, 1897, Friday: 26 loads with today's contribution. McDowell superintends today's delivery. The probabilities are that there will be four more loads, possibly six. . . .<sup>21</sup>

February 27, 1897, Saturday: Two loads with a total of 28. We will have to run into the middle of next week before we have finished here. . . .<sup>22</sup>

February 28, 1897, *Sunday*: We took our grips last night and came out to Glen Echo. Find the men who had no one to direct them yesterday had marred a number of pieces of furniture. We all start in bright and early, and again the *great hall* is cleared. It took a little longer this time to plan the things properly. Our assistants left at 7 and after an hour or two more, we retired to rest [at Glen Echo], which was very agreeable after the hard work.<sup>23</sup>

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17. *Ibid.*, p. 116.

18. *Ibid.*, p. 117.

19. *Ibid.*, p. 118.

20. *Ibid.*

21. *Ibid.*, p. 119.

22. *Ibid.*

23. *Ibid.*, p. 120. Italics added.

March 1, 1897, Monday-at Glen Echo: We catch the second [trolley] car in[to Washington] 6:40 [A.M.] and take breakfast at O'Briens, reaching the house [at 17th and F streets] a little before eight, and the day has been satisfactory as far as the work goes. . . . G.P. paid Mr. Israel \$73. A total, including the three remaining loads, of \$123 for hauling our goods out, a trifle over \$3.95 per load. Not so bad. Notify the gas company to take out metre. Pays Warner & Co. \$150 to March 1. *This closes the rent at 17th & F.* Return to Glen Echo at 8 P.M.<sup>24</sup>

March 2, 1897, Tuesday: We arrive at the house [17th and F streets] at 7:45 [A.M.] and get two loads off by noon. . . . G.P. goes out and receives the loads, having the men dispose of them as they brought them in, which give a clear hall for tomorrow. . . .<sup>25</sup>

On March 3 Miss Barton again returned to the Washington house to pack, but the wagons did not go up because of the rainy weather.<sup>26</sup> No work was done on March 4 because "William McKinley was inaugurated as President today."<sup>27</sup> Miss Barton went into Washington at 11:00 A.M. and then to Baltimore to visit friends.

March 5, 1897: We arrived from Baltimore [in Washington] at 8:20 but found neither wagons or people at the house. . . . Go to Post Office and order mail sent to Cabin John [Post Office, Md.]. . . . *We begin alterations at Glen Echo, starting with the dining room.*<sup>28</sup>

March 6, 1897, Saturday: We again go in on the 6:40 car to bring the balance of our goods out. We have scarcely begun to unload on to the wagons when it begins to sprinkle and before the wagons were finished the rain was falling heavily. We covered the loads with our tarpaulions [*sic*] and sent them off. Emma and Randolph left shortly after with a few special items in Emma's small wagon. C.B., G.P., and Barker go out in the cars, and receive the loads, which came all right. . . .<sup>29</sup>

March 8, 1897, Monday: G.P. goes to town at 6:30 [A.M.], finds one team at the house, puts the men to work at once and Barker puts the things on the wagon. G.P. delivers the house keys to Warner &

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24. *Ibid.* Italics added.

25. *Ibid.*

26. *Ibid.*, p. 121.

27. *Ibid.*

28. *Ibid.*, p. 122. Italics added.

29. *Ibid.*

Co. Returns to Glen Echo at three. C.B. busy arranging matters in the new house.<sup>30</sup>

The move came to an end on Thursday, March 9, 1897, with this entry in the journal: "Sent Randolph with Emma's husband in to get the balance of the odds and ends."<sup>31</sup>

Thus between February 10 and March 8, 1897, Miss Barton removed herself, her Red Cross staff, and the Red Cross records and stores from the General Grant House in northwest Washington to the "Johnstown Hotel" building at Glen Echo, Maryland. Thirty-four or thirty-five wagonloads were required to transport all of her furnishings, furniture, records, and stores. The cost of the move was \$123.00.

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30. *Ibid.*

31. *Ibid.*, p. 123.

## V. CONVERTING A WAREHOUSE INTO AN OFFICE BUILDING AND RESIDENCE, 1897

### A. Planning the Design

Although Dr. Hubbell had planned the remodeling of the Red Cross Hotel when it was reerected at Glen Echo in 1891, he can be eliminated as the "architect" of the second extensive remodeling in 1897. He was out at Red Cross Park in Indiana from January to September and did not return to Glen Echo until October 10, 1897, when the project was in the final stages of completion.<sup>1</sup> The Barton diaries for 1897 reveal that the "chief architect" for this later work was Miss Barton herself, who, after usually consulting with George H. Pullman and her carpenters, rendered the final decisions on what changes or improvements should be made. It is clear that no overall guiding plan for the remodeling was worked out in advance, that Miss Barton and her staff tackled each architectural problem as they reached that particular section of the structure, and that she revised these working plans as new ideas came to her. Finally the diaries reveal that Miss Barton had absolutely no plan to remodel her Johnstown Hotel to look like a river steamboat. The idea that her house had anything to do with "river boat architecture" was an erroneous one first conceived by William E. Barton in 1922.<sup>2</sup>

Miss Barton and Secretary Pullman began considering the remodeling work in some detail on March 6, 1897, and the project extended to January 1898.

### B. The Remodeling Gets Underway, March 1897

On March 10 Barton and Pullman purchased one of the small frame reviewing stands that had just been erected and used for the inauguration of President William McKinley. Purchased at a cost of \$29.15, this stand provided them with 3,644 feet of boards. On March 11 and 12 they hired their first two carpenters, a Mr. Cash at a salary of \$2.00 a day and Mr. Andy Elder for \$8.00 a week plus room and board. The men worked a six-day week and Elder lived in the Red Cross warehouse along with Miss Barton and her staff. On the thirteenth Cash began work in the "dining room and two offices, connecting the three by triple doors," and Elder commenced outside by "raising and remodelling the outhouse."<sup>3</sup> The

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1. See Letter Book No. 17, Pt. 2, Ser. 2, Barton Papers, p. 593, and No. 18, p. 51, for documents indicating that Dr. Hubbell was at Red Cross Park from January 1 to about September 10, 1897.

2. William E. Barton, *The Life of Clara Barton, Founder of the American Red Cross*, 2 vols. (Boston, 1922), 2:308: "It seemed to many to be far from an ideal home for her; it was a bare, barnlike sort of place with two tiers of rooms, the upper tier opening into a gallery as in the cabin of a steamboat. . . ." Page 311: "In one aspect the Glen Echo home was fashioned almost like a cathedral, but in its practical arrangement much more like a ship. . . ."

3. Statements made in this narrative can be checked by looking at the entries made under this date, Mar. 13, 1897, in the Barton Diary for that year.

dining room and two offices were apparently located at the south or rear end of the house and extended across the entire rear side. The first office occupied the southeast corner, the second office, the central position, and the dining room the southwest corner.

Three Negroes were also engaged--Mr. Robert Barker, the grounds man, and two assistants, Mr. Robert Jones and Mr. Randolph Jones--and they began "clearing the basement of lumber."<sup>4</sup>

On March 14, 1897, Miss Barton and Pullman visited Albert Gleason's stables at Massachusetts Avenue extended in northwest Washington, D.C., and from a mass of house material they selected "two sets of heavy vestibule [*sic*] doors, and a lot of brick." Gleason's teams delivered the doors, six barrels of unslacked lime, and a half ton of coal on March 16, and three more wagonloads of brick came out on the seventeenth. The bricks were to be used to build one wall, presumably the north or front wall of the two-story brick vault, and to construct chimneys for the house.<sup>5</sup>

On March 15 and 16 Mr. Cash arranged and fitted doors in the two offices and dining room and "cut a hole in the [first] office [east] wall, framed and set a new window." Elder, on these two days, finished the privy, built a boardwalk to it, and also constructed a landing platform at the trolley car track in front of the house. On March 18 Elder finished building a "chicken house."

On March 15 Mr. J. A. McDowell, a mason, began demolishing the north or front stone facade that the Baltzley brothers had added to the frame structure in 1891. George Pullman noted this major event in the Barton diary as follows: "McDowell came to work this morning and assisted by Randolph began *knocking the great unhandsome stone front from our building. A very hard job, as the stone are put up in Portland cement.*"

On March 18 Mr. Jarrett, a second mason that had been engaged, reported for duty; he was to "build our chimneys and brick the vault front." Secretary Pullman noted: "He located a sand bank and Robert Jones began drawing sand. Drew two loads this afternoon. All are working well in their various departments. Six men and two women now assisting us [two carpenters, two masons, and two laborers; Robert Barker, the grounds man, apparently was then busy planting the vegetable garden; the women were the housekeeper, Mrs. Emma Jones, and her mother-in-law, 'Auntie']."

On March 19: "Mr. Jarrett, assisted by McDowell, layed the foundation for the first chimney today." On the twentieth: "the foundation stones for the furnace fireplace and stone chimney [for the back parlor]" were laid and the "brick work began." On the twenty-second Jarrett was above the second floor

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4. Entry for Mar. 11, 1897, Barton Diary.

5. See entry for Mar. 10, 1897, Barton Diary: "Mr. J[arrett came] to see about building the chimneys and Vaulting up vault front."

with the chimney and on the twenty-third Pullman recorded: "The first chimney is finished, the last brick having been placed at six o'clock tonight." On March 24 he reported that "the front wall is all down and the laborers have been put to digging in the cellar. The cellar at the back of the house is 10 feet high, at the front two, we desire to have a uniform height of six and one-half feet." On the same day Pullman noted: "Mr. Jarrett [has] about completed the vault brick work."

The two carpenters had also been making progress in March. On March 19 "Barker and Elder began tacking the building paper on the dining room [walls and ceiling]. We are to tack heavy paper on first, over this will be stretched thick cotton, and the wall paper will be pasted on the cotton." Mr. Cash's projects included the following: "floors braced, windows hung, the great girder beams of the second floor windows removed. . . ."6

On March 24 Elder laid the front sill, and on March 24-25 he built and completed a chicken yard for the nine hens and one rooster that had arrived on March 22. A cow was also acquired on March 25.

A seventh artisan, Mr. Bob Bruhler, a plumber, joined the work force briefly on March 22. Engaged at \$1.50 per day to install water pipes, he quit on March 24, leaving the job uncompleted.

On March 24, 1897, Miss Barton, Secretary Pullman, and the two carpenters, Cash and Elder, held the first grand architectural conference and worked out the proposed design of the new wooden facade that was to replace the demolished stone front of the north elevation. Pullman recorded of this meeting: "We plan regarding the dimensions of windows, doors, etc., and consult as to the best shape of the front."

On the twenty-fifth Pullman and Elder visited several Washington sawmills and lumberyards to obtain cost figures for the new door and windows, their casings and frames, and for the weatherboarding or siding needed to construct the new facade. The contract for this material was given to Jackson & Company of Washington, D.C. On March 31, "Jackson sent out the window frames and siding today and the carpenters began at once putting the frames in."

#### C. Progress in April: New Facade, Cellar, and Stone Walls

On April 1 Barton and Pullman "discussed the stained glass window question, but as it is expensive and will cause delay, we will have the windows plain, with the possible exception of the third floor front." The next day Pullman and Elder visited Jackson, the lumberman, and ordered him "to change the center windows on the third floor [front facade] so we may put the Red Cross [stained glass windows] in the upper sash if we want them."

On April 2 there was also a major change in the design of the north facade. Pullman reported: "We decide to raise the peak of the house eight feet, making

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6. Entry for Mar. 20, 1897, Barton Diary.

the corner towers ten feet which would give the front a better appearance and greatly add to its correct proportions." This design change probably included the addition of the existing false front or upper parapet that now conceals the three top floor rooms from view when looked at from the north or front side.

While the two carpenters worked on the north facade, the laborers continued excavating the cellar and the masons, McDowell and Jarrett, turned to two new projects. March 27 Pullman reported: "Jarrett and McDowell are constructing a dry sustaining wall ten feet from the back [south end] of the house, also a cement and mortar wall under the rear wall [of the house]. The laborers, with Robert's [Barker] horse, are getting the stone away from the front and carrying it to the back." Stone from the demolished facade was thus used to construct the rear cellar wall and also the rear retaining wall. The two stone walls at the rear of the house were completed by April 23.<sup>7</sup>

On April 3, a Saturday, Miss Barton and Secretary Pullman held a council of war, and of this meeting Pullman reported: "As there is a growing possibility of our going to Cuba [to provide Red Cross relief for sufferers of the Spanish-Cuban Revolution then in progress] we decide to crowd the work here, by putting on all the additional help we can use to advantage."

On Monday, April 5, two more carpenters were hired, both recommended by Elder. These men, a Mr. Mackey and a Mr. Flanagan, were to receive \$1.50 per day, and Andy Elder was promoted to foreman and his wages increased to \$2.00 a day. Five more Negro laborers were added on April 5 and were put to work digging out the cellar and carrying the "cement and stone from the front to build the rear wall and roadway." Four of the five new laborers, however, were discharged at the end of their first day.

On April 4 Miss Barton entered into a plumbing contract with a Mr. Fowler of Washington, D.C., under which he agreed

to furnish all supplies we have not on hand, to put the water hot and cold, in the bathroom, set the tub, [water] closet and basin, put water back on kitchen stove, set boiler, run the hot and cold water to the sink in the kitchen, put water back, set water back, set boiler in lower [cellar kitchen] room stove, put all water connections necessary to sink in lower room, put large sewer connection in the room so that the water and slop can be safely thrown in and make all other sewer connections with bath and other rooms for \$70.00, which includes his own services and those of his men.

Fowler's two plumbers were at work by April 6 and finished their task on April 8.

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7. Mr. McDowell, who was on leave from the U.S. Government, left the project on Apr. 12, 1897, to return to his regular job. Mr. Jarrett finished his work on Apr. 23 and left. Mr. Cash, the carpenter who had been employed with the understanding that he could be replaced whenever a cheaper carpenter could be found, apparently quit during the week of Mar. 29, 1897.

On April 7 Pullman reported: "The two trees at the corners of the front wall were cut down this morning by McDowell. . . . *The two little side towers were framed and put in place today.* They will look well." The cellar was almost done by this date. On April 10 Pullman noted: "The carpenters get onto the front today and are doing well. . . . *The cornice is being placed, a plain og and crown molding,* which looks very neat." He also commented: "Our pay roll passes the \$100 mark this week [ \$100.40], still we can see something for the money outlay." On April 14 the carpenters began putting the siding on the north front and the next day, because it was rainy, they installed window sash and did bench work. On April 19 Pullman announced that "The front has its first coat of paint and already is looking well." On April 20 he recorded: "Parks and Barker put the second coat of paint on. *The body is a light warm yellow, trimmings a medium brown, a fine contrast.*"

On Friday, April 16, 1897, prior to the painting, a momentous event had taken place: "*The flag staff is set in front* [in the top center of the new facade] *and the Queen* [Pullman's nickname for Clara Barton] *floats the Red Cross* [flag] *at the peak.*" Thus did Miss Barton dedicate the new Glen Echo headquarters building of the American Red Cross.

Miss Barton and Mr. Pullman next entered into a contract with a Mr. Harrington of Washington, D.C., to have metal roofs placed on the new towers and to have the chimneys flashed. The total cost was to be about \$50.00. The tanners began their task on April 16 and finished at noon on April 21. On the latter date Pullman noted: "their scaffolding is down and the front looks very fine."

On April 16 Pullman and Barton also went into Washington and visited Jackson & Company. Here they placed another order for a considerable amount of lumber that included "bannisters, newel posts, boards, &c." The boards were of No. 2 grade white pine. April 23 was Mr. Jarrett's last day of work, and he finished "building a summer cook house chimney"--possibly a chimney for the "old carriage shed" to the west of the house. On the twenty-third the laborers were put to work "lowering the inner back walls so carriages can be driven into the back [south?] cellar if desired."

The carpenters completed their work on the north or front elevation by constructing a one-story front veranda, adding a balcony at the third-story level, and putting the Red Cross stained glass windows in the third-story openings. Secretary Pullman commented upon their progress as follows: "April 22, The upper veranda doors with Red Crosses of cherry red glass in the upper sash are very fine and will show well." On the twenty-third Robert Barker was "glazing the R.C. windows," and on the twenty-fourth "the R.C. stained glass door windows are hung today." On April 30 Pullman recorded that the carpenters had completed the front veranda.

During April, then, the existing north facade, flanked by two stone towers, was completed and given two coats of paint. Chimneys were erected and flashed and metal roofs were put on. Plumbing was installed for one bathroom, one first floor kitchen, and one cellar kitchen. Boilers were installed to provide hot water for the latter two rooms. A masonry stone foundation wall was constructed under the back or south wall of the house and a dry stone retaining wall was completed about ten feet south of the residence. Finally, most of the cellar was excavated to a uniform depth of about six and one half feet.

D. Work on the First and Second Floor Rooms, May 1897

The carpenters now turned to the task of finishing up first and second floor rooms in the former warehouse. On April 30 Secretary Pullman wrote: "After consultation with Elder, we direct the office partition at the back of the hall be constructed, some of the matched lumber for the vestibule is to be used as it is not needed in the vestibule." On May 4: "The workmen are papering and stretching the cotton on C.B.'s old room [probably in the southeast rear corner on the second floor], getting it ready for the wall paper. . . ."8 On May 7 Pullman recorded: "The First Rooms, C.B., have been covered with heavy builders paper and cotton cloth stretched, pasted and tacked over them. They are now already for the regular wall paper. They look good as they are light and cheery."

May 8 was a Saturday and payday for the work crew. Pullman noted in the Barton journal that a grand total of \$643.44 had been expended from March 6 to this date for labor to remodel the house. In a letter written on May 8, 1897, Miss Barton described the rustic scene at Glen Echo as follows:

We are still building, with noise of saws and hammers and coats of dust and dirt everywhere and it gains a little so we are not without hope. Mr. Pullman has gone into town this morning I expect to get his overalls and blouse. I don't know how he will make out when he attempts to milk the Little Jersey [their new cow]. She may give him some points on that, but up to the present time he has been satisfied to allow his colored brother Rob [Robert Barker] to do it for him, and concerning the hens, I am awfully afraid that he has slipped out of that too and turned it over to our housekeeper [Emma Jones] who reports four settlings and five more talking about it, *imagine what a farm we shall have*. The trees are out in full leaf, the woods full of flowers, and it is getting to be warm. . . .9

On May 10, a Monday, George Pullman reported: "The carpenters begin work in the [large first floor] office. They are expert now in putting the paper and cloth on the *wall and ceiling*." On the thirteenth he noted that "The carpenters finish the large office *and we move in*, in the evening." On May 14: "We like our newly arranged office--and when can have the smaller room for a private office we think our Glen Echo offices will be much superior to the 17th and F Street offices--more get-at-able." The first and second offices

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8. Entry for Mar. 28, 1897, Sunday, Barton Diary: "Miss Barton decides to move her sleeping room down stairs."

9. Letter Book No. 17, Pt. 2, Ser. 2, Barton Papers, p. 589. In a second letter (p. 590) written on this same day, Miss Barton reported: "Dr. H[ubbell] is at our Red Cross Park, in Indiana. I have come out from the city for a little to fit up our Red Cross warehouse first built six years ago and *needing not repairs, but finishing*."

and the dining room were apparently connected by triple doors and could be opened up to form a single suite about forty-eight feet long.<sup>10</sup>

On May 13, working under the direction of Robert Barker, the two laborers, Robert Green and Charlie Jones, commenced to fill "the nail and other holes in the sides of the house preparatory to painting," and Pullman commented: "We find that there are a great many chinks and holes to stop up."

On May 15, 1897, Miss Barton rendered a progress report to Dr. Hubbell in Indiana:

We are getting on well; doing a little to inside rooms of the house, the outside having taken the most of our time until now and even that is not finished, but our office is in better order; our little cow does beautifully, giving us six quarts of creamy milk a day and nine little pats of butter; the setting hens are very busy with no doubt great expectations. The trees are in full leaf and it only wants you to complete the picture.<sup>11</sup>

On Monday, May 17, Pullman recorded: "The carpenters preparing the *dining room* [located in the southwest corner] and preparing the *large east* [north?] *room* next the *provision room* for papering. Barker and colored men finishing the puttying and will begin painting [the exterior sides and rear of the house] tomorrow or Wednesday."

On May 22, a Saturday, Pullman reported: "The [first floor] vestibule is fairly well on its way to completion." As May came to an end the carpenters were still busy putting building paper and cotton cloth on the walls and ceilings of the first and second floor rooms, and the laborers had begun to give the exterior sides and rear of the house the first coat of paint.

E. Stained Glass Window Added, Rear Balcony Built, First and Second Floor Rooms Finished, June 1897

On June 4, 1897, Mrs. Sarah Earl (or Earle), "an artist," arrived at Glen Echo, and Mr. Pullman reported: "She has kindly consented to repair a large stained glass window which has some of the panes of glass broken." She remained until the twelfth when, according to the secretary, "Mrs Earle has finished her beautiful--a perfect success. She goes home at 4 [P.M.]." On Monday, June 14, Pullman wrote, "The new [stained glass?] window was put in place." The carpenters continued with their task of placing building paper and cotton cloth on the walls and ceilings of the first and second floor rooms. On June 10 Pullman noted: "The men commenced fully on the [first floor] parlor chamber

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10. Entry for Nov. 20, 1897, Barton Diary: "Rooms opened up between the offices & dining room, through the entire 56 feet into a series of rooms." The maximum possible length of this suite is forty-eight feet (the width of the house at this point) rather than fifty-six feet.

11. Letter Book No. 17, Pt. 2, Ser. 2, Barton Papers, p. 593.

[rooms on the east or left side of the main hall, in the northeast corner]. Think it will take nearly a week to complete it--some more stuff needed."

A week later, on June 21, the "Men working on the outside putting up cornices [on the sides and rear?]. Barker nearly done painting [the sides and rear of the house]." The exterior painting was apparently finished by June 28. On June 23 Miss Barton noted in the diary: "The men are at work on the beginning of my back platform [balcony at the third floor level, south elevation]."

On June 26 the work for the day was "to finish the balustrade and the side of the hall next the chimney--had a hole cut, and pot put in."

During June plans were also made for work that was to be undertaken later that summer. On June 12 Miss Barton consulted with Foreman Elder about remodeling the second floor gallery or "well," and Pullman reported: "Mr. Elder says it will take three weeks to make over the 'well,' this supprises and pains me. There is, however, but little cost in it, except the labor, but it will the work on all summer."

On June 25 it was decided "to have the stone piers [or front corner towers] colored like the rest of the house." On the twenty-sixth, "Desired a new chimney for the parlor and chamber [first floor], closing in the side of the pier [probably the chimney at the northeast front corner of the house]. We all think it will be a good scheme for warming this room."

By June 28 the carpenters had apparently about completed "finishing up" the interiors of the first and second floor rooms and were ready to commence the same task on the third floor chambers.<sup>12</sup> Pullman reported on the twenty-eighth: "I go to the cellar and lay out a room to be made up there for furniture storage that will be the next work and will let up the two other top [or third floor] rooms to be finished up. We are all very glad of the idea, it will relieve the house very much." On June 29 Robert Barker and Robert Green were set to work "getting the cellar cleared, and cleaned for the two [new rooms], viz., the furniture and the carriage."

#### F. New Rooms in the Cellar and Third Floor Rooms Finished, July 1897

On July 2 Pullman reported, "The hall is full of furniture gotten down from the upper rooms [on third floor] to be taken to the new room in the cellar to be finished today. It will be 15 [or 16?] by 25 feet." On July 9 he wrote, "The carpenters are in the topmost [third-floor center] room. The colored boys are laying the stone in the front cellar for the carriage house." On the thirteenth Miss Barton wrote in the diary: "The little uppermost room is the hardest of all to do up--if I had given due thought to it, or had had any one to confer with, I might have thought to let it go for a garret, and not finish it. I feel that the time could have been better put in otherwheres. . . ." On the sixteenth: "The men finish the top room and commence upon the inside finishing up of the rooms and cupboards, doors, etc."

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12. Entry for June 28, 1897, Barton Diary: "The others go on with the work of the West upper room [possibly south chamber on the third floor]."

On July 17 the carpenters were back in the two first floor offices: "The work of the office cupboards and doors fairly commences today. I had the doors covered with bedticking for strength." On Monday, July 19: "The men make doors, finish off cupboards in the two offices."

By July 22 the carpenters were working "on the carriage house in the cellar" and "the boys [were] pointing the stone piers [towers] of the house." On the twenty-fourth it was noted: "The carriage house is getting on finely--all [built of] old short lumber. No cost but the labor." The carriage house was completed on July 30.

On July 23 Miss Barton noted in the journal, "The carpenters are 'finishing up' the back end of the house. The 'boys' are pointing up the stone work." The new third-story rear balcony was completed by the end of July.<sup>13</sup>

On Sunday, July 25, the idea of creating a special storage room for printed Red Cross material, reports, etc., came to Miss Barton in the following manner:

Decided on filling up the men's old room [the sleeping quarters of the three carpenters] for a cupboard room entire. A room with all the shelves it will bear and snug doors [on these wall cases]--to hold all periodicals, pamphlets in stock, to set up the boxes of printed matter that will be the Armenian Report . . . all such matter to be kept in perfect order--dark, fresh, and ready--I am very much gratified by the prospect of this room, it will be nearly finished the coming week if all goes well. This will admit of clearing out nearly all of the boxes of papers, trunks and bureaus--putting it all where it can be gotten at by simply opening a door. This leaves all the office shelves and all the 15 book cases for current papers of the work and for books. . . . A safe is also planned.

On July 29 George Pullman recorded this decision: "We have decided to make a paper room of the room where the boxes are on the north [west?] side near the stairs," and on the thirty-first he reported: "The men move all the boxes once more into the hall, to get the room ready to work in."

During July the walls and ceilings of the third floor rooms were covered with building paper and cotton cloth, and woodwork was installed in these rooms and in the two first floor office rooms. In the cellar a carriage room or "house" was under construction, and a room fifteen or sixteen feet by twenty-five feet was completed in which to store boxes and trunks that had previously been kept in storage in the third floor rooms.

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13. Entry for Aug. 5, 1897, Barton Diary: "At evening C.B. & G.P. go to *back upper veranda* and have a long talk. . . ."

G. Hall Closets on the First Floor and New Cellar Rooms Completed,  
August 1897

On Sunday August 1, another major architectural conference was held:

Spent half the day with Elder planning the changes in the house. Will narrow the [sixteen-foot-wide first floor] hall to twelve feet--make trunk closets on each side. Take the store room for papers. Make a pantry & store room of the large room next the kitchen. Make a room in the Lower Kitchen for servants sleeping room. Put a new floor of planed boards--use those there for a walk [outside boardwalk to the trolley car platform].

On August 2 Miss Barton purchased a carriage at McDermetts, and Pullman noted: "Barker & the boys have nearly made old Auntie a house of our old carriage shed by the new chimney [for the summer kitchen?]." On the third: "The north [west?] side of the house is being shored up with aid of jack screws and bridged. Barker and boys work on Auntie's house." On August 4: "Auntie take possession of her room with a little speech" and "the carpenters lay the new floor in the basement and make up a sleeping room for a servant." Miss Barton also "hung lace curtains in front of house." On August 5: "The work of finishing up in cellar kitchen & old Auntie's room goes on. We set the stove for Auntie. . . ."

On Sunday, August 8, Barton, Pullman, and Elder hung pictures on the walls, Pullman noting: "Take the pictures in hand. Put all that are out in the parlor & its chamber--make a great improvement in the looks of all." On the ninth, the "men finish the cellar windows on the north [west?] side. . . . Elder hangs parlor chamber doors. Barker and boys work on stone work--piers [towers]. The lower kitchen done--whitewashed--ready for use. A good kitchen with servants room." On August 10: "The big doors for cellar & carriage house being made today. Piers pointed . . . cellar whitewashed day by day." On the eleventh: "The stone piers are finished" and the whitewashing was continued in the cellar. On this same day, "Mr. Elder make a draft [plan] of the 'Well' Redwood [paneling in the second floor hall gallery] and the work is commenced today." On Friday, August 13, it was reported: "The men commence the 'Well.' The vault windows are whitewashed. Barker paints the office and dining room doors." On the fourteenth the laborers cleared out the carriage house room in the cellar to get it ready to receive the new carriage and began whitewashing the room. Miss Barton and Emma Jones "put up better parlor curtains and put in its vault curtains."

On Sunday, August 15, Mrs. Harriet Reynolds and her son, Ned, visited and Mrs. Reynolds asked her son to put in a front doorbell and electric call buttons. An "electrical conference" was held that evening to work out the plan. Mr. Ned Reynolds came to Glen Echo on August 20 and 23 and, assisted by Elder and Barker, installed the necessary wires, bells, and batteries. On August 23 Pullman reported: "The success is perfect. We have besides the front door bell, a call button in the dining room floor where the Queen sits. Two in the office at C.B. & G. P.'s desks. Parlors and Chambers make the balance of eight." Miss Barton paid Reynolds \$15.00 for the electrical materials utilized, and he

donated his services. (Two of the eight call buttons are still in place. These are on the third floor, one on the east wall of the Red Cross or front chamber, and the other on the east wall of the south or back upper chamber.)

On the twenty-first it was recorded:

The carpenters are making an excellent flight of stairs leading to C.B.'s room [and] on [to] the third floor, widening the Upper Platform [second floor hall] and building two splendid closets to the room each one of which has a window making them very light. The colored boys are cutting down some objectionable trees and grubbing up the roots on the east side of the house. . . .

The laborers were still cutting "more trees" on August 25.

On August 19 "Mr. Garret's son began building the 'Parlor chimney'" that had been planned for on June 26.<sup>14</sup> This is probably the chimney for the front parlor that stands in the northeast front corner of the house. During August Miss Barton was also in the process of purchasing about 13,000 more square feet of land to add to her original 7,000-square-foot lot. On August 27 Secretary Pullman recorded in the journal: "Mr. Edward Baltzley calls and agrees to have the section of Oxford Road back of our house vacated so we can save our road to the carriage house [in the cellar], our dry [retaining] wall, and garden [which was located behind and below the house]." On August 31: "The colored boys begin on the new [dry retaining] wall which is to be extended to our new boundary line."<sup>15</sup>

#### H. Scaling Down the Project and a Trip to Europe, September 1897

During September, Miss Barton and her Red Cross staff were scheduled to attend the Sixth International Conference of the Red Cross, which was being held at Vienna. Their pending departure led to another council of war on August 29 and Mr. Pullman reported of this meeting: "We are consulting as to the advisability of keeping a part of our force at work while we are away, the plan looks feasible and we may conclude to try it, as it will be cold in October when we return and the house ought to be finished before we get home."

On Saturday, September 3, Pullman wrote: "During the week we decided to retain Elder & Parks [two of the three carpenters], letting Flanagan go. . . . We gave Flanagan recommendation as his work has been very satisfactory. . . . Notified [Robert] Green and Chas. Jones [the two Negro laborers] that their services would not be required after next Saturday."

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14. Entry for Aug. 16, 1897, Barton Diary: "Mr. Garret's [Jarrett's son?] came to see if he could do the work and will come out on Thursday [August 19] to build the Parlor Chimney."

15. Also see entry for Sept. 2, 1897, Barton Diary: The laborers "are building a very fine dry wall taking in our new property."

On September 2 the secretary noted in his journal: "The carpenters begin on the [hall] closets on the lower floor." About this time he also reported: "We find our water drain on the east [north?] side of the house is all right and will carry off all the water."<sup>16</sup>

Miss Barton and Secretary Pullman left for Europe on September 10 and they were joined en route by Dr. Julian B. Hubbell. During their absence the two carpenters continued to work on the first floor hall closets and second floor gallery or well.

