National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

Clara Barton National Historical Site
Glen Echo, Maryland



Cultural Landscape Report
Rehabilitate the Clara Barton National Historic Site

July 2023

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT

REHABILITATE THE CLARA BARTON NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Prepared for
National Park Service
Clara Barton National Historic Site
George Washington Memorial Parkway, National Capital Region

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Rehabilitate the Clara Barton National Historic Site – Cultural Landscape Report

George Washington Memorial Parkway

Glen Echo, Maryland

Approved by: CHARLES CUVELIER Date: 2023.07.12 17:25:45 -04'00'

Superintendent, George Washington Memorial Parkway Date

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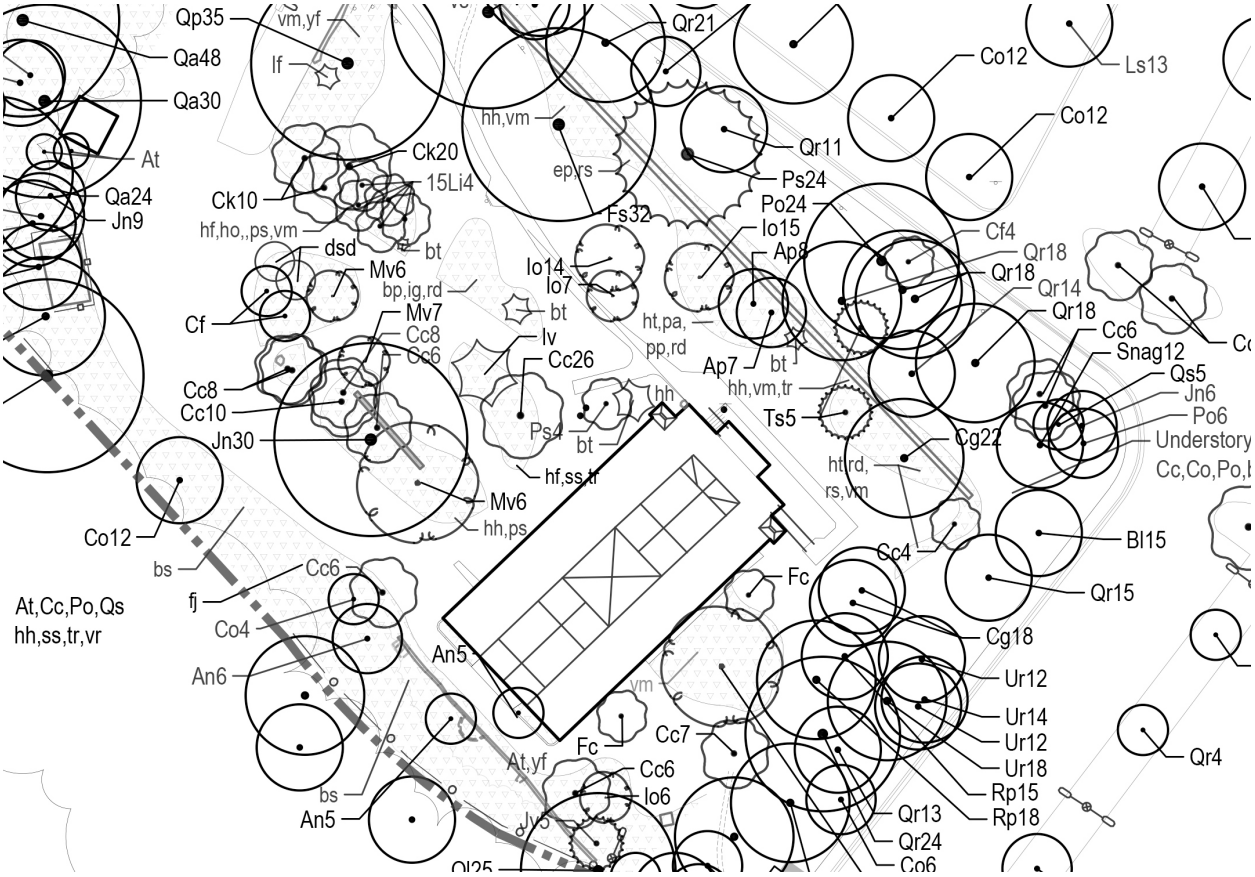
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This seminal report is reproduced to ensure the future availability to managers and researchers of its excellent content, which underpins this Cultural Landscape Report.



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Rehabilitate the Clara Barton National Historic Site Cultural Landscape Report



1 ▪ Introduction

A. Project Background

The purpose of this Cultural Landscape Report (CLR) is to provide park professionals a resource for making informed decisions in managing and interpreting the landscape of the Clara Barton National Historic Site (Clara Barton NHS), a National Historic Landmark.

The principal purpose of the Clara Barton NHS, as stated in the Park's Foundation Document (2014), "is to tell the story of Clara Barton and the early years of the organization she founded, the American Red Cross, through the preservation and interpretation of her historic home and associated artifacts." Clara Barton (1821-1912), a self-taught nurse who founded the American Red Cross, dedicated her life to helping others during natural disasters and warfare in the United States and overseas (Figure 1.1).

The community of Glen Echo, Maryland where the Clara Barton NHS is located, was Barton's home for the last 15 years of her life and the site signifies her dedication to serving others during emergencies. The Clara Barton House was designated a National Historic Landmark on January 12, 1965, listed in the National Register in 1966 following passage of the National Historic Preservation Act, and the property was designated a National Historic Site in 1974.

In 2002, the *Clara Barton National Historic Site Historic Structure Report, Part 1* (HSR), recommended a CLR be prepared for the Clara Barton NHS to give more insight into the history of the NHS landscape and provide recommendations on landscape preservation treatments. The HSR noted the importance of gardening during the Barton era and how "self-sufficient Barton's property was due to a variety of food crops, eggs, and fresh milk, and recommended a CLR include treatment recommendations to interpret productive landscape in place during the period of significance.[1]

This CLR effort was authorized as part of PMIS Project 312325 to repair and rehabilitate the Clara Barton House and provide access to the Clara Barton House with consideration for the historic landscape. The Clara Barton NHS Rehabilitation project is a top Line-Item Construction priority of the GWMP and a high priority within the National Capital Region. This project aligns with the Park's Foundation Document (2014) and the Park's Priorities and Actions Handbook (2019-2021).

The functional requirement for the Clara Barton NHS Rehabilitation project is to rehabilitate the property through appropriate treatments according to the *Secretary of Interior's Standards for Treatment of Historic Properties*. Rehabilitation acknowledges the need to alter or add to a historic property to meet continuing or changing uses while retaining the property's historic character. After closing to the public in 2015, the Clara Barton NHS was reopened to the public on a limited basis in 2022. Successful completion of this project will support the purpose of the Clara Barton NHS by making the property safe for public tours; providing more interpretive opportunities; and providing improved climate-controlled space for historic furnishings and finishes.

To address the potential impacts of the Clara Barton NHS Rehabilitation project on the cultural landscape, this CLR builds upon the *Glen Echo Park-Clara Barton House Cultural Landscape Inventory*, prepared in 2011, to inform the design process.



Figure 1.1. When not traveling on behalf of the American Red Cross or visiting family and friends, Clara Barton (1821-1912) resided at her Glen Echo home between 1891 and 1912, including when this 1907 photograph was taken. (LOC)

B. CLR Project Description and Scope

Although the focus of the Clara Barton NHS Rehabilitation project is focused on the building, the planning scope of the CLR covers the entire site. This CLR is a practical and aspirational planning document to guide site interventions and management on this nationally significant property that are aligned to the overall Clara Barton NHS Rehabilitation project. Following the format and content standardized in the NPS document, *A Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports: Contents, Process, and Techniques*, this CLR is composed of two parts.

In Part 1, this CLR covers the site history, existing conditions, and analysis and evaluation of the landscape historic integrity and significance. Part 1 builds upon previous documentation and represents thorough but not exhaustive research. The purpose of this CLR Part 1 is to provide park professionals with an understanding of the physical character, features, materials, and other attributes of the Clara Barton NHS landscape during the Barton-era. Prior cultural resource documents supply contextual historical information. The CLR Part 1 will help park professionals make informed decisions such as those regarding site management and interpretation.

In Part 2, this CLR proposes a preservation strategy, management objectives and specific treatments for the cultural landscape that are based on research conducted for Part 1. The landscape stewardship recommendations, compatible with the landscape character developed by Clara Barton during her 1897 to 1912 residency in Glen Echo. The CLR Part 2 coincides with the Pre-Design and Schematic Design (SD) phases of the overall Clara Barton NHS Rehabilitation project. Proposed preservation treatments were determined in tandem with the development of design projects to rehabilitate the Clara Barton House: the SD alternatives and CLR were developed responsive to each other. Recommendations for implementing the CLR treatment plan include phasing that is aligned with the overall Clara Barton NHS Rehabilitation project. Management and maintenance guidance provided in Part 2 address the current condition of the Clara Barton NHS landscape, which reflects an accretion of features after the Barton-era and the maturation of vegetation that currently obscures the character of the property during the period of significance.

This CLR is developed within the approved framework of existing planning documents and in consultation with park staff to develop specific treatment recommendations for the characteristics and associated features of the cultural landscape. All existing and proposed planning is incorporated into this CLR, and the CLR Part 2 incorporates NPS review comments and aligned tasks to produce a well-informed treatment approach, maintenance recommendations, and treatment plan.

Recommendations provided in this CLR go beyond the scope of the Clara Barton NHS Rehabilitation project, which does not include implementation of any cultural landscape preservation recommendations beyond those that facilitate access to the Clara Barton House.

C. Project Team

The CLR project team consists of NPS and contractor personnel. The NPS leadership and staff of the GWMP and the Denver Service Center (DSC) supported the efforts of Heritage Landscapes LLC to carry out the documentation and planning effort. The NPS project team consists of:

- Charles Cuvelier, Superintendent, GWMP
- Suzanne Bouchard, Horticulturist, Cultural Landscape Preservation Program, GWMP
- Susan Hall, Landscape Architect, Project POC, GWMP
- Maureen Joseph, Resource Management Division Manager, GWMP
- Matthew Virta, former Cultural Resources Program Manager, 106 Coordinator, GWMP
- Megan Bailey, Cultural Resources Specialist, GWMP
- Kevin Patti, Park Ranger, GWMP
- Elias Lozano, Jr., Historian, GWMP
- Sean Garrett, Project Manager, DSC
- Trinie Harrington, Project Specialist, DSC
- Dale Brown, Contracting Officer, DSC

The Heritage Landscapes LLC team members who prepared the CLR include:

- Patricia O'Donnell, PLA, FASLA, Founder, Partner, Preservation Landscape Architect
- Gregory DeVries, PLA, ASLA, Managing Partner, Preservation Landscape Architect
- Peter Viteretto, PLA, FASLA, Principal, Preservation Landscape Architect
- Collin Sitz, Associate ASLA, Project Staff, Preservation Landscape Designer
- Emma Bruce, Preservation Landscape Project Staff
- Megan Turner, AHLP, Preservation Landscape Consultant

Staff of M+S who provided project leadership and support include:

- Michael Mills, FAIA, Partner, Preservation Architect
- Katherine Frey, Clara Barton NHS Rehabilitation Project Manager, Preservation Architect

D. Study Boundaries

The Clara Barton NHS lies within the community of Glen Echo, Maryland. The property is situated within a residential neighborhood along the upper east bank of the Potomac River overlooking the Chesapeake and Ohio National Historical Park and the Clara Barton Parkway (Figures 1.2 and 1.3). The property boundaries do not align to cardinal compass points; therefore, this CLR follows NPS documentation precedent to orient the site according to the following general boundaries: the sloping shoulders of the Clara Barton Parkway to the south, Oxford Road to the west, MacArthur Boulevard and the bike path to the north, and Glen Echo Park to the east. For simplicity, the front elevation of the Clara Barton House, though actually aligned northeast, is considered in this CLR as architectural north, a convention established in previous documentation. Areas and directions around the house are referenced in the text and plans using cardinal directions defined in relation to the house front elevation, which is considered architectural north.

The grounds of the approximately 9-acre Clara Barton NHS combine with the adjacent Glen Echo Park to compose an interrelated cultural landscape of approximately 22-acres historically linked by the Minnehaha Branch ravine that also separates them. While both parks are maintained by George Washington Memorial Parkway (GWMP) staff and share parking areas they are two are separate NPS units. Glen Echo Park is under GWMP jurisdiction since 1976, while the Clara Barton NHS has been administratively independent since 1975. Nevertheless, both units share more than a century of history, remain physical extensions of one another, and are maintained and interpreted by the same GWMP staff. So, this CLR addresses the Clara Barton NHS within the context of coevolution with Glen Echo Park.

The boundary with the Clara Barton Parkway, another component of the George Washington Memorial Parkway, follows property lines established by an 1891 plat for the original residential development of Glen Echo. The property line follows near the top of the bluff from southwest to southeast. The purchase of property for the parkway extended to the edge of Glen Echo Park's former amusement

structures, which accounts for departures from the lot lines of the plat.[2] On the east, the Clara Barton NHS property line runs along the west bank of the Minnehaha Branch ravine but veers northeast to exclude the bridge to Glen Echo Park and the stream segment to the north. To the west, the boundary follows the circular geometry of the western edge of the original Glen Echo development to join the public roadway of Oxford Road.

The current property is derived from a series of land transfers beginning in 1891. The Clara Barton NHS consists of a portion of the approximately 80 acres of land donated by siblings and real estate developers Edward and Edwin Baltzley to establish an educational campus known as the National Chautauqua of Glen Echo. In 1891, they donated a small portion of property to Barton and assisted her with constructing the building that has become known as the Clara Barton House. From the walls of the rectangular house, her official property extended approximately 30 feet to the south and east, 40 feet to the north, and 150 feet to the west. This area pertains to the core of the site although the NPS property is considerably larger.

Congress passed legislation in 1974 establishing the house and its grounds, which totaled just over one acre of land, as the Clara Barton NHS.[3] This property was acquired by the NPS in April 1975 through a donation from the Friends of Clara Barton, a nonprofit that formed to acquire, preserve, and protect the site a decade earlier. When the General Services Administration transferred title to Glen Echo Park in 1976, the NPS controlled approximately 17.9 acres of land comprising the two sites. Shortly thereafter, the NPS adjusted their boundaries. A 7.5-acre parcel that was mostly parking lot space became part of the Clara Barton NHS, enlarging its size to 8.59 acres. The 9.3-acre remainder of the larger parcel contained all remaining amusement park infrastructure and continued under the name Glen Echo Park. In 2007, the NPS acquired additional lands that had been part of a nineteenth-century trolley right-of-way, increasing this unit to 22 acres.

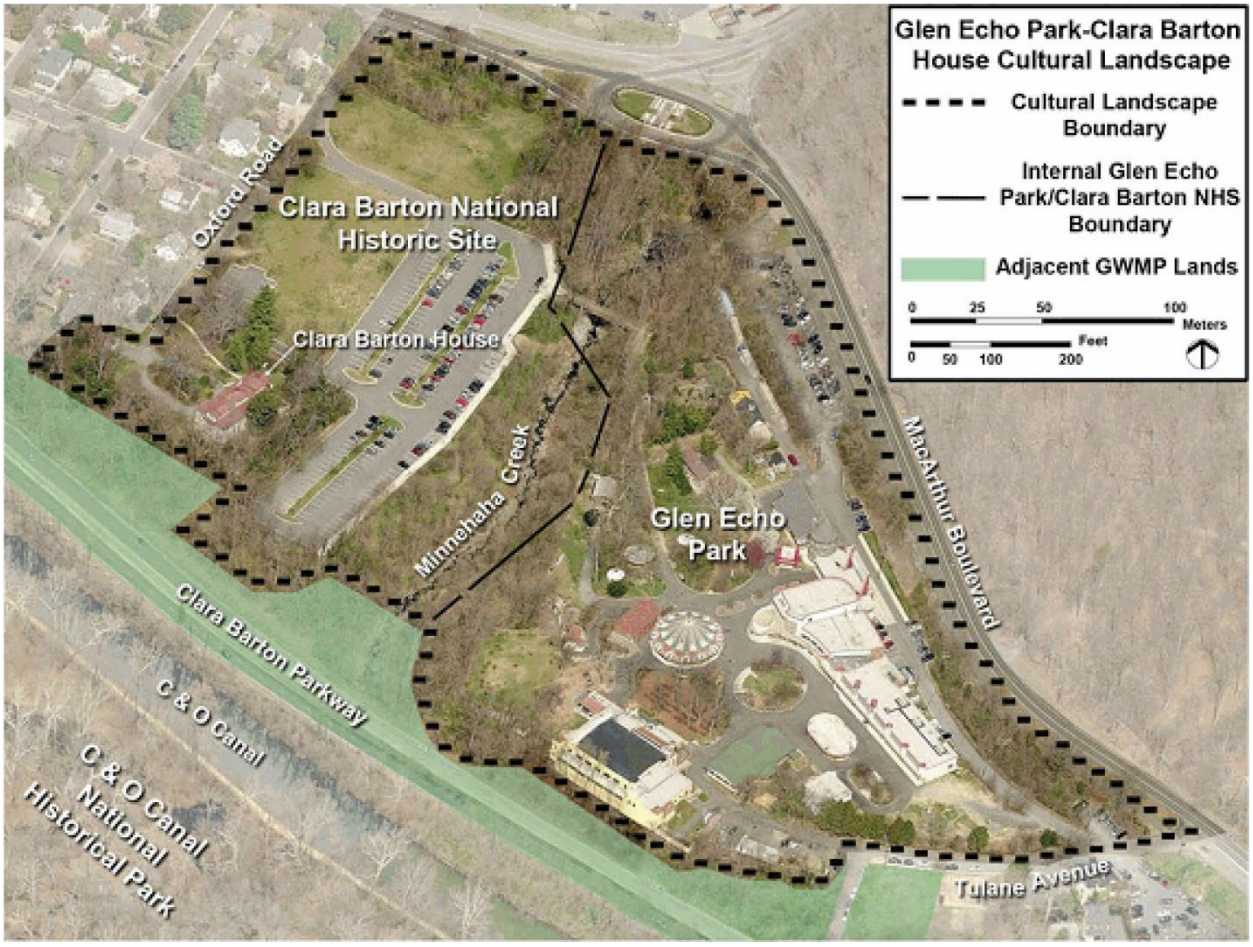


Figure 1.2. Adjacent to a residential neighborhood, the nine-acre Clara Barton National Historic Site shares the Minnehaha Creek ravine with Glen Echo Park to the east and the Clara Barton Parkway to the south. Due to their intertwined emergence and evolution, the 2011 Cultural Landscape Inventory addresses both the Clara Barton NHS and Glen Echo Park, while this CLR focuses on the historic designed landscape associated with Clara Barton's use and occupancy of the Clara Barton NHS property. (CLI)



Figure 1.3. The Clara Barton National Historic Site in Glen Echo, Maryland, lies on the northeast bank of the Potomac River and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. It is adjacent to the Clara Barton Parkway and Glen Echo Park, which are components of the George Washington Memorial Parkway. (GWMP)

E. Methodology

This cultural landscape planning project adheres to accepted professional practice in cultural landscape preservation. It is informed by the depth of Heritage Landscapes' experience, and conforms to National Park Service cultural resource preservation guidance established in the following reference documents:

- *Preservation Brief 36: Protecting Cultural Landscapes: Planning, Treatment and Management of Historic Landscapes.*
- *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*.
- *A Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports: Contents, Process, and Techniques.*
- *National Register Bulletin 18*: *How to Evaluate and Nominate Designed Historic Landscapes*.
- *Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes*.
- Director's Order 28: *Cultural Resource Management*.[4]

The Heritage Landscapes LLC project team aided in shaping some of these guiding documents and consistently uses these materials in project work, as they have in this effort.

The cultural landscape methodology used for this CLR seeks to identify the character defining features of the landscape during the period of significance, done primarily by studying historic documentation. This CLR builds upon research previously compiled for the site and uses the existing range of studies and reports to inform the history summary in the abbreviated CLR Part 1. This previous documentation includes the following:

- *Report on the Historic Grounds: 1891 to 1912*, draft completed 1977;
- *Clara Barton Historic Structure Report*, expanded and compiled 2004;
- *Glen Echo Park-Clara Barton House Cultural Landscape Inventory*, entered 2011; and
- *Clara Barton NHS Conditions Assessment,* completed 2018.[5]

Review of these prior reports was accompanied by research to gather additional historic period photographs, press clippings, and post-1912 images for a detailed study of landscape features. These historic images are included in this CLR as figures. Their sources, either previous documentation or archive repositories are referenced throughout this CLR using acronyms defined below:

- CLI – *Glen Echo Park-Clara Barton House Cultural Landscape Inventory* (US Department of the Interior, 2011)
- GWMP – George Washington Memorial Parkway Archives, Clara Barton NHS Files; Integrated Resource Management Applications (IRMA) Files
- HGR – *Report on the Historic Grounds: 1891 to 1912* (Pryor, 1977)

- HL – Heritage Landscapes LLC onsite photographs, 2022
- HSR – *Clara Barton Historic Structure Report* (Lampl, 2004); includes Hubbell Collection and Richard Cook Collection images provided to Heritage Landscapes LLC by Elizabeth Jo Lampl
- ICRC – International Committee of the Red Cross Archives
- LOC – Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division: *Clara Barton Papers* Collection; and *HABS/HAER/HALS* Collection.

Through fieldwork on site, existing landscape features were compared to historic documentation to understand the evolution of the Clara Barton NHS cultural landscape. This comparative study also clarified landscape character areas and character defining features that were present during the period of significance. This is depicted on the ca. 1906 period plan. Thorough fieldnotes and extensive photographic capture were used to formulate the illustrated narrative and develop a 2022 existing landscape plan. These plans, created in AutoCAD, enabled a comparison of the landscape during the period of significance against the 2022 landscape across all landscape characteristics. This comparative study aided in determining landscape integrity, and identifying contributing, non-contributing, and missing features, that form the analysis and evaluation portion of the CLR Part 1.

Using the analysis and evaluation of integrity, Part 2 of this CLR applies the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* and the *Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes* to recommend appropriate treatments that are compatible with the overall goal of rehabilitating the Clara Barton NHS property for use by the public.

E1. Landscape Character Areas

The practice of subdividing the landscape into discrete areas known as landscape character areas (LCA), facilitates discussion and analysis. LCAs are defined by shared physical qualities within the existing landscape that have been shaped through historical development which define and illustrate the landscape significance. Heritage Landscapes LLC delineated three LCAs within the Clara Barton NHS cultural landscape based on the historic uses of the landscape documented in previous documentation efforts and study of historic images. The boundaries of the LCAs were defined through field study of existing conditions with consideration given to historic landforms and site features that existed during the period of significance. The three LCAs are diagrammed on the accompanying *L1 Landscape Character Areas* plan and defined as follows:

- LCA 1-Home Grounds: The landscape immediately around Barton's home makes up the core of the NHS site. Documentation shows that the Barton household fully inhabited and shaped this area on a daily basis during the period of significance. While Barton's needs and preferences shaped the landscape, decisions and actions were also made by her American Red Cross partner Dr. Julian Hubbell, servants that tended to the house and landscape, and Red Cross staff during the period. Socializing, horticultural activities, and other aspects of Barton's domestic life occurred in this LCA. The zone is initially described in historic documentation as 30 feet off the footprint of the house to the east, 40 feet to the north and south and 150 feet to the west. By 1912 Barton had extended her property and horticulture west beyond Oxford Road reflected in the current western property line and LCA 1 boundary.
- LCA 2-Barton Pasture: Extending north of the Home Grounds, the currently open field and small parking area comprises the approximate area historically used for pasture by Barton until amusement park features were constructed (and later removed) north and east of the house. LCA 2 is also the open field used for a commemorative tree planting in 1922, one decade after Barton's death. The eastern boundary of LCA 2 approximates the woodland edge during the Barton era.
- LCA 3-Minnehaha Woodland: Forming the eastern portion of the Clara Barton National Historic Site, this area functioned as a wooded multiuse zone during Barton's residency. The LCA includes the densely vegetated Minnehaha Branch ravine and expansive Glen Echo parking areas that were historically characterized by open woodland with a roller coaster and Ferris wheel. The area once contained a reservoir that offered a water source to the Barton household and required regular walks through a gate on the east side of the Home Grounds.

These LCAs are used to organize discussion of historic and existing landscape character, landscape analysis, and treatment recommendations for the Clara Barton NHS within this CLR.

E2. Landscape Characteristics and Character Defining Features

Landscape characteristics are tangible and intangible attributes used to describe and define historic landscapes. Nine categories of landscape characteristics, derived from the NPS publication, *A Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports: Contents, Process, and Techniques,* were determined to be present in the Clara Barton NHS landscape: Natural Systems and Topography; Spatial Organization; Land Use; Views and Vistas; Vegetation; Circulation; Buildings and Structures; Small-Scale Features; and Archaeological Sites. These landscape characteristics were used to organize the identification of individual character-defining features (CDFs) that contribute to the physical character of the Clara Barton NHS cultural landscape.[6]

The CDFs were determined through comprehensive field study by the CLR team; review of landscape features identified in the 2011 Cultural Landscape Inventory and the 1977 draft Historic Grounds Report; and the study of additional historic documentation. These CDFs were then further classified as "existing" or "missing." Missing features were identified through the study of historic images and other documentation. Existing features that convey historical significance to the property and that have integrity are known as "contributing" features. Those that do not convey significance are "non-contributing features," which may either be deemed "compatible" or "incompatible." Compatible non-contributing features are those which reference the historic character of the period of significance through scale, detail, composition, and materials.[7]

F. Property Significance

This CLR supports prior findings that the Clara Barton NHS meets National Register Criteria A, B, C and D and confirms a period of significance between 1891 and 1912. The Clara Barton NHS is a National Historic Landmark authorized by the US Congress on January 12, 1965. An updated National Register nomination dates inscription in the List by the Keeper on January 3, 1980.[8] While the nomination notes the importance of Barton's residency between 1897 and 1912, it emphasizes the 1897-1904 period when the site served as the executive headquarters of the American Red Cross. Both the 2004 HSR and the 2011 CLI recommend an expanded period of significance beginning in 1891, when Edward and Edwin Baltzley transferred a tract of land to Barton and constructed the original Barton building on site and ending with her death at home in 1912. Furthermore, these documents propose expanding the designated social and humanitarian area of significance to include vernacular architecture. This CLR finds agreement with the HSR and CLI's suggested changes to areas and period of significance for the Clara Barton NHS.[9]

The Clara Barton House NHL was inscribed prior to the standardization of National Register Criteria; however, the CLI suggests that the Clara Barton NHS cultural landscape correlates to National Register Criteria A, B, C, and D. The property is significant under Criterion A by virtue of its historic association with the American Red Cross, a charitable foundation that has provided emergency relief and other forms of humanitarian aid both domestically and internationally since its formation in 1881. During the years 1891-97, the Clara Barton House served as an American Red Cross warehouse, and it was the organization's national headquarters between 1897 and 1904. The house and grounds also meet

National Register Criterion B based upon its association with the lives of people significant in our past, specifically Clara Barton. Over the course of her lifetime, Barton was a dedicated Civil War nurse, an active women's rights suffragist, and the founder and first president of the American Red Cross. Justification of Criterion C relates to the architectural quality of the extant historic building. The CLI notes that the Clara Barton House is an outstanding example of late nineteenth-century American vernacular architecture that defies simple classification. The Clara Barton NHS cultural landscape also meets Criterion D based upon the site's archaeological resource potential. Research by Hunter Research Inc. conducted as part of the Clara Barton NHS Rehabilitation project concludes that prehistoric and historic archeological potential exists with direct relation to the significant themes of the property.

G. CLR Summary of Findings

The Clara Barton NHS cultural landscape has limited integrity, but as a whole, the site retains the potential to portray the historical and cultural values associated with Clara Barton and the American Red Cross. The site expresses core character-defining features that establish a recognizable connection to the period 1897-1912 when Barton intensively shaped the landscape, and particularly to those years through 1906 when Barton was able to maximize use of the lands now within the NHL property. After that date, amusement infrastructure encroached on the north and east sides of the property, in turn removing or altering prior pasture, paths, views, and other aspects of daily life for Barton.

Extant contributing landscape features include relatively large-scale, essential aspects of the property such as natural systems and topography; spatial organization; some views; basic circulation including a driveway loop; and the Clara Barton House. Though present, each of these contributing features have been impacted by detrimental changes since 1912. In addition, numerous non-contributing features have been added either through commemorative action or NPS management. While the existing conditions pose challenges to the interpretive legibility of the Barton-era landscape, they can be reversed through the implementation of recommended landscape preservation, rehabilitation and management actions. For example, the curving entry walk can be replaced with a straight walk reminiscent of the original plank walk. Trees and shrubs that block key views to the neighborhood and the Potomac River can be selectively pruned or removed to reestablish visual relationships.

Documentation proves that both Clara Barton and Julian Hubbell demonstrated their deep interest in and ability to create a productive, beautiful, and personally meaningful landscape. At times, Hubbell implemented Barton's vision and plans for the property. Their profuse correspondence lyrically describes details of their property, plans for its future, and seasonal changes. Several historic patterns and features of their residential horticulture can be returned to the National Historic Site landscape with strategic interventions. Rehabilitation tasks are identified in the treatment section that require commitment but not undue maintenance burdens to achieve a cultural landscape that evokes the productive character and organization of use zones that Barton and Hubbell created for their home.

Chapter 1 Endnotes

[1] Elizabeth Jo Lampl, *Clara Barton Historic Structure Report*, Part 1: Developmental History, Vol. 1 (Washington, DC: National Park Service, 2002), IX-8. A CLR for the Clara Barton NHS was also recommended by Facility Engineering Associates, P.C., *Rehabilitate Clara Barton House Project Scoping Assessment* (Washington, DC: National Park Service, 2020), 13.

[2] David Dehmlow and Dean Perry, *George Washington Memorial Parkway - Clara Barton Parkway Cultural Landscape Inventory* (Washington, DC: National Park Service, 2015), 15.

[3] US Department of the Interior, National Park Service, *Glen Echo Park - Clara Barton House Cultural Landscape Inventory* (Washington, DC , 2011), 2.

[4] Charles A. Birnbaum, *Preservation Brief 36: Protecting Cultural Landscapes: Planning, Treatment and Management of Historic Landscapes* (Washington, DC: United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1994); Charles Birnbaum and Christine Capella Peters, *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes* (Washington, DC: United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1996); Cathy Gilbert, Robert R. Page, and Susan Dolan, *A Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports: Contents, Process, and Techniques* (Washington, DC: United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1998); Timothy J. Keller and Genevieve P. Keller, *National Register Bulletin 18: How to Evaluate and Nominate Designed Historic Landscapes* (Washington, DC: United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1987); Linda F. McClelland et al., *National Register Bulletin 30: Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes*.. Washington, DC: United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1999 rev); National Park Service, US Department of the Interior, Director's Order 28: *Cultural Resource Management* (Washington, DC, 1998).

[5] Elizabeth B. Pryor, *Clara Barton National Historic Site Report on the Historic Grounds: 1891 to 1912* (Washington, DC: National Park Service, 1977); Elizabeth Jo Lampl, *Clara Barton Historic Structure Report*, Part 1: Developmental History, Vol.1, (Washington, DC: National Park Service, 2004 rev); Oehrlein & Associates, Architects, *Clara Barton Historic Structure Rep*ort, Part 1: Developmental History, Vol. 2, 2004 ed. (Washington, DC: National Park Service, 1997); US Department of the Interior, National Park Service, *Glen Echo Park-Clara Barton House Cultural Lan*dscape *Inventory* (Washington, DC, 2011); AECOM, *Clara Barton NHS Conditions Assessment*, (Washington, DC: National Park Service, 2018).

[6] Cathy Gilbert, Robert R. Page, and Susan Dolan, A *Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports: Contents, Process, and Techniques* (Washington, DC: National Park Service, 1998).

[7] Gilbert, et al., *A Guide*, 90.

[8] Paul Goeldner, "Clara Barton National Historic Site," National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, prepared April 1979.

[9] US Department of the Interior, *Clara Barton House Cultural Landscape Inventory*, 18-23.



Legend

CLBA CLR Study Area Boundary

Landscape Character Area

Notes and Sources

LCA Boundaries are based upon historic landforms and site features that differ from the existing landscape of the park.

Heritage Landscapes Field Reconnaissance, June, August, September 2022;
Boundary, Topographic, Utility & Tree Survey, Langan, 1 August 2022.

50 0 50 100 150
FEET

NORTH

SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET	NPS NO.
L1	CLR EXISTING CONDITIONS DRAWINGS LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREAS CLARA BARTON NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE GEORGE WASHINGTON MEMORIAL PARKWAY GLEN ECHO MARYLAND	GWMP 850-18-7591 PMIS/PKG NO. 312325 DATE 07/24/2023



2 ▪ Landscape History and Evolution

A. Property History Overview

This summary serves as a condensed site history with a detailed investigation of the Barton Home Grounds during the residency of Clara Barton. Information is principally drawn from the *Clara Barton NHS Report on the Historic Grounds 1891 to 1912* (1977); *Clara Barton NHS Historic Structure Report, Part 1: Developmental History* (2002); and the *Glen Echo Park-Clara Barton NHS Cultural Landscape Inventory* (2011).[1] Supplemental research and imagery was obtained from the Library of Congress, George Washington Memorial Parkway Archives; the Red Cross Collection of the San Diego History Center Document Collection/California Museum of Photography; and image files of historical architect Elizabeth Jo Lampl.

Material from these sources elucidates the historical development of the 1891 to 1912 Barton-era cultural landscape and its evolution to the present day. The content focuses on the period of residency by Clara Barton and Julian Hubbell beginning in 1897, which is represented by the circa 1906 landscape

plans that accompany this chapter: *L2 Overall Landscape ca. 1906* and *L3 Home Grounds Landscape ca. 1906*.

A1. Pre-contact and Contact Overview

This overview of the property prior to European contact briefly describes the riverbank landform, related natural resources, and the people that made use of them over millennia. Interspersed by steep ravines, a series of river terraces rise from the banks of the Potomac River. On the northeast side, the area that would become the Clara Barton NHS sits atop the river terrace about 140 feet above sea level. Commanding prospects, access to water, and the rich soils of the Piedmont Plateau geological region have supported human habitation and use, as well as mesic to dry natural communities of oak-hickory and montane-piedmont woodlands with their associated habitat values.[2] With a mild climate, ample game, and the abundance of other resources, semi-agricultural people were drawn to the Potomac River Valley including the river terrace area that is now the Clara Barton NHS.

Ancestors of the Nacotchtank (or Anacostans) established communities in the Glen Echo area approximately 3,000 years ago. The territory of the Eastern Algonquin-speaking Nacotchtank was concentrated in the southern Maryland and Washington, DC areas.[3] Internal and external conflict and diseases exacerbated by European exploration, including that of English Captain John Smith in 1608, and European settlement disrupted, displaced, and decimated Indigenous communities. By the mid-seventeenth century, surviving groups of Nacotchtank along with others in the region including the Piscataway and Pamunkey relocated communities inland.[4] Descendants of these groups and other historically related tribes maintain interest in Montgomery County, Maryland.[5]

A2. European and American Settlement Overview

European and, later, early American, settlement expanded along the Potomac River shores and throughout the growing capital region of the United States. By the early 1800s, rural Maryland at the periphery of the District of Columbia became known as a healthy retreat for city residents. It held great natural beauty of a “sublime” quality exalted by nineteenth-century artists. Allured by the scenery and development potential of the greater capital region, in 1888 Ohioan brothers, Edwin and Edward Baltzley, purchased 516 acres along the Potomac River in Montgomery County, Maryland, naming the land “Glen Echo on the Potomac.”[6] This large acreage included the areas of Glen Echo Heights and the

property that would later hold the Glen Echo Park and the Clara Barton NHS. The Baltzley's real estate venture to shape Glen Echo sought to establish a National Chautauqua center to anchor extensive recreational and residential development along with a railway to connect to Washington D.C. The Chautauqua movement was a nation-wide pan-Christian educational and social movement that established communities and events throughout the country into the early twentieth century.

In the spring of 1890, the Baltzley brothers, seeking publicity and a national celebrity to draw investment, offered Clara Barton a donation of land on which their workers would construct her a home that could also function as the headquarters of the American Red Cross.[7] The offer included architectural design work, and materials and their delivery. The brothers also constructed the Pattowomack Café the same year, and in 1892, chief engineer Henry Looker drafted their full development plan for the National Chautauqua of Glen Echo (Figure 2.1).

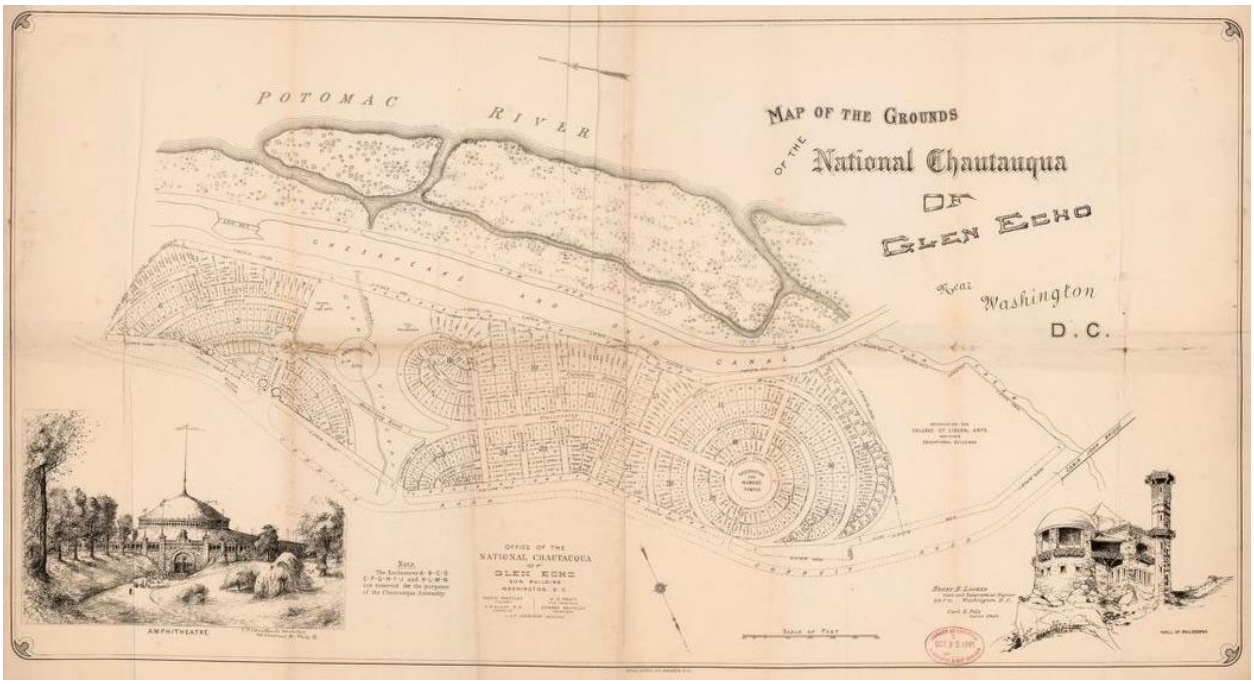


Figure 2.1a. "Map of the Grounds of the National Chautauqua of Glen Echo," the 1892 development plan proposed by the Baltzley Brothers for acreage they owned along the north bank of the Potomac River. (LOC)



Figure 2.1b. Detail of the 1892 Chautauqua plan, above, showing the location of the Amphitheater (built 1890) over the Minnehaha Branch, at bottom of image. Oxford Road is proposed to loop around the property the Baltzleys donated to Clara Barton in Block 8 (roughly lot 6). Red rectangle shows approximate Clara Barton House location. (LOC)

A3. Red Cross Building, 1891 to 1896

Lured by the Chautauqua, Clara Barton accepted the Baltzley's offer for a multipurpose residence, and while the 7,684 square feet (approximately 0.18 acre) parcel was deeded in Barton's name on March 25, 1891, it was known as the "Red Cross Building."[8] Barton intended the building to be not just a summer home for herself, but also planned to manage the humanitarian organization from the building while also addressing the lack of shelter for National Chautauqua visitors. Indeed, she hosted and lodged some of the more than 800 encamped attendees caught during the downpours that plagued the first season.[9]

Built in the summer of 1891, the Red Cross Building faced northeast (hereafter described as architectural north) and bore a similarity in shape to Hubbell's designs for the Red Cross hotels in Johnstown, Pennsylvania. Like the Johnstown hotels, the Glen Echo Red Cross Building was constructed as a simple rectangular wood building with an enlarged monitor roof, and while nearly as wide, at 48 feet wide, was only 84 feet long, significantly shorter than the Johnstown hotels. The building was set on stone piers, with an open crawl space running the length of the building except for a small, enclosed basement in the southwest corner.[10]

Unlike the simple aesthetic of the Johnstown hotels, the new Red Cross Building was fitted with an arched stone façade to correspond to the Chautauqua architecture, insisted upon by the Baltzley Brothers.[11] Constructed using Potomac granite, the façade featured a red stone cross above the central of three doorway openings and symmetrical sets of narrow rectangular and roughly square windows flanking the entry. The result was an imposing and "ecclesiastical" appearance that hid the simple structure behind the façade (Figures 2.2 and 2.3). An outhouse was also built at this time, presumably at the rear (south end) of the house.

The Johnstown warehouse and hotels held great sentimental value to Barton and when the time came for them to be removed from the Johnstown landscape, Barton chose to dismantle them and save the lumber for later reuse. While Barton may have intended or hoped to use the Johnstown lumber to construct the new building in Glen Echo, evidence suggests that the new Red Cross Building was constructed primarily with new pine boards, and a minimal amount of lumber from Johnstown was used.[12] Edwin Baltzley later recalled the Johnstown lumber was not sufficient in quantity or quality to construct the Glen Echo Red Cross Building. He also noted the inefficiency of cost and effort required to strip the nails from the lumber, and it is possible he never picked up the shipment of pine from the dismantled Johnstown warehouse. However, Batlzley did recall that to honor Barton's sentiment, some hemlock boards from the Locust Street Hotel and Kernville Hotel (dismantled in 1889 and 1890, respectively), were "woven into the structure as she desired…as might be the prayer in a silken rug…".[13]

The Red Cross building was positioned on a relatively flat plateau above the elevation of the Chautauqua grounds, which lay to the east beyond the Minnehaha Branch. The grounds sloped gently away at west

and north, with a steep (roughly 30 percent incline) slope south of the house that dropped toward the canal and river. Mature woodland framed the house on the south, east and west.

Clara Barton inhabited the building in 1891 for the inaugural Chautauqua season then moved back to Washington, DC, to conduct Red Cross business. The lack of an operational post office and limited transportation options likely guided her decision.[14] With no further Chautauqua held on site, for the following six years, the building was used as a warehouse for Red Cross storage. The Red Cross Building at Glen Echo was left in the care of boarders who had originally constructed it. However, after being burgled in 1892, the boarders were evicted, the building sealed, and items warehoused there were transported to the Red Cross Park in Indiana. Despite the apparent lack of inhabitants at the Glen Echo Red Cross Building, Barton had a wooden carriage house constructed west of the building in 1895.[15]

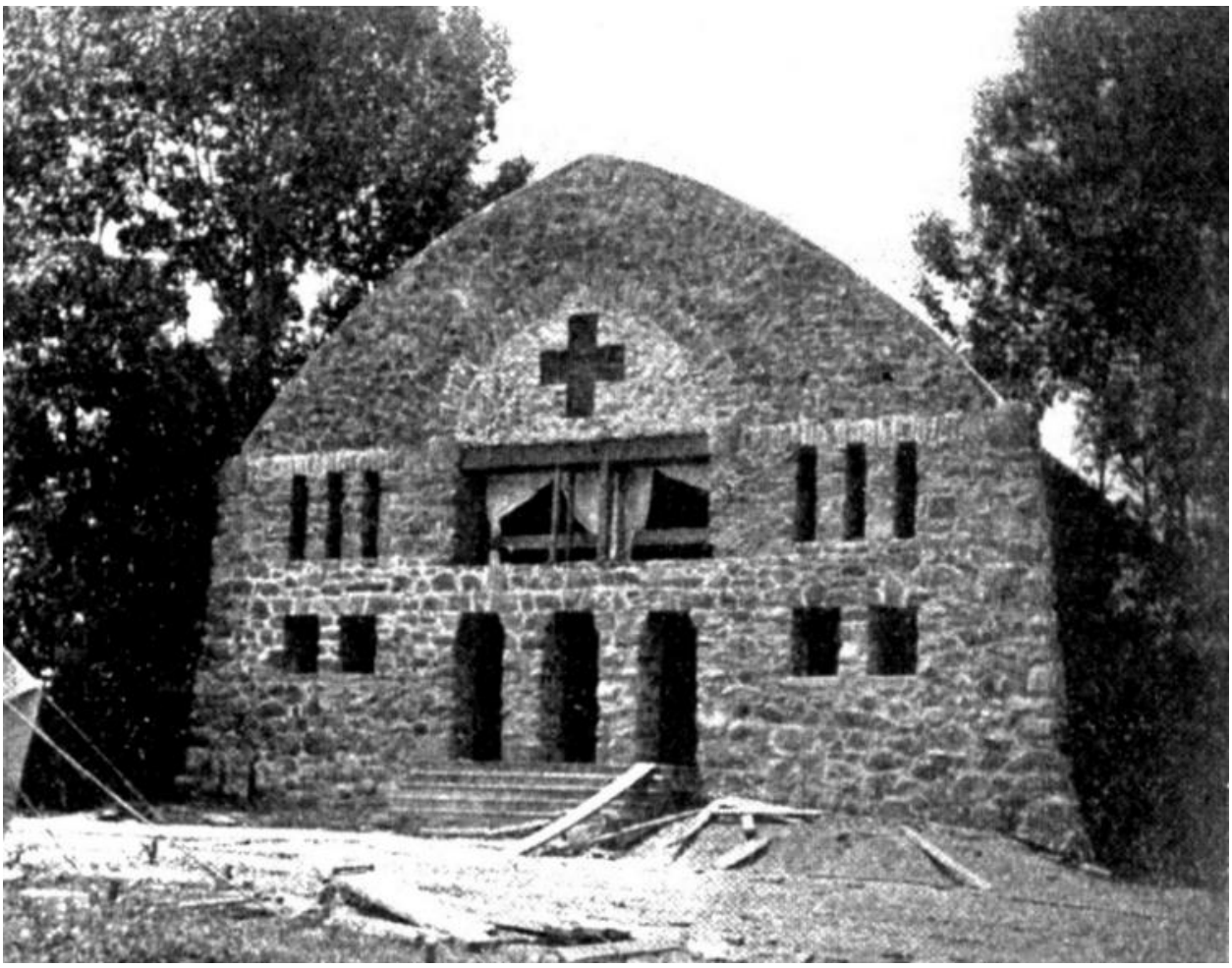


Figure 2.2. Red Cross warehouse under construction, 1891. (HSR)



Figure 2.3. Completed Red Cross building showing church-like character of the building proportions and stonework, 1891. Note large trees framing the structure. (LOC)

A4. Barton and Hubbell Home at Glen Echo, 1897 to 1912

After significant flood damage to the castle-like General Grant House she rented in Washington and subsequent loss of heat, Barton determined to find a new home. Weary of the social pressures of living in the city, and requiring a large storage facility, Barton determined to make Glen Echo her permanent residence in February 1897.[16] In correspondence to Hubbell, Barton noted it was "cheaper and easier to make a comfortable house of this" than constructing a new building in Kalorama, as previously entertained. Barton was feeling the desire for a "country" home with an "unspoiled, healthy country environment."[17] It is possible Barton found the cultural opportunities associated with the Chautauqua

grounds greatly appealing, which by 1897 became an entertainment venue.[18] Completion of railway and trolley lines in 1896 enabled easy connection to Washington, necessary for her Red Cross work.[19]

Barton's original parcel included the loan of land extending approximately 30 feet east, 40 feet north, and 150 feet west of the house.[20] With characteristic pragmatism and frugality, Barton immediately set about making the property a functional space by providing access to transportation along a boardwalk, clearing trees around the house to create a safe and sunny environment, and establishing the foundation for a self-sustaining small farm capable of feeding the household and the visitors the remodeled building could house.

By March 1897, Barton was designing and directing a full renovation of the Red Cross Building, transforming it from a warehouse to a rural home for the household and the Red Cross. Work that spring included plumbing, adding stoves, leveling floors, and other general repairs to the building to make it safe and comfortable. The excavation of the basement provided fill materials that were used to level the site and the new basement served for food storage. One of her first design decisions that clearly signals the change from warehouse to country house is the removal of the original Red Cross stone façade. Replacement of the heavy front face with a wooden façade featured reuse of the granite to construct twin stone towers flanking a long porch and steps (Figure 2.4). These changes produced a bright and airy experience that was an important component of Hubbell's vision for healthful architectural design, which Barton shared (Figure 2.5).[21] Porches connected to the outdoors with balconies at front and back, and balcony doors bearing "cherry red" glass Red Cross symbols atop the north façade reiterated the Red Cross (Figure 2.6).[22] Ahead of her time in design as well as social issues, Barton also installed a carriage house at the south end of the basement, and windows on both east and west sides of the basement let in natural light.



Figure 2.4. 1897 Clara Barton House with unadorned landscape; tall turf; vines climbing the corner towers; and trees in the background, but not near north façade. The building flies the Red Cross flag and is painted yellow with brown trim. (LOC)

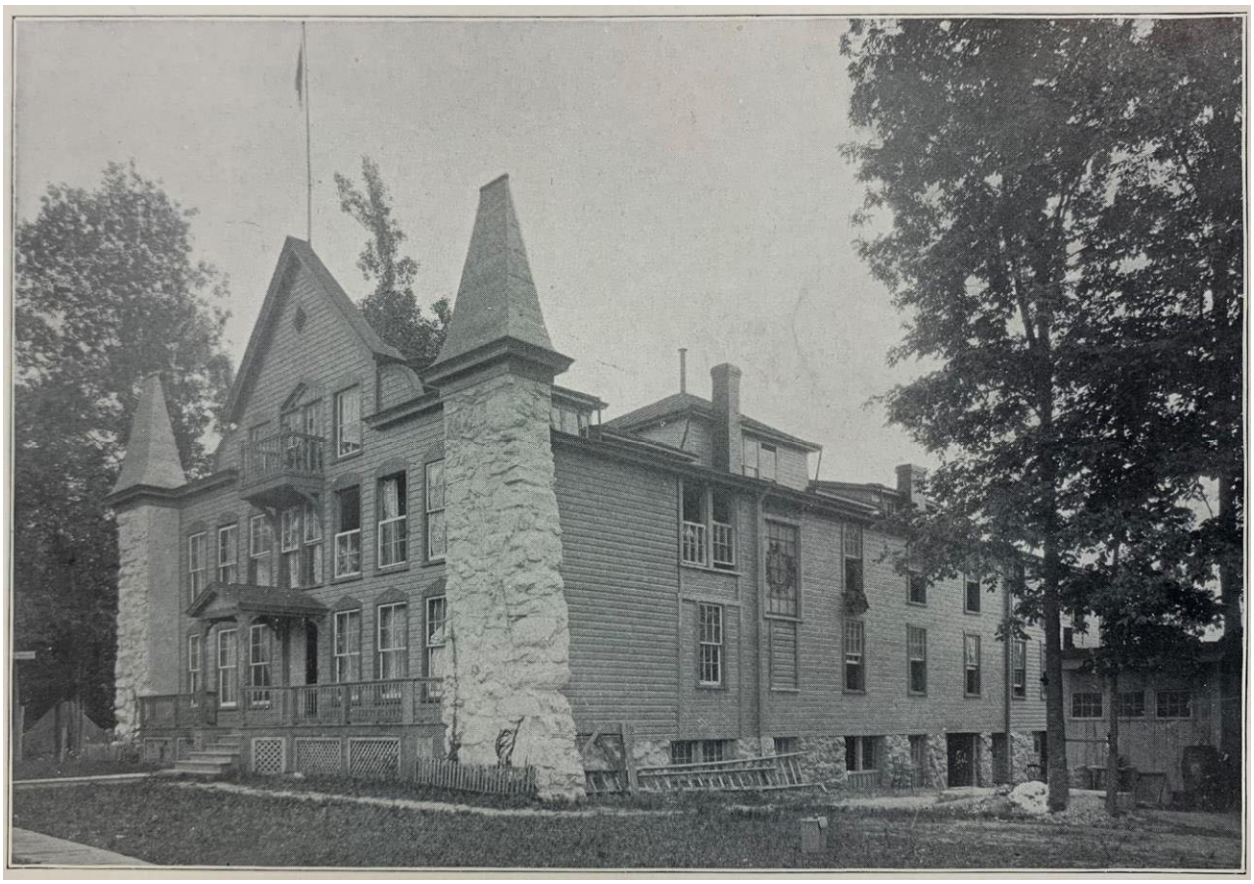


Figure 2.5. 1897 view of building north and west façades after transformation to residence. Note boardwalks connecting north from porch and gravel path leading around NW corner to west yard. At right, the carriage house is shown under mature trees. (LOC)



Figure 2.6. This ca.1900 image (possibly earlier based on rough disturbed ground post-construction) shows the completed renovation from Red Cross warehouse to Barton residence with yellow body paint and brown trim. At top, the glass door leading to the small balcony is decorated with the Red Cross symbol. The new porch and portico connect to a raised boardwalk and small vines are visible at the base of the towers, protected by low wooden fencing. Beneath the porch a figure is standing in front of an Adirondack-style bench. (LOC)

In March 1897, Barton immediately connected the property to the newly completed trolley line along Conduit Road (later, MacArthur Boulevard), with a boardwalk that led from the front steps to a platform (see Figure 2.1).[23] For carriage connection to Oxford Road, Barton laid out a drive (hereafter "driveway loop") that curved south and east from the termination of the unpaved country road in an elliptical shape. Boardwalk foot paths connected the front steps along the north side of the house and around the northwest corner to connect to the west side of the house where the servants quarters/summer cook house (built 1895 as a carriage house) were located (Figure 2.5). Using some of the material excavated from the basement, workers filled and graded a portion of the slope against the south wall of the house to create a level area of grass totaling roughly 750 square feet. This area was supported by a dry-laid retaining wall constructed with irregular granite left over from the reconstruction of the house façade and topped with cement.[24] The original outhouse (built 1891) was demolished, and a new outhouse built in this area, connected to the house by a new boardwalk. In addition to remodeling the building to produce an airy and bright interior, Barton removed most of the mature trees immediately around the house to create an open and sunny character captured in early photos (Figure 2.7). Tree removals also addressed concerns over burglars who had once accessed the warehouse by climbing an adjacent tree.[25]

Intent at the outset on being a largely self-sustaining property, Barton established the framework of a small farm and edible landscape. A hennery was constructed west of the house by March 1897 along with a "cow house" for the Jersey that arrived that spring to provide milk. Soon after completion of a two-story stable west of the house in 1898, both previous animal buildings were demolished. Primarily vegetarian, Barton and the household established two produce gardens in the spring of 1897. First, a large vegetable garden blossomed on the steep slope south of the house below the granite retaining wall – a method and site type common during the era. The garden was filled with, as Barton described, "dirt thrown out of the cellar" during excavation to extend the basement.[26] The garden, of unknown dimensions, was substantial enough to produce 10 bushels of potatoes in a subsequent growing season.[27] A second garden, referred to by Barton as the "turnip garden," is thought to have been cultivated on the east side of the house.[28] A "leaf shed," possibly for compost production, was also built in November 1897 in an unknown location. [29]

Available evidence suggests that during this initial period of design to convert the Red Cross warehouse into a residence, limited ornamentation of the grounds took place. Rustic, Adirondack twig-style benches, made of branches and consistent with the Chautauqua grounds appearance, were placed around the grounds (Figure 2.6). Vines were planted at the base of the façade towers and morning glories were planted near the house. An important addition was the planting of a white 'Martha Washington' rose presented to Barton in 1897 by the superintendent of Mount Vernon (Figure 2.8).[30] As advertised by a period horticultural catalogue, the rose was described in the following manner:

> Over a hundred years ago George Washington planted this Rose in honor of his bridge at Mount Vernon. Color pure white; perfectly double to the centre, and of unsurpassed fragrance; buds beautiful and long, pointed; grows 16 inches first season, after that to 8 feet tall; perfectly hardy. Each, 25c; 2 for 40c.[31]

By early summer, Barton and Hubbell realized the need to expand their property. This would have the effect of adding productive land and creating more separation from neighbors and passersby who commonly mistook the building for a hospital or hotel.[32] Barton carried out successive purchases of adjacent lots in Block 8 measuring 5,000 square feet, 2,500 square feet, and 5,262 square feet for a total holding of about 20,446 square feet (approximately 0.47 acres) in total.[33] With these land holdings as the property core, she utilized land beyond this boundary through agreement with the Baltzleys, including pasture north and east of the house, and fenced in an area encompassing approximately 1.5 total acres.[34] Barton worked with a neighbor to create a semi-circular barbed wire fence connected to the "line fence" already in place along Oxford Road.[35] As Barton added land her holding west of the house, she had workers extend the stone retaining wall along the edge of the terraced garden above the steep slope to the canal.

In late summer of 1897, Barton continued to transform the property into a bespoke home while Hubbell traveled. In a letter dated August 13, 1897, Barton expressed her desire that Hubbell also call the Glen Echo building his "house," signaling its full transformation from warehouse to residence. Barton directed interior and architectural design, but she reserved planning the grounds to Hubbell:

> I am still at the house - but it gets better & better - I have directed it all myself, feeling that the original plans were yours and mine, and I wanted them carried out just as nearly as I thought you would do it if here as I could! There is never an hour that I don't think how would Bub have this if he were here? I have come to a part now that I reserved wholly for you... I refer to the outside, grounds. The building is pretty well complete on the outside - (They are on inside rooms now) but the grounds are not even surveyed, and of course are all in the rough, clay weeds, trees a hundred too many forest trees, we need fruit trees, a yard, walks, shrubs, flowers, grading - fertilizing - it will be tempest in a teapot to you, with your hundreds of acres, but it is our house, and I suppose we must make up its setting... we have no fence yet, and people walk literally over us, and into us. And wonder "What this building is?" A "hospital," a "hotel" - a cheap "boarding house"!! but really I don't think it looks "cheap." [36]

Hubbell was instrumental in implementing and sorting the details of the Barton home grounds. He acted in fulfillment of Barton's vision, though they both implemented landscape changes. When Hubbell arrived at Glen Echo, many of the desired features enumerated were already in place.

The following year, in October 1898, Barton had a two-story stable added to the south edge of the west yard, a short distance from the house. A shed was then added by December 1898, projecting roughly 35 feet west from the stable, and built 20 feet wide.[37] Though initially built to store a wagon, it was referred to as a "woodshed" and later a "straw shed," and a tin roof was added by 1903 to protect its contents from the rain.[38] Few other landscape changes are known to have occurred between 1898 to 1900 while Barton and Hubbell were busy with Red Cross efforts, including major relief work projects in Cuba and Texas. However, small efforts were made to improve the appearance of the house grounds including planting roses named for and presented to Clara Barton, the 'Clara Barton' and 'Miss Clara Barton' produced by competing companies.[39] Period horticultural catalogues provided dramatic descriptions of these roses (Figures 2.9 and 2.10).

Clara Barton Rose:

After years of careful study and hybridizing the most beautiful varieties, we at last succeeded in obtaining this GRAND NEW CONSTANT-BLOOMING ROSE, which has, attracted so much attention, and proved of such remarkable beauty and value that we requested permission of MISS CLARA BARTON President of the World's Red Cross Society to tie it her name, in remembrance of the noble work she has done in the cause of humanity all over the world. This permission was kindly granted, coupled with the suggestion that it be called simply "CLARA BARTON." This we have therefore done, and believing that it will be found one of the most beautiful and highly valued Roses now known, we take great pleasure in introducing it to all lovers of beautiful Roses as one of the choicest varieties of which we have any knowledge. … The Sweetest and Most Beautiful of all New Hybrid Tea-Scented Roses.

This lovely Hybrid Tea Rose is the result of a cross between the splendid AMERICAN BEAUTY ROSE and the beautiful CLOTILDE SOUPERT. The color is a rare and exquisite shade of delicate amber pink, entirely different from any other rose with which we are acquainted. The flowers are quite large, three to three and one-half inches in diameter, and double to the center; they are delightfully fragrant, and each one is set in a lovely rosette of leaves, completely encircling the flower and making it an elegant bouquet in itself. It is a most constant and abundant bloomer, continuously loaded with flowers during the whole growing season, and if taken indoors before cold weather, will bloom all winter as well. We think the plant will prove hardy with usual protection as far north as New York, unless in very exposed situations. It is undoubtedly one of the most beautiful and valuable New Hybrid Tea Roses recently introduced, and we expect will be in large demand as soon as known, both in this country and Europe. It is an exquisite Rose in every way. Price, strong plants, 50 cts. each, postpaid; two-year size, 1.00 each by express.[40]

'Miss Clara Barton' Rose:

— NEW FORCING ROSE. Maid of Honor. The Brighter Bridesmaid (advertised as Miss Clara Barton) This grand sport from Bridesmaid originates with the Hoffmeisters, of Cincinnati, Ohio. They say of it: "After rigid tests, during the last two years, we are able to state: 1st. That its color is a rich, glowing pink, darker than Bridesmaid. 2d. That it is an excellent keeper and sells over the counter better than Bridesmaid. 3d. That it is a most prolific bloomer, with all perfect buds." 2 ½ -inch pots; $15 per 100; $125 per 1000.[41]



Figure 2.7a. Ca. 1902 view of north and east facades showing broader landscape as generally open, with wood post and wire fence and a few deciduous trees. Level topography around the house is shown with a gentle slope and a possible drive or beaten path in the foreground. Overhead electrical wires run along the east side of the property. (LOC)



Figure 2.7b. Same view as above, providing different texture detail of foreground. (LOC)

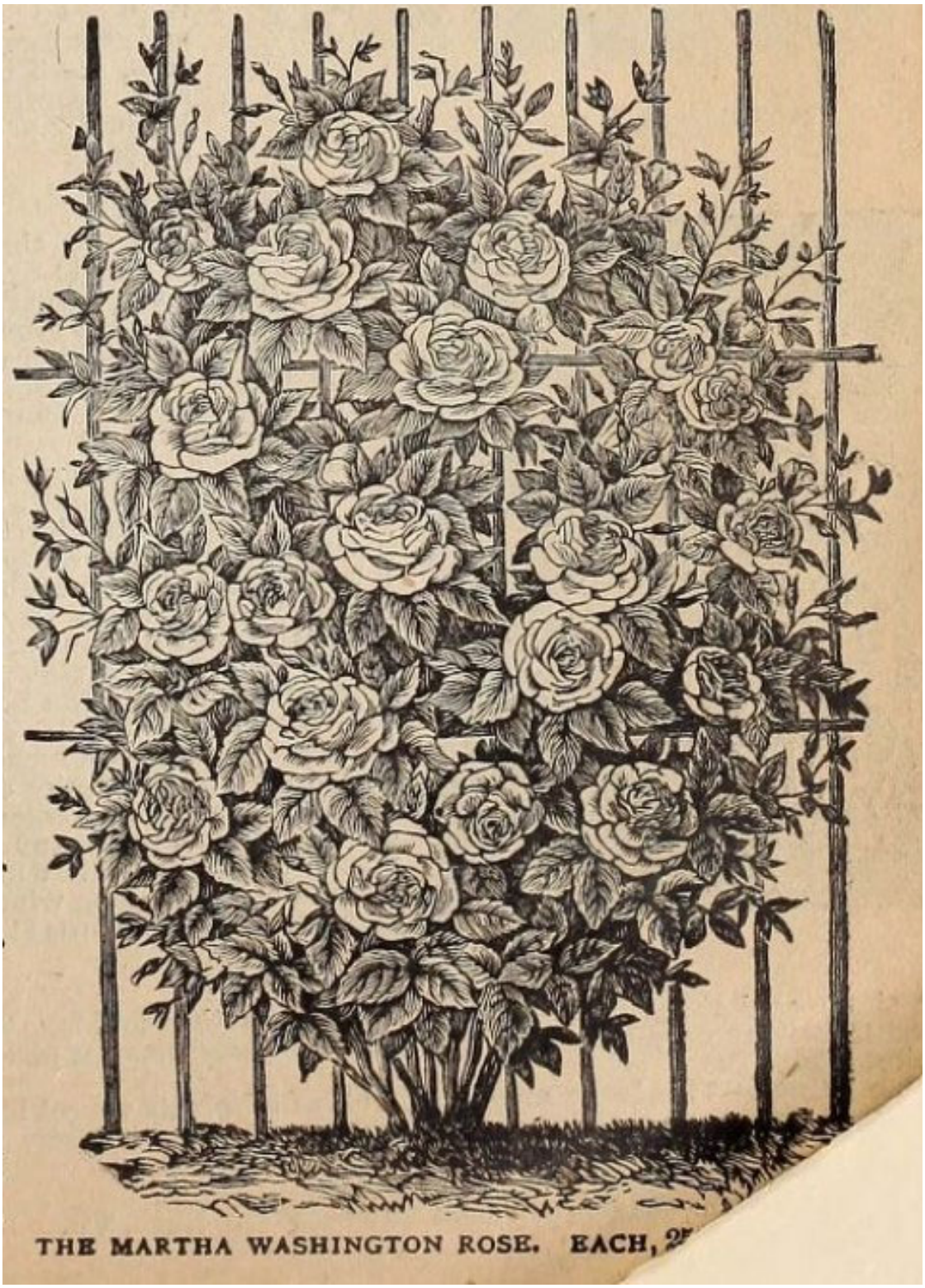


Figure 2.8. Illustration of the 'Martha Washtington' climbing rose by John A. Salzer Seed Co. of La Crosse, WI, 1895. (USDA)



4 THE CONARD & JONES COMPANY, WEST GROVE, PA.

Grand New Hardy Hybrid Tea Rose = = **Clara Barton**

New Hardy Hybrid Tea Rose, Clara Barton

After years of careful study and hybridizing the most beautiful varieties, we at last succeeded in obtaining this GRAND NEW CONSTANT-BLOOMING ROSE, which has attracted so much attention, and proved of such remarkable beauty and value that we requested permission of

MISS CLARA BARTON

President of the World's Red Cross Society

to give it her name, in remembrance of the noble work she has done in the cause of humanity all over the world. This permission was kindly granted, coupled with the suggestion that it be called simply "CLARA BARTON." This we have therefore done, and believing that it will be found one of the most beautiful and highly valued Roses now known, we take great pleasure in introducing it to all lovers of beautiful Roses as one of the choicest varieties of which we have any knowledge.

The Sweetest and Most Beautiful OF ALL New Hybrid Tea-Scented Roses

Figure 2.9 Illustration of the 'Clara Barton' hybrid tea rose by Conard & Jones Co. in West Grove, PA, 1899. (USDA)



Figure 2.10 Illustration of the 'Miss Clara Barton' hybrid tea rose by D.G. Hill & Co in Richmond, IN, 1899. (USDA)

The turn of the twentieth century sparked a period of expansion, enhancement, and revision within the Clara Barton House grounds and required Barton to respond to a changing landscape beyond her property line. The initial act of enhancing the grounds occurred in 1900 with the order of over 100 fruit trees, shrubs, and grape vines. Several rows of trees were planted between the main entry walk from Oxford Road and the driveway loop, while the remainder appear to have been placed randomly around the property. By 1904 quarts of berries could be picked "all over the grounds."[42] Grass seed was also sown "about the house" on the east and west sides in the early 1900s, complementing the turf already in place on the level area south of the house, which further defined the open ground plane around the house (Figure 2.11).[43]

The expansion and character of the grounds was also shaped by relationships created through her Red Cross relief work. In 1901, grateful for Barton's assistance in reestablishing their fields following a catastrophic storm in 1900, Texas strawberry farmers sent Barton plants that she established on the property, eventually growing within the driveway loop island. Similarly, pasture was added and expanded to accommodate two horses, "Prince" and "Baba," gifted by Cuban correspondents (Figures 2.12, 2.13, 2.14).[44] A Jersey cow and calf, a flock of hens and a rooster as well as Hubbell's favored Toggenburg goats rounded out the variety of livestock tended on the grounds and housed within the new stable.

The composition and number of animals changed over the next twelve years (including a pack of eight donkeys kept in the stable in 1905) and with those functional changes came changes in the organization and landscape features and use.[45] Borrowing land north of the house from the Baltzley brothers, Barton created a semi-circular paddock for her new livestock. At least some of the animals were accessing "running spring water…" while pastured.[46]

Establishment of the north pasture in 1901 initiated a redesign of the circulation system. The original boardwalk leading west to Oxford Road was brought closer to the house and a new segment wrapped around the northwest tower connecting to the driveway loop, parallel to the house. An unpaved path was also in place by 1901 which led east to a gate that connected the Clara Barton House with the Chautauqua grounds (Figures 2.11, 2.15, 2.19).

Ever revising the landscape, Barton built and demolished paths and outbuildings, seemingly in a perennial effort to wring from the landscape greater efficiency and simplicity, while competing against a desire to pack each inch of land with multiple uses. For example, twice a "chicken house" (hennery) was built to board her flock (in 1897 and 1901), and then each demolished in favor of housing them in the stable.[47] As she wrote, she sought to "clear away all the miscellaneous outbuildings 'that (had) got spread around the yard.'"[48]

The impetus to increase function and purpose also drove Barton's plantings. While it is not thought that Barton established defined ornamental beds, flowering plants proliferated around the property, expanding throughout her life at Glen Echo. Chief among these ornamentals were rose bushes, a favorite of Barton's, which seem to have occurred singly (as noted in period photographs of the front porch) as well as placed among other plantings, even edibles. Barton and Hubbell tucked flower plantings along the east fence line, along the boardwalks, and at the base of the porch, such that visitors commented on how "little wasted space" existed.[49] The volume of exuberant plantings perhaps reflected her consideration of the home as a "summer cottage," which is how she labeled it in a 1901 insurance application.[50] Vegetables and ornamentals filled the elliptical island within the driveway loop; corn was planted in 1903 near the stable, perhaps for the livestock; and Hubbell affixed a grape vine to the stable.[51] Boardwalk paths ran along the orchard trees near the driveway loop (Figures 2.16 and 2.17). Along the interior of the barbed wire and chicken wire fencing that defined the north edge of the Home Grounds, approximately 12 flowering shrubs were planted by 1904, as partially visible in photographs from the early 1900s (Figures 2.18, 2.22, 2.23). Barton enjoyed the landscape she and Hubbell created and posed for photographs on her porch with ivy and a gate into the woodland in the background (Figure 2.24).

Barton and Hubbell were actively involved in planning, planting, and tending the gardens, but they were not the only individuals engaged in shaping the property. Barton employed laborers to construct buildings and structures such as the barn and retaining wall.[52] She also employed servants, some of whom lived at times on the property, who helped to establish and maintain planting areas on the grounds. Principal among these servants was Silas Richardson, referred to by Barton as "Uncle" Silas.[53] [54] Richardson, born into an enslaved family, shaped the property in several capacities as a groundskeeper, a handyman, and stock manager.[55]

In 1901 Richardson expanded the cellar to create more Red Cross storage under the house, and that year he was put in charge of overseeing the "garden work," a responsibility he held until 1907.[56] Richardson also planted a garden on the south slope below the house in 1901, that may have included a variety of plants.[57] It is possible Richardson's plot may have been an expansion of the south slope garden begun in 1897. It is unclear who used the produce from the garden, because Barton wrote that a garden referred to as belonging to "Barker" the handyman in 1897, held "all the vegetables we do or shall need." It is possible the plots were referred to by the name of the worker who broke the ground for them. In 1903 Richardson, who Barton considered a "good gardener" reportedly started his garden "early" in "boxes" which included cabbages, tomatoes, potatoes, peas, beans, and onions.[58] [59] After Richardson died, a "Mr. Lewis" tended the gardens, and both men were aided by at least six servants at various times between 1901 and 1908.

In addition to the work performed by hired hands, Barton expected Red Cross staff, visitors and family members to engage in tending the gardens. Barton's nephew, Stephen, was active in planting and tending the edible landscape, and may have sown the east lawn in 1901.[60]

Barton and Hubbell's property shaping activities at the turn of the 20th century developed the grounds within the context of a scenic rural landscape and the romantic architecture and idealism of the neighboring Chautauqua. These activities were facilitated by the Baltzley brothers' ownership of land around the Barton property, particularly the Chautauqua grounds, combined with their fondness for Barton. The principal benefits afforded by Barton's close association with the Baltzley's was the use of land beyond her property, notably the open field north of the house in which Barton pastured her animals. However, the turn of the 20th century brought changes to land use and ownership around the Barton property, forcing Barton to respond to the changing landscape beyond what she often referred to as her little "ranch."[61]

The rural landscape combined with the aesthetic and cultural benefits of the Chautauqua that had first lured Barton to Glen Echo started to change in the late 1890s. The Chautauqua had failed, Edward Baltzley left to become a miner in Colorado, and hoping to recoup financial losses, in 1899 Edwin Baltzley rebranded the grounds as an entertainment venue, named "Glen Echo Park."[62] The park was

not successful, and despite selling off parcels of land (some to Barton and Hubbell), in 1903 the Baltimore Building and Loan Association took receivership of Edwin Batlzely's remaining property, including the Glen Echo Park, upon foreclosure.[63]

Following the transfer of ownership, between 1904 and 1906, the Glen Echo Park became a popular destination, adding new rides to the rebranded amusement park. Among these were the first rollercoaster, the Dip, a second carousel, and the Gyroplane. By 1906, Lorenzo (Alonzo) Shaw was managing the park, and bringing with him a vision for expanding the park through new rides and attractions.[64] Shaw's vision for the Glen Echo Park did not include preservation of Clara Barton's rural property.

The year 1907 marked a turning point in Barton's use and experience of her property. Shaw sought to oust Barton and turn her home into a hotel for Glen Echo Park; when she refused to sell, Shaw built on the land on the north and east sides of the house that, under Baltzley ownership, Barton had used but never purchased. Shaw expanded the Dip to run track near the second story on the east side of the house, and constructed a Ferris wheel against the north side, and an electric railway and platform against the north and east sides of her property (Figures 2.25 and 2.26).[65] Barton was forced to stop pasturing her animals in the small paddock north of her house as she had been accustomed to for years. The encroaching amusement park also changed the scale of the landscape from the area around the house and the sense of expansive views and space north beyond her Home Grounds and east toward the Amphitheater rising from the wooded ravine (Figures 2.26 and 2.27).

By this time Barton had amassed a large amount of property in Blocks 9 and 24 along the west side of Oxford Road and Block 10 further west along Princeton Avenue.[66] Despite the amusement park's intrusion, Barton and Hubbell continued to develop functions within the landscape to the west and south, including purchasing additional land to provide access to Oxford Road in 1908, and planting flowers in the level south lawn. Other developments west and south of the house during this time included adding beehives in the west yard and a third vegetable garden plot on land west of the driveway loop, both in place by 1909. She also had a new "walk" constructed "up through the garden" that was likely located within the south slope vegetable beds.[67] By 1909, all remaining animals were

housed in the stable and shed – the only outbuildings remaining. Barton had finally cleared the clutter that previously bothered her.

Up until the last year of her life, Clara Barton and Julian Hubbell augmented and arranged the Home Grounds landscape. In 1911, when Barton was 89 years old, she and Hubbell ordered more orchard trees, including apples, her favorite fruit, which seemingly did not previously exist on the property.[68] The lawn on the level area behind the house had always rankled Barton as wasted space, and in 1911 she planted beds of carnations and azaleas below the south windows. The last of her remaining namesake roses were grafted in 1911. That year she also split and transplanted some of the beds of yellow chrysanthemums and hydrangeas on the property, and in a progressive move, placed yellow chrysanthemums on an area west of the house to help prevent erosion. Some of the hydrangeas were pruned to "single stalks" about five feet tall and placed in an unknown location in her yard, now free of visitors and amusement rides. Other innovations during her last year were installation of a water "hydrant" near the house and clearing an area southwest of the house to plant a clover lawn for her bees and chickens.[69]

Hubbell had secretly held the title to the home since 1908 in a bid to protect it from the new Red Cross administration. In 1911, Hubbell built a portico off his rooms on the west side of the building which Barton described upon completion as "almost like a settee in the woods."[70] The Washington Railway and Electric Company purchased the Glen Echo amusement park in 1911 and as Barton's health deteriorated, Hubbell persuaded the new owners to remove the railway and Ferris wheel from the front of the house, which had come to bother Barton in her advanced years. Barton died at home in 1912 after a second bout of pneumonia -- Hubbell; her doctor; and nephew, Stephen, were at her bedside (Figure 2.28).[71] By that time, Glen Echo had truly become a "peaceful place to die in…" as she once described it, and her Home Grounds expressed 15 years of energetic interaction with the landscape (Figure 2.29).[72]

Well before Barton's death, memorialization efforts were underway in 1906 when the Baltzleys issued a press release to raise funds for a "Clara Barton National Memorial" to be created near the Glen Echo home that would house the Executive offices of a National Work for the Prevention of Physical Suffering in the United States; her home would be "Preserved Sacred to her Memory."[73] Determined to erect a memorial, Hubbell gathered property and family inheritance to facilitate the project.[74] However, Hubbell

received no support from Barton's family, and was not even a beneficiary in her will, only being mentioned among a group of committee members tasked with overseeing her biography. Without support from the Barton family, and intent on preserving the Glen Echo property as part of her memorial, Julian Hubbell chose to remain in the house following her death.[75] Despite threats from new owners and surrounding development pressure, his intent to preserve the house in Barton's memory was maintained by Julian Hubbell's family and friends as the property passed through successive hands over the ensuing six decades.



Figure 2.11a. Post-1902 north façade with original porch, shrubs at base. House guest, Mrs. Lizzie Rich, shown on walk, in front of a large shrub and lush planting beds. Mixed species turf fills the foreground and dense ivy covers the painted stones of the front towers. At least one rose is present at left of the portico. The informal path leading east off the property is seen as a thin light line at base of porch. (LOC)



Figure 2.11b. Detail of above shows the north boardwalk removed and edible landscape with orchard trees at right. (LOC)



Figure 2.12. Ca.1902 view west/northwest from house toward Glen Echo cottages. Note the sunny open ground, a small tree (possibly fruiting), and mature evergreen trunks in background. Photograph includes, from left, "Baba" the horse, Dr. Hubbell, Clara Barton, Mrs. M.A. Hines, and a Jersey calf. (HSR)



Figure 2.13. 1902 view north along west side of Clara Barton House shows Silas the gardener, at right. Note the rough surface of the driveway loop, and low opening that served as a carriage entry against the building. The summer kitchen brick chimney visible at left, and orchard trees behind group. (CLI)

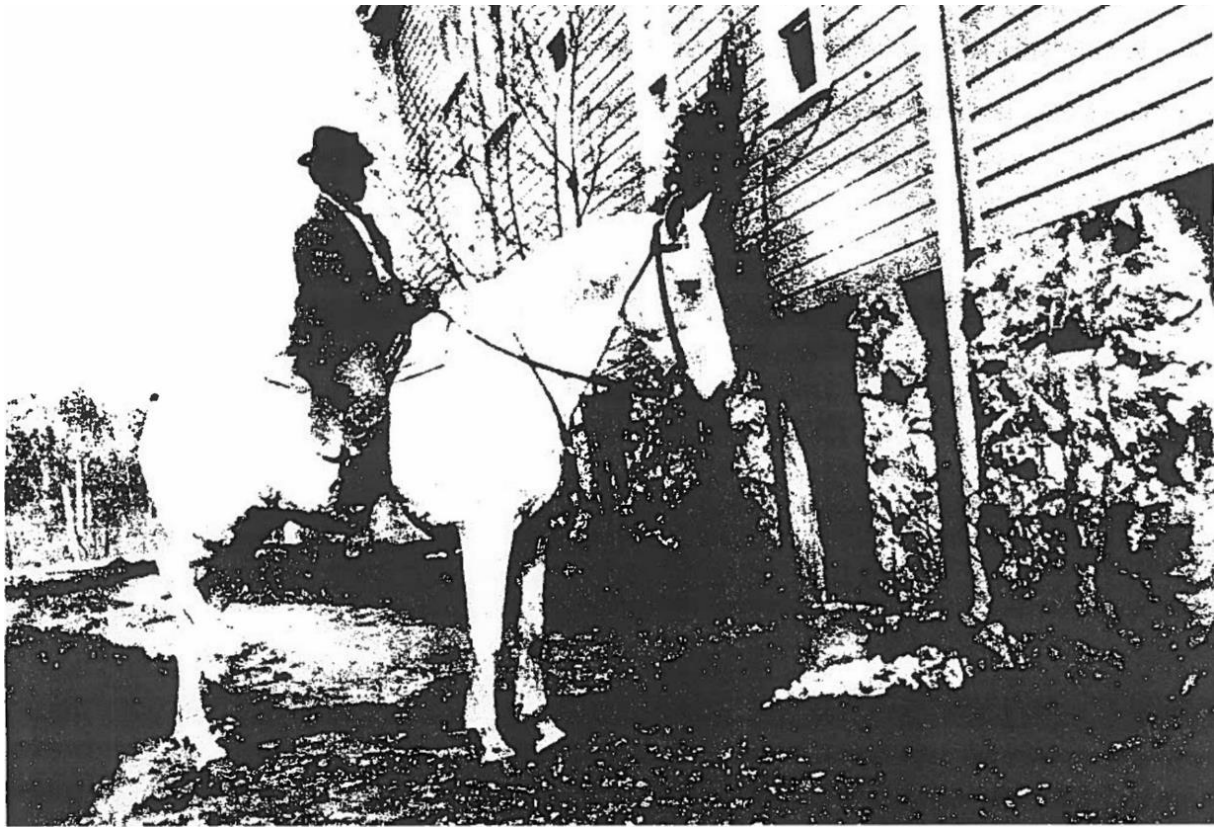


Figure 2.14. Ca. 1902 view north from driveway loop along west side of house showing Baba and Silas the gardener. (HGR.)



Figure 2.15. Image from 1902 December publication showing east façade with Clara Barton standing at wood gate in a barbed wire fence. A small tree, possibly a broadleaf evergreen, grows between the gate and the center of the east façade, with a possible ornamental bed along the fence. (LOC)

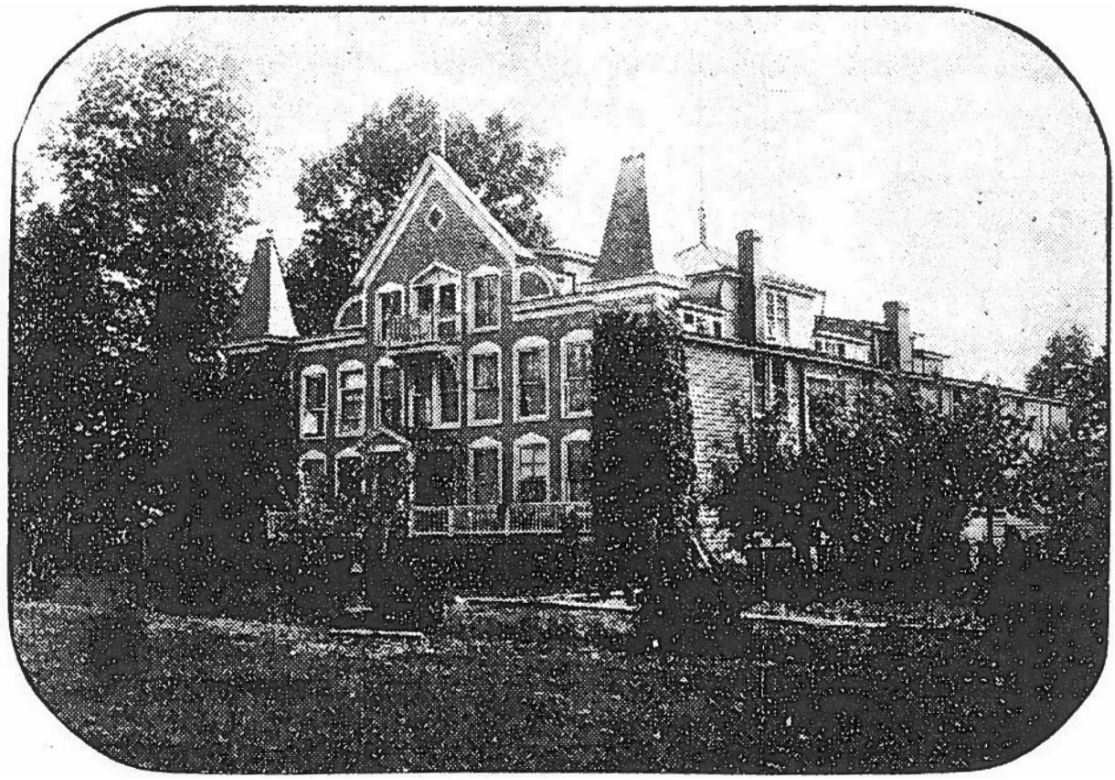


Figure 2.16. Image published in 1903 of house showing north and west facades and landscape with fruit trees at right. This image was later published in 1929 (See Figure 2.17). (HGR)

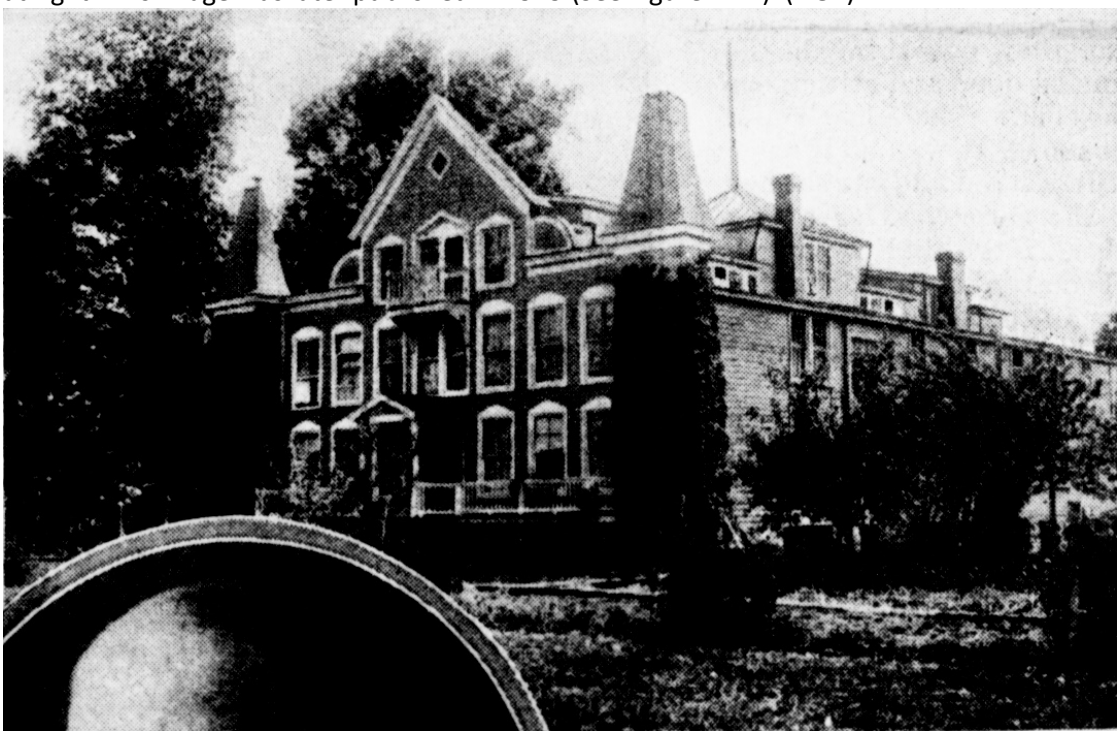


Figure 2.17. Image of Clara Barton House published in Woman's World, 1929. Image is undated but identical to one published earlier in 1903. (LOC)



Figure 2.18. 1904 view of north façade with group of people standing on the porch. A barbed wire and chicken wire fence is in foreground and possible roses at base of porch. The photo shows stone behind the ivy, which covers the corner towers. Summer kitchen roof is visible at right edge. Scant tree canopy around the house. (LOC)



Figure 2.19. 1904 *Baltimore Sun*-published image of Clara Barton at the east end of porch showing the light painted-wood gate that provided access east to the Chautauqua grounds. (LOC-HGR)

B. Historic Landscape Character Areas and Contributing Features

This section describes the character of the Barton home landscape as evidenced through contributing features, captured on plans *L2 Overall Landscape ca. 1906* and *L3 Home Grounds Landscape ca. 1906*. The accompanying plans locate features known to exist during the Barton period of significance (1891-1912) and employ documentation from the ca. 1906 date to reflect a break in land use, views, and other features resulting from the Glen Echo Park expansion near the Barton property. Some features that were added to the landscape after 1906 appear on plan *L3* and are included in the historic landscape character description below, with parenthetical dates noting their presence on the historic Barton landscape.[76]

During her 15 years of permanent residence at Glen Echo, Barton, with assistance from Julian Hubbell, designed a small farm rather than a country retreat. Barton referred to it as her "ranch."[77] Guided by thrift, utilitarian in design and appearance, and often neglected for lack of adequate staff, Barton valued her experience over the appearance of the grounds.[78] A visitor to the property during Barton's life once commented, "little space is wasted."[79]

B1. Overall Land Use and Spatial and Visual Organization

In 1906, the Barton landscape sat at the southeast edge of a developing area, tucked against the native woodland which hosted Glen Echo Park to the east. Situated at the crest of a hill, the Barton landscape was organized by the topography, with land shaping activities primarily confined to the relatively flat hilltop, in LCA 1-Home Grounds.

A steep slope falling over 140 feet to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal (C&O Canal) and Potomac River marked the southern edge of the Barton landscape, while wooded ravines defined the east and west edges, holding springs and the Minnehaha Branch, respectively. The mature woodland with open understory hosted many species of birds, including woodpeckers, robins, and whippoorwills.[80] Extending north was a grassy slope, LCA 2-Barton Pasture, descending in an undulating rhythm northward toward Conduit Road, and more steeply eastward to Minnehaha Branch. A perennial stream, the Minnehaha Branch, flowed from north of Conduit Road and ran south to empty into the C&O Canal, separating the Barton landscape from Glen Echo Park. Throughout, the hilly landscape held reddish, light clay soils.[81]

The LCA 1 hilltop landscape functioned as a residence, boarding house, and a small, nearly self-sustaining farm, including pasture for cows, goats, and horses adjacent to the house on the north and west sides. The nearby woodland areas further supported subsistence, providing fresh spring water and wild edibles such as blackberries and pawpaw (*Asimina triloba*).[82]

The woodland areas that surrounded and framed the open sunny Home Grounds provided changing scenery throughout the year. In springtime, Barton appreciated dogwood, violets, and arbutus flowering in the woodland; in fall, the woodland offered "gorgeous…autumn tints"; in winter, Barton relished landscape details revealed by the loss of deciduous canopy.[83]

Both topography and land use shaped views within the Barton landscape. Clearing of mature trees in 1897 to serve agricultural purposes, and deny burglars window access, created a volume of sunny space and a clear view to the north. The open grassy slope of LCA 2 provided expansive views of the Conduit Road landscape from the house while also serving as a plinth—elevating the house in views from the field below. The steep embankment south of the house and clearing for the terraced vegetable garden provided a "sweeping" view of the C&O Canal and the woods and farms in the Potomac Valley and Blue Ridge Mountains, beyond.[84] The elevated Home Grounds provided views of the LCA 3-Minnehaha Woodland from upper floors of the house and the Chautauqua Amphitheater rising above the canopy.

Within the LCA 1 Home Grounds, views were guided along boardwalks, maintained free from the thriving plantings at their edges. The outbuildings, woodland edge, and orchard west of the house contained views within the driveway loop.

B2. LCA 1-Home Grounds

The Home Grounds were organized relative to the house, and according to topography and aspect. Work areas including the summer cook house (built 1895 as carriage house), driveway loop, and basement carriage house were located west of the house, contained within the line of stable/shed and chicken house at the south, and the entry boardwalk at north.[85] Washing, livestock care, and other household and service functions occurred there. Along the north façade, the LCA 1 Home Grounds were organized by barbed wire fence containing animal pasture and the walks leading west and east from the

front porch to Oxford Road and the Chautauqua Grounds, respectively. At east, barbed wire fence and woodland contained an area of flower gardens, small vegetable patch, and turf. Utilizing the solar gain afforded by the south-facing slope, a primary vegetable garden was established at the rear of the house. Around ten beehives were placed near the barn (by 1909).

LCA 1 Natural Systems and Topography

Though relatively level, the LCA 1 landscape gently sloped away from the house to the north and west, with a level area constructed at south against the house, before falling away steeply toward the C&O Canal. West of the LCA 1 Home Grounds were an embankment and depression which may hold the natural springs that provided the household with water.[86] North of the depression the gently sloping topography may have provided access to fresh water for Barton's horse Baba and at least one Jersey cow. The Home Grounds were entirely modified for use as a residence and no considerable natural systems typified this area.

LCA 1 Vegetation

The Home Grounds featured a cottage-style assemblage of frequently mixed ornamental and edible plantings, which a visitor ca. 1906 described as: "A riotous country jumble of pear trees, tomatoes, marigolds, rose bushes and corn."[87] While designed primarily as an edible landscape, the Barton Home Grounds held "many beds of flowers" noted by visitors during the Barton era.[88]

A wide variety of annual food crops along with perennials, such as rhubarb and asparagus, occurred in beds of differing shapes and sizes surrounding the house, with large productive plantings primarily west of the house and on the south slope.[89] Over 100 fruiting trees and shrubs, including currant and quince, were grown, as Barton described, "all around the house," including some in rows west of the house.[90] [91] Even the south stable wall supported grape vines (1903).[92] A free-standing grape arbor (1904) held more of the several varieties of grapes ordered by Barton and Hubbell.[93]

Mixed species turf and mown pasture grasses dominated the ground plane immediately around the house, particularly north and south of the house, and the open ground plane provided views to the broader landscape.

The Home Grounds contained a great variety of ornamental herbaceous, shrub, and tree plantings ca. 1906, often framing circulation and features. Ornamental plants were featured in beds against the north porch (Figure 2.11) and along the east side of the house. Fewer solely ornamental plantings occurred west of the house; rather, decorative plants were featured among beds of edibles. Geraniums and nasturtiums occurred along walks, with other flowering plants dispersed around the property, including chrysanthemums, morning glories, marigolds, carnations, and jonquils.

Shrubs included numerous bushy and tree-form-pruned hydrangea (*Hydrangea* sp.) and lilacs (*Syringa vulgaris* or *S. persica*), and possibly firebush, likely winged burning bush (*Euonymus alatus*). Ornamental trees may have included mountain-ash (*Sorbus americana*), purple fringe tree or smoke bush (*Cotinus coggygria*), and a cucumber tree (*Magnolia acuminata*).[94]

Several types of roses, one of Barton's favorite plants, existed on the grounds. Roses dominated the beds along the north façade, including at least one dark-flowered climbing rose framing the portico, with another possibly located near the second bay of windows along the east wall. Two rose varieties named for Barton, the amber-pink Hybrid tea rose 'Clara Barton' and 'Miss Clara Barton,' a dark pink Hybrid tea rose (Figures 2.8 and 2.9). Throughout the property, planting beds lacked strong definition, symmetry, or other expressions of formal design, and presented a somewhat neglected appearance for lack of pruning and weeding.

Vegetation North Side of House

Trees that remained after the initial phase of construction in 1891 were removed in 1897 during Barton's renovation of the Red Cross Warehouse, resulting in an open landscape north of the house. In 1906, a visually continuous pasture extending from the front porch to the field north of Barton's property (LCA 2-Barton Pasture) was interrupted by a line of large shrubs with arching branches that were planted along the south side of the barbed wire fence that defined the north edge of the property (Figures 2.18 and 2.24). Despite being the only part of the property with primarily ornamental plantings, the north yard presented an informal arrangement of flowering plants which were placed tight against the porch lattice and lacked a border with the lawn (Figures 2.21 and 2.22). Roses featured prominently in the north façade beds, including climbing roses trellised against the east side of the porch steps. Other shrubs (possibly roses) also appeared in the north beds. Boston ivy (*Parthenocissus tricuspidata*)

enveloped the stone towers that framed the north façade, growing up from wood fenced beds at the north side of each tower.

Vegetation East Side of House

The east side of the house was referred to by Barton's nephew, Stephen, as "her garden." [95] Three mature deciduous trees lightly shaded the lawn which dominated the east house yard, yielding in places to a vegetable patch (called the "turnip garden") and a likely mixed planting strip (1907) (Figure 2.15).[96] Vines climbed the east wall in two locations, one just north of the first bay of windows (likely a rose), another near the center of the east wall (Figure 2.20). A photograph of Barton in a 1902 publication captured her standing inside of the east gate near what appears to be a small broadleaf evergreen tree located between the gate and the center of the house (Figure 2.15).[97] Other shrubs and herbaceous plantings appear against the house and along the fence line. The shape of the evergreen tree suggests that it may be holly (*Ilex* sp.) or magnolia (*Magnolia* sp.).[98] Along and just beyond the east gate, several more sizable woodland trees remained within the largely open, level ground extending tens of feet toward the wooded area of the ravine.

Vegetation South Side of House

The south Home Grounds landscape was composed simply of a level lawn above a terraced vegetable plot. A variety of annual edibles grew within the garden, including cucumbers, potatoes, tomatoes, onions, squash, radishes, lettuce, beans, peas, and herbs. While some flower plantings occurred within the turf area (1907), the largely grassy area provided a sunny open view over the south slope vegetable garden to the Potomac beyond. A lone evergreen tree marked the southeast corner of the yard, a remnant of the earlier woodland. Under the south facing windows were beds of carnations and azaleas (1911).

Vegetation West Side of House

Most of the farming operation existed on the west side of the house, and it was largely devoid of ornamental plants, save for those tucked into productive beds. Dominating the vegetation west of the house was a rambling orchard in the space between the main entry boardwalk and the north edge of the driveway loop. While fruiting trees were arranged in several rows near the house, others were spaced more loosely (see Figure 2.12), and the area had the appearance of a "thicket" containing a

blend of plants including wild strawberries and roses.[99] Though uniform in configuration and aligned to the front boardwalk in a rare expression of symmetry within the landscape, the orchard rows contained a variety of singular, possibly self-fruiting, trees.

Edible plants, including strawberry beds and vegetables, and occasionally including corn, also filled a portion of the driveway loop island. Even the main entry boardwalk was lined with beets and carrots for a portion of its length, while other portions are adorned with ornamental plantings such as geraniums.[100] Grape vines were also located west of the house, some affixed to the stable and others on a grape arbor.[101]

Plantings occurred away from the west wall of the house, save for a lone vine near the north side of the carriage house doorway, possibly Virginia creeper (*Parthenocissus quinquefolia*) or porcelain berry (*Ampelopsis sp*.) planted near the carriage house entry (Figure 2.13). Apart from the beds adjacent to the boardwalk, the west yard appeared in early photos as the least maintained area within the Home Grounds landscape.

Mown or pastured grasses occurred in areas throughout the west yard, including the east edge of the driveway loop island surrounding the summer cook house (Figures 2.12 and 2.13). An open grassy ground plane extended along the west wall to the southwest corner of the residence around the hen house (east of the stable) and continued along the retaining wall west beyond the stable/shed. A patch of clover lawn (1911) was planted on the hillside "for the bees and hens," in an area previously covered with scrub vegetation.[102]

The west yard was largely open and sunny, with few trees aside from the orchard. The canopy of large deciduous trees growing on the southern slope provided a backdrop for the outbuildings and driveway loop (Figure 2.25). A few woodland trees remained along the west edge of the driveway loop near its connection to Oxford Road, as well as near the western termination of the boardwalk and worn rut trail (see Figure 2.12).

LCA 1 Circulation

Barton's Home Grounds rustic circulation system was composed of raised boardwalks and unpaved drives and paths to connect functional spaces within her property as well as to the established road network, and Glen Echo Park, beyond.

The centerpiece of her design was a driveway loop. Thought to be constructed with "cement" and "stone" beginning in 1897, the looped entry drive appeared unpaved and consisting of dusty rubble in 1906.[103] The drive was shaped by the relatively level topography of the bluff and the alignment of the residence, placed well back from the residence north façade. Beginning as a "private road," the driveway loop extended south from the unpaved Oxford Road terminus at Barton's property line. It then turned sharply east, in line with the west end of the south retaining wall, to encompass the stable and shed, before turning sharply west around the summer cook house to loop back on itself.[104] A short unpaved spur connected the driveway loop to the residence at the southwest corner where the carriage house was in the basement.

Circulation features also connected the building to the landscape. At the north, the portico extension off the porch sheltered steps that widened as they descended to connect to a network of three raised boardwalks. Roughly orthogonal in placement and parallel to the residence, the boardwalks were constructed roughly two feet wide, with boards running crosswise. One section extended west from the front porch to the northwest tower where it joined a section running parallel to the building that ended at the driveway loop. A third boardwalk provided the main entry to the property and traveled north from the northwest tower roughly 15 feet before turning west and terminating at a light painted wood fence near Oxford Road. At the south of the building, wide steps connected from the central door to the level sunny lawn below.

An informal path led east from the front steps parallel to the house, providing access to the east yard and ending at a light-colored painted wood fence at the east property line (Figures 2.12 and 2.16). Beyond the gate was a path and series of steps—likely associated with the ravine—connecting Barton's property to the Glen Echo Park and post office. [105]

Approximately ten feet north of the property line, but within an area Barton used for pasture, a worn rut track ran roughly parallel to the property before curving around the east side of the house.[106]

By 1908 an additional walk existed "up through the garden," thought to refer to the south slope vegetable garden. This walk may have been constructed of brick and/or stone.[107]

LCA 1 Landscape Buildings and Structures

Large and visually dominant, the Clara Barton House was the primary building on the site and held a prominent space in the Home Grounds landscape and the overall site. Sitting atop the bluff and oriented roughly northwest, the two-and-a-half story wood building with twin granite towers and a central false gable was visible from Conduit Road, below and to the north.

A front porch ran the length of the north façade between the tin-capped towers, with a covered portico set on turned posts extending from the central Italianate door. The underside of the porch was concealed with wooden lattice, and widening steps connected to the main entry boardwalk. Designed for the function of each room, the windows at the sides did not follow the same configuration. Victorian Stick style vertical strips masked the junctions of mismatched salvaged "German" siding. From the front pediment of the monitor roof flew the Red Cross flag below the flag of the United States.

West of the house was a loose cluster of white, wood-frame buildings that served the household: a stable and shed, summer cook house, and chicken house (hennery). Built in 1895 as a carriage house, the summer cook house rested approximately 20 feet west of the house within the island created by the driveway loop and, like the house, faced north, with a brick chimney on its east wall. The chicken house, built in 1901, replaced an earlier building built in 1897 and was described as sitting between the stable and the "outside curve of the driveway," near the southwest corner of the house.[108] The stable presented a striking addition to the landscape in keeping with the scale of the Clara Barton House. Roughly 20 feet by 24 feet in size, the stable was two stories with a loft and gable roof. It sat roughly 30 feet from the Clara Barton House, its façade in line with the south wall of the house. Extending west from the stable was a tin-roofed shed put to a variety of possible uses including housing chickens (after 1909) and sheltering firewood.

A dry-laid granite retaining wall sat slightly more than ten feet south of the house, supporting a level grassy area that was created there. The wall was topped with concrete and extended west to align with where the driveway loop curved east toward the house.[109] Brick garden terraces may have existed down slope from the wall.[110]

LCA 1 Small-scale Features

Small scale features occurred around the house, with functional and productive features in the west and south yards and ornamental features at north and east. No constructed water features are known to have existed in the in the ca. 1906 Home Grounds landscape. A "milk box" to keep dairy cool was constructed in July 1897 from a half-barrel anchored with cement into the spring near the house. [111] A stone drainageway and gutter may have existed in the south retaining wall, in line with the southeast corner of the house to convey rainwater.[112] There is no known documentation that supports the presence of a small stone-lined basin below the south retaining wall during the residency of Clara Barton.[113]

The most common small-scale feature in the ca. 1906 Home Grounds was fencing to delimit the property boundary and contain animals. Barbed wire fencing contained the yard north of the house, running along the property to define the east and west boundaries of the Home Grounds. Built with non-uniform lengths of wood post, averaging five feet in height, and placed at slightly irregular intervals, the barbed wire fence was reinforced in areas with chicken wire. Shorter wooden fencing of a more consistent construction contained small planting beds at the north faces of the two towers.

By 1909, between eight to ten beehives occupied an area west of the house described by a visitor as "between the barn and the outside curve of the driveway."[114] This may suggest a location in the driveway loop island, between the stable and the house, or east of the stable where the driveway loop curves toward the house. Also located in the west yard was a water "hydrant" (1911) near the house.[115] Nearby within the south yard, hot beds were used to extend the growing season. Rustic seats were placed against the porch and the shaded east yard, connecting to the character of the former Chautauqua grounds.

B3. LCA 2-Barton Pasture

In 1906, LCA 2 was a grassy clearing with only the southern-most portion used for pasture. Roughly rectangular in shape, LCA 2 was defined by Oxford Road at west, the wooded Minnehaha Branch ravine at east, and Conduit Road and the Trolley line to the north. The shallow soils were typically well-drained and supported mixed grasses and flowering forbs including daisies. A worn-rut path crossed Barton Pasture leading from the southern terminus of Oxford Road, likely providing access to Glen Echo Park. In 1907, the Glen Echo Park Ferris wheel and miniature scenic railroad were added to LCA 2 in the former pasture. A wood-post-and-wire fence ran along Oxford Road, and lengths of barbed wire indicated former internal boundaries near the northern toe of the slope.[116]

B4. LCA 3-Minnehaha Woodland

The Minnehaha Woodland in 1906 provided a sylvan setting for the Barton residence and a shaded route to Glen Echo Park. In 1907, Glen Echo Park expanded amusements in the ravine and constructed a wooden roller coaster track near the east side of the house, which was relocated in 1911. Though modified over time, this location and much of the Minnehaha Woodland continued to be used for other track-based rides through the 1960s (see Figures 2.32, 2.33, and 2.34). From the fence line of the Barton property to the east, the land gently sloped before dropping into the ravine. The wooded ravine, stream, and rocky outcrops provided a sense of the prior "untamed wilderness" that drew the Chautauqua development. Composed of primarily deciduous canopy trees including beech, oak, hickory, sycamore, and locust, the woodland also provided visual and vegetative diversity with evergreens, flowering understory trees such as dogwoods, wildflowers, and vines.

Several mature trees remained against the east edge of the LCA 1-Home Grounds landscape after initial construction in 1891 and renovation in 1897, and woodland grew denser toward the ravine.
A footpath connected LCA 3 to the Home Grounds and may have linked to a drive providing vehicle and pedestrian access to Glen Echo Park and the post office.[117]

The Chautauqua Amphitheater (1891) was a singular but monumental building in the LCA 3 landscape, sitting roughly due east of the Clara Barton House. Constructed over the top of the Minnehaha Branch, it utilized the flowing water to operate an enormous organ.[118]

Along with the woodland edge on the west and south slopes, the LCA 3 woodland framed the productive and ornamental landscapes in place in ca. 1906. These woods and the variety of natural features they contained provided a setting restorative to Barton's spirits; expanding the existing clearing enabled her to establish a country home reminiscent of her childhood and a bright hygienic place away from the city. Utilizing the hilltop topography and existing clearing, Barton and Hubbell created by ca. 1906 a productive landscape of gardens, orchards, stable, and pasture, depicted in plans *L2* and *L3*.

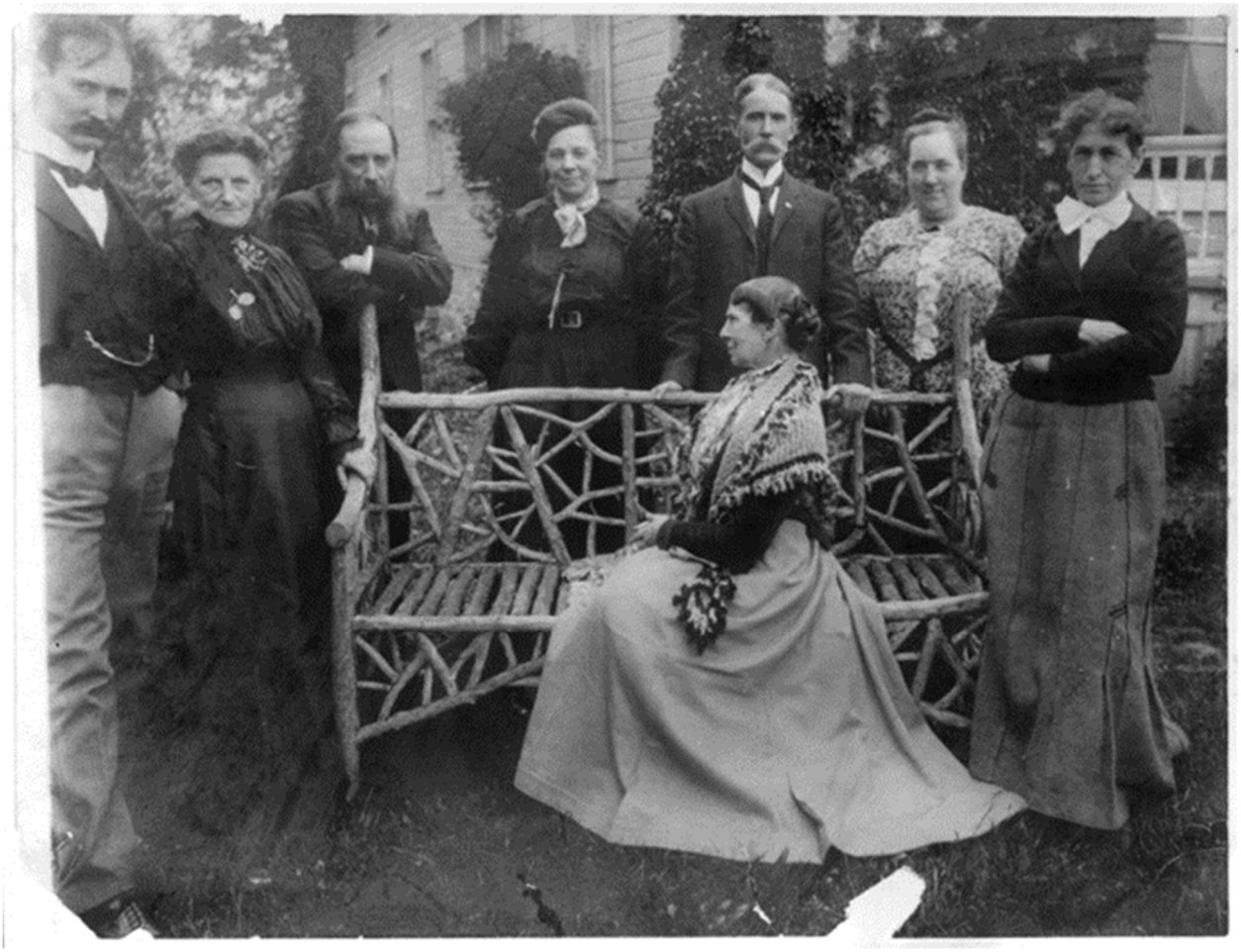


Figure 2.20. 1904 photograph titled "Miss Clara Barton and household" shows Barton in profile on a rustic, Adirondack Twig style bench with east façade behind group. Long, mixed-species grass turf along ground, with Boston ivy on stone tower at right and another vine on the east elevation. From left to right: Leland Barton, Mrs. Col. Richard C. Hinton, Dr. Julian B. Hubbell, Mrs. Mary A. Hines, Miss Clara Barton, Howe, Miss Ruthett Adams, Miss Susie Birch Jennings, June 18, 1904. (LOC)



Figure 2.21. 1904 Clara Barton with visitors on porch with roses in beds below, published in *Baltimore Sun*. (HGR)



Figure 2.22. Ca. 1906 image of Clara Barton with a tall rose bush. The boardwalk behind her is aligned to fruit tree row directly west of house and turns 90 degrees north to meet porch steps. In back, at right, is gate to Oxford Road. Boston ivy covering the corner tower is evident. (HSR)



Figure 2.23a. Ca.1906 image shows Barton, Hubbell, and two others standing in a beaten double track wagon route within a pasture. Fence posts visible behind people as well as the linear boardwalk to Oxford Road. Foreground foliage may be apple or quince tree. Mature fruit trees lie west of the house and perhaps one near front door (at left). Based on Clara Barton's dress, this photograph was possibly taken the same day as Figure 2.22. (HSR)



Figure 2.23b. Ca. 1906 stereopticon capturing both sides of the previous image, shown in better resolution. (HSR)



Figure 2.24. Ca. 1906 portrait of Clara Barton at the east end of porch with a backdrop of Boston ivy on the stone tower and a dark, shaded area beyond the gate and fence line. (LOC)



Figure 2.25a. Ca. 1907 postcard showing the miniature railroad built against the north and east property line. (GWMP)



Figure 2.25b. Note the line of mature arcing shrubs that were planted against the former pasture fence. Mailed by Barton to Harold Reeves on 12/24/1907: "A merry Christmas and a Happy New Year and so all the other days through the whole year, with a love that never fails never forgets, yours C.B." (LOC)



Figure 2.26. Photograph dating between 1907 to 1911 showing Clara Barton near a plank-framed garden bed at the northwest stone tower. Leaves of the deciduous Boston ivy vine have fallen. In the background, a roofed pavilion used for a stop on the miniature scenic railroad and a Ferris wheel occupy an area northeast of the Clara Barton House. (HSR)



Figure 2.27. Loading stations for the Ferris Wheel and miniature scenic train were built in the former pasture north of the house (right) around 1907. Remainder of the pasture was retained as a field. Out of sight in the tree line, a roller coaster encroached on the east side of the Barton property. (HSR)

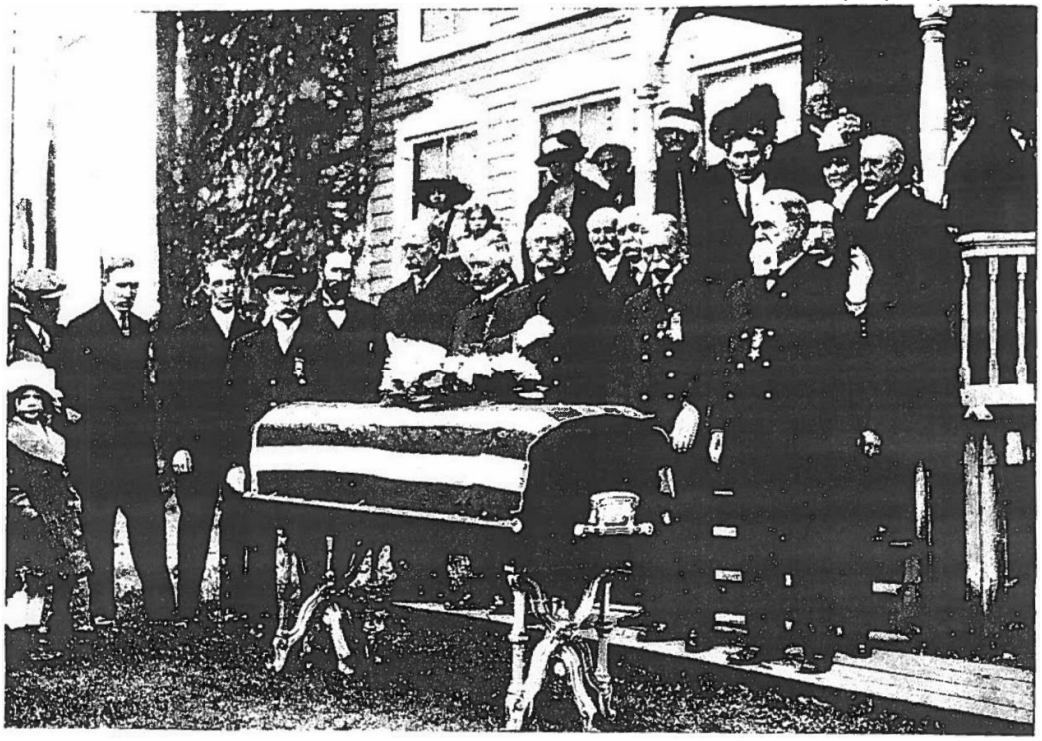


Figure 2.28. 1912 Image of Clara Barton funeral with casket and mourners standing on the boardwalk reconstructed around 1907-1909, with boards running lengthwise. (LOC-HGR)

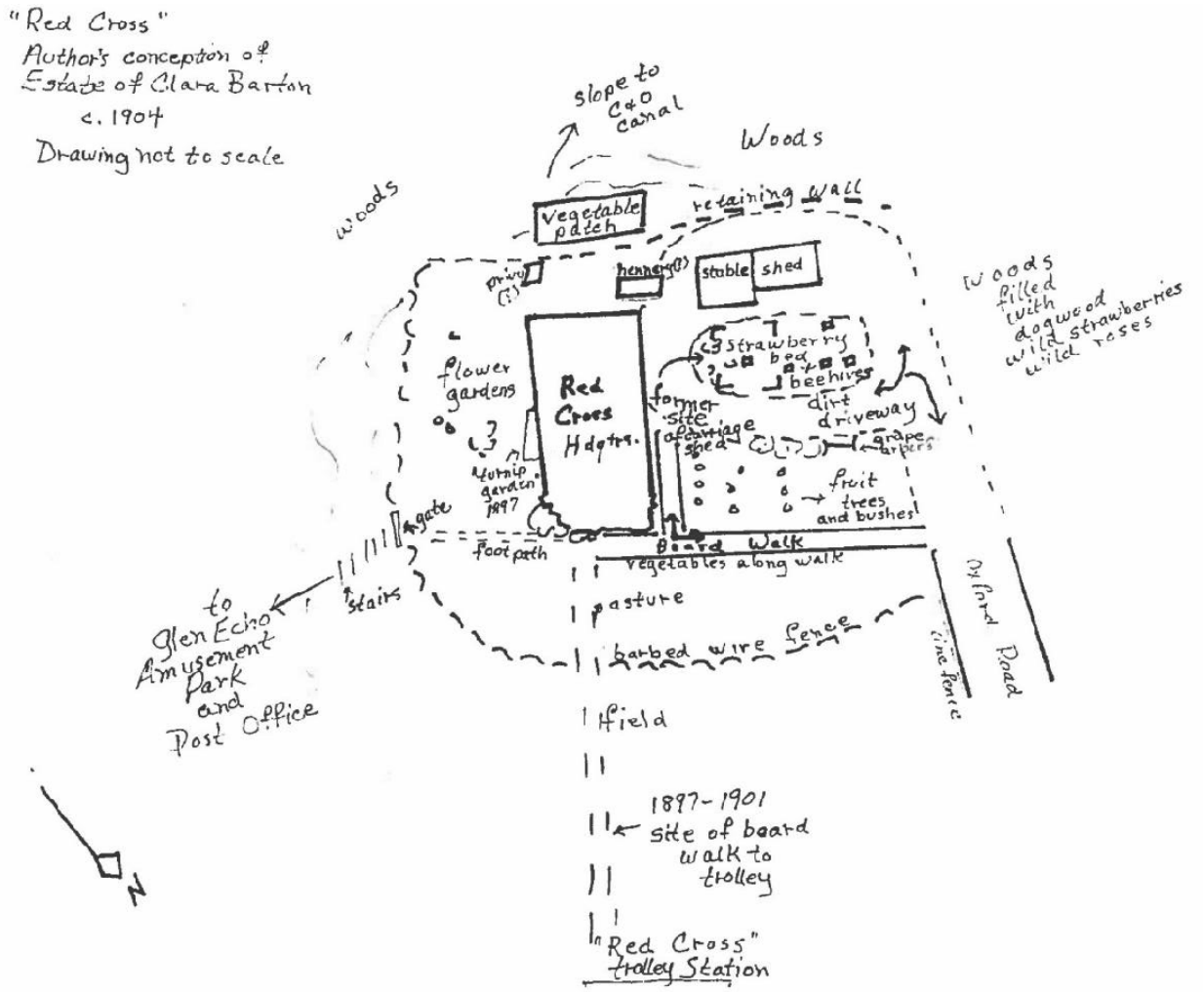


Figure 2.29. A sketch map depicting possible arrangement of features in the Clara Barton House grounds and surrounding context around 1904. (HGR)

C. Post-Barton Landscape Evolution, 1913 to 1974

The years following Clara Barton's death witnessed many changes to the house, grounds, and surrounding landscape context. Under a series of successive owners, landscape alterations, losses, and additions eroded the ca. 1906 landscape character. Many changes facilitated modernization and conversion of the residence to a boarding house. Yet, this period is also remarkable because during these six decades, the Barton property was maintained by caretakers' intent on protecting Barton's legacy.

Following Barton's death in 1912, Dr. Hubbell remained in the house which he owned, intending to maintain it as part of the "Clara Barton Memorial" he had been planning since 1906.[119] However, he was soon swindled by Mabelle Rawson Hirons who professed dedication to developing the memorial. To help the project succeed, in May 1914 Hubbell transferred to Hirons all his personal and real property, including title to the Barton property. As described in *The Evening Star* on July 11, 1914, the planned memorial included construction of several massive buildings while the house would be preserved to "show her simple life." [120] The "Entire tract" would be designed in an Italian style.[121] Hubbell constructed a model of his memorial building that remained on display in the Clara Barton House for decades.[122]

The most significant change to the grounds known to occur under Mabelle Rawson Hirons' ownership was construction of a new porch. The original Barton porch was removed, and in 1919, Hubbell built a new porch with assistance from a cousin, an architectural engineer.[123] Featuring classical columns atop a masonry base, and stone or cement steps, the new porch presented a strong stylistic departure from Barton's light and open original design.[124] Hirons' design altered the previously direct approach to the Clara Barton House by diverting circulation to steps placed at east and west sides of the expanded portico. The ca. 1901 wood boardwalk was likely altered in conjunction with the porch project, with a brick path replacing the boardwalk along the original alignment.

Hirons also worked to "improve" the grounds by removing edible plants along the front walk and adding pine and fir trees and other plants on both sides. In March 1921, Hubbell wrote that early spring

flowering plants like plum, apple, pear, an ornamental magnolia, and firebush were in bloom.[125] The Barton-era fruit trees along the entry boardwalk appear to be largely intact during Hirons' ownership in addition to the line of shrubs along the north property edge (see Figure 2.30). The property was otherwise unmaintained, while Hirons focused her energy and resources on a lavish lifestyle. During this time, the Red Cross flag ceased to fly over the house, and ivy was left to completely consume the towers. Visitors during this time recall wisteria blooming on a porch and daffodils blooming around the grounds when approached from Oxford Road. [126]

In April 1922, a ceremony was held to plant a young oak tree in the field north of the house. Early photos show the tree near a temporary flagpole flying three flags, including the Red Cross flag, and indicate that the memorial planting was close to Conduit Road and within view of the Clara Barton House (Figure 2.31 and Figure 2.32). Also, that year, Mabelle Hirons married a military man known to Barton and ceased living at the house.[127]

Five years after filing a lawsuit claiming Hirons defrauded him, Hubbell regained title to a large portion of the Glen Echo property, including the Clara Barton House.[128] In April 1925, after spending several years staying with friends (and for a time, in the stable) Hubbell returned to the Clara Barton House until his death in 1929.[129] By this time, the stable had been converted to an "auto house" as labeled on a 1927 Sanborn map (Figure 2.33). A visitor's description of the house condition during that time suggests Hubbell was unable to maintain the house and grounds, and improvements during his last four years are unlikely.[130]

During Hubbell's final years at the Clara Barton House, the surrounding landscape was relatively unchanged, except for removal of the rollercoaster from the LCA 3 woodlands. Cessation of pasture led to tall grasses and a small stand of mature trees in the former paddock where the entry walk met Oxford Road, but LCA 2 remained largely an open field (Figure 2.35).

Dr. Hubbell bequeathed the Clara Barton House and grounds to his two nieces, but only one, Rena Hubbell, took ownership of the property, living there until 1942. Honoring her uncle's wish to keep the house as a memorial, Rena began accepting boarders to pay for the house maintenance. This initiated a

series of changes to the house interior, exterior, and grounds to attract and accommodate paying residents.

While Rena Hubbell owned the property, small trees grew along the driveway loop in an open field west of the house, and a trimmed evergreen hedge bounded trees planted along the entry walk. Views toward the Potomac River to the south remained open (Figure 2.35). Photos from around 1929 show the Barton-era boardwalks had been widened to slightly over 3 feet and paved with running bond brick but largely retained the zigzag alignment of the ca. 1901 entry walk (Figures 2.36 and 2.37). Rena Hubbell maintained a ground plane of turf and retained or reintroduced the rustic chairs on the porch (Figure 2.36). The boardwalk segment that ran south from the northwest tower to the driveway loop shifted by about 1935, to run diagonally southwest from the front entry with plantings now occurring against the house where the boardwalk had once been (Figure 2.38).