#### I. Finishing the Project, October 1897-January 1898

Miss Barton, Mr. Pullman, and Dr. Hubbell returned to Glen Echo from their European trip on October 10, 1897. By the middle of October they had decided to finish some of the walls in the house by having them lathed and plastered, rather than leaving them covered only with heavy building paper and cotton cloth. Charles Jones was rehired to help Robert Barker do the plastering. On October 15 Secretary Pullman noted in his Red Cross journal: "The lath from Libbey's came today, also some molding [for the halls]. . . . Robert [Barker] and Charlie [Jones] hauling sand for plastering." The walls of the three adjoining bedrooms on the second floor, at the south end of the building, were to be lathed and plastered. Pullman reported on October 16: "Dr. H[ubbell] is to have the room next to G.P. . . . This will give the [three] Headquarters Officers [of the American Red Cross] the three adjoining rooms, which will make it very pleasant. . . ."

On October 18, "Carpenters nearly finished the hall," and on October 21 Parks and Dr. Hubbell moved the trunks from the "upper hall to lower [hall] and commenced to put them in the new hall cupboards [closets]." On October 19 Barker lathed the vault room, and on the twentieth the laborers mixed the plaster in two large beds and "the carpenters got Dr.'s room [located in southwest corner] ready for lathing." On the twenty-first the "carpenters got [the] middle room [George Pullman's room] ready to lath." On October 22 Barker and Charlie Jones plastered the middle bedroom and on the twenth-third Barker was working in Dr. Hubbell's room. On the twenty-second Elder began work in the first floor pantry, on the twenty-third Elder and Parks changed "partition and make room [pantry] smaller." Dr. Hubbell on this day cleared the "root room." By October 25 the carpenters had nearly finished the work in the pantry and the Doctor put up shelves for the flatirons.

From October 27 to 30 the carpenters constructed closets in George H. Pullman's bedroom, and on the twenty-ninth and thirtieth they also lathed "the store room." On the twenty-ninth Barker was plastering the "big chamber," possibly Clara Barton's bedroom. The lighting system of the house consisted of kerosene lamps and on November 1 Pullman noted: "C.B. & Dr. arrange the lamps beautifully." On November 3: "Dr.'s room is being finished. . . . We are now all moved to the new pantry and store room, the old store room [has been] plastered, the root room also." On November 4: "Dr. & C.B. arrange her room, move furniture. . . ."

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16. Entry for Aug. 30, 1897, Barton Diary.

On the fifth: "Lamp shelf in kitchen arranged and painted. Clocks varnished & put up. Elder made set of shelves for my [Pullman's] back room." On the eighth the carpenters put in closet fixings and Barker varnished the furniture.

On November 15, 1897, the last major architectural change in the remodeling program was agreed upon. Pullman reported: "Decide to remove the stairway & the stained glass window six feet west [south?] in order to enlarge the second floor front room and gain a library. Mr. Elder reckons it at one weeks work." On November 21 Clara Barton and Dr. Hubbell hung pictures in the offices and dining room and on the following day "put up curtains between offices and dining room and at windows." On the twenty-second Pullman reported: "All rooms are finished up, except the upper front [intended for a library] and stairway."

On November 26 Barker lathed the staircase and library room. On December 3 the "carpenters take down stair and window." From December 1 to 10 the laborers built a wooden boardwalk from the house to the trolley car platform, and when interrupted by rainy weather, pointed the vault cellar to get it ready for use as a fruit storage cellar. From December 13 to 15, working outside when the weather permitted, the two carpenters constructed a small shelter or waiting room at the trolley platform. On the seventeenth Elder built shelves in the cellar vault, and Parks worked in the "West [south?] chamber" planing down the floor. On this day Barker and Charlie Jones also painted the trolley platform and shelter. On December 20 Elder finished building "a little corner cupboard in the office." On the seventeenth Miss Barton informed Parks that she would "not have work [for him] after this week."

On December 21 Elder completed the doors for the library and on the twenty-fourth: "Barker & Charlie trim off the paint from the old glass doors to the library." On December 22 Charlie "painted shelves in the fruit [vault] cellar," Barker finished varnishing furniture, and Miss Barton and Pullman had arranged "things in furniture cellar, [and] make place for tools." On December 27 "Elder put up the lower half of stairs" and "Barker hard finished lower stair." On December 29 "Dr. arranges windows in vestibule. Elder makes partitions for a hall. Barker lays [board]walk up to door step." On December 30, 1897, Miss Barton noted in her diary that "The partitions [for the hall] are being made. Stair case plastered. . . . All getting to an end soon."

On January 5, 1898, she reported: "We finish the lower partitions. Barker puts one up." From January 13 to 17 Andy Elder worked on the staircase and on the latter date he was "finishing [the] stair rail." On January 14, Charlie Jones had lathed the "little room."

#### J. Heating System of the House, 1897

Dr. Hubbell, in November and December 1897, had concerned himself with perfecting the heating system for the house. On November 10 he had purchased a new stove at Harrington's in Washington, D.C., for \$5.00, and he placed this coal- and wood-burning device in Miss Barton's bedroom. Bricks were also acquired for use in the kitchen and lower kitchen stoves. On November 21 the furniture in the second office was rearranged so that a stove could be installed. On December 14 Dr. Hubbell purchased another stove at Harrington's, and this one, costing \$5.50, was placed in the ~~E~~[ast or probably first] Office." On December 18

Miss Barton noted: "The business of the day is stoves. The office stoves are overhauled, the pipes changed, carpets about them also changed. The hole cut for a [stove] drum in parlor chamber. Order sent to Harrington to make a drum," for a cost of \$3.00.

On December 20 Miss Barton commented: "He [Dr. Hubbell] places the stove in the parlor, put up the drum and the success of warming that portion of our untried castle is well assured." On December 24 she reported: "We get stove into vestibule & send for drum for library. Harrington makes our drums complete for \$3.50 each. The heating apparatus was all the Dr.'s day." He put the two new drums up on December 27.

The extensive remodeling of the American Red Cross national headquarters building at Glen Echo that was commenced on March 6, 1897, was virtually complete by January 17, 1898, and must have been finished by Carpenter Andy Elder by the end of that month or in early February 1898.

The total estimated cost of this remodeling was probably from \$3,000.00 to \$3,300.00. The costs can be generally allotted as follows: for hired labor, March 6, 1897, to January 17, 1898: about \$2,400.00; for contract work (plumbing and roofing): about \$120.00; for lumber, bricks, and building materials (exclusive of paint and hardware) purchased in 1897: about \$444.10; for electrical materials: \$15.00; for hardware, paint, repair of stained glass window, stores, etc.: from \$100 to \$300.<sup>17</sup>

Secretary George H. Pullman resigned his office for personal reasons on December 7, 1897. On December 30, 1897, Dr. Hubbell, Chief Field Agent, left Glen Echo for Cuba. President Clara Barton followed on January 22, 1898, and except for several brief visits of one or two days duration each during that spring, was absent from Glen Echo until September 16, 1898. During the period January to September 1898 Miss Barton and Dr. Hubbell were fully engrossed in administering the American Red Cross relief program in Cuba during the Spanish-American War.

K. Photographs Showing the Newly Remodeled House, 1898

Miss Barton and Dr. Hubbell returned to Glen Echo from Cuba on September 16, 1898. By September 28 Miss Barton had entered into a contract and was engaged "in writing an history of the Red Cross and particularly its role in the present [Spanish-American] war." The work, which was to comprise about 500 pages, was to be completed on or about December 1, 1898.<sup>18</sup> Fortunately for us, Miss Barton decided to include photographs of the exterior of her just remodeled Glen Echo house and also of the interiors of seven first floor rooms. The photographs used in the new book were taken in November 1898, as the following entry from the

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17. See Appendices F and G for costs of labor and material.

18. Entry for Sept. 28, 1898, in Graves, "Cuban War Diary," Cont. 36, Ser. 2, Barton Papers.

"Cuban War Diary," under the date of November 19, indicates: "Saturday, Mr. Simmonds, a Washington photographer, has been here several times during the past week making pictures of the various rooms, offices, etc. . . ."<sup>19</sup>

The five photographs included in this study, originally published on pages 46 and 144 of Miss Barton's book, *The Red Cross, A History of This Remarkable International Movement in the Interest of Humanity*, were taken by Mr. Simmonds during the week of November 12-19, 1898. Illustration 4 shows the north or front elevation and the west side; Illustrations 5-8 show the interiors of the vestibule and main hall, first floor; the front and back parlors, first floor, on the east or left side of the main hall; and the first and second offices and the dining or breakfast room--three rooms that extended across the entire south or rear side of the house.

Appendices E-G summarize data drawn from the 1897 diaries as follows: E is a list of some thirty-six people involved in the remodeling of the Clara Barton house, together with their professions or trade, periods of service, and wages; F is the weekly payroll of the men working on the house; and G contains sources of building materials used in remodeling the house.

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19. *Ibid.*



## VI. ADDITIONS TO AND USE AND MAINTENANCE OF THE CLARA BARTON HOUSE, 1898-1912

### A. Use of the House, 1897-1912

The Clara Barton diaries and journals reveal that the Glen Echo house served as the national headquarters of the American Red Cross from March 1, 1897, to December 9, 1902, when the board of directors of the Red Cross officially voted to remove the headquarters to New York City.<sup>1</sup> The Glen Echo House was the chief warehouse of the American Red Cross from June 8, 1891, to June 16, 1904, when Miss Barton resigned as president of that organization. Finally, the house was the chief residence of Miss Barton from March 1, 1897, until her death on April 12, 1912. Portions of the late spring and summer of each year during the period 1899 to 1911 were usually spent at her summer house, which was located on Charlton Street in Oxford, Massachusetts.<sup>2</sup>

Miss Barton considered her Glen Echo property to be a farm and farm aspects will be considered at greater length later in this study.

### B. Stable and Shed Erected, 1898

Joining Miss Barton's family on her return from Cuba in 1898 were two half-Arabian and half-English saddle horses. These steeds, "Baba" and "Prince," had been presented to Miss Barton at Santiago, Cuba, by the war correspondent of the New York *World*.<sup>3</sup> Housing for the animals was needed and Ms. Lucy Graves, secretary of the American Red Cross, recorded in the Barton diary on October 4, 1898:

Miss Barton has for some time contemplated the building of a stable, particularly since the arrival of her two horses from Cuba. It is today begun under the direction of Judge [Joseph] Sheldon [of New Haven, Connecticut]. Mr. [J. A.] McDowell is doing the masonry

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1. Clara Barton's Diary, October 31, 1901-December 31, 1902, has a long entry at the back about the December 9, 1902, meeting and decisions. The 1902 gathering was the third annual meeting of the newly (1900) reorganized Red Cross. See also Williams, *Clara Barton*, pp. 396-98. Miss Barton decided to rent a seven-room flat on the top floor at Number 49 East 58th Street, New York City, at \$1,300 a year, to serve as the new headquarters. She gave up this apartment in October 1903. *Ibid.*, pp. 408-9.

2. An excellent photograph of Miss Barton's Oxford house, a Federal-style residence that she had acquired in 1884, is to be found in Epler, *Life of Clara Barton*, facing p. 373.

3. *Ibid.*, p. 373.

work in the stone foundation, and assisting Mr. [Andy] Elder with the wood work. Two or three colored assistants are also here. The stable will be 20 by 24 feet, water will be brought to it, etc.<sup>4</sup>

By December 9 the new two-story stable or barn with gable roof was apparently complete, and Ms. Graves recorded under that date: "Mr. Elder and young Ernest Houghton are building a shed--an adjunct to the barn." The shed was almost complete by December 27, 1898.<sup>5</sup>

C. Telephone Installed and Back Parlor Fireplace Tiled, 1899

Early in January 1899 a telephone was apparently installed in the Glen Echo residence<sup>6</sup> and the fireplace in the first floor back parlor was faced with tile.<sup>7</sup> The diaries for 1899 and 1900 do not indicate that any alterations were made to the house or that additional outbuildings were erected during these two years.

D. Front Pasture Fenced, New Chicken House Built, and Tall Pipes Added to Front Chimneys, 1901

In February 1901 Miss Barton and her aides made red curtains and hung them in the "Red Cross Chamber" and two other "upper chambers" that were apparently also third floor rooms. Matting was placed on the floors.<sup>8</sup>

On May 3, 1901, Miss Barton recorded in her diary: "Mr. Kenedy came to tell me I could have all the ground in front [of the house] by fencing it, and he would put up the fence for \$12.00. I engage him to do it, by the middle of next week. This will give both Baba and Jersey a chance to get their own living this summer." On May 7 Miss Barton reported: "Mr. Canada finish the fence around the front lot, and Baba took possession. Also a gate was made on the east [north?] side for [an] entrance. I paid for fence [\$12.00 for the fence and \$1.00 for the gate]. . . ." On May 12 she noted: "Had the [barbed?] wire [fence] tightened around the place, to make it safe for stock- \$2.00." In

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4. Graves, "Cuban War Diary," Cont. 36, Ser. 2, Barton Papers.

5. Entry for Dec. 27, 1898, in *ibid.*: "lumber to finish up the shed which is now nearing completion."

6. Entry for Dec. 29, 1898, in *ibid.*: "A Mr. Fowler called to see about putting in a telephone, and it is decided best to have one."

7. Entry for Dec. 31, 1898, in *ibid.*: "Miss Barton has decided to have the fireplace in the back parlor tiled, and Reginald Procter, the young man working here, is to do the work. He goes into town to procure the tiles and other material necessary."

8. Entries for Feb. 21-25, 27-28, 1901, and for Mar. 11, 1901, in Barton Diaries.

August Miss Barton had the "lower bedroom" (probably the servant's room in the cellar) whitewashed and also other parts of the cellar.<sup>9</sup> On August 22 a new hen house was built. The floors of the first floor kitchen and pantry are described in 1901 as being of "white pine."<sup>10</sup>

On September 2, 1901, Labor Day: "Mr. Garrett . . . thinks to come out and put pipes in the tops of the front chimneys to increase the drafts. Capt. Houghton called to tell me about stoves--exchanging my old large one for new smaller ones." (See Illustration 9 for a view of the house with the tall pipes stuck in the front chimneys.) On September 24 "Silas & Andrew dig out the cellar--lay a brick bottom in fruit cellar [probably in the cellar of the brick vault]."

#### E. House Repainted, 1902

In February 1902 Dr. Hubbell stained the floor in Miss Barton's bedroom and on August 19 began repainting the exterior of the house--the first time since 1897. On August 22 Miss Barton noted in her diary: "The house roof is done and the painting on the body commenced." She left Glen Echo for an extended vacation on August 27, and on her return on October 1, 1902, wrote in her journal: "Charming improvements made in house, painted outside as well."

On November 2 she reported: "Dr. and Ernest fitted the hot water pipes to carry hot water to [the] bath room, etc., also put up hand rails by the stairs." On November 24 Dr. Hubbell "oils the dining room, kitchen, and parlor floors." On December 12 Miss Barton recorded: "I change my room [in the southeast corner] for G[eorge] P[ullman's former central bedroom]'s for the winter," and the next day she commented: "My new room is delicious." On December 25, 1902, Dr. Hubbell painted the kitchen floor and "redressed" the bathtub, which was apparently wooden. In November a tin roof was evidently put on the shed attached to the stable or barn.<sup>11</sup>

#### F. 1903-1905

There are no Clara Barton Diaries in the Library of Congress for the years 1903 to 1905.

#### G. Minor Maintenance, 1906

Miss Barton's diaries for 1906 reveal that only minor work was done at Glen Echo during this year. The steps were mended at the stables, Dr. Hubbell painted the wooden bathtub, and the kitchen was whitewashed. Red curtains were put at the windows in one of the "upper [third floor] rooms."<sup>12</sup> Dr. Hubbell also

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9. Entries for Aug. 5 and 14, 1901, Barton Diary.
  10. Entry for Aug. 25, 1901, Barton Diary.
  11. Entry for Nov. 10, 1902, Barton Diary.
  12. Entries for Sept. 27, Oct. 9, Nov. 21 and 23, 1906, in Barton Diaries.

repaired "the landing doors" on the stairs, had a wall pointed, and purchased barbed wire to make a fence for "Jersey" the cow.<sup>13</sup> The "garden side" (probably the south or rear elevation) of the house was painted "as high as can be reached, and make a great improvement."<sup>14</sup>

By March 1906 Miss Barton was also apparently using three second floor chambers at the back or south end of the house as her rooms.<sup>15</sup>

#### H. House Repainted and a Fire Breaks Out, 1907

In July and August 1907 the exterior of the house, including the roof, and the interior were again repainted. The first floor kitchen and pantry and their floors were painted. The cellar kitchen and other cellar rooms were whitewashed in late August.

On October 24 and 25, 1907: "A Mr. Clark [carpenter] and Ernest" repaired the third-story "portico at the back [south end] of the upper stairs." On October 26, 1907, a serious fire that broke out in the first floor kitchen coal stove almost burned down the entire house. The exciting story of this fire, as told by Miss Barton herself, may be found in the Barton diary entry for October 26, 1907. Destruction was limited to smoke damage in the kitchen and pantry.

In August 1907 one bedroom, apparently on the second floor, had its walls redone or was painted in "hardwood."<sup>16</sup> Rooms in the house could readily be converted from one use to another, as evidenced by the following entry for March 25, 1907: "We clear the Lower Store Room, putting all its boxes in the Upper East [north?] Chamber, put two beds in the Store room and make it pretty for them [servants] as their own Room. This makes a general store room of that large front chamber never much used before, and as comfortable a room for domestics. . . ."

#### I. Garden Walk Constructed, 1908

In April 1908 a "new walk up through the garden" was built; this was the only construction work done at Glen Echo during this year.<sup>17</sup> On November 11,

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13. Entries for Mar. 22, Apr. 20, and May 7, 1906, Barton Diaries.

14. Entry for Apr. 21, 1906, Barton Diary.

15. Entry for Mar. 21, 1906, Barton Diary.

16. Entry for Aug. 17, 1907, Barton Diary: "Dr. arranged Clara's [a guest] room for dressing over--goes to town for more paint." *Ibid.*: "Clara's room is being done up in hardwood. I am in constant fear lest she get back with her baby before the painting is ready for her."

17. Entry for Apr. 10, 1908, Barton Diary.

1908, Miss Barton signed the deed that turned over the title to the Glen Echo property to Dr. Hubbell, and she recorded in her diary: "I am relieved of all responsibility for Glen Echo."

J. 1909-1910

There are no Clara Barton diaries for the years 1909 and 1910 in the collections of the Library of Congress.

K. Rear Portico Added to House, 1911

Either in 1909 or 1910 electric lights were installed in the Glen Echo structure.<sup>18</sup> In May 1911 Miss Barton recommended to Dr. Hubbell that he "have the Library floor varnished and the overhead room." This was done and much of the furniture was also varnished. On July 11, 1911, Miss Barton reported: "Dr. is making a seven foot portico in front of our windows. I don't know how serviceable it will be." On August 3 she noted: "Dr. has his porch nearly done--it is very pretty--almost like a settee in the woods." No other work was done on the house during 1911, and there are no diary entries from January 1, 1912, until April 12, 1912, when Miss Barton died.

Except for adding a "seven foot portico" at the rear of the house in 1911 and tiling the front of the first floor back parlor in 1899, no major additions or alterations appear to have been made to the Clara Barton House from 1897 to 1912. A stable or barn with an attached shed was erected in the fall of 1898 to house the two horses and a cow. In 1901, a new chicken house was built to replace the one erected in 1897.

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18. Entry for Mar. 6, 1911, Barton Diary. On this date Miss Barton wrote a check to the power company for the monthly light bill.



VII. ALTERATIONS TO THE CLARA BARTON HOUSE, 1913-1975

A. Descriptions of the House, 1900 and 1915

B. F. Tillinghast, of Davenport, Iowa, provides us with the following description of the Clara Barton House in 1900:

The Red Cross cottage [the Barton residence] is the one first pointed out to the visitor. From its staff two flags are always flying, the Stars and Stripes, and the white field with its deep red Swiss cross [The Red Cross flag]. . . .

This cottage faces east [north] with sloping lawn in front and the heights not far away. On the west [south] the Potomac's bank is high and precipitous, with the canal between the river and the house. A wide hall runs from front to rear with living rooms to right and left. The office is in the west [south] end. Upstairs are the library and sleeping apartments. The records are all preserved in fire proof vaults on each floor. Every room in the house bears the red cross on its walls or furniture. There are gifts, trophies, books, souvenirs, paintings and pictures all around. The main halls and principal rooms are hung with a profusion of flags from all the countries of the earth; all the colors of the rainbow worked into indescribable and rarely seen designs. In brief, the Red Cross cottage is a flag museum of historic achievement.<sup>1</sup>

Miss Barton's first biographer, the Reverend Percey H. Epler, wrote the following description of the Barton House in 1915:

In 1898 Glen Echo seemed more of a camp than ever. A barbed wire fence [this fence was actually not erected until 1901] inclosed an acre and a half of house lot. Chicken houses were on the right and flower gardens on the left. Apparently Miss Barton cared nothing for artistic effects or appearances. Health and comfort and utility were what she sought, and it was this she offered her friends when they came. . . .<sup>2</sup> [See Illustration 12].

B. William E. Barton's Description of Glen Echo, 1922

Writing in 1922, William E. Barton provides us with the following description of Glen Echo:

This site she selected for herself in 1890 [1891], but did not occupy it [as a residence] until 1897. Her reasons for building

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1. Cited from Epler, *Life of Clara Barton*, pp. 366-67.

2. *Ibid.*, p. 368.

there were that the location gave her convenient access to Washington, with ample space and freedom for outdoor life and opportunity for storage of Red Cross supplies without the excessive cost which an adequate building would have required in Washington.

At the time she erected her home [in 1891], a Chautauqua Assembly was in operation in Glen Echo, and her house adjoined the grounds. Indeed, her home was almost one of the Chautauqua buildings, the front being of native stone such as was used in the construction of the large auditorium and Hall of Philosophy which stood within a stone's throw of her house. But the stone front which was the one picturesque feature of the house gave it a prison-like chill on the inside and had to be removed,<sup>3</sup> and the Chautauqua Assembly itself went down [in 1897] and gave place to a summer amusement park. Spite of the changes in environment, Clara Barton kept her home at Glen Echo. A Ferris wheel was erected at her front door; the roller-coaster went thundering by her window; the dancing in what had been the auditorium kept up till a late hour; and the goddess of folly with cap and bells superseded divine philosophy in the hall dedicated to the latter; but Clara Barton lived and died in her home at Glen Echo [1897-1912].<sup>4</sup>

The statements about the amusement park annoying Miss Barton represent William Barton's opinion, not that of Clara. In fact, her diary shows that she liked and enjoyed the amusement park, its lights and activity, and that the noise and the crowd did not bother her.<sup>5</sup>

But to return to Mr. William Barton's account:

The inside of her house was not much more luxurious than the outside. Few homes have been erected with so little attempt at display, or with such modest provision for reasonable comfort.

In one aspect the Glen Echo home was fashioned almost like a cathedral, but in its practical arrangement much more like a ship [or in reality, like the Locust Street Red Cross Hotel at Johnstown]. It had more windows than either a ship or a cathedral. They were almost as thick as they could be placed and leave any room for walls, but they were very plain windows, except that one on the stairs [west wall] had a little inexpensive ornamentation and the glass in the two front doors [of the third north balcony] had a red cross in each.

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3. Secretary George H. Pullman's entry for Mar. 15, 1897, in Blotter No. 5, Cont. 47, Ser. 2, Barton Papers, indicated that the front stone facade was taken down because it was "unhandsome," that is, Miss Barton considered it to be ugly.

4. Barton, *Life of Clara Barton*, 2:310-11.

5. See entries for June 11, July 1 and 18, Aug. 18 and 19, 1897; July 22, 1907; and May 25, 27, and 28, 1911, in Barton Diaries.

The front door faced north and led into a long wide hall, cool in summer, cold in winter, with an elongated oval well, railed round on the two upper floors, so that from the main deck [first floor] one looked up to the upper deck [second floor] and the boat deck [third floor] of the shiplike [hotellike] building. This central three-deck [floor] cabin was ceiled with unpainted wood, not unattractive but unadorned. Doors opened on either side at regular intervals [along the first floor hall] and between the doors were deep [four-feet deep] closets where blankets, Horlick's Malted Milk, canned goods and emergency supplies of various kinds [as well as trunks and boxes] were duly stored and catalogued. If a fire or a flood broke out in any part of the country, Clara Barton was ready to start and had something with which to begin relief.

It was this attempt to combine in one a home, a storehouse, a place of refuge for the needy, and a kind of organization headquarters [for the American Red Cross] which struck the visitor so strangely and almost repellently. . . .<sup>6</sup>

#### C. Changes to the House, 1913-1975<sup>7</sup>

From 1914 to 1929, when Dr. Julian B. Hubbell and Mrs. Mabelle Rawson Hiron were contesting the ownership of the Clara Barton House, with Mrs. Hiron holding physical possession from 1914 to 1925, no changes were apparently made to the structure.

During the 1930s, after the house became the property of Dr. Hubbell's twin nieces Miss Rena A. Hubbell and Mrs. Lena Hubbell Chamberlain, the first of several major changes to the structure took place. The narrow frame front veranda, erected in 1897 and extending across the entire front of the house, was removed and replaced by the existing much deeper and colonnaded front porch. An entrance porch was added at the first floor level on the west side near the southwest or rear corner. Here a former window was converted into a door and exterior wooden steps covered by a roof were added along the side to reach the new entrance.

Still later, in the 1950s or 1960s, a frame garage topped by two stories of screened porch, was added on the south (rear) elevation at the southwest corner. At the same time the garage porches were built, the small rear balcony or porch, built in 1897 and located at the third floor level of the south facade, was removed. Except for these changes and new exterior paint colors, the outside of the Barton House today appears substantially as it did after the remodeling was completed in 1898.

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6. Barton, *Life of Clara Barton*, 2:311. On p. 312 Barton states that her "quarters" were at "the south end of this ship-like cathedral."

7. This section is based completely on Architect Beverly Jane Sanchez's *Historic Structure Report, Clara Barton House National Historic Site, Part I: Narrative* (Washington, D.C.: NPS [National Capital Parks], 1976), pp. 27-34.

Interior changes have been more extensive. In order to create apartments to rent, Dr. Hubbell's nieces installed partitions to subdivide large rooms, and more bathrooms were added. Changes were also made in the closets in the first floor hall to accommodate the new room uses and partitions. Additional interior stairways were also cut. The original front vestibule, built in 1897 and about nine feet deep, was enlarged to its present depth of some twenty-six feet by moving its interior double doors south towards the back of the hall about seventeen feet. Its wide bottom step landing is believed to have been cut down to its present size at this time. The fireplace in the "back parlor," built in 1897 and faced with tile in January 1899, had its original blue tile removed and its present brick front installed during the 1930s. The original heating system, comprised of several coal and wood stoves located in various rooms in the house, was also retained until the 1930s when a furnace with radiators was installed in the house. (See stoves in Illustrations 13, 14, and 16.) The small rest room located beneath the main stairs on the first floor on the west or right side of the main hall was added in the 1940s. A three-room apartment was built across the south (rear) end of the cellar in 1936 and a concrete floor was constructed in one portion of the cellar in the early 1940s.

In the late 1940s major changes were also made in the second floor front (north) room that had been Miss Barton's library. Here wainscoting was removed or plastered over, the ceiling was replaced, and arches were filled in.

From 1964 to 1975 The Friends of Clara Barton, who owned the house during this period, spent approximately \$60,000 to repair and maintain the structure. In 1966 the original (1897) front clapboarding was replaced due to termite infestation. The 1930s front porch was also replaced at this time in its original form. The roof was replaced and the cotton cloth room ceilings were repaired or replaced. A few changes were also made on the interior, including the enlargement of several of the rooms by removing some partitions. During the entire period 1930 to 1975, however, the Clara Barton House was used and maintained as an apartment house.

The small frame structure on the west side of the house visible in the 1898 photograph (Illustration 4) was demolished in 1936. The frame stable and shed, built in 1898 and located about forty feet to the southwest of the house, were demolished about 1954, but the stone foundation of the stable was left in place and this site is now used as a kitchen garden.

## VIII. ANIMALS, GARDENS, AND FLOWERS AT GLEN ECHO, 1897-1912

Miss Barton considered her Glen Echo property to be a farm. The ten to twenty chickens kept in a chicken house and yard produced eggs. "Jersey," the cow, provided milk and cream, and Miss Barton herself sometimes churned the cream into butter. There were two horses, "Baba" and "Prince." Miss Barton's favorite was "Baba," whom she kept from October 1898 to May 13, 1911. "Prince" lived at Glen Echo from October 1898 until probably 1900. There were also usually several cats about the house; these were kept as pets and to help keep the field mice population down.

A vegetable garden planted every spring produced most of the vegetables used by Miss Barton and her staff. Strawberry and raspberry bushes and cherry trees also provided fruit. Beginning in 1907, flower beds were developed and planted around the house.

The vehicles kept on the Glen Echo place comprised one carriage, a "Dayton," purchased on August 2, 1897,<sup>1</sup> and "the ambulance from Chickamauga." The ambulance arrived at Glen Echo on December 7, 1898, and Miss Barton sold it on August 26, 1902.<sup>2</sup> The two vehicles were housed in the "carriage house," or room, located in the cellar of the main house.

Details and documentation of the above statements follow:

### A. Chickens, A Cow, and Two Horses, 1897-1912

On March 18, 1897, the new chicken house at Clara Barton's Glen Echo residence was finished, and a week later the chicken yard was also completed.<sup>3</sup> The chickens themselves, nine hens and a rooster, arrived on March 22. On March 23 Secretary George Pullman noted in the Barton Diary: "One of the hens presented us with an egg today. Barker at once found some dried grass and filled the box nests so the biddies will have a better chance."<sup>4</sup> Two months later, on May 23, he reported: "Another hen has started out with a brood of little chickens, 20 to date."<sup>5</sup>

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1. Entries for July 26, July 30, and Aug. 2, 1897, Barton Diaries. For mention of repairing the carriage, see entry for Aug. 26, 1901, Barton Diary.

2. Entry for Dec. 7, 1898, in Graves, "Cuban War Diary"; Entry for Aug. 26, 1902, Barton Diary.

3. Entries for Mar. 18 and 25, 1897, Barton Diary.

4. Entries for Mar. 22 and 23, 1897, Barton Diary.

5. Entry for May 23, 1897, Barton Diary.

On March 25, 1897, Miss Barton also acquired a cow, which she called "Little Jersey,"<sup>6</sup> and which supplied the Glen Echo staff with milk.<sup>7</sup> June 14 of 1897 was a sad day at the Barton farm as Pullman recorded in the diary: "The old mother hen died on her nest and the Molly cow lost her calf."<sup>8</sup>

In October 1898 the two horses that had been presented to Miss Barton in Cuba arrived at the Glen Echo farm. A two-story frame stable with stone foundations and a gable roof, twenty by twenty-four feet in size, was constructed from October to December 1898 to house the animals. A shed was added to the stable in December of that year. On December 6, 1898, Miss Lucy Graves noted in the Cuban diary: "Proctor, the new boy, takes 'Baba' to town to be shod, and will take 'Prince' tomorrow."<sup>9</sup>

In a letter written to Mrs. J. Sewall Reed, dated April 7, 1899, Miss Barton described her Glen Echo farm as follows:

The world at Glen Echo moves on it its own way. The chicks thrive; Jersey [the cow] is happy; and General Bennett, who arrived the day after you left and who is a splendid horseman, took Baba out for a little excursion. But just think how mortified I was that Baba could not keep his feet on the ground for the General to get on, and had to be held for him, and pranced himself all over the grounds, sometimes fore feet up and sometimes hind feet up and the remarks of the General were all the time: "Baba, you are a splendid fellow. You are splendid. I like this." and finally he got on him and went away like the wind of winds, and when he came back he declared him one of the best horses he had ever seen. So, after all, our mortification subsided. . . .<sup>10</sup>

Of the two horses, "Baba" became Miss Barton's favorite; "Prince" was apparently sold in 1900 because his name does not appear in the diaries after that year. (For views of "Baba" and "Jersey," see Illustrations Nos. 9-11 in this report.)