Advances in transport technology spurred other changes to the Barton property. By 1935 a garage was constructed at the southwest corner of the house.[131] Two levels of screened porches sat above the garage on the south wall. The second-floor porch, built on the footprint of Dr. Hubbell's 1911 porch, provided views of the west yard and south yard. Rena Hubbell inserted a door on the west side of the house in the previous location of the kitchen window and added steps leading to the door from the driveway loop. Also, by 1935, the pasture north of the house was surveyed and grading was underway to construct a new parking lot for the Glen Echo Park.[132] Aerial photography from 1935 shows a fence or wall constructed along the north edge of the property, severing the historic connection between the field and the Barton Home Grounds landscape.

During the Rena Hubbell period, large shrubs and trees accreted within the driveway loop island and along the bricked entry walk, however the two historic circulation features remained largely intact. A break in the tree canopy south of the house (evident in 1935 aerial photography, also Figure 2.36) shows the historic vegetable garden area was maintained as a clearing, which may be related to the construction of a small, shallow basin feature below the retaining wall.

In 1942, fatigued by her role as caretaker of the Barton legacy, Rena Hubbell sold the property to Josephine Franks Noyes, a family friend and frequent visitor. By 1945, Josephine had at least one other

sister living with her, and the Franks sisters, as they were known, continued the tradition of renting rooms in the Clara Barton House. Considering themselves caretakers of the house, the Franks sisters provided tours for Boy and Girl Scout troops and used the hall to entertain several groups including the Red Cross. However, their desire to preserve the Barton property did not extend to the grounds or preclude additional interior changes to aid in renting rooms.

During the three decades of Franks family ownership, the Barton landscape experienced substantial changes to its historic character. The most impactful landscape alterations during this period were the redesign of the main entry walk from Oxford Road and demolition of the 1898 stable and shed. The brick paved entry walk was largely removed except for an approximately eight-foot-long segment extending from the steps on the west side of the porch. A new flagstone paved walk connected the brick path remnant along a sinuous path to the historic entry near Oxford Road.[133] The diagonal spur connecting the entry path to the driveway loop was also repaved in flagstone.[134] By 1954 the stable and shed were demolished, and the house was repainted with matching body and trim.[135]

Photographs from around 1950 show an accretion of other changes that fully rendered a typical suburban character within the formerly open, rural Barton grounds. Railings were added to the east and west porch steps, and long downspouts were added to convey water away from the basement windows. Large trees were allowed to grow against the northwest corner of the house, and shrubs were planted at the base of the porch. More shrubs and small trees added in beds just north of the porch obscured the historically open view north toward LCA 2 (Figure 2.39). A southern magnolia (*magnolia grandiflora*) was planted near the middle of the east yard by about 1952.[136]

Some historic landscape features were retained during this period, such as Boston ivy on the towers and a vine-like plant (possibly a rose) against the house near the second bay of windows, suggestive of the Barton period (see Figures 2.20 and 2.38).

Josephine Franks Noyes died in 1958, and the house passed briefly to Raymond L. Poston (a possible relation), before he conveyed it to the two remaining Franks Sisters in July 1959. The Franks Sisters continued the tradition of taking boarders and made some additional adjustments to the interior to aid in renting rooms.[137]

The late 1950s and early 1960s brought development pressure, resulting in large changes to the LCA 2 and LCA 3 landscape. In 1955, the new owners of Glen Echo Park, Rekab, obtained title to the Chautauqua Amphitheater intent on demolishing it for parking. The following year they set fire to it and used the rubble to fill the ravine, and by 1957, LCA2 and LCA 3 were cleared. [138] By 1962, the Minnehaha Branch was culverted, and the entire Minnehaha Woodland landscape was paved to create a 300-car lot, covering some land the Franks sold to Rekab. [139] The project altered the historic topography, natural systems and setting for the Barton Home Grounds. The formerly gently sloping ground north and east of the house now abruptly terminated in steep slopes at the edge of the Barton Home Grounds, with a stone retaining wall at the north.

Additional development around the town of Glen Echo included draining the C&O Canal and clearing a roadbed to start construction of the Clara Barton Parkway in 1961 at the base of the hillside south of the Barton property. Another proposed project sought to demolish the Clara Barton house to build a cloverleaf interchange for a Beltway extension to connect I-495 to Cabin John Parkway and MacArthur Boulevard. Three years of opposition to the project resulted in the George Washington Parkway as an alternative.[140]

By 1963, in failing health and struggling with the expense of property maintenance, the Franks sisters sought a buyer willing to preserve the house. Then, taking no chances with the property, they worked with the Montgomery County Chapter of the American Red Cross to establish the Friends of Clara Barton, Inc. to foster the "preservation of the house and its immediate setting."[141]

The Franks conveyed the property to the Friends of Clara Barton, Inc., on January 1, 1964, and a founding member, Mrs. Ethel D. Harman, moved in as caretaker. The historical significance of the site started to be recognized, and Hartman lived with several boarders who were provided discounted rent in exchange for giving house tours.[142] A year later, on January 12, 1965, the Clara Barton House was declared a National Historic Landmark.

Following closure of the Glen Echo Park in 1968, the General Services Administration acquired both properties in 1970 and parking was largely removed from LCA 2 and LCA 3. By 1971, a flagpole was added to the Barton property directly north of the porch.

In 1972, the National Park Service created a General Development Plan for the property, two years before legislation was passed to declare it a National Historic Site (Figure 2.40). The Plan adopted a preservation approach, retaining nearly all the features present by that date, while increasing screening plantings along the north retaining wall and steep slopes north and east. Visitor vehicle traffic was barred from entering the historic property and the historic driveway loop was proposed to be "stabilized & maintained for service circulation only," with the existing parking pad along the west edge of the loop retained for staff parking. The parking area that existed in the driveway loop just north of the former stable location during the Franks Sisters ownership was not represented on the Plan.

On October 8, 1974, legislation to establish the Clara Barton National Historic Site was passed, and a commemorative plaque was placed on the property.



Figure 2.30. A post-1918 view with updated porch depicts line of shrubs remaining along north, the redesigned front porch, and general lack of landscape care. (HSR)



Figure 2.31. 1922 tree planting ceremony with flagpole and small oak tree identified in the associated dedication text. Note the small edge of roller coaster visible at right top. (LOC)



Figure 2.32. 1922 view of flagpole and freshly planted memorial oak with the house in distance. Note the open gently rolling slope and line of large shrubs along façade. Tree canopy east of house around the Glen Echo roller coaster. Possible evergreen trees west of house, and remnant fencing in field. (LOC)

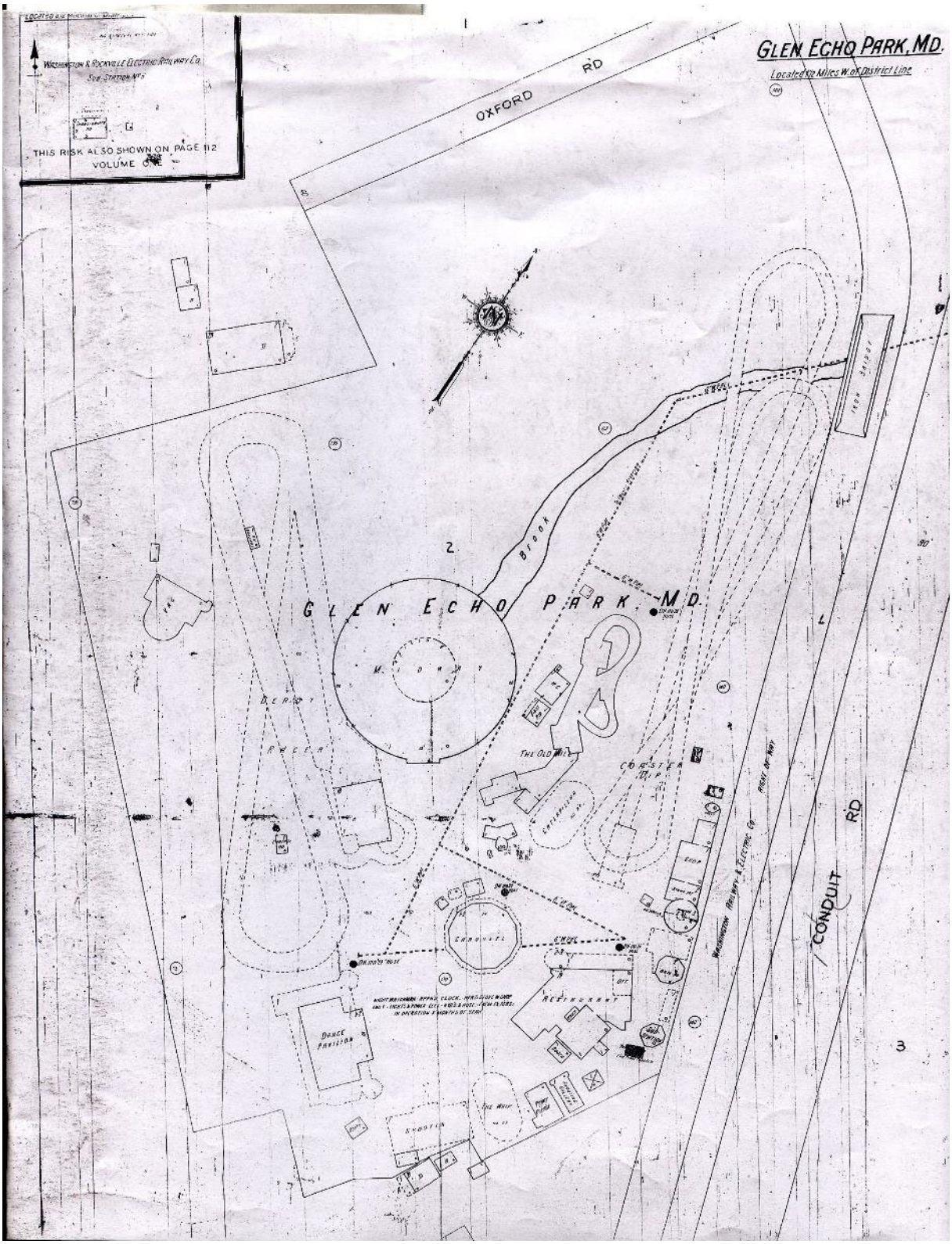


Figure 2.33. 1927 Sanborn Fire Insurance map shows house with porch outline and stable with shed to west, confirms alignment of the stable with the south wall of the house. (HSR)



Figure 2.34. This 1943 photograph shows the character of the woodland and Minnehaha Branch stream ravine through which ran variations of wooden roller coasters between 1907 and 1968 (LOC).



Figure 2.35a. This 1932 view from the lot across Oxford Road shows a trimmed hedge at the edge of the property. This is the only known image of the 1898 Stable. (HSR).



Figure 2.35b. A slight enlargement of the above image shows the stable and driveway loop in greater clarity. Note the density of broadleaf or evergreen plantings near the former orchard area and apparent lack of gate at the entry walk (at left). Views over the south slope appear to be open at this time. (HSR)



Figure 2.36. c1929 to 1942 image of porch showing a brick walk in the foreground, turf cover tree canopy to the east, turf in the foreground and no plantings at the base of the porch. (HSR)



Figure 2.37. Image taken between 1929 and 1942 of brick running bond walk possibly leading to Oxford Road with small trees, possibly fruit, flanking the walk. (HSR)



Figure 2.38a. 1935 Glen Echo view of Potomac in flood stage with Clara Barton House at bottom center showing large fence or wall separating the house from the field to north. (LOC)



Figure 2.38b. 1935 aerial detail shows sunlit west façade and driveway loop, trimmed hedge along entry path, and realigned walk running diagonally from porch to the driveway loop. (LOC)



Figure 2.39. Ca.1950 photo showing the Clara Barton House grounds transition to a suburban character. Note installation of porch railings and large shrub screening views north. At left are the leaves of a southern magnolia. Also note vining plants against east wall, similar to the location in historic photographs. (ICRC)

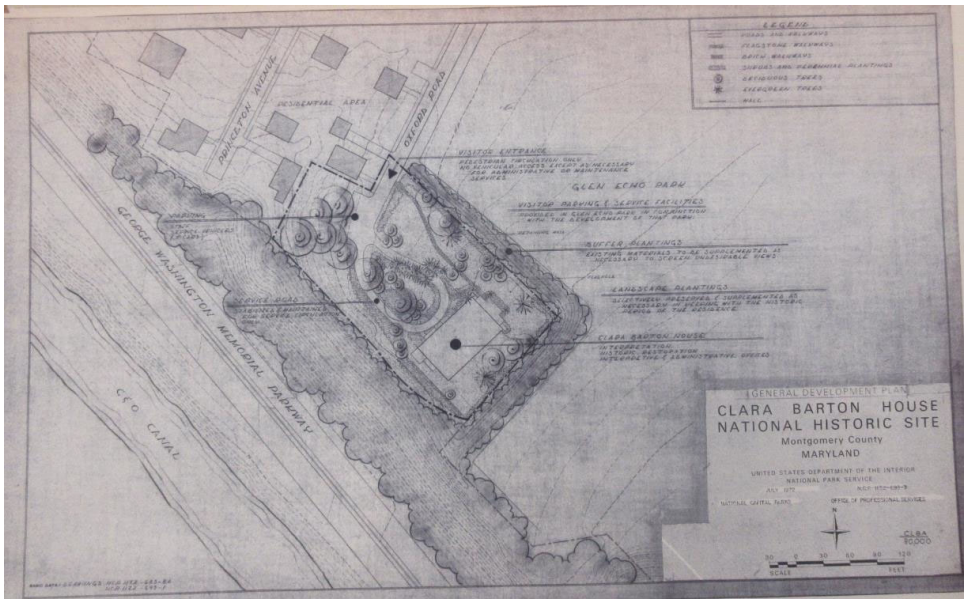


Figure 2.40a. The 1972 *General Development Plan for the Clara Barton House National Historic Site* prepared by the NPS. (GWMP)

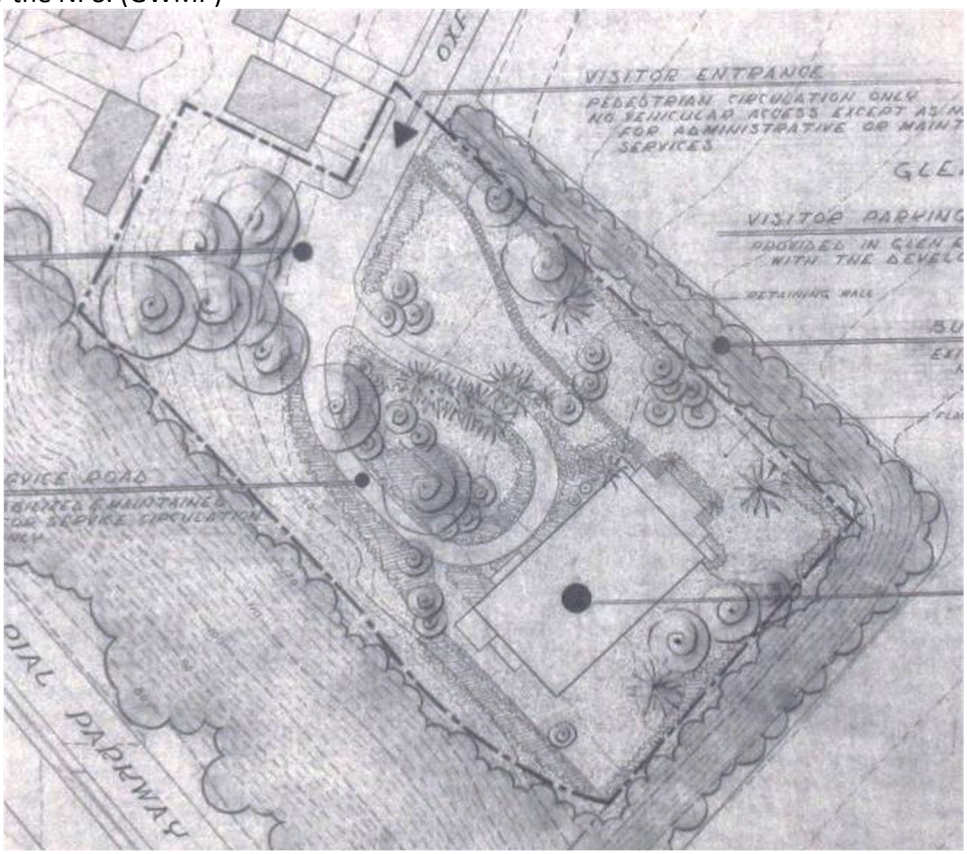


Figure 2.40b. Detail of the 1972 *General Development Plan for the Clara Barton House National Historic Site* showing the existing parking area retained at left along the driveway loop, while the other parking area created during residential use 1929-c1963 is removed. Screening plantings are proposed along the north and east edges of the Barton Home Grounds. (GWMP)

D. National Park Service Stewardship, 1975 to 2022

The current era of stewardship commenced on April 21, 1975, when the U.S. Department of the Interior accepted the deed to the property from the Friends of Clara Barton, Inc. Despite being administered by the National Park Service, Ethel Hartman, founding member of the Friends, remained living in the house along with several other boarders, perhaps as late as 1978.[143]

In 1975, the Park Service undertook work on the grounds, beginning with a June 1975 Site Inventory. The inventory documented the cumulative changes to the historic landscape resulting from decades of residential, rental, and then public use under the ownership of the Franks Sisters and the Friends of Clara Barton, Inc. (Figure 2.41).

Perhaps to accommodate residents' cars and tour groups, the driveway loop was widened near the entry to the property and at the southernmost extent near the former stable location to create parking pads. A brick wall constructed in the driveway loop island bordered by a large flower bed screened the parking area from view for visitors approaching the main entry.[144] Plantings of hemlocks and flowering ornamental trees lined the driveway loop and the west side of the house. The west yard held a proliferation of redbud, dogwood, and other spring blooming ornamental trees. Flowering shrubs and trees, and evergreen plants, including yew and hemlocks, occurred throughout the property. Shrubs lined the north edge of the Home Grounds while bamboo formed a screen along the east edge behind the line of magnolia, oak, hickory, and pine. A stand of hardwood trees marked the west end of the property. A string of boxwoods lined the west edge of the walk to the driveway loop, and an informal path connected this spur back to the main flagstone entry walk.

Elements captured in the 1975 Site Inventory that suggest continuity within the landscape included ivy on the towers, and "Garden Areas" identified in the west yard beyond the driveway loop and south of the retaining wall. Additionally, the team documented a southern magnolia within the east yard and grape vines and an evergreen toward the southeast corner of the house, suggesting continuity of historic character, if not actual historic features.

Substantial landscape maintenance activities were performed by Youth Conservation Corps (YCC) workers in 1977, documented on annotated site plans (Figure 2.42). Efforts included clearing vegetation in the southwest corner of the site to establish a lawn, trimming and weeding the driveway loop plantings and plantings against the west wall, and thinning ivy against the northeast tower. During their time on site the YCC workers uncovered a portion of stone foundation near the historic stable location as well as part of the stone retaining wall behind the uncovered foundation. The annotated plan shows stone steps and path were uncovered during vegetation clearing, and that brick terracing and steps extending beyond the fenced property into the area used as a vegetable garden during the Barton era. and notes a section of brick terracing was "added by YCC" in 1977. This suggested that the YCC discovered other brickwork that was not added. YCC workers also located a "caved in drainage gutter and stone drainway" in the south retaining wall and stone path and steps leading to a semicircular stone-lined depression, labeled a "fish pond," in line with the south door of the house. The annotated plan distinguishes between portions of "original" stonework and that which was "partially reconstructed" by YCC workers in 1977 including a "stone mound re-arranged for stepping." Notes also suggest vegetables were planted among the brick planting beds in 1977.

The masonry basin uncovered by the YCC was constructed into the base of the south retaining wall within the former Barton-era vegetable garden area. Aside from the 1977 documentation, the feature also appears in the 1972, 1976 and 2003 HABS site plans.[145] The feature is not mentioned in the 2011 Cultural Landscape Inventory or the content of Pryor's report aside from a note an addendum on proposed site alterations by others, which states, "The fish pond will have to be relocated (possibly over to Glen Echo next to the scaled Japanese tea house)."[146] The absence of this unusual feature in period documentation suggests that its provenance post-dates the Barton era.

The following two decades saw additional changes in the Barton landscape as the National Park Service developed it as an accessible public landscape and focused on building preservation. By 1979 the Boston ivy was fully removed from the towers and new ornamental grass and shrub plantings are documented near the northeast corner. From period photos, rustic furniture appears removed from the porch and long planter boxes added to guard the porch edge (Figure 2.43). The site was additionally documented to prepare a National Register of Historic Places nomination in 1979.[147]

In 1980, the National Park Service proposed expanding existing parking in LCA 3 to access Glen Echo Park and adding new parking in LCA 2. The proposed plan inserted a grassy area lined with trees north of the house, perhaps to reference the historic pasture and establish a compatible setting for the National Historic Site (Figure 2.44). By 1981, a large grassy area was reestablished in LCA 2 extending to MacArthur Boulevard, with limited parking concealed at the base of the steep slope north of the house.[148] Within a few years, dense plantings of trees and shrubs in curvilinear beds closed off views from the north façade (Figures 2.45 and 2.46). Grading for the new parking lots was underway in spring 1988, but progress was hampered by a flood that caused the Minnehaha culvert to fail and the LCA 3 parking lot to collapse in May 1989.[149]

In 1992 the Minnehaha Branch was restored, resembling its historic ecological character and the National Park Service rebuilt a smaller lot in LCA 3, adding a scenic overlook near the historic location of the Chautauqua Amphitheater (Figures 2.47 and 2.48).[150] In LCA 2, the parking lot was designed with lots arranged around a central turf panel improving views from the front porch. An asphalt path connected from the existing flagstone walk along the north edge of the Home Grounds landscape to the parking area in LCA 3. Site accessibility was improved in 1993-1994 when an accessible ramp was installed.[151] The project involved removing the existing flagstone paths and replacing them with concrete, and filling and grading the area around the east side of the porch. A rectilinear concrete path and wood ramp connected the reconstructed entry path to the east side of the porch.

In the 2000s, changes to the west yard added service functions. By 2002 a short driveway loop connected the west end of the driveway loop to a service building near the location of the Frank Sisters era parking lot.[152] A second Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) inventory in 2003 documented additional changes to the building and landscape since the 1976 HABS documentation. Removals depicted on the 2003 HABS Vegetation Inventory included demolition of the ca. 1935 garage and porches and the associated short drive connecting to the driveway loop. Some vegetation was removed from the west wall of the house and against the north porch to facilitate construction of the accessible ramped walk. Additions to the landscape by 2003 were primarily small-scale features, but also some plantings. A gate was installed at the entry to the driveway loop, signage inserted along the entry walk, and benches placed in the driveway loop island. Outbuildings were added at the southwest and southeast corners of the

property, and a paved walk was added connecting the driveway loop to the ca. 1935 door near the southwest corner.

New plantings added by 2003 included ornamental trees within and along the driveway loop and against the south facade, and a large planting bed near the center of the east house wall. Throughout the landscape, vegetation along the edges was depicted as encroaching on open space around the house, and closing off historically open views, including south across the level turf area to the Potomac River (Figure 2.49). Despite the enveloping vegetation along the south slope, the 2003 HABS Vegetation Inventory records a portion of the south retaining wall, stone steps, and the masonry basin feature, suggesting it was partially cleared and visible.

A 2018 aerial photo shows possible tree removal and turf seeding of a large area near the southwest corner of the site. Few other changes to the site are noted for the recent period.

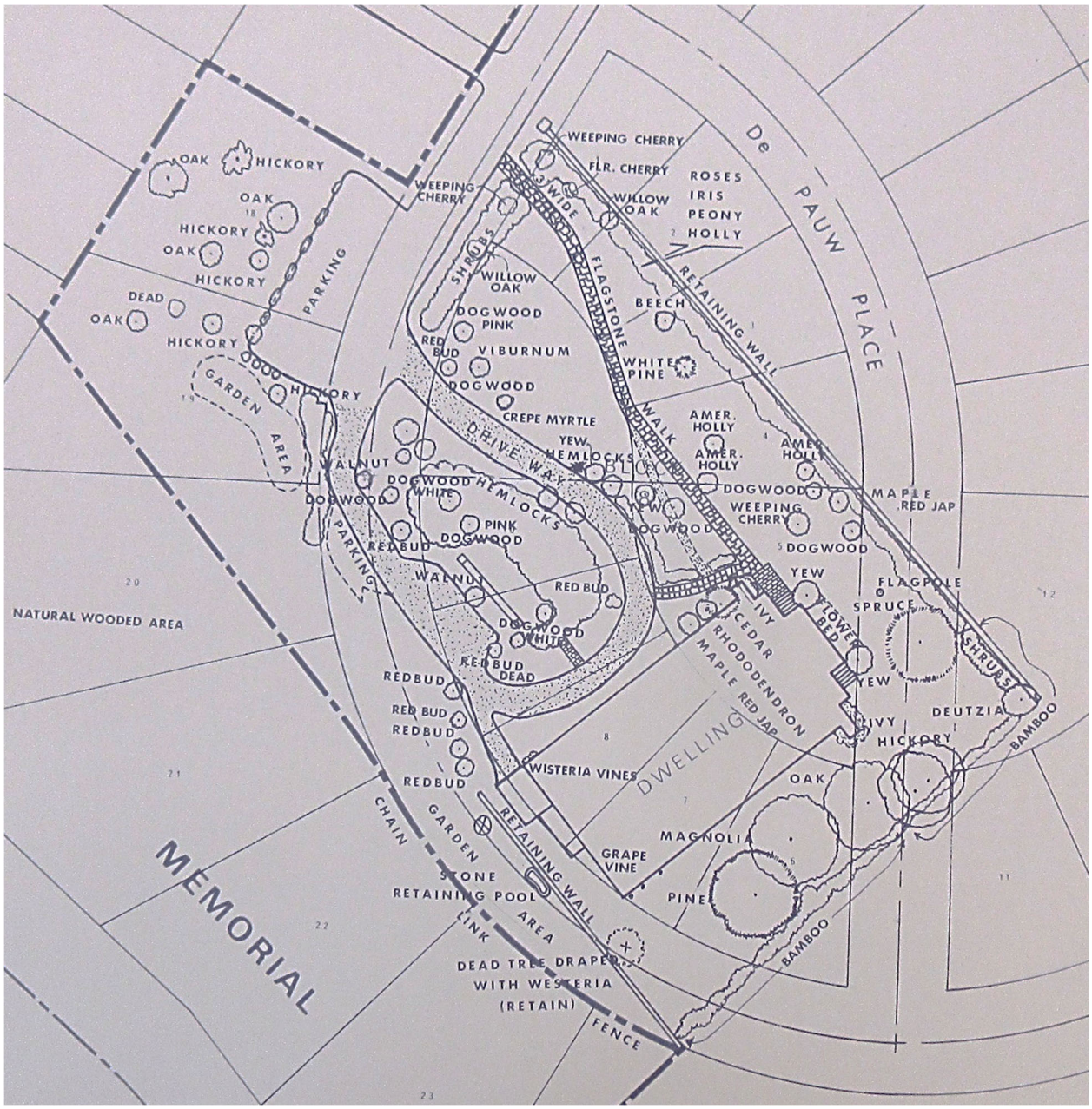


Figure 2.41. A portion of the 1972 NPS *Site Inventory* documenting the evolution within the Barton grounds after ca. 1929. Note the sinuous flagstone entry path and widening of the driveway loop to create parking areas during residential/rental use by the Franks sisters. "Garden Area" labels at west and south below the retaining wall, along with grape vines along east wall suggest continuity with the historic landscape. The garage sits at the southeast corner of the house and above it the porches based off Hubbell's 1911 footprint. (GWMP)

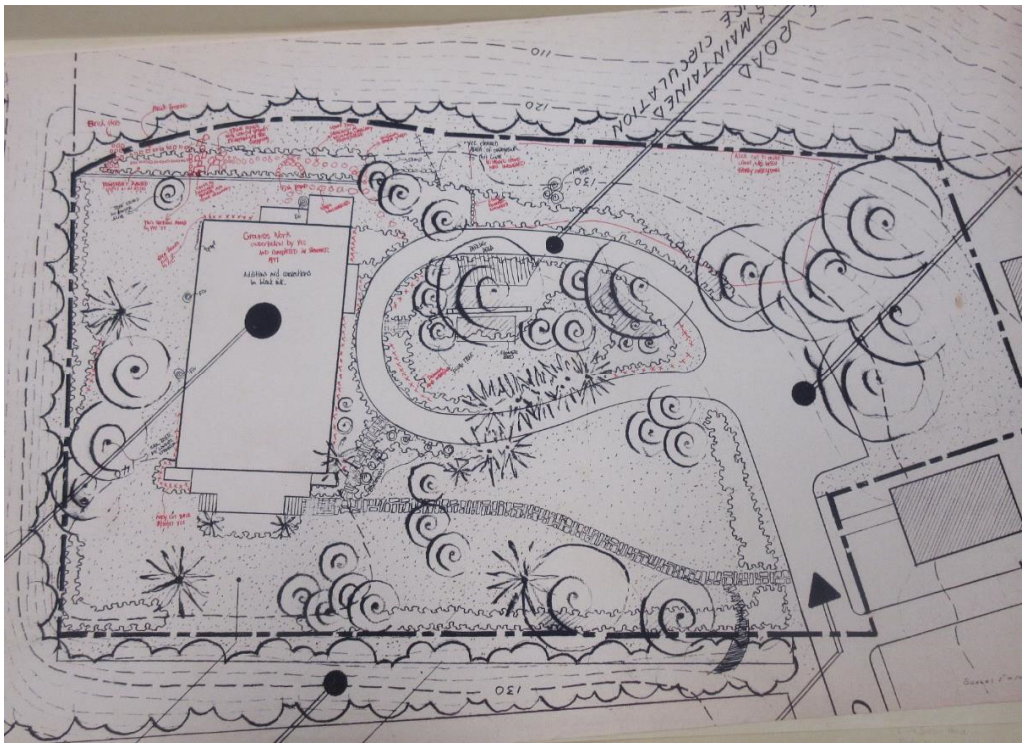


Figure 2.42a. A sheet from "The Clara Barton House Restoration and Stabilization drawings, 1978-1980," annotated with discoveries and work conducted by the Youth Conservation Corps in 1977. The drawing records the rediscovery of the "fish pond" and other circulation features on the south slope. (GWMP)

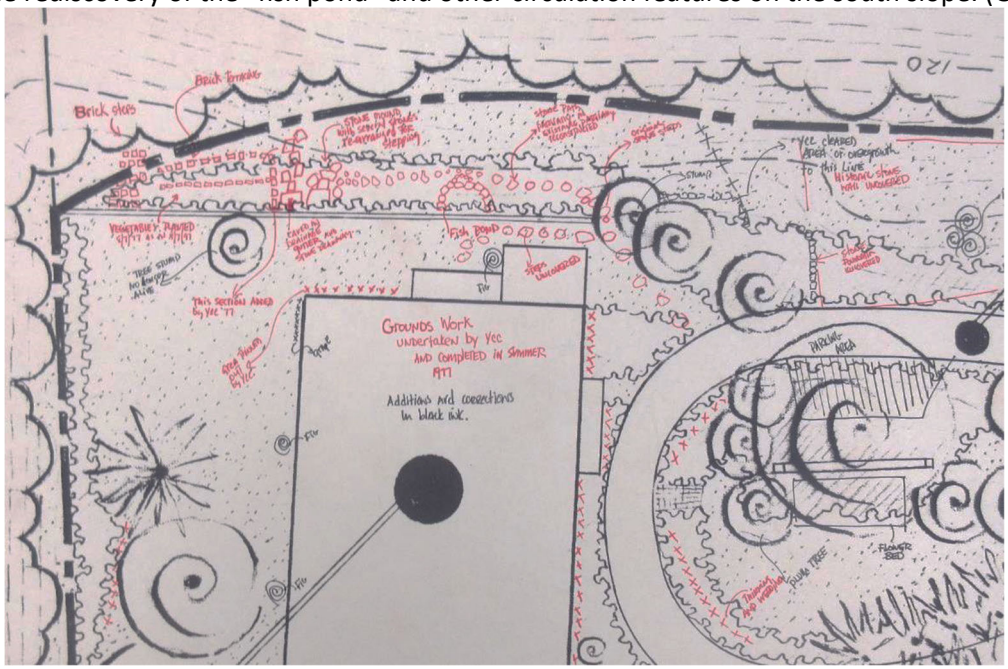


Figure 2.42b. A detail of the previous image showing the location of features uncovered by the YCC. Note the brick steps and terracing at slope below house as well as stone paths and steps leading down the terrace and along the fish pond with some "reconstructed" by YCC in 1977. A stone foundation (likely the stable) was also discovered, and fig and plum trees are noted in the landscape. (GWMP)



Figure 2.43. 1979 view of the north and east sides of the Clara Barton House showing the Hirons-era porch designed and built by Hubbell is intact. Ivy has been removed from the towers and ornamental grasses and linear planters are added. Bulbs are possibly shown at the base of the northeast tower within an angled-brick planting bed, possibly retained from an earlier period. (HSR)

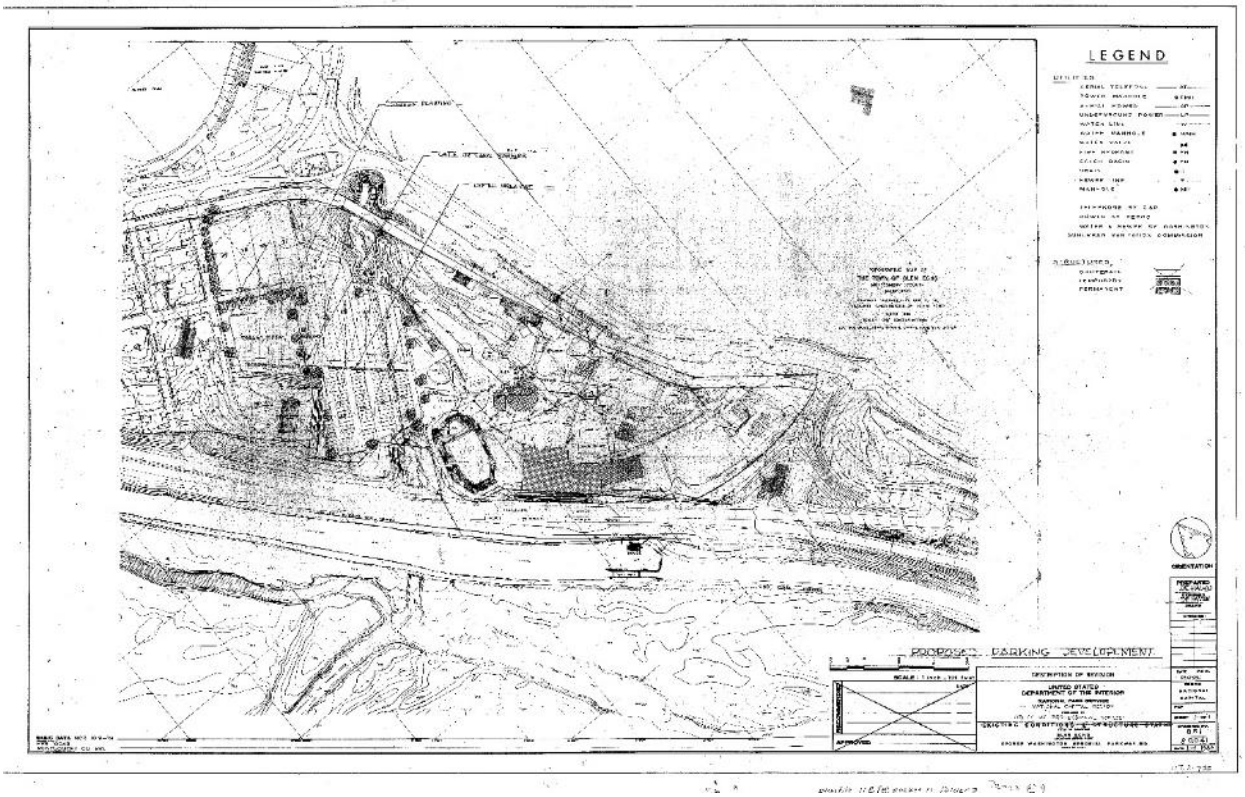


Figure 2.44a. Proposed parking layout plan from July 1980 shows the proposed expansion parking to serve Glen Echo Park in LCA 2 and LCA 3 of the Clara Barton NHS. (GWMP)

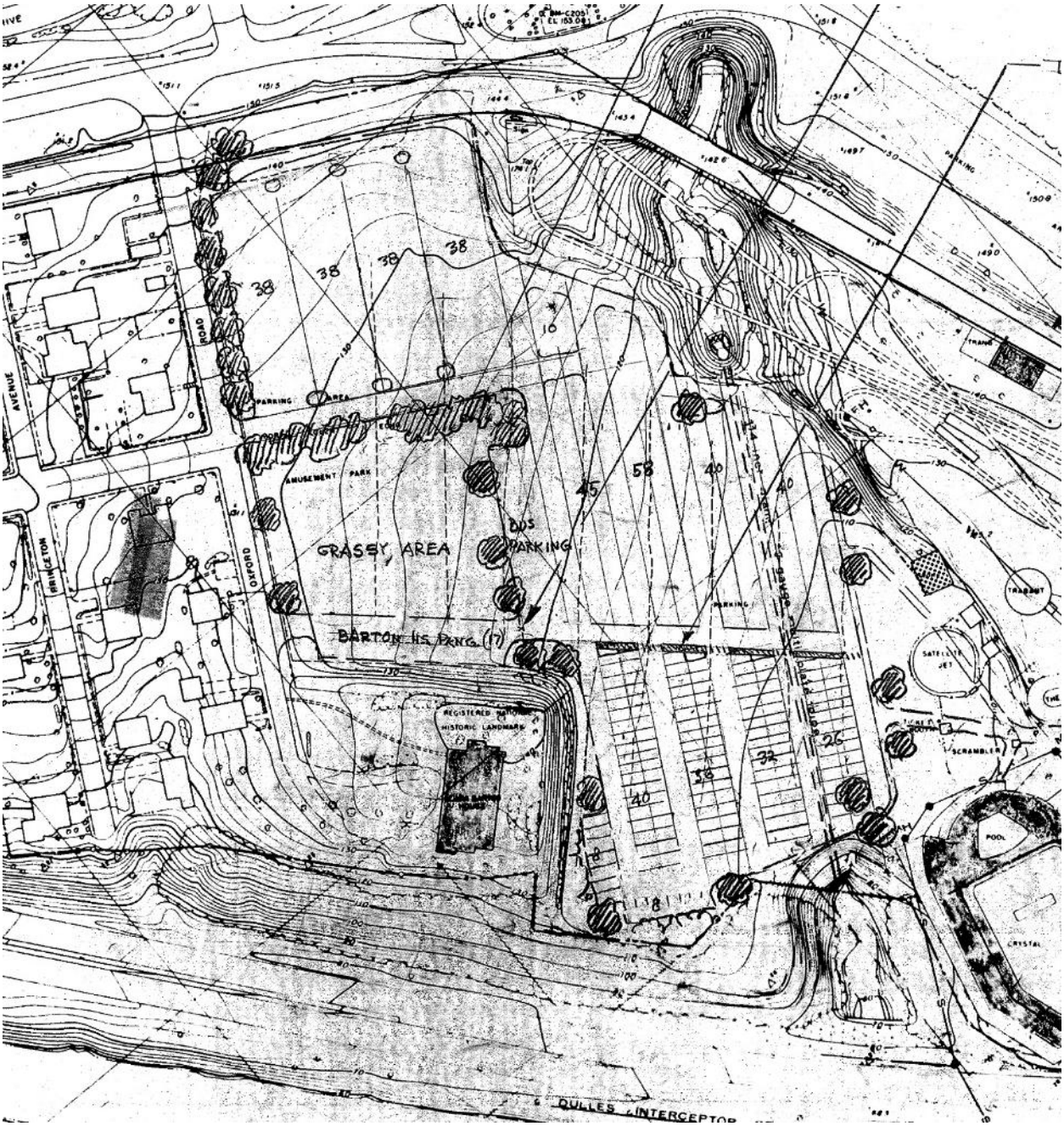


Figure 2.44b. Detail of July 1980 *Proposed Parking Plan*. At right, a dashed line represents the culverted Minnehaha Branch. North of the house, existing parking sits against the steep slope terminating the house grounds, out of view from the house. The topography west of the house shows an embankment adjacent to a horseshoe shaped depression, a possible location for the freshwater spring used by Barton. (GWMP)



Figure 2.45. This image from the 1985 HABS documentation shows the increased plantings north of the house with shrubs against the porch. Trees planted in beds filled with spreading groundcover and shrubs are added along the walk to the driveway loop. Also note the ca. 1919 brick walk remains near the porch while more recent (ca. 1949) flagstone continues along the walk to Oxford Road at right, off image. Boxwood captured on the 1975 *Site Inventory* remain along the walk at right. (LOC)



Figure 2.46. View south to the house façade in 1985. Note the curvilinear bed filled with evergreen shrubs that screen views into and out of the porch. (LOC)



Figure 2.47a. A detail of a 1994 Historic American Engineering Record (HAER) aerial view of east façade with a mature southern magnolia visible along the east elevation of the house and parking lots, completed in 1992, in place in LCA 3. (LOC)



Figure 2.47b. Enlarged detail of the previous 1994 HAER aerial shows the accretion of vegetation around the house and on the slope to the parking lot. Stabilization and revegetation of the Minnehaha Branch ravine after the 1992 flood is evident. (LOC)



Figure 2.48. A 1994 aerial view southeast across LCA 2 and LCA 3 included in the HAER documentation. The 1992 restoration of Minnehaha Branch reads clearly in this treeless view. Note the recently constructed overlook at right, roughly in the location of the Chautauqua Amphitheatre pre-1956. (LOC)

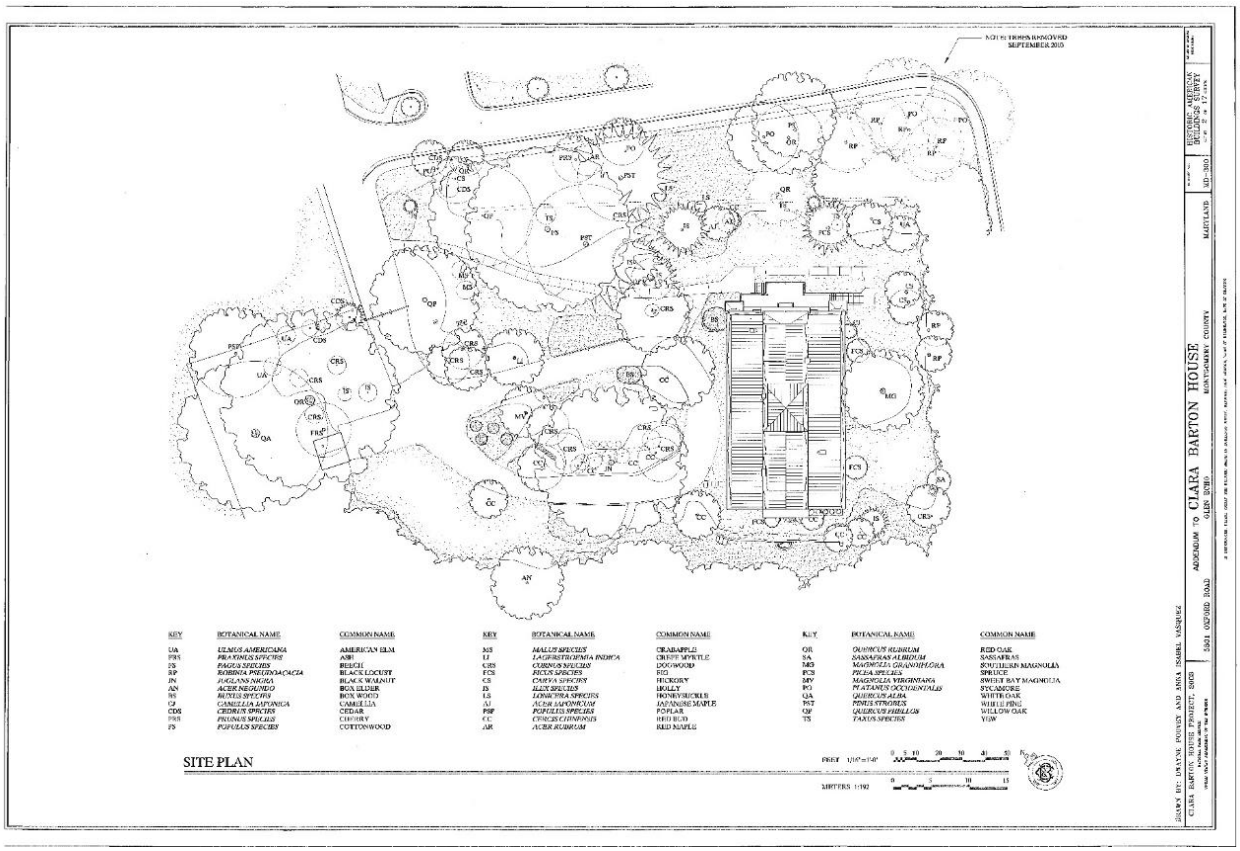


Figure 2.49a. 2003 Historic American Building Survey (HABS) vegetation inventory captured dense plantings around house and cessation of clearing on south slope below the retaining wall and pond. (LOC)

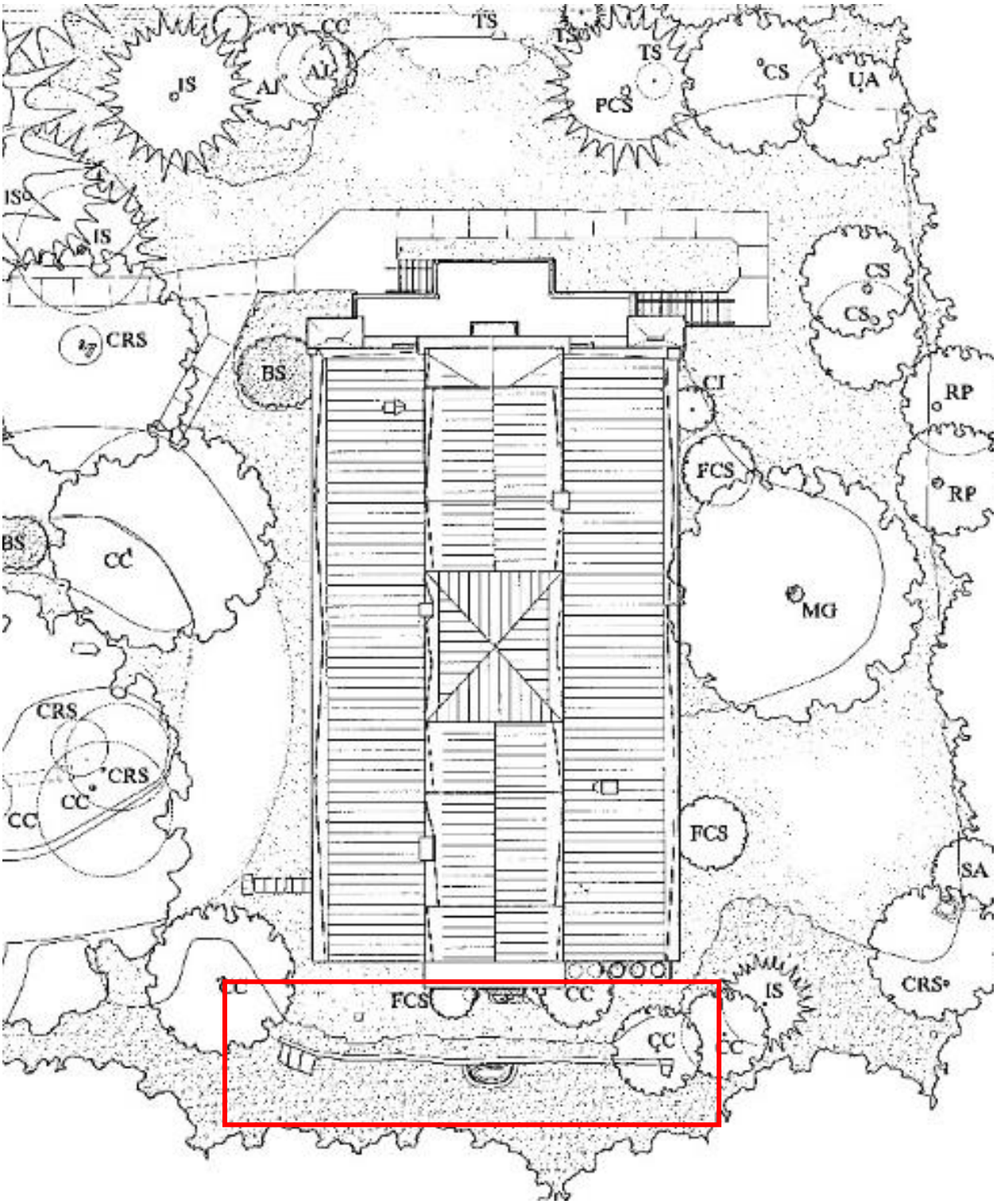


Figure 2.49b. HABS Vegetation Inventory detail, showing the small fish pond, stone steps and Barton-era retaining wall still evident at ground level during 2003. The wall is curving, possibly suggesting disrepair. Note the new accessible ramp entry at the north façade.

Notes

[1] Elizabeth B. Pryor, *Clara Barton National Historic Site Report on the Historic Grounds: 1891 to 1912*, Draft, (Washington, DC: National Park Service, 1977); Elizabeth Jo Lampl, *Clara Barton Historic Structure Report*, *Part 1: Developmental History*, Vol. 1 (Washington, DC: National Park Service, 2004 rev); Oehrlein & Associates, Architects, *Clara Barton Historic Structure Rep*ort, *Part 1: Developmental History*, Vol. 2, 2004 ed. (Washington, DC: National Park Service, 1997); and, US Department of the Interior, National Park Service, *Glen Echo Park-Clara Barton House Cultural* Landscape I*nventory* (Washington, DC: National Park Service, 2011).
[2] Jason W. Harrison, *The Natural Communities of Maryland: 2016 Natural Community Classification Framework* (Annapolis, Maryland: Maryland Department of Natural Resources, Wildlife and Heritage Service, Natural Heritage Program, 2016), Maryland Department of Natural Resources website, unpublished online report.
[3] John Bedell et al, *Through the Great Valley and Into the Mountains Beyond, Archeological Identification and Evaluation Study of Chesapeake & Ohio Canal National Historical Park, Sandy Hook to Hancock: Mile Markers 59 to 123* (Washington, DC: National Park Service, 2009), 8-18.
[4] Louise Daniel Hutchinson, *The Anacostia Story: 1608-1930*, (Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1977), 3-7.
[5] The Federally listed tribes with interest in Montgomery County, Maryland include the Delaware Nation of Oklahoma, Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma, and the Seneca-Cayuga Nation located in Oklahoma. US Department of Housing and Urban Development, Tribal Directory Assessment Tool, accessed online 4 July 2023: https://egis.hud.gov/tdat/. The state listed tribes of Piscataway Indian Nation, Piscataway Conoy Tribe, and Accohannock Indian Tribe, also may have interest in the cultural resources in the county.
[6] US Department of the Interior, *Cultural Landscape Inventory*, 27.
[7] Lampl, *Historic Structure Report*, I-19.
[8] Lampl, II-6,7.
[9] Lampl, II-7.
[10] Lampl, III-1
[11] Lampl, III-9.
[12] Lampl, III-1; Lampl notes on page III-3 that NPS restoration work in the 1980s determined the majority of the building was constructed primarily of new pine based on the lack of paint, previous nail holes and other evidence of reuse.
[13] "Mr. Baltzleys – M.S. of Press Matter and plans for raising a fund for a Clara Barton memorial at Glen Echo, Md: The Clara Barton National Memorial to be Created at Glen Echo, Washington, D.D." Accession #1, Catalog#1558, n.d. [circa 1914-1920], CBNHS, quoted in Lampl, III-3.
[14] Lampl, II-8.
[15] US Department of the Interior, *Cultural Landscape Inventory*, 31.
[16] Lampl, I-1,21, 38.
[17] Lampl, II-1.
[18] Lampl, II-1, II-9.
[19] Lampl, II-1.
[20] Pryor, *Report on the Historic Grounds*, 5.
[21] Lampl, IV-3.
[22] Lampl, IV-4.
[23] Lampl, IV-3.
[24] Pryor, 25.
[25] Pryor, 18.
[26] Pryor,28.
[27] Pryor, 30.
[28] Pryor, 29.
[29] Lampl, IV-36.
[30] Pryor, 46.

[31] John A. Salzer Seed Co., "Catalogue of Plants and Seeds," La Crosse, WI, Spring 1895, p.26, Henry G. Gilbert Nursery and Seed Trade Catalog Collection.

[32] Lampl, IV-5.
[33] Pryor, 7.
[34] US Department of the Interior, *Cultural Landscape Inventory*, 35.
[35] Pryor, 59.
[36] Lampl, IV-4, 5.
[37] Pryor, 67.
[38] Pryor, 68.
[39] Pryor, 46-48.
[40] Conard & Jones Co., "New Floral Guide," West Grove, PA, 1899, pp.4-5, Henry G. Gilbert Nursery and Seed Trade Catalog Collection, USDA.
[41] D.G. Hill & Co., "Our Specialties," Richmond, IN, 1899, pp.12, 28, Henry G. Gilbert Nursery and Seed Trade Catalog Collection, USDA.
[42] Pryor, 31.
[43] Pryor, 24.
[44] Lampl, IV-35.
[45] Lampl, IV-35.
[46] Lampl, I-24.This suggests pasture extended either east toward Minnehaha Branch or west toward the small ravine depicted in early topographic maps. See Appendix D images in Pryor, *Report on the Historic Grounds.*
[47] Pryor, *70-71,* notes the chicken population may have declined, precipitating the first hen house demolition.
[48] Pryor, Illustration 7.
[49] Pryor, 17.
[50] Lampl, xx.
[51] Lampl, IV-35.
[52] Pryor, 58.
[53] Lampl, IV-10.
[54] Pryor, 50.
[55] Lampl, V-3.
[56] Pryor, 50.
[57] Pryor, 33.
[58] Pryor, 50.
[59] Pryor, 34.
[60] Pryor, 21; 50; 51.
[61] Pryor, 17.
[62] Lampl, II-9.
[63] Cook and Lange (2005), 33 and Unrau (1886), 49, quoted in US Department of the Interior, *Cultural Landscape Inventory*, 39.
[64] US Department of the Interior, *Cultural Landscape Inventory*, 39-40. Note that it is not determined if Alonzo Shaw owned the Park or managed it for the Baltimore Building and Loan Association. It is possible the Alonzo Shaw noted in US Department of the Interior, *Cultural Landscape Inventory* (2011), and Lampl (2004), is the same Alonzo Shaw credited with inventing the rollercoaster.
[65] Lampl, II-10.
[66] Lampll, II-10.
[67] Pryor, 57.
[68] Pryor, 40.
[69] Pryor, 24, 26.
[70] Lampl, IV-27, 36.
[71] Lampl, I-27.

[72] Pryor, i.
[73] Lampl, I-28.
[74] Lampl, I-28.
[75] Lampl, IV-37.
[76] Many features known to exist in the ca. 1906 landscape have not been included on plans *L2* and *L3* due to the lack of locational information.
[77] Pryor, 17.
[78] Pryor, 18.
[79] Pryor, 17.
[80] Pryor, 16.
[81] J.B. Hubbell, to Geo. A Sweet, April 10, 1900, quoted in Pryor, Appendix D.
[82] Pryor, 15.
[83] Pryor, 15.
[84] Pryor, 15.
[85] Pyor,71 and 73, notes the summer cook house and chicken house were demolished by 1909 and it is assumed, but not certain they were present in the landscape in 1906.
[86] Pryor, 77, quotes Barton's written account of walking "up through the woods…and find the reservoir fed by springs which is the source of our water supply—a quiet place surrounded by hills."
[87] Pryor, 31.
[88] Description provided by a reporter visiting in 1904, quoted in Pryor, *Report on the Historic Grounds*, 44.
[89] Pryor, *Report on the Historic Grounds*, 42, lists a variety of vegetables and fruits grown in the Barton Home Grounds.
[90] US Department of the Interior, *Cultural Landscape Inventory*, 147.
[91] Fruit trees included crabapples, pears, cherries, plums, peaches, mulberries, and others. See Pliska, *Cultural Landscape Inventory* and Pryor, *Report on the Historic Grounds,* for lists of edible plants known or thought to occur in the ca. 1906 landscape. Based on Pryor's research, the orchard trees thought to occur in rows west of the house appear to this report's authors to have been self-pollinating varieties. Pryor, 40, notes that Barton's favorite fruit, apple, does not appear to have entered the landscape until 1911 or later.
[92] Lampl, IV-35.
[93] Pryor, 75.
[94] Pryor, 36-37, note 154 on page 37, and Appendix D provide information on the 1900 order. Plants were received from the nursery; however, according to Pryor's research, records were not found indicating if the specific plants from this April order were the ones received by Hubbell shortly after this order was placed, and Pryor suggests on page 36 that the order may have been lost.
[95] Pryor, 22.
[96] Pryor, 44, cites Barton's 1907 diary entry that Hubbell "Digs up entire strip on the east side of the house, ready for plants & seeds."
[97] Pryor, 22.
[98] Note that the location of the tree in the photograph is north and west of the existing southern magnolia on the east side of the house. See "Chapter 3: Existing Landscape," and "Chapter 4: Landscape Significance, Integrity and Analysis" within this report for more information.
[99] Pryor, Illustration #7.
[100] Pryor, 44.
[101] Pryor, 75, states that six grape varieties were ordered in 1900; and Lampl, IV-35, states that Hubbell was reported to have affixed grapes to the stable in December 1903 (this likely occurred on the sunny south-facing wall); and Pryor, 75, records that Hubbell, along with R.G. Brown, constructed an arbor in July 1904.
[102] Pryor, 26; on page 76, Pryor includes a diary excerpt that describes the hillside as being "grubbed up" prior to planting clover, suggesting this was not previously a vegetable garden bed or other cleared/productive area.
[103] Pryor, 53; and Pliska, 132.
[104] Lampl, IV-3; and Pryor, 53.

[105] The informal east path was also described as connecting to the "gardens" on the east side of the house, although it does not appear in historic photos, see Pryor, 22.
[106] Available historic images do not indicate the origin, purpose, or termination of this track. It may connect Oxford Road to the western extent of the Chautauqua/Glen Echo Park grounds.
[107] Pryor, 57. In 1977, YCC workers discovered both brick steps and stone steps leading from south of the house over the retaining wall to the garden area. Brick steps lead down from the southeast corner of the property to a brick terraced area. A set of stone steps lead west from the south residence doors along the retaining wall to a point roughly aligned with the west wall of the house and connects via stone steps to a level area south of the retaining wall containing a half moon-shaped stone-lined pool, presumably for fish. Dates of these features have not been determined. Heritage Landscapes LLC observed only the stone-lined pool at the base of the retaining wall during fieldwork in 2022.
[108] Pryor, 76.
[109] Pliska, 132.
[110] In 1977, YCC workers discovered brick terracing and walks below the south retaining wall.
[111] Pryor, 77, includes 1897 recordation by Clara Barton that the milk box was located on a slope with a "reservoir" surrounded by "wooded hills." Pryor's Map #5 documenting 1956 topography suggest may have been located west of the house, or within the Minnehaha Branch ravine south of the Amphitheater.
[112] Documented by YCC work in 1977 as annotated on a plan in the Clara Barton Archives, "Clara Barton House Restoration and Stabilization Drawings, 1978-1980."
[113] The feature does not appear in documentation from the Clara Barton era. It only appears on NPS site drawings dated 1972 as "retaining pool," 1976 without reference, and 1977 as "fish pond." Pryor, *Report on the Historic Grounds,* 1977, makes no mention of the feature though it appears in Patrick Lynch and Charlie Byrnes, "Historic Restoration of Clara Barton's Garden and Grounds," undated, included as an addendum to Pryor's report.
[114] Pryor, 76.
[115] Pryor, 24.
[116] Pryor, 59.
[117] Pryor, 22.
[118] US Department of the Interior, *Cultural Landscape Inventory*, 91.
[119] Lampl, IV-37.
[120] Lampl, I-29; Additional buildings were described in the *Evening Star* article as "a big auditorium for lectures, meeting of clubs, and treasure house for decorations and certificates. Auditorium is to be flanked on one side by nurses' home and a first aid building."
[121] Lampl, I-29.
[122] Lampl, IV-41.
[123] Lampl, IV-38.
[124] Lampl, IV-41, documented a visitor in 1933 describing the porch as removing the "likeness to those frame factory buildings of New England so familiar to Clara Barton in her Massachusetts girlhood!"
[125] Pryor, 40.
[126] Lampl, IV-38, 39.
[127] Pryor, 40, notes the trees mentioned in a letter from Hubbell to Barton's nephew, Stephen; also, Lampl, IV-39.
[128] Lampl, I-29.
[129] Lampl, IV-39.
[130] Lampl, IV-39.
[131] Lampl, IV-35.
[132] Lampl, IV-41.
[133] Aerial photograph, 1949, HistoricAerials.com. https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer
[134] National Capital Parks Office of Professional Services, National Park Service, *General Development Plan for the Clara Barton House National Historic Site*, drawing, July 1972, George Washington Memorial Parkway Archives, Clara Barton NHS Collection.
[135] Lampl, IV-35.

[136] A dendrochronology study of the magnolia conducted in 2022 by the Tree Ring Laboratory at Columbia University determined the tree was between 70-75 years old, suggesting a planting date between 1947 and 1952.
[137] Lampl, IV-42.
[138] Lampl, IV-42; observed on 1957 aerial photo, HistoricAerials.com.
[139] Lampl, IV-42; observed on 1962 aerial photo, HistoricAerials.com
[140] Lampl, IV-43.
[141] Lampl, IV-43.
[142] Lampl, IV-44.
[143] Lampl, IV-44.
[144] A 1957 aerial may show the driveway loop parking areas in place, HistoricAerials.com
[145] National Capital Parks Office of Professional Services, *General Development Plan for the Clara Barton House National Historic Site*, 1972; David D. Ballard, *HABS MD-300: Clara Barton House, Sheet 1 of 9*, January 1976, Historic American Buildings Survey Collection, Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division, Washington, DC; Dwayne Poovey and Anna Isabel Vazquez, *HABS MD-300: Addendum to Clara Barton House, Sheet 2 of 17*, 2003, Historic American Buildings Survey Collection, Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division, Washington, DC.
[146] Lynch and Byrnes, "Historic Restoration of Clara Barton's Garden and Grounds," undated, included as an addendum to Pryor, *Report on the Historic Grounds.*
[147] Paul Goeldner, National Register Nomination for the Clara Barton National Historic Site, April 1979, entered January 3, 1980.
[148] Observed on 1981 aerial photo, HistoricAerials.com
[149] US Department of the Interior, *Cultural Landscape Inventory*, 71.
[150] US Department of the Interior, *Cultural Landscape Inventory*, 71.
[151] Lampl, IV-45.
[152] Observed on 2002 aerial, HistoricAerials.com



Legend

- Property Boundary, ca.1906 (approx.)
- Landscape Character Area
- Deciduous tree
- Evergreen tree
- Broadleaf evergreen tree
- Fruit tree
- Deciduous shrub
- Groundcover/ornamental bed
- Edible and ornamental landscape
- Wildflower pasture/rough grass
- Woodland (approx.)
- Wood Boardwalk
- Unpaved/dirt drive
- Building
- Masonry retaining wall
- Possible masonry retaining wall
- Informal path
- Low area drains to stream
- Minnehaha Branch

Notes and Sources

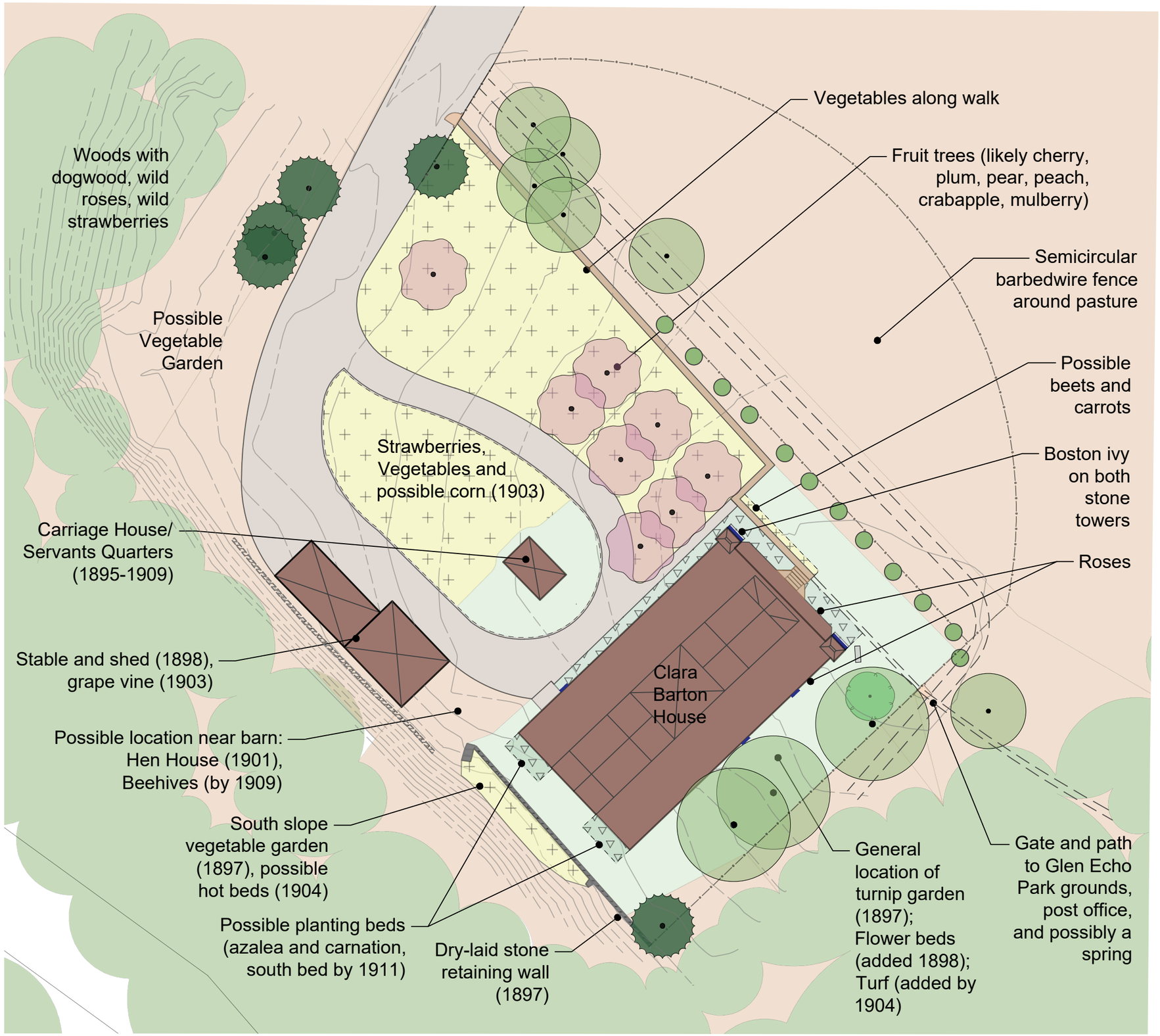
The property line depicts the 0.47 acre that Clara Barton owned around 1906. Her use of the land did not directly coincide with changes to the property boundary over time.
Features shown in approximate locations.

1892 Plan of Glen Echo Chautauqua, LOC; Historic images, NHS Archives; 1891 General Plan for the Glen Echo Chautauqua; U.S. Geological Survey, 1909 and 1945; Historic Grounds Report, Pryor, 1977; Glen Cultural Landscapes Inventory of Echo Park-Clara Barton House Cultural Landscape, Goerge Washington Memorial Parkway, 2011, NPS; Boundary, Topographic, Utility & Tree Survey, Langan, 1 August 2022

50 0 50 100 150
FEET

NORTH

SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET	NPS NO.
L2	CLR PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE DRAWINGS OVERALL LANDSCAPE ca.1906 CLARA BARTON NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE GEORGE WASHINGTON MEMORIAL PARKWAY GLEN ECHO MARYLAND	GWMP 850-18-7591
		PMIS/PKG NO. 312325
		DATE 07/24/2023



Legend

- Deciduous tree
- Evergreen tree
- Broadleaf evergreen tree
- Fruit tree
- Deciduous shrub
- Groundcover/ornamental bed
- Vines on walls
- Edible and ornamental landscape
- Wildflower pasture/rough grass
- Woodland (approx.)
- Wood Boardwalk
- Unpaved/dirt drive
- Building
- Masonry retaining wall
- Possible masonry retaining wall
- Informal path
- White picket gate
- Barbed wire fence
- Rustic bench
- 1 foot contour

Notes and Sources

Features shown in approximate locations.
1892 Plan of Glen Echo Chautauqua, LOC; Historic images, NHS Archives; 1891 General Plan for the Glen Echo Chautauqua;
Historic Grounds Report, Pryor, 1977; Glen Cultural Landscapes Inventory of Echo Park-Clara Barton House Cultural Landscape, Goerge Washington Memorial Parkway, 2011, NPS;
Boundary, Topographic, Utility & Tree Survey, Langan, 1 August 2022

15 0 15 30 45
FEET

NORTH

SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET	NPS NO.
L3	CLR PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE DRAWINGS HOME GROUNDS LANDSCAPE ca.1906 CLARA BARTON NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE GEORGE WASHINGTON MEMORIAL PARKWAY GLEN ECHO MARYLAND	GWMP 850-18-7591 PMIS/PKG NO. 312325 DATE 07/24/2023



3 ▪ 2022 Existing Landscape

A. Introduction to 2022 Landscape

The Clara Barton National Historic Site is distinctly different from the period of significance reflecting its evolution after 1912 into a 20th century residence and then house museum. During Clara Barton's era the property was a rural, open, sunny, and productive vernacular landscape. In 2022, these grounds are heavily planted and evolved with volunteer and invasive species that fill the once open spaces with non-contributing features from the post-Barton decades. A limited group of features persist in the landscape from Clara Barton's tenure, 110 years ago. This absence of historic features offers opportunities to recapture and enhance historic character as well as to adjust for new uses while improving visitor accessibility and safety.

The existing landscape discussion employs landscape character areas (LCAs) and character-defining features (CDFs) as an organizing framework, in parallel to the ca. 1906 period plan discussion in chapter 2, "Landscape History and Evolution." The landscape features addressed herein include land use; spatial

organization; visual organization; natural systems and topography; vegetation; circulation; buildings and structures; and small-scale features. Archeological sensitivity has been mapped and reported separately by the archeology consultants on this project team (see Appendix C: Archeological Assessment). A list of contributing and non-contributing features follows the discussion of each cultural landscape characteristic. Extant but modified features are also noted.

The significance of the property and the complexity of the area directly around the Clara Barton House, brings a clear focus onto LCA 1-Barton Home Grounds. This area coincides with the extent of land that was owned by Barton. LCA 2-Barton Pasture, extending north of the Home Grounds, served as the pasture and an open view over fields, as well as the historic walking route along Oxford Road to the trolley. Today, LCA 2 includes the steep slope beyond the stone wall, the parking access road, the small Clara Barton NHS-dedicated parking lot and the open field running up to MacArthur Boulevard. LCA 3-Minnehaha Woodland encompasses the area to the east, traversing an altered steep slope to the large Glen Echo parking lots and on across the Minnehaha Branch adjacent to Glen Echo Park.

Landscape characteristics of the Clara Barton NHS and their associated character-defining features organize this illustrated narrative, supported by the following plans:

- *L4 Overall Landscape 2022*
- *L5 Home Grounds Landscape 2022*
- *L6 Home Grounds Vegetation 2022*

These plans (L4, L5, and L6) capture the existing landscape in 2022, through depiction of vegetation; buildings and structures; pedestrian and vehicular circulation features; small scale features such as benches and lighting; topographic contour lines; property boundary; and adjacent landscape features such as the Minnehaha Branch ravine for geographic context.

A series of current photographs (with leaf-on and leaf-off, depending on intent of depiction) illustrate the narrative, and are provided following the text. Corresponding to plan *L6*, Appendix A: Clara Barton NHS Plant List, 2022, provides reference codes and botanical names of existing vegetation, including identification of exotic, invasive species.

B. Land Use

The site land use is as a historically significant house museum of a nationally and globally important person, Clara Barton, founder of the American Red Cross. The Clara Barton National Historic Site is in Glen Echo, Maryland, and adjoins the lands and parking lots of Glen Echo Park to the north and east. NPS records show that the site is visited by approximately 20,000 people annually. Glen Echo Park sees about 300,000 yearly visitors. The Clara Barton House is open Friday through Sunday for visitors. Visitation is limited to the first floor because of second and third floor structural deficiencies. People also arrive, park, and walk around the Home Grounds without a tour. Local residents occasionally visit and sit on the porch. This type of casual visitation does engage visitors with the grounds and the interpretive panels placed in several locations. Service and maintenance uses continue occur around the historic driveway loop and non-extant historic outbuildings west of the house.

Land use features present in the Clara Barton NHS cultural landscape are:

- House museum; memorial function
- Service functions west of house (modified)
- Arrival at end of Oxford Road on driveway loop (modified)

C. Spatial Organization

The overall organization of the site today positions the Clara Barton House and Home Grounds of LCA 1 separately from the surrounding parking lots and fields of LCA 2 and LCA 3. The Home Grounds remain in an elevated position due to the setting on the bluffs of the Potomac River, the adjacent Minnehaha Branch ravine, and the artificially lowered former pasture and current parking areas to the north and east. The turf field north of the house contributes to the pattern of land uses during the period of significance but does not Varied vegetation encloses the Home Grounds to the north and east. When in leaf, this vegetation blocks views into the site from all approaches, and this separation from the larger context diminishes the sense of arrival. Oxford Road provides a visual clue to take the asphalt walk from the parking lot to the site through a simple vehicular gate, onto the walk, or along the historic driveway loop, guiding visitors to the Home Grounds (Figure 3.1).

Spatial Organization features present in the Clara Barton NHS cultural landscape are:

- Elevated residential site overlooking the Potomac River Valley

- Open lawn north of Clara Barton House
- Driveway loop defining homestead horticulture plot
- Parking lot configuration

D. Views and Vistas

Open expansive views to the north and south are minimally present during leaf-off periods and non-extant during the growing periods, due to vegetation. Views are mostly contained within the Home Grounds, shortened, and framed by pockets of vegetation (Figure 3.2). Trees and shrubs along the edges of the site largely contain views and limit visual relationships with the surrounding landscape.

Views and vistas present in the Clara Barton NHS cultural landscape are:

- Panoramic view south to Potomac River and beyond
- Visual relationship between Clara Barton House and adjacent north and west suburban development



Figure 3.1. Simple entry gate at the terminus of Oxford Road. (HL 2022)



Figure 3.2 View from the open field in LCA 2 shows that the Home Grounds and Clara Barton House are screened by non-historic vegetation. (HL 2022)

E. Natural Systems and Topography

The basic topography of the Home Grounds landscape indicates a generally level LCA 1, framed by steep slopes on the south, east, and north. Perception of the steep southern slope is difficult due to a dense tangle of volunteer and invasive vegetation (Figure 3.3). The steeply graded north and east edges of the LCA 1-Home Grounds are readily apparent in views toward the Clara Barton House from the parking areas, but less so from the house due to dense vegetation (Figure 3.4). The ground plane to the west generally extends at a continuous gentle gradient with the southwest corner dropping downslope.

In general, soils are relatively shallow above bedrock but typically well drained, with some level areas and slopes ranging from fifteen to twenty percent. A focused area of soil fill to the east of the north façade and porch was added during the National Park Service period of management to accommodate an accessible ramp to the northeast side of the non-contributing front porch. Given the surrounding slopes, and the house positioned on high ground, stormwater flows overland. Field study in 2022 did not uncover any subsurface drainage infrastructure. Stormwater run-off and surface erosion due to concentrated flows do not appear to be an issue around the Clara Barton House.

Natural Systems and Topography features present in the Clara Barton NHS cultural landscape are:

- Minnehaha Branch perennial stream
- Woodland and edge habitat supporting native species
- Steep slope south toward Potomac River
- Steep anthropogenic slopes north and east of the Home Grounds
- Level grades for parking lots

F. Vegetation

The Clara Barton NHS is vegetatively diverse with 77 species readily identified and listed in Appendix A. Today LCA1 includes many horticultural plantings and volunteer plants including a few historical types. The vegetation listing on plan *L6* includes several categories: deciduous trees (30 species); broadleaf and coniferous evergreen trees (5 species); ornamental trees (7 species) and fruit trees (1 species – figs); ornamental shrubs (9 types including two tall Fuzzy deutzia, *Deutzia scabra*, a historical shrub); herbaceous and groundcover plants (18 types); and vines (9 types). Of these categories documented, 13

plants are exotic, invasive species. There may be additional seasonally flowering bulbs and other plants that were not visible at the time of the site visits.

Around the house today, the grounds appear minimally tended and contain a variety of ornamental plantings as well as volunteer and invasive plants (Figure 3.5). Non-historic ornamental plants in and outside of planting beds are scattered throughout the historic work yard and garden space west of the house. The provenance of the seemingly purposely planted elements and their planting pattern is unknown, however all post-date the period of significance.

Mature trees occur throughout the site, particularly along the boundaries, but with the exception of a few large oak trees on the south slope and a nearby walnut tree, none appear to remain from the Barton years (Figure 3.6). A large tree of interest on site is a 34-inch DBH southern magnolia (*Magnolia grandiflora*) that occupies the center of the yard east of the Clara Barton House. Its triple trunks have fused together to present as a seemingly older tree. Though large and mature, this magnolia does not date to the period of significance. The tree does not appear in historic photographs of the east side of the house and prior studies do not identify the tree as a contributing feature of the landscape.[1] References to magnolias in plant orders and the writings of Barton and Hubbell either specify cucumber magnolia (*Magnolia acuminata*) or describe early spring bloom times more common of deciduous magnolias rather than southern magnolia.

A recent dendrochronology investigation taken by the Tree-Ring Laboratory of Columbia University determined that the existing magnolia is not original to the Clara Barton period. The conclusion of Appendix B: Dendrochronology of Southern Magnolia, Clara Barton NHS, 2022 states may have appeared on site in the late 1940s:

> The age of the Clara Barton Magnolia as determined by the increment cores taken is 70 years by actual ring count and could be as old as 75 years by including an estimate of unidentified rings in the innermost ends of the two oldest increment cores. These tree age estimates are conditioned on how high on the trunk the increment cores were taken (roughly diameter breast height or DBH – 1.3 meters high) and underestimates by some amount the true age of the tree based on the number of rings missed in the trunk below DBH. However, the difference between age at DBH and true age of the tree cannot be considered enough to have allowed the tree to be

present before 1912. The widths of the annual rings in towards the pith coupled with the diameter of the tree makes this virtually impossible. Thus, the age of the Clara Barton Magnolia should be considered substantially younger than what the 1912 date in question requires.[2]

The landscape of LCA 2 and LCA 3 includes the plantings and volunteer vegetation on the north and east slopes, the trees and turf in the parking lots, as well as woodland stands near MacArthur Boulevard and, with one area of notable exception, along much of the Minnehaha Branch ravine.

Vegetation of the Minnehaha Woodland, LCA 3, includes designed plantings around the parking lot and at the top of the ravine, and a range of older and restored native plants along the ravine itself. Stretching between MacArthur Boulevard and the pedestrian bridge to Glen Echo Park, the northeast part of LCA 3 remains in a more natural state compared to the lower section of the Minnehaha Branch, which was regraded and planted with native vegetation after the flood of May 1989. American beech (Fa*gus grandifolia*), tuliptree (*Liriodendron tulipifera*), white oak (*Quercus alba*), red oak (*Quercus rubra*), and mockernut hickory (*Carya tomentosa*) form the overstory of the northern area. A past survey indicates the presence of many native wildflowers in the ravine including spring beauty (*Claytonia virginica*), rue-anemone, Jack-in-the-pulpit (*Arisaema triphyllum*), false Solomon's-seal (*Smilacina racemsa*), star chickweed (*Stellaria pubera*), and the state threatened narrow, or two-flower, melicgrass (*Melica mutica*).[3] This upper stretch of the creek is particularly sensitive since this rare species strongly favors undisturbed upland woods.

At the south edge of LCA 3, the disturbed steep slope ending at the Clara Barton Parkway is blanketed with the state endangered species, Coville's phacelia, also known as buttercup scorpionweed (*Phacelia covillei*).[4] This blue flowering annual forb is interspersed with invasive plants like English ivy (*Hedera helix*), garlic mustard (*Alliaria petiolata*), and other non-native species. Clumps of wild leeks or ramps (*Allium tricoccum*) are found with the buttercup scorpionweed near the lower section of the Minnehaha Branch.

Vines are common on all masonry landscape features and throughout the understory of the woodlands at the Clara Barton National Historic Site. English ivy (*Hedera helix*) is a common, invasive vine found on landscape masonry features including the historic south retaining wall. Bigleaf periwinkle (*Vinca major*)

grows in a large patch under the southern magnolia on the east side of the house. A small patch of Boston ivy (*Parthenocissus tricuspidata*) grows between the west gate and retaining wall. This non-native but historic, deciduous vine has an early precedent on site. Its presence is documented in early images of the two Clara Barton House stone towers and may date to a US Department of Agriculture order in 1897.[5] This is the only known location of ivy during the period of significance.

Volunteer vegetation is present throughout the property. Invasive and volunteer self-sown trees, shrubs, and vines challenge vegetation management in planting beds, woodland margins, and around the house. For example, over a dozen native redbud (*Cercis canadensis*) are mapped on plan *L6* with one large tree of 26" DBH that may have sown the seeds for all these trees now growing. Large masses of bamboo (*Bambusa* sp.) and Japanese knotweed (*Fallopia japonica*) occur along the south edge of the Home Grounds.

Vegetation features present in the Clara Barton NHS cultural landscape are:

- Lawn on ground plane near house
- Ornamental garden west of house
- Dense trees on slopes and edge of Home Grounds
- Masses of invasive vegetation on slopes, edge of Home Grounds, and in woodlands



Figure 3.3. Even in winter leaf-off condition, the dense tangle of vegetation on the south slopes blocks the view south toward the Potomac River. (HL 2022)



Figure 3.4. Steep slope north of Home Grounds descends abruptly to the parking lot entry drive and adjacent sidewalk. (HL 2022)



Figure 3.5. Appearing untended and overgrown in 2022, this view captures the location of the edible garden created during the Barton period in the center of the driveway loop. (HL 2022)



Figure 3.6. Large black walnut tree on the neighboring property, to the right of the house, may be the seed source for the same species on the Barton Home Grounds. (HL 2022)

G. Circulation

Oxford Road provides site access from MacArthur Boulevard. A concrete walk and curb offer pedestrian access along the west side of the road pavement. Circulation within LCA 1 includes a concrete walk, constructed during the NPS period of management, that begins at Oxford Road and curves eastward toward the Clara Barton House (Figure 3.7). The main walk continues east to terminate at an accessible ramp, reaching the north porch of the house (Figure 3.8). An added short walk segment connects near the northwest house tower to the driveway loop, which is the largest, but least visible circulation feature in LCA 1. Added during the NPS period to pave the Barton-era driveway loop, the gravel is largely obscured by low-growing weeds (Figure 3.9). Throughout the remainder of the Home Grounds, circulation is undirected with movement possible over turf areas and groundcovers around trees and plantings beds (Figure 3.10). The annotated plan documentation of the Youth Conservation Corps work in the 1970s included uncovering and laying stepping-stone paths in the former vegetable garden beds south of the house, but this area is overgrown, and it is not known if those circulation features remain.

The extant, observed circulation features in LCA 2, while not historic, guide visitors to park in a small lot and cross the asphalt entry drive, that extends along the base of the altered slope north of the Home Grounds, and follow a deteriorated asphalt path that leads toward Oxford Road and the entry walk in LCA 1. Near that point of walk intersection, the connections fall short due to deterioration and surface treatments. There are also compacted earth “desire line” paths through plantings on the slope at the west end where visitors stray from the paved paths. In addition, the small parking lot, while providing a handicap parking space, does not offer an accessible route to connect with the concrete walk in LCA 1 (Figure 3.11).

The asphalt entry drive extends eastward to reach the large asphalt paved Glen Echo parking lots (Figure 3.12). These lots are arranged in two single-loaded and three double-loaded parking aisles with nose-in parking. The Glen Echo parking area is visible through dense vegetation from the top of the slope east of the Clara Barton House (Figure 3.13). There are asphalt walks located on the parking islands and at the margins.

Circulation features present in the Clara Barton NHS cultural landscape are:

- Oxford Road (modified)
- Walk from Oxford Street, general pattern (modified)
- Driveway loop, general pattern (modified)
- Curving accessible walk and ramp
- Brick paving at south house entry
- Visitor parking area



Figure 3.7. Entry walk at Oxford Road curves eastward through the property to reach the house, connecting to an accessible ramp to the porch. (HL 2022)



Figure 3.8. Near the center of the porch the grade was raised to gain height and shorten the access ramp to the east end of the porch. (HL 2022)



Figure 3.9. Gravel is observed amongst the weedy growth on the driveway loop. (HL 2022)



Figure 3.10. Panorama view displays the mown loop and dense non-historic planting within the west area of the Home Grounds. (HL 2022)



Figure 3.11. The Clara Barton House parking lot is located below the north slope. While there is a marked handicapped parking space the lot and access to the Home Grounds are not compliant due to indirect routing, paving deterioration, and non-ABA compliant slopes and cross slopes. (HL 2022)



Figure 3.12. Asphalt entry drive to large Glen Echo Park parking lots extends along the steep slope to the north of LCA1-Home Grounds. (HL 2022)



Figure 3.13. View east from the top of the densely vegetated, altered slope shows the context of large parking lots for Glen Echo Park. (HL 2022)

H. Buildings and Structures

The Clara Barton House is the sole building within the Clara Barton NHS. There are several non-habitable landscape structures within the property, including free-standing and retaining walls, two small sheds and a fenced enclosure. LCA 1 holds one stone vegetable garden retaining wall directly south of the house (and extending east and west to near the property lines) that dates to the Barton years and is a contributing feature. This wall is currently heavily covered with volunteer vegetation although the cap stones at grade can be located (Figure 3.14). It appears to be somewhat unstable today, with capstones dislodged and the alignment variable. After vegetation is cleared, further study of its condition will be required to determine what preservation actions are needed. Additional stone and brick structures, thought to be planting beds or terracing were located below the south retaining wall by the Youth Conservation Corps (YCC) in the late 1970s. Vegetation conceals these structures in 2022 and they were not located. More research is necessary to determine whether they date to the Barton period.

There is a low stone wall along the north property boundary. This wall is exposed above the adjacent grades at variable heights. The wall may serve some retaining function as the uphill side appears to be filled at a higher elevation than the lower. A detailed inspection of condition was thwarted by the dense covering of English ivy.

In the center of the driveway loop, a free-standing brick wall with brick piers is noted, also covered with vegetation. This brick wall extends for about 28.5 feet in length. As no historic images show this wall, it appears that it is non-contributing, dating to a period after Clara Barton's death.

A small metal boiler shed (12 feet by 12 feet) and an adjacent picket-fenced enclosure for a propane tank (13 feet by 24 feet) are at the west end of the driveway loop. Both structures are non-contributing (Figure 3.15). Additionally, in LCA 3, a small wooden storage shed (10 feet by 16 feet) exists at the base of the east slope, accessible from the parking lot and adjacent walk.

Outside of the Clara Barton NHS property boundary is a masonry arch located south of the parking lot, on the hillside above the Clara Barton Parkway. The remnant structure was part of the National Chautauqua of Glen Echo grounds, which is tied to the history of the Barton property. Although not part

of the Clara Barton NHS CLR study area, it is noted on Plan L4, due to its importance to the Clara Barton NHS through association and setting.

Buildings and Structures present in the Clara Barton NHS cultural landscape are:

- Clara Barton House
- South and north stone retaining walls
- Utility shed
- Storage shed
- Free-standing brick garden wall
- Brick terracing on south slope



Figure 3.14. Under the volunteer and invasive growth at right the original Barton-era retaining wall remains above the south vegetable garden slope but is in unknown condition. (HL 2022)

I. Small-Scale Features

The existing grounds contain a number of small features added after the historic period. Multiple styles and vintages of small-scale features, such as a stone bench with brick piers, picnic table, and a vernacular street address plate placed at the beginning of the entry walk, are comingled throughout the site. Most of these small-scale features, such as the wood bench and the NPS interpretive panel, are located west of the house (Figures 3.15 and 3.16). These diverse non-historic elements raise questions to visitors about their authenticity, provenance, and relationship to the historic site.

Small-scale features present in the Clara Barton NHS cultural landscape are:

- National Register of Historic Places plaque on stone
- NPS interpretive signage
- Parking area signage
- Street number signage
- Wood bench
- Brick and stone bench
- Chain link fence
- Picnic table
- Bike rack
- Fire hydrant
- A/C unit
- Exterior lighting
- Utility poles and lines
- Propane tanks and enclosure

J. Constructed Water Features

One possible constructed water feature persists in the cultural landscape of the Clara Barton NHS. A small, semi-circular stone-lined basin extends approximately three feet from the south retaining wall obscured by English ivy (Figure 3.14). It was either found or constructed by the YCC in 1972. Though it is only a few inches deep, the structure has been described as a “retaining pool” and “fish pond.” Research for this CLR and prior studies do not substantiate the provenance of this feature or any related historic uses of it on the property. The possible constructed water feature present in the Clara Barton NHS cultural landscape is:

- Masonry basin



Figure 3.15. In this leaf-off image, the small shed, propane enclosure, and wood bench are visible to the west of the driveway loop. (HL 2022)



Figure 3.16. This interpretive wayside along the entry path is one of several on the Home Grounds and nearby. (HL 2022)

Chapter 3 Endnotes

[1] Key NPS planning studies state that none of the existing vegetation of the site, including broadleaf evergreen and flowering trees, dates to Barton's residency. This includes the existing *Magnolia grandiflora* mentioned in Elizabeth B. Pryor, *Clara Barton National Historic Site Report on the Historic Grounds: 1891 to 1912* (Washington, DC: National Park Service, 1977); and, Elizabeth Jo Lampl, *Clara Barton Historic Structure Report*, *Part 1: Developmental History* (Washington, DC: US Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 2004 rev). The 2011 *Clara Barton House Cultural Landscape Survey* posits that the provenance of this tree is undetermined, and all other plants are non-contributing; however, the assessment does not consider the historic species identified or the bloom times associated with magnolia references in the original documents. Considering these factors, the trees noted during the Barton era do not align with characteristics of *Magnolia grandiflora*. See US Department of Interior, National Park Service, *Glen Echo Park-Clara Barton House Cultural Landscape Inventory* (Washington, DC, 2011), 150.

[2] Edward R. Cook, *Age Determination of the Magnolia Tree Growing by the Clara Barton House at the Clara Barton National Historic Site in Glen Echo, Maryland*, Tree-Ring Laboratory, Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory, Columbia University, November 20, 2022.

[3] Cris Fleming, *Report on Botanical Inventory of George Washington Memorial Parkway Property in Maryland and Washington, D.C., Part Two* (Washington, DC: US Department of the Interior, National Park Service, December 10, 2000), 2.

[4] Cris Fleming, *Report on Botanical Inventory*, 3.

[5] Elizabeth B. Pryor, *Clara Barton National Historic Site Report on the Historic Grounds: 1891 to 1912* (Washington, DC: US Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1977), 36; and, US Department of the Interior, *Clara Barton Cultural Landscape Inventory*, 149.

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Legend

- CLBA CLR Study Area Boundary
- Landscape Character Area
- Deciduous tree
- Evergreen tree
- Broadleaf evergreen tree
- Ornamental tree
- Evergreen shrub
- Deciduous shrub
- Groundcover/garden bed
- Lawn
- Turf over gravel
- Woodland
- Concrete
- Asphalt
- Brick
- Masonry
- Informal Path
- Building

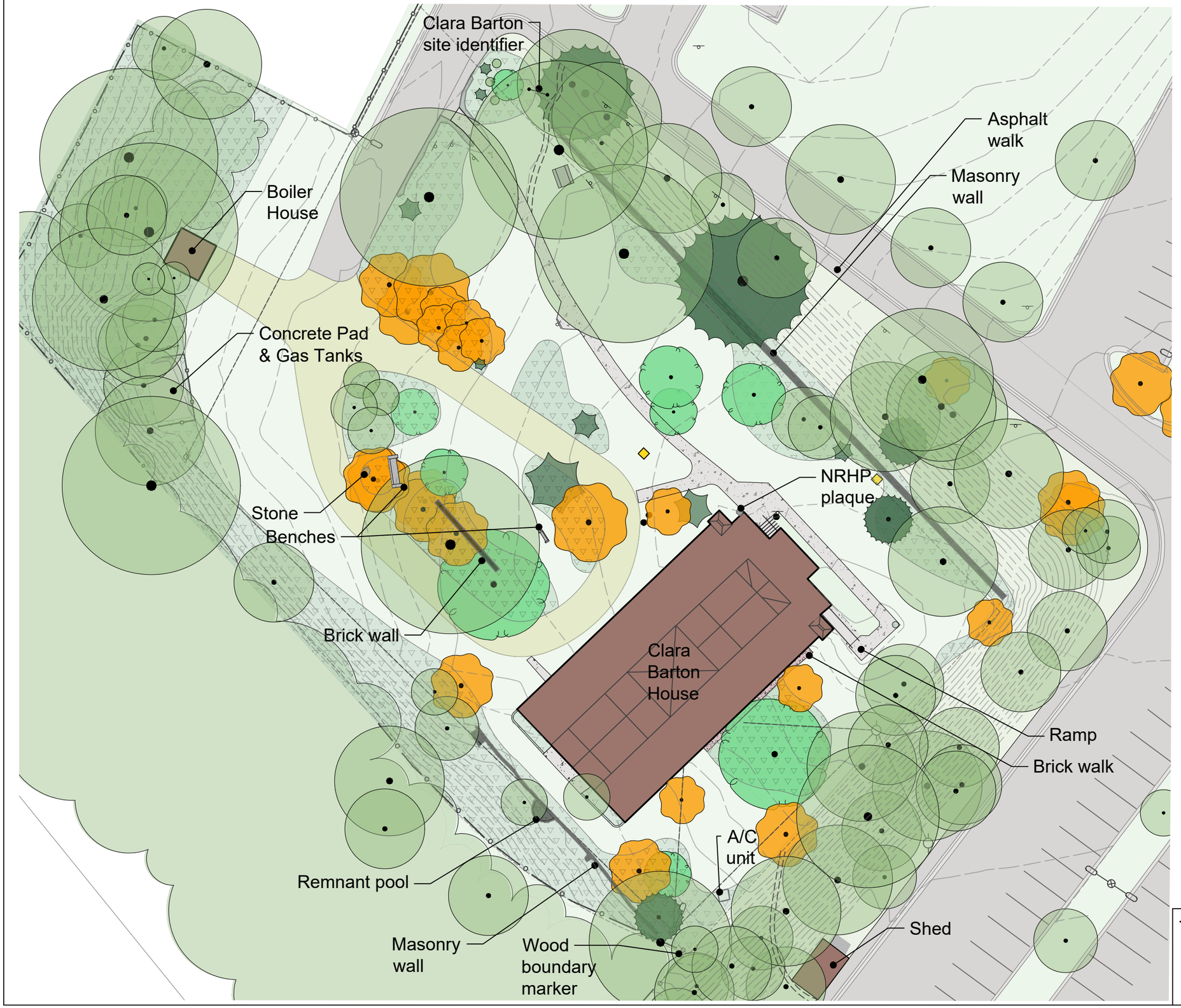
Notes and Sources

Heritage Landscapes Field Reconnaissance,
June, August, September 2022;
Boundary, Topographic, Utility & Tree Survey,
Langan, 1 August 2022.

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FEET

NORTH

SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET	NPS NO.
L4	CLR EXISTING CONDITIONS DRAWINGS OVERALL LANDSCAPE 2022 CLARA BARTON NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE GEORGE WASHINGTON MEMORIAL PARKWAY GLEN ECHO MARYLAND	GWMP 850-18-7591 PMIS/PKG NO. 312325 DATE 07/24/2023



Legend

- Deciduous tree
- Evergreen tree
- Broadleaf evergreen tree
- Ornamental tree
- Evergreen shrub
- Deciduous shrub
- Groundcover/garden bed
- Lawn
- Turf over gravel
- Woodland
- Concrete
- Asphalt
- Brick
- Masonry
- Informal Path
- Building
- Wood board fence
- Chainlink fence
- Sign/marker
- Bench
- Ground light
- Overhead light
- Overhead line
- Bollard
- Stone
- 1 foot contour

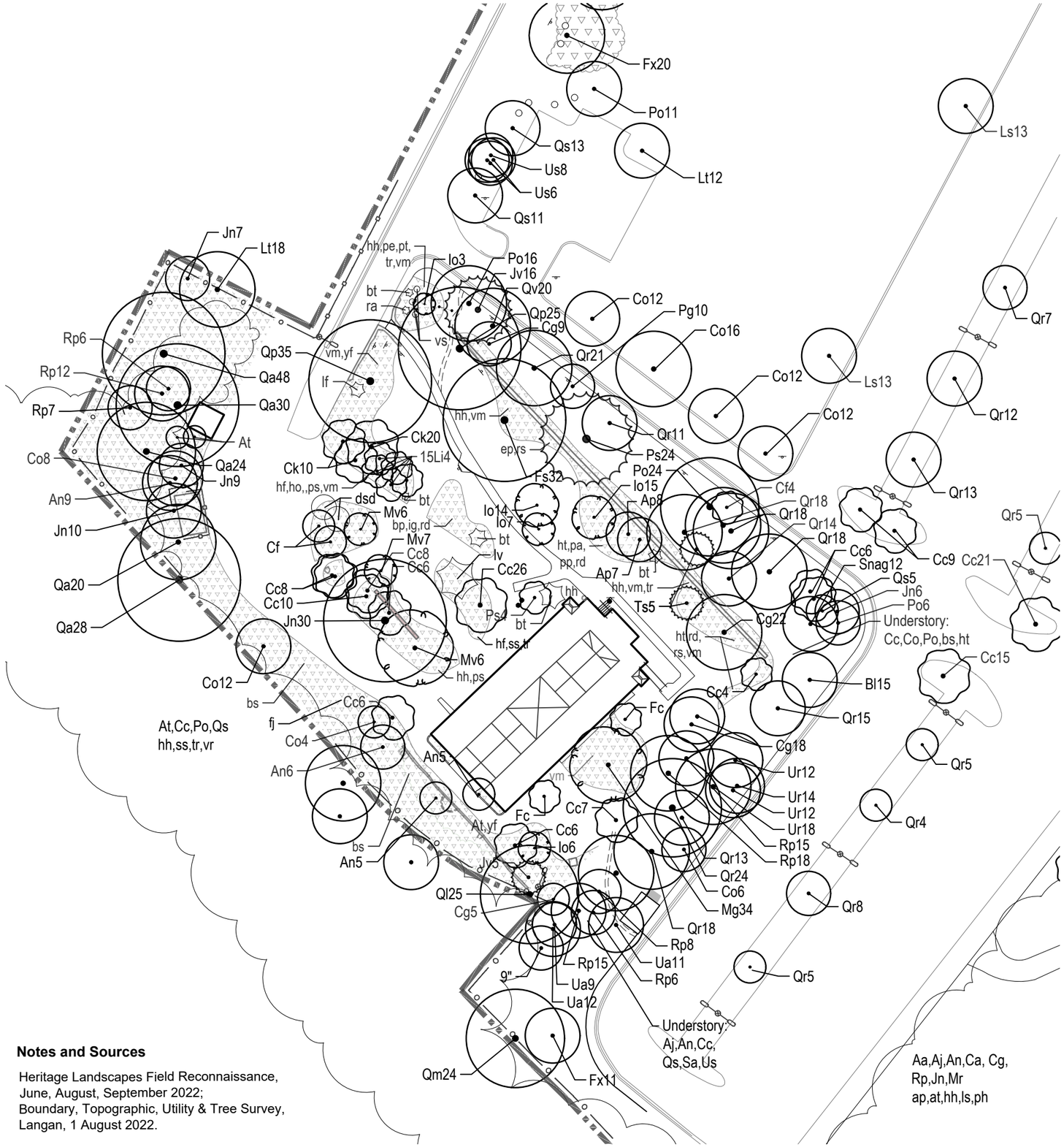
Notes and Sources

Heritage Landscapes Field Reconnaissance, June, August, September 2022;
Boundary, Topographic, Utility & Tree Survey, Langan, 1 August 2022.

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FEET

NORTH

SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET	NPS NO.
L5	CLR EXISTING CONDITION DRAWINGS HOME GROUNDS LANDSCAPE 2022 CLARA BARTON NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE GEORGE WASHINGTON MEMORIAL PARKWAY GLEN ECHO MARYLAND	GWMP 850-18-7591
		PMIS/PKG NO. 312325
		DATE 02/2023



Vegetation Key

Code	Scientific Name * *exotic invasive*	Common Name
Deciduous Trees		
Aa	Ailanthus altissima*	Tree of Heaven
An	Acer negundo	Box elder
At	Asimina triloba	Paw paw
Bl	Betula lenta	Sweet birch
Ca	Carya tomentosa	Mockernut hickory
Cg	Carya glabra	Pignut hickory
Cs	Carya sp.	Hickory, unspecified
Co	Celtis occidentalis	Hackberry
Ct	Catalpa speciosa	Northern catalpa
Fs	Fagus sylvatica	European beech
Fx	Fraxinus sp.	Ash, unspecified
Jn	Juglans nigra	Black walnut
Lt	Liriodendron tulipifera	Tulip tree
Mr	Morus rubra	Mulberry
Pg	Populus grandidentata	Bigtooth aspen
Po	Platanus occidentalis	Sycamore
Qa	Quercus alba	White oak
Ql	Quercus laurifolia	Laurel oak
Qm	Quercus montana	Chestnut oak
Qp	Quercus phellos	Willow oak
Qr	Quercus rubra	Red oak
Qv	Quercus velutina	Black oak
Qs	Quercus sp.	Oak, unspecified
Rp	Robinia pseudoacacia	Black locust
Sa	Sassafras albidum	Sassafras
Ua	Ulmus americana	American elm
Up	Ulmus pumila	Siberian elm
Ur	Ulmus rubra	Slippery elm
Us	Ulmus sp.	Elm, unspecified
Broadleaf Evergreen Trees		
Io	Ilex opaca	American holly
Mg	Magnolia grandifolia	Southern magnolia
Mv	Magnolia virginiana	Sweetbay magnolia
Coniferous Evergreen Trees		
Jv	Juniperus virginiana	Eastern red cedar
Ps	Pinus strobus	White pine
Ts	Taxus sp.	Yew, unspecified
Ornamental or Fruit Trees		
Aj	Albizia julibrissin*	Mimosa
Ap	Acer palmatum	Japanese maple
Cc	Cercis canadensis	Eastern redbud
Cf	Cornus florida	Flowering dogwood
Ck	Cornus kousa	Kousa dogwood
Fc	Ficus carica	Common fig
Li	Lagerstroemia indica	Crape myrtle
Pr	Prunus serrulata	Japanese cherry
Shrubs		
bt	Berberis sp.*	Barberry, unspecified
cf	Calycanthus floridus	Sweet shrub
ds	Deutzia scabra	Single flower duetzia
dsd	Deutzia scabra	Double flower duetzia
lf	Leucothoe sp.	Leucothoe, unspecified

Legend

- CLBA CLR Study Area Boundary
- Deciduous tree
- Evergreen tree
- Broadleaf evergreen tree
- Ornamental tree
- Evergreen shrub
- Deciduous shrub
- Groundcover/garden bed
- Woodland

Shrubs (continued)		
ll	Ligustrum lucidum	Glossy Privet
ls	Lonicera sp.*	Honeysuckle, unspecified
ra	Rhododendron sp.	Azalea, unspecified
vs	Viburnum sp.	Viburnum, unspecified
Herbaceous and Ground Covers		
ap	alliaria petiolata *	Garlic mustard
at	Allium tricoccum	Ramps
bp	Bellis perennis	Common daisy
bs	Bambusa sp.*	Bamboo, unspecified
ep	Eutrochium purpureum	Joe-Pye weed
fj	Fallopia japonica*	Japanese knotweed
hf	Hemerocallis fulva	Orange daylily
ho	Helleborus orientalis	Lenten-rose
hs	Hemerocallis 'Stella Doro'	Stella Doro daylily
ht	Helianthus tuberosus	Jerusalem artichoke
ig	Iris germanica	German bearded iris
pa	Phytolacca americana	Pokeweed
pe	Paeonia sp.	Peony, unspecified
ph	Phacelia covillei	Buttercup scorpionweed
ps	Phlox paniculata	Garden phlox
rd	Rudbeckia hirta	Black-eyed Susan
rs	Rubus sp.*	Bramble
yf	Yucca filamentosa	Adam's needle yucca
Vines		
ag	Ampelopsis glandulosa*	Porcelain berry
hh	Hedera helix*	English ivy
pc	Parthenocissus quinquefolia	Virginia creeper
pp	Persicaria perfoliata*	Mile-a-minute vine
pt	Parthenocissus tricuspidata	Boston ivy
ss	Smilax sp.*	Greenbriar, unspecified
tr	Toxicodendron radicans	Poison ivy
vm	Vinca major*	Bigleaf periwinkle
vr	Vitis riparia	Riverbank grape

25 0 25 50 75
FEET

NORTH

Notes and Sources

Heritage Landscapes Field Reconnaissance, June, August, September 2022;
Boundary, Topographic, Utility & Tree Survey, Langan, 1 August 2022.

SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET	NPS NO.
L6	CLR EXISTING CONDITION DRAWINGS HOME GROUNDS VEGETATION 2022 CLARA BARTON NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE GEORGE WASHINGTON MEMORIAL PARKWAY GLEN ECHO MARYLAND	GWMP 850-18-7591 PMIS/PKG NO. 312325 DATE 07/24/2023



4 ▪ Landscape Significance, Analysis, and Integrity

A. Landscape Significance and Period of Significance, 1891 to 1912

The Clara Barton National Historic Site (NHS) cultural landscape was an integral component of daily life at the property during Clara Barton's residency. From 1897 to 1912, this Glen Echo property was Barton's primary residence with a household that included her American Red Cross partner Dr. Julian Hubbell, servants that tended to the house and landscape, Red Cross staff, and visitors at various points during the period. The landscape complemented a rural daily life in terms of engagement with the seasons, broad views over the Potomac River, the open pasture lands to the north and the woodland to the east, and importantly, the productive food growing gardens of LCA1-Home Grounds, the core of the property surrounding the house and stable.

The Clara Barton NHS is a National Historic Landmark, authorized by the US Congress on January 12, 1965. An updated National Register nomination dates to inscription in the List by the Keeper on January 3, 1980.[1] The nomination identifies the social/humanitarian significance of the site due to its association with Clara Barton and suggests a period of significance between 1897 and 1912 and with an emphasis on the period from 1897 to 1904 when it was the executive headquarters of the American Red Cross. Both the 2004 *Historic Structures Report* and the 2011 *Glen Echo Park-Clara Barton House Cultural Landscape Inventory* (CLI) raise issues with the nomination, noting the paucity of information about the grounds and the omission of architecture as an area of significance. These documents recommend an expanded period of significance, beginning in 1891 when Edward and Edwin Baltzley transferred a tract of land to Barton and built the original Red Cross building on the site and ending with her death at home in 1912.

The 1979 National Register documentation determines that the site is nationally and locally significant. The CLI suggests social history and architecture as areas of significance for the Clara Barton National Historic Site, as well as other areas of significance pertaining to Glen Echo Park. Specific recommended historic context themes suggested by the CLI include:

- Creating Social Institutions and Movements, Subtheme: Social and Humanitarian Movements, Facet: Emergency Aid and Health Care; and,
- Expressing Cultural Values, Subtheme: Architecture, Facet: Vernacular Architecture.

These themes correlate to National Register Criteria A, B, and C. The CLI and the archeological assessment associated with this CLR also indicate that Criterion D is valid for the Clara Barton House cultural landscape (See Appendix C: Preliminary Archeological Assessment of the Clara Barton House Property Glen Echo, Maryland). The *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* defines these criteria as follows:

- Criterion A: Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history;
- Criterion B: Associated with the lives of persons significant in our past;
- Criterion C: Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction;
- Criterion D: Has yielded or may be likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.[2]

The Clara Barton NHS property is significant under Criterion A by virtue of its historic association with the American Red Cross, a charitable foundation providing emergency relief and other forms of humanitarian aid, both domestically and internationally, from 1881 to the present. During the years 1891 to 1897, the Clara Barton House served as an American Red Cross warehouse, and later as its national headquarters from 1897 to 1904. The American Red Cross has made significant contributions to the broad patterns of history.

The property also achieves National Register Criterion B based upon its association with the lives of persons significant in our past, specifically Clara Barton. Over the course of her lifetime, Barton was a dedicated Civil War nurse, an active women's rights suffragette, and the founder and first president of the American Red Cross as well as other first aid organizations.

Justification of Criterion C relates to the architectural quality of the extant historic building rather than the landscape. The CLI notes that the Clara Barton House is an outstanding example of late nineteenth-century American vernacular architecture that defies simple classification.

The Clara Barton NHS cultural landscape also meets Criterion D based upon the site's archaeological resource potential. As part of this project, research by Hunter Research, Inc. concludes that precontact and historic archeological potential exists with direct relation to the significant themes of the property.

This CLR agrees with prior assessments of significance for the Clara Barton NHS cultural landscape along with archeological assessments and confirms the period of significance dating from 1891 to 1912.

B. Analysis of Landscape Continuity and Change

This section compares the existing conditions of the Clara Barton NHS property to the landscape understood to exist during the period of significance. The analysis identifies specific features remaining from the period of significance, specifically the years 1897-1912, when Barton was directing the development of the property, and determines how well these existing landscape features convey the historic significance of the Clara Barton NHS.

The analysis is organized by landscape characteristics. Features within each landscape characteristic are categorized according to their contribution to understanding the historic character of the Clara Barton NHS landscape during the period of significance. The categories used are:

- Contributing: features surviving from the period of significance that reflect their historic function and appearance.
- Noncontributing: features added to the site after the period of significance or features from the period of significance which no longer hold enough physical integrity to convey their historic appearance or function.
- Missing: features which existed during the period of significance but have been removed, destroyed, or altered beyond recognition
- Undetermined: features for which not enough information has been found or exists to determine if it dates to the period of significance.

The analysis includes a visual comparative study to aid in assessing evidence of continuity and change between the historic landscapes and those present today. Accompanying plans and figures illustrate this comparative analysis. Two plans compare the documented historic landscape of 1906 with the 2022 landscape at two respective scales – the larger overall Clara Barton NHS landscape, and a plan focused on the LCA 1-Home Grounds. These plans are:

- *L7 Overall Landscape Comparison ca. 1906-2022*
- *L8 Home Grounds Landscape Comparison ca. 1906-2022*

Plans L7 and L8 juxtapose the ca. 1906 period plan and 2022 existing conditions plan to understand overall landscape change since the period of significance. This side-by-side visual comparison readily reveals differences in land uses, spatial organization, visual relationships, and presence of other features in the cultural landscape.

In addition to these plans, a collection of twenty-two sets of repeat photographs provide historic views from the period of significance (or, in a few cases, from later dates) alongside recent photographs taken from the same vantage to the degree possible. Viewed side-by-side, these photographs depict landscape character then and now and aid in the evaluation of landscape integrity, as discussed below.

B1. Natural Systems and Topography

The natural systems and topography of the Clara Barton NHS have been variably altered since the period of significance. The Clara Barton House was built at the high point of the property overlooking the Potomac River to the south. Gradual slopes extended in other directions, with a low drainage line along the center of the wooded Minnehaha Branch perennial stream to the east. Partially open woodlands with limited understory growth characterized the south and east slopes. The northern portion of the pasture north of the house conveyed surface drainage toward the stream. While these basic aspects of topography remain, the terrain closer to the house has been greatly modified since Barton's death.

The landscape today reflects topographic alterations made in the 1960s to accommodate an entry drive and large surface parking lot. Dramatic cuts around the Clara Barton House created steep descending grades to the north and east (Figures 4.8 and 4.9). Historically, these grades were relatively gentle and undulating (Figure 4.10). Due to this topographic change, rainwater flows erode the existing walk from the parking area, depositing material and over time degrading the asphalt walk surfaces. Dense ornamental vegetation and secondary growth currently occupies the slopes surrounding the house and demonstrates encroachment compared to the historic period (Figures 4.11 and 4.12).

The top of the slope south of the house exhibited historic use as a vegetable garden, beyond which the hillside descended to the C&O Canal and the Potomac River. The south slopes remain today, dropping down to the Clara Barton Parkway and the Potomac River in a pattern similar to the historic period. The thick secondary growth and invasive understory plants on this slope, however, create an ecological pattern distinct from one that Clara Barton would recognize. Immediately around the Clara Barton House itself, grades were historically level. Construction of an access ramp to the porch in 1993 raised grades to their current elevation on the north and east side of the house (Figures 4.12 and 4.13).

Natural Systems and Topographic Features List

Contributing

- Minnehaha Branch perennial stream
- Woodland and edge habitat supporting native species
- Steep slope south toward Potomac River

Noncontributing

- Steep anthropogenic slopes north and east of the Home Grounds
- Level grades for parking lots

B2. Spatial Organization

The landscape of the site was historically open and sunny, with a few relatively small trees on level high ground around the Clara Barton House and the service area with driveway loop to the west. From the highpoint near the house, open pasture extended to the north. The relatively open slope to the south overlooked the Chesapeake & Ohio (C&O) Canal and the Potomac River. Scattered trees populated the slopes to the east and west of the house with greater density toward the Minnehaha Branch.

Compared to the historic condition, greater vegetative mass and density characterizes the landscape today. Considerable vegetation and post-historic features are located throughout the site. The property remains an elevated plateau overlooking the Potomac River Valley, defined by its gentle slopes and views to the Potomac River. A largely open lawn and parking lot now replaces the former pasture.

The historically clear spatial organization of landscape use areas by topography and proximity to the Clara Barton House is missing today. A ca. 1903-07 image of the north façade of the house shows Barton, Hubbell and others standing on a double-track path through the north yard, separated from the house by a fence. The west yard orchard and the ornamental plantings near the hosue entrance are seen in the background. This division of land use areas by planting character and with boundaries such as fences is missing in the corresponding view today (Figure 4.4).

While the use of the area north of the Clara Barton House as pasture is not present today, the open lawn retains a similar organization of open ground between the house and MacArthur Boulevard. Closer to the house, however, this open organization is missing today. Historically broad views between the house and the pasture are obscured by trees and other plantings, and the house yard is no longer defined by a row of rounded shrubs (Figure 4.3).

The historic openness of LCA 2 is also interrupted by a parking lot and access drive. Views to the house, once guided by edge woodlands along the pasture, are now obscured by dense vegetation, thus altering the visual and spatial relationship between this open base of the hill and the house above (Figure 4.5).

Barton's home grounds were historically separated from Oxford Road and from Glen Echo by wooden gates, shown in a ca. 1907 photograph and a 1904 photograph respectively. Both gates, as well as the associated fences, are missing today (Figures 4.6 and 4.7).

Spatial Organization Features List

Contributing

- Elevated residential site overlooking the Potomac River Valley
- Lawn north of Clara Barton House
- Driveway loop defining homestead horticulture plot

Noncontributing

- Parking lot configuration

Missing

- Domestic landscape organized with respect to central house location and topography

B3. Land Use

The historic land use of the Clara Barton NHS was as a functional, productive landscape surrounding the house, with a limited amount of decorative horticulture. Use of the site today fails to reflect the service functions of spaces and productive crop and pasture land use expressed during the period of significance. The current function of the property as a house museum finds historic precedent in the period of significance. Memorialization efforts were underway by the Baltzey Brothers in 1906 called for a "Clara Barton National Memorial" to be created in Glen Echo and ensured that her home would be "Preserved Sacred to her Memory."[3]

The west side of the house, historically defined by a driveway loop, was and remains the primary arrival area. The utilitarian and productive crop character of the working yard west of the Clara Barton House is captured in several historic photographs. This functional character is not legible today, as the driveway loop is only somewhat visible with the loop covered with close-mown grass and framed with post-historic period ornamental plantings (Figure 4.1). Productive use of the landscape extended south of the house, where a vegetable garden is recorded in historic accounts, as well as to the west yard, where an orchard of fruit trees was historically present and interspersed vegetable crops are noted. Two photographs from 1898 and 1902 respectively depict views north from the west yard and capture the presence of livestock, including horses and cows, on the property (Figures 4.1 and 4.2). The grass lawn of the west yard today presents a manicured, park-like, and suburban quality as opposed to the rural character and productive agricultural uses seen in historical photographs (Figure 4.2). A ca. 1918 view of the house looking southeast from Oxford Road captures the rural character of mixed grasses in the former pasture north of the house. The edge of the house yard is defined by a row of rounded shrubs. The same view today is obscured by low-hanging tree branches and shows a manicured lawn that

extends into the former yard, no longer spatially defined by edge plantings (Figure 4.3). To the north, the former pasture is now lawn with trees and former woodlands to the east have been converted into large parking lots.

Land Use Features List

Contributing

- House museum; memorial function
- Arrival at end of Oxford Road on driveway loop
- Service functions west of the house

Noncontributing

- Large-scale surface parking

Missing

- Edible and ornamental multipurpose gardens around the house
- Pasture north of the house

B4. Views and Vistas

The density of trees and shrubs surrounding the Home Grounds today greatly limits historic views between the Clara Barton House and its immediate surrounds. Present views do not reflect the views enjoyed by Clara Barton and others during the period of significance.

Views south from the site today are obscured by dense vegetation in contrast to the historic view to the Potomac River from this high ground. Views northwest toward the houses developed in the early 1900s along Oxford Street remain but are also obscured by mature trees. The historically open and sunny slope to the south side of the Home Grounds is altered today, with a tangle of invasive, volunteer vegetation in the former garden area. In winter months, with leaves off, views outward from the Home Grounds highlight the prominent, expansive parking lot to the north and east. Open pasture historically granted views of the house from Oxford Road, while today these views are limited by dense and encroaching plantings (Figure 4.3).

Views and Vistas Features List

Contributing

- Panoramic view south to Potomac River and beyond
- Visual relationship between Clara Barton House and adjacent north and west suburban development



Figure 4.1a A 1902 view north along the west side of the Clara Barton House toward the orchard. (CLI)



Figure 4.1b Historically an important element of visual organization in the Home Grounds landscape, the driveway loop no longer shows clearly in the west yard. During the Barton era, orchard trees and the linear entry walk that defined the north edge of the west yard and contained views, which spill beyond the west yard in 2022. The addition of ornamental plantings alters the functional character of the west side of the house. (HL 2022)



Figure 4.2a An early view northwest from the west yard showing Barton and Hubbell with animals received in 1898, and adjacent Glen Echo neighborhood. (HSR)



Figure 4.2b The open sunny character of the west yard and views of adjacent cottages that existed during the period of significance are changed by the expansion of trees in 2022. The ground plane also presents a very manicured appearance not reflective of the historic pasture and cultivated area. (HL 2022)



Figure 4.3a Ca.1918 view of Clara Barton House from former pasture near Oxford Rd. (HSR)



Figure 4.3b Tree branches and other plantings now obscure the historically broad views of the house north facade from the pasture area north of the house, near Oxford Road. The rural character of mixed grasses has been replaced by a suburban quality of manicured turf. Rounded shrubs no longer define the north edge of the house yard, as seen in Figure 5a above, altering the spatial organization of the Home Grounds. (HL 2022)



Figure 4.4a Ca. 1903-1907 image of north façade shows Barton, Hubbell, and others standing on beaten double track route with fence behind. (HSR)



Figure 4.4b The Home Grounds no longer expresses spatial organization or use areas that were defined in the Barton era by fencing, circulation, and planting character. Missing are the small ornamental plantings and ivy-covered towers that historically framed the house porch, the foreground of rough grasses and forbs used for pasture and rows of fruit trees that defined the edible landscape of the west work yard. (HL 2022)



Figure 4.5a Temporary flagpole and small memorial oak tree are captured in this 1922 view south from LCA 2-Barton Pasture, toward the Clara Barton House. (LOC)



Figure 4.5b Turf now dominates the ground plane, referencing the historic openness of the LCA 2 landscape, although interrupted by the parking lot drive. The ground where the memorial oak stood appears to be open today. Historically, the gently rolling LCA 2 topography served as a base or plinth for the Clara Barton House at the top of the hill, with woodland along the east edge of Barton Pasture guiding views to the house. Dense vegetation denies this historic view of the house from LCA 2 and parked cars replace the historic woodland edge to the east (left of image). (HL 2022)



Figure 4.6a A ca. 1907 image looking west at Clara Barton with tall rose bush at the base of the steps, a boardwalk and small planter, a fruit tree on axis with the boardwalk and the Oxford Road gate in background. (HSR)



Figure 4.6b With the post-Barton porch in place, the historic organization and details are missing. The current concrete path alters the procession to the front porch and the historic organization of the front yard created by the orthogonal boardwalk layout and aligned row of fruit trees. The existing canopy cover and lack of ornamental plantings against the porch presents a change from the historically open, sunny, and cottage-like approach to the house. The gate near Oxford Road is noticeably absent in 2022, reducing the legibility of site circulation and visual boundaries west of the house. (HL 2022)

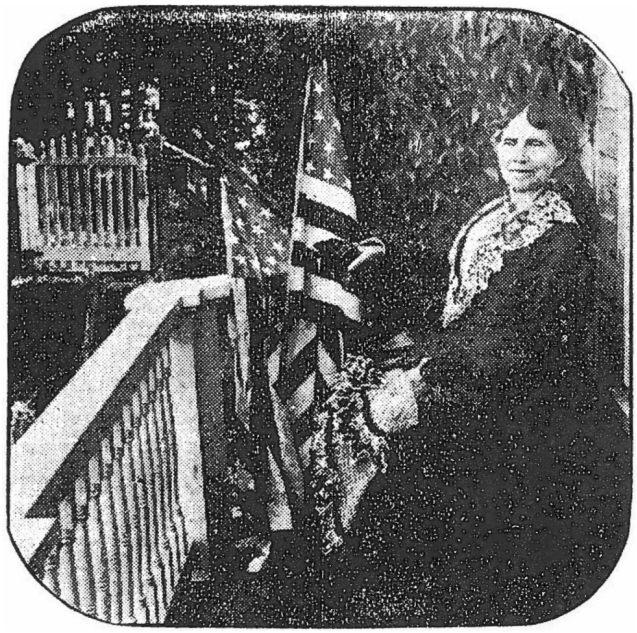


Figure 4.7a A 1904 portrait of Clara Barton at the east end of porch showing the wood picket gate, posts and fence that provided access east to Glen Echo Park and spring water. (LOC)



Figure 4.7b A ca. 1907 to 1911 portrait of Clara Barton seated at the east end of the porch provides good detail of the porch materials and shows the three-part leaf form of the Boston ivy (*Parthenocissus tricuspidate*) growing on the tower. (LOC)



Figure 4.7c This 2022 view contrasts to the Barton era historic views due to the changes in the porch, addition of the access ramp, lack of gate and fence, and dense vegetation on the regraded slope. The historic fence provided clear visual boundary for the Home Grounds, which missing today. That gate signaled a daily use route through the grounds with a clear connection point to Glen Echo Park. The 1919 porch remaining today presents an enclosed character and expansion of tree canopy along the north edge a predominantly shaded east Home Grounds landscape. (HL 2022)



Figure 4.8a 1922 Barton memorial oak planting view southeast from LCA 2, shows a fragment of the roller coaster. The Clara Barton House is out of view to the west, at the right. (LOC)



Figure 4.8b This 2022 view in the same direction captures alteration of the historically undulating topography to reshape the area for parking lots. (HL 2022)



Figure 4.9a A ca. 1900 broad, leaf-off view of the east and north property shows an open sunny landscape, on relatively level ground, with few trees and no magnolia. (LOC)



Figure 4.9b This 2022 leaf-off view, standing slightly downslope, depicts the grading to create a parking area that altered historic topography, captured in Figure 21a. The clear delineation of the boundaries of the Home Grounds in the Barton era, with the wood post and wire fence, is missing today. The trace of the wagon path is also gone, likely in the slope grading. (HL 2022)



Figure 4.10a This c1907 view of the property from the northeast shows Barton era vegetation with a prominent row of large shrubs with arching branches, possibly forsythia (*Forsythia suspensa*), attempting to separate the yard from the miniature train track slightly downhill on the original gentle slope. Low shrubs along the porch remain and fruit trees canopies are seen to the west, at right. (LOC)



Figure 4.10b The former view is difficult to replicate as the altered steep slope to the north, reshaped in the 1960s for the access road and parking, prohibits standing int the same location at the same grade. In 2022 screening plants also obscure the broad views of the historically sunny grounds of LCA2. The elements highlighted in the historic image including original slope, shrubs, roses, and fruit trees, are missing today. The current spatial and visual organization no longer reflects the historic character and features. (HL 2022)

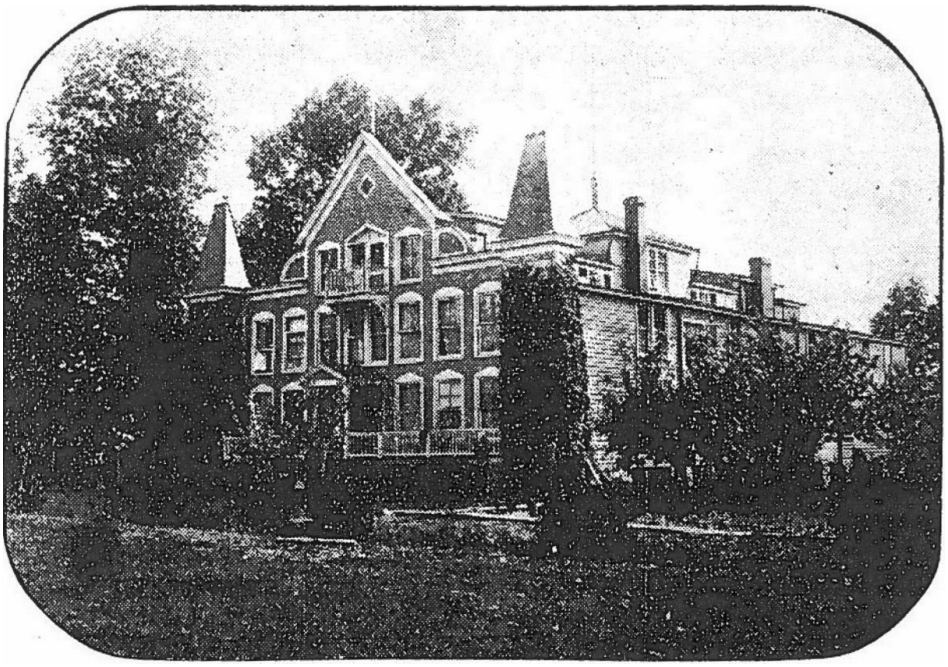


Figure 4.11a A 1903 photograph of north and west façades with orthogonal boardwalk bounding the fruit trees and other plantings at right. (HGR)



Figure 4.11b A concrete walk now guides circulation directly west from the house entry, rather than through the stepped alignment that framed plantings in the west yard during the Barton era. The hierarchy of planting scale that existed during the Barton era, placing mature woodland at east, low plantings along the north façade, and small trees to the west, is also missing in 2022. While continuity is provided by the mature woodland at the east edge (behind house in photo), plantings of mixed sizes occur around the north and west house sides. (HL 2022)



Figure 4.12a A published 1902 view of Clara Barton with another person standing at the east wooden gate set in a barbed wire fence on the east side of the property, leading toward Glen Echo. (LOC)



Figure 4.12b Today, the east yard lacks both openness and definition imparted during the historic period by posts, gate, and wire fencing, a gentle relatively open slope, and a distinct woodland edge toward Glen Echo. Expanded planted and volunteer vegetation crowds the house. The connection to the east yard from the north porch is impeded by raised grade and entry ramp that reaches the east end of the porch. (HL 2022)



Figure 4.12c This overlay diagram places elements of the Barton era east landscape area over a 2022 photograph demonstrating changes from the historic photograph from the same location. It indicates in purple the shape of a small tree near the house, showing that this is not the location of the current Southern magnolia tree that is outlined in orange and aligned with the approximate center of the building (shown with a white line). The diagram also depicts the location and scale of the historic gate and fence in relation to the trees. (HL 2022)

B5. Vegetation

Vegetation on the property during the Clara Barton period consisted of edible and ornamental beds near the house, an expansive pasture with meadow grasses to the north, woodland along the Minnehaha Branch to the east, and scattered trees across a largely open slope to the south. While the broader spatial pattern of vegetation from the period of significance essentially persists, this pattern has become distorted and partially erased over time.