On August 22, 1901, a new hen house was completed and Miss Barton reported: "Made up the new hen house with Harold. He works manfully, got his family of 10 hens and one rooster all installed in their new home." On August 27 she commented: "Harold had a great triumph of four eggs from his henery on this

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6. Entry for Mar. 25, 1897, Barton Diary. George H. Pullman called "Little Jersey" by the name "Molly" in 1897.

7. See letter of Clara Barton dated May 8, 1897, quoted in Section V.

8. Entry for June 14, 1897, Barton Diary.

9. Entry for Dec. 6, 1898, Barton Diary.

10. Letter cited in Epler, *Life of Clara Barton*, pp. 316-17.

fifth day."<sup>11</sup> Ten years later the hens were still at work, Miss Barton writing: "The hens are laying nearly 20 eggs a day--they are just now too plenty to sell, but in two or three months will be scarce."<sup>12</sup>

"Jersey" and "Baba" acquired better facilities--a new pasture--in 1901. On May 3 Miss Barton recorded in her diary: "Mr. Kenedy came to tell me I could have all the ground in front by fencing it. . . . I engage him to do it, by the middle of next week. This will give both Baba and Jersey a chance to get their own living this summer."<sup>13</sup> Barbed wire fencing was used for this purpose.<sup>14</sup>

"Jersey" occasionally had a calf and in 1907 Miss Barton remarked on the departure of one as follows: "The little Bossy calf went this morning--sold to Mr. Stone, who knows his pedigree, and will keep him on his farm as stock. The pedigree is 2/3 Guernsey, 1/3 Jersey. We are so happy that he does not go to the butcher--so fine a little fellow."<sup>15</sup> Miss Barton still had "Jersey" on her farm in 1909.<sup>16</sup>

"Baba" lived at Glen Echo from October 1898 until his retirement on May 12, 1911, when Miss Barton gave him to Mr. Lewis her grounds man, who agreed to take the animal eighty miles south to his farm near Culpeper, Virginia. On Saturday, May 13, 1911, Miss Barton reported: "I was up in time to see Mr. Lewis and Baba commence their journey to Virginia. I went to see him in his saddle and bade him good bye, I may never see him again, but have made the best provision I know for him. Fine old fellow!!! He has done us both credit wherever he has been."<sup>17</sup> On November 18, 1911, Miss Barton noted: "A letter from Mr. Lewis tells me that Baba dropped dead beside his mate on the 14th, that he buried him on the 15th, and writes to tell me."<sup>18</sup>

#### B. A Vegetable Garden, 1897-1912

In the spring of 1897, even as the remodeling of the Red Cross warehouse got underway, Robert Barker, Miss Barton's grounds man, planted the first

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11. Entries for Aug. 22 and 27, 1901, Barton Diary.
  12. Entry for Mar 19, 1911, Barton Diary.
  13. Entries for May 3, 7, and 12, 1901, Barton Diary.
  14. Entries for May 11, 1901, and May 7, 1906, Barton Diaries.
  15. Entry for May 4, 1907, Barton Diary.
  16. Check #17628 dated Jan. 11, 1909, for \$10.50 to buy fodder for "Baba" and "Jersey," Cont. 77, Ser. 1, Barton Papers.
  17. Entry for May 13, 1911, Barton Diary. Also see entry for May 4, 1911, for Miss Barton's detailed reasons for sending "Baba" with Mr. Lewis.
  18. Entry for Nov. 18, 1911, Barton Diary.

vegetable garden on the Glen Echo lot. On July 5, 1897, Secretary George Pullman "went out early to visit Barker's garden and pick the first cucumbers of his vines." Three days later, following a heavy windstorm, Pullman reported: "Barker straightened up his whipped tomatoes [plants]."<sup>19</sup>

On August 7, 1897, Miss Barton and Pullman "make up the turnip garden, Plant turnips, lettuce, onions, parsley, and radishes."<sup>20</sup> On the seventeenth: "The boys [Negro laborers] will make the foundation [for the parlor chimney]--fill up the ditch, level off the surplus earth and make a last garden bed and sow turnips & set out lettuce, etc."<sup>21</sup> A clue to the location of the vegetable garden is provided by an extract from the Barton diary relating to some land she intended to purchase, viz. August 26, 1897: ". . . Some changes [in the proposed boundary line] must be made as Oxford Street, if maintained according to the original [1891] survey, runs almost on a line with the [foundation] wall of the house at the back, cutting off the road to the carriage house [in the cellar of the house], the dry sustaining wall [located about 10 to 15 feet south or to the rear of the house], and *all of the garden.*"<sup>22</sup>

In March 1901 "Uncle Silas," the grounds man, went to Washington for garden seeds and "early potatoes and onion sets."<sup>23</sup> On March 20 "Uncle Silas and Robert plowed and planted potatoes."<sup>24</sup> On March 23 Miss Barton reported that "Silas commenced to plant *his garden below the house*--took old raspberry bushes."<sup>25</sup>

On March 26 he went to town for grass seed and for cucumber and squash seeds; on April 6 he got "lettuce plants to put out, Parsley also."<sup>26</sup> On April 23 "Steve set the strawberry bed. . . ."<sup>27</sup>

On June 10 Miss Barton noted the "garden growing finely," and on July 8, 1901, she reported: "I will say we are having our own potatoes, string beans,

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19. Entries for July 5 and 8, 1897, Barton Diary.

20. Entry for Aug. 7, 1897, Barton Diary.

21. Entry for Aug. 17, 1897, Barton Diary.

22. Entry for Aug. 26, 1897, Barton Diary. Italics added.

23. Entry for Mar. 19, 1901, Barton Diary.

24. Entry for Mar. 20, 1901, Barton Diary.

25. Entry for Mar. 23, 1901, Barton Diary. Italics added.

26. Entries for Mar. 26 and Apr. 6, 1901, Barton Diary.

27. Entry for Apr. 23, 1901, Barton Diary, and entry for Apr. 26: "to get grass seed to sow the lawn."

lettuce, rhubarb, and next week will have green corn and cucumbers and the cherries are not yet gone."<sup>28</sup>

The following year, on August 8, 1902, Miss Barton, returning home from a trip, "looked at Silas's garden with him and then visited Baba."<sup>29</sup>

In April 1906 Miss Barton wrote in her diary: "We decide to plow the garden. Emma [Jones] leading [the horse] and John holding the plow. We send for harrow and at night all is done in fine order--a clean clear garden ready for planting."<sup>30</sup> On the following day they "set out first tomatoes and cucumbers. Then commence with painting the garden side [south or rear side], we go as high as can be reached, and make great improvement."<sup>31</sup> In November 1906 it was reported that Lewis "has made the lettuce bed."<sup>32</sup>

In March 1907 Miss Barton wrote: "The outdoor work now falls upon Dr. Hubbell, who has commenced by ploughing the garden in part, for potatoes & corn."<sup>32</sup> In August, "Dr. dug his potatoes and plants parsnips for next spring."<sup>34</sup> "Burpee seeds" were used for the garden.<sup>35</sup>

In April 1908 a garden walk was built, Miss Barton commenting in her diary: "The new walk up through the garden would be finished today but for the rain. . . . I may well rejoice in the new garden walk that is going down, it will be one respectable thing."<sup>36</sup> On May 15, 1908, she reported: "The garden is planted and all looks better than I ever saw it."<sup>37</sup> In October there were "tomatoes, beets, peppers, etc., from the garden."<sup>38</sup>

In March 1911 Miss Barton reported: "I am advising him [Dr. Hubbell] to clear off the brush and make a white clover lawn below the house for the bees

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28. Entries for June 10 and July 8, 1901, Barton Diary.

29. Entry for Aug. 8, 1902, Barton Diary.

30. Entry for Apr. 20, 1906, Barton Diary.

31. Entry for Apr. 21, 1906, Barton Diary.

32. Entry for Nov. 22, 1906, Barton Diary.

33. Entry for Mar. 29, 1907, Barton Diary.

34. Entry for Aug. 5, 1907, Barton Diary.

35. Entry for Apr. 11, 1907: "The Burpee seeds have come--fine."

36. The entry for Apr. 10, 1908, Barton Diary, notes that Mr. Lewis was building the walk.

37. Entry for May 15, 1908, Barton Diary.

38. Entry for Oct. 15, 1908, Barton Diary.

and hens."<sup>39</sup> In April she commented: "Dr. is having the hillside 'grubbed up' and clover sown. I hope it may succeed."<sup>40</sup> During the same month: "Out of door Mr. Lewis took care of the rhubarb clearing up that plot of ground. . . ."<sup>41</sup> In early May 1911 Miss Barton wrote: "Dr. is planting gardens and getting wood."<sup>42</sup> Finally it may be noted that one type of fruit tree that Miss Barton definitely *did not have* was *apple trees*. In April 1911 she noted in her diary, "I took lessons in grafting apple trees--I think I could do it myself, but have no trees to graft."<sup>43</sup>

The foregoing evidence indicates that the vegetable crops usually raised each year included beets, corn, cucumbers, lettuce, onions, parsley, parsnips, peppers, potatoes, radishes, rhubarb, squash, string beans, tomatoes, and turnips. Strawberries and raspberries were collected each spring and many of them were preserved. Cherries were also available in the spring.

### C. Flowers, 1897-1912

#### 1. Clara Barton Roses

During the first two years at Glen Echo when Miss Barton was busy first in remodeling the house in 1897 and then with operations in Cuba in 1898, there is no mention of flowers in the Barton diaries.

On December 6, 1898, following her return from Cuba, however, Ms. Lucy Graves, secretary of the American Red Cross, recorded in the "Cuban War Diary": "Dr. Hubbell brings up from the express office seven fine, thrifty specimens of the new 'Clara Barton' tea rose sent by Conrad & Jones. The roses are very fragrant, a bright pink and are very pretty. Miss Barton fears that they may not thrive, having been removed from their home in a conservatory, and thinks of having them placed in some conservatory nearby."<sup>44</sup> Three days later: "Miss Barton is quite imbued with the idea of having a conservatory. Her namesakes of the rose family are not doing as well as we could wish; so she wants to provide them with a comfortable 'nursery,' and is looking about the house for a suitable place."<sup>45</sup>

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39. Entry for Mar. 19, 1911, Barton Diary.

40. Entry for Apr. 24, 1911, Barton Diary.

41. Entry for Apr. 11, 1911, Barton Diary.

42. Entry for May 10, 1911, Barton Diary.

43. Entry for Apr. 17, 1911, Barton Diary.

44. Entry for Dec. 6, 1898, Barton Diary.

45. Entry for Dec. 9, 1898, Barton Diary.

On December 10, Ms. Graves again noted: "Miss Barton received this afternoon a magnificent box of 'Miss Clara Barton' Roses, the product of the Hoffmeister Floral Company of Cincinnati, Ohio. . . . Miss Barton writes a charming little letter of thanks for the roses and the honor of having them named for her."<sup>46</sup> Miss Barton's diaries suggest that she greatly treasured her "Clara Barton Roses," and there are references almost every year in May or June to "setting out the Clara Barton Roses."<sup>47</sup> On April 13, 1911, Miss Barton noted in her diary: "Among other things, we found the last Clara Barton rose. I asked to have grafted onto some other roses. He [a Mr. Taylor, who was working for Dr. Hubbell] grafted five and set the poor little dwarfed old root. Mr. T. thinks the grafts will live."<sup>48</sup>

## 2. Other Flowers and Development of Flower Beds

After Miss Barton's resignation as president of the American Red Cross on June 16, 1904, she may have had more time to give to flowers. There is an entry in her diary in May 1906: "I arrange the plants of the house--set out the geraniums."<sup>49</sup> But the development of more formal garden beds for flowers appears to have dated from the spring of 1907, when, as Miss Barton put it, "The outdoor work now falls upon Dr. Hubbell, who has commenced by ploughing the [vegetable] garden in part. . . ."<sup>50</sup>

About a week later Miss Barton noted in her diary: "Dr. makes flower beds at back [south end] of house" and the following day she reported: ". . . plan garden flower beds--we need seeds."<sup>51</sup> Six days later she commented: "The Burpee seeds have come--fine."<sup>52</sup>

On May 23, 1907, she went to Georgetown with Dr. Hubbell and purchased "a basket of little growing plants to set in the beds in front [north end of house]." On the following day she reported that Hubbell "digs up the entire strip on the east side of the house, ready for plants and seeds--makes up beds in front and set plants."<sup>53</sup>

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46. Entry for Dec. 10, 1898, Barton Diary.

47. Entries for June 10, 1901, and May 7, 1908, as examples, Barton Diaries.

48. Entry for Apr. 13, 1911, Barton Diary.

49. Entry for May 6, 1906, Barton Diary.

50. Entry for Mar. 29, 1907, Barton Diary.

51. Entries for Apr. 4 and 5, 1907, Barton Diary.

52. Entry for Apr. 11, 1911, Barton Diary.

53. Entries for May 23 and 24, 1907, Barton Diary.

In the spring of 1911 she wrote: ". . . I found the hardy hydrangea grown to bushes. We [Miss Barton and Mr. Taylor, a gardener] took it up, separated into four single stalks of four to five feet tall and reset them. Three in the front yard. We took up the great patch of yellow Chrysanthemum and set them on the west side of the house to protect the wash of land."<sup>54</sup> (See Illustration 12, taken in 1914, for a view of the shrubs growing in front of the house at that time.)

In June 1911 during the last summer of Miss Barton's life, she noted in her diary: "Dr. is having the strip of waste ground under my windows made up for use--Glad it gets used." On the following day she commented: "Another event was the making up of a bed below my south windows and the setting out of my carnations and azaleas. It is late, and hot, for them but they are out."<sup>55</sup>

This completes the presentation of the evidence, as drawn from Miss Clara Barton's diaries, relating to the animals, gardens, and flowers present at Glen Echo from 1897 to 1912.

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54. Entry for Apr. 13, 1911, Barton Diary.

55. Entries for June 2 and 3, 1911, Barton Diary.

## IX. SUMMARY OF THE PHYSICAL HISTORY OF THE CLARA BARTON HOUSE

### A. Origin and Move to Glen Echo

The Clara Barton House began as an emergency flood housing structure known as the "Locust Street Red Cross Hotel," erected in Johnstown, Pennsylvania, in July 1889 to help house survivors of the disastrous Johnstown flood. In its first form the future Barton House was a rectangular two-story frame structure without basement, 48 feet wide and 116 feet long. A central hall 16 feet wide and 116 feet long extended the length of the building and served as the dining room and sitting room. Flanking each side of the long hall was a tier of rooms, each tier containing eight bedrooms or chambers, and each room measuring about 14 by 16 feet in size. The same central hall plan, with a total of sixteen chambers opening into the hall, was repeated on the second floor, except that the center of the hall was occupied by an open gallery or "well." Light for the first and second floor halls was provided by sixteen small clerestory windows, arranged eight to a long side, in the "lantern roof" (see Illustration 2). The "hotel" contained a total of thirty-two sleeping rooms, one long combination dining and sitting room on the first floor, and a long second floor hall with gallery. Kitchens, bathrooms, and laundries were located in separate frame structures situated around the rear of the "hotel."

In December 1889 Miss Barton had the "Locust Street Red Cross Hotel" taken down and the complete structure and its furnishings shipped from Johnstown to Washington, D.C., in four cars on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; the cars arrived in Washington in early January 1890. In June 1890 Miss Barton purchased four lots, the "Bluff Lots," on Kalorama Heights, a new subdivision then being opened up in northwest Washington, where she planned to reerect the Johnstown hotel. The structure was to serve as a Red Cross warehouse, as the Red Cross national headquarters, and also as her residence. Although she had the lots graded and the lumber moved to Kalorama Heights during the summer of 1890, the building was not put up.

In the fall of 1890 Miss Barton met Edwin and Edward Baltzley, two brothers who were real estate developers. They owned the undeveloped land at Glen Echo, Maryland, and were then organizing and promoting the formation of the National Chautauqua of Glen Echo to occupy and improve part of their property.

The Baltzleys, eager to add Miss Barton's name to the roll of prominent Washingtonians associated with the new Chautauqua, agreed to give her about 7,684 square feet of land at Glen Echo on which to build the proposed Red Cross headquarters and also to provide the labor needed to reerect the disassembled building. In March 1891 Miss Barton and Dr. Julian B. Hubbell, general field agent for the American Red Cross, selected the lot at Glen Echo for the building site, and in April the Baltzley teams and workmen began moving the lumber from the Kalorama lots to the Glen Echo site.

Dr. Hubbell prepared the plan for the structure, which was to be a Red Cross office building, warehouse, and the residence of Miss Barton and her Red

Cross staff. Construction began in May and the building was finished July 11, 1891. The edifice was reerected by the Baltzleys' laborers, who worked under the supervision of Dr. Hubbell. At the same time, Hubbell was helping the Baltzleys construct three National Chautauqua stone structures, and the twenty-five to forty Baltzley workmen were living in tents and shanties borrowed from the Red Cross. In April 1891 Miss Barton herself was purchasing in Washington the food and provisions necessary to support this small army of laborers and was sending them to Glen Echo.

Dr. Hubbell's 1891 plan and photos of the completed structure have not yet been located, but the documentary evidence and surviving structural evidence indicate that Dr. Hubbell reerected about three-fourths of the Locust Street Red Cross Hotel at Glen Echo--a two-story frame structure 48 feet wide and 84 feet (not 116 feet) long.

If the probable original plan was followed, the Glen Echo building would have had one first floor central hall, which served as a combination dining room and sitting room, flanked by a total of twelve rooms, six on each long side. The second floor long hall with center gallery would also have been flanked by twelve similar rooms. The center halls were 16 feet wide and 84 feet long, and each of these twenty-four rooms was probably about 14 by 15-1/2 feet in size. Two changes that are known to have been made to the original (1889) plan were the addition of three rooms along the length of the "lantern roof," thus adding a third story to the original two-story structure, and second, the construction of a two-story brick vault in the northwest or front corner of the building. The vault was to be used to store Miss Barton's papers and all the official Red Cross records.

The building also had a partial cellar; this was two feet deep under the front (north) end and ten feet deep under the south or rear portion of the house. The lumber from the unused one fourth of the old Johnstown hotel was stored under the house in the cellar. The large frame structure was concealed or masked by the construction of a grey stone facade on the front or north elevation. This stone facade had a great red brick cross set deep in its stonework that was visible from a considerable distance. This was intended to readily identify the building as the "Red Cross Headquarters" to the thousands of persons expected to attend the National Chautauqua in June and July.

Documentary evidence suggests that the 1891 building did not have the present flanking stone towers, or if so, that they were at least ten feet lower in height. The stone and brick used were donated by the Baltzley brothers. They insisted on the addition of the stone facade so that the Red Cross building would blend architecturally with the solid stone structures that they were erecting, or planning to build, for the Chautauqua. Finally, it is very probable that the frame sides and rear of the Red Cross building, hidden from view behind the new facade, were not painted in 1891. The rooms had unfinished board walls and the house had no plumbing or bathrooms. There was no heating system and at most one chimney, which, if it existed, was for the kitchen coal and wood stove.

Miss Barton moved into the house on June 8, 1891, and resided there until August 1, 1891. She had given up the rented house in Washington, D.C., which had previously served as the national headquarters of the American Red Cross and

also as her home, and in June 1891 she was clearly planning to make the Glen Echo house her year-round residence. On returning in November 1891 from a three-month vacation, however, Miss Barton went to Washington to live. She leased the "General Grant Headquarters House" in northwest Washington and resided there from June 1892 to February 28, 1897.

The reasons for her return to Washington, D.C., appear to have been three-fold: at Glen Echo both transportation and communications proved inadequate for a nationally-oriented organization, and third, the danger of malaria arose. The electric trolley car lines that were expected to be built from Washington to the Chautauqua were not finished in 1891-92, and thus the only means of commuting were by horse and carriage or by a packet boat on the C & O Canal. The telegraph and telephone lines did not extend to Glen Echo, and the closest post office was in Cabin John, Maryland. Finally following the end of the 1891 Glen Echo Chautauqua, a number of important people living in the Glen Echo area came down with malaria. Some died, and Glen Echo obtained a reputation as an unhealthy place in which to live.

From August 1, 1891, to March 1, 1897, the Clara Barton House at Glen Echo functioned as the chief Red Cross warehouse, and Miss Barton and her staff would occasionally visit the place to check supplies. They sometimes spent the night or a week or two there, but the national headquarters of the American Red Cross and Miss Barton's chief residence were located during this period at the General Grant House in Washington.

By the beginning of 1897 the electric trolley lines had reached Glen Echo, making it possible to commute rapidly, conveniently, and cheaply between the city and the suburbs. Several years without any malaria cases at Glen Echo had also passed, ending the area's bad reputation. In the summer of 1897 the telephone and telegraph lines were extended to Glen Echo and the first post office was opened in that community. In March 1897, because of these developments, Miss Barton resumed her abandoned 1891 plans for Glen Echo. The Locust Street Red Cross Hotel was again to become the national headquarters and chief warehouse of the American Red Cross, and also the main residence of the three chief officers of that organization: Miss Clara Barton, president; Dr. Julian B. Hubbell, general field agent; and Mr. George H. Pullman, secretary.

Miss Barton gave up the lease on the General Grant House as of February 28, 1897, and between February 10 and March 8 of that year moved all of her belongings and the Red Cross supplies and papers to Glen Echo. Thirty-four or thirty-five wagonloads were required to transport all of her goods.

#### B. Remodeling of the House, 1897

The work of transforming the warehouse into an office/residence/warehouse structure began on March 6, 1897, and was not completed until January 1898. The chief architect of this third remodeling of the Johnstown hotel was Miss Barton herself. There was no detailed overall plan worked out in advance, but each problem was tackled and solved as it arose in the course of the work. Miss Barton would consult with Secretary Pullman (Dr. Hubbell was not at Glen Echo until October 1897) and also with her carpenters and masons and then render a decision. Plans were changed or added as ideas came to her.

Lumber from the unused one-quarter portion of the Johnstown hotel, then stored under the house, was to be used in the remodeling. This supply was increased on March 10 by the purchase of 3,664 feet of boards that had comprised one of the small reviewing stands that had just been used for the inauguration of President William McKinley. As has been noted, the house in 1897 was still unfinished: it was unpainted inside and out; rooms had bare board walls; and there was no plumbing, no running water, no heating system, and no chimneys (with the possible exception of a chimney for the kitchen).

On March 11 and 12 Miss Barton hired the first workmen: two carpenters and three Negro laborers. The blacks began removing the lumber stored in the partial cellar, and one carpenter went to work inside the house and the other on the grounds. The carpenter inside commenced on the three first floor rooms located across the south or rear side of the house. He constructed triple doorways to connect the three rooms (which were to be known as the "First Office," "Second Office," and "Dining Room") as a single suite about forty-eight feet long. He arranged and fitted doors for these rooms, and then cut a hole in the east wall of the first office in which he framed and set a window.

The carpenter outside "raised" and remodeled the outhouse, constructed a boardwalk linking the privy with the house, and built a frame landing platform for passengers at the trolley track in front of the house. By March 25 he had also erected a chicken house and chicken yard for the nine hens and one rooster.

On March 15 and 18 Miss Barton next engaged two masons. One, assisted by one of the laborers, "began knocking the great unhandsome stone [north] front from our building. A very hard job," Secretary Pullman noted in a Barton diary, "as the stone are put up in Portland cement." The demolition of the stone facade was accomplished during March 15 to 24.

During the period March 18 to 23, the second mason laid the foundation for "the first chimney," "the foundation stones for the furnace fireplace and stone chimney," and on the latter date completed the construction of the first chimney. On March 24 to 25 he executed the brickwork required on the two-story vault located in the northwest corner of the house. This task probably involved constructing a brick wall on the north or front side to replace the stone facade wall that had just been demolished at that point.

On March 24, with the stone front down, the laborers began the project of excavating a full cellar under the house. The 1891 cellar was 2 feet deep under the north or front end and 10 feet deep at the rear end. The new cellar was to have a uniform depth of 6-1/2 feet.

Chimney construction and work on the vault were finished by March 27, for on this day the two masons began constructing two stone walls at the back of the house. The first of these was of cement and mortar construction and was to serve as the basement foundation wall under the south end of the house. The second was to be a dry retaining wall, and it was located about ten or fifteen feet south of the basement wall of the house. The retaining wall ran from east to west, or generally parallel to the back of the residence. The laborers hauled the stone from the demolished stone facade around to the rear where it was reused

to build the two new walls. One more chimney, "a summer cook house chimney," perhaps for the servants' house in the old carriage shed near the southwest corner, was also commenced. By April 23 the two stone walls and last chimney were finished, and the two masons departed at the close of the day.

From April 23 to about May 12 the laborers worked at "lowering the inner back wall so carriages can drive into the back [south] cellar if desired."

Meanwhile the carpenters had also been busy, working six days a week. On March 19 they were bracing floors, hanging windows, and "the great girder beams of the second floor windows [were] removed." On the same day part of the laborers commenced work to finish the first floor dining room. Heavy building paper was tacked on the walls and ceiling and "over this," Mr. Pullman reported, "will be stretched thick cotton, and the wall paper will be pasted on the cotton."

The first grand "architectural conference" occurred on March 24, 1897, when Miss Barton consulted with Secretary Pullman and the two carpenters "as to the best shape of the front," that is, the design for the new frame facade that was to replace the demolished stone one. On the following day the contract to provide new door and window casings and frames and weatherboarding for the new facade was given to Jackson & Company, a lumber dealer in Washington, D.C. On April 1 Barton and Pullman decided to put available Red Cross stained glass windows in the top portions of the two third-story windows on the north facade.

On April 2 there was a major change in the original design for the north elevation, Pullman reporting: "We decided to raise the peak of the house eight feet, making the corner towers 10 feet which give the front a better appearance and greatly adds to its correct proportions." In a meeting held on April 3, Miss Barton and Secretary Pullman decided: "As there is a growing possibility of our going to Cuba [to provide Red Cross relief to the victims of the revolution then in progress in that country] we decide to crowd the work here, by putting on all the additional help we can use to advantage."

In accordance with this decision, on April 5 they hired two more carpenters and several more Negro laborers. On April 7 Mr. Pullman reported: "The two trees at the corners of the front wall were cut down this morning" by one of the masons and "The two little side towers were framed and put in place today. . . ." On April 10 the gang of carpenters, which now consisted of three men, began work on the new north frame facade. Pullman commented: "The cornice is being placed, a plain og and crown molding, which looks very neat." On April 14 the carpenters commenced nailing on the siding. On April 16, 1897, a Friday, a major event took place. Secretary Pullman remarked: "The flag staff is set front [at the top center of the north facade] and the Queen [his nickname for Clara Barton] floats the Red Cross [flag] at the peak," thus dedicating the new headquarters.

On April 19 and 20 the newly completed north facade was given two coats of paint. "The body," Mr. Pullman noted, "is a light warm yellow, trimmings a medium brown."

During April Miss Barton also entered into two contracts, one to have plumbing installed and the other for tinning the roofs and flashing chimneys. The

plumbing contract in the amount of \$70.00 was signed with a Mr. Fowler, who agreed "to put the water hot and cold, in the bathroom, set the tub, closet, and basin, put water back on kitchen stove set boiler, run the hot and cold water to the sink in the kitchen, put water back, set boiler in lower room stove" in what was to be the summer kitchen. Fowler's two men completed this contract during April 6 to 8.

The roofing contract in the amount of about \$50.00 was signed with a Mr. Harrington of Washington, D.C. Metal roofs were to be placed on the new front towers and the chimneys were also to be flashed. The tanners began their work on April 16 and finished up at noon on April 21.

By April 23 the carpenters had finished installing the Red Cross stained glass windows in the upper sash of the two "upper [or third floor] veranda doors." By April 30 they had also completed constructing a shallow frame first-story veranda without roof that extended across the north elevation of the house, filling the space between the two flanking stone towers.

On April 30 the carpenters resumed work on the first floor rooms. Pullman reported: "we direct the office partition at the back of the hall be constructed, some of the matched lumber for the vestibule is to be used as it is not needed in the vestibule." From May 4 to May 8 the carpenters placed heavy building paper on the walls and ceilings of Clara Barton's bedroom, and then stretched cotton cloth over the paper. From May 10 to 13 they completed a similar task on the walls and ceilings of the two offices on the first floor in the southeast (rear) corner and south center end of the house. On May 13 and 14 Miss Barton moved into the larger of the two offices and Secretary Pullman commented: "We like our newly arranged office very well and when can have the smaller room for a private office, we think our Glen Echo offices will be much superior to the 17th and F Street offices [formerly located in the General Grant House]--more get-at-able."

On May 17 the carpenters were "preparing the dining room [in the southwest corner of the house] and . . . the large east [north?] room next the provision room for papering." On May 22 Secretary Pullman reported: "The vestibule is fairly well on its way to completion."

On June 10 the carpenters commenced putting the building paper and cotton cloth on the walls and ceiling of "the parlor chamber" (probably the front parlor in the northeast or front corner on the east or left side of the first floor main hall). "Think it will take nearly a week to complete," Mr. Pullman commented.

On June 4, 1897, Mrs. Sarah Earl, a stained glass window expert, arrived and remained at Glen Echo until June 12, repairing a secondhand stained glass window that Miss Barton had acquired. The carpenters put the repaired window into place, apparently on the west wall at the second floor level of the front stairs, on June 14.

By June 23 some of the carpenters were constructing a small frame balcony at the third-story level of the south or rear elevation of the house, and others were starting work in the second floor hall. On June 23 the carpenters began to put building paper and cloth on the walls and ceiling of the third floor south or rear room.

From May 13 to the end of June, three Negro laborers were engaged in first preparing and then painting the exterior east and west sides and the back end of the residence.

In early July it was decided to create two new rooms in the cellar: a furniture storage room and a carriage room or house. The storage room was to be fifteen or sixteen feet wide and twenty-five feet long. Trunks and boxes then in storage in the center and north third floor rooms were to be moved into the new cellar room. This shift would allow the carpenters to put building paper and cotton cloth on the walls and ceilings of those two newly-cleared third-story chambers. On July 9 Secretary Pullman reported that "The colored boys are laying the stone in the front cellar for the carriage house [or room]." On July 16 the carpenters finished putting paper and cloth on the third floor walls and ceilings and began constructing the doors, woodwork, and "cupboards" for these three rooms and for the two offices on the first floor. These were completed by July 19.

On July 22 the carpenters were constructing the carriage room in the cellar, using "old short lumber" to form its walls. The laborers were pointing the stone piers of the house. The carpentry work in the carriage room was finished on July 30, and an order for a Dayton carriage was placed on August 2.

On July 29, 1897, there was another architectural conference and Secretary Pullman reported that "we have decided to make a paper room of the room where the boxes are on the north [or west?] side near the stairs." The paper or "cup-board" room was to be

A room with all the shelves it will bear and snug doors--to hold all periodicals, pamphlets in stock, to set up the boxes of printed matter . . . --all such matter to be kept in perfect order--dark, fresh, and ready. . . . it will be nearly finished in the coming week if all goes well. This will admit of the cleaning out nearly all of the boxes of papers, trunks and bureaus--putting it all where it can be gotten at by simply opening a door. This leaves all the office shelves and all the 15 book cases for current papers of the work and for books. . . . A safe is also planned.

A major architectural conference was held on Sunday, August 1, and Mr. Pullman recorded the decisions:

Will narrow the [then sixteen-foot-wide first floor] hall to twelve feet--make trunk [or supply storage] closets in each side [of the hall]. Take the store room for papers [to create the paper room]. Make a pantry & store room of the large room next the kitchen. Make a room in the Lower Kitchen for servants sleeping room. Put a new floor of planed boards--use those there for a [board] walk [to connect the house with trolley platform].

From August 1 to 11 the carpenters and laborers were working in the cellar. During the period August 2 to 4 the laborers remodeled "our old carriage shed by the new chimney" into a little house for a servant. This "house" or shed may have been located adjacent to the southwest rear corner of the house. On

August 3 the carpenters on the west side shored up the "north [probably the west] side of the house with aid of jack screws and bridged it." On the next day they laid the new white pine board floor in the cellar kitchen and also constructed the cellar sleeping room for a servant. The carpenters next finished building cellar windows on August 9 and the following day made "the big doors for cellar & carriage house." They also hung doors in the "parlor chamber." From August 9 to 15 the laborers pointed the cellar stone piers and whitewashed the entire cellar, including the cellar kitchen, a servant's sleeping room, and the carriage room. Vault windows were also whitewashed and the office and dining room doors were painted.

There were clear signs of progress: On August 4, for example, Miss Barton put up the first curtains (lace) "in front of house." On the eighth she and Secretary Pullman hung the first pictures, which were placed "in the parlor & its chamber." On August 14 Miss Barton and Mrs. Emma Jones, the housekeeper, "put up better parlor curtains and put in its vault curtains."

An "electrical conference" was held on Sunday, August 15, and on August 20 and 23 the electrician installed wires, bells, buttons, and batteries. Secretary Pullman reported on the latter date: "We have besides the front door bell, a call button in the dining room floor where the Queen sits. Two in the office at C.B.'s & G.P.'s desks. Parlors and Chambers make the balance of eight."

On August 11, 1897, the chief carpenter, Andy Elder, made a plan of the woodwork and finishing needed in the second floor hall and gallery. The carpenters began work on the "well" on August 13. On August 21 Mr. Pullman reported: "The carpenters are making an excellent flight of stairs leading to C.B.'s room [and] on [to] the third floor, widening the Upper Platform [third floor hall?] and building two splendid closets to the room each one of which has a window making them very light."

On August 19 a mason came to Glen Echo and began constructing a "Parlor chimney," probably the chimney located at the northeast or front corner of the house.

In June and August 1897 Miss Barton enlarged her Glen Echo lot from some 7,684 square feet to 20,446 square feet by paying the Baltzley brothers a total of \$1,276.20 for the additional footage. As their final project, the three black laborers worked from August 31 to September 11 extending the stone dry retaining wall at the rear of the house eastward along the edge of the bluff to reach the new property lines of the enlarged lot.

On September 3 Miss Barton and Secretary Pullman held their final consultation. They were scheduled to go to Vienna in September to attend the Sixth International Conference of the Red Cross. "As it will be cold in October when we return and the house ought to be finished before we get home," they decided to retain two of their carpenters, but discharged the third and also the Negro laborers on September 11.

Barton and Pullman left for Europe on September 10 and returned to Glen Echo on October 10, 1897, accompanied by Dr. Julian B. Hubbell. The two carpenters

had continued to work on the second floor hall during the absence of Miss Barton, and by October 18 they had nearly finished it. The trunks and boxes were then moved from the "upper" (third floor) hall and placed in the newly completed closets that lined the long sides of the first floor main hall.

By mid-October there had also been a change in plan about how to finish off the rooms: lath and plaster were to be applied to the walls of some of the chambers. Dr. Hubbell may have suggested this improvement, but the Barton diary does not indicate who first advanced this proposal. Lath and plaster began arriving at Glen Echo on October 14 and several of the Negro laborers were rehired to do this work. The three adjoining bedrooms across the south (rear) end of the second floor were to have their walls lathed and plastered; it was also decided that the chamber in the southwest corner was to be Dr. Hubbell's, Mr. Pullman was to have the large center room, and Miss Barton the bedroom in the southeast corner.

The laborers began the plastering project on October 19 and commenced in the "vault room," probably on the first floor. On the twenty-second they finished the second floor middle chamber and on the following day started work in Miss Barton's bedroom. On November 3 and 4 they completed plastering Dr. Hubbell's and Miss Barton's bedrooms. Secretary Pullman recorded on the latter date: "Dr. & C.B. arranged her room, move furniture."

From October 22 to 25 the carpenters relocated the partition in the first floor pantry in order to make that room smaller. From October 27 to 30 they constructed closets in Pullman's second floor bedroom and then lathed the first floor "store room." During the first week in November the following final touches were completed: a shelf for storing the kerosene lamps was put up and painted in the kitchen; shelves and closet fixings were installed in the second floor bedroom closets; and the handyman began varnishing the furniture.

The last major architectural decision regarding the remodeling was made on November 15, 1897, and Secretary Pullman reported of this conference: "Decide to remove the stairway & stained glass window six feet west [south] in order to enlarge the second floor front [north] room and gain a library." On November 21 pictures were hung in the two first floor offices and dining room and curtains were put up at the triple doors between these rooms and at their windows. On November 22 Mr. Pullman noted: "All rooms are finished up, except the upper front [library] and stairway." On November 26 the library and stairway walls were lathed and on December 3 the carpenters took down the front staircase and stained glass window in order to relocate them. During December the library staircase walls were plastered, doors with glass windows were made and hung in the library, the floor in the "West [south?] chamber" was planed down, and work was started on constructing more partitions for the halls. Below the house, shelves were erected in the vault cellar so that this room could be used as a "fruit cellar."

Outside, during the period December 1 to 10, the laborers built a boardwalk linking the residence with the trolley platform, and on December 13 to 15 the carpenters erected a small frame waiting room at the trolley platform (see Illustration 12). The remodeling project was coming to an end and on December 18,

1897, Miss Barton discharged one of her two remaining carpenters. On December 30 she noted in her diary: "All getting to an end soon." On January 5, 1898, she reported: "We finish the lower [first floor hall] partitions" and on January 17 she wrote that the carpenter "was finishing up the [front hall] stair rail." The remodeling of the Glen Echo house, commenced on March 6, 1897, came to an end in early 1898.

During November and December 1897 Dr. Hubbell acquired and installed the heating system of the house. This comprised about ten coal-burning and wood-burning stoves that were installed in various rooms during the late fall and winter months and then taken down each spring and placed in storage until needed again. In 1897 he placed stoves in Miss Clara Barton's bedroom, in the two offices on the first floor, in the vestibule, in the front first floor parlor, and in the second floor library. There were already cooking stoves in the first floor and cellar kitchens, and there were probably also stoves in Dr. Hubbell's and Secretary Pullman's bedrooms. This stove heating system was retained until the 1930s when a central furnace and radiators were installed.

The house was lighted by individual kerosene lamps from 1897 to either 1909 or 1910. By January 1911 the house definitely had electric lights.

Illustration 4, taken down during the week of November 12 to 19, 1898, shows how the front or north elevation and west side of the newly remodeled Barton House looked at that date. Illustrations 5-8 also taken during that week, reveal the original floor plans and furnishings of seven of the following chief first floor rooms: the vestibule and main center hall, the first and second offices and the dining or breakfast room (these latter three rooms being located across the southern or rear side of the house), and the front and back parlors on the east or left side of the center hall. Illustration 9, taken after August 1902 and perhaps in 1907, shows the front elevation and the east side of the Barton House.

These six early photographs, together with the documentary data from the Barton diaries and letters and with the surviving structural evidence that will be found when the architectural investigation of the house is completed, will make it possible to restore in a completely accurate manner the north, east, and west exterior elevations as they appeared in the 1897-1902 period. Similarly, the floor plans of the chief first floor rooms can be restored and the rooms furnished as they appeared in November 1898.

### C. Alterations and Additions to the House, 1898-1912

In January 1899 the front of the fireplace in the first floor back parlor (located on the east or left side of the main hall) was faced with tile, supposedly blue. Apparently during the same month the first telephone was installed in the house.

In 1901 a brick floor was laid in the cellar of the vault in the northwest corner of the house. This room, which was still being used as a fruit cellar, and the other cellar rooms were also whitewashed. On September 2, 1901, tall pipes were installed "in the tops of the front chimneys to increase the draft." (These pipes are visible in Illustration 9.)

In 1902 the exterior of the house, including the roofs, was completely repainted, as was much of the interior. In November 1902 a handrail was put up by the stairs and hot water pipes were "fitted to carry hot water to bath room."

In 1907 the exterior, including the roofs, and the interior were again completely repainted. The cellar rooms were whitewashed for a third time. In October 1907 the third-story balcony on the south or rear elevation of the house was repaired. On October 26, 1907, a potentially serious fire occurred in the first floor kitchen. Miss Barton's exciting narrative of this event may be found complete in her diary under this entry date.

During the summer of 1911 Miss Barton noted in her diary: "Dr. Hubbell is making a seven foot portico in front of our windows [second floor bedroom windows on the south end?]." In August she reported: "Dr. has his porch nearly done-- it is very pretty--almost like a settee in the woods." This was the last alteration or addition made to the Barton House prior to Miss Barton's death on April 12, 1912.

D. Uses of the Barton House and Lot, 1891-1975

1. The structure served as the national headquarters of the American Red Cross from June 8 to August 1, 1891, and again from March 1, 1897, to December 9, 1902.

2. It was the chief warehouse of the American Red Cross from June 8, 1891, until June 16, 1904, when Miss Barton resigned as president of that organization.

3. The house was the chief residence of Miss Clara Barton from June 8 to August 1, 1891, and again from March 1, 1897, until her death on April 12, 1912.

4. The house was also the chief residence of the major executive officers of the American Red Cross: Dr. Julian B. Hubbell, general field officer, and Secretaries George H. Pullman and his successor Ms. Lucy Graves, from June 8 to August 1, 1891, and from March 1, 1897, until the end of December 1902.

5. Miss Barton considered her Glen Echo property, from March 1, 1897, to April 12, 1912, to be a farm. The vegetable garden produced much of the food she and her staff used, chickens were kept for their eggs, and a cow produced milk and butter. A horse was also kept to draw the plow and the Dayton carriage.

6. From 1912 to 1929 the Barton House was used as a residence by Mrs. Mabelle Rawson Hirons (1914-1926), a medium, and by Dr. Julian B. Hubbell. During this period apparently few or no changes were made to the house.

7. From 1929 to 1942 the house was owned by Dr. Hubbell's nieces, who made many changes to the structure to adapt it for use as an apartment house.

8. From 1942 to 1964 the house was owned by Mrs. Josephine Franks Noyes and her heirs. During this period the structure continued to be used as an apartment house.

9. From January 23, 1964, to April 29, 1975, the building was owned by The Friends of Clara Barton, Inc. It was used as an apartment house but was also open to visitors. The structure was registered as a National Historic Landmark on January 26, 1965.

10. On April 29, 1975, The Friends of Clara Barton, Inc., officially donated the Clara Barton House to the people of the United States, under the terms of Public Law 93-486, approved October 26, 1974, and the property became Clara Barton National Historic Site.

E. Outbuildings Erected, 1891-1912

From 1891 to 1897 there was a frame outhouse or privy located somewhere near the Barton House. There also may have been an "old carriage shed" (1891) located on the west side of the house near the southwest or rear corner. A one-story frame structure that may have been this building can be seen in Illustration 4. This shed, which may have been used as a house for servants, was demolished in 1936.

A two-story frame stable with stone foundations and gable roof was erected during the period October to December 1898 to house the two horses that Miss Barton brought back from Cuba. The stable was twenty by twenty-four feet in size and had at least two box stalls for the horses and probably a third one for "Jersey" the cow. Water was piped to the building, which stood about forty feet southwest of the main house. A frame shed was erected and attached to the stable between December 1898 and January 1899. A tin roof was added to the shed in 1902. The stable, or barn as it was sometimes called, and the shed were demolished about 1954. The stone foundations of the stable were left in place and these indicate the exact location of the edifice.

A frame chicken house and adjoining chicken yard for ten chickens were constructed in March 1897. The chicken house, which contained box nests, was replaced by a new structure in 1901.

A wooden landing platform was constructed at the trolley car track in front of the Barton House in March 1897. In December of the same year a small frame shelter or waiting room was erected at the platform and a wooden boardwalk was built to link the trolley platform with the house. (See Illustration 12, taken ca. 1914 or 1915.)

During the summer of 1897 a dry stone retaining wall was constructed along the bluff about ten to fifteen feet south of the rear wall of the house.

In 1901 Miss Barton was allowed to fence a large area of land she did not own in front of the house for use as a pasture. The fencing was comprised of barbed wire and there was one gate located on the "east [probably north] side."

In April 1908 a "walk" was "built up through the garden." The garden was apparently for vegetables and is believed to have been located south of and below the main house.

#### F. Animals, 1897-1912

Miss Barton kept chickens on her Glen Echo property from 1897 to 1912. The first, nine hens and a rooster, arrived on March 22, 1897.

A cow named "Jersey" arrived on March 27, 1897, and was still there in January 1910. "Jersey" provided milk from which Miss Barton herself occasionally churned butter. "Jersey" also had several calves. (See Illustrations 9 and 10 for pictures of "Jersey" and her calf.)

In 1898 in Cuba the correspondent of the New York *World* presented Clara Barton with two horses, half-Arabian and half-English, which arrived at Glen Echo in October 1898. Miss Barton kept one, "Prince," until about 1900, and the second, "Baba" (her favorite), from 1898 until May 11, 1911, when she placed him in retirement on a farm in Virginia. "Baba" died of old age on November 14, 1911. (See Illustrations 10 and 11 for views of "Baba.")

In addition to these animals, Miss Barton had one or two cats about the house throughout this period, one named "Tommy" and the other, "Pussy."

#### G. A Vegetable Garden, 1897-1912

Miss Barton had a vegetable garden on the Glen Echo property from April 1897 to 1912 that provided most of the vegetables used by her household. From 1897 to 1906 Miss Barton's grounds man plowed, planted, and maintained the garden each year. From 1907 to 1912 the garden was planted and maintained by Dr. Hubbell. This garden was located back or south of the Barton House and "below" that residence. The following vegetables were usually raised each year: cucumbers, tomatoes, turnips, lettuce, onions, parsley, radishes, potatoes, corn, squash, string beans, rhubarb, parsnips, beets, and peppers. Strawberry beds were also planted and raspberry bushes are mentioned in the diaries. The only fruit trees on Miss Barton's lot were cherry trees.

#### H. Flowers and Flower Beds, 1897-1912

As the busy president of the American Red Cross, Clara Barton apparently did not have a great deal of time or thought to devote to flowers prior to her resignation as head of that organization in June 1904. The one exception to this generalization was her interest in the "Clara Barton Rose," which is repeatedly mentioned in her diaries from 1898 to 1912. This new type of rose was developed in 1898 and named after her. She was presented with seven such plants on December 6, 1898, and the evidence indicates that she particularly treasured this gift. The plants were set out each spring and then brought back into the house each fall.

There is no mention of flower beds in the Barton diaries until the spring of 1907 when Dr. Julian B. Hubbell took charge of the outside work. In April of that year he made flower beds in back of the residence and Miss Barton helped to plan the garden. Burpee seeds were utilized that year. Later, in May 1907, Dr. Hubbell also put flower beds at the front, or north, end of the Barton House and dug "up the entire strip on the east side" for the same purpose. In these beds they set "little growing plants" that they had obtained from Georgetown.

In June 1911 Dr. Hubbell put in a flower bed under Clara Barton's bedroom windows at the south end of the house, and in this were set her azaleas and carnations. Geraniums were also set out. The only shrubs mentioned by name in the diaries are "hardy hydrangea" and yellow chrysanthemums. In 1911 she divided a bush of hydrangea into four single stalks of four to five feet in height and set three of these in the front yard. She also reset "a great patch" of yellow chrysanthemums "on the west [south?] side of the house to protect the wash of land." (See Illustration 12 for a view of the shrubs growing in the front yard ca. 1914.)

X. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER STUDY

It is possible, and it would appear to be desirable, for interpretive purposes to make a basic detailed study of Miss Clara Barton's life at the Glen Echo house during the period 1897 to 1912. The study would determine when she was in residence, her daily routine, guests entertained there, and the events that took place from 1897 to 1912. Primary sources are rich and are located in the Library of Congress's collection of Clara Barton Papers. They include the Barton Diaries for the periods 1897 to December 31, 1902, and 1906 to December 31, 1908, and for the year 1911. The Clara Barton Letter Books, Volumes 17 to 29, supplement the diaries and also provide some information for the years 1903-1905 and 1909-1910--the periods for which there are no diaries available in the Library of Congress.

These same original documents and letters would make possible biographical studies of Clara Barton's relief activities during the Civil War, of her responsibilities as the organizer and president of the American Red Cross (1861 to 1902), or of any other phase of her life that is deemed important.



APPENDICES



Appendix A

Deed to the Clara Barton House lot, July 31, 1891.  
This deed is to about 7,684 square feet of land.

From Liber J. A. 42, folio 473-476, Montgomery County  
Land Records, Montgomery County Courthouse, Rockville,  
Maryland.



"At the request of Miss Clara Barton, the following Deed was recorded the 22nd day of May, 1894. To wit:

"THIS INDENTURE Made this 31st day of July A.D. 1891, by and between The National Chautauqua of Glen Echo, a corporation of the State of West Virginia, party of the first part, and Clara Barton of 1915 Vt. Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C., part . . . of the second part. Witnesseth, whereas the said party of the first part is incorporated for the purpose of establishing and maintaining an institution of learning to be conducted upon the general Chautauqua idea or plan; and in furtherance of the purpose of its incorporation has acquired a certain tract of land, known and called the National Chautauqua of Glen Echo; and has made certain By-laws for the government of its stockholders and for the regulation of its affairs, and has by such By-laws prescribed the manner of the use of all real property within said Chautauqua Grounds, and has prescribed sanitary and fire regulations for the protection of persons and property on said Grounds, and has prescribed the conditions upon which buildings and other structures may be erected on said grounds, and has by its By-laws, Rules and Regulations, prescribed the conditions upon which the stockholders of said corporation and all other persons may enter and be upon said Grounds from time to time, and has prescribed the conditions upon which any person or party may conduct or carry on any kind or character of business upon said grounds; and whereas, the said party of the first part has reserved the right to alter, amend, repeal and supplement all such By-laws, Rules and Regulations from time to time, and make other By-laws, Rules and Regulations not inconsistent with the purposes of its incorporation, or with the general purpose and design for said National Chautauqua of Glen Echo was acquired as aforesaid by the said party of the first part: Now this Indenture Witnesseth, that in consideration of the sum of Twenty three Hundred and 20/100 dollars, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged and the further consideration of certain covenants of the said party of the second part, which are to run with the title, the same being attached hereto, made hereof, and signed by the said party of the second part, the said party of the first part does grant, bargain, sell and convey unto the said party of the second part, her heirs and assigns forever, the following described real estate, situate and included within the boundaries of the said National Chautauqua of Glen-Echo in Montgomery County, Maryland, to wit: All that certain piece or parcel of land and premises situate within the following metes and bounds: viz, Beginning at a point on the west line of De Pauw Place, at a point nine and thirty five hundredths feet (9.35 feet) southerly from the division line between Lots Four (4) and Five (5) of Block Eight (8); thence South 49° 46' west One Hundred and thirty two and thirty five hundredths feet to the curve of Oxford Road; thence with said curve, easterly Eight three and sixty two hundredths feet (83.62 ft.) to the south end of the division line between Lots Six (6) and Seven (7); thence North 44° 01' East Seventy two and eighty one hundredths feet (72.81 ft.) to the west line of De Pauw Place; thence with said west line North 2° 29' West seventy four and thirty two hundredths feet (74.32 ft.) to the point of beginning, containing Seven Thousand Six hundred and Eighty four (7,684) sq. feet, more or less. All of said property being situated in Block numbered Eight (8), in the subdivision of the said National Chautauqua of Glen Echo, as the said subdivision is duly recorded in Liber J. A. No. 25, folio 253, one of the Land Record Books

of said Montgomery County, reference being hereby made to said map, for a more full and complete description of the land and premises hereby conveyed, together with all and singular the improvements thereon, and all the rights, ways, easements, privileges, advantages, and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in anywise thereunto appertaining: subject, however, to the conditions, stipulations and restrictions contained herein, and subject to said By-laws, Rules and Regulations of said party of the first part, from time to time existing, and this Indenture is executed and accepted subject to such By-laws, Rules and Regulations, which are made a part hereof as fully and to all intents and purposes as if they were incorporated herein. And subject to the further condition that the said granted premises shall not be used by the said party of the second part, her heirs or assigns, for any purpose inconsistent with the general purpose and design for which the said Grounds of the National Chautauqua of Glen Echo were acquired as aforesaid by the said party of the first part. The said party of the second part, in consideration of the premises, does hereby covenant, promise and agree that the said party of the second part, her heirs or assigns, will not use or occupy, or suffer or permit, the said granted premises or any part thereof, or any building erected thereupon, to be used or occupied as a boarding house, store or place of business of any kind whatsoever, or in any other way or for any other purpose except as a private residence, unless the consent, in writing, of the said party of the first part shall be first had and obtained; and also that the said party of the second part, her heirs and assigns, will not, on said premises, or in any building erected thereupon at any time, manufacture or sell, or suffer or permit to be manufactured or sold, any intoxicating liquor, and also that the said party of the second part, her heirs and assigns, will pay to the said party of the first part, its successors and assigns, the annual rate of admission to the said National Chautauqua of Glen Echo. and to the said granted premises, fixed by the said By-laws, Rules and Regulations existing at the time of the execution of this instrument; and also that the said party of the second part, her heirs and assigns, will pay all taxes and assessments which may be taxed or assessed on the premises hereby granted under any law of the State of Maryland as the same may accrue, and in case of any default or neglect of the said party of the second part, her heirs or assigns, to pay such taxes or assessments, when due, then and in that case the said party of the first part may, if it so elects, pay the same, and in that event the said party of the second part, her heirs and assigns, hereby agree to pay such taxes to the said party of the first part on demand, and the receipt of the officers to whom such taxes or assessments shall be paid, by the said party of the first part, shall be conclusive evidence of such payment and of the validity of the tax or assessment so paid. It is further mutually agreed that it shall be lawful for the said party of the first part, its successors and assigns, at all reasonable times, to enter upon said granted premises and examine the same as to their sanitary and fire regulations and conditions; and that it shall be lawful for the said party of the first part, its successors and assigns, to build and maintain a continuous fence around the said National Chautauqua Grounds, and cross fences within the boundaries thereof; and that shall be lawful, during the Chautauqua meetings, to charge and collect an admission fee to any and all parts of said National Chautauqua Grounds, but the said party of the second part, her heirs and assigns, shall never at any time hereafter be charged or required to pay a higher rate of admission than the rate fixed by the said By-laws, Rules and Regulations existing at the time of the execution of this Indenture. And this Indenture further Witnesseth, that the said party of the

first part hereby constitutes and appoints Linson de F. Jennings of Washington, D.C. to be its attorney, for it and in its name, and as its act and deed to acknowledge this Indenture before any persons having authority by law, to take the said acknowledge, in order that this Indenture may be duly recorded. And the said party of the first part does hereby covenant that it will warrant generally the property hereby conveyed. In witness whereof, the said party of the first part has hereunto affixed its corporate seal and carried these presents to be signed by the President and Secretary thereof. And the said party of the second part has hereunto set her hand and seal.

Signed, Edwin Baltzley, President

Linson de F. Jennings, Secretary

Clara Barton."



Appendix B

Deed for addition to Clara Barton House lot, September 2, 1897.  
This deed is to about 12,762 additional square feet of land.

From Liber J. A. 184, folio 423-425, Montgomery County Land  
Records, Montgomery County Courthouse, Rockville, Maryland.



"At the request of Clara Barton the following Deed was recorded January 4th A.D.1906 at 4.30 o'clock P.M., to wit.

"This Indenture, Made this second day of September A.D.1897, by and between The National Chautauqua of Glen Echo, a corporation of the State of West Virginia, party of the first part, and Clara Barton of Glen Echo, Md., party of the second part:

"Witnesseth, Whereas the said party of the first part is incorporated for the purpose of establishing and maintaining an institution of learning, to be conducted upon the general Chautauqua idea and plan; and in furtherance of the purposes of its incorporation has acquired a certain tract of land, known as and called the National Chautauqua of Glen Echo; and has made certain By-Laws for the government of its stock-holders and for the regulation of its affairs, and has by such by-laws prescribed the manner of the use of all real property within said Chautauqua Grounds, and has prescribed sanitary and fire regulations for the protection of persons and property on said Grounds, and has prescribed the conditions upon which buildings and other structures may be erected on said Grounds; and has, by its By-Laws, Rules and Regulations, prescribed the conditions upon which the stockholders of said corporation and all other persons may enter and be upon said grounds from time to time, and has prescribed the conditions upon which any person or party may conduct or carry on any kind or character of business upon said grounds; and whereas, the said party of the first part has reserved the right to alter, amend, repeal and supplement all such By-Laws, Rules and Regulations from time to time, and make other By-Laws, Rules and Regulations not inconsistent with the purposes of its incorporation, or with the general purpose and design for which said National Chautauqua of Glen Echo was acquired as aforesaid by the said party of the first part:

"Now this Indenture Witnesseth, that in consideration of the sum of twelve hundred seventy six and 20/100 Dollars, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, and the further consideration of certain covenants of the said part. . . of the second part, which are to run with the title, the same being attached hereto, made a part hereof, and signed by the part. . . of the second part, the said party of the first part does grant, bargain, sell and convey unto the said party of the second part, her heirs and assigns forever, the following described real estate, situate and included within the boundaries of the said National Chautauqua of Glen Echo, in Montgomery County, Maryland, to wit:

"All those certain pieces or parcels of land and premises, known and distinguished as being lots numbered 7, 8, and 9 and part lots 3, 4, 5, 6, 10 and 11 in Block 8 and part lots 21 and 23 in Block 9, being contained within the metes and bounds beginning at a point S.32°15'E. 87.3 feet from the intersection of the West line of De Pauw Place and the division line between lots 4 & 5 block 8 of the National Chautauqua of Glen Echo thence S.46°32'W. 141.4 feet, thence N.43°28' W.144.6 feet thence N.46°32' E. 141.4 feet, thence S.43°28' E. 144.6 feet to the beginning, containing 20,446 square feet in the subdivision of the said National Chautauqua of Glen Echo, as the said subdivision is duly recorded in Liber J.A. no.25, folio 253, one of the Land Record Books of said Montgomery County, reference being hereby made to said map, as aforesaid, for a more full and complete description of the land and premises hereby conveyed, together with

all and singular the improvements thereon, and all the rights, ways, easements, privileges, advantages and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise thereunto appertaining; subject, however, to the conditions, stipulations and restrictions contained herein, and subject to said By-Laws Rules and Regulations of said party of the first part, from time to time existing; and this Indenture is executed and accepted subject to such By-Laws, Rules and Regulations, which are made a part hereof as fully and to all intents and purposes as if they were incorporated herein;

"And subject to the further condition that the said granted premises shall not be used by the said party of the second part, her heirs or assigns, for any purpose inconsistent with the general purpose and design for which the said grounds of the National Chautauqua of Glen Echo were acquired as aforesaid by the said party of the first part;

"The said party of the second part, in consideration of the premises, does hereby covenant, promise and agree that the said party of the second part, her heirs or assigns, will not use or occupy, or suffer or permit, the said granted premises or any part thereof, or any building erected thereupon, to be used or occupied as a boarding house, store or place of business of any kind whatsoever, or in any other way or for any other purpose except as a private residence, unless the consent in writing, of the said party of the first part shall be first had and obtained; and also that the said party of the second part, her heirs and assigns, will not, on said premises, or in any building erected thereupon at any time, manufacture or sell, or suffer or permit to be manufactured or sold, any intoxicating liquor; and also that the said party of the second part, her heirs and assigns, will pay to the said party of the first part, its successors and assigns, the annual rate of admission to the said National Chautauqua of Glen Echo, and to the said granted premises, fixed by the said By-Laws, Rules and Regulations existing at the time of the execution of this instrument; and also that the said party of the second part, her heirs and assigns, will pay all taxes and assessments which may be taxed or assessed on the premises hereby granted under any law of the State of Maryland as the same may accrue, and in case of default or neglect of the said party of the second part, her heirs or assigns, to pay such taxes or assessments, when due, then and in that case the said party of the first part may, if it so elects, pay the same, and in that event the said party of the second part, her heirs and assigns, hereby agree to pay such taxes to the said party of the first part on demand, and the receipt of the officers to whom such taxes or assessments shall be paid, by the said party of the first part, shall be conclusive evidence of such payment and of the validity of the tax or assessment so paid.

"It is further mutually agreed that it shall be lawful for the said party of the first part, its successors and assigns, at all reasonable times, to enter upon said granted premises and examine the same as to their sanitary and fire regulations and conditions; and that it shall be lawful for the said party of the first part, its successors and assigns, to build and maintain a continuous fence around the said National Chautauqua Grounds, and cross fences within the boundaries thereof; and that it shall be lawful, during the Chautauqua meetings, to charge and collect an admission fee to any and all parts of said National Chautauqua Grounds, but the said party of the second part, her heirs and assigns,

shall never at any time hereafter be charged or required to pay a higher rate of admission than the rate fixed by the said By-Laws, Rules and Regulations existing at the time of the execution of this Indenture. Reserving, however, the right to the party of the first part to at all times enter said grounds where the sewer and water pipes cross the same and to excavate for said pipes the title to which does not pass with this Deed.

"And this Indenture Further Witnesseth, that the said party of the first part hereby constitutes and appoints Edward Baltzley, of Glen Echo, Md., to be its attorney, for it and in its name, and as its act and deed to acknowledge this Indenture before any person having authority, by law, to take the said acknowledgment, in order that this Indenture may be duly recorded. And the said party of the first part does hereby covenant that it will warrant generally the property hereby conveyed.

"In Witness Whereof, the said party of the first part has hereunto affixed its corporate seal and caused these presents to be signed by the President and Secretary thereof.

"And the said party of the second part has hereunto set her hand and seal.

The National  
Chautauqua of  
Glen Echo, Md.  
Incorporated 1891  
West Virginia.

Edwin Baltzley  
President.  
Lenson de F. Jennings  
Secretary.

. . . . . (seal)"



Appendix C

Copies of stubs of four checks written by Miss Barton to Edwin and Edward Baltzley, 1891 to 1897, relating to her Glen Echo property.

Check #9, dated August 1, 1891, is full payment (\$1,000.00) for Miss Barton's subscription to the stock of the National Chautauqua of Glen Echo.

Checks #79052 (June 17, 1897), #79053 (June 29, 1897), and #79054 (undated, but written September 3, 1897) were written for \$250.00, \$275.00, and \$526.20 respectively. They represent payment in full for 15,000 square feet of land added to Miss Barton's lot.

The originals of these stubs may be found in Cont. 77, Ser. 1, Barton Papers, Manuscript Division, Library of Congress.





Appendix D

Copies of bills of lading, #6086 and #6101, dated December 27, 1889-January 1, 1890, and December 30, 1889. These were sent from the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to Clara Barton in the amounts of \$108.00 and \$36.00 respectively, for the shipment of lumber and furniture from the "Locust Street Red Cross Hotel" in Johnstown, Pennsylvania, to Washington, D.C. Bill #6086 is for three carloads of lumber; #6101 is for one carload of lumber and furniture.