The residential landscape included edible plants that Barton, Hubbell, and support staff planted and managed for food crops. Barton also grew conspicuous ornamental plants, particularly roses and flowering shrubs in beds around her house and lower mixed herbaceous plants along walkways. Ornamental plants changed over time; for example, around 1900, the entry steps were framed by foundation plantings that appear to differ from those seen in later photographs (Figures 4.14, 4.15, and 4.16). Throughout LCA 1 and the south slope, perennial features included orchard trees, currant, quince and other fruiting shrubs, asparagus, rhubarb, and strawberries, while crops such as potatoes, beets, and turnips were planted annually. The ground plane included areas of mown turf and at least by 1909 intentional areas of clover for pollinators. Boston ivy was grown up the twin stone towers of the house.

In the decades following Clara Barton's death in 1912, owners and visitors considered the landscape increasingly unsuitable and unkempt. The design services of an unknown landscape architect were employed in the 1920s. An aerial photograph from 1935 shows additional features, including a trimmed hedge at the Oxford Road entry, a north wall, and a group of trees, that do not reflect documentation of the Barton era (Figure 2.38).

Today the property is characterized by the evolution of vegetation rather than its continuity. None of Barton's plants, beds, or orchard trees remain (Figures 4.4, 4.6, 4.10, and 4.11). In a view of the house from around 1918, a row of rounded shrubs demarcates the northern perimeter of the lawn, but the same view today is obscured by low-hanging tree branches and other vegetation that no longer clearly define the edge of the yard (Figure 4.3). Large numbers of densely planted ornamental shrubs and small trees fill the historically open grounds around the Clara Barton House (Figure 4.16). While some trees have considerable diameter-at-breast-height, additional contemporary vegetation has accreted over the past century and does not appear to include any Barton-era plants. The evaluation of a large southern

magnolia (*Magnolia grandiflora*) attests to this conclusion (See Appendix B: Dendrochronology of Southern Magnolia, Clara Barton NHS, 2022). This tree likely appeared in the landscape in the late 1940s or 1950s.

A diverse mixture of native and invasive exotic plants currently grows on the modified slopes surrounding the Home Grounds and within the Minnehaha Branch ravine. Though a small, less-disturbed pocket of native plants persists north of the bridge to Glen Echo Park, the vegetation of the overall grounds reflects dramatic landscape disturbance due to changes such as construction of parking lots and flooding mitigation. Largely invasive vines and dense understory shrubs congest wooded areas that were historically more open (Figures 4.5, 4.8, 4.17, 4.18, and 4.19).

The primary extant example of a historic precedent is the general pattern of turf surrounding the Barton house (Figures 4.6, 4.14, and 4.15). Despite the expansion of turf into the formerly utilitarian area west of the house, it provides an open ground plane within the Home Grounds that demonstrates continuity since the period of significance (Figure 4.20). A few of the large deciduous canopy trees in the northern segment of the Minnehaha Branch and on the Potomac River valley slopes south of the Home Grounds may date to the early twentieth century.

Vegetation Features List

Contributing

- Lawn on ground plane near house

Noncontributing

- Ornamental garden west of house
- Dense trees on slopes and edge of Home Grounds
- Masses of invasive vegetation on slopes, edge of Home Grounds, and in woodlands

Missing

- Boston ivy on north face of towers
- Primarily ornamental plantings of the Home Grounds
    - Line of shrubs north of house (species unknown)
    - Ornamental plantings against north façade and along east edge of property
    - Ornamental plantings in undefined beds against south wall of house (including azalea and carnation)
    - Hydrangeas (shrubs and single-stemmed standards, unknown location)
    - Roses against north porch steps and east side of house
    - Flower-lined walks (including geraniums, flaming nasturtiums)
    - Yellow chrysanthemum patch on “wash” west of house (unknown location)

  - Nasturtiums across grounds in springtime
- Primarily edible and productive plantings of the Home Grounds
  - Edible plantings along north and west walks
  - "Turnip garden" on east side of house
  - Vegetable gardens on south slope
  - Clover lawn for bees and chickens southwest of house
  - Mixed edible and ornamental plantings within and north of driveway loop island
  - Grape arbors (1 against stable, 1 in unknown location)
- Line of mature deciduous trees close to east property line
- Orchard grove west of house along driveway loop
- Fruit trees and shrubs scattered around house (unknown location)
- Pasture north of house

B6. Circulation

During the period of significance, circulation through the landscape was guided largely by the entry drive, driveway loop, and the orthogonal boardwalk framing the west yard orchard. Beyond the historic fence line, other footpaths connected the Home Grounds to Glen Echo Park. This historically simple circulation pattern has been disrupted by the addition or alteration of various walks, the reduced legibility of the driveway loop, and the addition of parking areas to the surrounding landscape.

The general pattern of the entry drive and driveway loop remains today, although the loop itself is covered with weedy vegetation and not highly legible (Figures 4.1 and 4.17).

In the Barton years, an orthogonal boardwalk bounded the orchard in the west yard and guided visitors to the front porch steps at the north façade (Figures 4.6 and 4.11). This boardwalk is missing today and has been replaced by a curvilinear concrete walk that leads directly from Oxford Road, through the west yard, to an accessible ramp on the west side of the porch. It does not align with historic circulation routes (Figures 4.11 and 4.16). The addition of the accessible ramp to further alters altered the historic entry pattern (Figure 4.6).

In historic photographs from ca. 1900 and 1902, as well as in 1904 and ca. 1907-11 portraits of Clara Barton, a footpath and gate leading from the porch to Glen Echo Park can be seen. This path, gate, and

fence are missing today. The historic trajectory of the footpath is interrupted by the contemporary access ramp and by dense woodland vegetation on the regraded east slope (Figures 4.7, 4.9, and 4.12).

Visitors to the Clara Barton House historically entered along the drive from Oxford Road to the driveway loop west of the house. This arrival has been altered with the addition of visitor parking areas to the north and east (Figures 4.5 and 4.8).

An annotated YCC Grounds Work plan from 1977 documents that brick steps, stone steps, and stone paths were uncovered during clearing work on the south slope. The steps and paths connect the south lawn to the former garden area and location of the "fish pond" masonry trough. Further research is required to determine if these circulation features date to the Barton era. They were covered by vegetation in 2022 and no longer visible.

Circulation Features List

Contributing

- Oxford Road
- Walk from Oxford Road, general pattern
- Driveway loop, general pattern

Noncontributing

- Curving accessible walk and ramp
- Brick paving at south house entry
- Visitor parking areas

Missing

- Boardwalks leading west from porch
- Footpath leading east from porch

Undetermined

- Brick steps on south slope
- Stone paths and steps on south slope

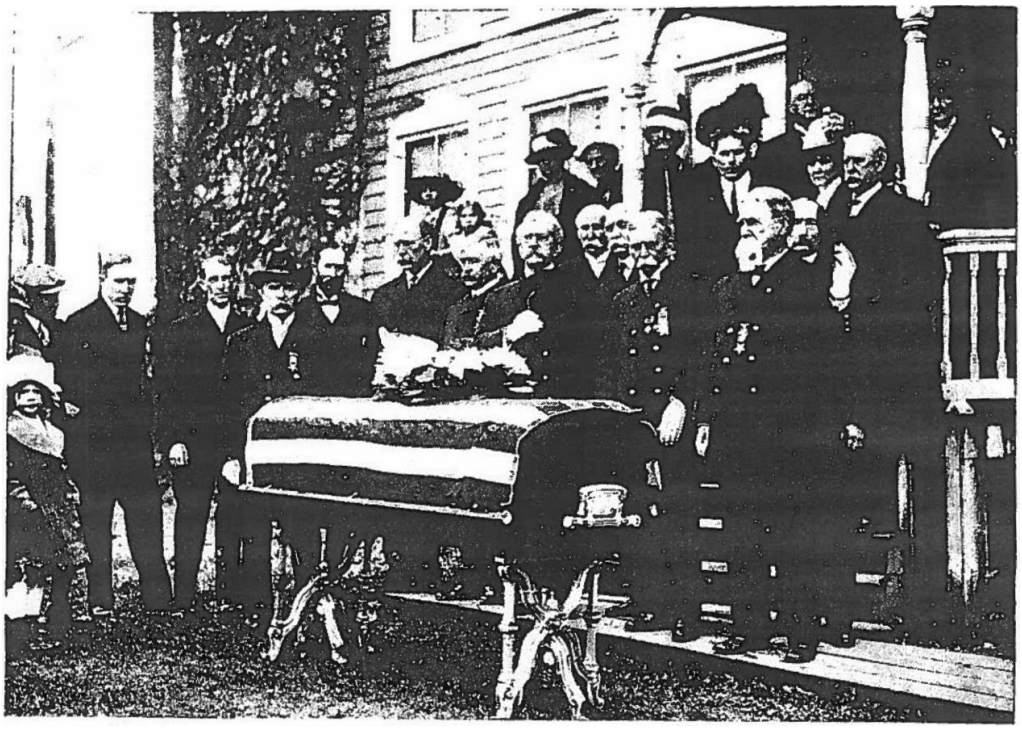


Figure 4.13a 1912 published view of Clara Barton's casket with mourners standing in the portico and on the boardwalk. Note the direction of the boards running the length of the walk at this date, rather than across it, as seen in earlier views. (HGR)



Figure 4.13b The existing grading against the north porch reflects the raised east slope to achieve the current access ramp. (HL 2022)



Figure 4.14a A ca. 1900 view west across the north façade reveals a walk to the entry steps and plants along the foundation as well as rough turf in the foreground. Orchard trees and other plantings are visible to the west, at right. (LOC)



Figure 4.14b This 2022 view of the north façade captures a change in the north yard topography. Level in the historic period, it is now elevated along the concrete walk and the ramp for an accessible building entry path. No foundation planting, vines at tower corners or orchard trees remain. Multi-species turf grass is close mown. (HL 2022)



Figure 4.15a This 1904 view of the north façade with the original Barton-era porch captures details of barbed and chicken wire fence in foreground, small plants (possibly roses) at the base of porch, and vines climbing the towers. (LOC)



Figure 15b. The brightness and openness of the house façade created by Barton in 1897 has been altered by the ca. 1919 porch and surrounding tree canopy that further darkens the house entry. Installation of downspouts and loss of base plantings further detracts from the historically welcoming approach. Loss of fencing changes the historically pastoral character. (HL 2022)



Figure 4.16a This ca. 1898 view captures a small building known as the summer kitchen/carriage house, at right. (LOC)



Figure 4.16b The contemporary concrete walk does not align with the historic circulation routes of the path or the stepped boardwalk. The summer kitchen/carriage house seen in 1898 is not present, and ornamental plantings have been added on the west side of the house. The historic spatial and visual organization within the Home Grounds is illegible. (HL 2022)



Figure 4.17a 1932 view of the Barton property from the west side of Oxford Road, with stable and driveway loop, seen as a light arc, visible at right. (HSR)



Figure 4.17b Dense planting now obscures the historic openness of the Home Grounds landscape. During the Barton period, vegetation aligned to the main walk and the overall openness of the driveway loop island made the circulation system legible in the landscape, partially retained in the Figure 3a view from 1932. The two-story stable defined the southern edge of the work yard and, with the house, provided a hierarchy of scale in the landscape. In 2022, dense and dispersed plantings obscure entry to the main walk and the driveway loop; the loss of the stable further reduces spatial organization in the west yard. (HL 2022)



Figure 4.18a Detail of Figure 3a (ca. 1932) features west landscape framed by house and stable. (HSR)



Figure 4.18b Though the composition and palette of plants had shifted from primarily edible and deciduous in the Barton era to more ornamental and evergreen by the date of the 1932 image (Figure 4a), it retains a density of plantings along the main entry walk and the west yard orchard, with low plantings inside the driveway loop island. In 2022, the plantings are purely ornamental and sporadic, and are not organized by historic circulation or use areas. (HL 2022)



Figure 4.19a A 1907 to 1911 view from the northwest stone tower toward the north yard. This view shows the vine stems and holdfasts of Boston ivy (*Parthenocissus tricuspidata*), not English ivy (*Hedera helix*), climbing the stone tower. Clara Barton and companions appear to stand on gravel with weedy growth. (HSR)



Figure 4.19b In 2022, views north from the corner of the west yard are terminated by dense vegetation. Ornamental plantings around the tower were historically limited to the north side along the entry walk but have expanded into the west side along with new paths. (HL 2022)



Figure 4.20a This early 1900s image looking north along the west side of the house shows Baba the horse standing on the driveway loop in an open sunny space. (HGR)



Figure 4.20b While the low carriage entry and the rhythm of windows are both retained, the driveway loop is not readily apparent today as close-mown grass covers the area providing a tended appearance, in contrast to the utilitarian character of this primary arrival area in the Barton era. Non-historic shrubs are present as well. (HL 2022)

B7. Buildings and Structures

The Clara Barton House historically was and remains the primary building on the property. The appearance of the house generally resembles its character during the historic period although the porch was expanded following Barton's death (Figure 4.21). The unique stone towers, undulating roofline, and rhythm of foundation and windows along the rectangular building demonstrate continuity since the period of significance (Figure 4.20).

Historic outbuildings included a stable, shed, and a summer kitchen/carriage house. No other historic structures remain (Figures 4.16 and 4.17). An annotated YCC Grounds Work plan from 1977 identified brick terracing on the south slope just below the stone retaining wall. Further research is required to determine if these features date to the Barton era. They were covered by vegetation in 2022 and no longer visible.

Contemporary outbuildings such as an aluminum shed are smaller in size than historic barns and located at the periphery of the historic site to reduce their signature on the historic core. Their prefabricated style aligns more closely with the current residential neighborhood along Oxford Road than with the character of the historic site (Figure 3.15).

One stone retaining wall, located south of the Clara Barton House, remains from the period of significance, while another retaining wall north of the house and a free-standing, I-shaped brick wall have been added as part of the development of the property for public use.

Buildings and Structures Features List

Contributing

- Clara Barton House
- South stone retaining wall

Noncontributing

- Utility shed
- Storage shed
- Free-standing brick garden wall
- North stone retaining wall

Missing

- Stable and shed

Undetermined

- Brick terracing on south slope

B8. Small-Scale Features

There are no small-scale features identified as remaining from the Barton era that contribute to the significance of the Clara Barton NHS cultural landscape. The changing use of the site has resulted in an accretion of small-scale features over time. Historic rustic benches (Figure 4.22), vernacular gates, (Figures 4.6 and 4.7), barbed and chicken wire fencing (Figures 4.4, 4.9, 4.12, and 4.15), and work implements that existed during the Barton era have been replaced with site signage, lighting, a bike rack, a picnic table, and other features that do not reflect the period of significance. Their scattered positioning and varied appearances disturb the ability of the site to evoke a coherent historical character and a sense of the time when the cultural landscape became significant.

Small-Scale Features List

Noncontributing

- National Register of Historic Places plaque on stone
- NPS interpretive signage
- Parking area signage
- Street number signage
- Wood bench
- Brick and stone bench
- Chain link fence
- Picnic table
- Bike rack
- Fire hydrant
- HVAC unit
- Exterior lighting
- Utility poles and lines
- Propane tanks and enclosure

Missing

- Rustic wood bench
- Barbed wire fence
- Chicken wire fence
- Wood gate to east
- Wood gate near Oxford Road

B9. Constructed Water Features

Previous documentation of the Clara Barton NHS history provides little information on constructed water features on or near the property. The constructed features identified in the CLI, HSR, include a milk box which Barton had constructed in a nearby reservoir to keep milk cool; a "hydrant," which was possibly a pump, mentioned present by 1911; and a masonry structure at the base of the south retaining wall first identified in 1972. Of the three features, only the small and shallow basin, dubbed "retaining pool" and "fish pond," has been located. Further research is required to identify the provenance of these features to develop a more complete understanding of the as-built Barton landscape and its subsequent evolution. In 2022, research in this CLR indicates there are no extant constructed water features that contribute to the period of significance.

Constructed Water Features List

Missing

- Milk box in spring (unknown location)
- Water "hydrant" (unknown location)

Undetermined

- Masonry basin

B10. Archeological Sites

Although not related to the areas of significance ascribed to the Clara Barton NHS, the property exists within the traditional lands of the Nacotchtank and may hold archeological data for the pre-contact period. For the historic period, an archeological assessment in 2022 determined that the areas west and south of the house have moderate to high potential for archeological data which may pertain to the areas of significance ascribed to the National Historic Site (See Appendix C).[4]



Figure 4.21a Clara Barton greeting guests in this 1904 photograph of the porch and central portico with steps which captures rose bushes along the porch and vines on the towers, as well as the flag at the east end of the porch. (HGR)



Figure 4.21b The 1919 porch captured in this 2022 photo altered the direct approach to the front door present in Barton's 1897 porch. The existing porch alters the space and details which diminishes the arrival sequence and character. The details now missing include the turned wood railing, painted lattice, porch plantings and vines on the tower stone. (HL 2022)

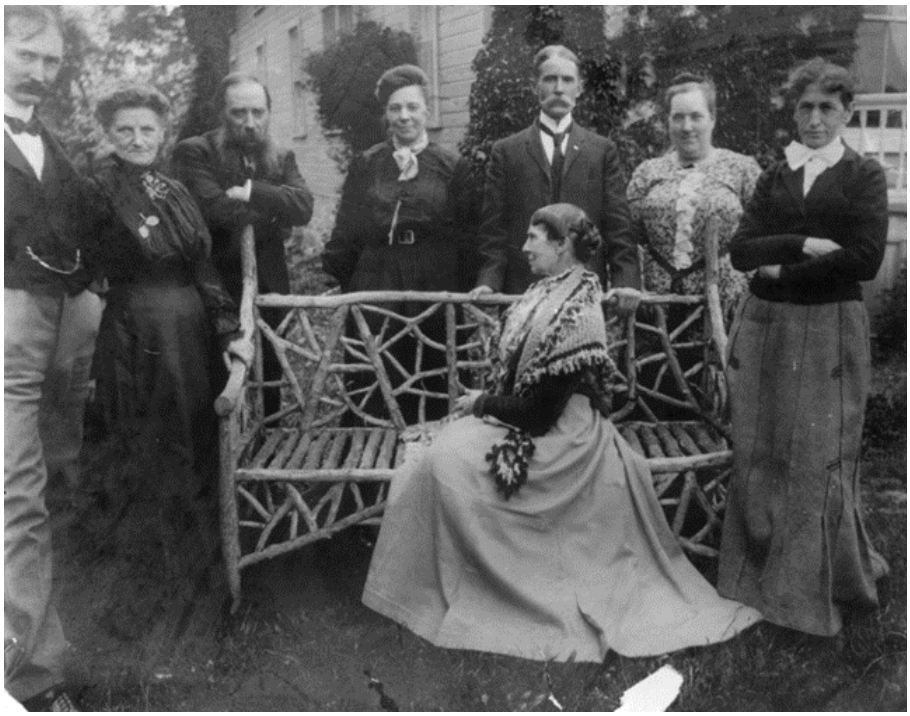


Figure 4.22a A 1904 portrait,"Miss Clara Barton and household" taken in front to the northeast tower shows Clara on a rustic hand crafted Adirondack twig style bench made of branches and slats. (LOC)

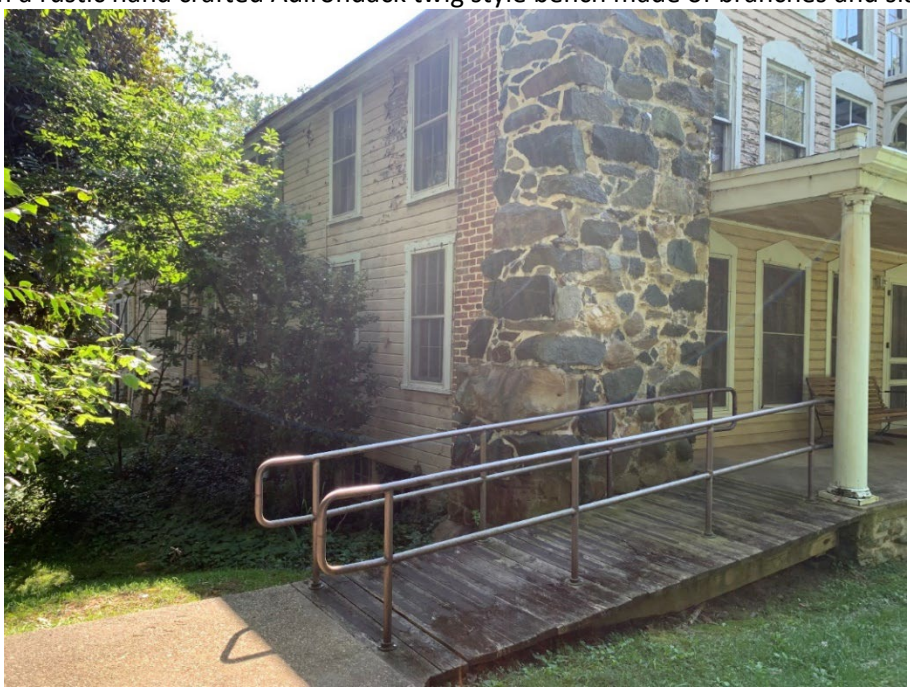


Figure 4.22b The east yard no longer resembles the open, lightly shaded garden area between the sunny north and south level areas. Expansion of small and large volunteer and planted trees has closed in this historically open space characterized by low plantings or mixed species turf during the Barton era. Vines are removed from the northeast tower and vine plants along the east façade have been replaced by trees growing near the house. (HL 2022)

C. Evaluation of Landscape Integrity

Integrity is the ability of a property to convey its significance. For a cultural landscape, integrity involves how the physical features of the site relate to its historic significance. To be listed in the National Register, a property must be significant under one of four criteria and must retain historic integrity. The National Register of Historic Places defines seven aspects of integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.[5] Each aspect is assessed using a holistic view of the contributing features to determine how historic landscape character continues to be expressed.

This analysis draws on an understanding of historical significance for the Clara Barton NHS and an evaluation of landscape features remaining from the period of significance that make the significance of the property recognizable. Analyzing continuity and change across landscape characteristics, this section evaluates the degree to which the Clara Barton NHS cultural landscape retains integrity to the period of significance.

C1. Location

Location describes the place where a historic property was constructed or where a historic event occurred. The Clara Barton NHS cultural landscape remains where it was shaped, on the bluff overlooking the Potomac and the former Chautauqua Grounds of Glen Echo Park to the east beyond the Minnehaha Branch Ravine. The primary feature and locus for the property is the Clara Barton House, which remains in its original location as reshaped in 1897. The current property boundaries reflect Barton's land acquisitions, spatial organization, and her land use until 1912. For these reasons, the cultural landscape retains a high level of integrity of location.

C2. Design

Design is the combination of elements that create the space, form, shape, structure, scale, and style of a property over time. Applied to the Clara Barton NHS cultural landscape, design integrity describes the retention of historic spatial organization and the composition of physical components of the landscape such as vegetation and circulation features. The combination of landscape features are all aspects of Barton's iterative design process through 1912, during which time she created a "riotous country

jumble" within clearly defined zones of land use including the north lawn, south and east gardens, and west work yard and orchard.[6] The current landscape vaguely retains these spatial distinctions due to the key presence of the house; however, the component plants and features that constituted these spaces are not present. Intentionally arrayed vegetation patterns present during the period of significance no longer characterize the property. The current design of ornamental gardens and evolved woodland slopes do not resemble the historic period. While some circulation features present during the life of Clara Barton persist, such as Oxford Road and the driveway loop, her smaller walks and paths into the surrounding woodland no longer remain. Similarly, historically intentional views do not remain due to topographical alterations and the presence of non-contributing features.

The designed landscape is characterized by limited continuity and considerable change since the Barton-era. Alterations and non-contributing additions diminish the integrity of design for this cultural landscape. Overall, the Clara Barton NHS cultural landscape exhibits a low level of design integrity today.

C3. Setting

Setting describes the physical environment within and surrounding a property. As opposed to the specific geographic position described by location, setting refers to the character of the cultural landscape and the connection to its periphery. The Clara Barton cultural landscape setting is deeply altered in its character due to the reshaping of topography into steep slopes near the Home Grounds and the addition of new access roads and parking areas. Only the partially open field to the north remains similar in character to the historically open pasture. The retention of this field sloping down northward to MacArthur Boulevard is important to the site's integrity of setting. The open field, the Minnehaha Branch, and Glen Echo Park were among the natural features that influenced the impetus for the house and its subsequent landscape development. The boundary of MacArthur Boulevard to the north remains, but the boulevard itself no longer hosts a trolley and related tracks and station that Barton used. To the east beyond the parking lots, the Minnehaha Branch ravine and Glen Echo Park remain as important peripheral features to the core of the Clara Barton NHS. The evolution of the ravine and amusement amenities do not radically disrupt the aspect of setting. On the southern boundary, however, Barton's valued view from the house to the Potomac River valley is mostly obscured by vegetation. Combined with other blocked historic views, connections between the site and the distant visual context of the setting are diminished. Although the Oxford Road boundary remains, the adjacent

historic Glen Echo residential area to the west along Oxford Road has evolved over the decades with modern conveniences such as on-street parking. Overall, the Clara Barton NHS cultural landscape retains a moderate integrity of setting today.

C4. Materials

The materials of a property include physical elements that were used, combined, or deposited in a particular pattern within the landscape during the period of significance. For the Clara Barton NHS cultural landscape, historic materials include soils composing a relatively level topography around the house; productive plants and (to a lesser degree) ornamental plants; wooden boardwalks and gravel paths; a dry-laid stone retaining wall; and secondary agricultural structures within the landscape. Today, the relatively level topography remains level around the house while the surrounding grades have been greatly altered into steep slopes to the north and east. The stone retaining wall to the south also remains in variable condition and obscured beneath invasive vegetation. Other historic materials are no longer present, such as edible and productive plantings, rough multi-species turf, wooden boardwalks, Adirondack twig-style furniture and other small-scale features. Material integrity is diminished due to the loss of original materials and the accretion of non-historic materials like asphalt, brick, and concrete, and contemporary signage. Overall, the Clara Barton NHS cultural landscape retains a low level of integrity of materials today.

C5. Workmanship

Integrity of workmanship means the degree to which historic craft and construction skills are expressed in the historic as-built landscape. For the Clara Barton NHS cultural landscape, historic craft and construction included, among other features, the specific arrangement of shrub rows; configuration of the orchard block; the Adirondack-style Barton-era porch and twin stone towers of the house; lengthwise boards in the wooden boardwalk construction; the wooden stable.; and the white-painted wood picket wood gates. Of these examples of workmanship, only the stone towers of the building remain. Notably, the Barton-era porch is not in place today, although Hubbell designed and built the existing porch in around 1919. The absence of other intact historically crafted features reduces the integrity of workmanship. Overall, the Clara Barton NHS cultural landscape retains a low level of integrity of workmanship today.

C6. Feeling

The feeling of a historic property is the combined effect of physical features that express the aesthetic and historic sense of a particular period. During the Barton era, the feeling of the cultural landscape was likely influenced most strongly by the property's surrounds, particularly the abutting subdivision to the west, Glen Echo Park to the east, and views southward over the Potomac and northward to public roadways and transportation; the open, sunny landscape; the Clara Barton House rising from a setting of edible and ornamental plantings; the gentle slopes and relatively level ground plane of the house; the sense of varied topography surrounding the plateau; the functional character of the west work yard; and by the defined approaches from Oxford Road, consisting of the pedestrian boardwalk to the north façade and the other culminating in a sense of arrival at the driveway loop. Integrity of feeling is diminished by the deterioration or removal of historic features, including circulation features such as the driveway loop and wooden boardwalk; the fruit orchard and other edible plants; non-habitable structures such as the stable; and other small-scale elements that date to the period of significance. The addition of a concrete walk, an access ramp to the north entry, and new ornamental plantings also reduce the integrity of feeling. Although the Clara Barton House remains, the combined effect of physical changes since the period of significance create landscape conditions that lack of historic spatial and visual organization and further compromise the integrity of feeling for the cultural landscape. Overall, the Clara Barton NHS cultural landscape retains a low level of integrity of feeling today.

C7. Association

Association refers to the degree that a property continues to relate to the criteria for which it is deemed significant. Association pulls on the direct link between the cultural landscape and the important person or event. The Clara Barton NHS cultural landscape is inextricably connected to Clara Barton and the development of the American Red Cross during her life residing at the property from 1897 to 1912. In the case of Criteria A and B, important events and people, the property expresses mixed levels of integrity for the aspect of association. The extent to which the current landscape is linked to Clara Barton through the representation of its historic characteristics is severely diminished. Association is largely related to the functional and productive landscape that Barton created over time. Aside from the prominent Clara Barton House, nearly all other characteristics of the cultural landscape have lost or drifted considerably in character and details of the historic period. Overall, the Clara Barton NHS cultural landscape retains a moderate level of integrity of association today.

C8. Integrity Summary

Multiple influences, including changes in ownership, property function, and land use, have deeply altered the Clara Barton NHS cultural landscape from the as-built character of 1912 to the character present today, now 110 years later. Notably, many of these changes occurred during the years following Barton's death, when the property was under Mabelle Rawson Hirons' ownership, during the boarding house period after Dr. Hubbell bequeathed the property to Rena Hubbell, and as related to parking lot expansion during this time for Glen Echo Park. These changes, including alterations to vegetation, circulation, and buildings, are discussed in Chapter 2: Landscape History and Evolution. Using the analysis of contributing landscape features, each aspect of integrity was assessed to determine how well the landscape continues to express the character of the period of significance. The landscape integrity assessment is summarized in the table below.

Aspect of Integrity	Level of Integrity
Location	High
Design	Low
Setting	Moderate
Materials	Low
Workmanship	Low
Feeling	Low
Association	Moderate

Table 4.1 Summary of integrity for the Clara Barton NHS cultural landscape.

The integrity assessment ranges from low to high levels, with a low level of historic integrity for four of the seven aspects. The Clara Barton NHS cultural landscape exhibits a low level of integrity as a component of this National Historic Landmark property. Despite demonstrating low integrity, opportunities exist to remove non-contributing features, protect, and enhance contributing features, and recapture altered aspects of historic character to more fully present the landscape associated with Clara Barton from 1897 to 1912.

In summary, the existing landscape expresses evolution rather than continuity with the historic period. The contributing features of the Clara Barton NHS cultural landscape remaining today consist of large-

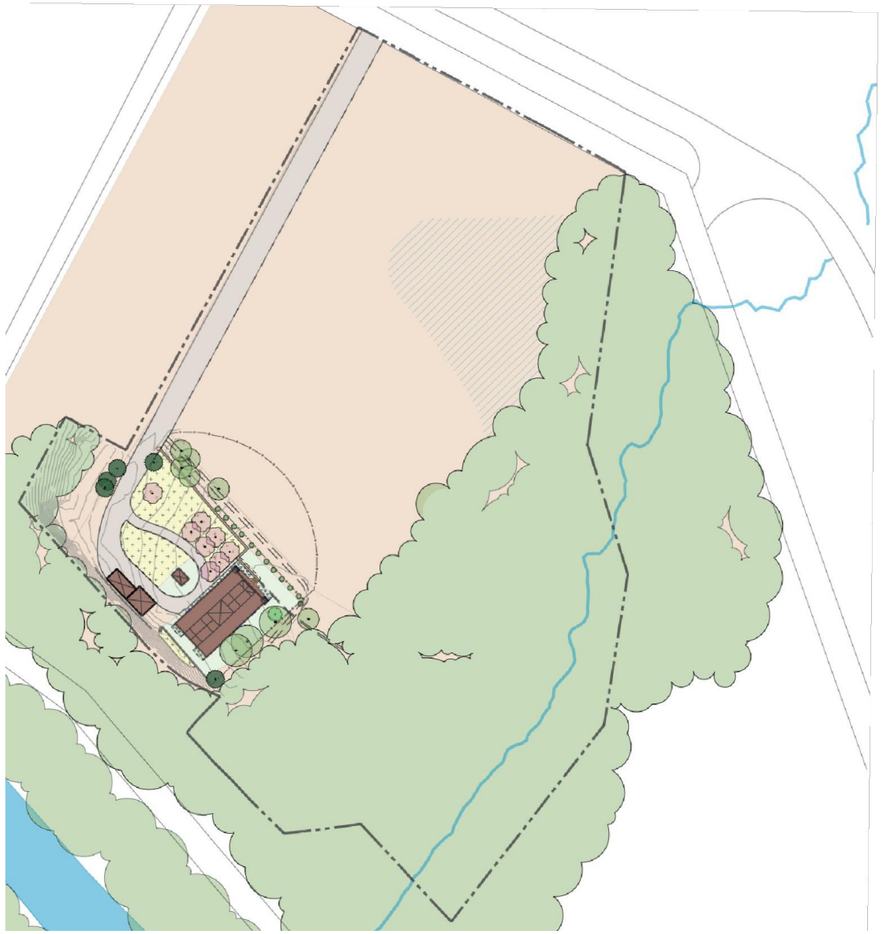
scale features and landscape patterns, while small-scale features and details are missing. Additional non-contributing features have altered spatial organization, views, topography, vegetation, circulation, landscape structures, and small-scale elements. Most landscape features reflect high levels of alteration after the period of significance ending with Barton's death. Some features do not appear in historic documentation, such as a small masonry basin, while the absence of other features from historical photographs indicates that these features are not historic. Research findings indicate that no historic trees or small-scale features remain in the landscape. Due to the high degree of change since the period of significance, the cultural landscape of the National Historic Landmark demonstrates generally low levels of integrity and presents an illegible appearance that that fails to convey the significance of the property during Clara Barton's years of residence. These conditions help to determine the approach and recommendations for the property discussed in the CLR Part II: Clara Barton NHS Cultural Landscape Treatment.

Chapter 4 Endnotes

[1] Paul Goeldner, National Register Nomination for the Clara Barton National Historic Site, April 1979, entered January 3, 1980.
[2] US Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Cultural Resources, *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (Washington, DC: National Park Service, 1997), 12-24.
[3] Lampl, I-28.
[4] Hunter Research, Inc., "Preliminary Archeological Assessment of the Clara Barton House Property, Glen Echo, Maryland," memorandum, August 12, 2022. Included in this CLR as Appendix C.
[5] US Department of the Interior, *National Register Bulletin 15*, 44-45.
[6] Elizabeth B. Pryor, *Clara Barton National Historic Site Report on the Historic Grounds: 1891 to 1912*, Draft, (Washington, DC: National Park Service, 1977), 31.



2022



ca.1906

Legend

- CLBA CLR Study Area Boundary
- Deciduous tree
- Evergreen tree
- Broadleaf evergreen tree
- Ornamental tree
- Fruit tree
- Evergreen shrub
- Deciduous shrub
- Groundcover/garden bed
- Lawn
- Turf over gravel
- Edible and ornamental landscape
- Wildflower pasture/rough grass
- Woodland (approx.)
- Gravel ca.1906
- Concrete
- Asphalt
- Informal Path
- Building
- Low area drains to stream
- Minnehaha Branch

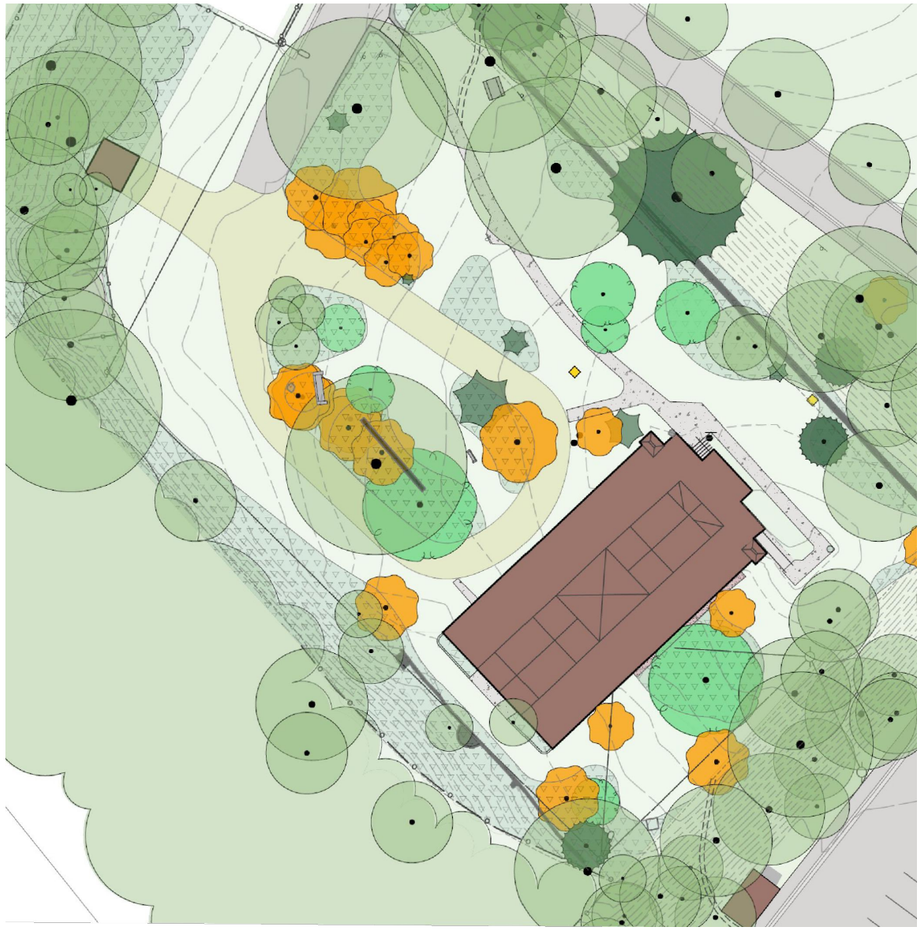
Notes and Sources

Heritage Landscapes Field Reconnaissance, June, August, September 2022;
Boundary, Topographic, Utility & Tree Survey, Langan, 1 August 2022.

75 0 75 150 225
FEET

NORTH

SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET	NPS NO.
L7	CLR EXISTING CONDITIONS DRAWINGS OVERALL LANDSCAPE COMPARISON ca.1906-2022 CLARA BARTON NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE GEORGE WASHINGTON MEMORIAL PARKWAY GLEN ECHO MARYLAND	GWMP 850-18-7591 PMIS/PKG NO. 312325 DATE 07/24/2023



2022



ca.1906

Legend

- Deciduous tree
- Evergreen tree
- Broadleaf evergreen tree
- Ornamental tree
- Fruit tree
- Evergreen shrub
- Deciduous shrub
- Groundcover/garden bed
- Lawn
- Turf over gravel
- Edible and ornamental landscape
- Wildflower pasture/rough grass
- Woodland (approx.)
- Wood Boardwalk
- Concrete
- Asphalt
- Brick
- Masonry
- Building
- Informal Path
- Wood board fence
- Chainlink fence
- Sign/marker
- Bench
- Ground light
- Lightpole
- Power pole and overhead line
- Bollard
- Stone
- 1 foot contour

Notes and Sources

Heritage Landscapes Field Reconnaissance, June, August, September 2022;
Boundary, Topographic, Utility & Tree Survey, Langan, 1 August 2022.

25 0 25 50 75
FEET

NORTH

SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET	NPS NO.
L8	CLR EXISTING CONDITION DRAWINGS HOME GROUNDS LANDSCAPE COMPARISON ca.1906-2022 CLARA BARTON NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE GEORGE WASHINGTON MEMORIAL PARKWAY GLEN ECHO MARYLAND	GWMP 850-18-7591
		PMIS/PKG NO. 312325
		DATE 27/24/2023



5 ▪ Landscape Treatment Framework

A. Landscape Treatment Introduction

This chapter presents the overall treatment program and selected landscape treatment approach for the Clara Barton National Historic Site (NHS) cultural landscape. The overall concept for landscape treatment seeks to improve the current conditions and enhance the historic character of the Clara Barton NHS following a Rehabilitation approach as defined under The Secretary of Interior's Standards for Treatment of Historic Properties and directed by *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*.[1] At the onset of the project, the NPS identified Rehabilitation as the appropriate treatment philosophy to be applied to the Clara Barton House. The same treatment approach is to be applied to the Clara Barton NHS landscape due to the changed use of the site from the historic residential condition, the prevalence of non-contributing landscape features, the many missing historic landscape features today, and the highly altered setting around the core of the property.

Alterations of landscape character-defining features, made since the 1891 to 1912 period of significance, pose challenges for interpretation of this important historic site. Current character in 2022 displays greatly altered topography; closure of formerly open views; growth and expansion of ornamental and peripheral vegetation; addition of vehicular circulation elements; missing historic structures and small-scale features; and the proliferation of non-contributing elements related to the commemoration, visitation, and interpretation of Clara Barton's home. Despite these changes, remaining vestiges of the period of significance include the Clara Barton House, a stone retaining wall, and aspects of spatial organization and circulation.

Treatment recommendations proposed in this Clara Barton CLR have been developed to guide and integrate with the design concepts for the overall project to rehabilitate and provide access to the Clara Barton House (PMIS 312325). Due to building and site conditions, the Clara Barton NHS was officially closed to the public in 2015. The Clara Barton House partially reopened in 2022, welcoming visitors Friday through Sunday to the first floor because of second and third floor structural deficiencies. The grounds have remained open to the public. Protecting the cultural and natural resources of the property while making this National Historic Landmark safe and accessible to all visitors and National Park Service (NPS) staff is a priority of the George Washington Memorial Parkway.[2]

The Design Workflow of the project integrated proposed rehabilitation of the house in architectural and civil scopes with the long-term rehabilitation of the cultural landscape. The process ensured that the project as designed would not inhibit the ability for future rehabilitation and interpretation of the Home Grounds. The Predesign stage issued documents that addressed alternative accessible routes to the front entry as well as pathways for circulation to necessary points of access and egress.[3] Based on historic images, many of which featured Clara Barton in her landscape, Heritage Landscapes developed a preliminary layout of historic circulation patterns that formed a point of reference for site circulation plans. Various concepts of support structures and new accessible parking were introduced during this Predesign stage.

The team refined site access and porch alternatives during the Schematic Design phase, culminating in an initial Value Analysis on September 14 and 15, 2022. The selection of a preferred alternative for rehabilitation of the Clara Barton House coalesced around the rehabilitation of the porch to resemble

conditions during the period of significance. A Basis of Design Report and development of draft Schematic Design drawings were issued in October 2022. Due to project revisions involving future use and programming, a new task order including revisions to the Schematic Design (SD) was underway in the spring and summer of 2023. This CLR informs the design process going forward.

B. Landscape Treatment Goals

The landscape treatment program set forth in this CLR is tasked with incorporating the cultural landscape into the visitor experience. Treatment recommendations support the principal purpose of the Clara Barton NHS which is to tell the story of Clara Barton and the early years of the American Red Cross organization, which she founded, through the preservation and interpretation of her historic home [including its landscape] and associated artifacts.[4] With assistance from Julian Hubbell, Barton designed a small homestead rather than a country retreat. Guided by thrift, utilitarian in design and appearance, and often neglected for lack of adequate staff, Barton valued her experience of the landscape over the aesthetic appearance of the grounds.

During a project scoping trip held at the GWMP Headquarters on February 1 and 2, 2022, the NPS staff and consultant staff discussed landscape treatment goals and objectives. Staff further developed these goals through kickoff and progress team meetings beginning on May 19, 2022.

The primary landscape treatment goal is to enable the property to demonstrate historic character that reflects the influence that Clara Barton and her household had on day-to-day landscape design and maintenance. Examples of such direct influence include the planting of productive and ornamental gardens around the house, selections of fruit trees and shrubs, and the placement of gates to access water and connect to other parts of the Glen Echo community. Based on research conducted as part of this CLR and the project design process, visual and physical connections between the Clara Barton House and grounds and Glen Echo Park are recommended to be strengthened through preservation treatment.

Objectives associated with the primary treatment goals include: augmenting documented historic vernacular landscape characteristics that draw on historical precedents; providing a welcoming and interpretively robust entry experience; and improving the historic legibility of the entire Clara Barton NHS. In this process, recommended landscape treatment simultaneously recognizes the imperatives of

accessible site circulation, the inclusion of ecologically resilient materials and methods, and logistical sustainability in future site maintenance and management.

The cultural landscape treatment goal and objectives support the vision expressed by the overall project to rehabilitate the Clara Barton NHS, enabling the site "to be a vibrant location hosting educational programs and events through self-touring and ranger-led tours, and to communicate the significance of Clara Barton's social and humanitarian contributions related to community, civil rights, and gender equity. The management and use of the historic site will be reflective of Clara Barton's ideals."[5]

C. Landscape Treatment Philosophy

The Secretary of the Interior provides professional standards and guidelines for the treatment of cultural landscapes listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Four approaches to the treatment of cultural landscapes are defined, including Preservation, Rehabilitation, Restoration, and Reconstruction.[6]

Preservation is defined as the act or process of applying measures necessary to sustain the existing form, integrity, and materials of an historic property. Work, including preliminary measures to protect and stabilize the property, generally focuses upon the ongoing maintenance and repair of historic materials and features rather than extensive replacement and new construction.[7]

Rehabilitation is defined as the act or process of making possible a compatible use for a property through repair, alterations, and additions while preserving those portions or features which convey its historical, cultural, or architectural values. [8]

Restoration is defined as the act or process of accurately depicting the form, features, and character of a property as it appeared at a particular period of time by means of the removal of features from other periods in its history and reconstruction of missing features from the restoration period.[9]

Reconstruction is defined as the act or process of depicting, by means of new construction, the form, features, and detailing of a non-surviving site, landscape, building, structure, or object for the purpose of replicating its appearance at a specific period and in its historic location.[10]

D. Period of Interpretation

The recommended period of interpretation for the treatment of the cultural landscape focuses on the year 1906 which lies within the second half of the 1891 to 1912 period of significance. That date encapsulates the height of Clara Barton's full use of the entire property prior to major landscape changes. As described in Chapter 2, beginning in 1907, the owner of Glen Echo Park sought to evict Clara Barton by placing a Ferris wheel and miniature electric railroad in pasture of LCA 2 north of the house and by constructing a wooden roller coaster track through LCA 3 and near the east side of the house. Her documented use and enjoyment of the grounds were curtailed toward the end of her life due to these changes. The pasture was replaced with amusements, fences and some vegetation changed, gates and certain paths were removed, and views from the house and a sense of expansive pastoral space became severely truncated. Nevertheless, when Barton was home and not traveling, she continued to plant in the garden spaces of the Home Grounds.

Consideration of a period of interpretation near the end of Barton's life in 1912 faces changes due to the current conditions of the site including the dramatic removal of the terrain upon which amusement rides were erected and the construction of parking lots. The presence of the open lawn north of the house and the ability to recapture views across the property more strongly resonate with Barton's landscape prior to 1907. Additionally, certain features of the historic residential landscape, such as the two white picket gates, may be included in plan for landscape treatment that targets the years prior to 1907. For these reasons, recommended landscape treatment focuses on the year 1906 when Barton maximized use of the landscape now within the National Historic Landmark property.

E. Selection of Landscape Treatment

This CLR recommends Rehabilitation as the primary treatment approach for the cultural landscape of the Clara Barton NHS. The selected Rehabilitation approach seeks to enhance the historic character of the cultural landscape to the period of interpretation around 1906, a point when the landscape was reaching full development under the influence of Clara Barton but before the many changes incurred by the expansion of Glen Echo Park amusement rides into the site. Rehabilitation accepts prior landscape

alterations that are impracticable to change while also accommodating future needs to support a more vibrant and legible site that engages visitors with minimal additional maintenance burdens.

The three alternative landscape treatment approaches lack the ability to achieve the project goals given the conditions of the site. Preservation treatment as a single approach is insufficient to meet the National Park Service goals of improving access, enhancing historic character, and improving interpretation of the Clara Barton NHS cultural landscape. Preservation treatment serves as an initial level intervention that can protect and stabilize the few contributing features that remain within the landscape. Preservation frequently combines with and supports the other three more intensive treatment approaches.

The application of an overall Restoration approach to a landscape requires the selection of a specific point in time at which to recapture clearly and thoroughly documented historic character, materials, and details. The high level of documentation required ensures that the site accurately represents the target historic landscape in time. Applying Restoration also requires that the presence of non-contributing landscape features does not interfere with the ability of the site to convey significance. This approach is inappropriate at the Clara Barton NHS due to the desire of the NPS to minimize implementation and maintenance costs that would be incurred by a complete landscape restoration. Moreover, the ability of the landscape to be restored is challenged by limited documentation for the property and changes in the landscape features and uses over time, from an actively gardened residential landscape up to 1912, to a federally managed historic site focused on historic resource preservation, stewardship, and public visitation today.

Reconstruction is used only in cases where the highest level of significance applies, and detailed documentation exists regarding the historic configuration and details of the site or feature. Reconstruction is rarely applied as an overall approach to a cultural landscape but may be chosen for a specific documented feature. The application of a Reconstruction approach to the Clara Barton NHS cultural landscape is limited by documentation, feasibility, financial resources, and management direction, in parallel to the challenges of a Restoration approach.

Rehabilitation treatment aims to return aspects of modified or missing historic character and features while suiting current and future uses. In a Rehabilitation approach, the remaining contributing features and materials of the cultural landscape are protected and maintained. The replacement of extensively deteriorated, damaged, or missing features using either traditional or substitute materials is allowed. Since the existing historic fabric of the Clara Barton NHS cultural landscape has deteriorated over time, substantial repair and replacement are required to protect, maintain, and enhance the site's character-defining features. Rehabilitation is ideally suited to address these issues and is an appropriate treatment for the Clara Barton NHS. Recommendations for the Rehabilitation treatment of the Clara Barton NHS are provided in the following chapter.

Chapter 5 Endnotes

[1] *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*, 36 CFR § 68.3, published July 12, 1995, National Archives, Code of Federal Regulations, accessed October 13, 2022, https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-36/chapter-I/part-68; Charles A. Birnbaum, and Christine Capella Peters, *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*, Washington, DC: Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1996.

[2] The PMIS 312325 Rehabilitate Clara Barton House Justification states, "This project is the top Line Item Construction priority of the George Washington Memorial Parkway, and it is also a high priority within the National Capital Area," updated January 26, 2022.

[3] Mills + Schnoering Architects, Rehabilitate Clara Barton National Historic Site, CLBA 312325, Pre-design Documents, Volume 1 Project Program Draft and Volume 3, Conditions Assessment Draft, August 25, 2022.

[4] NPS, Foundation Document Overview: Clara Barton National Historic Site, Washington, DC: Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 2014, p.2.

[5] NPS, Building Use Needs Proposal, Washington, DC: Department of the Interior, National Park Service, March 3, 2023, p.1. The Building Use Needs Proposal relates to both the building repair and rehabilitation project (PMIS Project # 312325) to which this CLR pertains and to an exhibits funding request (PMIS # 319691) to Design, Fabricate and Install Exhibits for Clara Barton National Historic Site.

[6] Charles A. Birnbaum, and Christine Capella Peters, *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*, Washington, DC: Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1996, https://www.nps.gov/tps/standards/four-treatments/landscape-guidelines/rehab/approach.htm.

[7] US Department of the Interior, National Park Service, "Guidelines for Preserving Cultural Landscapes: Standards for Preservation," *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*, accessed October 13,2022, https://www.nps.gov/crps/tps/landscape-guidelines/preserve/index.htm.

[8] US Department of the Interior, National Park Service, "Guidelines for Preserving Cultural Landscapes: Standards for Rehabilitation," *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*, accessed October 13,2022, https://www.nps.gov/crps/tps/landscape-guidelines/rehab/index.htm.

[9] US Department of the Interior, National Park Service, "Guidelines for Preserving Cultural Landscapes: Standards for Restoration," *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*, accessed October 13,2022, https://www.nps.gov/crps/tps/landscape-guidelines/restore/index.htm.

[10] US Department of the Interior, National Park Service, "Guidelines for Preserving Cultural Landscapes: Standards for Reconstruction," *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*, accessed October 13,2022, https://www.nps.gov/crps/tps/landscape-guidelines/reconstruct/index.htm.



6 ▪ Recommended Landscape Treatment

A. Introduction to Recommended Landscape Treatment

This chapter presents specific recommended treatments for the cultural landscape at the Clara Barton National Historic Site. These recommendations follow the conceptual treatment approach of Rehabilitation, discussed in Chapter 5, and integrate park staff input addressing interpretation and maintenance of the site. The goal of these recommendations is to recapture and interpret select degraded and missing character-defining features to strategically augment historic character, improve the legibility of the historic landscape, and enhance visitor experience.

This chapter begins by providing an overview of the recommendations for each landscape character area. This is followed by specific treatment tasks organized by landscape characteristics. The recommended landscape treatment tasks were determined based on the historic landscape documentation and evaluation of landscape integrity provided in Part 1 of this CLR and are guided by the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the*

Treatment of Cultural Landscapes, and *National Park Service Director's Orders 28: Cultural Resource Management Guideline*.[1]

The treatment tasks are numbered and their location in the landscape is identified on the following plans which accompany this narrative. In addition, Figure 6.1 shows demolition and removals recommended to achieve the proposed landscape treatment.

- *L9 Overall Landscape Treatment*
- *L10 Home Grounds Landscape Treatment*

B. Cultural Landscape Treatment Overview by Area

LCA 1 - Home Grounds

Rehabilitation treatment recommendations for LCA 1 - Home Grounds seek to enhance the character of the cultural landscape immediately surrounding the Clara Barton House. This LCA reflects a comparatively higher level of integrity than other areas. It contains the largest number of extant contributing features including the spatial organization and topography that allows recapture of missing features within the landscape such as views, vegetation, and circulation features. It also contains a large number of non-historic plants which should be removed to recapture historic views, spatial organization, and vegetation. At the Home Grounds and throughout the NHL site, changes to vegetation should align with NPS policy, be historically and location appropriate, and be maintainable.

LCA 2 - Barton Pasture

Rehabilitation of the LCA 2 - Barton Pasture focuses on managing vegetation and incorporating amenities to increase connections between the Home Grounds, the MacArthur Boulevard Bike Path, and entry drive to the Glen Echo parking lot. Selective clearing for views and placement of signage along the bike path can provide increased awareness and understanding of the cultural landscape. Adding a small picnic area near the dedicated parking lot for the Clara Barton NHS will relocate the existing visitor amenity outside of the primary interpretive space of the Home Grounds. This will enhance the historic character of the core while generating visitor activity at the parking area, an important point of visitor contact.

LCA 3 - Minnehaha Woodland

The goals of rehabilitation treatment in LCA 3-Minnehaha Woodland are to steward natural resources, improve the visual character of the parking lot, and create connections between Glen Echo Park and the Clara Barton NHS. The Minnehaha Branch and slopes descending to the Potomac River contain altered ecosystems with native plant communities that could be maintained ecological health and greater thematic integration with the remainder of the LCA and the entire Clara Barton NHS. Enhancing native tree cover in the expansive surface parking lots would help to create a visual character that better expresses the period of significance when the area was a woodland containing Glen Echo amusement rides and a former water source for the house. Adding a clear pedestrian route between Clara Barton NHS and Glen Echo Park would benefit visitors to both historic sites and help to interpret their historic connection and evolution.

C. Cultural Landscape Treatment Recommendations

Landscape treatment recommendations provide strategies for enhancing the historic character of the Clara Barton NHS landscape in an integrated and comprehensive way. This section includes guidance for landscape interventions to accomplish the following:

- regain the historic character of the landscape to evoke the period of significance;
- enhance visitor experience and site stewardship;
- ensure code compliant visitor access; and
- preserve extant contributing features.

Individual treatment recommendations for all landscape character areas are grouped by landscape characteristics. The section ends with recommendations for additional studies to better inform future landscape treatment efforts.

C1. Recommendations for Views

1. Rehabilitate historic views across and through the currently wooded slopes around the house of LCA 1 Home Grounds through selective removals, pruning of canopy and understory trees, and suppression of invasive plant species (Plans L7 and L8). These actions should target opening views between the Home Grounds and:

- Oxford Road visitor entrance and MacArthur Boulevard Bike Path to the north;
- MacArthur Boulevard (near the current cleared area within the NHS) by working with Montgomery County within their right-of-way;
- Glen Echo Park to the east; and
- Potomac River to the south.

2. Manage existing trees in parking lots through pruning and replacement guidance to recapture historically open views through the Minnehaha Woodland. See vegetation recommendations for additional information.
3. Consider opportunities for selective pruning of mature deciduous trees within the Minnehaha Branch ravine to open and frame selected views into the Clara Barton NHS from high visitor use areas within Glen Echo Park. Coordinate any pruning of trees within Minnehaha Branch ravine with park Natural Resource staff.

C2. Recommendations for Topography

4. Re-grade the ground plane around Clara Barton House to ensure drainage away from the building and to accommodate new accessibility features.
    - Ensure that all ground disturbing activities, including drainage improvements and planting areas, account for existing and proposed subsurface utilities and follow archeological monitoring procedures as appropriate.

C3. Recommendations for Vegetation

Species recommendations for new planting included in Table 6.1 *Clara Barton NHS Recommended Plant Species Lis*t located at the bottom of this section.

5. Remove approximately thirteen trees near the lawn of the Barton Pasture and in the parking lot in order to open views between the Home Grounds and the Oxford Road arrival, MacArthur Boulevard and Bike Path, and the entrance to Glen Echo Park (Figure 6.1).
6. Suppress invasive plants of all types throughout the property. Invasive plants are particularly present throughout the edges and slopes surrounding the Home Grounds, in patches along Oxford Road, and in the woodlands of LCA 1 and LCA2 (Figure 6.1).

- Employ mechanical removal techniques, such as weed wrenches, and NPS approved herbicides for suppression of undesirable vines, shrubs, and trees along woodland edges, and slopes.
- For chemical control of herbaceous plants, consider follow NPS Integrated Pest Management procedures for the removal of invasive and undesirable vegetation.