The originals of these bills may be found in Cont. 77, Ser. 1, Barton Papers, Manuscript Division, Library of Congress.

Correspondence relating to the demolition and shipment of the hotel is in Cont. 27, Ser. 1, Barton Papers.





Appendix E

List of People Involved in the Remodeling of  
the Clara Barton House, March 6-December 31, 1897

Name	Profession	Period of Service	Wages*
1. Clara Barton	president of American Red Cross, chief architect	March 6-Jan. 22, 1898	0
2. George H. Pullman	secretary of American Red Cross, assistant architect	Mar. 6-Dec. 7, 1897	0
3. J. A. McDowell	mason	Feb. 25-Apr. 12, 1897	\$65.00 total
4. Jarrett	mason	Mar. 17-Apr. 23, 1897	
5. Mr. Garret's son (Jarrett's?)	mason	Aug. 19-Aug. ?, 1897	
6. Cash	carpenter	Mar. 11-Mar. 27, 1897	\$2.00 per day plus room & meals
7. Andy Elder	carpenter & foreman	Mar. 12, 1897-Aug. 22, 1899	at first \$8.00 per week; then \$2.00 per day plus room & board
8. Mackey	carpenter	Apr. 5-May 8, 1897	\$1.50 per day plus room & board
9. Flanagan	carpenter	Apr. 5-Sept. 4, 1897	\$1.50 per day plus room & board
10. Len (Lewis?) Parks	carpenter & painter	Apr. 19-Dec. 18, 1897	\$1.50 per day plus room & board

\* Men worked a six-day week.

Name	Profession	Period of Service	Wages
11. Bob Bruhler	plumber	Mar. 22-Mar. 24, 1897	\$4.50 total
12. Fowler	plumbing contractor	Apr. 4 -Apr. 18, 1897	\$70.00 total
13. Curtain	plumber for Fowler		
14. Lithgrow	plumber for Fowler		
15. Harrington	tinner & roofing contractor	Apr. 16-Apr. 21, 1897	about \$50.00 total
16. Several tanners,	names not known, working for Harrington		
17. Ned Reynolds	electrician	Aug. 15, 20, and 23, 1897	donated services
18. Reynolds, father of Ned	surveyor	Aug. 26 and 29, 1897	\$5.00 total
19. Sarah Earl(e)	stained glass window expert	June 4-June 14, 1897	?
20. Emma Jones	housekeeper (black)	Mar. 6-Jan. 22, 1898	\$10.00 per week and board
21. Jane Brown	assistant housekeeper (black)	Apr. 7-May 1, 1897(?)	\$2.50 per week
22. Robert Barker	houseman, handyman, groundsman (black)	Mar. 6-Jan. 22, 1898	\$5.00 per week plus room & board

Negro laborers: excavating,  
painting, plastering

23. Robert Jones	laborer	Mar. 11-Mar. 17, 1897	\$2.25 per week plus board
24. Randolph Jones	laborer	Jan. 1897-Apr. 12, 1897	\$5.00 per week plus board

Name	Profession	Period of Service	Wages
25. Charles (or Charley) Jones	laborer	Mar. 18-Sept. 10; Oct.-Dec. 1897	\$5.00
26. Philip Kager		Apr. 5-May 5, 1897	
27. Robert Green		Apr. 12-Sept. 10, 1897	\$15.00 per month plus board & clothes
28-31. Four young unnamed Negroes employed one day only		Apr. 5, 1897	
32. Lemie?	laborer	Oct. 16-Dec. 1897	\$4.50 per week
33. Steve?	laborer	Oct. 16-Dec. 1897	\$4.50 per week
34. Perkins	plasterer?	Dec. 5-12, 1897	\$12.00
35. Julian B. Hubbell	general field officer of American Red Cross at Glen Echo; installed heating system	Oct. 10-Dec. 30, 1897	0
36. Albert Gleason of Washington, D.C.	owner of stables & wagons; brought lumber, bricks, and other building materials from Washington, D.C., to Glen Echo, Maryland; moved 34 wagonloads on Mar. 1, 1897	paid April 23, 1897	\$96.35 for services & materials; \$123.00 for move



Appendix F

Weekly Payroll for Workmen Making Alterations  
to the Clara Barton House, March 6-December 31, 1897  
(as recorded in the Barton Diaries)

(Payday was every Saturday)

Week Ending	Total Payroll	No. of People Included
1. Mar. 13, 1897	\$18.00	5 (not including McDowell's salary)
2. Mar. 20, 1897	\$39.92	7 (including \$10.00 to Emma Jones, housekeeper)
3. Mar. 27, 1897	\$70.00	13 (including Mrs. Jones)
4. Apr. 3, 1897	\$84.75	12 (not including McDowell's salary)
5. Apr. 10, 1897	\$100.40	15 ( " " " " )
Apr. 12, 1897	\$65.00	April 8: paid plumbing contractor \$70.00 paid to McDowell for past month.
6. Apr. 17, 1897	\$79.50	13
7. Apr. 24, 1897	\$80.38	13 April 21: paid about \$50.00 for tinning roof under contract.
8. May 1, 1897	\$68.00	12
9. May 8, 1897	\$74.42	12
Total:	\$643.44	
10. May 15, 1897	\$62.25	10

Week Ending	Total Payroll	No. of People Included
11. May 22, 1897	(not listed)	9
12. May 29, 1897	\$58.00	9
13. June 5, 1897	\$68.00	9
June 12, June 19, June 26, July 3, July 10, July 17, July 24 not listed		
14. July 31, 1897	\$50.00	5
15. Aug. 21, 1897	\$53.00	5
16. Nov. 13, 1897	\$39.00	
17. Dec. 11, 1897	\$50.50	6

Estimated total cost of labor for the remodeling, March 6, 1897, to January 17, 1898, was about \$2,400.00

Cost of contract work (plumbing and roofing) was about \$120.00

Cost of lumber (in 1897) was about \$444.10

Cost of electrical materials was about \$15.00

Cost of paint and hardware not calculated

Total cost of labor and material was about \$3,000.00

## Appendix G

### Sources of Building Materials Used in Remodeling the Clara Barton House, 1897

#### Lumber

1. Pine and hemlock boards and timbers used in construction of the Locust Street Red Cross Hotel at Johnstown, Pa., in July 1889 were from Iowa and Illinois; about one fourth of the lumber from this structure was supposedly stored under the Barton House in February 1897; lumber from the similar Kernsville Red Cross Hotel, built at Johnstown in August 1889, was also possibly available at Glen Echo.

2. On Mar. 10, 1897, 3,644 feet of lumber from one of the small reviewing stands erected for the inauguration of President William McKinley were purchased for \$29.15.

3. House materials: two sets of heavy vestibule doors, bricks, a large stained glass window, and some lumber were acquired Mar. 14, 1897, from Albert Gleason, a contractor in Washington, D.C., for \$96.35 (including teaming).

4. Door and window frames and casings for front (north facade) purchased Mar. 25 from Jackson & Co., Washington, D.C., a lumber dealer; Deliveries began Mar. 31; change order for third-story front windows made Apr. 2; balance of sash and lumber delivered Apr. 7 at a cost of \$115.00. Included were cornice for north front and weatherboarding or siding.

Second lot of lumber purchased at Jackson & Co., including bannisters, newel posts, and No. 2 white pine boards on Apr. 16, 1897; a third lot of lumber ordered from company on May 8, apparently for fencing. This order cancelled May 11; Jackson & Co. delivered a lot of lumber on May 10, but "as it was rough and we had ordered dressed, most of it was sent back"; Jackson's lumber bill on June 11, 1897, was \$67.10.

5. Lumber ordered from Frank Libbey & Company, 6th Street & New York Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C., on Aug. 2, 1897; two loads delivered Aug. 3; cost was \$60.00 plus copy of Barton's report on the Armenian relief program; one load delivered on August 6; more lumber ordered from Libbey on Aug. 6.

Lath and molding delivered from Libbey ordered Oct. 15; molding for use in hall delivered from Libbey on Oct. 17.

1,100 feet of lumber for building boardwalk ordered from Libbey on Nov. 26 at a cost of \$9.50. This material delivered Nov. 27, 1897.

More lumber ordered from Libbey on Dec. 16, 1897; Libbey lumber bill of \$64.00 received.

### Brick

1,000 bricks and six barrels of unslacked lime acquired Mar. 14, 1897, from Albert Gleason, and delivered Mar. 16; three more wagonloads of brick came Mar. 17; bricks used in constructing one wall of the two-story brick vault and in building the chimneys.

### Stone

Stone for original stone facade of the Barton House was donated by Edwin and Edward Baltzley in May 1891. Miss Barton had this stone face demolished Mar. 15-Mar. 24, 1897. The stone was then reutilized to build the two flanking stone towers, and the remainder was used to construct the rear stone cellar wall and also the retaining dry wall located about ten feet beyond the rear cellar foundation wall.

### Hardware

Sash weights, cord, sash locks, hinges, nails, etc., came from Walkers' and Weavers' hardware stores located in Washington, D.C., and Georgetown; for details on acquisition of hardware, see diary entries for Mar. 10, 12, and 25; Apr. 9, 12, and 14; May 8, 18, and 28; July 19; Aug. 2; Nov. 26; and Dec. 14, 1897.

### Paint

Painting of front of house began Apr. 9; a large order of paint purchased May 18: white lead and 2 gallons turpentine for a cost of \$10.25; colors of house in 1897: body "a light warm yellow and trim a medium brown"; paint apparently purchased in Washington, D.C.

### Plumbing Materials

Provided and installed under contract by a Mr. Fowler of Washington, D.C., Apr. 4-8, 1897, for total cost of \$70.00. For terms of contract see entry for Apr. 4, 1897. Work included one bathroom, main kitchen on first floor, a kitchen in cellar, and two boilers to provide hot and cold running water to these three rooms.

### Roofing Materials

Metal roofing materials provided and installed under contract by a Mr. Harrington of Washington, D.C., for total cost of about \$50.00. The tanners worked from Apr. 16 to Apr. 21, 1897.

### Electrical Materials

Wires, bells, and batteries for a front doorbell, one call button in dining room, two in office, and five in parlors and chambers. Installed by Mr. Ned Reynolds, Aug. 20 and 23, 1897. Cost of materials was \$15.00, labor donated; house lighted by kerosene lamps until 1909 or 1910.

## Heating System

Seven or eight coal-burning and wood-burning stoves; stove for Clara Barton's room bought at Harrington's for \$5.00 and put in place Nov. 10; stoves installed in kitchen and lower kitchen Dec. 13; new stove purchased at Harrington's for \$5.50 and placed in east office Dec. 15; stoves installed in second office and parlor Dec. 20 and 24; stoves put in vestibule and library.



## Appendix H

### An Architectural Description of the Clara Barton House as It Appeared in 1898

Prepared by Charles W. Snell, Historian

#### Exterior Features

The Clara Barton House, following its remodeling in 1897, was a three-story frame structure approximately forty-eight feet wide and eighty-four feet deep, built over an elevated stone basement. The building had a gable roof with a central gabled monitor or "lantern" roof running the length of the structure. The three third-floor rooms projected above the monitor roof at its north (front) and south ends, and in the center, and two third floor halls lying below the two lower monitor roof sections connected the three top rooms.

The north or front elevation\* was designed by Clara Barton, George H. Pullman, and their carpenters in 1897. The first two stories of the north facade were seven bays wide, the central elevation of the gabled third story was three bays wide, and the entire composition was dominated by two flanking stone towers. Each tower, about 7-1/2 feet wide and 3-1/2 feet deep, was two stories tall and was topped by a tall pyramidal-shaped metal-covered roof. A shallow frame one-story veranda extended across the full width (about 39-1/2 feet) of the front between the two stone towers. The central door was sheltered by a one-bay-wide bracketed one-story portico and was flanked on either side by two sets of three windows each. On the second-story level there were six more windows of the same size and the central bay, above the portico and entrance, was occupied by a double window.

First floor and second floor windows were double hung and had four-over-two panes. First-story windows were topped by triangular pediments and second floor windows by segmental pediments. The gabled central third-story facade had two flanking single-hung windows, each containing four panes and adorned by a triangular pediment. The double window (or window and door) occupied the center bay of the third floor and led out on to a small (7-foot-wide by 3-foot-deep) balustraded balcony. The double windows, double hung, contained nine-over-two panes, and were topped by a triangular-shaped transom with four lights. Set high in the center of the gabled third-story facade, above the double windows, was a diamond-shaped louvered opening. Two small curvilinear frame gables, one located on either side of the rising third story, attempted rather unsuccessfully to connect the design of the first two stories with that of the third floor.

The upper sash of the central third floor double windows were occupied by red-colored stained glass that formed a Red Cross in each window. The facade

\* The house actually faces northeast.

was covered with clapboard. The body of the house was painted a "warm yellow" and the trim (cornice, pediments, etc.) a "medium brown," thus "making a fine contrast." From the very top gabled center of the third-story facade rose a tall flagpole from which Miss Barton flew the official headquarters flag of the American Red Cross from April 16, 1897 to December 9, 1902. The balcony provided access to the flagpole rope.

The sides and rear of the house were also clapboard. Their first- and second-story windows were double hung, topped by flat arches, and had six-over-six lights, except for the window lighting the main front stairway. This latter window was situated in the west (right) wall near the northwest (front) corner of the house and contained a stained glass window comprised of twenty-four lights.

On the third floor, the north (front) and south rooms had gable roofs, while the central room was covered by a hipped roof. The east, west, and south windows of these three rooms were double hung; windows containing six-over-six panes alternated with windows having four-over-four lights. The two third floor halls, situated between the north and central rooms and the central and south rooms, had single hung windows. Here again windows with six panes alternated with windows having four lights.

The house had six brick chimneys.

#### First Floor Rooms

The wide double door in the north facade opened into a vestibule that was about 16 feet wide and 9 feet deep. Single doors in the east (left) and west (right) walls, topped by transoms, opened into flanking rooms, and a wide double door, also topped by a transom, in the south wall led into the main hall. The main hall, which extended through the house to the rear (south) tier of rooms, was approximately 10 feet wide and 59 feet long. The east (left) and west (right) sides of the hall were occupied by storage closets from 2-1/2 feet deep on the east side to 3 feet deep on the west side. Other doors, topped by small transoms, opened into the flanking rooms on either side and also into the room at the south end of the main hall. The walls of the vestibule and the main hall were finished with "matched wood," or vertical boarding that had been varnished. The ceilings of the vestibule and the hall had been finished by first tacking up heavy building paper and then stretching and tacking heavy cotton or canvas over it.

Opening off the east (left) side of the main hall, from front to rear, were the front parlor, about 15-1/2 by 18 feet, the back parlor, approximately 15-1/2 by 12-1/2 feet, and then one or two bedrooms. The back parlor had a brick fireplace on its west wall; the front of the fireplace was faced with blue tile in 1899. The walls and ceilings of these eastern rooms were finished by covering them with a heavy paper and then stretching cotton cloth over that. A triple doorway connected the front parlor with the rear parlor.

Rooms on the west (right) side of the hall, from front to rear, comprised the vault room, the main front stairway (which was lighted by the twenty-four-pane stained-glass window in the west wall), the "paper room," the trunk room, a

pantry, and the kitchen. The vault room, located in the northwest or front corner of the house, was about 15-1/2 by 19-1/2 feet in size and contained a two-story brick vault over a stone foundation. Constructed in 1891, the brick vault, which measured about 9 by 11-1/2 feet exterior dimensions, was used as the fireproof storage place for official records of the American National Red Cross. The walls and ceilings of the vault room were of lath and plaster. The "paper room" was a small room used to store the official printed reports of the Red Cross that were held pending distribution. The trunk room and the closets lining both sides of the first floor main hall were used to store trunks and boxes of supplies and provisions for possible use in Red Cross relief expeditions.

At the south or rear end of the house, a tier of three rooms extended across the back. In the southeast (left) corner was the first office, 15-1/2 by 23 feet; in the center at the south end of the main hall was the second office, 15 feet 9 inches by 21 feet; and in the southwest (right) corner was the breakfast or dining room, about 15-1/2 feet by 13 feet in size. The walls and ceilings of these three rooms were also finished by first covering them with heavy paper and then stretching cotton cloth over the paper. The three rooms were connected by two triple doorways that could be thrown open from east to west to form a single suite of rooms about 48 feet long. The first and second offices served as the official headquarters or office space of the American National Red Cross from March 1, 1897, to December 9, 1902, and here the president, secretary, and chief field agent of the Red Cross had their desks. The dining room opened on the north side into the kitchen. The kitchen, 15-1/2 by 10-1/2 feet, had wide board floors of white pine, and the cooking was done on an iron coal- and wood-burning stove. There was also a boiler to provide hot water.

#### Second Floor Rooms

On the second floor the main hall was about 44-1/2 feet long by 16 feet wide. The center of the hall was occupied by an octangular-shaped gallery or open well. Surrounded by a balustrade, the gallery was approximately 20-1/2 feet long by 6 feet wide. The walls of the second floor hall were finished with vertical boarding and the ceiling with stretched cotton cloth, as in the main hall below. The various bedrooms opened into each side of the hall. The walls and ceilings of most of these chambers were finished with building paper and cotton cloth.

The chief rooms on the second floor were the library and the bedrooms of the president, secretary, and chief field agent of the Red Cross. The library was located at the north (or front) end of the main hall and occupied the center and northwest corner of the front of the house. The walls of this room were wainscoted and the ceiling was plastered. The second story of the brick vault was located in the northwest corner of this room. The chambers of the three chief officers of the American Red Cross occupied the tier of three rooms that extended across the back (or south) side of the house. Clara Barton's room, about 15 by 15-1/2 feet in size, occupied the southeast (left) corner; Secretary George H. Pullman had the central room, which was about 21 by 16 feet exclusive of the closets; and Dr. Julian B. Hubbell's bedroom, about 15-1/2 by 17-1/2 feet in size, was located in the southwest (right) corner of the house. The walls

of these three rooms were lathed and plastered, and the ceilings were finished with building paper and cotton cloth.

The house had only one bathroom; this was located on the second floor, just north of Dr. Hubbell's room and at the southwest (right rear) corner of the hall. The bathroom had a water closet and a wooden bathtub.

Daylight for the first and second floor halls was provided by means of small, narrow, rectangular clerestory windows that were set in the upper portion of the east (left) and west (right) second floor hall side walls and under the floor of the elevated central third floor room. These windows contained glass of a solid color such as orange, blue, etc. Two stairways, both set against the west (right) wall of the second floor hall, led to front and rear third floor halls.

### Third Floor Rooms

The walls of the three rooms on the third floor and also of the two connecting third-story hallways were finished with vertical varnished boarding as in the first and second floor halls below. The ceilings of all the third floor rooms were finished with building paper and stretched cotton cloth as in most of the lower rooms. The north or front chamber, about 16 by 20-1/2 feet in size, was called the "Red Cross Chamber" because of the two stained glass windows in the window and door that opened out on the front balcony.

The middle or central room, 15-1/2 by 18-1/2 feet, was called the "Topmost room" because it was the most elevated or highest room in the house. Inside windows in the center of the north and south walls of the "topmost room" opened onto small balustraded balconies. These little balconies projected into the open galleries or wells that formed a portion of both the north and south third floor halls.

At the rear of the third floor was the south or back upper room, about 16 by 20-1/2 feet in size. A door in the south wall opened out onto a third floor rear balcony that was probably about 14 or 15 feet wide.

### Cellar

The front or north portion of the cellar was only partially excavated. This northern 14 feet of the overall 84-foot length of the cellar was about 4 feet deep, and the remaining 70-foot length was approximately 6-1/2 feet deep. The floors were of earth. The stone foundation in the northwest (front) corner of the cellar, which supported the two-story brick vault above, formed a small room about 4 by 8 feet in size. Wooden shelves were added and this room was used as a fruit cellar where preserved fruits and vegetables were stored. A brick floor was laid in the fruit cellar in 1901.

Near the southwest (rear) corner of the cellar, on the west (right) side and under the first floor kitchen, was the cellar kitchen. This room was about 14 by 15 feet in size and its walls were formed of wide boards. Its floors were comprised of wide white pine boards. The room had a cooking stove, a boiler to

heat water, and a sink. Adjoining the cellar kitchen was a small bedroom for a servant. This room was probably located on the south side of the kitchen or in the southwest (right rear) corner. The walls of the servant's room were finished with wide boards and the floor was of white pine boards.

Probably adjoining the east sides of the cellar kitchen and servant's room, and located in the center rear of the south end of the cellar, was the carriage room or "house." This room, which may have measured 16 by 20-1/2 feet, had walls of old wide boards and a stone floor. The walls of the cellar kitchen, servant's room, and carriage room were whitewashed.

The center of the cellar, beginning at a point about two feet south of the massive stone foundation that supported the fireplace in the first floor back parlor, was occupied by a "furniture storage room." This "room," sixteen feet wide and twenty-five feet long, was probably an area without walls but possibly had board floors. Furniture and trunks that had previously been stored in the three third floor chambers were removed to this cellar furniture storage room in 1897. What is probably the original site of the 1897 furniture room is still (in 1976) being used for this same purpose.

#### Heating and Lighting Systems

The house was lighted by means of kerosene lamps from 1897 to 1909 or 1910, when electric lights were installed. The structure was heated from 1897 until the 1930s by a number of small iron coal- and wood-fired stoves that were situated in strategic areas through the house.

The Clara Barton House was first erected at Johnstown, Pennsylvania, in July 1889, as the "Locust Street Red Cross Hotel." The building was then a two-story frame structure with a monitor or "lantern" roof; the structure was 48 feet wide and 116 feet long. The entire edifice was carefully dismantled in December 1889 and its parts arrived in Washington, D.C., in January 1890. About three fourths (48 by 84 feet) of the Johnstown hotel was reerected at Glen Echo, Maryland, in the spring of 1891. The plan for the revised building, which included a new stone facade and a third story, was prepared by Dr. Julian B. Hubbell in April 1891. The stone facade was removed in March 1897 and the house was remodeled into its final form that year.



## Appendix I

### History of the House from 1912

Prepared by Beverly J. Sanchez

While in her eighties, Miss Barton became involved in spiritualism. Around the turn of the century, seances, ouiji boards and other occult activities were very much in vogue, somewhat as astrology is currently. In and of itself therefore, it is not so surprising that Miss Barton attended seances. The intriguing part of her involvement with spiritualism lies in the fact that it set the stage for the future defrauding of Dr. Hubbell.

Miss Barton's involvement with spiritualism also highlighted some of her basic personal characteristics. While seeming to believe in the medium's power which resulted in communication with the spirits of past acquaintances, Miss Barton maintained her native skepticism. On March 30, 1910, she wrote, "If it is really true, where are all the myriads of all the years? If all delusion, how is it done, how does the medium get her knowledge?"<sup>1</sup>

There is nothing to indicate that seances were ever held in the Glen Echo house. Usually Miss Barton went into Washington to consult with her two most frequented mediums, Mrs. Julia Warneke and Mr. Theodore Parker. Because Miss Barton had outlived most of her close friends and associates, her mediums never lacked for spirits to invoke.

Dr. Hubbell was also heavily committed to the parlor seances and when Clara was not well enough to attend he took exhaustive notes on her behalf. In fact, Ishbel Ross believes that "Dr. Hubbell was the ruling influence in this temporary manifestation of Clara's old age."<sup>2</sup> If this is true, and Dr. Hubbell's beliefs really were so strong, it is easier to understand how he later came to be defrauded by a woman who claimed to be a spiritualist and medium.

April 12, 1912, at the age of ninety, Clara Barton died. She had deeded the Glen Echo house to Dr. Hubbell in November of 1908 and had reached an agreement with him that the house would be maintained as an educational memorial. To that end, Dr. Hubbell over the years had been acquiring additional property throughout Glen Echo. This property, in conjunction with the house, would then be set up as a center for teaching the ideals and principles of Red Cross relief. Miss Barton's split with the Red Cross in 1904 may have changed these plans somewhat, though Dr. Hubbell still envisioned the house being maintained as a memorial to Clara Barton. His desire to carry out this plan, coupled with his belief in spiritualism, unfortunately made Dr. Hubbell easy prey for Mrs. Hiron, who by 1914 had defrauded the doctor not only out of the house, but out of all his other Glen Echo property as well.

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1. Clara Barton, Manuscript Journal, March 30, 1919, Clara Barton Papers, Red Cross Museum, American National Red Cross Headquarters, Wash., D.C.

2. *Angel of the Battlefield*, Ishbel Ross, p. 261.

Mrs. Mabelle Rawson Hirons, a forty-year-old widow, was the daughter of close friends of the Barton family in North Oxford, Massachusetts. It was due to this relationship that she first met Dr. Hubbell. Mrs. Sweitzer, Miss Barton's secretary, remembers meeting Mrs. Hirons in 1910 while she was visiting Clara Barton. Mr. and Mrs. William Rawson (Mabelle's parents) also visited Clara in 1910. In fact, the Rawsons stayed with Clara in Glen Echo from January 23, 1910, until January 31.

It is interesting to note that during the Rawsons' visit with Clara in January 1910, they made a phone call to "Hirons," ostensibly to "be at home tomorrow" as they were leaving Glen Echo.<sup>3</sup> Since Clara Barton's diaries are the most laden with her spiritualistic involvements during the years 1906-1910, and since Mrs. Hirons was a spiritualist and medium, it would not be improbable to learn that there was some important connection made during these visits that led to Mrs. Hirons's eventual takeover to the property.

In any case, when she returned, four years later, Mrs. Hirons did not come completely unknown. In fact, Dr. Hubbell and others associated with the property had a great belief and respect for her. She said that she owned silk mills in Turkey, timberlands in the Ozark mountains, and factories in Philadelphia.<sup>4</sup> She was a charming individual according to Miss Barton's secretary, and apparently presented the credentials and appeared to have the financial backing necessary to expedite the establishment of the memorial to Clara Barton. Dr. Hubbell was convinced that she was going to do this work. As a result, when Mrs. Hirons came to him, saying that while in a trance, Clara's spirit had come to her, asking her to "take control of setting up the memorial, because it was too much work for the Doctor," he believed her. And so, incredibly, one week after her arrival, Dr. Hubbell turned over the Glen Echo house, its furnishings, and all his other property to Mrs. Hirons.<sup>5</sup>

(Dr. Hubbell's property at this time consisted of 180 building lots, 12 dwellings, and the town hall at Glen Echo, plus 72 lots in a neighboring community and personal property valued at \$7,000, plus \$6,500 in cash and \$4,000 in bonds and valuable household furniture.<sup>6</sup>)

Once this transaction was completed, Mrs. Hirons immediately moved into the house, into the very rooms once occupied by Miss Barton. Dr. Hubbell was

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3. Clara Barton, MS Journal, January 23-31, 1910, Clara Barton Papers, Red Cross Museum, American National Red Cross Headquarters, Wash., D.C.

4. Tighe, Josephine, *The World Magazine*, "Strangest Case of Spiritual Imposture on Record," May 2, 1926.

5. A deed of May 14, 1914, recorded May 20, 1914, by which Dr. Hubbell transferred his title and right to the Clara Barton House as well as his other Glen Echo property to Mrs. Mabelle Rawson Hirons can be found in the Montgomery County, Md., Land Records, Liber 242, folio 211-212, County Courthouse, Rockville, Maryland.

6. "The Washington Herald," September 26, 1920, p. 1.

also living at the house at this time and was thus able to observe the progression of Mrs. Hiron's faltering facade.

Being without any of her alleged financial resources, Mrs. Hiron soon began to take in boarders while yet continuing to maintain her alleged commitment to establishing the memorial. Her facade soon wore even thinner as her creditors began to appear at the house demanding payment for purchases made. Finally, Mrs. Hiron enlisted the help of a wealthy man from Philadelphia who was a friend of one of her admirers in Glen Echo. It was while this Philadelphian was visiting Mrs. Hiron, that Dr. Hubbell overheard her saying that she had no intention of ever making the house into a memorial.<sup>7</sup> This final confirmation was what the trusting Dr. Hubbell needed to realize the extent of Mrs. Hiron's deception.

Mrs. Daisy Sweitzer, Clara Barton's secretary and a friend of Dr. Hubbell's who lived in Glen Echo, had heard stories of Mrs. Hiron's physically abusing the frail doctor and urged him to seek legal recourse. He agreed to pursue the matter but felt that once Mrs. Hiron became aware of the impending lawsuit he would no longer be safe at the house and thus decided to move out. He stayed with Mrs. Sweitzer before moving above Canada's, the local country store/tavern/post office was only two blocks away from the house. This location suited him, as it allowed him to keep in touch with the town activities and an eye on the house.<sup>8</sup>

From 1920-1925 Dr. Hubbell did not even see the inside of the house. During this time Mrs. Hiron's notoriety spread. She was known to steal from her boarders as well as cheat local commercial establishments. One favorite trick, according to Mrs. Sweitzer, was ordering an article c.o.d., then when it arrived, saying the store had just called to say the merchandise was defective and if she would return it, they would correct the problem and she could pay for it then. So, she kept the merchandise without ever paying for it. As her reputation spread, it became harder and harder for her to find boarders (let alone creditors). Finally she tried to encourage people with pieces of furniture. She once gave away some of Clara's bedroom furniture in order to encourage a couple to live at the house.<sup>9</sup> (The boarders' rent was her only income.)

The litigation went on for over six years, during which time Mrs. Hiron even tried to obtain a loan of \$300 from the Red Cross to pursue her defense.<sup>10</sup> She was not successful and finally lost the suit. The judge voided her ownership, and the house and other property reverted to Dr. Hubbell. He moved back into the house and lived there for three years until his death in 1929.

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7. Interview with Mrs. Daisy Sweitzer, March 1976, transcripts are with the National Park Service, Clara Barton House, Glen Echo, Maryland.

8. *Ibid.*

9. The Hubbell sisters later were able to retrieve these particular pieces.

10. Rudolph Clemen, Jr., "The History of the Clara Barton House," unpublished manuscript, April 11, 1975, American National Red Cross Hdqs., Wash. D.C.

According to Mrs. Sweitzer, "Mrs. Hirons was a person with a lot of magnetism and quite attractive and very well educated. She had to be smart to fool all those people into thinking she was a millionaire."<sup>11</sup> Evidently, after losing the suit to Dr. Hubbell, Mrs. Hirons, who had in the meantime married a Major James Alexander McDowell, moved to Florida where she once again set about her fraudulent activities. Even her marriage to Major McDowell was suspicious as he was in his 70s and the owner of a considerable amount of property in Washington, D.C.<sup>12</sup>

In any case, it was fortunate that for the most part Mrs. Hirons's lack of money prevented her from making any extensive changes in the house. So when Dr. Hubbell moved back in 1926, the house was structurally very much as he had left it and as it had been during Clara's lifetime.

The three years Dr. Hubbell lived alone at the house seem to have been peaceful ones. He occupied himself with caring for his special Toggenburg goats and puttering around the house and grounds. Dr. Hubbell made no changes to the house over these years, although he did attempt to put things back in order.

Upon Dr. Hubbell's death in 1929, at the age of eighty-two, the house became the property of his twin nieces, Miss Rena A. Hubbell and Mrs. Lena Hubbell Chamberlain.

Both of these women had been acquainted with Miss Barton and regarded the house and Miss Barton's remaining possessions with esteem. However, it was during the 1930s that the first major series of changes took place in the house. The shallow front porch was removed and replaced with the larger colonnaded one there today. The garage with the two levels of screened porch above was added, and an entrance was added on the west side where a window had previously been, with a roof and steps leading up to it from the ground level.

The interior changes were also extensive. In order to create rent-producing apartments, the nieces installed partitions and bathrooms. In the late 1930s radiators were added, replacing the stove heating system. At this time radiators were also added in the central hall. These proved to be ineffective however, and were later removed. During the early 1930s the front vestibule double doors were moved back to their present location. The wide bottom step landing is believed to have been cut down at this time to its present size. Changes were also made in the closets which ran the length of the main hallway in order to accommodate the new room uses and partitions. Interior stairways were also cut. In 1936 the three room basement apartment was added by a tenant in lieu of rent. The single original fireplace in the parlor had blue on blue pattern tiles which were removed in the 1930s and replaced with a brick front. Partial concrete flooring in the basement was also added in the early 1940s.

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11. Interview with Mrs. Daisy Sweitzer, March 1976, transcripts are with the National Park Service, Clara Barton House, Glen Echo, Maryland.

12. Josephine Tighe, *The World Magazine*, "Strangest Case of Spiritual Imposture on Record," May 2, 1926.

The house remained in the Hubbell family until 1942 at which time it was sold to Mrs. Josephine Franks Noyes, an old friend of the Hubbell family from Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Her four sisters, Miss Frances Franks, Miss Henrietta Franks, Mrs. Sara Franks Rhodes, and Mrs. Katherine Franks Bronson, soon moved in with her in Glen Echo.

The second floor front apartment had been a library when Miss Barton lived at the house. In the late 1940s, during the Franks ownership, major changes were made in this area. Wainscoting was removed or plastered over, the ceiling was replaced, and the arches filled in. During the 1940s the small rest room beneath the main stairs was also added.

Mrs. Josephine Franks Noyes died in 1958, leaving the house to the four remaining sisters. About this time the stable to the southwest of the house was removed due to the inflated tax base it caused which the sisters could no longer afford. Within its remaining foundation a rich soil was placed for a kitchen garden which to some extent is still maintained. Archaeological investigation at a future date may turn up information in this area.

In 1961 the sisters, due to their own advancing years, decided to sell the house, but only to a purchaser who could continue to preserve the house as a memorial to Clara Barton as they had done for 20 years. For the next two years the Franks sisters searched for a suitable purchaser, turning down a high rise apartment developer and others who were not interested in preserving the house as a memorial. Finally, in May of 1963, through the efforts of Mrs. Charles Stevenson of the Montgomery County Chapter of the American Red Cross, a tax exempt, non-profit organization was formed, The Friends of Clara Barton, Inc., which took an option on the house, pending the ability to raise the money required to purchase the house. With General Lewis B. Hershey, C. Edwin Kline, Mrs. George B. Hartman, and Brigadier Charles H. Grohl as officers, the group sponsored fund-raising projects, accumulating enough money to put a down payment on the house in June of 1963. In January 1964 the final settlement took place with the payment of one half the purchase price of \$35,000 and a \$17,500 mortgage which was paid off in 1971. The furniture in the house was bought for an additional \$5,000.<sup>13</sup>

During the next 11 years, 1964-1975, The Friends of Clara Barton spent approximately \$60,000 on the house in repairs and maintenance. In 1966 the front clapboarding was replaced due to termite infestation. The front porch was replaced at this time too, though not as it was during Clara's time, rather identical to the one put on in the 1930s. The roof was replaced and the canvas ceilings repaired or replaced. The porch on the third level rear was removed. There were also a few changes made on the interior, including the removal of partitions and enlargement of rooms. Although the house at this point was still maintained as rent-producing apartments, The Friends of Clara Barton did open the house to the public, first by appointment and then on a regular basis. Finally, in January 1965, the house was designated a National Historic Landmark.

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13. Rudolph Clemen, Jr., "The History of the Clara Barton House," unpublished manuscript, April 11, 1975, American National Red Cross Headquarters, Washington, D.C.

In October 1974, Public Law 93-486 was passed which provided for the acquisition, by donation, of the house by the Secretary of the Interior and its subsequent designation as a National Historic Site to be administered by the National Park Service. The deed was presented to the Department of the Interior by The Friends of Clara Barton in April 1975.

The Park Service has since maintained the house and grounds, keeping it open for visitors six days a week, while pursuing an active position in the investigation, research, and cataloguing of the house and its furnishings for future interpretation, preservation, and restoration. In maintaining the house as a memorial, the Park Service has carried out the wishes and intentions of both Clara Barton and Dr. Julian B. Hubbell.

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#### Rockville, Maryland. Montgomery County Md. Courthouse. Land Records.

These deeds, covering the years 1890-1975, relate to the Glen Echo property.

#### Washington, D.C. American National Red Cross Headquarters.

The American National Red Cross Headquarters, located on 17th Street, between D and E streets, Northwest, Washington, D.C., has two Clara Barton diaries for the following years in its library: 1903-1904 and 1910. (These have not been examined by the author.)

#### Washington, D.C. Library of Congress. Clara Barton Papers.

The Clara Barton Papers, comprising about 60,000 items, in the Manuscript Division of the Library of Congress, are divided into two series. Series 1 is composed of ninety-three containers or boxes with about 27,000 items.

Containers 1 and 2: Clara Barton diaries for the years 1849 to 1911. Box 1 contains diaries for the period 1849 to 1868 and Box 2 for the years 1876 to 1911. Box No. 2, however, contains only two diaries (one for 1906 and the other for 1911) that are of value in the study of the Glen Echo house.

Containers 3 to 76: general correspondence, together with miscellaneous material, for the years 1821 to 1945, and also undated letters. Box 27 holds correspondence relating to the Johnstown flood period of 1889-90. Box 71 contains correspondence of 1904, including that relating to the resignation of Miss Barton as president of the American Red Cross.

Container 77: business papers relating to the settlement of Clara Barton's estate, 1874-1924. This box has documents that are valuable for the study of the Glen Echo property, including an "Inventory of Personal Property of Miss Clara Barton" penciled in a booklet by Miss Barton herself.

Container 78: miscellaneous poetry and manuscripts.

Containers 79 and 80: copies of Clara Barton's lectures on the Red Cross given during the years 1878 to 1900.

Container 81: memorandum and notes about Miss Barton.

Container 82: duplicates of the Barton Red Cross lectures of the period 1878 to 1900.

Containers 83 to 93: newspaper clippings, periodicals, booklets, and travel guides used by or concerning Clara Barton and the American Red Cross.

Series 2 of the Clara Barton Papers is comprised of sixty-nine containers with about 33,000 items.

Containers 1 to 29: letter books of Clara Barton, including copies of all letters written by Clara Barton and also many by Dr. Julian B. Hubbell. Containers 9 to 29 include the outgoing correspondence for the period June 1889 to August 1908.

Boxes in Series 2 that were examined and found to contain material relevant to Glen Echo are as follows:

Container 31: letters received, 1834-1917, including bills and receipts, 1865-1924.

Container 32: letters sent, 1862-1921.

Container 35: diaries, journals, and ledgers, 1881-1896. This box contains the diaries for the years 1881, 1883, 1887, 1888, 1889 (January only), 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, and 1896.

Container 36: diaries, journals, and ledgers, 1897-1906. Included in this box are diaries for the years 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, and 1906 (part of a diary for 1906 is in Ser. 1, Box 2).

Container 37: diaries, ledgers, journals, 1907-1909. This box has the diaries for the years 1907 and 1908. There are no diaries for the years 1909, 1910, and 1912 (for 1911, see Ser. 1, Box 2).

Container 41: scrapbooks, 1891-1912 (3 volumes), and clippings, 1865-1904 (one folder). All relate to Miss Barton and Red Cross activities.

Container 42: printed matter, 1859-1904.

Container 47: "Three Blotters, No. 3, 4, and 5," actually three very important journals or diaries covering the period January 28, 1895, to June 23, 1897. Blotter No. 5 (July 17, 1896, to June 23, 1897), 182 pages, is the major source of information on the remodeling of the Glen Echo house in 1897. Box 47 also contains photographs, 1881-1904, but these relate to Miss Barton in Cuba, Texas, etc., but not at Glen Echo.

- Container 56: data relating to the will of Clara Barton.
- Container 60: newspaper clippings about the Johnstown flood.
- Container 69: newspaper clippings about Clara Barton in retirement.

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D-2  
CLARA  
BARTON  
NHS

Clara Barton

D-2

ILLUSTRATIONS

Illustration 1.

"Red Cross Furniture Room, Johnstown," 1889.

A view of the interior of the Red Cross warehouse erected at Johnstown, Pennsylvania, in July 1889. The main body of the two-story frame structure, measuring 50 by 103 feet, was erected in four working days. Later an additional 50-foot extension was added. The structure was used to store relief supplies. Clara Barton described it as "built inside of rough pine lumber, with walls of single [board] thickness, single floors, and tarred roof. Most of it we used for the simple living and sleeping rooms for our [Red Cross work] force."

Photograph taken in October 1889 and published in Clara Barton, *The Red Cross, A History of this Remarkable International Movement in the Interest of Humanity*, p. 163.



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Illustration 2.

"Locust Street Red Cross House [or Hotel]--A Temporary House for families who had lost their homes," 1889.

This two-story frame structure, containing thirty-six rooms and measuring 48 feet wide by 116 feet in length, was erected in seven working days at Johnstown, Pennsylvania, and dedicated on July 27, 1889. It was built of hemlock, "single siding, papered inside with heavy building paper," and had "a lantern roof." Inside were thirty-four single apartments or sleeping rooms. On the first floor was "one main dining hall and sitting room through the centre, sixteen feet in width by one-hundred in length with second floor gallery." Kitchens, laundry rooms, and bathrooms were located in adjacent buildings that were grouped about the rear and sides of the main structure (note one-story structure to the left of the front elevation of the hotel and also the one-story frame shed at the right side of the photo, near the rear corner of the hotel).

The "Locust Street Red Cross Hotel" was carefully dismantled in December 1889 and the entire structure was shipped to Washington, D.C., in January 1890. Clara Barton had about three fourths (48 by 84 feet) of this Johnstown hotel reerected at Glen Echo, Maryland, in the spring of 1891. The structure underwent further extensive remodeling in 1897 to assume its present appearance as the Clara Barton House (see Illustration 4 [1898]).

The 1891 plan was prepared by Dr. Julian B. Hubbell and the 1897 remodeling was directed by Clara Barton.

Photograph taken in October 1889.  
Courtesy of the American National Red Cross, Washington, D.C.



No 2 Red Cross House (Loemt St.) 48 x 116 ft 36 rooms besides parl  
with rooms and dining hall 16 x 100 ft. Johnstown Pa. 1889.



Illustration 3.

"Red Cross Hotel, Locust Street, Johnstown, Pa., Main Hall and dining room on lower [first] floor," 1889.

"One main dining hall and sitting room [extended] through the centre, sixteen feet in width by one-hundred in length with second floor gallery." Note how the small clerestory windows set in the long sides of "the lantern roof" (see Illustration 2) provide the light necessary for the first- and second-story halls. Note also the wide board partition walls and how the sleeping rooms lining each long side of the central hall open directly into that hall. Stoves and stovepipes, without benefit of chimneys, were used to heat the main hall.

Three fourths of the "Locust Street Red Cross Hotel" was reerected, based on a plan prepared by Dr. Julian B. Hubbell, in the spring of 1891 at Glen Echo, Maryland. The interior of the 1891 American Red Cross Building at Glen Echo, with a center main first floor hall sixteen feet wide and eighty-four feet long and a second floor gallery, probably appeared much the same as in this photograph until the structure was remodeled and the interior rooms and halls were "finished" in 1897.

Photograph taken in October 1889 and published in Clara Barton, *The Red Cross, A History*, p. 154.

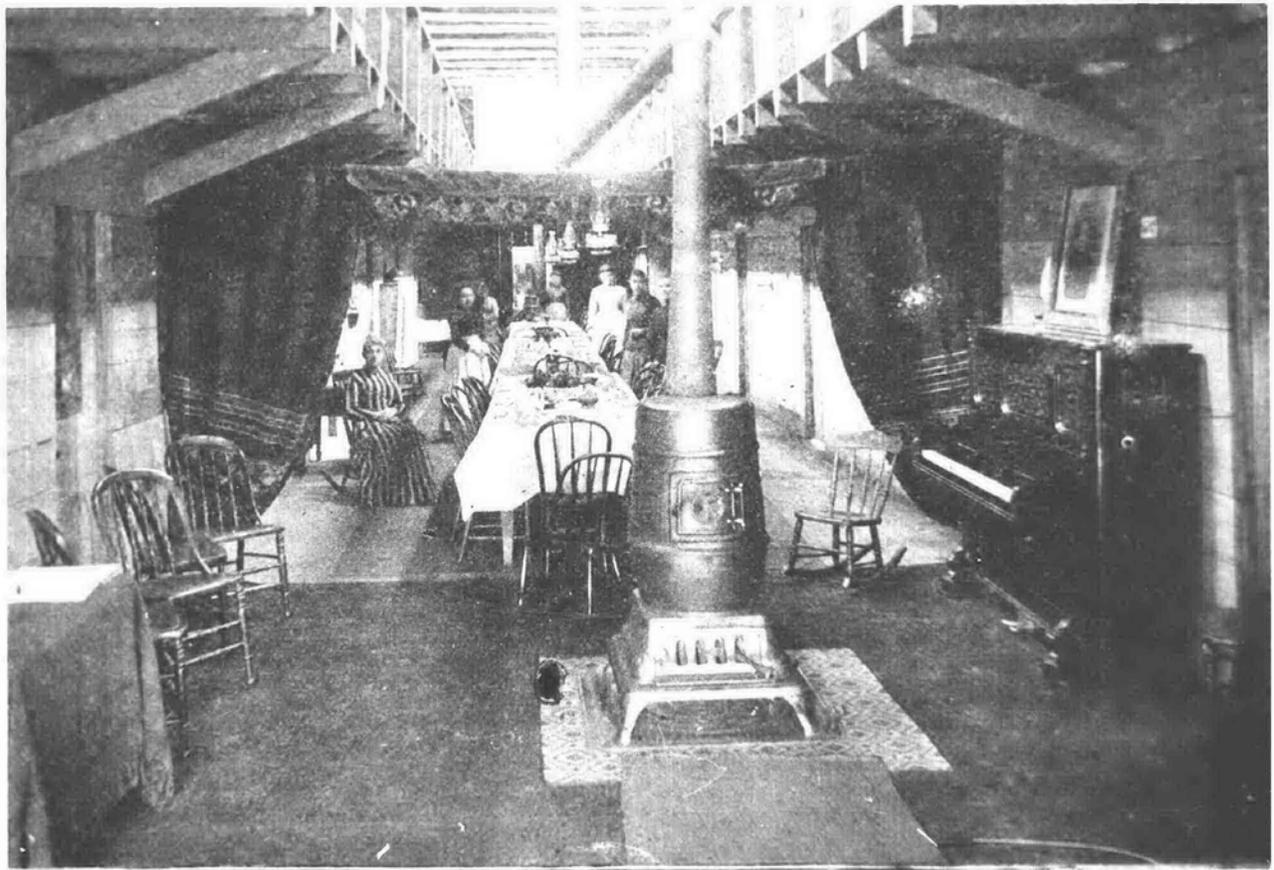


Illustration 4.

"Suburban Headquarters, American National Red Cross."  
The Clara Barton House as it appeared in 1898.

The north or front elevation and the west side of the newly remodeled American Red Cross headquarters building, warehouse, and residence of Miss Clara Barton and the chief officers of the American Red Cross. The entire frame north facade was erected in the spring of 1897, following the demolition of the 1891 stone front. The two flanking stone towers, first-story veranda, and third-story balcony were added in 1897. The two-story brick fireproof vault, visible in the west side at the northwest, or front, corner, was built in 1891. The flagpole and chimneys visible were all added in 1897.

The house had a partial cellar in 1891, but this was excavated to a uniform depth of 6-1/2 feet, and a stone foundation wall was built on the south or rear end in 1897. The Barton House was also painted for the first time in 1897 and the original colors, as shown in this photograph, were: the body "a light warm yellow, trimmings in a medium brown, making a fine contrast." The function of the one-story frame structure visible in the lower right-hand corner of the photograph has not been fully established. However, it was probably the old (1891) carriage shed that was converted into a small "servants' house" by the addition of a new chimney in August 1897. Other outbuildings on the grounds in 1898 not visible in this photo included a chicken house and yard and a privy.

Photograph taken by Mr. Simmonds of Washington, D.C., during the week of November 12-19, 1898, and published in Clara Barton, *The Red Cross, A History*, p. 56.

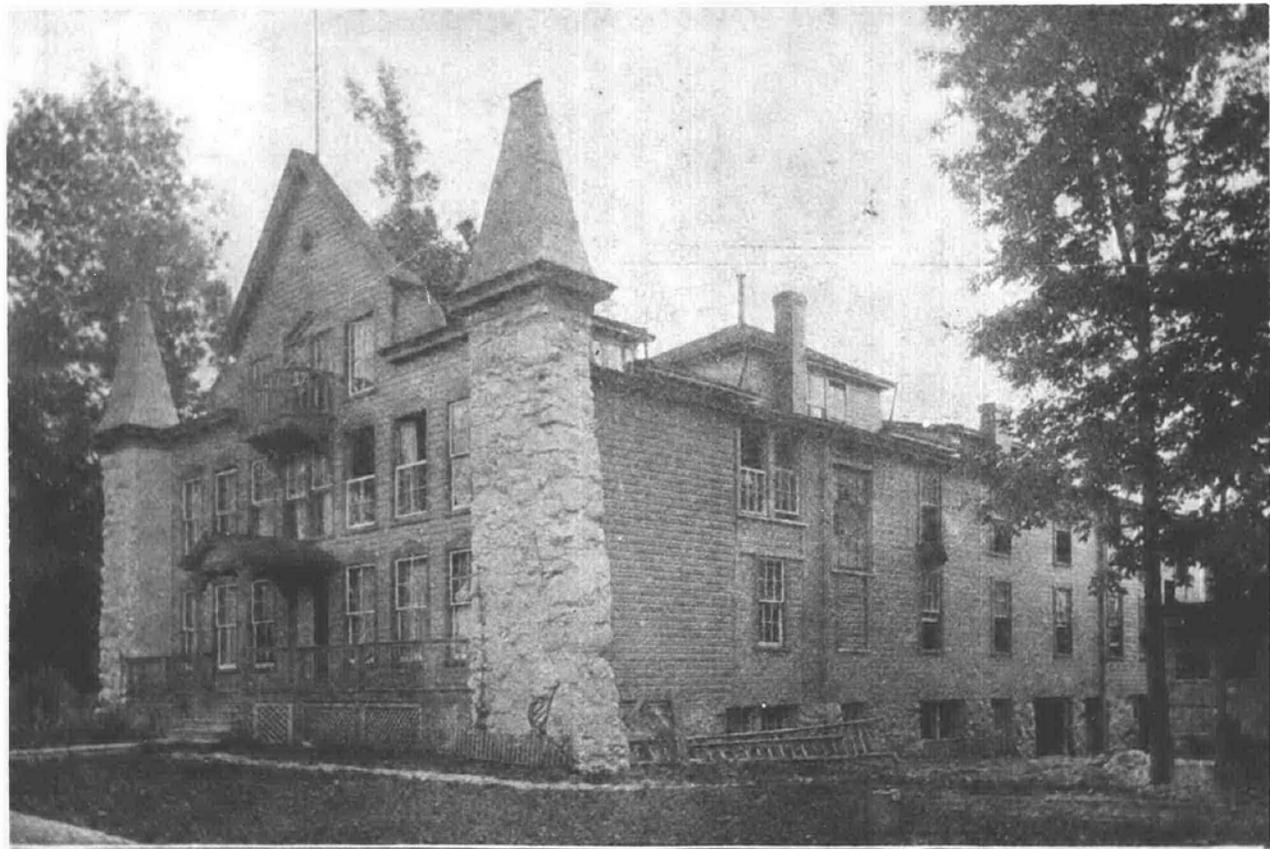


Illustration 5.

"Red Cross Headquarters, Vestibule and Lower [First Floor] Hall," 1898.

View, looking south towards the rear of the house, of the first floor vestibule, which was about sixteen feet wide and nine feet deep, and of the main hall, which was ten feet wide and about fifty-seven feet long. The walls and ceilings of the vestibule and first floor hall were finished with "matched wood" in 1897. The main hall, originally sixteen feet wide, was reduced to its present width of about ten feet in 1897 by the construction of three-foot-deep storage closets along each long side of the first floor hall. Note the coal stove and stove-pipe arrangement to heat the vestibule at the right of the photo. The windows visible in the center of the photo, at the far end of the hall, are located in the center of the south (rear) wall of the second office.

Photograph taken by Mr. Simmonds, November 12-19, 1898, and published in Barton, *The Red Cross, A History*, p. 144.



Illustration 6.

First office, first floor, Red Cross national headquarters, 1898.

The first office was located in the tier of three rooms that extended across the south end or rear of the house, and occupied the southeast corner. This view looks northeast towards the northeast corner of the room. The east wall has three windows and a small portion of the north wall is visible at the extreme left of the photo. The central window in the east wall was probably the new window that was installed in the office on March 16, 1897. In May 1897 the walls and ceiling of the first office were "finished" by covering them with heavy building paper and then stretching cotton cloth over this paper. "The cupboards" (bookcase or closets) were built and the doors of the room were hung in July 1897.

The first office was about 15-1/2 feet by 23-1/2 feet in size. This room served officially as a part of the national headquarters of the Red Cross from March 1, 1897, to December 9, 1902.

Photograph taken by Mr. Simmonds, November 12-19, 1898, and published in Barton, *The Red Cross, A History*, p. 144.



Illustration 7.

Front and back parlors, first floor, Red Cross national headquarters, 1898.

This view is taken in the front parlor, looking to the southeast. To the left is the east wall of the front parlor, showing one window, and to the right, the south wall and triple door of the front parlor. Beyond (south of) the triple door, with its drapes and lace curtains, can be seen a portion of the back parlor. The walls and ceilings of the two parlors were "finished" in June 1897 by covering their single board partition walls with a layer of heavy building paper and then stretching cotton cloth over the paper. The parlor doors were hung in August 1897; the pictures were placed on the walls and the curtains and drapes were hung at the windows and door by August 14, 1897.

The front and back parlors were located in the northeast or front corner of the house and extended southward along the east or left side of the first floor main hall. The fireplace, located in the back parlor on the west wall or to the right of the triple door, was constructed in March 1897. The front of the fireplace was faced with tile in January 1899. The front parlor, about 15-1/2 by 18 feet, and the rear parlor, 12-1/2 by 15-1/2 feet, have apparently retained their original sizes. The blue tile facing of the fireplace was removed in the 1930s.

Photograph taken by Mr. Simmonds, November 12-19, 1898, and published in Barton, *The Red Cross, A History*, p. 144.



Illustration 8.

Second office and breakfast or dining room, first floor, Red Cross national headquarters, 1898.

This view is taken in the first office, looking due south through triple doors into the second office, and on into the breakfast or dining room in the distance. In the foreground the west wall of the first office is visible; at the extreme left can be seen a small portion of the south wall. The large triple door connecting the first and second offices has now been replaced by a single door. These three rooms, which extended across the entire south side or rear of the house, could be opened by means of their connecting triple doorways to form a suite about forty-eight feet long.

In May 1897 the carpenters "finished" the walls and ceilings of the second office and dining room by covering them with heavy building paper and then stretching cotton cloth over the paper. The doors for these rooms were hung in July 1897. The second office, which served as a part of the office space for the national headquarters of the Red Cross from March 1, 1897, to December 9, 1902, was about 16 by 23 feet in size. The breakfast or dining room was approximately 13 by 15-1/2 feet in size.

*Note:* A historically important photograph, probably also taken by Mr. Simmonds during the week of November 12-19, 1898, but not included in this study, hangs today on the west wall of the first floor hall near the back of that hall. This view also shows the second office and the dining room, but from a much closer position. The photograph was taken from the first office looking southwest and shows the west wall and furnishings of the second office and also the west wall and furniture of the dining room in much greater detail. The dining room table is fully set, as in Illustration 8, and hence was probably taken on the same day. The photo was not published in *The Red Cross, A History*.

Photograph taken by Mr. Simmonds, November 12-19, 1898, and published in *The Red Cross, A History*, p. 144.



Illustration 9.

Clara Barton House, Glen Echo, Maryland, ca. 1907.  
North (front) elevation and east side.

The Barton House was repainted twice prior to 1912, once in 1902 and again in 1907. During one of these repaintings the original paint colors were changed as follows: the body of the house from a light warm yellow to a darker color as in this photo, and the trim from a darker medium brown to a lighter color, also as in this photo. The height reached by the ivy growing on the two corner towers also suggests that the date of this photo may be closer to 1907 than 1902. The Barton diaries indicate that photos of the house were taken on March 25, 1907. The Red Cross flag is not flying from the flagpole, suggesting that the photograph was taken after 1904 when Miss Barton resigned as president of the American Red Cross.

Note the tall pipes rising from the two front chimneys. On September 2, 1901, Miss Barton noted in her diary: "Mr. Garrett . . . came out and put pipes in the tops of the front chimneys to increase the draft." Note also the pasture, with "Jersey" the cow grazing in front of the house, enclosed by a barbed wire fence. Miss Barton first fenced this land for use as a pasture on May 7, 1901. This area was used by "Jersey" and by "Baba," Miss Barton's horse, as pastureland from 1901 to about 1907 or 1908, when the Glen Echo Amusement Park apparently began to utilize the field.

Photograph found in the Clara Barton House.



Illustration 10.

West elevation of Barton House, with "Baba" the horse and "Jersey" the cow and her calf, ca. 1902-7.

This view is taken near the rear (southwest) corner of the Barton House looking northeast along the west side to the northwest front tower. Paint colors indicate the photo was taken after August 1902. If taken about 1902, then Mrs. Emma Jones, the housekeeper, is holding "Baba" and "Uncle Silas" is holding "Jersey" and her calf. If taken about 1907 the woman could be either Emma or Clara, and the man, "Mr. Lewis." The Barton diary for 1907 indicates that Jersey had a calf that was sold on May 4, 1907.

The brick pier, perhaps a chimney, at the extreme left must have been a part of the structure visible in Illustration 4, which was taken in 1898. This building may have been a stable for the animals. Beyond the animals, in the background, is a section of the barbed wire fencing that enclosed the pastureland in front of the Barton House from 1901 to about 1907 or 1908.

Photograph found in the Clara Barton House.



Illustration 11.

West elevation of the Barton House and the horse "Baba,"  
ca. 1902-7.

This photograph was taken on the same day as Illustration 10. The man is either "Uncle Silas," ca. 1902, or "Mr. Lewis," ca. 1907. "Baba" lived at Glen Echo from October 1898 to May 13, 1911. The horse died of old age on Mr. Lewis's farm near Culpeper, Virginia, on December 14, 1911. In the background is a portion of what appears to be the barbed wire fence around the pasture.

Photograph found in the Clara Barton House.



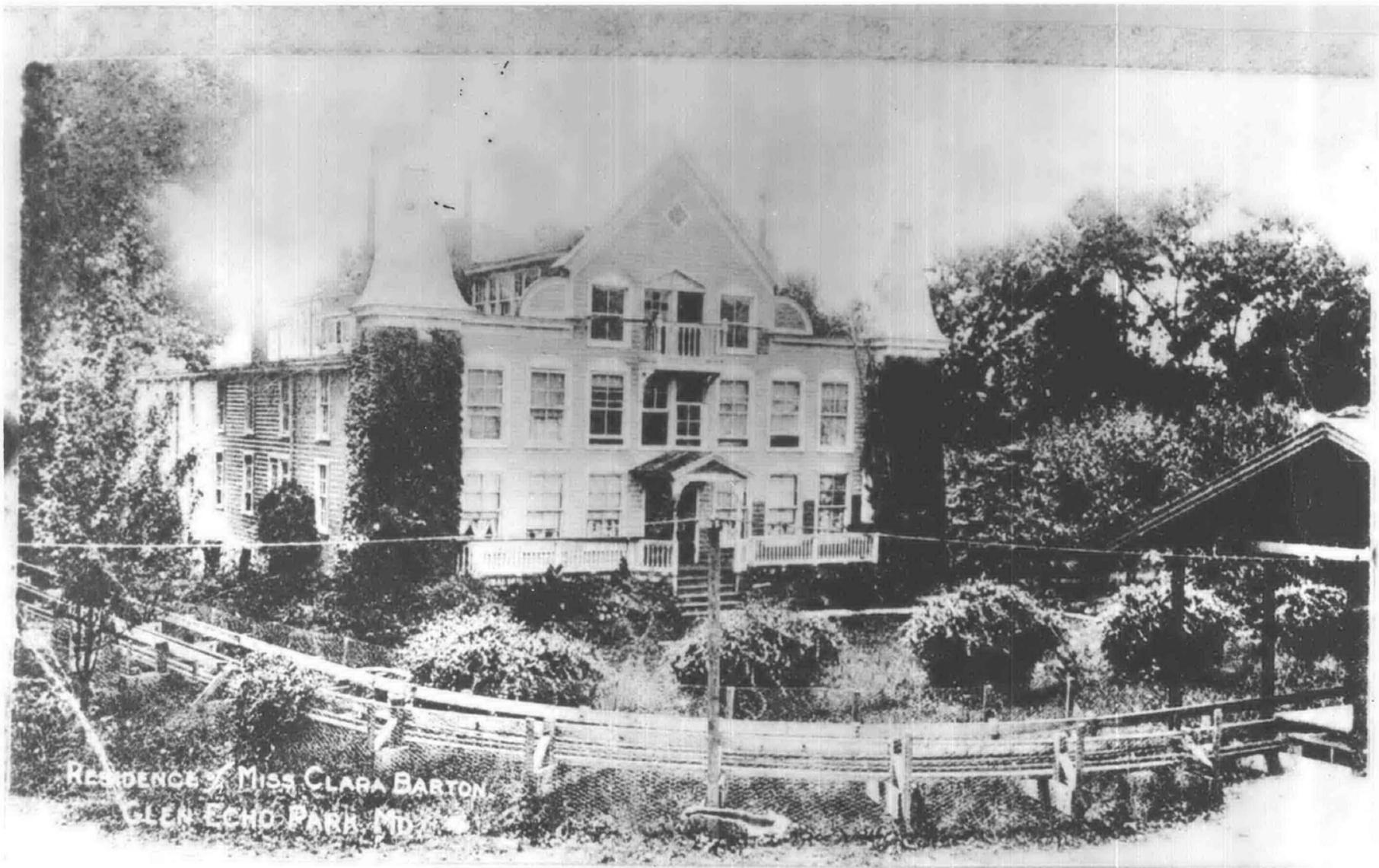
Illustration 12.

North (front) elevation and east side of Clara Barton House, 1914.

On January 12, 1907, Miss Barton noted in her diary: "The new railroad [trolley line] of Mr. [Alonzo P.] Shaw [the owner of the Glen Echo Amusement Park] is going up in front of our front door." The car tracks and the small waiting room or shelter of this trolley line are visible in the foreground and in the lower right-hand corner of the photograph.

Note that the front pasture of the 1901 to 1907 or 1908 period is gone. Also note the row of bushes or shrubs planted near the tracks. On April 13, 1911, Miss Barton wrote in her diary: ". . . I found the hardy hydrangea grown to bushes. We took it up, separated into four single stalks of four to five feet tall and reset them. Three in the front yard."

"Red Cross" at Glen Echo, Maryland.  
Photograph published in 1915 in Percy H. Epler, *The Life of Clara Barton*, facing p. 369.



Early photograph of Clara Barton House

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Illustration 13.

First floor, main hall, Clara Barton House.

This view, taken ca. 1932, is of the east (left-hand) wall of the first floor main hall, looking south towards the southeast or rear corner of the hall. The balustrade of the second floor gallery is visible in the upper portion of the photo. In the original picture (this one has been cropped) a portion of the third floor balustrade is also visible. The matched wood wall paneling and balustrades were installed in these center halls in 1897. Note that the original (1897) heating system, a stove, is still in operation. Also compare this heating system with the one used in the "Red Cross Locust Street Hotel" in 1889 (see Illustration 3). Electric lights were installed in either 1909 or 1910.