7. Remove non-contributing garden beds, shrubs, and trees throughout of the Home Grounds to recapture historic views and create a more open and sunny Home Grounds (Figure 6.1).
    - Remove plants from the former work yard west of house, southern margins of the terrace, and from the east level areas. This includes approximately 35 trees and large shrubs. Use techniques noted above.
8. Selectively remove non-historic vegetation to open the north, south, and east slopes surrounding the Home Grounds for views and sunlight (Figure 6.1).
    - Include removal of evergreen and broadleaf shrubs and trees, self-sown trees, and small trees. This includes approximately 10 trees on the north slope. Use techniques noted above.
    - Replant slopes to stabilize the ground with deep-rooted, native grasses and forbs including ferns and other herbaceous ground covers.
9. Prune selected lower branches of trees to remain on slopes in order to open views to and from the Home Grounds from LCA 2 and LCA 3. Prioritize views from the ground plane, porch, and windows of the house.
10. Install new planting beds to represent historic ornamental and/or utilitarian planting areas in Home Grounds. Use simple, durable landscape edge detail for ease of maintenance in the historic tradition of wood plank borders used by Barton (Figure 6.2).
11. Plant ornamental plants to replace or match the character of known plants cultivated by Barton in beds on the north side of the house and on the south side of the entry walk in front of the house. Selected plants must be durable, disease-resistant, and not be considered invasive or included on relevant invasive watch lists (See Table 6.1).
    - Consider low-growing, flowering perennial plants that evoke traditional annual species grown by Clara Barton.
    - Include perennial and self-seeding annual plants historically present during the period of significance.

- Consider replanting rose cultivars documented as planted by Barton or modern cultivars with similar flower and growth characteristics and disease resistance for reduced maintenance.

Three known late-nineteenth-century cultivars grown by Clara Barton include 'Clara Barton,' an amber-pink Hybrid tea rose; 'Miss Clara Barton,' a dark pink Hybrid tea rose; and 'Martha Washington,' a white or red climbing rose (Figures 2.8, 2.9, 2.10).[2] Barton also grew other roses including a tall and elegant hybrid Tea-style rose with light blooms evocative of the amber pink 'Clara Barton' rose. (Figure 6.3). Chapter 2 provides additional details.

12. Plant six disease-resistant fruiting or flowering trees in the pattern representing the Barton orchard (See Table 6.1). Three rows of paired trees reference a historic grouping that originally consisted of seven trees by the house; however, existing utilities prevent the planting of the additional historic tree in the first row by the house.
    - Potentially use durable heirloom fruit trees of types known to have been ordered by Barton, such as peach, pear, plum, cherry, and crabapple. Use the historic organization of the block of trees filling a space northwest of the Clara Barton House and a single tree located closer to Oxford Road (See Plan L7).
    - Alternately, plant ornamental trees to represent the historic small orchard, inspired by known fruit trees on site. Select for durability to provide the growth habit and flowering character like the historic fruit species (Figures 6.3 and 6.4).
    - Both fruit trees and ornamental trees would require pruning to establish and maintain a typical open crown orchard form and tree health.
    - Planting of standard fruit trees would require a specific horticulture and landscape care regime to ensure tree health and to remove fallen fruit debris.
13. Plant one disease-resistant fruiting or flowering tree at the end of Oxford Road in the location of a historic tree.
    - Alternately consider retaining one existing, large Kousa dogwood (*Cornus kousa*) near the historic tree location.
14. Plant a row of shrubs along the northern retaining wall that represent historic flowering and fruiting shrubs. Select durable species or cultivars that provide the rounded growth habit and flowers reminiscent of the historic shrub species (See Table 6.1).

15. Plant one broadleaf evergreen tree in the historic location of a tree that was near Barton's fence east of the house, to the south of the access ramp (See Table 6.1).
16. Consider planting three to seven shrubs in the southeast corner of the site as necessary to buffer new HVAC units (See Table 6.1). Choose cultivars introduced to the U.S. prior to 1906. Coordinate with possible screening panels in recommendations for small-scale features.
    - Alternately consider transplanting heirloom shrubs such as duetzia (*Deutzia scabra*) identified for removal from the west yard.
17. Plant two medium-size, native canopy trees near the Clara Barton House parking area (See Table 6.1). The additional trees would densify vegetation in this area of non-historic features while leaving an open view corridor between the Clara Barton House and the MacArthur Boulevard Bike Path. The trees would provide shade for a proposed relocated picnic area.
18. Interpret the 1922 commemorative oak planting honoring Clara Barton in the northeast part of LCA 2 (See Table 6.1, Figure 6.5).
    - Plant a new tree or selectively clear in this partially wooded area to isolate an existing large deciduous tree. If planting a new tree, consider white oak (*Quercus alba*), Maryland's state tree and a durable native woodland species existing on site.
    - This discrete planting poses no impact on the cohesion of the circa 1906 rehabilitation of LCA1 Home Grounds. The tree enriches the setting and harmonizes with adjacent woodland. With the addition of signage, this proposed tree offers an interpretive opportunity from the MacArthur Boulevard Bike Path to engage the public and enhance interrelations across the site.
19. Maintain turf areas of the LCA 2 - Barton Pasture to facilitate current use as overflow parking, dog walking, and impromptu sports/games.
20. Consider diversifying the tree species of the parking area medians with new plantings. Most parking lot trees are red oak (*Quercus rubra*). Choose future trees from a wider variety of native species present in the adjacent woodland area or native to the region (See Table 6.1).
21. Consider coordination with Montgomery County to selectively remove and actively manage vegetation between MacArthur Boulevard and the bike path in order open views between the road, trail, and Home Grounds (Figure 6.1).
22. Improve Minnehaha Branch slopes through woodland management and by adding native trees and understory plants.

- Suppress invasive plants using the techniques noted and support native tree regeneration.
- In the process of native tree renewal and understory enhancement, limit disturbance in sensitive locations:
    - Northern part of the ravine between Mac Arthur Boulevard and the pedestrian bridge to Glen Echo Park: protect the state threatened narrow or two-flower melicgrass (*Melica mutica*) in this relatively stable natural area.
    - Southern and western disturbed slopes between Glen Echo Park lots and the Clara Barton Parkway: protect the state endangered Coville's phacelia also known as buttercup scorpionweed (*Phacelia covillei*) that is found in this disturbed area.

Table 6.1 Clara Barton NHS Recommended Plant Species List

		Historic Plant Reference				Recommended Plants			Alternative Plants (native or lower maintenance)	
CLR Rec. #	**LCA**	**Historic Material**	**Historic Location** (If known)	**Reference Citation**	**CLR Figure #**	**Latin Name**	**Common Name** (N = Native, NC= Native Cultivar)	**Note on Use/ Selection**	**Latin**	**Common Name** (N = Native, NC= Native Cultivar)
11	1									
		Daffodil/jonquil	along Oxford Road/loop entry drive	Pryor, 45; Lampl 2002, IV-38		Location to dictate selection				
		Nasturtium	"row of flaming nasturtiums by the walk."	Pyror 1977, 45		*Eschscholzia californica*	California poppy (N)	full sun	*Asclepias tuberosa*	Butterfly milkweed (N)
		Marigold	"little garden at the side of the house"	Pyror, 45		*Helenium autumnale* 'Helena Red Shades'	Helena red shades sneezeweed (NC)	full sun	*Coreopsis verticillata* 'Zagreb'	Zagreb tickseed (NC)
						Packera aurea	Golden Groundsel (N)	part-shade/shade		
		Chrysanthemum	west side of house "to protect the wash of land"	Pryor, 44		*Chrysanthemum sp.*	Chrysanthemum	yellow variety based on characteristics of those available ca. 1906 such as Mrs. W.J. Bryan, Major Bonnafon, Col. Appleton, or Buff Globe	*Heliopsis helianthoides*	False sunflower (N)
		Geranium	"by the walk"	Pryor, 44		*Geranium maculatum*	Wild geranium (N)			
		Carrots	along front walk	Pryor, Introduction	6.3, 6.15	*Coreopsis verticillata* 'Zagreb'	Zagreb tickseed (NC)			
		Beets	along front walk	Pryor, Introduction	6.3, 6.16	*Rumex acetosa*	Sorrel			
		Low growing flowers and foliage plants	along north façade, east of the steps and trellised rose	Pryor, Illustration 10	2.21, 6.4	Location to dictate selection				
		Morning glory	unspecified	Pryor, 43		*Ipomoea pandurata*	Wild potato vine (N)			
		'Martha Washington' Rose	possibly trellised on east side of entry	Pryor, 46		*Rosa* 'Martha Washington'	'Martha Washington' Rose	climbing rose, white, double petal, exceptional fragrance	*Rosa* White Knock Out®	White Knock Out® rose
									Rosa setigera	Native climbing rose (N)
									Rosa palustris	Swamp rose (N)
		'Clara Barton' Rose	unspecified	Pryor, 19, 46-48,	6.3	*Rosa* 'Clara Barton'	'Clara Barton' Rose	hybrid tea rose, 3 inch bloom, amber pink with deep rose center, constant blooming, fragrant, compact bush	*Rosa* Coral Knock Out®	Coral Knock Out® rose
									Rosa virginiana	Virginia rose (N)
		'Miss Clara Barton' Rose	unspecified	Pryor, 46-48	6.3	*Rosa* 'Miss Clara Barton'	'Miss Clara Barton' Rose	bright pink tea rose, prolific blooms	*Rosa* Pink Double Knock Out®	Pink Double Knock Out® rose
									Rosa virginiana	Virginia rose (N)
		Hydrangea; some trimmed to single stem tree form	"front yard," elsewhere around house	Pyror, 44		*Hydrangea paniculata* 'Grandiflora'	Peegee hydrangea			

		Historic Plant Reference				Recommended Plants			Alternative Plants (native or lower maintenance)	
CLR Rec. #	**LCA**	**Historic Material**	**Historic Location** (If known)	**Reference Citation**	**CLR Figure #**	**Latin Name**	**Common Name** (N = Native, NC= Native Cultivar)	**Note on Use/ Selection**	**Latin**	**Common Name** (N = Native, NC= Native Cultivar)
		Carnations	south garden below Barton's windows	Pryor, 25		*Dianthus caryophyllus* 'La France'	Clove pink carnation		*Echinacea purpurea* 'Ruby Star'	Ruby Star purple coneflower (NC)
									Aster x dumosus 'Wood's Pink'	Wood's Pink aster (NC)
		Azaleas	south garden below Barton's windows	Pryor, 25		*Rhododendron periclymenoides* 'Pinxterbloom'	Pinxterbloom Azalea (NC)		*Rhododendron viscosum*	Swamp azalea (N)
		"Firebush" (likely *Euonymus alatus*)	unspecified	Pryor, 49		*Aronia arbutifolia*	Red chokeberry (N)	Firebush noted shortly after death of Clara Barton. Unclear if present during Barton era.	*Viburnum nudum*	Possumhaw vibernum (N)
12	1	Variety of fruiting trees with open crowns, approx. 15-30 feet tall	west side of house, between front walk and loop entry drive	Pryor, Illustration 11	6.3, 6.4, 6.15			Historic fruit trees included cherry, plum, crabapple, pear, peach, and mulberry		
						Pyrus x 'Flemish Beauty'	Flemish Beauty	Standard size self-pollinating historic fruit tree varieties available; alternative trees provide similar size (12-30 ft tall) orchard trees and spring blooms which can be planted in a pattern to interpret the mixed orchard	*Malus coronaria*	Sweet crabapple (N)
						Malus x 'Hyslop'	Hyslop Crabapple		*Malus angustifolia*	Southern crabapple (N)
						Prunus domestica 'Italian'	Italian Plum		*Amelanchier arborea*	Downy serviceberry (N)
						Prunus cerasus 'Montmorency'	Montmorency cherry		*Viburnum prunifolium*	Blackhaw viburnum (single-stem, N)
						Prunus persica 'Baby Crawford'	Baby Crawford Peach		*Ptelea trifoliata*	Common hoptreee (N)
									Chionanthus virginicus	Purple fringetree
									Crataegus viridis	Green hawthorn (N)
14	2	Unknown large shrubs with slightly arching habit	linear planting along north boundary of Home Grounds	Pryor, 19-20	6.3, 6.5, 2.21	*Spirea prunifolia*	Bridal wreath spirea	Native alternatives provide general mounded/arched shape and similar flower color	*Physocarpus opulifolius*	Ninebark (N)
						Forsythia x intermedia 'Sunrise'	Sunrise forsythia		*Lindera benzoin*	Spicebush (N)
15	1	Unknown tree, possibly broadleaf evergreen	east of house near gate to Chautauqua grounds	Pryor, Appendix 3	6.7	*Magnolia acuminata*	Cucumber magnolia (N)	"Magnolia - Acriminita" in transcribed 1900 plant order, tree in photograph appears smaller than mature *M. acuminata*	*Magnolia virginiana*	Sweetbay magnolia (N)
16	1	Lilac	in "the yard"	Pryor, 45		*Syringa vulgaris (or S. persica)*	Common liliac (or Persian lilac)		*Viburnum lentago*	Nannyberry viburnum
17	2	n/a				*Quercus muehlenbergii*	Chinquapin oak (N)	medium sized oak for shade and scale for views	*Quercus imbricaria*	Shingle oak
18	2	Oak tree - unknown	close to or in wooded east edge of Barton Pasture near MacArthur Blvd		6.5	*Quercus alba*	White oak (N)	Native, common, Maryland State Tree		
20	3	n/a		Pryor, 15		*Platanus occidentalis*	Sycamore (N)	diverse group of native trees	*Liriodendron tulipifera*	Tuliptree (N)
				Pryor, 15		*Cornus florida*	Flowering dogwood (N)	diverse group of native trees	*Carya tomentosa*	Mockernut hickory (N)
				Pryor, Appendix 3		*Sorbus americana*	Mountain Ash (N)	diverse group of native trees	*Magnolia acuminata*	Cucumber magnolia (N)

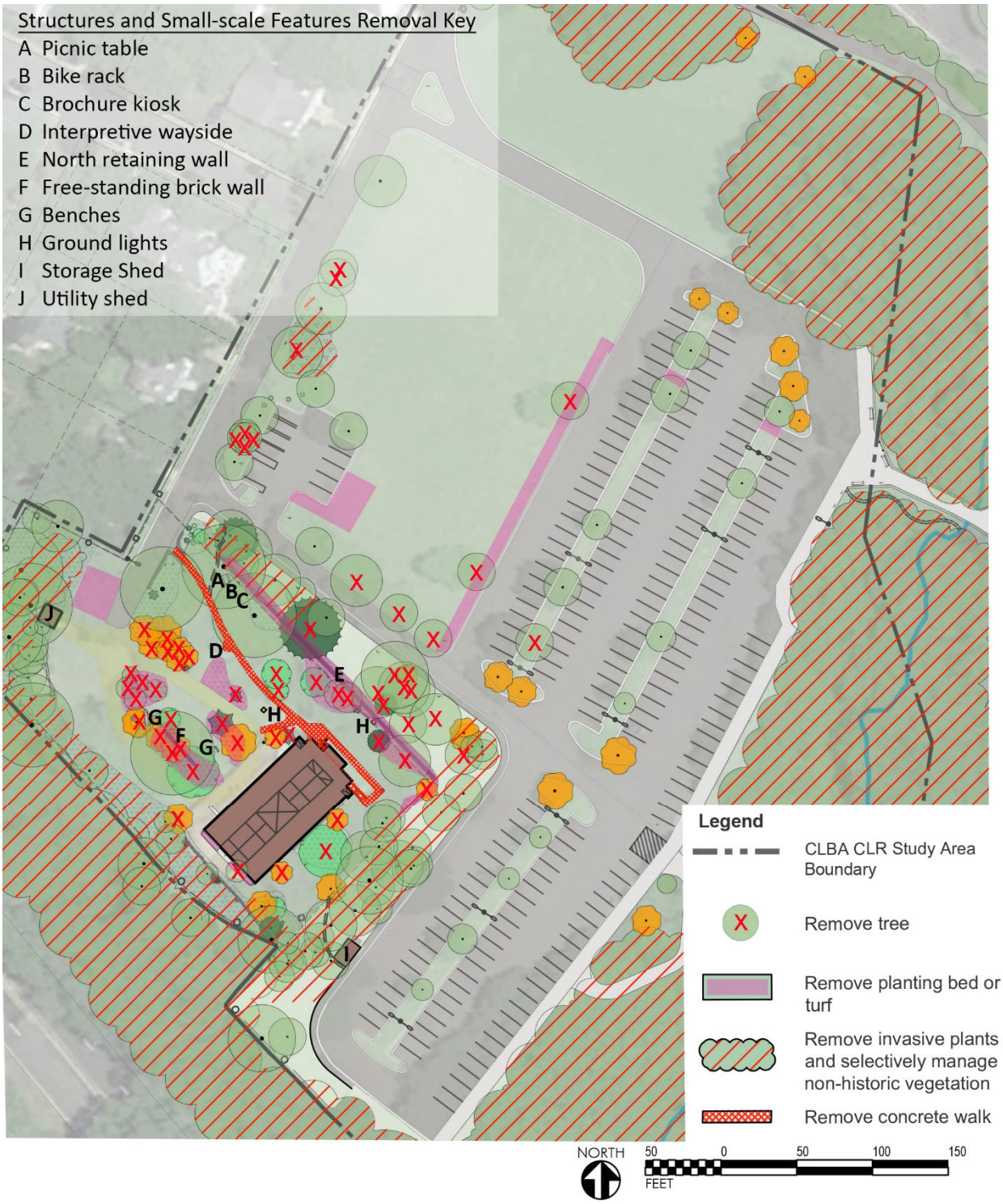


Figure 6.1. Plan showing initial recommended removals for vegetation and circulation features to facilitate the rehabilitation of the cultural landscape at the Clara Barton NHS. (HL)



Figure 6.2. A simple wood plank separates a garden bed from the gravel walk in this ca. 1907 photograph. The other side of the bed is framed by the boards of the entry walk. Recommended rehabilitation of planting beds includes simple metal edging. (HSR)



Figure 6.3. Ca. 1906 image of Clara Barton with a tall, hybrid Tea-style rose with light blooms next to her porch steps. The rose may be the 'Clara Barton' rose. Several fruit trees aligned to the boardwalk in the background. Fruit or ornamental trees and roses are recommended to recapture the character of vegetation near the Clara Barton House. (HSR)



Figure 6.4. Rehabilitation treatment for vegetation of the Home Grounds could replace the row of individual shrubs that were planted north of the Barton House. Shrubs resemble currant, forsythia or spirea. This image also captures the post and chicken wire fencing installed north and east of the house. (LOC)



Figure 6.5. This 1922 photograph shows a memorial oak with Barton within view of the Clara Barton House. A single tree may be planted near the MacArthur Boulevard Bike Path to enhance interpretation of the Clara Barton NHS along the public route. Alternately, selective clearing in this area may isolate an existing large deciduous tree to serve the same purpose. This area is partially wooded today. While the tree postdates the period of interpretation for the site, replanting a tree in this area would not affect the character of the rehabilitated landscape at the Home Grounds. (LOC)

C4. Recommendations for Circulation

23. Construct a new concrete sidewalk from the existing Clara Barton NHS parking area and Oxford Road to the house.
24. Construct a new ABAAS-compliant accessible route from Oxford Road to the front porch and the rear of the house. Construct the walk in two distinct segments to differentiate the historically-organized path leading to the porch steps from the walk and ramp that enters the porch from the east and the walk along the side of the house that accesses the basement entrance.
    - The walk segment to the front porch steps is intended to interpret Barton's orthogonal boardwalk. Construct with exposed aggregate surface using a locally sourced, common, dark colored aggregate. Score or tool lines about ten to sixteen inches apart to emulate Barton's wood planks variably running with or against the direction of movement (compare Figures 6.3 and 6.6). Both styles were present within the last decade of Barton's life.
    - All other walk segments should be constructed of locally sourced, light colored, exposed aggregate concrete including from the porch steps to the accessible ramp, from the entry walk to the driveway loop, and along the side of the house to the basement entrance.
25. Rehabilitate the driveway loop surface with gravel to define and enhance the historic circulation route while providing emergency vehicle and drop off access.
    - Use crushed stone and fines from a local quarry source over an appropriate base course.
26. Provide two accessible parking spaces near the terminus of Oxford Road within the property (See Plan L8).
    - Pave the access with asphalt and add concrete curbs to match the existing street. Consider exposed aggregate concrete and permeable paving options as alternate materials. Coordinate with placement of a bicycle rack.
    - Construct concrete sidewalks with an integral exposed aggregate surface. Source aggregate from a local or regional quarry and expose aggregate with a surface retardant or using a broom method.
27. Construct a new accessible, continuous pedestrian route between the Home Grounds and Glen Echo Park (See Plan L7).

- In the past, paths between the properties were evident. The lack of clear connection inhibits visitors from experiencing both destinations. Install walks crossing the asphalt parking bays from the bridge to provide a visual cue on the ground plane.
- Consider initially testing the effectiveness of visitor use and preferred routes with surface paint.
- Consider exposed aggregate concrete within paved areas and pervious surfaces within the medians.
- Consider raised traffic tables to slow travel speed for crossing vehicular traffic lanes.
- Suggested Route A: From the bridge to Glen Echo Park, the route crosses the parking lot and two islands before joining a new walk within the Barton Pasture that leads to the existing sidewalk at the toe of the slope by the Home Grounds. This route removes four parking spaces.
- Suggested Route B: From the Minnehaha Branch Overlook Walk, the route crosses the parking lot and one island before joining the existing sidewalk at the toe of the slope by the Home Grounds.

28. Consider the construction of steps to descend the slope between the replaced Home Grounds east gate and the parking lot to provide an eastern approach to the Home Grounds and increase connections to Glen Echo Park. Use construction techniques to minimize slope disturbance, control erosion and stabilize the slope post-construction.

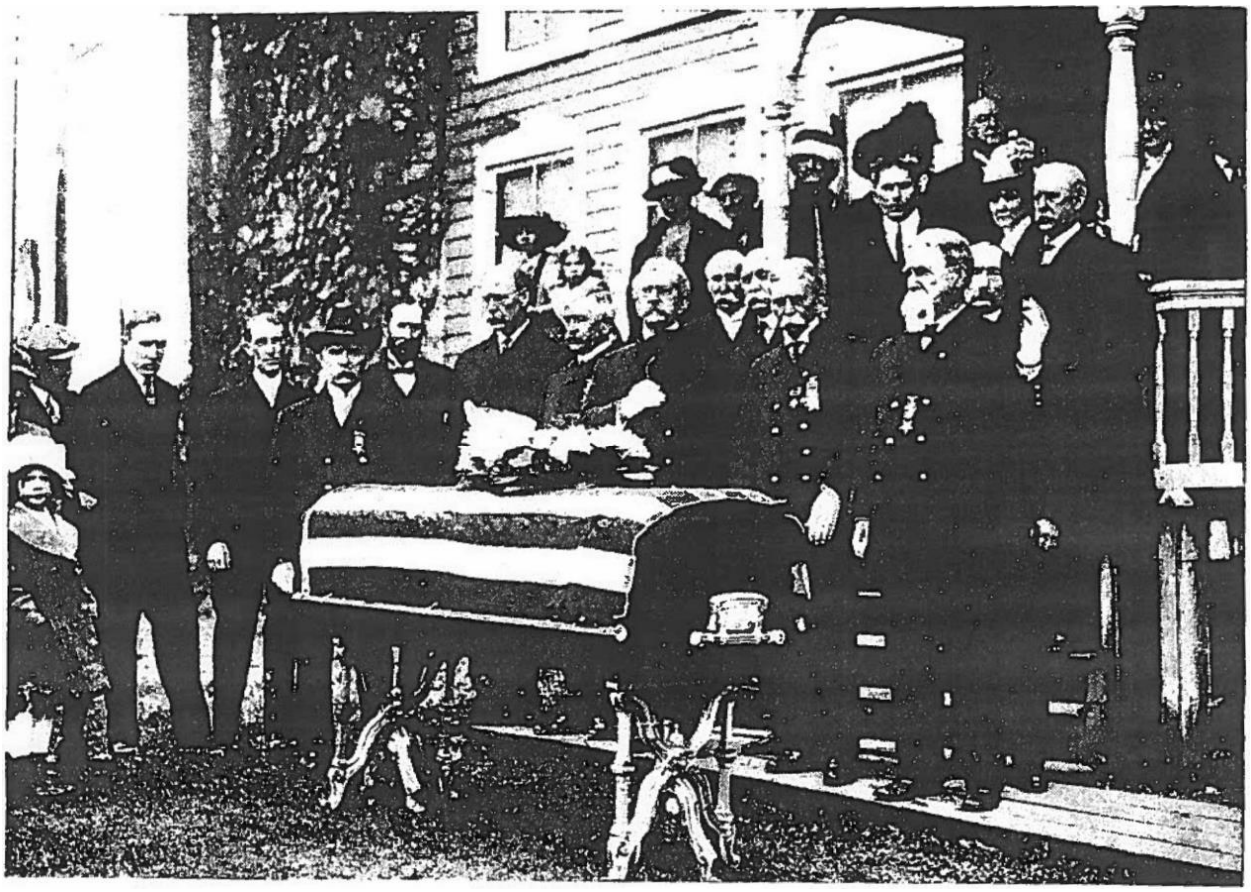


Figure 6.6. Image of Clara Barton's casket and mourners in 1912 standing on a reconstructed boardwalk with four boards running lengthwise. (LOC-HGR)

C5. Recommendations for Structures

29. Preserve and stabilize the historic Barton-era south stone retaining wall.
    - Remove vines and other encroaching vegetation to assess wall condition, and identify ancillary features, such as steps and the shallow basin (fish pond), in order to fully scope masonry work required.
    - Repair and reconstruct retaining wall applying durable construction details.
30. Remove utility shed by driveway loop and storage shed east of house by parking lot if original purposes for their placement and use are no longer needed (Figure 6.1).
31. Consider removing the north non-contributing stone retaining wall that separates the core of the Home Grounds from the slope to the parking lot (Figure 6.1).

- Remove vines and other wall surface vegetation to assess conditions. Analyze and scope wall removal or alternately masonry stabilization treatment needs. Study the gradient of the slope to the east to determine if grades can be steeper and remain stable.
- Consider removing wall to the surface of the uphill grade while limiting disturbance, adding fill to slope as required to meet wall on both uphill and downhill sides.
- Replant the slope with deep rooted native grasses, forbs, and other native herbaceous plants. Control erosion while new planting is established.

32. Consider interpretation of the missing stable and shed present ca. 1906 in the west service yard in some visible manner to create a more complete understanding of the context of the Clara Barton House, service yard, and gardens.
    - Follow archeological assessment and cultural resource guidance to determine missing structure locations. Draw on available resources. Possible foundation walls were uncovered by the Youth Conservation Corps in 1977 (Figure 2.42).
    - Depending on findings, consider surface treatments, waysides, simple vertical elements, site markers or other interpretive devices to recall the missing structures.

C6. Recommendations for Small-Scale Features

33. Remove non-contributing features through Home Grounds, including free-standing brick wall (driveway loop island), picnic table, benches, brochure kiosk, bike rack, and lighting (Figure 6.1).
34. Relocate the National Historic Landmark (NHL) stone and plaque to a restored historic garden bed adjacent to the entry walk.
35. Reconstruct two pedestrian gates along the west and east sides of the Home Grounds as replicas of the missing wood picket gates. The gates have interpretive value. They contribute to historic residential character and indicate the routes used by Clara Barton, her household, and visitors. The west gate was a primary point of arrival and departure and the east gate connected the Home Grounds to a spring and Glen Echo Park.
    - Reference historic photographs to match the design and workmanship of the white painted gates (Figures 6.7 and 6.8). Use historic dimensions relative to Clara Barton's known height of about five feet.
    - Consider permanently securing the west gate in an open position at the main pedestrian entry to provide open access.

- The presence of the east gate is important; however, it should be fastened in a closed position unless pedestrian access is created via a staircase descending the slope to the parking area.

36. Install selected segments of wire fencing around the north, east, and west sides of the Home Grounds to represent the missing historic barbed wire fence.
    - Refer to historic photographs for design and provide durable wood poles (e.g., black locust) and four to five strands of round, smooth wire (Figures 6.7).
    - Design the height of the lowest wire to accommodate mowing equipment (e.g. 24 inches from ground) and install a 12-inch-wide gravel maintenance strip to facilitate mowing of adjacent lawn areas. Coordinate fence with design of the gates and gate posts.
37. Reconstruct an Adirondak twig-style outdoor bench, evident in photographs on and near the porch (Figures 6.9 and 6.10). The bench could be moved to the porch or lawn for specific events.
38. Install a new vehicular swing gate at the terminus of Oxford Road, south of the new accessible parking spaces.
    - Design the gate for compatibility with the new parking area and wire fencing as well as durability. Consider a simple farm-style single or double swing gate of wood or metal materials without pickets (Figures 6.11 and 6.12). Differentiation from the historic pedestrian gates is important because the vehicular gate would be a compatible, non-historic visual element in the visitor progression into the NHL site.
    - Ensure dimensions and closure system are compatible with local emergency vehicle access. Coordinate with traffic signage to reduce the risk of vehicular collision and unauthorized access.
39. Provide new, compatible site lighting along the east-west entry walk from Oxford Road to the porch and ramp and along the west side of the house to reach the doors on the south side as necessary.
    - For the walks north, west, and south of the house, place low bollards within planting beds and maintenance strips for ease of installation and maintenance (6.13), such as the proposed narrow planting bed along the south side of the walk (Figures 6.15).
    - Consider as an alternate, a small number of overhead lights with arm-mounted lamps within the tree line near the north retaining wall (Figure 6.14).

- Follow rehabilitation guidelines for compatibility of these new accessibility-driven features with the historic setting. Select directed lights on bollards or full cutoff luminaires on poles to reduce glare and light spill to emphasize the dark night sky while enhancing site safety. Durable, aluminum materials are recommended for the new site lights. Matte-finished, low visibility colors such as antique bronze, brown, tan or gray are recommended for increased blending into site planting beds, maintenance strips, and other site surrounds.

40. Consider installation of a screen to visually buffer potentially new HVAC units in the southeast corner of the Home Grounds.
    - Design the screen for compatibility with the historic setting. Draw on historic screening precedents at the Clara Barton NHS such as the simple wood lattice placed across the base of the historic porch (Figure 6.9). Consider durable aluminum materials painted gray, olive, or brown for concealment. Coordinate with vegetation recommendations for additional screening.
41. Provide bicycle rack near new accessible parking west of historic core.
    - Follow rehabilitation guidelines for compatibility of the new features with the historic setting. Durable, matte-finished, aluminum materials are recommended for the bike rack.
42. Place picnic benches in the Clara Barton NHS parking lot area to relocate the current visitor amenity outside of the Home Grounds (See Plan L7).
    - Provide two picnic tables under the shade of canopy trees. Ensure that at least one picnic table is fully accessible placed on a paved surface with a compliant assess route. Modification for the accessible zone of the picnic area may include a dropped curb and stable, firm, and slip-resistant paving such as exposed aggregate concrete. Consider a permeable, ABA-compliant unit paver or poured surface.
43. Install improved signage along MacArthur Boulevard and the bike path to inform the public about the Clara Barton NHS and to indicate that the house is open for tours. In addition to other locations, ensure placement of signage such as a flagpole, banner, or fixed sign near the entrance to the site at the MacArthur Boulevard entry at Oxford Road.
    - Coordinate signage design and program for use with Glen Echo Park to differentiate the NHS while signaling the connection between the two NPS units.

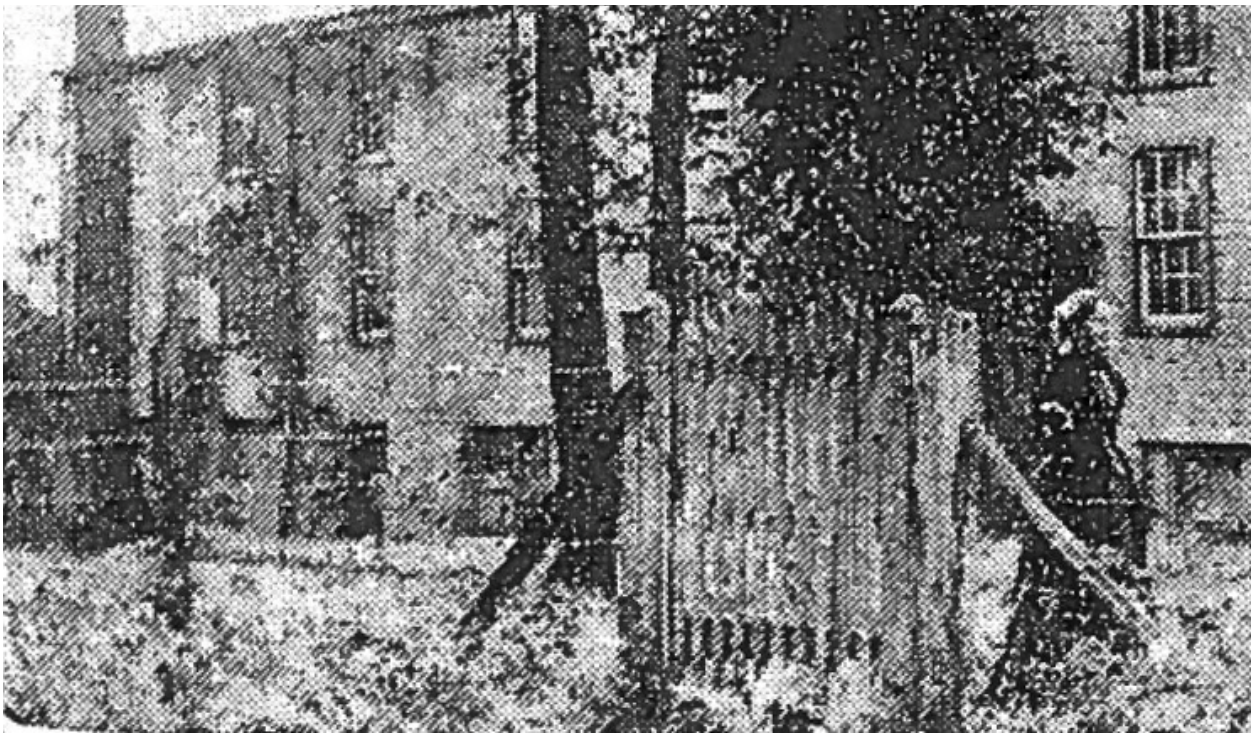


Figure 6.7. The wood picket gate and a fence with four or five strands are proposed for replacement on the east and west sides of the Home Grounds. This CLR also recommends consideration of steps between the eastern gate and the Glen Echo Park parking area. This 1902 photograph of the gate with five-foot-tall Barton can serve as a reference for development of the gate design. A possible broadleaf evergreen tree is located between the gate and the house. (LOC)

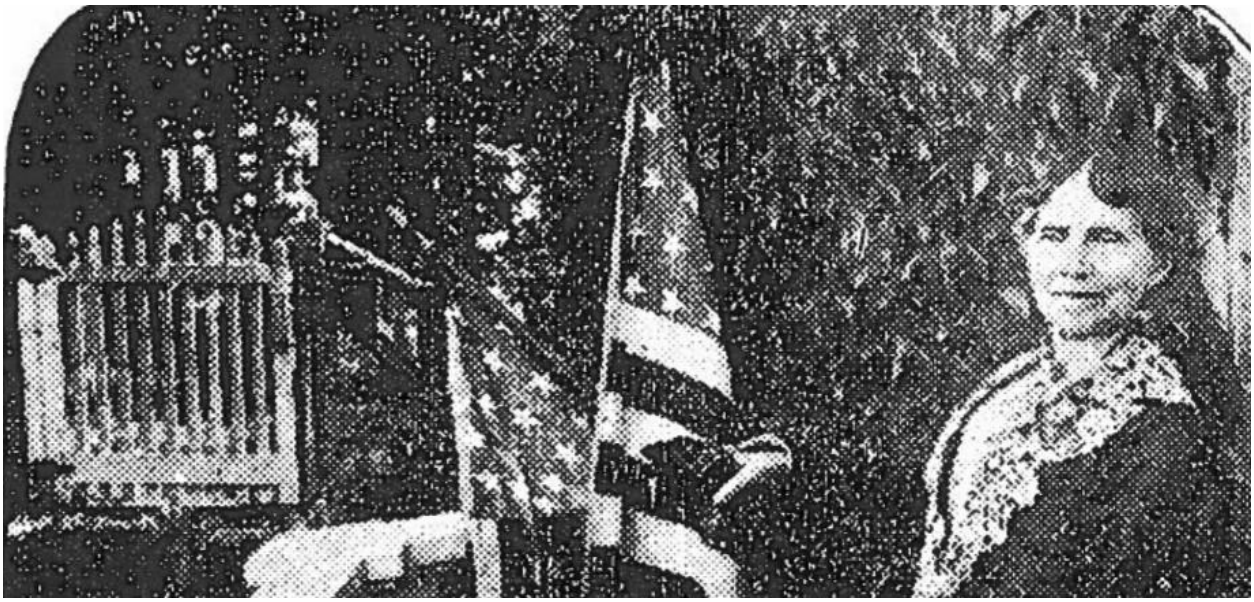


Figure 6.8. This 1904 photograph of the eastern gate provides detail for the recommended gate design. (LOC-HGR)



Figure 6.9. Treatment tasks for small-scale features include construction of a movable Adirondack twig-style bench as seen in this ca. 1900 photograph. (LOC)

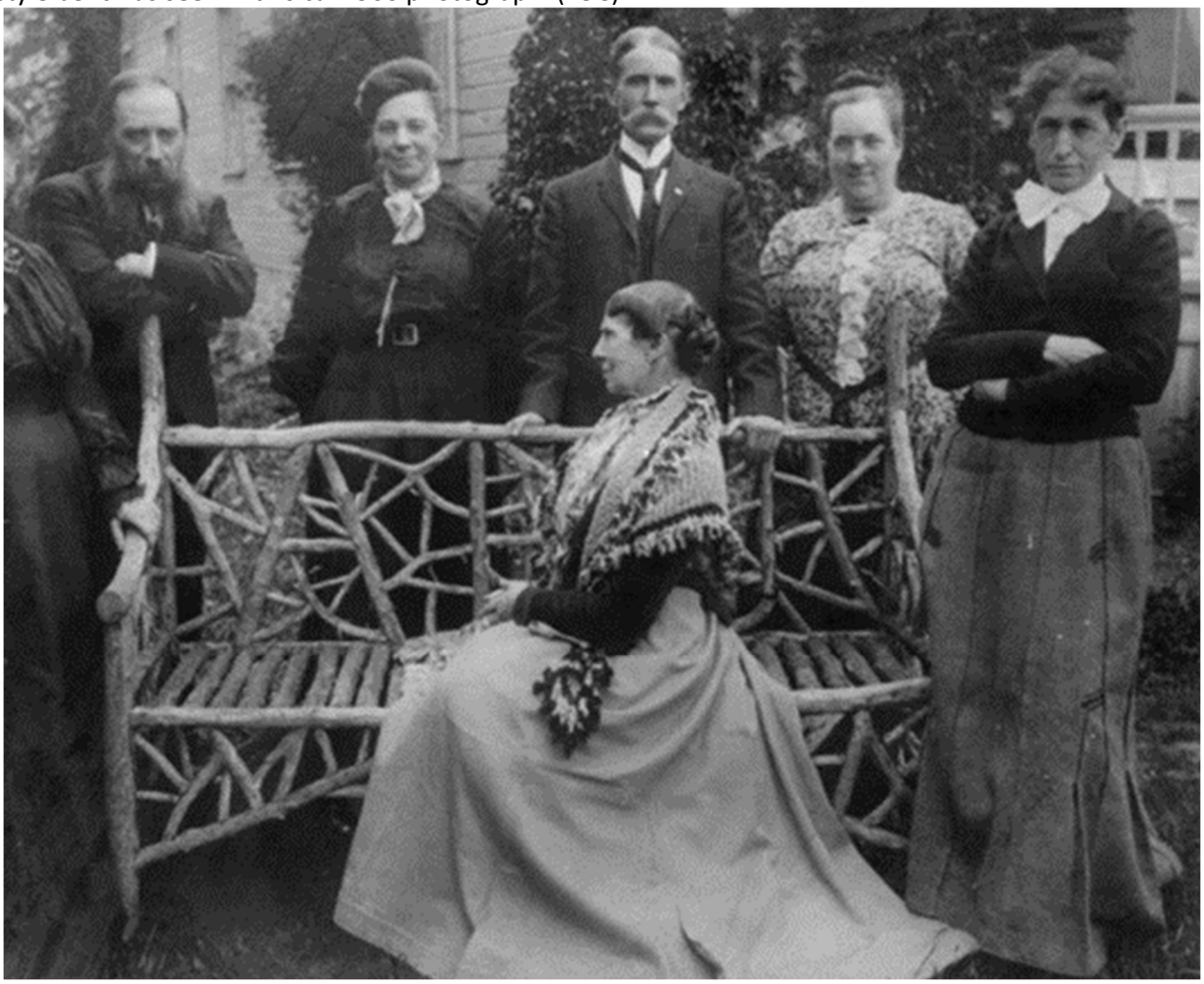


Figure 6.10. This 1904 photograph of Clara Barton on the rustic Adirondack twig-style bench provides details for its potential replication. (LOC)



Figure 6.11. Example of a simple, metal, double swing gate for consideration in control of vehicular access to the driveway loop. Note the connection to a wire fence adjacent to the gate. (Pelican Panels)



Figure 6.12. Example of a simple, double swing gate with three plank rails for consideration in control of vehicular access to the driveway loop. Wire or wood diagonal cross braces can be added. (Gate Crafters)



Figure 6.13. Examples of simple, low bollards with directional light for walks. At Clara Barton NHS, the bollards are recommended for placement within beds and maintenance strips for concealment and ease of installation and care. (Bega)



Figure 6.14. Example of a simple overhead light with an arm-mounted pendulant acorn luminaire. At Clara Barton NHS, wider lamp housing with full cut off light spill is recommended in contrast to this example with partial cut off lamp housing. (NYC DOT)



Figure 6.15. Low plants are recommended for planting in linear beds adjacent to the entry walk between the porch steps and Oxford Road as seen in this ca. 1903-1910 photograph. The fruit tree orchard appears in the background of the photograph. (HSR)

C7. Recommendations for Additional Study

- Consider conducting a comprehensive archeological field survey to more fully understand the provenance of cultural landscape features and their evolution including the former outbuildings and the south retaining wall with related features like the curved masonry basin.
- Consider an evaluation of parking capacity and vehicular use to develop recommendations for parking lot reconfiguration. The goal for the lot is to meet most demands for visitor parking at Glen Echo Park and Clara Barton NHS while reducing impervious surface parking to enhance historic character. The small parking area dedicated to the Clara Barton NHS should be assessed for elimination, reduction, or reconfiguration. That evaluation would consider the current use of the Barton Pasture lawn for overflow parking and the potential for alternative solutions such as pervious stabilized turf.
- Consider a comprehensive interpretive plan for wayfinding and interpretive signage that connects the rehabilitated cultural landscape to the stories of Clara Barton, Clara Barton House, and Glen Echo Park. Include the perimeter of the property to expand interpretive outreach along the MacArthur Boulevard Bike Path and at the bridge to Glen Echo Park.
    - Consider the efficacy and content of interpretive signs compared to digitally enhanced techniques like QR codes, cell phone call-in recordings, and more. When adding waysides or other markers, carefully position signs to maintain views and spaces without unnecessary clutter and distraction.
    - Signage should support the ability of visitors to understand the rehabilitated historic landscape, with signs positioned for integration, not intrusion.
    - It is important to closely coordinate signage projects with future projects so that access to new features like fences, gates, or walks can be located within the landscape efficiently, not requiring modification.
    - Signage armature directly adjacent to or mounted to features such as fences and paving materials can keep the ground plane clear for mowing, and aid in reducing maintenance.

D. Cultural Landscape Treatment Implementation

This CLR recommends phased project groups for implementation to complete the landscape treatment tasks described above. Prioritized project groups are organized tasks to facilitate creation of future task orders. Prioritization is based on assuring visitor and staff safety; protecting and maintaining cultural and natural resources; and enhancing visitor experience through increased understanding of the historic landscape and its significance. Funding procedures and a logical implementation sequence are also factors in determining task prioritization.

The initial project group consists of the straightforward and relatively few landscape components of the Clara Barton NHS Rehabilitation project work.[3] Subsequent project groups translate the landscape treatment recommendations into actionable sets for site managers. Their implementation is essential for the stewardship and enhancement of the Clara Barton NHS landscape.

D1. Project Group 1: Clara Barton House Rehabilitation Landscape Components

- Selectively remove non-contributing vegetation, walks, and small-scale features within the project area of the Home Grounds.
- Grade to accommodate a new accessible entry walk and ramp.
- Construct new accessible walks connecting Oxford Road, the restored Barton-era porch, and the driveway loop, on historic alignments.
- Construct accessible ramp segment from the new walk to the reconstructed, Barton-era style porch.
- Construct new visitor parking lot, bicycle rack, and vehicular gate by Clara Barton House.
- Install lighting along the entry walk egress route.
- Add new planting beds with simple borders around the new porch and walkway.
- Repair of construction disturbance should include seeding of lawn and repair of the driveway loop as necessary.

D2. Project Group 2: Home Grounds Historic Character Enhancement

- Remove excess vegetation from slopes, retain and selectively prune large native trees for views.
- Remove non-historic retaining wall on slope, if possible, and stabilize slope.
- Stabilize slopes with deep-rooted grasses, forbs, and other native herbaceous ground covers.
- Build out accessible path from the parking lot to visitor entry at Oxford Road gate.
- Plant new trees and shrubs to replace/match the character of historic plants including the orchard.
- Construct picket gates and wire fencing around the Home Grounds.

D3. Project Group 3: Slopes, Parking Lots, and Visitor Amenities

- Improve Clara Barton NHS parking area with trees and picnic area.
- Construct an accessible route from Glen Echo Park bridge to Oxford Road entry.
- Diversify species of trees in the parking lots.
- Consider construction of steps between Home Grounds' new east gate and Glen Echo Park parking lot.

E. Recommended Landscape Treatment Conclusion

The landscape Rehabilitation treatments proposed in this Clara Barton NHS Cultural Landscape Report are designed to bring the cultural landscape into greater legibility as a strong platform for telling the story of Clara Barton at her home in Glen Echo, Maryland.

The overarching goal is to recapture an authentic sense of the historic cultural landscape. The historic open, sunny, and edible landscape setting for the house, the Barton Pasture, and the Minnehaha Woodland are each important landscape areas for the interpretation of Barton's life and years of cultivating her residence in Glen Echo. The proposed modification of vegetation and circulation in these areas augments resource stewardship and improves the ability of the landscape to evoke the feeling and association of visitors with Barton's experience on the property at the turn of the twentieth century.

Overall, the treatment recommendations focus on historic character and features; are based on documentary evidence; and are informed by park capacity to carry out maintenance activities. The preliminary project implementation groups are organized to first address Home Grounds legibility and access and, second, to improve broader access and Rehabilitation treatment of the Home Ground and the adjacent slopes. Creating more obvious and accessible connections between Glen Echo Park and the Clara Barton NHS will leverage their entwined histories while improving the future visitor experience of both cultural landscapes.

Underpinned by research and sound stewardship planning, the proposed Rehabilitation landscape treatment takes a comprehensive approach to enable and support a more vibrant, legible National Historic Landmark property that honors the significance of Clara Barton, founder of the American Red Cross.

Chapter 6 Endnotes

[1] Charles A. Birnbaum, and Christine Capella Peters, *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*, Washington, DC: Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1996 and NPS, *National Park Service Director's Order 28: Cultural Resource Management Guideline*, 11 June 1998.

[2] The 'Martha Washington' rose is variably described in as a white or red climbing rose and also as a salmon pink or magenta Hybrid tea rose.

[3] The Clara Barton NHS Rehabilitation project focused on the house is PMIS 312325.



Treatment Key for Plan L9

Views Recommendations

2. Manage parking lots trees to open views
3. Consider selective pruning of deciduous trees in Minnehaha ravine to open views

Vegetation Recommendations

5. Remove curb line trees around parking area to open views to the Clara Barton House and Home Grounds
18. Plant tree northeast to represent the 1922 commemorative oak
19. Maintain Barton Pasture for current uses
20. Diversify species of trees in the parking lot
21. Selectively manage vegetation for views between Mac Arthur Blvd. and the Home Grounds in coordination with Montgomery County
22. Open Minnehaha Branch slopes, suppress invasives, add natives, protect rare plants

Circulation Recommendations

27. Construct a continuous accessible pedestrian route to link Home Grounds and Glen Echo Park

Small-Scale Features Recommendations

42. Place picnic area at parking area in shade
43. Install improved signage along Mac Arthur Boulevard and bike trail

Legend

- CLBA CLR Study Area Boundary
- Landscape Character Area
- Deciduous tree
- Evergreen tree
- Broadleaf evergreen tree
- Ornamental tree
- Proposed deciduous tree
- Proposed broadleaf evergreen tree
- Proposed fruit/ornamental tree
- Proposed shrub
- Groundcover/bed
- Lawn
- Woodland
- Crushed aggregate and fines
- Concrete
- Concrete "board walk"
- Asphalt
- Brick
- Masonry
- Building

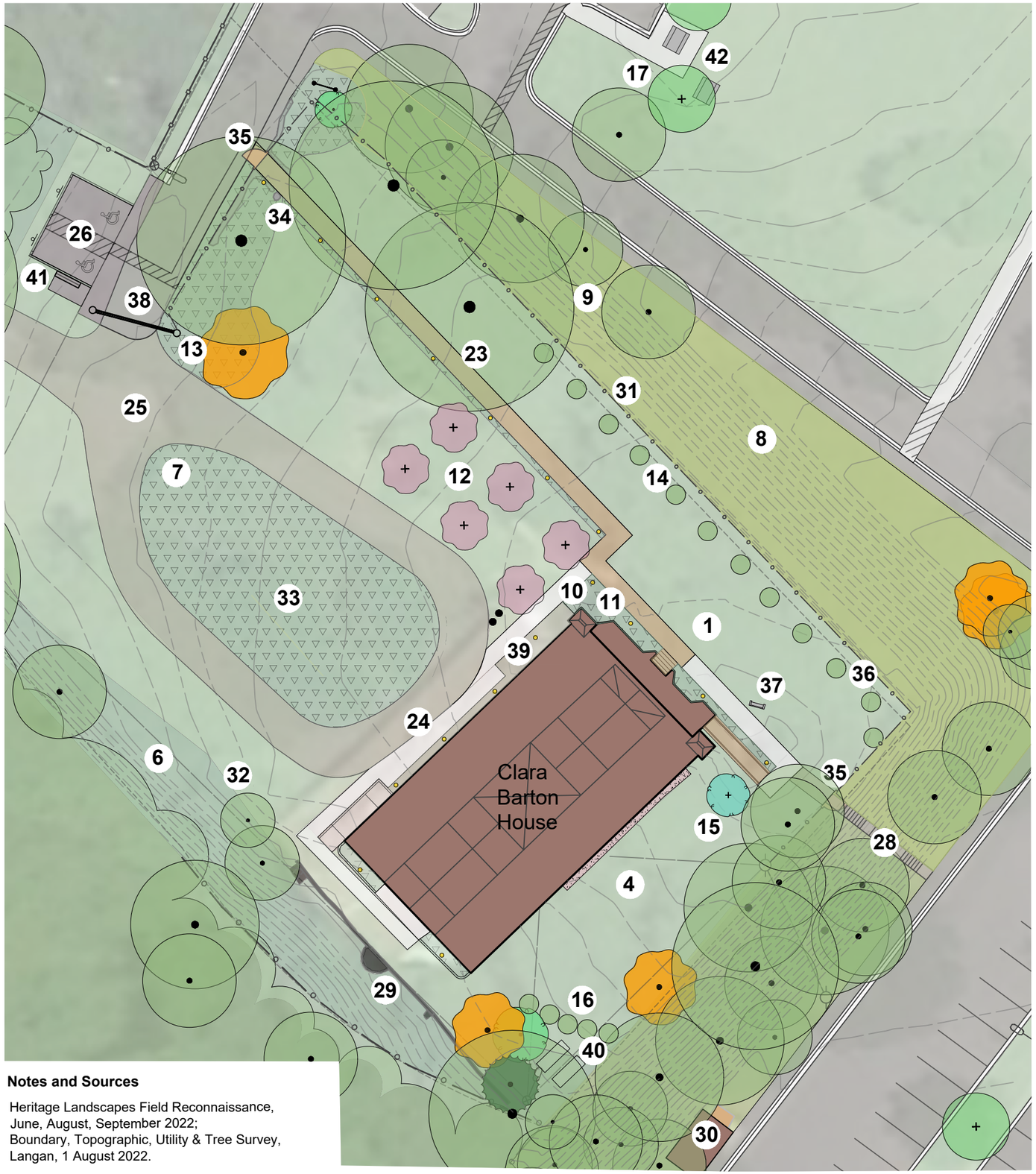
Notes and Sources

Heritage Landscapes Field Reconnaissance, June, August, September 2022;
Boundary, Topographic, Utility & Tree Survey, Langan, 1 August 2022.

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NORTH

SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET	NPS NO.
L9	CLR TREATMENT DRAWINGS OVERALL LANDSCAPE TREATMENT CLARA BARTON NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE GEORGE WASHINGTON MEMORIAL PARKWAY GLEN ECHO MARYLAND	GWMP 850-18-7591
		PMIS/PKG NO. 312325
		DATE 07/24/2023



Treatment Key for Plan L10

Views Recommendations

1. Rehabilitate views to/from Home Grounds with vegetation management

Topography Recommendations

4. Regrade around house for positive drainage

Vegetation Recommendations

6. Suppress invasive plants of all types throughout the property
7. Remove non-contributing Home Grounds garden beds, shrubs and trees
8. Remove non-historic vegetation to open the slopes around Home Grounds
9. Prune remaining deciduous tree canopies on Home Grounds slopes
10. Install new beds as historic planting areas use simple border
11. Plant ornamental plants to replace/match character of historic plants
12. Plant durable fruiting or flowering trees in the pattern representing the Barton orchard
13. Plant one durable fruiting or flowering tree by entry or retain one existing tree in approximate location
14. Plant north shrub row
15. Plant a broadleaf evergreen in the historic location on east lawn
16. Plant shrubs to screen new HVAC units
17. Plant two deciduous trees for shade at parking area

Circulation Recommendations

23. Construct accessible concrete walk from parking and Oxford Road to the house
24. Construct accessible concrete walk to house entrances
25. Rehabilitate driveway loop as historic circulation and emergency access
26. Provide two accessible parking spaces in property near Oxford Road
28. Consider construction of steps to descend the slope between Home Grounds east gate and parking lot

Structures Recommendations

29. Preserve, stabilize the historic Barton era south stone retaining wall
30. Remove utility shed by driveway and storage shed east of house
31. Consider removing non-historic stone north retaining wall
32. Consider interpreting missing Barton stable and shed

Small-Scale Features Recommendations

33. Remove Home Grounds non-contributing brick wall, picnic table, benches, lighting, etc.
34. Relocate National Historic Landmark stone and plaque in replaced garden bed
35. Reconstruct missing pedestrian gates east and west Home Grounds
36. Construct wire fencing around the north, east, and west sides of the Home Grounds
37. Reconstruct rustic outdoor bench
38. Install new vehicular swing gate at Oxford Road
39. Provide new site lighting along accessible walks
40. Install panel screen for new HVAC units if necessary
41. Provide bicycle rack accessible parking
42. Place picnic area at parking area in shade

Legend

- Deciduous tree
- Evergreen tree
- Broadleaf evergreen tree
- Ornamental tree
- Proposed deciduous tree
- Proposed broadleaf evergreen tree
- Proposed fruit/ornamental tree
- Proposed shrub
- Groundcover/bed
- Lawn
- Woodland
- Crushed aggregate anc
- Concrete
- Concrete "board walk"
- Asphalt
- Brick
- Masonry
- Building
- Possible HVAC unit
- Wood board fence
- Proposed picket gate
- Proposed wire fence
- Proposed sign/marker
- Proposed mobile rustic bench
- Proposed ground light
- Overhead light
- Overhead line
- Bollard
- NHL stone/plaque
- 1 foot contour

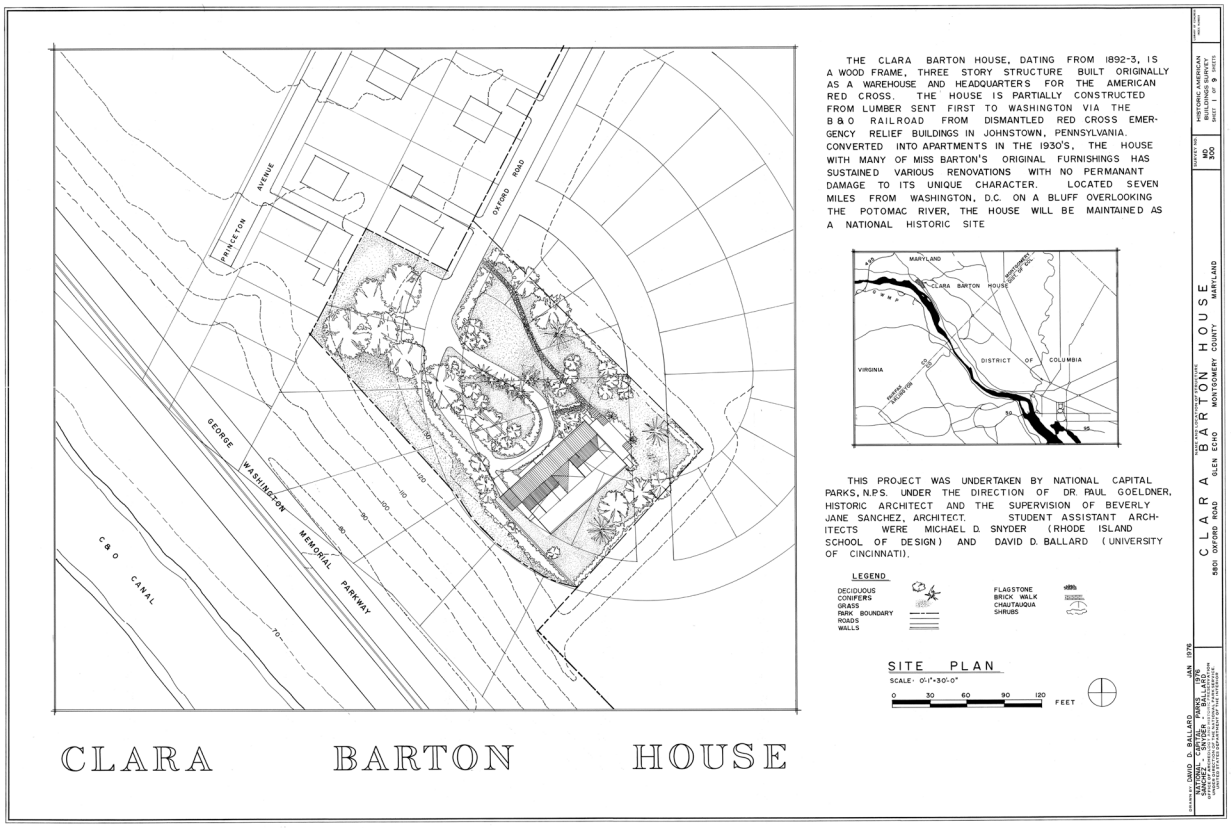
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NORTH

Notes and Sources

Heritage Landscapes Field Reconnaissance, June, August, September 2022;
Boundary, Topographic, Utility & Tree Survey, Langan, 1 August 2022.

SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET	NPS NO.
L10	CLR TREATMENT DRAWINGS HOME GROUNDS LANDSCAPE TREATMENT CLARA BARTON NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE GEORGE WASHINGTON MEMORIAL PARKWAY GLEN ECHO MARYLAND	GWMP 850-18-7591 PMIS/PKG NO. 312325 DATE 07/24/2023



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Rehabilitate the Clara Barton National Historic Site Cultural Landscape Report



Appendices

Appendix A: Clara Barton NHS Plant List, 2022

Appendix B: Dendrochronology of Southern Magnolia, Clara Barton NHS, 2022

Full report by Dr. Edward R. Cook, Tree-Ring Laboratory, Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory, Columbia University, titled, "Age Determination of the Magnolia Tree Growing by the Clara Barton House at the Clara Barton National Historic Site in Glen Echo, Maryland." Submitted to Mills + Schnoering Architects, November 20, 2022.

Appendix C: Archeological Assessment

Memo from Richard Hunter, Hunter Research, Inc., "Re: Preliminary Archeological Assessment of the Clara Barton House Property, Glen Echo, Maryland." Submitted to Mills + Schnoering Architects, August 12, 2022.

Appendix D: Historic Grounds Report, 1977

Reproduction of "Clara Barton National Historic Site Report on the Historic Grounds 1891 to 1912," by Elizabeth B. Pryor, draft report for the National Park Service, 1977.

This seminal report is reproduced to ensure the future availability to managers and researchers of its excellent content, which underpins this Cultural Landscape Report.