Photograph courtesy of the American National Red Cross, Washington, D.C.





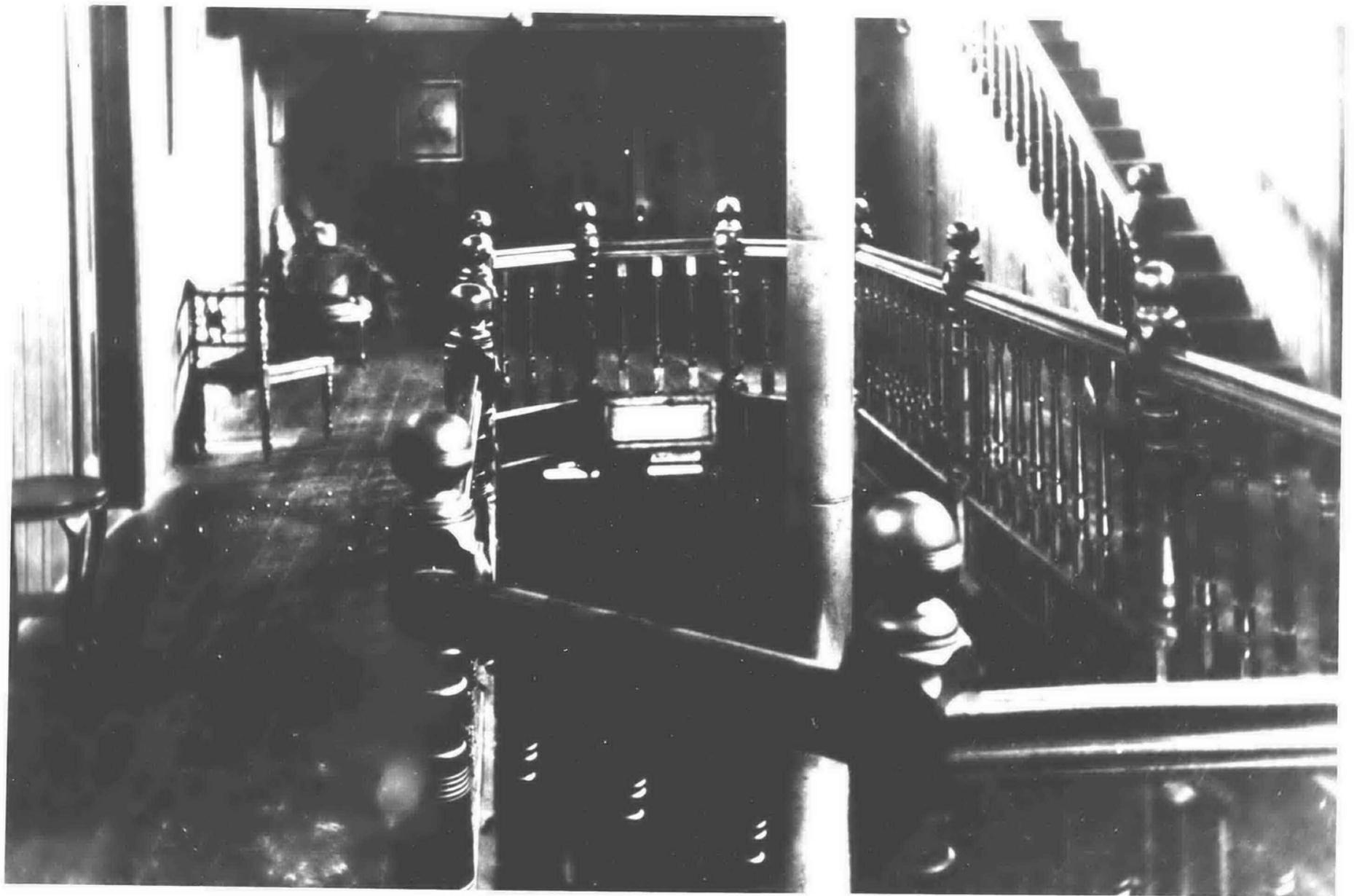
Illustration 14.

Second floor hall and gallery, Clara Barton House.

This view, taken ca. 1932, shows the entire balustrade of the second floor gallery or well and a portion of the third floor balustrade. The view was made from the front of the second floor hall, looking south to the rear of the house. The woodwork in this hall and also the stairs leading to the third floor on the right-hand or west wall of the hall were installed in 1897.

Note the stovepipe rising through the well from the stove in the first floor hall (see Illustration 13) to the roof. The original (1897) stove heating system was still in use in the early 1930s. Also see Illustration 2 for a view of the similar heating arrangement used in the Johnstown hotel in 1889.

Photograph courtesy of the American National Red Cross, Washington, D.C.



14

Illustration 15.

Clara Barton's living quarters, south central (rear) room, second floor, ca. 1932.

This large second floor room was located in the center of the tier of three rooms that extended across the south or rear side of the house. The central room, on the north side, opened through triple doors into the south end of the second floor hall. In 1897 triple doors (visible in the upper left-hand corner of the photo) in the east wall led into Clara Barton's bedroom, which occupied the south-east corner of the rear tier of three rooms. Similar triple doors, not visible in this photo but located in the west wall (to the right), opened into Dr. Hubbell's bedroom, which occupied the south-west corner of the rear tier of three rooms.

This view is taken from the north end of the center room, looking southeast to the south or rear wall of the house. The large double windows near the center are situated in the center of the south wall of the house. The smaller window and the triple door visible on the left were located in the east wall of the room. The east triple door was later replaced with a single door. The walls of this central room were first lathed and plastered in November 1897. From October to December 7, 1897, the room served as the bedroom of George H. Pullman, who resigned his position as secretary of the American Red Cross on the latter date. Miss Barton first used this room as one of her chambers in December 1902.

The house was lighted by kerosene lamps from 1897 to 1909 or 1910 when the electrical fixtures visible in this photograph were installed.

Photograph courtesy of the American National Red Cross, Washington, D.C.



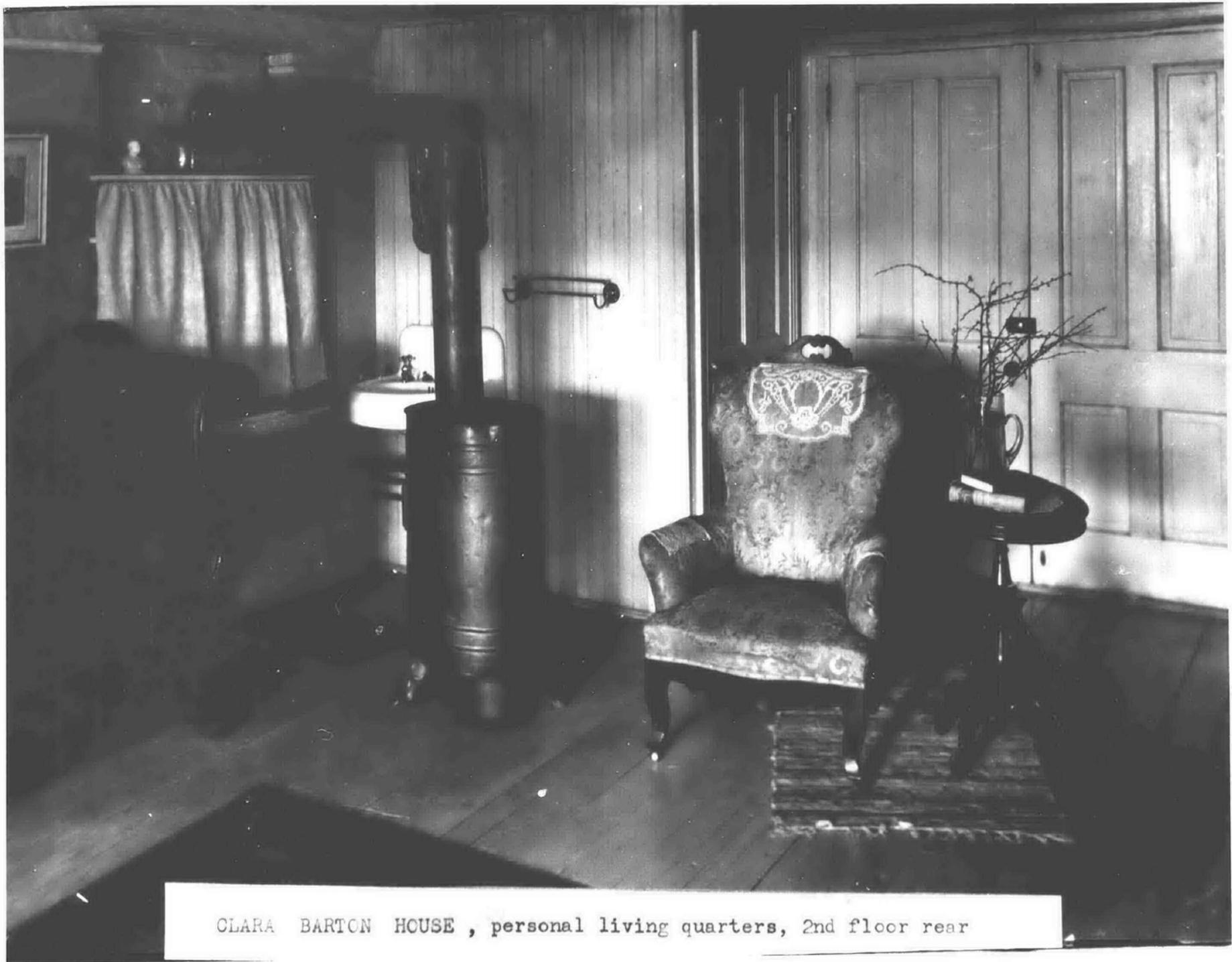


Illustration 16.

Clara Barton's living quarters, second floor, south-central room, ca. 1932.

This view shows the northwest corner of the second floor south-central room that served as the bedroom of George H. Pullman from October to December 7, 1897. After December 1902 it served as the chamber of Clara Barton. The large triple door visible in the upper right-hand corner of the photograph opens into the south end or rear of the second floor hall. Note the coal- and wood-burning stove in the left portion of the photo. This stove was one of nine or ten coal stoves that formed the original (1897-1930s) heating system of the house. The closet visible in the corner, to the left of the door, was constructed at the end of October 1897.

Photograph courtesy of the American National Red Cross, Washington, D.C.



CLARA BARTON HOUSE , personal living quarters, 2nd floor rear

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Illustration 17.

Clara Barton's bedroom, southeast corner, second floor, ca. 1932.

A view of the southeast corner of Clara Barton's bedroom, which was located in the southeast (rear) corner of the house in 1897. The single-board-thick partition walls and the ceiling were first covered with heavy building paper and then with cotton cloth. In October and November 1897 the walls were covered with lath and plastered.

Note the telephone on the south wall, just to the left of the window; the first telephone was apparently installed in the house in January 1899. The light fixture above Clara Barton's desk dates from either 1909 or 1910 when the first electric lights were installed.

Photograph courtesy of the American National Red Cross, Washington, D.C.







MAPS AND PLANS

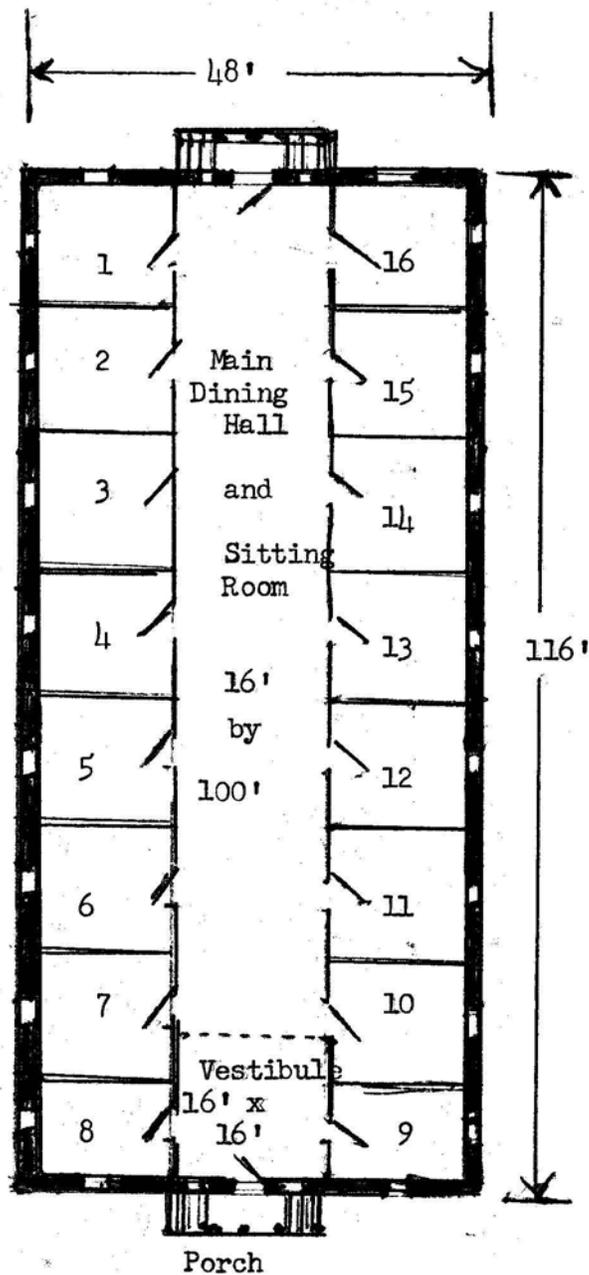
No. 1.

Probable first floor plan of the Locust Street and Kernville Red Cross hotels, erected at Johnstown, Pennsylvania, in July and August 1889.

Drawn by Charles W. Snell, Apr. 13, 1976.

Probable FLOOR PLAN  
of the LOCUST STREET  
and the KERNVILLE RED  
CROSS HOTELS, ERECTED  
AT JOHNSTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA,  
IN JULY and AUGUST, 1889

PLAN OF FIRST FLOOR:

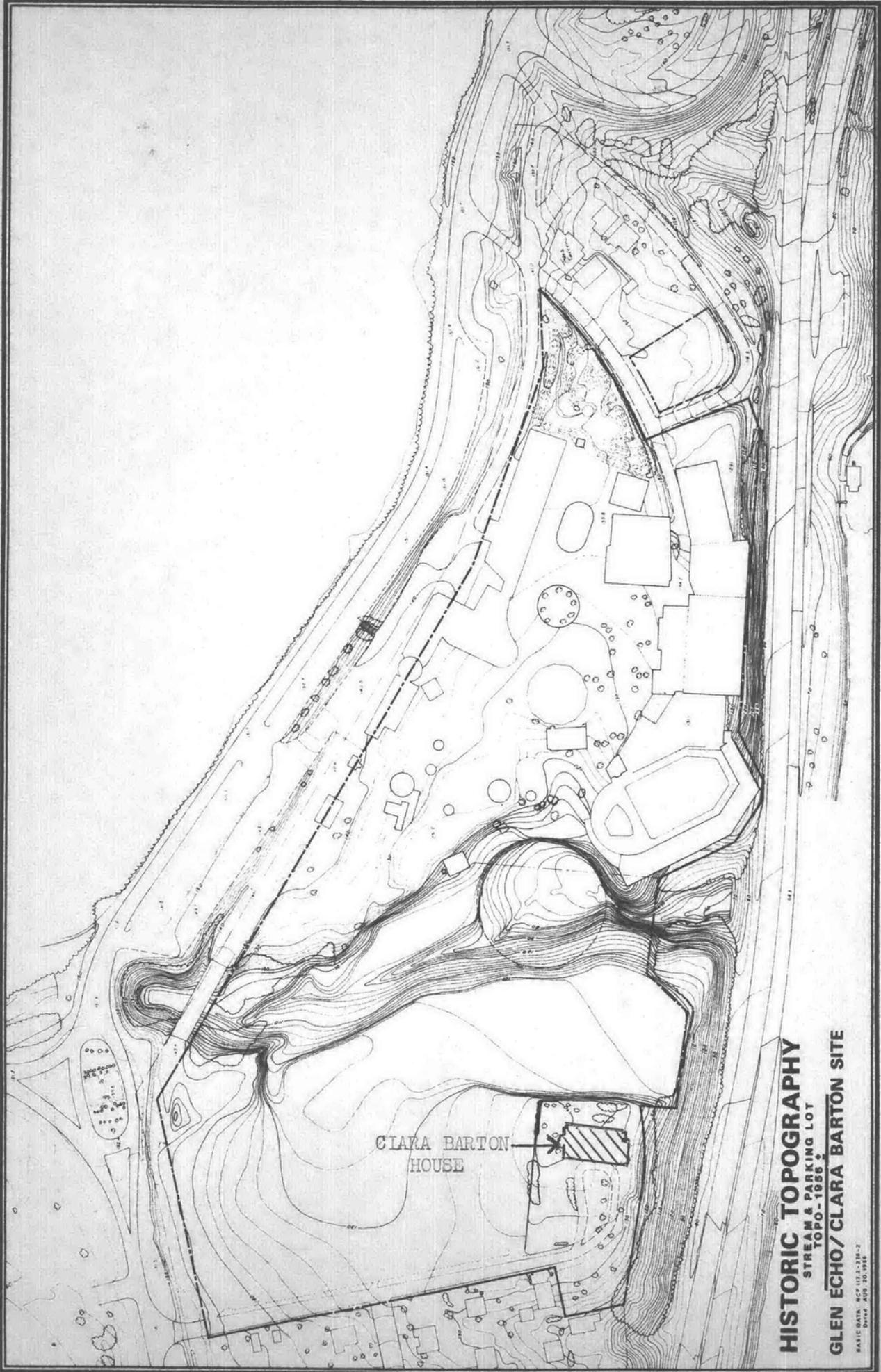


16 sleeping rooms on each of the two floors; each sleeping  
room about 15½ by 11½ in size. Second floor plan same as  
first floor, except an open gallery about 8' wide about  
100' long in center of second hall. Both first and second floor  
halls lighted by 16 clerestory windows, eight to a side, set  
in the long sides of the lantern roof. Kitchens, laundries, and  
bath rooms located in additional buildings attached to the rear  
of the main hotel.

Charles W. Snell, April 13, 1976

No. 2

Historic topography of the Glen Echo/Clara Barton site (1956).



CLARA BARTON  
HOUSE

**HISTORIC TOPOGRAPHY**

STREAM & PARKING LOT  
TOPO-1956

**GLEN ECHO/CLARA BARTON SITE**

BASIC DATA: 60P 112-238-2  
DRAWN: JACQ. POLYAK

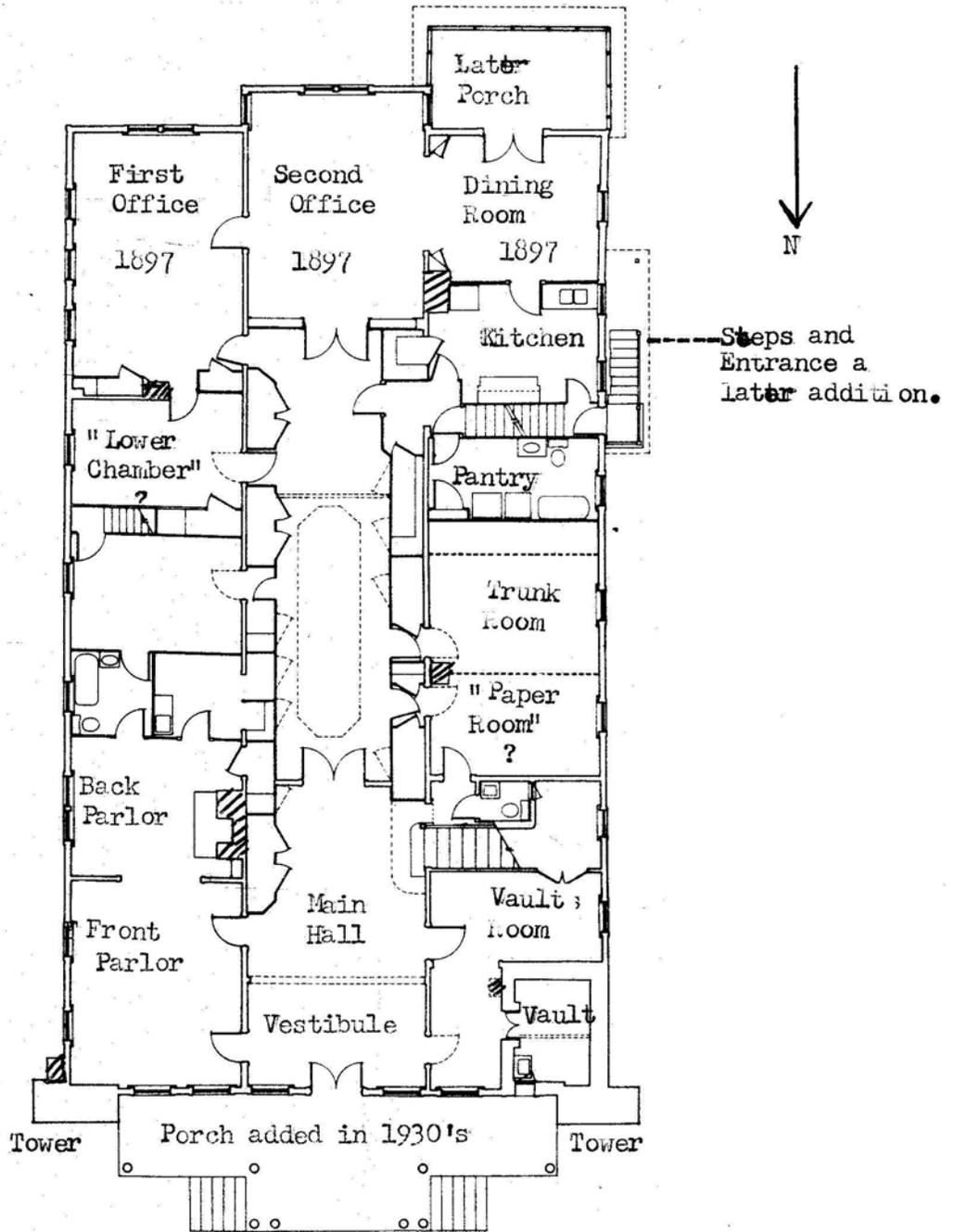
No. 3.

Four floor plans of the Clara Barton House at Clara Barton NHS, Montgomery County, Glen Echo, Maryland.

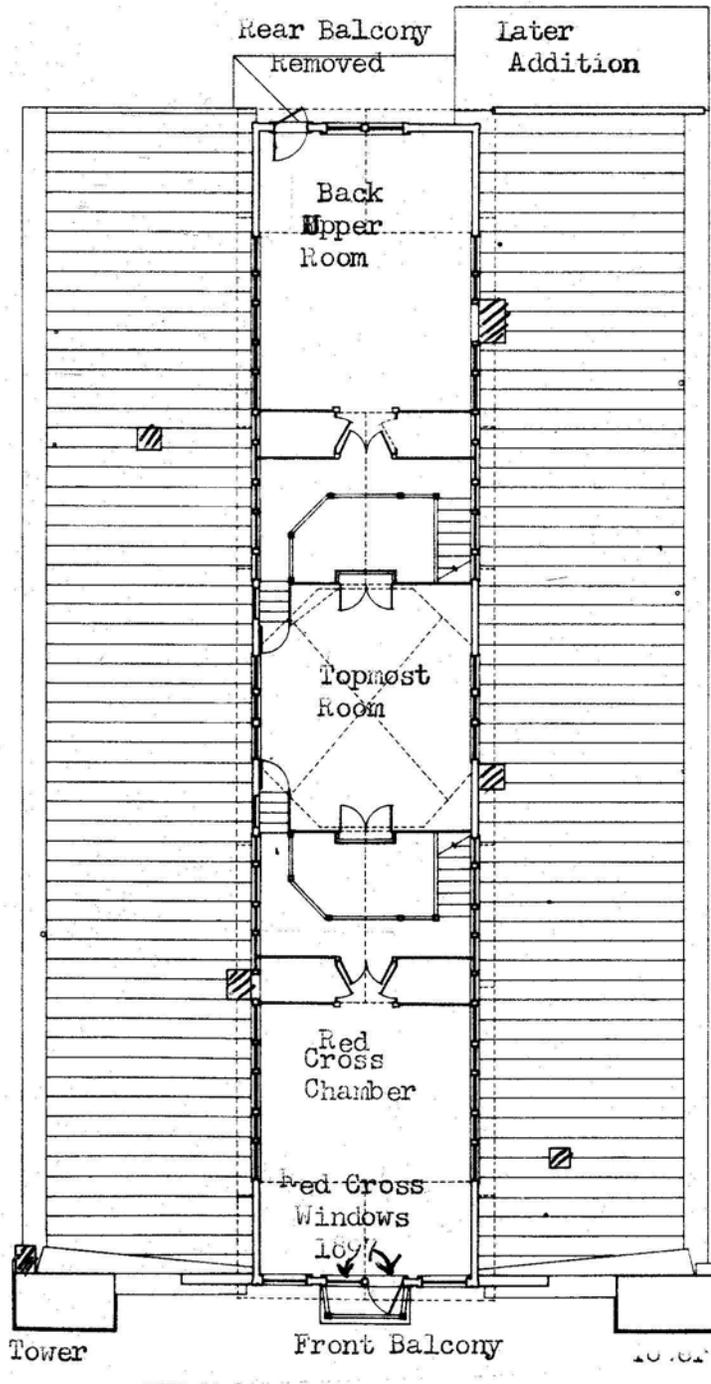
Drawn for Historic American Buildings Survey.  
No date (ca. 1975), no scale.

Basement plan drawn by Beverly Jane Sanchez. First, second, and third floor plans drawn by Michael D. Snyder.

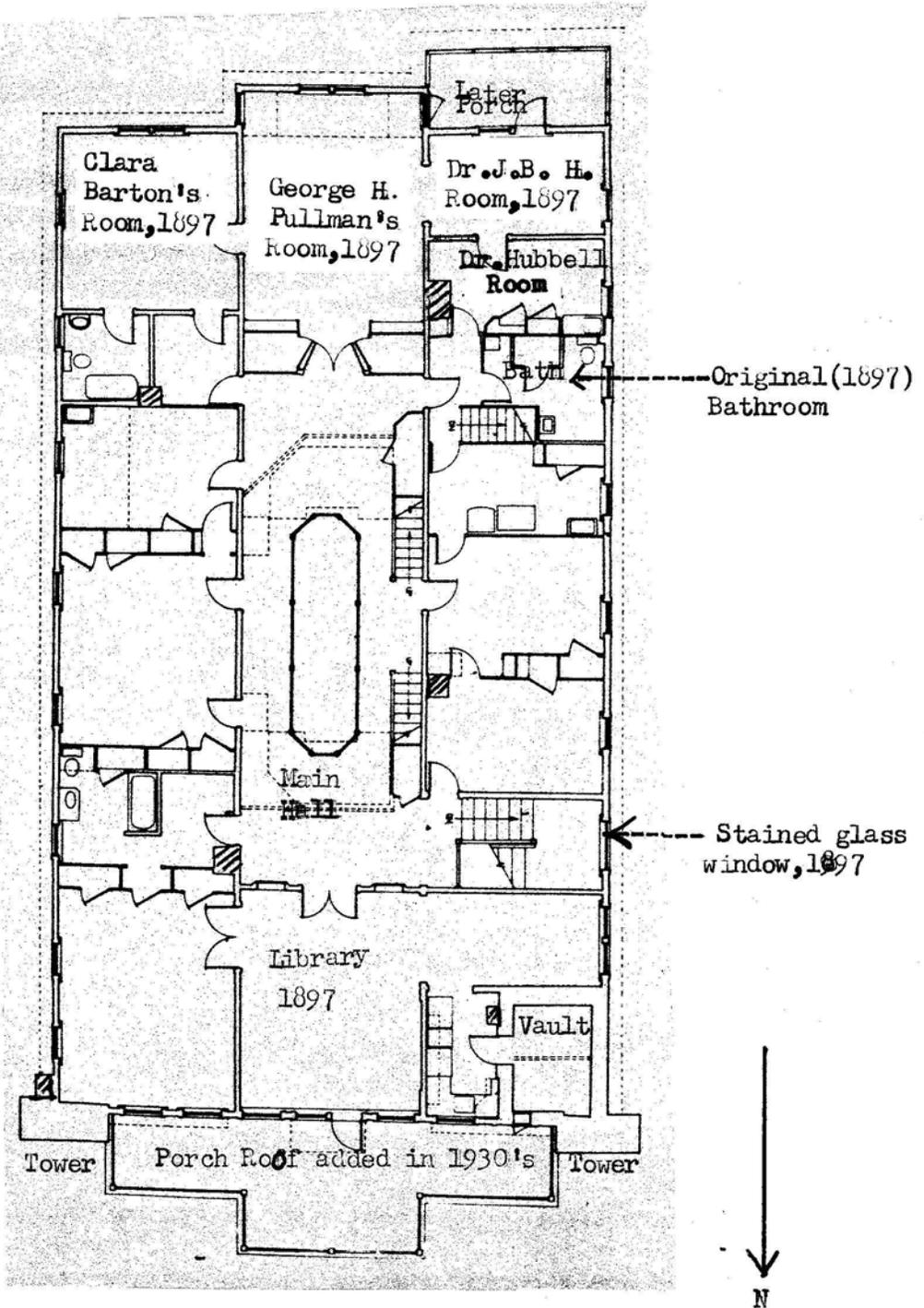
Historical notes added to the floor plans by Charles W. Snell, April 1976.



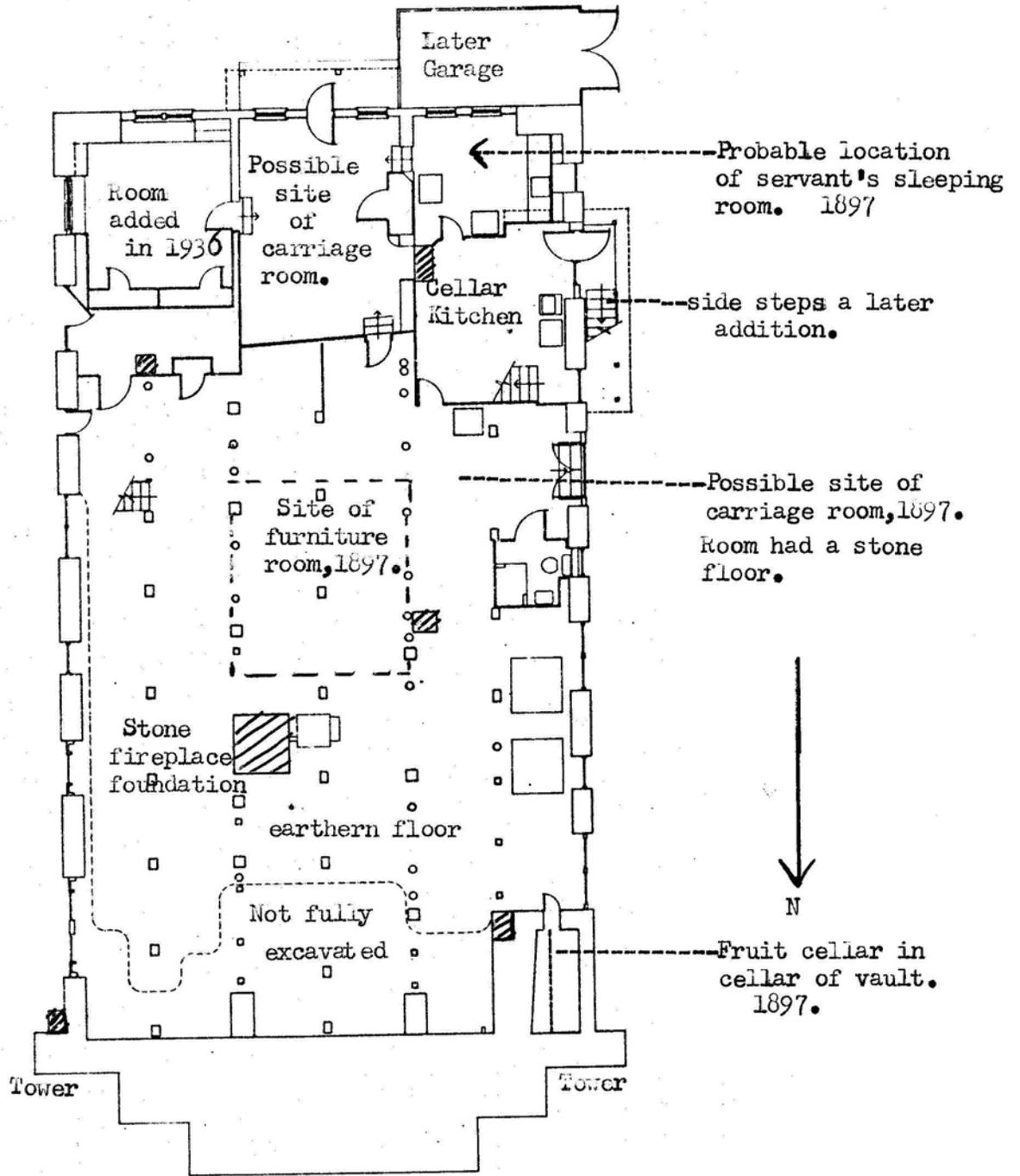
FIRST FLOOR PLAN  
 CLARA BARTON HOUSE,  
 GLEN ECHO, MARYLAND



THIRD FLOOR AND ROOF PLAN  
 CLARA BARTON HOUSE,  
 GLEN ECHO, MARYLAND



SECOND FLOOR PLAN  
 CLARA BARTON HOUSE,  
 GLEN ECHO, MARYLAND

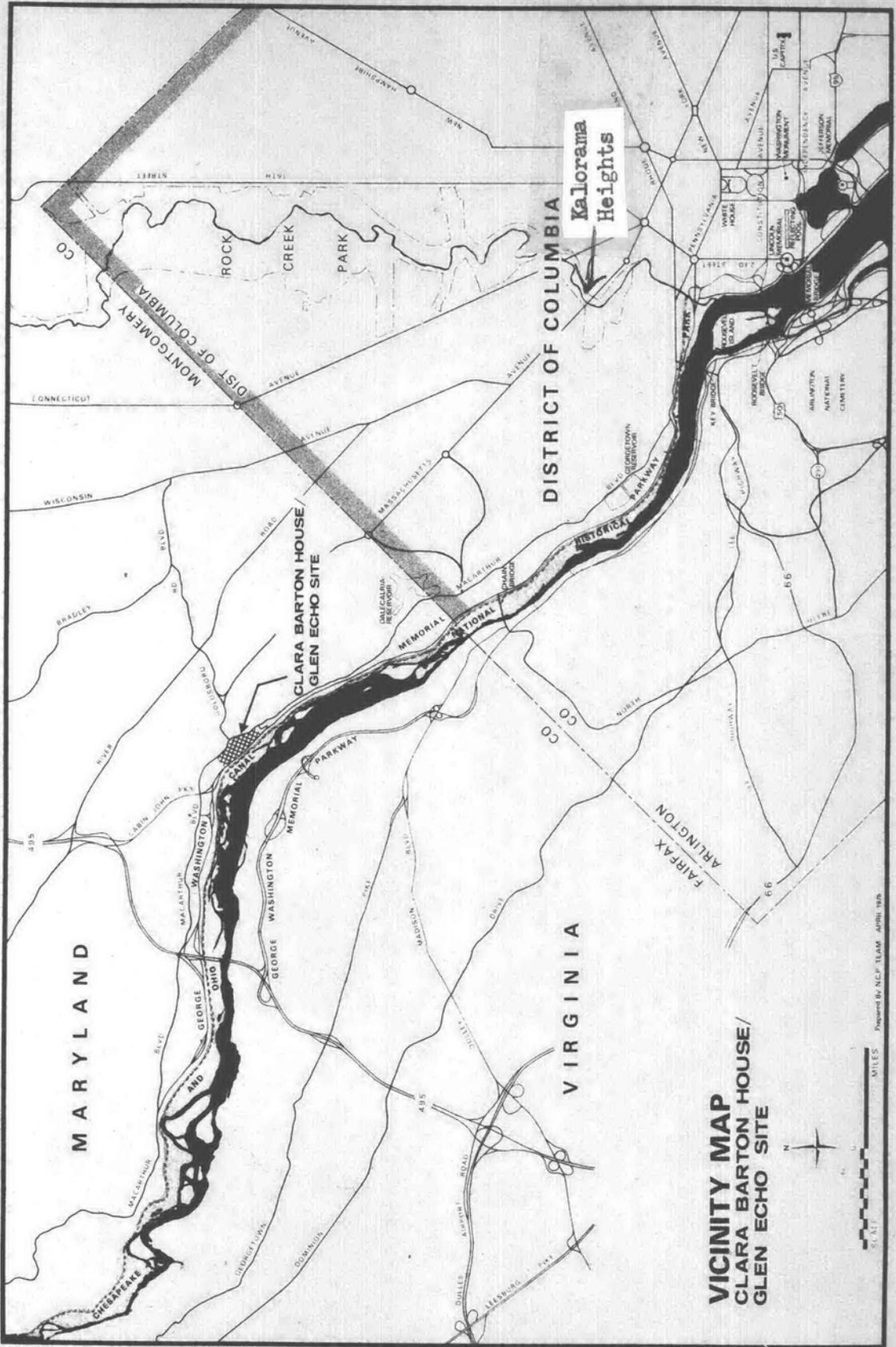


BASEMENT PLAN  
 CLARA BARTON HOUSE,  
 GLEN ECHO, MARYLAND



No. 4

Vicinity map of the Clara Barton House/Glen Echo site.



MARYLAND

VIRGINIA

**VICINITY MAP**  
**CLARA BARTON HOUSE /**  
**GLEN ECHO SITE**



Prepared by NCP TEAM, APRIL 1975

No. 5.

Site inventory, Clara Barton NHS.

Basic data NCR 117.2-697A, dated June 19, 1972.

Historical data on probable locations of 1898 stable  
and 1897 servants' house added by Charles W. Snell on  
May 20, 1976.

Vegetable garden in rear at foot of hill.

Dry retaining wall built about 10 feet back (south) of the house in April 1897; wall extended to new property line in September 1897.

Carriage house road

Stone from the demolished north facade used to construct the rear cellar foundation wall and the exterior retaining wall.

"A seven foot portico added in front of our windows... almost like a settee in the woods," July - August 1911.

Garage a later addition.

New pine board floors laid in cellar kitchen and servants room, August 1897.

Three-room apartment built in cellar in 1936.

Room installed in 1936

Room rebuilt in 1936

Room rebuilt in 1936

Rear (south) cellar wall constructed April 1897.

Probable site of Servant's Sleeping Room, 1897.

Possible Site of Carriage Room, 1897.

Carriage Room had stone floor.

Cellar Kitchen, 1897

Exterior flight of stairs added in 1930's.

Roof Drain

Roof Drain

Concrete floor

Concrete floor built through part of cellar in 1910's

Possible Site of Carriage Room, 1897

Concrete floor

Modern brick footing about 1 1/2' wide.

Earthen Floor

Earthen Floors

Stone foundation for Back Parlor fireplace and chimney, built March 20-23, 1897.

Furnace

Cellar windows installed in "north" (west) side in August 1897.

Cellar windows, single hung, with six panes

Cinder Block supports

Oil Tank

Oil Tank

Roof Drain

Roof Drain

Modern brick footing about 1 1/2' wide.

The six Chimneys built in 1897.

Wooden posts

Cellar windows, single hung, with six panes.

Mag. N

Wooden Post Supports

Stone and brick

Partially Excavated

Brick Floor laid in Fruit Cellar, September 24, 1901

Chimney probably built Aug. 19, 1897.

Stone

Vault Fruit Cellar

Stone

Stone

A simple veranda added in 1897. (The one shown here added after 1929.)

Stone foundation topped by a concrete deck.

Report

Partial cellar under house, 1891-1897, two feet deep at north (front) end and 10 feet deep at south end.

Cellar excavated to a uniform depth of 6 1/2 feet in April 1897.

Rooms formed in cellar, summer of 1897:

1. summer kitchen
2. sleeping room for a servant
3. Furniture storage room, 15 or 16 feet by 25 feet.
4. Carriage room or house, with wooden walls and stone floor.

Cellar rooms and walls whitewashed, stone piers pointed in August 1897.

Scale: One Inch equals four feet.

Revised May 20, 1976

NOTES ADDED BY CHARLES W. SNELL, HISTORIAN, APRIL, 1976

DRAWN BY BEVERLY JANE SANCHEZ

NAME AND LOCATION OF STRUCTURE  
CLARA BARTON HOUSE,  
GLEN ECHO, MONTGOMERY COUNTY,  
MARYLAND

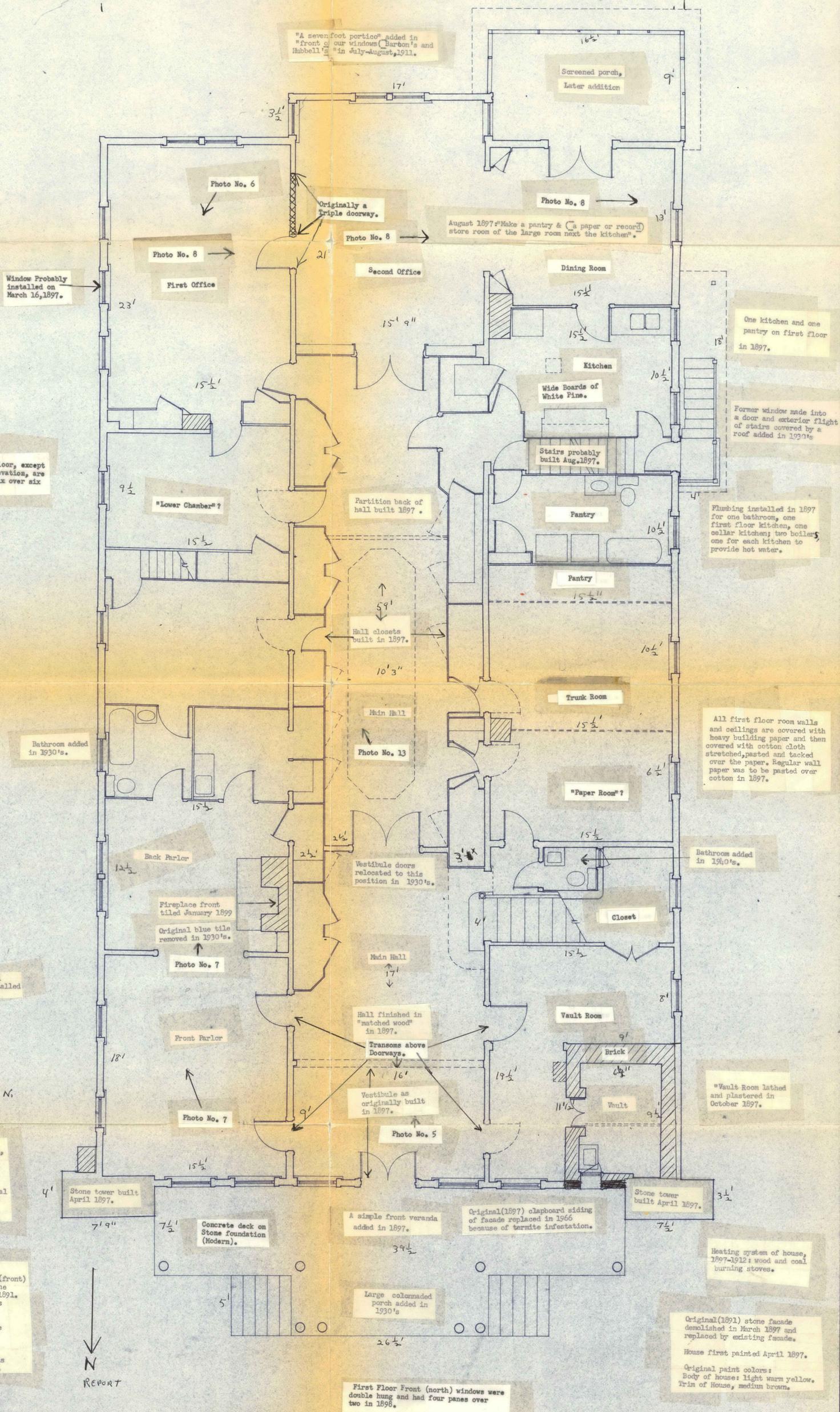
CELLAR PLAN

SURVEY NO.

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY SHEET 1 OF 1 SHEETS

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS INDEX NUMBER

OFFICE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION UNDER DIRECTION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR



"A seven foot portico" added in front of our windows (Barton's and Habbell's) in July-August, 1911.

Screened porch, Later addition

Photo No. 6

Originally a Triple doorway.

Photo No. 8

August 1897: "Make a pantry & (a paper or record) store room of the large room next the kitchen."

Window Probably installed on March 16, 1897.

Photo No. 8

First Office

Photo No. 8

Second Office

Dining Room

One kitchen and one pantry on first floor in 1897.

Former window made into a door and exterior flight of stairs covered by a roof added in 1930's

Windows of the first floor, except on the north (front) elevation, are double hung and have six over six lites.

Plumbing installed in 1897 for one bathroom, one first floor kitchen, one cellar kitchen; two boilers, one for each kitchen to provide hot water.

"Lower Chamber"?

Partition back of hall built 1897.

Stairs probably built Aug. 1897.

Pantry

Pantry

All first floor room walls and ceilings are covered with heavy building paper and then covered with cotton cloth stretched, pasted and tacked over the paper. Regular wall paper was to be pasted over cotton in 1897.

Bathroom added in 1930's.

Hall closets built in 1897.

Trunk Room

"Paper Room"?

Bathroom added in 1940's.

Lighting system of house 1898 to ca. 1910: kerosene lamps. Electric lights installed ca. 1909 or 1910.

Back Parlor

Vestibule doors relocated to this position in 1930's.

Closet

Front door bell and eight call buttons, battery operated, installed in August 1897.

Fireplace front tiled January 1899

Original blue tile removed in 1930's.

Photo No. 7

Main Hall

Vault Room

"Vault Room lathed and plastered in October 1897.

Mag. No.

Front Parlor

Hall finished in "matched wood" in 1897.

Transoms above Doorways.

Vestibule as originally built in 1897.

Photo No. 5

Vault Room

Brick

Vault

Frame structure, as erected in 1891, was 48 feet wide and 81 feet deep. This represented about 3/4th of the Red Cross 1889 Johnstown (Pa.) Flood Hotel (48 by 116 feet) that had stood at Locust Street. Material from the Locust Street building was re-utilized to erect the structure at Glen Echo in 1891.

Stone tower built April 1897.

Concrete deck on Stone foundation (Modern).

A simple front veranda added in 1897.

Original (1897) clapboard siding of facade replaced in 1966 because of termite infestation.

Stone tower built April 1897.

Heating system of house, 1897-1912: wood and coal burning stoves.

Frame structure, including stone north (front) facade, and two-story brick vault in the northwest corner, erected in May-June 1891. Building used 1891 to Febry. 28, 1897 as a Red Cross warehouse.

Structure extensively remodelled inside and out in 1897, and used from March 1, 1897 to December 2, 1902 as the National Headquarters of the American Red Cross, and from March 1, 1897 to April 12, 1912 as the chief residence of Mrs. Clara Barton.

Large colonnaded porch added in 1930's

Original (1891) stone facade demolished in March 1897 and replaced by existing facade.

House first painted April 1897.

Original paint colors: Body of house: light warm yellow. Trim of House, medium brown.

First Floor Front (north) windows were double hung and had four panes over two in 1898.

Notes added by Charles W. Snell, Historian, April, 1976

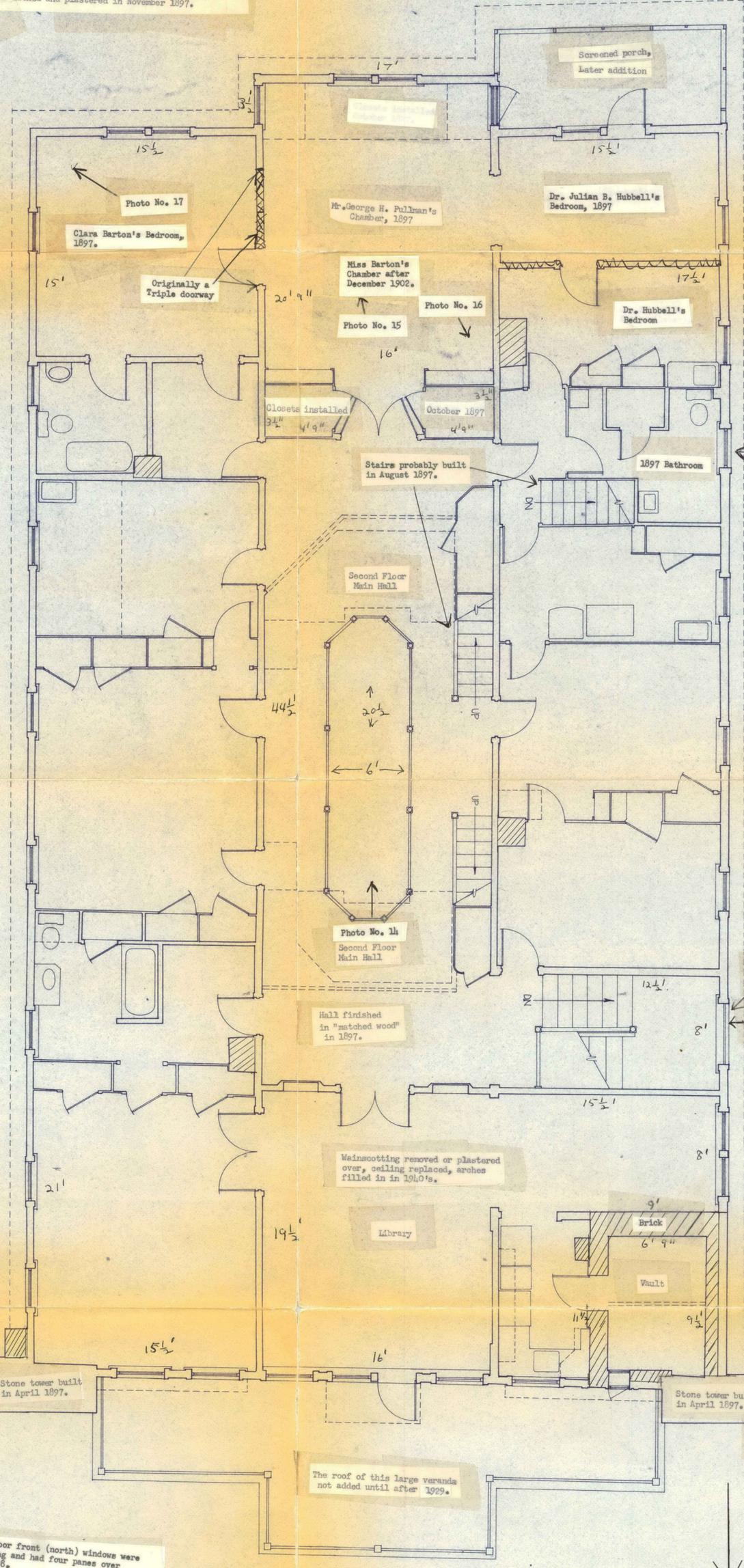
Scale: One Inch equals four feet

Revised May 20, 1976

The three adjoining bedrooms of Dr. Hubbell, Mr. Pullman, and Miss Barton were lathed and plastered (the walls) in October 1897. The Library on the second floor had its walls lathed and plastered in November 1897.

The second floor room walls and ceilings were covered in 1897 with heavy building paper and then covered with cotton cloth stretched, pasted, and backed over the paper. Regular wall paper was then to be pasted over the cotton.

Windows of second floor, except on north (front) elevation, are double hung, and have six over six panes.



One Bath Room in House in 1897, on Second Floor

Present window single hung and contains 24 panes.

Stained Glass Window, 1897

Stairs and stained glass window moved six feet from original locations to provide additional room for the new library. in November 1897.

Hall finished in "matched wood" in 1897.

Wainscoting removed or plastered over, ceiling replaced, arches filled in in 1900's.

Stone tower built in April 1897.

Stone tower pointed August 1897

Stone tower built in April 1897.

Stone tower pointed August 1897

The roof of this large veranda not added until after 1929.

Second Floor front (north) windows were double hung and had four panes over two in 1898.

Scale: One inch equals four feet

Notes added by Charles W. Snell, Historian, April, 1976.

Revised May 20, 1976

The six chimneys all built in 1897, with possible exception of the kitchen chimney, which may have been erected in 1891.

Windows of three third-floor rooms, except those in the north (front) elevation, are double hung and alternate six over six panes with four over four panes.

Windows of the two third floor halls are single hung and alternate with windows of six panes and four panes.

Original roof of building replaced with existing room in 1966.

The third (or "upper") floor room walls and ceilings were covered in 1897 with heavy building paper and then covered with cotton cloth stretched, pasted, and tacked over the paper. Regular wall paper was then to be pasted on over the cotton.

Walls of third floor chambers and the two halls finished in "matched wood", similar to that used to finish the walls in the vestibule and first and second floor halls.

Third Floor Front (north) windows in 1898: The two flanking windows were single hung and each window had four panes. The two center windows, which opened on the balcony, were double hung and contained nine panes over two. The upper sash of the two center windows each contained a stained glass red cross.

The two center windows were topped by a triangular transom containing four panes.

Chimneys constructed in 1897. Tall pipes placed in front chimneys on September 2, 1901 to improve the drafts.

Metal roofs placed on towers and chimneys flashed, April 1897.

Flag staff for Red Cross Flag set in place on top of north facade on April 16, 1897 and the flag raised for the first time.

Scale: One inch equals four feet

DRAWN BY MICHAEL D. SNYDER  
OFFICE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION  
UNDER DIRECTION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE,  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

NAME AND LOCATION OF STRUCTURE  
GLARA BARTH HOUSE,  
GLEN ECHO, MONTGOMERY COUNTY,  
MARYLAND

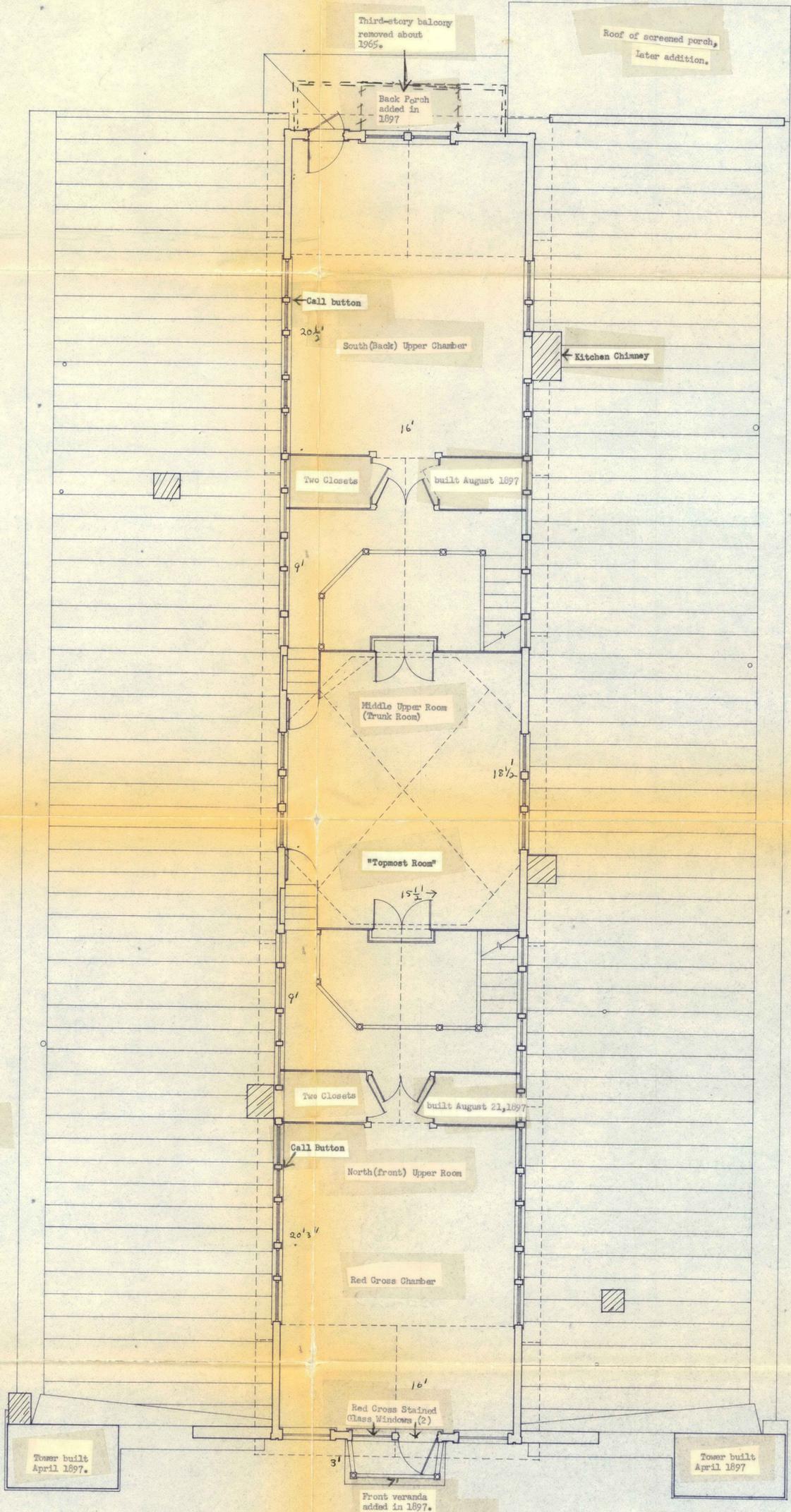
THIRD FLOOR PLAN

Revised May 20, 1976

Notes added by Charles W. Snell,  
Historian, April, 1976

HISTORIC AMERICAN  
BUILDINGS SURVEY  
SHEET 4 OF 4 SHEETS

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS  
INDEX NUMBER

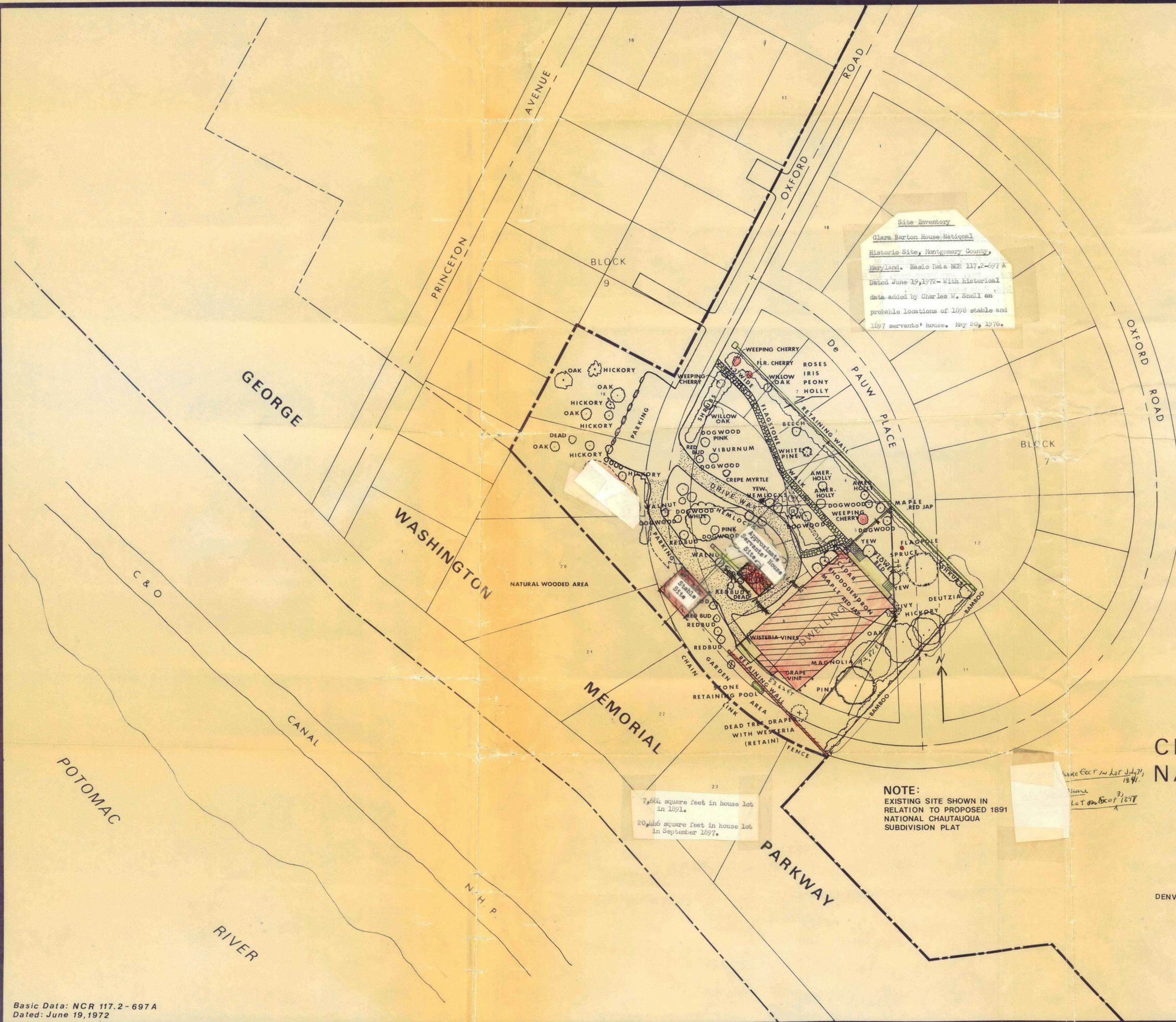


REPORT

**MAP KEY**

- PARK BOUNDARY
- PROPOSED 1891 NATIONAL CHAUTAUQUA SUBDIVISION PLAT

Site Inventory  
 Clara Barton House National  
 Historic Site, Montgomery County,  
 Maryland. Basic Data NCR 117.2-697 A  
 Dated June 19, 1972 - with historical  
 data added by Charles W. Small on  
 probable locations of 1898 stable and  
 1897 servants' house. May 20, 1976.

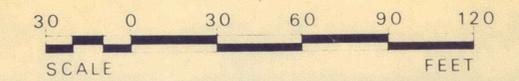


**SITE INVENTORY**

**CLARA BARTON HOUSE  
 NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE**  
 Montgomery County  
 MARYLAND

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
 JUNE 1975

DENVER SERVICE CENTER NATIONAL CAPITAL TEAM



7,364 square feet in house lot  
 in 1891.  
 20,416 square feet in house lot  
 in September 1897.

**NOTE:**  
 EXISTING SITE SHOWN IN  
 RELATION TO PROPOSED 1891  
 NATIONAL CHAUTAUQUA  
 SUBDIVISION PLAT

Some feet in lot July 31,  
 1891.  
 Some  
 lot in Oct 1897