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Appendix A ▪ Clara Barton NHS Plant List, 2022

Vegetation Key

Code	Scientific Name	Common Name
Note	* *asterisk on name denotes exotic invasive*	

Deciduous Tree

Aa	Ailanthus altissima*	Tree of Heaven
An	Acer negundo	Box elder
At	Asimina triloba	Paw paw
Bl	Betula lenta	Sweet birch
Ca	Carya tomentosa	Mockernut hickory
Cg	Carya glabra	Pignut hickory
Cs	Carya sp.	Hickory, unspecified
Co	Celtis occidentalis	Hackberry
Ct	Catalpa speciosa	Northern catalpa
Fg	Fagus grandifolia	American beech
Fs	Fagus sylvatica	European beech
Fx	Fraxinus sp.	Ash, unspecified
Jn	Juglans nigra	Black walnut
Lt	Liriodendron tulipifera	Tulip tree
Mr	Morus rubra*	Mulberry
Pg	Populus grandidentata	Bigtooth aspen
Po	Platanus occidentalis	Sycamore

Qa	Quercus alba	White oak
Ql	Quercus laurifolia	Laurel oak
Qm	Quercus montana	Chestnut oak
Qp	Quercus phellos	Willow oak
Qr	Quercus rubra	Red oak
Qv	Quercus velutina	Black oak
Qs	Quercus sp.	Oak, unspecified
Rp	Robinia pseudoacacia	Black locust
Sa	Sassafras albidum	Sassafras
Ua	Ulmus americana	American elm
Up	Ulmus pumila*	Siberian elm
Ur	Ulmus rubra	Slippery elm
Us	Ulmus sp.	Elm, unspecified

Broadleaf Evergreen Tree

Io	Ilex opaca	American holly
Mg	Magnolia grandiflora	Southern magnolia
Mv	Magnolia virginiana	Sweetbay magnolia

Evergreen Tree

Jv	Juniperus virginiana	Eastern red cedar
Ps	Pinus strobus	White pine
Ts	Taxus sp.	Yew, unspecified

Ornamental or Fruit Tree

Aj	Albizia julibrissin*	Mimosa
Ap	Acer palmatum	Japanese maple
Cc	Cercis canadensis	Eastern redbud
Cf	Cornus florida	Flowering dogwood
Ck	Cornus kousa	Kousa dogwood
Fc	Ficus carica	Common fig
Li	Lagerstroemia indica	Crape myrtle
Pr	Prunus serrulata	Japanese cherry

Shrubs

bt	Berberis sp.*	Barberry, unspecified
cf	Calycanthus floridus	Sweet shrub
ds	Duetzia scabra	Single flower duetzia
dsd	Duetzia scabra	Double flower duetzia
lf	Leucothoe sp.	Leucothoe, unspecified
ll	Ligustrum lucidum	Glossy Privet
ls	Lonicera sp.*	Honeysuckle, unspecified
ra	Rhododendron sp.	Azalea, unspecified
vs	Viburnum sp.	Viburnum, unspecified

Herbaceous and Ground Cover

ap	Alliaria petiolata *	Garlic mustard

at	Allium tricoccum	Ramps
bp	Bellis perennis	Common daisy
bs	Bambusa sp.*	Bamboo, unspecified
ep	Eutrochium purpureum	Joe-Pye weed
fj	Fallopia japonica*	Japanese knotweed
hf	Hemerocallis fulva	Orange daylily
ho	Helleborus orientalis	Lenten-rose
hs	Hemerocallis 'Stella d'Oro'	Stella d'Oro daylily
ht	Helianthus tuberosus	Jerusalem artichoke
ig	Iris germanica	German bearded iris
pa	Phytolacca americana	Pokeweed
pe	Paeonia sp.	Peony, unspecified
ph	Phacelia covillei	Buttercup scorpoinweed
ps	Phlox paniculata	Garden phlox
rd	Rudbeckia hirta	Black-eyed Susan
rs	Rubus sp.*	Bramble
yf	Yucca filamentosa	Adam's needle yucca

Vines

ag	Ampelopsis glandulosa*	Porcelain berry
hh	Hedera helix*	English ivy
pc	Parthenocissus quinquefolia	Virginia creeper
pp	Persicaria perfoliata*	Mile-a-minute vine
pt	Parthenocissus tricuspidata	Boston ivy
ss	Smilax sp.*	Greenbriar, unspecified
tr	Toxicodendron radicans	Poison ivy
vm	Vinca major*	Bigleaf periwinkle
vr	Vitis riparia	Riverbank grape

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Rehabilitate the Clara Barton National Historic Site Cultural Landscape Report



Appendix B ▪ Dendrochronology of Southern Magnolia, Clara Barton NHS, 2022

This appendix reproduces the full text of *Age Determination of the Magnolia Tree Growing by the Clara Barton House at the Clara Barton National Historic Site in Glen Echo, Maryland* by Dr. Edward R. Cook, Tree-Ring Laboratory, Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory, Columbia University, November 20, 2022, 3 pages.

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Age Determination of the Magnolia Tree Growing by the Clara Barton House at the Clara Barton National Historic Site in Glen Echo, Maryland

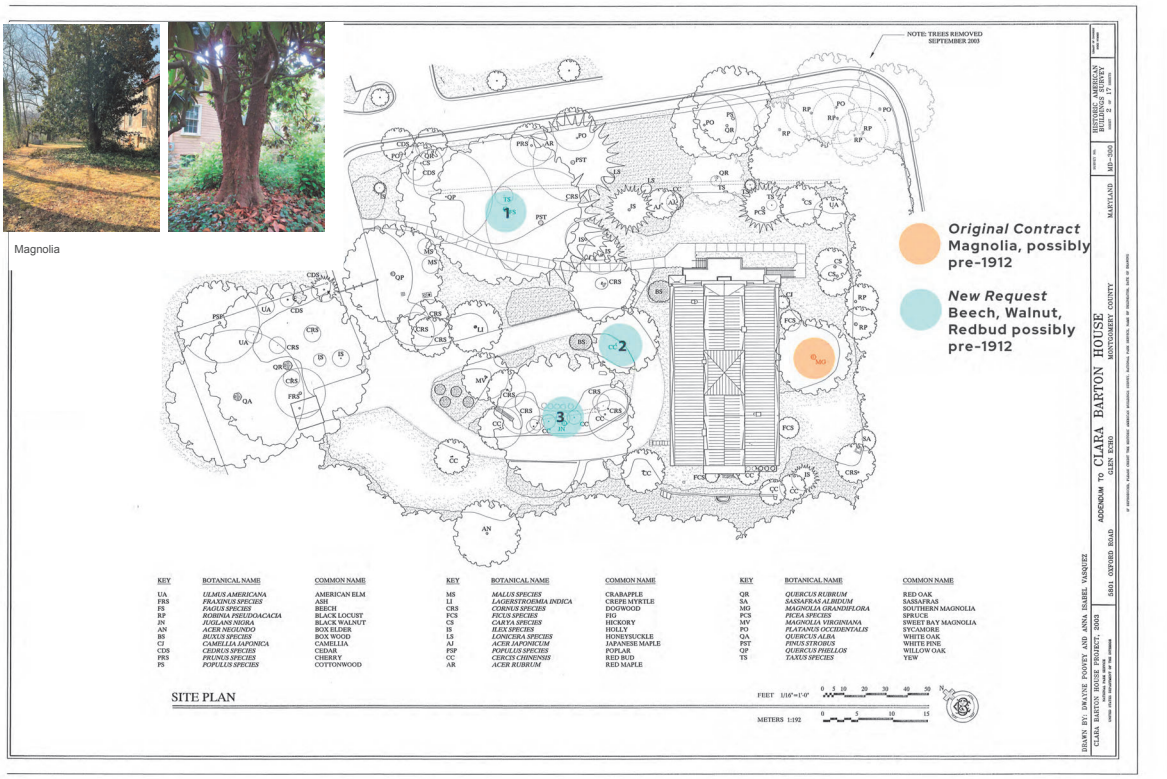
Report prepared by

Edward R. Cook
Tree-Ring Laboratory
Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory
Palisades, New York

Introduction

On October 5, 2022, Katherine Frey of *Mills + Schnoering Architects* (Princeton, New Jersey) inquired about having the age of a magnolia tree growing on the east side of the Clara Barton National Historic Site in Glen Echo, Maryland determined. The location of the magnolia tree (large pale orange dot) relative to the Clara Barton House is shown in the site plan below, along with a photograph the actual tree.

Magnolia



KEY	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME
UA	*ULMUS AMERICANA*	AMERICAN ELM
FRS	*FRAXINUS SPECIES*	ASH
FS	*FAGUS SPECIES*	BEECH
RP	*ROBINIA PSEUDOACACIA*	BLACK LOCUST
JN	*JUGLANS NIGRA*	BLACK WALNUT
AN	*ACER NEGUNDO*	BOX ELDER
BS	*BUXUS SPECIES*	BOX WOOD
CJ	*CAMELLIA JAPONICA*	CAMELLIA
CDS	*CEDRUS SPECIES*	CEDAR
PRS	*PRUNUS SPECIES*	CHERRY
PS	*POPULUS SPECIES*	COTTONWOOD
MS	*MALUS SPECIES*	CRABAPPLE
LI	*LAGERSTROEMIA INDICA*	CREPE MYRTLE
CRS	*CORNUS SPECIES*	DOGWOOD
FCS	*FICUS SPECIES*	FIG
CS	*CARYA SPECIES*	HICKORY
IS	*ILEX SPECIES*	HOLLY
LS	*LONICERA SPECIES*	HONEYSUCKLE
AJ	*ACER JAPONICUM*	JAPANESE MAPLE
PSP	*POPULUS SPECIES*	POPLAR
CC	*CERCIS CHINENSIS*	RED BUD
AR	*ACER RUBRUM*	RED MAPLE
QR	*QUERCUS RUBRUM*	RED OAK
SA	*SASSAFRAS ALBIDUM*	SASSAFRAS
MG	*MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA*	SOUTHERN MAGNOLIA
PCS	*PICEA SPECIES*	SPRUCE
MV	*MAGNOLIA VIRGINIANA*	SWEET BAY MAGNOLIA
PO	*PLATANUS OCCIDENTALIS*	SYCAMORE
QA	*QUERCUS ALBA*	WHITE OAK
PST	*PINUS STROBUS*	WHITE PINE
QP	*QUERCUS PHELLOS*	WILLOW OAK
TS	*TAXUS SPECIES*	YEW

The purpose of the tree aging exercise was to determine if the magnolia tree could have been planted at this location before 1912. Dr. Edward R. Cook, Director of the Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory Tree-Ring Laboratory, agreed to provide this service, and on November 2, 2022 he and Nickleson Cook visited the site to extract 5mm diameter increment cores from the tree to determine its age. Aging the tree this way does not endanger its health because of the very small

wound caused by the extraction of the increment cores. The act of coring of the Clara Barton Magnolia is shown below. The long plastic straw that was used to safely transport the increment back to the lab for analysis can be seen leaning against the lower-left side of the tree trunk.



Results

The Clara Barton Magnolia is a triple-stem tree. For that reason, three increment cores were extracted from it, one each just below the point where the stems split away from the main lobate trunk. The cores were put in long plastic straws for safekeeping and transported back to the lab where they were air dried, glued into core mounting sticks, and sanded to a high polish to reveal the annual rings a clearly as possible. Magnolia is a diffuse-porous tree species, which means that its annual ring boundaries can be very difficult to identify and can also possibly be missed in rare cases. This made redundant sampling all the more important. Nonetheless, the age counts of the three cores were very consistent (not identical because the cores did not all reach the exact centers of the stems). The increment cores extracted from the Clara Barton Magnolia are shown here with the ring boundaries enhanced. The bottommost core did not extend as far in towards the pith as the others.



The maximum number of annual rings that were identified and counted was 70 in two of the three cores (top and middle cores in the photo), thus providing an innermost date of 1953. Additional wood towards the pith prior to 1953 is also evident in the photograph, but additional ring boundaries could not be discerned. Nonetheless, this probably adds an additional 3-5 years to the age determination, but is unlikely to be more because of the size of the ring widths just after that time. The third core (bottom in the photo) did not penetrate as far into the tree and yielded an inner date of 1957.

Conclusion

The age of the Clara Barton Magnolia as determined by the increment cores taken is 70 years by actual ring count and could be as old as 75 years by including an estimate of unidentified rings in the innermost ends of the two oldest increment cores. These tree age estimates are conditioned on how high on the trunk the increment cores were taken (roughly diameter breast height or DBH – 1.3 meters high) and underestimates by some amount the true age of the tree based on the number of rings missed in the trunk below DBH. However, the difference between age at DBH and true age of the tree cannot be considered enough to have allowed the tree to be present before 1912. The widths of the annual rings in towards the pith coupled with the diameter of the tree makes this virtually impossible. Thus, the age of the Clara Barton Magnolia should be considered substantially younger than what the 1912 date in question requires.



Appendix C ▪ Archeological Assessment

This appendix reproduces the memo "Preliminary Archeological Assessment of the Clara Barton House Property, Glen Echo, Maryland," submitted by Hunter Research, Inc. to Mills + Schnoering Architects, LLC on August 12, 2022. Two of the four maps in the original document show specific areas of archeological potential and have been redacted.

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memo

Hunter Research, Inc.

To: Katherine Frey (M + S Architects, LLC)
From: Richard Hunter (Hunter Research, Inc.)
CC: Gregory DeVries, Patricia O'Donnell (Heritage Landscapes, LLC)
Date: August 12, 2022
Re: Preliminary Archeological Assessment of the Clara Barton House Property Glen Echo, Maryland

---

1. Previous Archeological Investigations (Figure 1)

There have been no major archeological excavations on the Clara Barton House property. However, between 1978 and 2012, five minor investigations were carried out, each targeted to address a specific NPS ground-disturbing action related to utilities installations, house repairs or planting activity (Figure 1):

June 28-29, 1978 – Ellen Seidel and John Pousson (NPS staff archeologists) initially excavated 12 shovel test pits at mostly ten-foot intervals along a proposed fuel oil line alignment extending west from the house toward Oxford Road. On account of prehistoric lithic materials being found in these tests, a five-foot-square unit was excavated in the proposed fuel oil tank location at the western end of the alignment. The shovel test pits produced quartz and quartzite flakes indicating Native American occupation and a range of historic materials (window and bottle glass, nails, coal and a pressed glass bead) reflecting the Clara Barton House's occupation from 1891 onward. The test pit (Excavation Unit 1) yielded an expanded range of similar cultural materials: prehistoric lithics (an Archaic period projectile point, a core and approximately 180 quartz and quartzite flakes) and historic period domestic refuse (a safety pin, a garter buckle, window and bottle glass fragments and approximately 30 nails).

No recognizable prehistoric or historic features were observed. The prehistoric debitage was evenly scattered over the area tested, but did "not seem to represent a lengthy or seasonal occupation of the site, since there was no well-defined occupation stratum in evidence." The historic cultural materials were more concentrated closer to the house and considered to be typical of what one finds "deposited inadvertently around any historic structure, as opposed to being an area where trash was purposely deposited." The archeological materials were termed "not without significance" and the site was

registered with the Maryland Historical Trust as 18-Mo-153. Installation of the fuel oil line and tanks was subsequently monitored by a qualified archeologist. [Note: the mapped location for Excavation Unit 1 on Figure 1 is taken from a site map prepared by NPS archeologists in 1978; its actual location may be 10 to 12 feet further east where a gas main and valve are shown on more recent utility maps].

February 12 and 14, 1979 – Ellen Seidel (NPS staff archeologist) completed a 2.5-foot-square excavation unit in the basement floor of the house prior to installation of a fireproof furnace enclosure. A small quantity of artifacts was recovered reflecting use of the basement since the construction of the house in 1891. No prehistoric or earlier historic cultural materials were found. Installation of the furnace enclosure was monitored by a qualified archeologist on March 14, 1979 when several iron water pipes were encountered and a few modern artifacts (a clear green glass marble and press plates from electrical junction boxes) were found.

June 1, 2003 – Matthew Virta (GWMP Cultural Resources Manager) excavated a shovel test pit adjacent to a post needing replacement which supported the cantilevered upper floor at the rear (southern) end of the house. The test pit was excavated to a depth of 1.65 feet in largely disturbed soils which yielded both historic and prehistoric cultural materials. Excavation was halted "near subsoil" where prehistoric lithics were found in greater quantity and few historic materials were present. Artifacts recovered included paint chips, glass fragments, pieces of terracotta, coal and brick fragments, nails/tacks and quartz flakes. Artifacts were reburied in the backfilled test pit. A shallow footing was recommended for the replacement post.

April 10, 2012 – Matthew Virta (GWMP Cultural Resources Manager) excavated two shovel test pits to establish an appropriate location for the planting of a plum tree commemorating the centenary of Clara Barton's death. The tests were located three feet apart in an area previously disturbed by utilities installation, 12 feet west of the house, and 14 feet (STP 1) and 11 feet (STP 2) from the house's northwest stone pylon. STP 1 was halted at a depth of one foot (when caution tape indicated a buried utility). This test pit produced two brick fragments. STP 2 was excavated through disturbed soils into subsoil which was reached at a depth of 1.1 feet, and yielded three flowerpot sherds and two pieces of quartz shatter. This test location was selected for the planting of the plum tree. All artifacts were reburied in their respective backfilled test pits.

October 17, 18 and 25, 2012 – Matthew Virta (GWMP Cultural Resources Manager) and Gregory Anderson completed a Surface Penetrating Radar (SPR) survey and eight soil cores in an area of previous utilities-related ground disturbance to the west of the house near where shovel testing had taken place in 1978. This work identified existing utilities and trench disturbance so that replacement HVAC lines could be installed within already disturbed soils. Minimal excavation was involved and no artifacts were retained.

2. Previous Ground Disturbance (Figure 2)

From the standpoint of the survival of both prehistoric and historic archeological resources, and in addition to the limited ground disturbance resulting from archeological testing conducted on the property, there has been episodic and ongoing land alteration over the past 131 years that has affected the archeological potential of the Clara Barton House property. The construction of buildings (most notably, excavations for the basement for the house in 1891, but also for the foundations of secondary buildings), trenching for the installation of utilities, excavations for retaining walls and landscaping features, the laying of paths and driveways, the planting of trees and shrubs, and other gardening activity have all taken their toll on the prehistoric archeological record, while at the same time contributing to that record in the historical period.

Figure 2 maps the locations of major areas of ground disturbance where most if not all archeological resources, prehistoric and historic, will have been removed. These comprise the basement of the main house (excluding the house and porch foundations, which qualify as archeological features in their own right, and a small area of partially intact pre-1891 soils within the northern end of the basement), the utility corridors that crisscross the grounds, the utilities shed near the western edge of the property, and the adjoining parking lots whose construction involved the removal of soils to a considerable depth to the north and east of the house.

3. Assessment of Prehistoric (Native American) Archeological Potential (Figure 3 – redacted)

The limited archeological exploration of soils on the Clara Barton House property has produced evidence of a Native American presence on the now somewhat modified promontory-like landform where the house is situated. This landform originally extended further east to overlook the Minnehaha Branch ravine that separates the parking lot from Glen Echo Park. Native American artifacts have been recovered over an area extending 120 feet west of the house, roughly 100 feet from the southern bluff edge, and along the rim of this bluff edge immediately south of the house. No systematic effort has been made to test soils elsewhere on the property for the presence of Native American cultural materials.

Although the archeological testing undertaken in 1978 found no intact prehistoric cultural stratigraphy, or features such as pits or hearths, and concluded that the cultural materials recovered did “not seem to represent a lengthy or seasonal occupation of the site,” so little of the underlying landform has been examined that it may be premature to rule out the possibility of more intact and substantive Native American archeological resources surviving elsewhere on the Clara Barton grounds. The most archeologically sensitive portions of the property, with respect to prehistoric resources, may be defined as lying within 100 to 150 feet of the southern bluff edge, i.e., throughout the grounds

to the west and east of the house and along the narrow strip of ground immediately to the south of the house. The rim of the bluff extending east-west to the south of the house and curving around the southwestern edge of the property may have suffered some loss of archeological integrity owing to slope erosion. The post-1890 construction of outbuildings, landscaping and gardening may also have compromised the uppermost cultural soil layers, but these may overlie intact soils containing Native American artifacts and deeper-buried features within or cutting down into the subsoil.

4. Assessment of Historic Archeological Potential (Figure 4 – redacted)

The historic archeological potential of the Clara Barton House property is confined to resources post-dating 1890. The documentary record offers no indication that earlier historic archeological remains exist on the Clara Barton House grounds. The Clara Barton House itself, as a standing building erected in 1891, which has experienced some modification within its basement, contains little of archeological importance beyond its foundations. However, there are numerous outbuildings and landscaping features from the 1890s and early 20th century, now all destroyed, of potential archeological interest. The locations of most of these buildings and other site elements are imprecisely known and, in the absence of detailed mapping and photographs, can only be pinpointed through a combination of remote sensing and archeological exploration.

The most substantial of the destroyed outbuildings was a two-story frame stable with a shed attached to its western end, which was erected southwest of the house in 1898 and remained standing into the 1950s. The stable was used as a garage in its later years and its upper story may have briefly served as a groundskeeper's apartment. The shed was used for wood storage and as a hennery. Archeological traces of the stable and shed, both of which appear to have been built at grade, are most likely to consist of shallow stone or brick foundations and metal artifacts reflecting their use (e.g., tack and horse gear, automotive parts, tools, hardware and other equipment associated with stabling, garaging, animal husbandry and storage). Georeferencing and plotting of the stable and shed footprint shown on the 1927 Sanborn fire insurance map on to the current topographic survey of the property indicates that the southern side of this two-section building may have projected over the bluff rim or has been affected by slope erosion. The northern side of the building may therefore be more archeologically intact than the southern side.

Another sizeable building of unknown dimensions was a carriage shed, erected in 1895 and then converted two years later into the so-called "Auntie's House," only to be removed by 1900. A portion of this building is visible in a photograph *circa* 1898 (National Park Service 2004, Volume 1, Figure IV-2, page IV-47), which appears to show a two-story frame structure oriented east-west with its lower level set at the same elevation as (and with nearby access into) the basement of the main house. The Red Cross Diary notes in August 1897 that Auntie's House was made of the "old carriage shed by the new chimney." The chimney, evidently constructed a few months earlier was part of a summer cook house, apparently built adjacent to or close by the former

carriage shed. Whether the summer cook house and its chimney survived the demolition of the carriage shed/"Auntie's House" sometime prior to 1900 is unclear. Although the site of the carriage shed/"Auntie's House" and the summer cook house has been subsequently landscaped, it may well display much stronger archeological expression than the site of the stable and shed, since the carriage shed/"Auntie's House" appears to have been constructed partially below grade and the summer cook house chimney likely required a substantial foundation. A range of domestic and carriage-related artifacts may be anticipated on the site of these buildings in addition to stone or brick foundations. It is unclear if the ruined brick wall presently visible on the site of the carriage shed and summer cook house is associated in some way with these structures.

There are documentary references to at least two chicken houses or henneries, one of which may have been within, attached to or very close to the two-section stable/shed building. The exact locations of the henneries are unclear, although Elizabeth Pryor's 1977 *Report on the Historic Grounds* speculates that one such structure may have been located between the stable and the southwest corner of the house. Archeologically, henneries will be difficult to pin down on account of their being small and lightly built frame structures, probably placed directly on the ground (perhaps on stone blocks) or secured through posts set into the ground. Patterns of postholes revealed through excavation may signify such structures and their associated pens, while soil samples with a high organic content may reflect accompanying fowl activity.

As with the henneries, there are documentary references to an outhouse from the 1890s and again the precise location of this structure is not known, although Elizabeth Pryor's 1977 *Report on the Historic Grounds* speculates that it was positioned off the southeast corner of the house. An outhouse/outdoor privy appears to have been in use from the time the house was built in 1891 until the late 1890s. The structure was rebuilt, possibly on the same site, in 1897, but had been demolished by 1900. Despite its apparently brief, less than decade-long, period of use, the outhouse and privy pit is likely to be of considerable archeological interest, as cultural materials will frequently accumulate in a privy shaft during its use and abandonment. If the privy shaft can be located, its contents may serve as a useful 1890s time capsule reflecting the occupation and material culture of the Clara Barton House.

The history of the plumbing arrangements at the Clara Barton House (and its outbuildings) is poorly understood. It is unclear for how long the property made use of well water and at what point it was connected to the town's water system. The well located roughly 110 feet west of the house is presumed to be the original well that would have been the primary source of potable water in the 1890s. The existence and whereabouts of drains, a septic tank or field, and early power lines are improperly known and may have archeological expression in the grounds surrounding the house. When and how the house was connected to municipal sewer service has yet to be determined.

There are other elements of the Clara Barton property's land use history upon which archeology may be able to shed light through remote sensing and exploratory excavation. In particular, information about past landscaping and horticultural features may be recoverable, most notably evidence for the various retaining walls (especially along the bluff edge to the south of the house), the fishpond, boardwalks, the driveway, paths, garden outlines (vegetable patch and flower beds) and plantings for trees and shrubs. Finally, patterns of early refuse disposal (domestic, agricultural and horticultural) prior to the introduction of municipal waste collection may be discernible through archeological testing and excavation. It is possible that midden deposits, refuse pits and concentrations of discarded cultural materials still survive on the property, most likely to the southwest, south and east of the house.

Figures

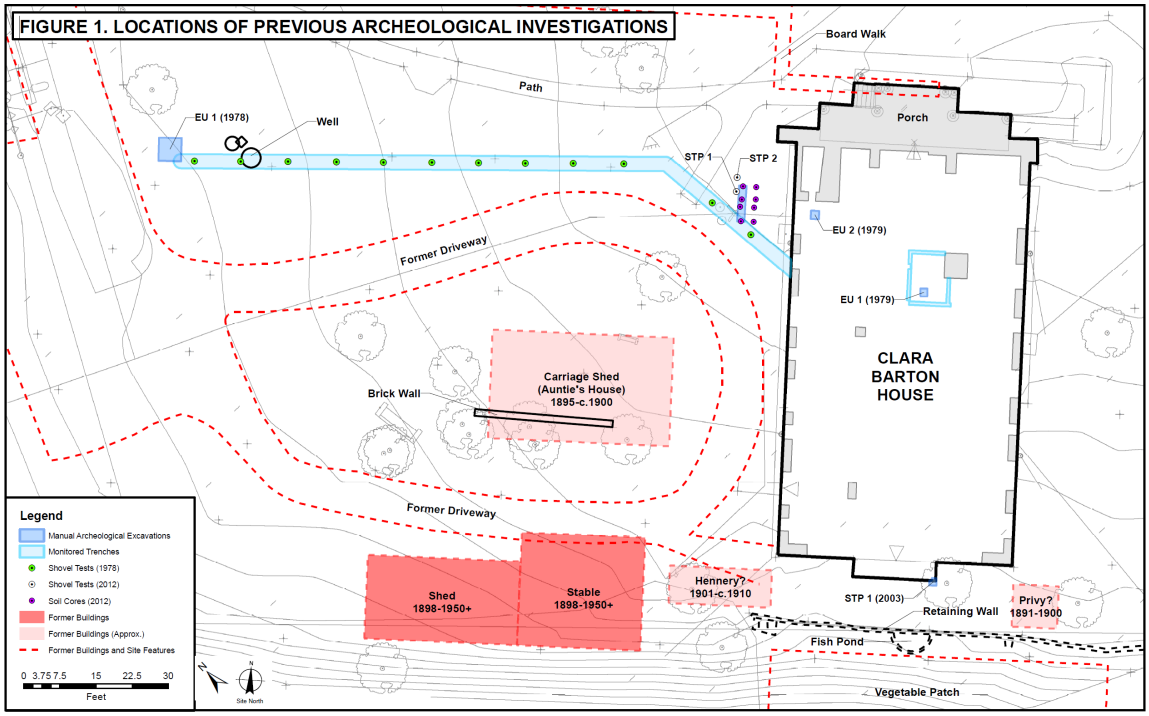


Figure 1: Locations of Previous Archeological Investigations

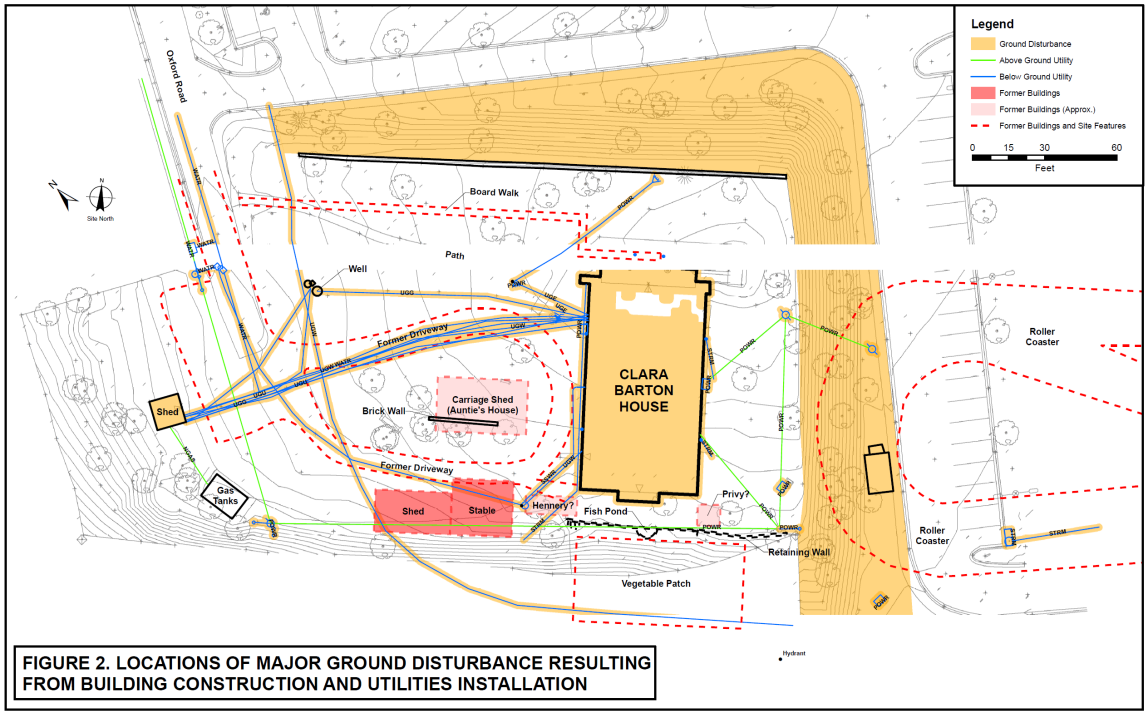


Figure 2: Locations of Major Ground Disturbance Resulting from Building Construction and Utilities Installation

Information Sources:

Balough, Amanda and Matthew Virta
2015 Clara Barton National Historic Site Rear Porch Post Replacement. National Park Service – George Washington Memorial Parkway, CRM Archeological Investigations Project Information Form. On file, NPS/GWMP CRM.

2015 Clara Barton National Historic Site, 100th Anniversary of Clara Barton's Passing Tree Planting. National Park Service – George Washington Memorial Parkway, CRM Archeological Investigations Project Information Form. On file, NPS/GWMP CRM.

Comer, Douglas C.
1979 Internal NPS Memorandum: Archeological Clearance, Clara Barton National Historic Site, Pkg. No. 419, Basement Stabilization, Relocate Fuel Tanks. On file, NPS/GWMP CRM.

Historic American Buildings Survey
2003 Clara Barton House Project. On file, NPS/GWMP.

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Maryland Archeological Site Survey

National Park Service
2004 Clara Barton House National Historic Site, Historic Structure Report, Volumes 1, 2 and 3. National Park Service, U/S. Department of the Interior.

2011 Cultural Landscapes Inventory, Glen Echo Park-Clara Barton House Cultural Landscape, George Washington Memorial Parkway. On file NPS/GWMP.

Pryor, Elizabeth B.
1977 Clara Barton National Historic Site, Report on the Historic Grounds, 1891-1912 (draft). On file, NPS/GWMP.

1978 Addendum to Snell's Historic Structure Report. On file, NPS/GWMP.

Seidel, Ellen M.
1978 Internal NPS Memorandum: Archeological Clearance for the Placement of Underground Fuel Oil Tanks and Lines, Clara Barton National Historic Site, Montgomery County, Glen Echo, Maryland. On file, NPS/GWMP CRM.

Snell, Charles
1977 Clara Barton House, Historic Structure Report. On file, NPS/GWMP.

Virta, Matthew
2015 [updated 2022] Clara Barton National Historic Site New Utilities in Existing Corridor. National Park Service – George Washington Memorial Parkway, CRM Archeological Investigations Project Information Form. On file, NPS/GWMP CRM.



Appendix D ▪ Historic Grounds Report, 1977

This appendix reproduces the full text of the *Clara Barton National Historic Site Report on the Historic Grounds 1891 to 1912* by Elizabeth B. Pryor, Draft for NPS, 1977, 144 pages.

Similar to the inclusion of prior, supplemental studies in the *Clara Barton NHS Historic Structure Report* Volume 3 (compiled 2004), this seminal report is reproduced as an appendix to ensure the future availability of its excellent content that underpins this Cultural Landscape Report and without reproduction may be difficult to obtain by managers and researchers in the future.

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CLARA BARTON NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

REPORT ON THE HISTORIC GROUNDS

1891--1912

By

ELIZABETH B. PRYOR

First Draft
March, 1977
National Park Service
National Capital Region

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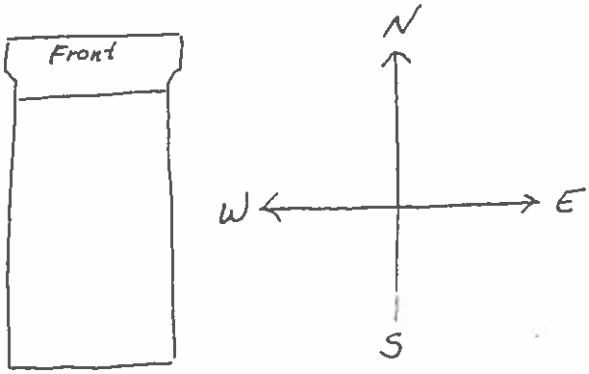
For the last fifteen years of her life, Clara Barton resided in Glen Echo, Maryland. Although she owned property in her home town of Oxford, Massachusetts, it was to Glen Echo that she kept her closest ties and spent the majority of her retirement. She enjoyed the bucolic aspect of the Maryland countryside, but felt the need to remain close to friends and business associates in Washington, D.C.; Glen Echo seems to have been ideal in both respects. Most of all she relished the freedom that came from being a bit "off the beaten track," and she termed quiet Glen Echo,"a peaceful place to die in...."

This study attempts to detail the title and extent of the property, and to describe the plantings, outbuildings and general tone of the grounds from the time that Barton acquired the property in 1891 to her death in 1912. The majority of the information deals with the period 1897-1912; the actual years Clara Barton resided in Glen Echo. Only peripheral references are made to changes in the property after the historic period.

It is important to note that Clara Barton's estate was not "typical" of its period, rather it reflected her own eccentric personality and taste. The property often appeared cluttered and ill-kept to guests. Barton's thriftiness, her hap-hazard lifestyle and her no-nonsence approach to life did not encourage extensive embellishment of the grounds, yet she supremely enjoyed the plants and flowers around her house. Wasted space irritated her; she planted beets and carrots along the front walk rather

than flowers. If this unconventionality bothered visitors, Bartom simply did not care. In all probability, William E. Barton -- biographer and cousin of Clara Barton was right when he noted, "she had just what she wanted, and she never cared to have other people tell her that she ought to have things differently in so far as they related to her own comfort."[1/]

A note should also be made about the use of directons -- North, South, East, West -- in this study. The Barton house in actuality faces slightly NE, however, to facilitate descriptions, this writer has taken the liberty of figuratively re-alining the house somewhat, so that it faces due North. Thus, the directional information should be read as follows:



1/ William E. Barton, The Life of Clara Barton (Houghton Mifflen, 1922) II-314.

Elizabeth B. Pryor
Washington, DC
March, 1977

Title and Extent of Property

Clara Barton had no family ties or particular preferential leanings toward Glen Echo, Maryland; she settled herself and the Red Cross there chiefly by accident. In the early 1890's, Barton began to look for a site on which to establish a permanent home for the Red Cross, preferably near Washington, D.C. In June, 1890, she purchased four lots on Kalorama Heights and had lumber salvaged from the Johnstown, Pennsylvania flood relief effort shipped there, for use in erecting a suitable structure for the Red Cross.[1]

At the same time, two Philadelphia developers, Edwin and Edward Baltzley, were making elaborate plans to establish an educational center, resort and suburban community on the banks of the Potomac River, six miles north of Washington, D.C. This community--to be called "Glen-Echo-on-the-Potomac"--was billed as "The Washington Rhine." A major feature of this development was the founding of a branch of the National Chautauqua, an organization devoted to self-improving recreation.[2] Ten acres of the Baltzley's land was therefore deeded to the "National Chautauqua of Glen Echo" on March 2, 1891. A second deed, dated April 17, 1891, established that the Chautauqua should be developed according to the map drawn by Henry B. Looker (see map # 7).[3]

Clara Barton became involved with the Baltzley scheme very early. By March 26, 1891, even before the second Chautauqua deed had been recorded, she had agreed with the developers to establish her headquarters at Glen Echo rather than on the Kalorama Heights. "We have cleared with Mr Baltzley,"

---

1. Charles Snell, Historic Structure's Report, Clara Barton National Site, National Park Service, Division of History, 1976, p. 3

2. Edwin Baltzley, Glen-Echo-on-the-Potomac, The Washington Rhine, (privately published), 1891

3. Snell, p. 28

she wrote to her nephew, Stephen E. Barton, "have taken out lots, and will proceed at once to put up our 'Johnstown House'; he giving the land and insisting upon bearing all the cost of putting up the building, moving out the lumber and all...."[4] The lots mentioned in this letter consisted of 7,864 square feet directly to the west of the Chautauqua grounds[5] (See Map #2). The donation of land to Barton was also mentioned by the Baltzley brothers in an unpublished manuscript, written after Barton's death:

> She (Clara Barton) graciously and gladly consented to make her home in Glen Echo...and E.& E. Baltzley...proud of the privilage, presented her the ground, the materials and the labor....6

The Baltzleys were anxious to gain credibility, and it was probably with this in mind that they determined to donate the land to Clara Barton. The establishment of a benevolent and non-controversial institution such as the Red Cross within their development would, they believed, lend an air of permanence and respectability to the Glen Echo plan. Barton, herself perceived this to be the reason for the Baltzleys' generosity, for she wrote to her nephew:

> 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 answer many questions, and I feel this is due to Baltzley for all his generous consideration.7

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4. Clara Barton to Stephen E. Barton, March 26, 1891, Series II, Box 11.2, Clara Barton Papers, Library of Congress (hereafter cited as CB-LC)

5. Montgomery County, Maryland Land Records, Liber J.A. 42, folio 473

6. E. Baltzley, "Clara Barton's Glen Echo House", n.d. (post 1912), unpublished manuscript, Clara Barton National Historic Site (hereafter cited CBNHS)

7. Clara Barton to Stephen E. Barton, March 26, 1891, . That the Baltzleys were anxious to promote Glen Echo by the use of the names of prominent figures is also shown in their recruitigg of such persons as John Wesley Powell and Mrs. Leland Stanford, to serve on committees of the Chautauqua. See Snell, p.28

The deed to the property, however, states a different case. Drawn on July 31, 1891--though not recorded until May, 1894--the deed was signed by Edwin Baltzley, President of the Chautauqua; and Clara Barton. The deed indicates that Barton paid $2300.20 for the 7,684 square feet on the Chautauqua grounds (see map # 2 for original boundries and appendix #1 for copy of deed).[8] There appears to be no clear-cut reason for this discrepancy between the donation of the land on the one hand and its purchase on the other. Charles Snell, in the Historic Structure's Report for Clara Barton NHS, has suggested that

> the Baltzleys may have placed the sum of $2300.20 on the 1891 deed to help promote the sale of their other Glen Echo lots; thus any prospective buyer checking the Barton deed, might discover that the prices asked for other Glen Echo lots were not out of line with those apparently paid by one of the first settlers.[9]

Mr. Snell's assumption may well be the correct one. There is also the possibility that between March 26--when Barton wrote her nephew of the Baltzleys' generosity--and July 3, 1891, when the deed was signed, Barton decided to purchase the property rather than accept it as a gift. The Baltzleys continually suffered financial difficulties, and Barton often helped them by purchasing land in order to give them ready cash to meet payrolls, etc.[10] Such may have been the case in 1891.

The bulk of the evidence, however, supports the idea that the land was

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8. Montgomery County, Maryland Land Records, Liber J.A. 42, folio 473

9. Snell, p. 30

10. see Clara Barton MS. Journals, June 12 and June 29, 1897, CB-LC, Series II, box 36 (Barton Journals hereafter cited as CBJ)

a donation. In addition to Barton's own statement of March 26, 1891, there is the fact that she already owned property on which she had intended to build the Red Cross headquarters. It seems unlikely that she would purchase more land, especially in an area much less convenient than Kalorama and with the added necessity of moving her Johnstown lumber. Accustomed to receiving gifts for the Red Cross, and thrifty almost to the point of penuriousness, a donation of land would have been most acceptable to Barton. It also seems unlikely that Barton would have located at Glen Echo merely for the purpose of supporting the Chautauqua movement. Though interested enough to accept a position as head of a "Woman's Committee" and to purchase $1000 worth of stock in the Glen Echo Chautauqua, nothing in the Clara Barton papers at the Library of Congress indicates that she had a strong commitment to the Chautauqua; evidence shows indeed that she participated in very few, if any, of the activities.[11] Thus, the most likely and characteristic reason for Barton to have located the Red Cross in Glen Echo was the free use of land.

In 1891, Clara Barton had a large warehouse erected on the Glen Echo property, of the materials salvaged from the Johnstown flood relief effort. She did not move permanently to Glen Echo, however, until the spring of 1897. A newly-opened trolley line from Washington, D.C. to Glen Echo made the Maryland location more convenient than it had been, and she decided to remodel the warehouse into a comfortable headquarters and home. Barton still owned the Kalorama lots and apparently had remained undecided about the ultimate

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11. Receipt for $1000 "being full payment on her subscription to the stock of the National Chautauqua of Glen ECho,", part of CB-LC, Series I, Box 77; also Snell, p. 28. To date I have found no correspondence pertaining to, or mention of any activity of Clara Barton's on behalf of the Chautauqua.

location for the Red Cross; as late as April, 1897, Julian Hubbell. Barton's chief assistant, was still convincing her of the advantages of Glen Echo against those of the "Bluff lots":

> Glen Echo is much better for a location than the Bluff Lots--the best that could be done there would be more inconvenient to town...more expensive to build--more expensive to keep up....[12]

Evidently Hubbell convinced Barton of the advantages of Glen Echo, for throughout the spring and summer of 1897, a great deal of renovation was done on the Red Cross building. The Baltzley brothers, who were attempting to turn the unsuccessful Chautauqua into a summer entertainment center, were still anxious to please Barton.[13] In early May, they loaned her "quite a lot of land" around her house, "beginning at a point thirty feet east of the house, and forty feet from the front line, and about 150 feet at the side." "(They) will make fine grounds," concluded Barton.[14]

In early June, 1897, however, Barton decided to purchase more property. This decision stemmed both from her desire to help the Baltzleys--who needed cash badly in order to open their pleasure grounds--and from a wish to obtain land enough to create a small farm in Glen Echo. On June 12,1897, Barton wrote in her diary:

> Decided it would be nice to get more land around my house 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 profit....They (the Baltzleys)

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12. Julian B. Hubbell to Clara Barton, Red Cross, Indiana, April 4, 1897, CB-LC, Series I, Box 31

13. Benjamin Levy, Glen Echo Chautauqua on the Potomac, National Park Service, Division of History, June 15, 1967, pp. 18-19

14. CBJ, May 2 and May 5, 1897, CB-LC, Series II, Box 36

> 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.15

The final purchase of thes land was on June 17, 1897, when Barton paid Baltzley,"$275 in addition to the $225 already paid him, making $500 paid for 5,000 square feet of land. This makes 7,000 and 5,000, equals 12,000 feet in the G[len] E(cho) home."[16]

By late June, the Baltzleys still had not opened their park, and were again in financial difficulties. The desire to aid the brothers gave Barton another chance to increase her property. A scene nearly identical to the one previously recorded on June 12, is described in Barton's diary:

> At three Mr. Edward Baltzley came to speak about the fence--he did not see how it could be made till the land was surveyed, of course--I had some consideration with him, they want to 'open' on Thursday to the Public,--I asked him incidentally if the pur-- chase of another bit of land for $250^{00} dollars 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 on Brown brothers [bank] for 250 dollars, and took his receipt....I was so glad that I could put a little money into their hands just now, and glad of the increasing of my lot.17

The newly-acquired land was not surveyed until August 26, 1897, when Red Cross secretary, George Pullman returned to Glen Echo to find "Mr. Reynolds (the surveyor)...had run the surveying lines and staked the plat off."[18] When the land was actually surveyed, some problems

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15. CBJ, June 12, 1897, CB-LC, Series II, Box 36

16. CBJ, June 17, 1897, CB-LC, SeriesII, Box 36

17. CBJ, June 29, 1897, CB-LC, Series II, Box 36

18. Red Cross Journal, kept by George Pullman, August 26, 1897, CB-LC, Series II, Box 36

arose. The original plat of the Chautauqua called for Oxford Road to continue in a circle, running through the new Barton property and thus "cutting off the road to (her) carriage house, (a) dry sustaing wall, and all of (her) garden "[19] [see map #2]. This was quickly remedied by Edward Baltzley who agreed to vacate that section of Oxford Road; it was never completed as originally planned.[20] Barton was apparently so pleased with this arrangement that she decided to purchase still another section of land. This plot was surveyed on August 31, 1897. George Pullman wrote: "Mr. Reynolds sent home our new plat and map which give a clear and comprehensive idea pf the property which is a little over 22,000 (sic--20, 446) sq. feet."[21] The deed for the final portion of this property--5262 square feet, for which Barton paid $526.20--was delivered by Baltzley on September 3, 1897.[22]

The deed which was recorded at the Montgomery County Courthouse in 1906, clearly defines the land purchased by Barton during the summer of 1897: "lots number 7, 8, 9 and part lots 3,4,5,6, 10, and 11 in Block 8 (of the Plat of the National Chautauqua) 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 DePauw Place and the division line between lots 4 &5 block 8....thence S. 46°32' W. 141.4 feet, thence N. 43°28' W. 144.6 feet

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19. RCJ-GP, August 26, 1897, CB-LC, Series II, Box 36

20. RCJ-GP, August 27, 1897, CB-LC, Series II, Box 36

21. RCJ-GP, August 31, 1897, CB-LC, Series II, Box 36. Unfortunately, the "clear and comprehensive" map drawn by Mr. Reynolds has not been found. It may have been among the deeds and papers that "disappeared", much to Barton's alarm, in 1907. See CBJ, October 29, 1907, CB-LC, Series II, Box 37

22. CBJ, September 3, 1897, CB-LC, Series II, Box 36

thence N 46° 22' E. 141.4 feet, thence S. 43°28' E. 144.6 feet to the beginning...[2] The land lay mostly due west of the property previously acquired by Barton (see Map # 2).

One problem still remained after this purchase of land. Barton's property still did not reach to Oxford Road--she therefore had no direct access to the street. The Baltzleys encouraged her to "fence in all the ground to the line fence on Oxford Road"[24], partly in hope that she would eventually buy that strip of land. Five years later, when a prospective buyer of Glen Echo property called on Barton, he was suprised to find that this problem still remained unsolved; Barton still "had no access to the road."[25] It may be that the strip of land between Barton's property and Oxford Road was finally purchased in 1908. In April of that year, Dr. Hubbell attended a sale of Baltzley land, hoping to buy "the long and altered...'strip of land'", through which he hoped "to redeem this (the Glen Echo) property." Wherever this "strip of land" was located, the sale evidently "went to his satisfaction."[26] The land was eventually acquired by either Barton or Hubbell, for it was deeded to Mrs. Mabelle Rawson Hirons along with the other Glen Echo property in 1914.[27]

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23. Montgomery County, Maryland Land Records, Liber 184, folio 423
24. CBJ, September 3, 1897, CB-LC, Series II, Box 36
25. CBJ, October 31, 1902, CB-Lc, Series II, Box 36
26. CBJ, April 11, 1908, CB-LC, Series II, Box 37
27. Mary Furnas, untitled, unpublished MS., GBNHS, 1976

In 1903, Dr. Hubbell and Barton attempted to remedy another sticky situation involving their property. Throughout their residence at Glen Echo, both the Baltzley brothers and neighbors "loaned" Barton pieces of land adjoining her property.[28] One bit of ground, especially valuable to Barton because she used it as pasture for her horses and cows (see illustration # 6), was directly in front of the Red Cross headquarters. The loaned property also linked the building to the trolley platform, several hundred yards away.[29] Dr. Hubbell attempted to buy the pasture property--which had been partially fenced in 1901 at the request of the owner[30]--in 1903. He wrote to Barton on March 17, 1903:

> Harry Poughten rode up in the (trolley) car with me last evening--He says the Glen Echo lots--many of them are being sold for taxes and the plot of ground in front of our house is offered for $75.00--That is our pasture--If it can be had for that I think we had better take it....[31]

Dr. Hubbell was unsuccessful in his attempt to buy this property; this had unfortunate repercussions later. In 1903, this land was acquired by Alonzo P. Shaw, along with the old Chautauqua grounds. Mr. Shaw called on Barton in September, 1906, "to speak of boundry lines", and also spoke

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28. CBJ, May 2 and May 5, 1897, September 3, 1897, and May 3, 1901, CB-LC, all Series II, Box 36

29. Clara Barton to "My dear & Presious friend," August 11, 1897, Washington, D.C., CB-LC, Series II, Box 17.2

30. CBJ, May 3, 1901, CB-LC, Series II, Box 36

31. Julian B. Hubbell to Clara Barton, Glen Echo, March 17, 1903, CB-LC, Series I, Box 68

with the Baltzleys to determine the exact extent of his domain.[32] He then proceeded to erect an electric "railroad" (perhaps part of an amusement ride) from the park directly in front of Barton's house--and much to her chagrin. "The new railroad of Mr. Shaw is to go up in front of our front door," she wrote angrily. "It is evidently the intention to build up all around us until we are a mere box and will be glad to leave. I see no reason why he cannot build up within a few feet of the house on all sides and I think he will."[33] The "railroad" remained to annoy Barton for several years (see illustration #13) until, at Dr. Hubbell's request, the owner finally removed it.

Other property within the original Chautauqua area was purchased by Dr. Hubbell and Barton between 1900 and 1908. In May, 1900, Barton and Hubbell purchased six scattered lots in the Glen Echo development--lots 1, 2, and 19 in Block 10; lot 6 in Block 9; and lots 9 and 10 in Block 24 (see map #2 and appendix #/ for deed for this property). These lots did not adjoin Barton's house and grounds. The deed for these properties was recorded in Montgomery County, Maryland, on May 14,1900; a supplimental deed, dated May 31, 1900, was recorded on June 20, 1900.[34] Subsequent diary entries reveal that Barton paid $1750 of the $2750 purchase price for these lots. The remaining $1000 was supplied by Hubbell. Barton's contribution was apparently meant

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32. CBJ, September 28 and 29, 1906, CB-LC, Series II, Box 36

33. CBJ, January 12, 1907, CB-LC, Series II, Box 37

34. Montgomery County, Maryland Land Records, Liber I.D. 14, folio 162; also folio 272

as a loan to Hubbell--he built houses on the property, and rented them--which was never repaid, and which caused a certain amount of tension between them. Barton finally gave up her interest in these properties in 1907.[35]

Barton also bought "two new lots" in the Glen Echo development before 1904. The location of these properties is not known, and title to them was evidently somewhat foggy. On May 5, 1904, Barton recorded in her journal that she had met with one of the Baltzleys to look over deeds. She found that the "deed of the two new lots added later were not recorded as the property has since changed hands. It is doubtful," Barton lamented, "if the record will hold...."[36] The two pieces of land mentioned in this passage may have been scattered through Glen Echo as were those purchased in 1900.

Soon after her talk with Baltzley about deeds, Barton purchased a final bit of property adjoining her Glen Echo house. On May 6, 1904, she sent a check for $300 to Edwin Baltzley "to pay for land lot...adjoining my Glen Echo property." A notation on the side of the check reveals that the money was again being forwarded to the Baltzleys in order to help them out of financial difficulties. "This is paid at the request of Dr. J.B. Hubbell," wrote Barton, "who has made the arrangement with Mr. Baltzley who is in need of the money to pay the taxes on the lots."[37] The location of this lot is

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35. CBJ, February 25, and December 12 and 13, 1907, CB-LC, Series II, Box 37

36. CBJ, May 5, 1904, American National Red Cross Archives, Washington, DC (hereafter cited as ARC)

37. Clara Barton Check number 20733, May 6, 1904, Checkstub in Brown Brothers [Bank] checkbook, CB-LC, Series I, Box 77

unknown., but may have been lot 22,Block 9, which was sandwiched between two pieces of Barton property. There is also the possibility that this land was the troublesome strip joining Barton's property to Oxford Road.

In 1908, Barton decided to deed the Glen Echo property to her trusted assistant, Julian B. Hubbell. Barton was concerned that the new Red Cross administration would attempt to accuse her of falsely living on Red Cross property, and anxious, at age 86, to put her affairs in order. Accordingly, in May, 1908, she noted in her diary, "I make every effort to get a settlement with Dr. Hubbell and partially succeed."[38] She did not wholly succeed until November 12, 1908, when she could write, "The Deed of all the Glen Echo property is made...I sign and acknowledge the papers. Mr. Stebbins (a lawyer) then goes to town, I am relieved of all responsibility for Glen Echo."[39] Apparently this agreement eased the tensions between Hubbell and Barton, for although she owned another home in Oxford, Massachusetts, Barton continued to live on the property until her death in 1912.

The above documentation does not account for all of the property acquired by Barton and Hubbell in the Glen Echo development. In 1914, when Hubbell relinquished the land to Mabelle Rawson Hirons, he owned lots throughout the area, making for which there is little or no evidence of purchase. (See map # 2 for the extent of Hubbell's property in 1914.) Much of this land was probably bought informally from the Baltzleys ,and may never have been surveyed and recorded. Deeds to this land may also have been among

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38. CBJ, May 17, 1908, CB-LC, Series II, Box 37

39. CBJ, November 12, 1908, CB-LC, Series II, Box 37

the documents which "disappeared" from Clara Barton's papers in 1907.[40]

With Barton's death, Julian Hubbell began to devise ways by which he could turn the land and house into a national memorial to Clara Barton. He believed he had found the solution when , in 1914, he was contacted by Mabelle Rawson Hirons, a former friend of Barton's. Mrs. Hirons declared that she would undertake the establishment of the Clara Barton Memorial if Hubbell deeded her the property in Glen Echo. A spiritualistic medium, Mrs. Hirons argued her case further by announcing that Clara Barton's spirit directed Hubbell to do so. In accordance with Mrs. Hiron's wishes, Hubbell turned the house and grounds over to her on May 14, 1914. He continued to live on the property until 1920, when he belatedly realized that Mabelle Rawson Hirons had no intention of setting up a Clara Barton Memorial; the entire affair was a fraud. After six years of law suits, Hubbell regained control of the property in 1926, and lived there until his death in 1929.[41]

The Glen Echo estate was then inherited by Hubbell's twin nieces, Miss Rena D. Hubbell, and Mrs. Lena Hubbell Chamberlain. They owned the property until 1942.

From 1942 to 1958, the property belonged to Josephine Franks Noyes, a friend of Hubbell's nieces; at her death it was willed to her four sisters, Miss Frances Franks, Miss Henrietta Franks, Mrs. Katherine Franks Brownson, and Mrs. Sarah Franks Rhodes.

In the early 1960's, when the house was threatened with demolition,

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40. CBJ, October 29, 1907, CB-LC, Series II, Box 37

41. see Julian B. Hubbell to Stephen E. Barton, December 13, 1913, CB-LC, Series I, Box 73; and Snell, pp. 36-37

a group of concerned citizens formed the "Friends of Clara Barton, Inc.," a corporation established to save the house and retain it as a museum. Incorporated on May 29, 1963, the Friends were able to make a down payment on the house by June 28, 1963. Final settlement was made in January, 1964, and the mortgage was paid off in 1971.

The house and property immediately surrounding it were acquired by the National Park Serice, Department of the Interior, as a result of House of Representatives Bill 13157, introduced by Ray C. Taylor of North Carolina. This bill became public law on October 26, 1974. The property was formally transfered by the Friends of Clara Barton, Inc., to the Secretary of the Interior on April 29, 1975.[42]

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42. Snell, pp. 37-38

General Description of the Grounds, 1897-1912

The property acquired by Clara Barton between 1891 and 1912, was situated on bluffs over-looking the Potomac River, six miles from the center of Washington, D.C. The area was wooded, generally with the same varieties of trees as found in the vicinity today: oak, sycamore, locust and evergreens The woods also contained dogwoods, which made them especially lovely in springtime, and were filled with wild roses and strawberries.[43] Blackberries and "paw-paws" abounded around Barton's home; both were gathered by members of her household.[44] In addition to the beautiful trees, Glen Echo boasted a sweeping view of the Potomac Valley and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

The woods added a measure of splender to the place that was appreciated by Clara Barton throughout the year. In the autumn, Barton wrote that the aspect of the estate was as "nearly perfect as anything earthly can be, and the woods are gorgeous with autumn tints."[45] During the winter, the household revelled in the view of the river, described by Barton in December, 1898.

> The country is beautiful this morning under a light fall of dry snow. The leafless trees do not now obstruct the view in any direction, and Glen Echo is to my mind at its best in views. The land back of the house slopes down to the canal and then to the river, both of which now contain much floating ice; we will have skating soon. The opposite bank of the river, which during most of the

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43. Clara Barton to "Mr. Woodward", Glen Echo, April 25, 1900, CB-LC, Series II, Box 24.2; Clara Barton to S.W. Briggs, Washington, D.C., May 4, 1900, CB-LC, Series II, Box 24.2; Clara Barton to Dr. Julian Hubbell, Glen Echo, May 10, 1901, Series I, Box 64; and Mary Furnas, untitled, unpublished MS., 1976, CBNHS

44. CBJ, July 3, 1897, CB-LC, Series II, Box 36; and RCJ-GP, October 15, 1897, CB-LC, Series II, Box 36

45. CBJ (dictated to secretary Lucy Graves), November 4, 1898, CB-LC, Series II, Box 36

> year presents an unbroken wall of green, now discloses comfortable farm houses, orchards and cultivated fields. Off to the right, up the river, is a charming vista...(the river) ripples and sparkles in the sunlight between gently sloping shores, and embraces many little islands, now brown and sear with frosted foliage. The horizon in that direction is bounded by a ridge--the first foothills of the Blue Ridge--softened by distance into cloud like undulations of blue and gray. Down to the left the rapids send a murmur of greeting....[46]

Spring brought the dogwoods, violets, arbutus and other wild flowers, which Barton often took walks to gather. "The little flowers are just out,--the woods full of them," Barton exclaimed to a friend, Mrs. Sara B. Earle, on April 15, 1899; and to a European acquaintance: "The trees are coming into leaf, the early flowers into bloom and the sun is getting high up in the heavens...I wish I could send you a breath of American Springtime...."[47] In the summer the woods gave a shady and verdant look to the grounds, and the trees became the especial home of birds "with beautiful colors--Blue, bright red, gold and black--Robins, Woodpeckers, whip-poor-wills...."[48] On the whole, the surroundings at Glen Echo nearly lived up to the Baltzleys' promotional and ecstatic praise: "High on the highlands...munificent Nature has made one of her supreme efforts to be grand and lovely...."[49]

Few additions or improvements were made to Barton's Glen Echo property between

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46. CBJ (dictated to Lucy Graves), December 13, 1898, CB-LC, Series II, Box 36

47. CBJ, March 6, 1910, CB-LC, Series II, Box 36; Clara Barton to Mrs. Sara B. Earle, April 15, 1899, CB-LC, Series II, Box 24.1; Clara Barton to Princess Salm Salm of Baden, Glen Echo, April 18, 1901, CB-LC, Series I, Box 64

48. Clara Barton to "My dearest and faithful", May 10, 1904, Glen Echo, CB-LC, Series I, Box 68

49. Edwin Baltzley, Glen Echo

1891 and 1897. After 1897, Barton's property was a partially self-supporting estate, not a full-fledged farm, though Barton often called it her "ranch". Fruit and vegetables were grown on the grounds, cows, goats and chickens were kept for dairy products and eggs, but no commercial crops were grown. Barton, who as a child had had an unpleasant experience with butchering, did not allow animals to be slaughtered at Glen Echo.[50] Still, the general tone of Barton's property was a utilitarian one, rather than that of a country retreat. Several visitors commented on the practical appearance, some rather deprecatingly, others with a simple comment that "little space is wasted."[51]

Throughout the historic period, the property had an air of benign neglect. Weeds in the west yard grew to disconcerting heights,[52] the strawberry patch grew over with grass,[53] and sometimes roses and other shrubs went over two years without being pruned.[54] Outbuildings seem to have been kept in only slightly better repair. Before 1904, when the house served as Red Cross headquarters, it suffered from the absence of Barton and Hubbell at the

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50. Clara Barton, The Story of My Childhood (New York, Baker and Taylor Co., 1907) pp. 71-73

51. Percy H. Epler, The Life of Clara Barton (New York, Macmillan Company, 1915), p. 368; and "The Clara Barton of Today," Portland, Maine Times, November 1, 1903, CB-LC, Series II, Box 68

52. CBJ, October 25, 1902, CB-LC, Series II, Box 36

53. J.B. Hubbell to Clara Barton, Glen Echo, June 27, 1903, CB-LC, Series I, Box 69

54. CBJ, April 10, 1910, ARC

the field, and from the inability of the staff to devote time to non-Red Cross matters. Age and illness (Barton was in her eighties, Hubbell in his sixties for most of the period) also conspired against immaculately kept grounds. Daisy Sweitzer, recalling the household in 1909, maintained that even with good health, Barton and Hubbell were much too caught up in correspondence, First Aid meetings, etc., to spend time tending the property.[55] And Barton, who prized comfort and thrift over appearance, was not disposed toward hiring a large staff to oversee ground work.

The North Front

What trees remained near the front of the house after its construction were removed by Barton when she moved to the house in 1897. This was done both "to improve the property", and to forstall burglers, who had once gained access to the house roof by climbing trees near the front wall.[56] The removal of the trees resulted in a clear aspect on the north side of the house. A field, used but not owned by Barton, ran approximately an eighth of a mile north from the house to the electric trolley tracks and Conduit Road, and 330 feet between Oxford Road and the entrance to Glen Echo Chautauqua grounds.[57] (see map # 8). The field served as a pasture for Barton's livestock, and was kept in a wild state. "It was a field...like any field," stated Mrs. Daisy Sweitzer, "It was filled with daisies and all sorts of little field flowers."[58] A board walk ran through the center of the field in the earliest years of Barton's residence; it was destroyed or moved, possibly to the west side of the grounds sometime before 1902.[59] Contour maps

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55. Interview with Mrs. Daisy Sweitzer, March 29, 1976, tapes at CBNHS. Mrs. Sweitzer worked as a secretary to Clara Barton during 1909-1910.

56. CBJ, April 7, and August 25, 1897, CB-Lc, Series II, Box 36

57. U.S. Geological Survey Map, Washington, D.C. and Vicinity, 1917, National Archives, Cartographic Division

58. Sweitzer Interview

59. CBJ, November 26, 1897, CB-LC, Series II, Box 36; and "House and Home of Miss Clara Barton", photograph c. 1901-1902, published in Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, December 29, 1902, CB-LC, Series II, Box 42

drawn by the U.S. Geological Survey, show that the field gradually sloped downward from the house approximately thirty feet. The east side of the field also sloped, in an undulating manner, toward the east, losing an average of thirty feet as it descended toward the bed of Minnehaha Creek (see map # 4).[60]

A board walk running west from the house was built in 1897; it was relocated closer to the building before 1902.[61] Early photographs of the house show the north front area devoid of any trees or ornamental plantings. Pictures taken in 1902, however, show ivy growing on the two front towers, and ornamental shrubs planted at the base of the front porch (see illustrations #2 and 6). Both a 1904 and 1907 photograph indicate that at least one of the plantings near the house porch was a rose bush (see illustrations #8 and 12), possibly the "Clara Barton" variety. Another 1904 photograph shows several large bushes planted in a row along the wire fence which ran in a semi-circle to the north of the house, enclosing a portion of the pasture.[62] These bushes are also visible in a later photograph which shows them with a form similar to over-grown forsythia (see illustration #13).[63] In addition to these plantings, it is known that Clara Barton planted three "single stalks" of hydranga, "4-5 feet tall" in the front yard in 1911, but the

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60. U.S. Geological Survey Map, 1917

61. CBJ, December 1, 2, 9, 12, 1897, CB-LC, Series II, Box 36

62. CBJ, May 3 and 7, 1901, CB-LC, Series II, Box 36

63. This is only a surmise on the part of the writer; there is no documentary evidence to indicate that these bushes were forsythia. Charles Snell, in his Historic Structure's Report, maintains that these shrubs are the hydranga bushes Barton speaks of setting in the front yard in 1911; however both the form, which is totally unlike hydranga, and the fact that the bushes exist in photographs prior to 1911, would tend to disprove this conclusion.

exact location of these shrubs is not known.[64]

In 1907, a "new railroad of Mr. Shaw (owner of Glen Echo Amusement Park)" was put up directly in front of the house. This caused Barton a great deal of consternation, when she considered that because she did not own the land to the north of her house (and possibly to the west, if she had not yet acquired the access strip to Oxford Road), Mr. Shaw could possibly build up all around her, boxing her in.[65] According to an interview with Mrs. Daisy Sweitzer, this "railroad" was part of the "dip" or roller coaster at Glen Echo Park. A small wooden platform in front of the house served as the roller coaster entrance, and the tracks ran very close to the north and east sides of the house. This structure is very clearly shown in illustration # 13. Mrs. Sweitzer revealed that the noise from this amusement ride caused Barton considerable annoyance, so much so that she began to spend every summer away at her home in Oxford, Massachusetts. When Barton became ill, probably in the summer of 1911, Dr. Hubbell complained to the Glen Echo owners that the proximity of the roller coaster to the house was really becoming inconvenient. "I must say," Mrs. Sweitzer remarked, "they were very considerate, they rearranged the roller coaster, and rebuilt it."[66] Thus Mr. Shaw's "railroad" was torn down after Hubbell's complaint, most likely in 1911.

East Side

A 1902 photograph clearly shows the east side of the house.(see illustra-

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64. CBJ, April 13, 1911, CB-LC, Series I, Box 2

65. CBJ, January 12, 1907, CB-LC, Series II, Box 37

66. Sweitzer Interview

tion # 2). A barbed wire fence, which also enclosed the front pasture ran along the side yard; the entrance to the yard was through a wooden gate. A path ran from the front of the house, through this gate, and down a series of steps, to connect Barton's home with the Glen Echo post office and the amusement park.[67] The amusement park itself was directly next to the house; a former employee recalled that at one time the roller coaster came within a foot of the house.[68] Barton's diaries indicate that at least prior to 1907, when the "dip" was built, she did not really mind the amusement park, and she even visited it once or twice herself. "A kind of Coney Island," she pronounced it, with "all the embellishments."[69] Even after the park's encroachment on her property, it was primarily the noise that irritated Barton. "When that thing (the roller coaster) went tearing down...everybody shouting," recalled Mrs. Sweitzer, "she just couldn't take it."[70]

The majority of the east side of the house was kept in lawn, possibly part of that sown by Stephen Barton in 1901.[71] Periodically this lawn was mowed by Hubbell or servants , along with other grassy areas around the house.[72] Several trees show in the 1902 photgraph. Two tall forest trees, about mid-

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67. Walter Harold Riccius, "My Summer at Glen Echo", Clara Barton and Dansville (privately published), p. 535

68. Sweitzer Interview. Mrs. Sweitzer said, "I think she could have reached her hand cut the window and touched it."

69. Clara Barton to Joseph and Enola Gardner, Glen Echo, July 27, 1907, CB-LC, Series II, Box 29.2

70. Sweitzer Interview

71. CBJ, March 26, 1901, CB-LC, Series II, Box 36

72. J.B. Hubbell to Clara Barton, Glen Echo, August 13, 1904, CB-LC, Series I, Box 71

way between the front and back of the house, stand next to a large thickly-foliaged tree, possibly a holly bush. Another tree, towards the rear of of the house, also stands on the east side (see illustration # 2).[73] In addition to these trees, flower beds were known to have been located here, but their exact situation has not been established. In late May, 1907, Barton recorded that the "entire strip on the east side of the house" had been dug up, to make it ready for plants.[74] And Harold Riccius, a visitor to Glen Echo in the summer of 1901, noted that the east side path to the post office and park was seldom used by anyone except Barton's household, "for it led only to her garden."[75] According to 1902 photograph, no shrubs appear to have been planted next to the east side of the house at this time. Other photographs taken between 1902-1912, however, show several shrubs along the house, and vines growing on the east wall, approximately 15 feet from the NE corner (see illustration # 6).[76] one near the rear of the house and, one tower

West Side

Most of the accouterments of farming on Barton's estate were located between the west side of the house and Oxford Road. A stable was built about thirty feet from the SW corner of the house in 1898.[77] Biographer Percy

Photograph —

73. "House and Home of Miss Clara Barton," Philadelphia Evening Bullitan, December 29, 1902, CB-LC, Series II, Box 42

74. Riccius, p. 535

75. CBJ, October 13, 15, and 19, 1898, CBNHS

76. See especially "Clara Barton House, Glen Echo, Maryland," photo c. 1902, CBNHS

77. CBJ, October 13, 15, and 19, 1898, CBNHS

Epler stated that chicken houses were also located on this part of the property.[78] A carriage house was built on the west side grounds in 1895; it was remodelled into a servant's room in 1897, and demolished sometime before 1909.[79] Fruit trees were planted in rows in this area in 1900; they show clearly in illustration # 3 , and again, in a more mature state in illustration # 11 .[80] A strawberry bed was also located on this side of the house, and a clothesline was put up here on washing days.[81] Eight to ten beehives, kept by Dr. Hubbell, were situated near the barn.[82] A circular driveway, made of dirt, led to the grounds from Oxford Road, constituting the only approach to the house.[83] Travelling as it did through the most practical part of the estate, this approach must have done much toward establishing the general utilitarian impression the house left on guests.

After 1902, a board walk, as shown in illustrations #7-11, branched off from the main west-bound walk and ran along the house, connecting the front walk to the driveway; prior to this time a footpath had led to this side of the property.[84] Grass was planted in unspecified areas on this side of the

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78. Epler, p. 368

79. CBJ, July 14, 1895, CB-LC, Series II, Box 47; CBJ, August 2,4,5, 1897, CB-LC, Series II, Box 36; Sweitzer Interview

80. "West Side of House with Horse, Baba," photo c. 1902, CBNHS; and "Miss Barton's Home at Glen Echo," from "Clara Barton at Home," Baltimore Sun, May 29, 1904, CB-LC, Series I, Box 83

81. Sweitzer Interview

82. Sweitzer Interview

83. Sweitzer Interview

84. "Suburban Headquarters, American National Red Cross," photo c. 1898, published in Clara Barton, The Red Cross, A History, 1898, p. 56

house; Hubbell notified Barton on August 13, 1904, that he had "mowed... the east & west side...all the lawn about the house."[85] Photographs (see especially illustration #11) show very few ornamental plantings on the west side area ; exceptions are a vine (see illustration# 3) growing on the side of the house, possibly the ampelopsis (Virginia Creeper) which Barton mentions trimming in April, 1910, and a large tree directly to the west, near the front of the house, shown in an 1898 photgraph of the house (see illustration# 1).[86] This large tree had been removed by the time the 1902-1904 photographs were taken.[87] In general flower gardens were not in this area of the grounds. In 1911, however, "great patches of yellow chrysanthemums" were transplanted to "the west side of the house, to protect the wash of land."[88] A grape arbor, known to have been on the estate, may have been situated on this part of the property.[89] A water "hydrant" (or pump?) near the house was mentioned in 1911; it was also likely to have been on this side of the house.[90]

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85. J.B. Hubbell to Clara Barton, Glen Echo, August 13, 1904, CB-LC, Series I, Box 71

86. CBJ, April 10, 1910, ARC; and Photograph – "West Side of the House with Baba"

87. Photograph--"West Side of the House with Baba"

88. CBJ, April 13, 1911, CB-LC, Series I, Box 2

89. CBJ, July 1, 1904, ARC ; the grape arbor does not show in any photographs of the house, and its exact location is not mentioned in papers used by this writer. Since most of the other fruit trees and bushes were located on the west side of the property, the grape arbor seems likely to have also been situated here.

90. CBJ, July 23, 1911, CB-LC, Series I, Box 2

South (Back) Side

The south side of the property, behind the house, consisted principally of a level area, extending about ten feet from the house and a steep slope running down to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. A dry retaining wall, erected in 1897, shored up the level area, [91] and helped prevent the loss of land by erosion.

The area immediately behind the house was graded and filled in 1897, with dirt thrown out of the cellar.[92] For a while, this area was kept as a "grass plot", a circumstance which evidently bothered Barton's conscience. Percy Epler recalled that once, when looking out of her window at this lawn, Barton exclaimed: "There goes my conscience again! That land now a grass plot will support enough to keep a family, and next year I think I'll have to have it plowed up."[93] There is no evidence that Barton actually had this area plowed up, until April, 1907, and then it was planted with flowers, not produce--"Dr. (Hubbell) makes flower bed at back of house," Barton wrote.[94] Barton also recorded the "making up" of a flower garden "below (her) south windows" in 1911. It was planted with carnations and azalias.[95] It is probable that the outhouse, built in 1891 and remodelled in 1897, was also located in this area behind the house.[96] The "hot bed", used to force

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91. CBJ, March 27, 1897, CB-LC, Series II, Box 36

92. CBJ, March 29, 1897, CB-LC, Series II, Box 36

93. Epler, p. 373

94. CBJ, April 4, 1907, CB-LC, Series II, Box 37

95. CBJ, June 3, 1911, CB-LC, Series I, Box 2

96. Snell, p. 22

early vegetables may also have been situated here.

Contour maps done by the Geological Survey, show the slope south of the Barton house to have dropped 60 feet in 250, or a slope of 30%. The slope was wooded, providing a backdrop for the house, a home for birds, of which Barbon was so fond, and, occaisionally, wood for household use.[97] From comments in diaries and letters it appears that a vegetable garden was located on this slope "below the house."[98] In 1908, a board walk "up through the garden" was constructed on Barton's property; it most likely ran from the vegetable garden to the house.[99] The hillside was somewhat modified in 1911, when the brush was "grubbed up", and a white clover lawn planted, "for the bees and hens."[100]

Subsequent uses of the property have brought about a great number of changes in the grounds of the Clara Barton House. Almost nothing of the original plant materials remain. Establishment of a parking lot for Glen Echo Amusement Park , in the 1930's (on the space north of the house, formerly occupied by the field), required grading which appreciably changed the contours of the land; the house now stands atop an abrupt hill, rather than at the head of a gently sloping pasture.[101] Mabell Rawson Hirons, who ac-

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CBJ, June 1, 1897 and January 5, 1898, CB-Lc, Series II, Box 36. Barton often debated whether it was more economical to hire men to chop and haul wood from her property, or buy it from a supplier. In the end, because of problems of seasoning, labor, and availability of wood, she decided to purchase what her household needed.

98. CBJ, March 23, 1901, CB-LC, Series II, Box 36

99. CBJ, April 10, 1908, CB-LC, Series II, Box 37

100. CBJ, April 10 and 24, 1911, CB-LC, Series I, Box 2

101. Map, "Historic Topography, Glen Echo/ Clara Barton Site", National Park Service, 1956

quired the property in 1914, was so displeased with the neglected aspect of the grounds that she hired a landscape architect to redesign them, planting among other things, "beautiful pine and fir trees" along the walk.[102] Ornamental plantings currently in the front yard, including holly, magnolia and pine trees were not present during the historic period, and the original hydrange and other shrubs have disappeared. Board walks from Barton's period have been replaced with flagstone. The conspicuous row of bamboo now on the east side of the house was also added later, and fruit trees, strawberry beds, beehives and stable have disappeared from the west dide. They have been replaced by dogwoods and other ornamental plantings. A flagpole and and wooden motto plaque are located in front of the house. They were not there during the historic period; the flagpole was added in 1971 and the motto placed there during 1974.[103] Although the hillside to the south of the house is still wooded and evidences of the retaining wall remain, all traces of flower and vegetable gardens have disappeared. On the whole, the entire aspect of the property has changed. Today the appearance is much more decorative than the functional Barton establishment of 1897-1912.[104]

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102. (Daisy St. James Sweitzer?) to "My dear Mr. Barton," October 1, 1920, CB-LC, Series I, Box 75

103. Friends of Clara Barton, Inc., MS. Scrapbook, CBHNS

104. George J. Svejda and Harold Green, Report on the Plant Materials at the Clara Barton House, Glen Echo, Maryland, May, 1975, National Park Service. For a complete listing of plant materials found at CBNHS in 1975, see this report.

The Vegetable Garden

A vegetable and fruit garden was on the Glen Echo property between 1897 and 1912. A semi-strict vegetarian, Barton particularly relished fresh produce. Her diaries show that she was not only extremely interested in the progress of the Glen Echo gardens, but took an active part in their cultivation.

There appear to have been several plots of ground used to grow vegetables at Glen Echo, rather than one enclosed or self-contained garden. The earlist garden, begun in the summer of 1897, was made "out of dirt thrown out of the cellar."[105] This garden was probably the one located "below the house",[106] on the south embankment which sloped down to the C & O Canal. Throughout the historic period this continued to be the chief area for growing produce. A somewhat more illuminating reference to this hillside garden is found in an extract from Barton's diary. Worried that Oxford Road would be continued according to the original 1891 plat (see map # /), Barton stated that this would cut off "the road to the carriage house, the dry sustaining wall, and all of the garden."[107] Although it may seem a bit unusual to have established a garden on an incline of 30% (see map # 4), garden manuals of the period often recommended "sloping gardens." Some felt that, especially with a

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105. Clara Barton to "My dear, dear Marion," Glen Echo, July 14, 1897, CB-LC, Series II, Box 17.2

106. CBJ, March 20 and 23, 1901, CB-LC, Series II, Box 36

107. CBJ, August 26, 1897, CB-LC, Series II, Box 36

southern exposure, this would accelerate growth; others pointed out that "sloping ground greatly assists drainage, and ensures that puddles shall not lodge on the surface...."[108] Ground alterations, such as terracing or modification of the slope, may have taken place, but there is no direct evidence to support this.

Another garden bed was made late in the summer of 1897; it was labelled the "turnip garden".[109] The location of this bed is unclear. It may have been situated next to the house on the east side where men were hired to "make the foundation (of the parlor chimney)--fill up the ditch, level off the surplus earth and make a last garden bed...."[110] In addition, Mrs. Daisy Sweitzer remembered that in 1909, a large garden was on Barton's prpperty directly across Oxford Road from the house.[111] A strawberry bed, continually referred to in terms which seperate it from the other Glen Echo gardens, was established by 1901.[112] The strawberries were transplanted to a new bed in 1903, because "the old patch was thoroughly grass grown." The first bed, whose location is unknown, was then dug up and planted with other

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108. W.S. Rogers, Garden Planning (Garden City, New York, Doubleday, Page & Company, 1911) p. 69

109. CBJ, August 7, 1897, CB-LC, Series II, Box 36

110. [illegible]. Aug. 17

111. Sweitzer Interview

112. Although strawberries may have been grown at Glen Echo before 1901, the first reference to it was found in The Home Magazine, when a reporter, Anna P. Thomas, was startled to see "Miss Clara Barton...setting out and bedding...her crop of strawberry plants...." See "The President of the Red Cross at Home," The Home Magazine, n.d. (1901) Clara Barton Scrapbook, CB-LC, Series II, Box 41; also CBJ, April 8 and 23, 1901, CB-LC, Series II, Box 36

vegetables.[113] The later bed was located in the center of the circular drive, on the west side of the house.[114] In 1902, Barton remarked that she had taken "the opportunity, etc.--(to clean) off the asparagus bed"[115], and in April of 1911, she and Mr. Lewis (a handyman) "took care of the rhubarb, cleared up that plot of ground."[116] These two comments indicate that there were distinct areas for these crops, though they may have been included within the bounds of the main garden.

The size and shape of the garden beds is also unknown. The main garden was large enough to require the use of a plow each spring, and included an area big enough to produce ten bushels of potatoes in 1903.[117] Similarly, the strawberry patch was large enough to provide abundant fresh fruit each season, with a surplus sufficient to put up 40 pints canned.[118] The shape of the gardens were most likely rectangular, or at least rectilinear. Period garden manuals, while deploring the monotony of this form, conceeded that "the suberban garden is usually a rectangle. Its four boundries are straight lines."[119]

In addition to the clearly defined garden beds on the Glen Echo property, Clara Barton sometimes planted vegetables in odd spots, wherever there was space. Vegetables planted alongside the front walk were a regular feature--

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113. Julian B. Hubbell to Clara Barton, Glen Echo, June 27, 1903, and July 12, 1903, CB-LC, Series I, Box 69

114. Sweitzer Interview

115. CBJ, October 25, 1902, CB-LC, Series II, Box 36

116. CBJ, April 11, 1911, CB-LC, Series I, Box 2

117. Julian B. Hubbell to Clara Barton, August 23, 1903, CB-LC, Series I, Box 69

118. Clara Barton to "Harriette", Glen Echo, June 1, 1905, CB-LC, Series II, Box 29.1

119. Rogers, p. 45

in 1901, there were carrots and beets there.[120] Biographer Percy Epler remembered Miss Barton fretting over a small lawn area that would "support enough to keep a family"; she felt it should be plowed up.[121] Even the flower gardens were sprinkled with edible plants. "A riotous country jumble of pear trees, tomatoes, marigolds, rose bushes and corn," observed one visitor to the gardens.[122]

The "100 little fruit trees" (which included fruit-bearing bushes, such as gooseberries and currants) ordered by Barton and Hubbell in 1900, were not relegated to a special section of the grounds, but planted all "around the house."[123] Photographs of the house taken during the period 1902-1904, (see illustrations #9 & 11) show fruit trees planted in rows on the west side of the house in front of the stable and driveway.[124] Berry bushes were apparently scattered throughout the property; Barton remarked that a friend had picked "quarts of berries...all over the grounds."[125]

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120. (Daisy St. James Sweitzer?) to "My dear Mr. Barton", October 1, 1920, CB-LC, Series I, Box 75. The writer of the letter wrote that pine trees had been planted in front of the house instead of the "vegetables that formerly bordered the walk." Also see CBJ, April 29, 1901, Series II, Box 36

121. Epler, p. 373

122. Edith Brownell, "A Glimpse of Miss Clara Barton at Home," n.d., MS. at CBNHS

123. Clara Barton to Mrs. Sara B. Earle, June 15, 1900, Series II, Box 24.2

124. Photograph--"Miss Barton's Home at Glen Echo"

125. Clara Barton to Janet Jennings, Glen Echo, July 15, 1904, CB-LC, Series II, Box 29.1

The Hot Bed

One feature of the Glen Echo gardens was an early forcing or "hot" bed used to start seedlings or force vegetables ahead of season. In March, 1904, Barton wrote to Joseph Sheldon that "the weather is mild and spring-like--Dr. (Hubbell) is making hot beds."[126] Hubbell was again working on a hot bed in October , 1907.[127] His main crop appears to have been lettuce; he continued to plant it up until 1911--"Dr. has made up his hot house Lettuce bed and commenced to get ready for a garden," observed Barton in March, 1911.[128]

A hot bed consisted of a pit filled with a mixture of manure and compost and covered with a wooden frame holding panes of glass. The glass trapped heat from the sunlight and caused tha manure to "ferment", thereby giving off heat and artificially warming the ground. When the desired temperature was reached, topsoil was spread over the fermented manure and seeds were planted. The glass cover was replaced, causing a greenhouse effect; temperature was controlled by raising or lowering the glass and letting in specified amounts of cool air. Most period garden books recommended a hot bed about three feet wide and four to six feet long. Frames for holding glass panes were to be made of planks and constructed with blocks on the corners, giving the frame a slight tilt to enable it to shed water. Some garden manuals advised covering the frame with newspapers until the

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126. Clara Barton to Joseph Sheldon, Glen Echo, March, 1904, CB-LC, Series II, Box 29.1

127. CBJ, October 15, 1907, CB-LC, Series II, Box 37

128. CBJ, March 22, 1911, CB-LC, Series I, Box 2

seeds sprouted. Cabbage, tomatoes and cauliflower, as well as lettuce were often grown in this manner.[129]

Vegetables in the Garden

No complete description of the vegetable garden during Clara Barton's occupancy exists, but a number of partial descriptions and causual comments may be pieced together to show the variety of crops grown there.

In 1897, Barton recorded in her journal that cucumbers, tomatoes, turnips, lettuce, onions, parsely and radishes were growing in "Barker's (the handyman) garden," and that "it has all the vegetables we do or shall need."[130] There were radishes in the garden again in 1900.[131] Barton's houseman, Silas, planted a garden on the slope below the house in 1901; Barton noted in her diary in March of that year the purchase of seed potatoes, onion sets, cucumber and squash seeds.[132] In April, lettuce and parsely plants were bought, and Barton recorded that "the plants came...strawberries--

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129. Virginia E. Verplanck, A Year in My Garden (privately published, 1909), pp. 12-13; and Robert W. Shoppell, Barns and Outhouses Building Plans. (The Co-Operative Building Plan Association, 1883), Number 96

130. CBJ, July 5 and 8, and, August 7, 1897, CB-LC, Series II, Box 36; and Clara Barton to "My dear Marion", Glen Echo, Md., July 14, 1897, CB-LC, Series II, Box 17.2

131. Clara Barton to Dr. Joseph Gardner, Glen Echo, May 10, 1900, CB-LC, Series II, Box 24.2. Only radishes are mentioned specifically here, but there were obviously other vegetables planted, for Barton wrote: "The Doctor's (Hubbell) garden is coming on. We have only got so far as radishes for the table yet; but like Dickens, we have "Great Expectations." Barton also mentioned to a friend in 1900 that "'oats, peas, beans, and barley'" grow all about us." There is *no* evidence that crops such as oats or barley were ever grown at Glen Echo; this was most likely a figure of sppech. Clara Barton to Mrs. Sara E. Earle, June 15, 1900, CB-LC, Series II, Box 24.2

132. CBJ, March 19, 20, 23 and 26, 1901, CB-LC, Series II, Box 36

rhubarb, asparagus...." and that "Steve (Barton, Clara Barton's nephew) spades for beets and carrots."[133] Katherine E. Thomas, a Red Cross nurse, sent Barton "two balsam vine seeds" for her garden in May of 1901[134], and watermelon and cantalope seeds were also purchased that month.[135] By July 8, Barton could write: "In order to remember the time I will say that we are having our own potatoes, string beans, lettuce, rhubarb, and next week will have green corn & cucumbers...."[136] Three days later, on July 11, she mentioned having peas and new potatoes, and on July 19, she noted, "had our first squashes."[137]

Potatoes and asparagus were in the garden again in 1902.[138] In 1903, Dr. Hubbell wrote an absent Barton that "I found some onion sets and other garden seeds, sage--cellery (sic)--and will find your saffern (sic) on the next trial...."[139] That year an employee reported that "Uncle Silas" had started his garden early by planting cabbages and tomatoes in boxes, and by setting out onions, peas, beans and potatoes early in March.[140]

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133. CBJ, April 6, 25, and 29, 1901, CB-LC, Series II, Box 36

134. Katherine E. Thomas to Clara Barton, Washington, D.C., April 28, 1901, CB-LC, Series I, Box 64; and Clara Barton to Katherine Thomas, Glen Echo, May 1, 1901, CB-LC, Series I, Box 64

135. CBJ, May 13, 1901, CB-LC, Series II, Box 36

136. CBJ, July 8 and 11, 1901, CB-LC, Series II, Box 36

137. CBJ, July 19, 1901, CB-LC, Series II, Box 36

138. CBJ, March 10 and October 25, 1902, CB-LC, Series II, Box 36

139. J.B. Hubbell to Clara Barton, Glen Echo, n.d. (filed with Barton's 1903 papers), CB-LC, Series I, Box 69. Since saffron is the stamen of a certain type of crocus, it is doubtful that Hubbell added this to the garden.

140. Ruthell Adams to Clara Barton, Glen Echo, Maryland, March 10, and 17, 1903, CB-LC, Series I, Box 69

By late summer, Hubbell could boast a harvest of ten bushels of potatoes, and announce that the ground would be sown with a fall crop of turnips.[141] A reporter, visiting Clara Barton after her retirement recalled the garden as a "riotous country jumble of pear trees, tomatoes, marigolds, rose-bushes and corn, with a row of flaming nasturtums by the walk...."[142]

In 1906, cucumbers, tomatoes and lettuce were again part of the garden.[143] A winter crop was planted that fall, for Barton recorded gathering "greens" from the garden in January, 1907.[144] The "greens" continued into spring, when potatoes and corn were planted along with tomatoes, cucumbers, radishes, sage, parsely and lettuce, all of which had been started from seed in "boxes & tin cans."[145] Squashes were also in the ground that year, and a winter crop of parsnips was planted in August.[146]

The garden in 1908, Barton noted, looked "better than I ever saw it," and was entirely planted by May 15. That year they harvested "tomatoes, beets, peppers, etc." Peppers were particularly prolific, and to Barton's mind "the finest I ever saw."[147] Clara Barton's journals for 1910 and 1911 allude to the continuous gardening at Glen Echo, but only rhubarb

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141. J.B. Hubbell to Clara Barton, August 23, 1903, CB-LC, Series I, Box 69

142. Brownell Ms.

143. CBJ, April 21 and October 22, 1906, CB-LC, Series II, Box 36

144. CBJ, January 9, 1907, CB-LC, Series II, Box 37. The "greens" were probably either turnip tops or a variety of winter spinich, both of which grown well in the area in the winter.

145. CBJ, March 16, 1907, CB-LC, Series II, Box 37

146. CBJ, July 19 and August 5, 1907, CB-LC, Series II, Box 37

147. CBJ, May 15, October 10 and 15, 1908, CB-LC, Series II, Box 37

is specifically mentioned among vegetables grown those years.[148]

Fruit Trees and Bushes

In addition to the vegetables grown at Glen Echo, the property supplied the household with an abundance--indeed in some cases an overabundance--of fresh fruit. The earlist reference is to "vines...received by mail from the Agriculture Department" in 1897.[149] That fall, the household was "busy putting up fruit"--peaches, grapes (bought by Emma, an employee) and "crab-apple jelly 49 glasses"; it is unclear whether or not any of this fruit was from the Glen Echo garden.[150]

In April of 1900, after the completion of Cuban relief work gave them more time for household concerns, Barton and Hubbell ordered a large number of fruit trees and bushes from George A. Sweet Nursery Company of Dansville, New York. The initial order--written on April 10, 1900--requested seven varities of apple trees, eleven pear, five cherries, eight types of "plumb" and five types of peach, and two types of mulberry, as well as quince, gooseberry, currant bushes, and six varities of grape.[151] This order, however, was apparently lost; on May 5, Dr. Hubbell again wrote to the

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148. CBJ, April 11, 1911, CB-LC, Series I, Box 2

149. CBJ, May 25, 1897, CB-LC, Series II, Box 36

150. CBJ, October 15,18,20 and 28, 1897, CB-LC, Series II, Box 36

151. J.B. Hubbell to Geo. A. Sweet Nursery Co., Dansville, New York, April 10, 1900, CB-LC, Series II, Box 24.2

Sweet Nursery, stating that he had "gotten a few trees near home" but requesting some additional plants.[152] The plants had arrived by May 22, 1900; evidently the order was completely filled for an acknowledgement was sent to George A. Sweet expressing satisfaction that "the trees and plants arrived in perfect shape, and are doing so well that we are sorry now that we did not send for more."[153] The fruit trees ordered on May 5, 1900, were as follows:

3 York State prun(e)
2 other plumbs

Currants--
3 Fays Prolific
3 Red Cross
3 Victoria
3 White Grape

Quince
2 Champion
3 Bourgeat
2 Merche Prolific

Mulberry

1 Downings Everbearing
1New American

Grapes: assortment of six

also

Raspberries

6 Londons
4 Columbia

Blackberries

6 Rathburg (?)
6 Zeeberg (?)

Gooseberries

2 Red Jacket
2 pearl
2 Industry [154]

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152. J.B. Hubbell and Clara Barton to George A. Sweet Nursery Company, Glen Echo, May 5, 1900, CB-LC, Series II, Box 24.2

153. ?---to George A. Sweet, Glen Echo, May 22, 1900, CB-LC, Series II, Box 24.2

154. J.B. Hubbell and Clara Barton to George A. Sweet Nursery Company, Glen Echo, May 5, 1900, CB-LC, Series II, Box 24.2. This order is reproduced in its entirety above. The author has assumed that it was the second order that was filled, and that the first order was indeed lost. There is a possibility, however, that the initial order was merely delayed, was filled when the Sweet Nursery received it, and that the receipt confirmation dated May 22, 1900, referred to the first order. This order comes closer to fulfilling Barton's description of "100 little fruit trees" planted around the house in 1900, than does the second order. For a complete copy of the first order, see Appendix #3.

On June 15, 1900, Clara Barton wrote a friend that "about 100 little fruit trees are growing around the house...."[155] Currant and gooseberry bushes also arrived the next year,[156] and Barton noted that "many of our little last year trees are in bloom."[157] Dr. Hubbell wrote to Barton of the "luscious" dewberries that were ripe in July, 1903;[158] dewberries are again mentioned in 1904.[159] The fruit trees also began to bear in 1904, and the household was inundated by fruit of all kinds. A guest, Dr. Lucy Hall Brown, picked "quarts of berries, all over the grounds."[160] By late July, Barton felt it "would be safe to estimate thirty bushels or more (of plums) will ripen within two weeks....We have had bushels of mulberries, black-berries and raspberries. And the peaches and pears are yet to come."[161] To another friend she wrote, "The Japanese plums are on....Dr. Hubbell is picking in dispair....The other fruit, peaches, pears, crabapples and grapes will follow."[162]

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155. Clara Barton to Mrs. Sara B. Earle, Glen Echo, June 15, 1900, CB-LC, Series II, Box 24.2.Barton obviously counted fruit bushes and canes in her count of "100...fruit trees."

156. CBJ, April 25, 1901, CB-LC, Series II, Box 36

157. CBJ, April 29, 1901, CB-LC, Series II, Box 36

158. J.B. Hubbell to "Mamie", Glen Echo, July 3, 1903, CB-LC, Series I, Box 68. "Dewberries"are similar to blackberries, and it may be that the terms were used interchangeably.

159. CBJ, June 28, 1904, ARC

160. Clara Barton to Janet Jennings, Glen Echo, July 15, 1904, CB-LC, Series II, Box 29.1

161. Clara Barton to Mr. Howe, Glen Echo, July 25, 1904, CB-LC, Series II, Box 29.1

162. Clara Barton to "My dear sister Harriette," Glen Echo, July 26, 1904, CB-LC, Series II, Box 29.1

Fruit was plentiful again the next year, and all hands were called to preserve, can and eat it. "The Dr. is still immersed in fruit," Clara Barton wrote on June 1, 1905, to an old friend, "the gooseberries are in hand today --the currants are ripe...then come all the others in turn--plums--pears--quinces...."[163] The work of preserving continued through the years. In 1907, Hubbell was "frantically to putting up grape juice,"[164] and in 1911 found him putting up cherries and raspberries.[165]

A bit of confusion exists over whether or not there were apple trees on Clara Barton's Glen Echo property. Apples were Barton's favorite fruit--indeed her favorite food--and it seems logical that she would have grown them on her property. Barton's first order to the Sweet Nursery, in 1900, included five types of apple trees, however, this order was lost and the second order--written after Barton or Hubbell had purchased "a few trees near home"--did not request apple trees. Barton may therefore have obtained apple trees somewhere in the Washington, D.C. area.[166] In 1904, however, Barton noted that the abundance of plums produced at Glen Echo would be used

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163. Clara Barton to "Harriette", Glen Echo, June 1, 1904, CB-LC, Series II, Box 29.1

164. Clara Barton to Mrs. John Stafford, Glen Echo, October 8, 1907, CB-LC, Series II, Box 29.1

165. CBJ, June 11, 1911, CB-LC, Series I, Box 2

166. J.B. Hubbell to Geo. A. Sweet Nursery Co., Dansville, New York, April 10, 1900, CB-LC, Series II, Box 24.2; and J,B. Hubbell and Clara Barton to George A. Sweet Nursery Company, May 5, 1900, CB-LC, Series II, Box 24.2

in part to "exchange with neighbors for other fruit, as apples, later on."[167] Diary notations and letters for the years 1904-1911 contain many references to the purchase of apples, and to gifts of apples from Dr. Joseph Gardener, Dansville friends and Dr. Hubbell's family. In 1911, Barton noted in her journal that she had taken lessons in grafting apple trees, but that she "had no trees to graft."[168] Yet only three weeks earlier, on March 17, she had written a check to Albert Le Cruix with the notation,"For: fruit trees (Apple)."[169] Apple trees were definately on the property by 1921, for Hubbell wrote to Stephen Barton that "all the early blooming shrubs and trees are in blossom--"Plumb, apple, pear magnolia firebush...."[170] If indeed apple trees existed at Glen Echo during the period 1897-1912, they clearly did not supply all of the fruit that an apple-loving Clara Barton required.

The Strawberry Bed

An important part of the vegetable garden, and one in which Barton took a special pride was the strawberry bed. Clara Barton first referred to

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167. Clara Barton to Mr. Howe, Glen Echo, July 25, 1904, CB-LC, Series II, Box 29.1

168. CBJ, April 17, 1911, CB-LC, Series I, Box 2

169. Clara Barton Checkbook #4, Worcester Trust Company, March 27, 1911, CB-LC, Series I, Box 77

170. Julian Hubbell to "S.E.B." (Stephen E. Barton), Glen Echo, March 24, 1921, CB-LC, Series I, Box 75

the strawberry bed in her diary in 1901, when she recorded that on April 8, "in spite of wind I went out and gardened among the strawberries."[171] Later that month her nephew Stephen "set the strawberry bed" and a new set of strawberry plants arrived.[172] A number of the plants in the Glen Echo strawberry patch were sent by grateful farmers in the Galveston, Texas area. After the hurricane there in 1900, many acres of strawberries--an important local crop--were destroyed. As part of Red Cross relief measures, Barton solicited donations to re-plant these farms. A portion of the first harvest was sent to her in 1901, but a reporter also observed Barton "setting out . . . and bedding...her crop of strawberry plants just received from the once flooded distruct of Galveston, Texas...." Mrs. Daisy Sweitzer confirmed that some of Barton's strawberry plants had come from the Texas farmers.[173]

Some strawberry plants must have been planted before April, 1901, however, for that June, Barton recorded that she picked three quarts of strawberries in one day, an unlikely harvest for plants only three months old.[174] The strawberry bed continued to do "remarkably well" in 1902;[175] but in 1903, Hubbell had the plants transplanted, for "the old

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171. CBJ, April 8, 1901, CB-LC, Series II Box 36

172. CBJ, April 23 and 25, 1901, CB-LC, Series II, Box 36

173. Thomas, Home Magazine ; and Sweitzer Interview

174. CBJ, June 10, 1901, CB-LC, Series II, Box 36

175. J.B. Hubbell to Mr, Leonard Woodward, Glen Echo, January 18, 1902, CB-LC, Series I, Box 65

patch was thoroughly grass grown." After transplanting, the old bed was "dug up ready for planting," though what was put into this bed is unclear.[176] Relatives remembered that Barton's visits were often accompanied by baskets of strawberries in season.[177] The patch, located on the west grounds, continued to produce prolifically throughout the historic period; at least one year enough to provide the household with abundant fresh strawberries with enough left to put up 40 pints canned.[178]

Based on the evidence above, the following can be associated with Clara Barton's Glen Echo estate during the historic period.

asparagus
balsam
beets
cabbage
cantalope
carrots
celery
corn
cucumbers
lettuce
onions
parsley
parsnips
peas
potatoes
radishes
rhubarb
sage
spinich(?)
squash
strawberries
string beans
sweet peppers
tomatoes
turnips
watermelon
apple trees (?)
blackberries
cherry tree(s)
crabapple tree(s)
currants
dewberries
gooseberries
grape vines
mulberry tree(s)
peach tree(s)
plum trees
quince
raspberries
pear

176. J.B. Hubbell to Clara Barton, Glen Echo, June 27, 1903; and J.B. Hubbell to Clara Barton, July 12, 1903, both CB-LC, Series I, Box 69

177. Edith Riccius King, "Great Aunt Clara Barton", unpublished MS., 1937, CB-LC, Series II, Box 78

178. Clara Barton to "Harriette", Glen Echo, June 1, 1905, CB-LC, Series II, Box 29.1

The Flower Garden

Clara Barton enjoyed the decorative as well as pragmatic aspects of gardening, and flowering trees, shrubs and plants were an important part of the Glen Echo estate.between 1897 and 1912. Flower beds were scattered over the grounds (there was no "formal" flower garden) and in most cases were separate and distinct from the vegetable plots. The tone of flower garden was apparently one of spontaneity and casualness. No formal borders or walks among geometric beds existed. Percy Epler noted that one glance took in both chicken house and flower beds, and commented, "apparently Miss Barton cared nothing for artistic effect."[179] Edith Brownell, who visited the gardens after Barton's retirement, described the grounds as "old-fashioned" and "a riotous country jumble" in which vegetables and flowers were sometimes mixed in the beds.[180] And Mabelle Rawson Hirons, who took over the house after Barton's death, felt the grounds were so in need of coherence that she hired a landscape architect to redesign them.[181]

In the summer of 1897, Clara Barton's secretary, George Pullman, recorded that "we watered the morning glories,"[182] but their location was not noted. Percy Epler

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179. Epler, p. 368

180. Brownell Ms.

181. (Daisy St. James Sweitzer?) to "My dear Mr. Barton", October 11, 1920, CB-LC, Series I, Box 75

182. FCJ-GP, August 22, 1897, CB-LC, Series II, Box 36

recalled that around 1898 there were "flower gardens on the left."[183] The gardens were expanded "around (Clara Barton's) Glen Echo home" in 1899;[184] it was reported to an absent Barton that the "flower gardens at Glen Echo are progressing splendidly."[185] There were chrysanthemums in one of the gardens in 1901,[186] also geraniums set out "by the walk"[187] A reporter noticed "many beds of flowers" at Glen Echo in 1904.[188] By 1906, there were flower beds in front of the house.[189] The existing flower gardens were extended in 1907, when Miss Barton wrote that "Dr. (Hubbell) makes flower bed at back of house", and "Digs up entire strip on the east side of the house, ready for plants & seeds."[190] Burpee Seeds were ordered in 1907; these may well have included flower seeds.[191] In April, 1911, the "great patches of yellow chrysanthemums" were moved to "the west side of the house to protect the wash of land," and hydranga bushes were divided

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183. Epler, p. 368. One assumes that Epler is speaking of the east side of the house, i.e. the "left" as one faces the front of the building.

184. Lucy Graves to Conrad and Jones, Company, Glen Echo, May 16, 1899, CB-LC, Series II, Box 24.1

185. Lucy Graves to Clara Barton, July 11, 1899, CB-LC, Series II, Box 24.1

186. CBJ, April 26, 1901, CB-LC, Series II, Box 36

187. CBJ, May 2, 1901, CB-LC, Series II, Box 36

188. "A Woman Who Became Somebody," New York Sun, June 12, 1904, clipping in CB-LC, Series II, Box 68

189. CBJ, April, 1906, CB-LC, Series II, Box 36

190. CBJ, April 4 and May 24, 1907, CB-LC, Series II, Box 37. The second quotation could refer to a vegetable garden. References of the same year, however, discuss the vegetable garden in terms that seem to indicate a previously established bed.. Also, Barton mentioned in her diary that she and Hubbell were "plan(ning) flower beds" that spring.

191. CBJ, April 11, 1907, CB-LC, Series II, Box 37. Recent correspondence with Burpee and Co., unfortunately indicates that they have no record of Barton's order on file.

and "seperated into four single stalks of 4-5 feet tall;" three were reset in the front yard.[192] Also in 1911, a flower bed was made up under Barton's window (i.e. on the south side of the house) and planted with azalias and carnations.[193] There may also have been jonquils, magnolia trees and firebush in the gardens during Clara Barton's lifetime, as they were noticed by visitors to the property after her death.[194] Marigolds and roses were observed in a "little garden at the side of the house" by a reporter visiting Barton during her retirement; this same reporter was struck by a "row of flaming nasturtiums by the walk."[195] A 1902 photograph (see illustration # 5) shows a row of low-growing flowers by the front walk, possibly the nasturtiums. Another visitor, Daisy Sweitzer, remembered lilacs in the yard in 1909, and that the field in front of the house was "filled with daisies and all sorts of little field flowers."[196]

The many fruit trees and bushes around the house were also enjoyed for their ornamental qualities. The snowy blossoms of the plum trees were especially appreciated each spring, and those were followed by pear,

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192. CBJ, April 13, 1911, CB-LC, Series I, Box 2

193. CBJ, June 3, 1911, CB-LC, Series I, Box 2

194. Julian B. Hubbell to S(tephen E. B(arton), Glen Echo, March 24, 1921, CB-LC, Series I, Box 75; and newspaper clipping "Dr. Hubbell delighted to be Settled Again in Clara Barton House," Washington Times, May 3, 1926, CB-LC, Series I, Box 87. These plants were part of the estate after Barton's death, and some of them may have been present during her life-time. But important changes were made to the grounds after her death, and it is possible that these were planted during the period Mabelle Rawson Hirons was altering the grounds. See (Daisy St. James Sweitzer?)to "My dear Mr. Barton", October 1, 1920, CB-LC, Series I, Box 75

195. Brownell Ms.

196. Sweitzer Interview

crabapple, and peach blossoms.[197] In April, 1910, Barton, exaultant over the summer weather, wrote to a niece of the beauties of the quince bushes "nearly white with blossoms."[198] The woods around Barton's home also provided colorful flowers. "The little flowers are just out--the woods are full of them...."Barton wrote to Sara B. Earle in 1899.[199] The "little flowers" may have been violets. Barton gathered violets in 1901, and wished she could send them and the arbutus growing in her woods as a "breath of American Springtime" to a European friend.[200] Dogwoods and "peach colored trees" also grew naturally around the property.[201]

The focal point of the flower beds were the roses. Clara Barton was very fond of this flower--especially the red varieties--and felt that it was somewhat of a family emblem.[202] In June of 1897, she took an excursion to Mount Vernon where "Mr. Dodge (the superintendent) gave me a Martha Washington rose to plant."[203] In December, 1898, Barton was delighted

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197. Clara Barton to Mamie Barton Stafford, Glen Echo, April 17, 1910, CB-LC, Series I, Box 73; and CBJ, April 29, 1901, May 5, 1904, and March 28, 1910, ARC

198. Clara Barton to Mamie Barton Stafford, April 17, 1910, CB-LC, Series I, Box 73

199. Clara Barton ato Princess Salm Salm of Baden, Glen Echo, April 18, 1901, CB-LC, Series I, Box 64

200. Clara Barton to Mrs. Sara B. Earle, April 15, 1899, CB-LC, Series II, Box 24.1

201. Clara Barton to Dr. Julian Hubbell, Glen Echo, May 10, 1901, CB-LC, Series I, Box 64

202. William E. Barton, The Life of Clara Barton (Boston, Houghton Mifflin Company, 1922) Vol. I, p. 10. The Barton family had fought on the Lancaster side during the War of the Roses.

203. CBJ, June 14, 1897, CB-LC, Series II, Box 47

to find that the Conrad and Jones Nursery, of West Grove, Pennsylvania, had developed a "very fragrent...bright pink, and very pretty" rose, and had named it "Clara Barton". Seven specimens of this variety were sent to Glen Echo; Barton was so delighted with them that she considered building a conservatory to house them.[204] Some confusion was caused when another nursery, Hoffmeister Floral Company of Cincinnati, developed a "Miss Clara Barton Rose" the same month.[205] Miss Barton diplomatically smoothed over the ruffled feelings of the two companies, by declaring herself quite pleased with both roses, and adding that each was unique. "A comparison of the two flowers shows that they are entirely different," Barton had her secretary write to Conrad and Jones, Company; "that yours is...as delicate and refined as the...gentlest breeding can achieve; while the others are of the hardy western yeoman type, robust country maidens with blooming red cheeks...."[206] The Conrad and Jones Company sent several more bushes to Glen Echo in 1899, and this varitey seems to have been the one to remain in the Glen Echo garden. Barton apparently dug them up each fall, kept them in the house for the winter, then replanted the bushes in the spring, for her diary contains many references to such activity.[207] Edith Brownell, a post-1904 visitor, watched Barton "carefully gather a 'Clara Barton' rose...a pale pink full petalled one."[208]

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204. CBJ (dictated to Lucy Graves), December 6, 1898, CB-LC, Series II, Box 36

205. CBJ (dictated to Lucy Graves), December 10, 1898, CB-LC, Series II, Box 36

206. C.H. Cottrell to Alfred E. Conrad, December 20, 1898, CB-LC, Series II, Box 19.2

207. CBJ, June 10, 1901--"Garden growing finely--set out the C.B. roses;" October 30, 1906--"Took little rose bush up;" December 31, 1906,--"At home with Dr. We take a C.B. rose for the house;" and May 7, 1908--"I get my C.B. roses out of doors." All CB-LC, Series II, Boxes 36 and 37

As late as 1911, the Clara Barton rose was in the garden--"We found the last Clara Barton rose," Barton wrote in April of that year. "I asked to have it grafted it onto some other roses--he grafted five and set out the poor little dwarfed old root."[208]

The above quotation points out that "some other rose" varieties were in the garden. In April, 1899, Barton wrote to Hubbell, saying that she was

> going up this afternoon...to the little Red Cross house (on F Street), steal some roses from our own yard where the bushes are all growing to trees and carry some of them over to Glen Echo and set them out there.[209]

In March of 1904, Barton wrote to a friend, anticipating the approach of spring. "I do not expect a wagon load of roses," she wrote, "(but) we are looking for a fair share soon."[210] Roses were in the "little garden at the side of the house" described by Edith Brownell,[211] and a 1907 photograph, taken by the front steps of the house, shows a large tea rose bush there (see illustration #12).[212] Mrs Mary Furnas, who visited the house shortly after Barton's death, recalled many single-petalled roses.[213]

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208. CBJ, April 13, 1911, CB-LC, Series I, Box 2

209. Clara Barton to J.B. Hubbell, April 20, 1899, CB-LC, Series II, Box 24.1

210. Clara Barton to "My dear Mrs. Walker", Glen Echo, March 30, 1904, CB-LC, Series I, Box 68

211. Brownell Ms.

212. "Clara Barton, Founder of the Red Cross Society," photo in Burr McIntosh Monthly, June, 1907, CB_LC, Series II, Box 68

213. Interview with Mrs. Mary Furnas, April 1, 1976, tapes at CBNHS

Based on the above evidence, the following can be associated with flower beds on the Glen Echo estate during the historic period:

azalea
carnations
chrysanthemums (yellow)
geraniums
hydranga
lilac
marigolds
morning glories
nasturtiums
quince (white)
roses:
Clara Barton (pale pink)
Martha Washington
single-petalled varieties

The following may also have been present during Clara Barton's residence in Glen Echo:

firebush
jonquils
magnolia

Who Worked in the Garden?

The entire Glen Echo household took a part in the cultivation of the flower and vegetable gardens. Hired hands were often responsible for the day-to-day work in the gardens; house handyman, Robert Barker was in charge of the gardens in 1897 [214] and "Uncle" Silas, who took charge of the garden work between 1901-1907, was lauded by Clara Barton as "a good gardener."[215] Another major Glen Echo gardener was Mr. Lewis, who worked there after Silas' death.[216] These chief gardeners were occaisionally helped by other servants: "Robert" (1901), "Susie" (1903)[217], "Moses" (1904), [218] "Emma" and "John" (1906),[219] and "Nora" (1908).[219] Red Cross staff, such as George Pullman and Ruthett Adams, also helped in the gardens.[220] Even visitors were pressed into service out-of-doors. During one spring

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214. CBJ, July 5 and 6, and August 7, 1897, CB-LC, Series II, Box 36; and Clara Barton to "My dear dear Marion", Glen Echo, July 14, 1897, Series II, Box 17.2

215. CBJ, March 19,20, 23, 26 and April 6, 1901, March 17, 1903, andJuly 19, 1907, CB-LC, Series II, Boxes 36 and 37; and J.B. Hubbell to Mr. Lemuel Woodward, Glen Echo, January 18, 1902, CB-LC, Series I, Box 65

216. J.B. Hubbell to Clara Barton, Glen Echo, June 27, 1903, CB-LC, Series I, Box 69

217. CBJ, June 28, 1904, ARC

218. CBJ, April 20, 1906, CB-LC, Series II, Box 36

219. CBJ, October 15, 1908, CB-LC, Series II, Box 37

220. RCJ-GP, August 22, 1897, CB-LC, Series II, Box 36; and J.B. Hubbell to Clara Barton, Glen Echo, June 27, 1903, CB-LC, Series I, Box 69

visit, Barton's nephew, Stephen Barton, "set out the strawberry bed, cleaned up the yard put ashes around all the trees,"[221] then "spaded ground for garden set out onions & planted"[222] and "set out geraniums by the walk."[223] On the final day of his visit he "planted beets & carrots."[224] When Lucy Hall Brown and her husband "R.G." visited in 1904, they were set to work, picking berries, running lawn mowers, and building a grape arbor.[225]

Despite all of this help, Barton and Hubbell did a great deal of the yard work themselves, particularly after their retirement from the Red Cross. They planned the garden each spring, ordered plants and seeds, and started seedlings in "boxes and tin cans."[226] Dr. Hubbell often did heavy work such as ploughing the garden, digging potatoes, and mowing lawns.[227] And Barton herself never missed an opportunity to work outside. "She was fond of a garden and worked in hers every spare moment she had," recalled her niece, Edith Riccius King.[228] Her chores ranged from raking

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221. CBJ, April 23, 1901, CB-LC, Series II, Box 36

222. CBJ, May 3, 1901, CB-LC, Series II, Box 36

223. CBJ, May 2, 1901, CB-LC, Series II, Box 36

224. CBJ, May 4, 1901, CB-LC, Series II, Box 36

225. CBJ, June 20, 23, and 28, and July 1, 1904, ARC

226. J.B. Hubbell to Geo.A. Sweet Nursery Company, Dansville, New York, April 10, 1900, CB-LC, Series II, Box 24.2; and CBJ, March 10, 1902, and March 16 and April 11, 1907, CB-LC, Series II, Boxes 36 and 37

227. CBJ, March 29 and August 5, 1907, CB-LC, Series II, Box 37; and J.B. Hubbell to Clara Barton, Glen Echo, August 13, 1904, CB-LC, Series I, Box 71

228. King MS.

"the leaves of the winter from beds in front of the house"[229] and cleaning off the asparagus bed[230], to picking strawberries, pruning bushes, and transplanting flowers.[231] She often did her work early in the morning before the rest of the household arose; a slim figure wrapped in a shawl, with two or three medals pinned on her chest, who felt "wonder at the beauty of God's natural things," and loved to look at the flowers with the dew still upon them.[232]

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229. CBJ, April 7. 1906, CB-LC, Series II, Box 36

230. CBJ, October 25, 1902, CB-LC, Series II, Box 36

231. CBJ, June 10, 1901, CB-LC, Series II, Box36; and CBJ, April 13, 1911, CB-LC, Series I, Box 2

232. CBJ, July 5, 1897 nad August 19, 1907, CB-LC, Series II, Boxes 36 and 37; Brownell MS.; and Foster Rhea Dulles, The Red Cross: A History (Harper Brothers, 1950)p. 25

Driveway and Walks

A circular driveway existed at Glen Echo during the historic period, but the date of tis construction is uncertain. A clue may be found in a diary reference for April 3, 1897: "We also decide to take on three or four more (Negro laborers) to clear out the cellar and carry the cement & stone from the front to build the rear wall & roadway."[233] The roadway may refer to the driveway, although photographs (see illustrations # 3 and 4) and reminiscences by Mary Furnas indicate that it was unpaved--composed only of dirt and rubble.[234]

From the evidence of photographs (see illustrations # 3 and 4) and an interview with Mrs. Daisy Sweitzer, who worked at Glen Echo in 1909-1910, it is possible to gain a partial understanding of the driveway layout. From the end of Oxford Road, the driveway entered the grounds, encompased the stable, then swung immediately next to the house toward the carriage house (in the cellar). The driveway completed the circle by curving to the northwest back to Oxford Road, thereby creating a central island; Mrs. Sweitzer recalled that a strawberry bed and beehives were located there.[235] A 1937 aerial photograph of the house and grounds (see Map # 7) confirms this description, although the driveway may have been altered smmewhat by this time.

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233. RCJ-GP, April 3, 1897, CB-LC, Series II, Box 36

234. "West Side of House with Baba, Jersey and Calf," photo c. 1902, CBNHS; and Furnas Interview

235. Aerial Map, Washington, DC and Vicinity, April 30, 1937, section FG-118-91, National Archives, Cartographic Division; and Sweitzer Interview

In 1897, a number of board walks were built on the Glen Echo property. The lumber for these walks--1100 feet--was purchased by Hubbell at Libbey's in Washington, D.C., for $9.50.[236] The lumber was delivered to Glen Echo on November 27, and the walks were constructed by "the boys and Barker" during the first half of December.[237] An early photograph of the house (see illustration # /) shows that a main path led straight from the front steps, then branched off to the west. The walk was raised from the ground by a line of boards set on end, perpendicular to the ground. The walkway surface appears to have consisted of boards set crosswise over these supporting planks.

Two main walks were constructed. One went from the front of the house, north about 660 feet to the trolley platform; a "long board walk" leading "to the doorstep of (the) house."[238] This walk must have been a particularly appreciated improvement to the grounds, for previously guests had had to wade through the fields to get from the trolley to the house, and Barton herself became exasperated when she had to walk "in the frost (and) mud to Glen Echo station."[239]

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236. CBJ, November 26, 1897, CB-LC, Series II, Box 36

237. CBJ, December 1,2, 9, 12,and 13, 1897, CB-LC, Series II, Box 36

238. C.H. Cottrell to Robert E. Barton, M.D., December 20, 1898, CB-LC, Series II, Box 19.2

239. Clara Barton to "My dear & Precious Friend", Washington, D.C., August 11, 1897, CB-LC, Series II, Box 17.2; and Clara Barton to J.B. Holmes, Washington, D.C., August 11, 1897, CB-LC, Series II, 17.2; and CBJ, November 30, 1897, CB-LC, Series II, Box 36

The other walk branched off from the north bound walk several yards from the front steps, and led straight to the west, presumably to Oxford Rpad. In addition, there was a ~~worn~~ footpath leading west from the front steps, located close to the house, and around the NW corner, linking the front yard with the driveway. This path appears in an 1898 photograph to have been a precise, rather than time-worn route, and it may have been covered with gravel or stone (see illustration # /).[240]

Photographs show that sometime before 1902, the construction and orientation of the walks at Barton's Glen Echo home were changed. This change most likely took place in 1901, when the front pasture was fenced, thereby cutting off the direct route from the house to the trolley platform. No path leading north through the field can be seen in illustration # 5 ; this walk must have been either completely dispensed with, or re-routed down the west side of the pasture where it was linked to the board walk leading west from the front steps of the house to Oxford Road. It seems most likely that the walk to the trolley was completely torn down. No material has been found describing reconstruction of this walk, and it is not visible in any photographs.

The other principalboard walks were also changed during the historic period. The main walk west from the doorstep was brought closer to the house, following the route of the old footpath, probably a concession to the livestock using the front area as pasture(see illustrations #5+11). This walk led straight west, again probably linking the house with Oxford Road. The walk diverged at the NW corner of the house, then ran parallel

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240. Photograph--"Suburban Headquarters"

to the house, presumably linking the driveway and the main westbound walk.[241] Changes in the route of the walk were again made sometime between 1904 and 1907. The westbound walk, which had continued past the house, was shortened to end at the NW corner of the house, where it intersected a walk running both north and south--a continuation of the old walk running south along the west side of the house. The two walks joined each other perpendicularly, forming a "T" shape. The changes may have been made in order to adapt to the construction of "Mr. Shaw's railroad" directly in front of Barton's house, in 1907. The route of the walkway c. 1907 is shown in illustrations #12 and 13. No board or paved walkway led to the east side of the house.

The westbound walk was evidently replaced again between 1907 and 1909. A 1907 photograph (see illustration #12) shows the construction of this walk to be similiar to the early walks; crosswise boards laid (rather unevenly) across boards which raised the walk from the ground. The later walk, however, was constructed somewhat differently from the ones built in 1897. Approximately 24 inches wide, they were built of four boards set lengthwise side by side. Mrs. Daisy Sweitzer recalled that this was the construction of the walks in 1909, and that it differed from the common practice at the time of placing wider boards crosswise.[242] This construction shows clearly in illustration #14.

In 1908, another board walk was built, possibly of lumber salvaged "from the torn down refuse of Cabin John."[243] On April 6, 1908, Barton

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241. Photograph--"Miss Barton's Home at Glen Echo"

242. "The Funeral Ceremonies at 'Red Cross'", n.d. (April, 1912), CB-LC, Series II, Box 44; and Sweitzer Interview. The width of the walk was determined by scaling illustration #14

243. CBJ, January 29, 1908, CB-LC, Series II, Box 37

wrote in her diary that "Dr. (Hubbell) and Mr. Lewis work on the walk & grounds." A few days later she lamented that the "new walk up through the garden would be finished today but for the rain...."[244] This new"garden walk" must have referred to the vegetable garden in the rear of the house, for photographs show no such paths to the east, where the flower beds were primarily located (see illustrations #24/4). The vegetable garden is also indicated by the words "up through the garden", for that garden was situated on a slope below the house.

In addition, there seems to have been an informal footpath from the front door to the east, leading to the gate, and then down a flight of stairs to link the Barton property with Glen Echo Park, and the Glen Echo Post Office. Harold Riccius remembered using that path during his visit to Glen Echo in the summer of 1901. "The most direct route (to the Post Office)," he later wrote, "was out the side gate, down a flight of steps, and across Glen Echo Park...(it) was one seldom used except by members of Aunt Clara's household, for it led only to her garden."[245]

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244. CBJ, April 6 and 10, 1908, CB-LC, Series II, Box 37

245. Riccius, p. 535

Walls and Fences

Less than a month after she moved to Glen Echo, Clara Barton had a retaining wall built on the slope to the south of the house. "Jarrett and McDowell (masons) are constructing a dry sustaining wall ten feet from the back of the house," recorded George Pullman on March 27, 1897.[246] He went on the explain that the stone used was that being pulled down from the "unhandsome" front facade, which Barton wished removed.[247] The stone was gray granite from a quarry in the vicinity of Glen Echo, owned by the Bazzleys.[248] The wall was eventually heightened a bit and topped with cement; it was evidently completed by mid-April, 1897.[249]

With the purchase of additional property in the late spring and summer of 1897, the retaining wall was extended to the new property line. This portion of the wall was most likely patterned after the original section, and was built by hired Negro laborers. "The colored boys begin on the new wall which is to be extended to our new boundry line," wrote Barton on August 31, 1897.[250]

It is unclear whether or not the original piece of Glen Echo property

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246. RCJ-GP, March 27, 1897, CB-LC, Series II, Box 36

247. RCJ-GP, March 29 and April 3, 1897, CB-LC, Series II, Box 36

248. Snell, p. 27

249. RCJ-GP, April 6, 1897, CB-LC, Series II, Box 36. No references to the wall's construction have been found after this date.

250. CBJ, August 31, 1897, CB-LC, Series II, Box 36

owned by Clara Barton was fenced between 1891 and 1897. Upon acquiring additional land in 1897, however, plans were made to enclose the grounds. A "line fence" already existed along Oxford Road at that time,[251] and the Baltzleys encouraged Barton to fence in all the ground [illegible] that fence, apparently in the hope that she would eventually purchase the Baltzley-owned strip of land connecting her property with the road.[252] There is no evidence to indicate that Barton did indeed fence in the unowned strip; she did however, enclose her property with a barbed wire fence. Percy Epler, a visitor to the Glen Echo grounds in 1898, remembered that "a barbed wire fence enclosed an acre and a half of (the) house lot," and that this enclosure gave the estate somewhat the appearance of a camp.[253]

Miss Barton, though not minding the unrefined appearance of barbed wire[254], seems to have been somewhat distrustful of the safety of this type of fence, especially in regard to her livestock. But by 1900, her mind was a little more at ease. "(Baba, her pet horse) had gotten me all over the fear of wire fences," she wrote to fellow horse-lover, J.K. Elwell, (he has) shown me that he understands and does not care anything about them...."[255] Later that year, in July, 1900, she told friends that Baba "had himself an enclosure made out of doors"--this

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251. CBJ, September 3, 1897, CB-LC, Series II, Box 2

252. Ibid.

253. Epler, p. 368

254. Ibid. Mr. Epler noted, "Apparently Miss Barton cared nothing for artistic effects or appearances."

255. Clara Barton to J.K. Elwell, Washington, D.C., March 5, 1900, CB-LC, Series II, Box 24.2

area was probably on the SW side of the house, for Barton had not yet been given use of the front pasture.[256] That area--the field directly in front of the house--was loaned to Barton in May , 1901. "Mr. Kenedy (sic--Barton seems to have gotten the name wrong initially, as this good neighbor's name was Canada) came to tell me I could have all the ground in front by fencing it, and he would put up the fence for $12.00," Barton recorded in her diary on May 3, 1901. This pleased her for it gave "both Baba & Jersey a chance to get their own living this summer."[257]

Mr. Canada worked on the fence for four days; it was completed on May 7, 1901. He also built a gate--the principal entrance to the fenced property--on the east side of the house for a fee of $1.00[258] The fence shows clearly in illustrations # 2 and 7 , and the gate in illustrations # 2 and 9 ; all of these photographs were taken between 1902 and 1904. The fence consisted of four or five parallel rows of barbed wire attached to rough wooden poles pounded into the ground at irregular intervals.[259] Judging from Miss Barton's height (approximately 5 feet) relative to the stakes in illustration # 2 , they were about five feet high. The poles appear smaller, however, in illustration # // . By 1904, photographs show that chicken wire had been stretched over the barbed wire, at least in the front portion of the fence--this was probably to keep in the cows, who periodically

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256. Clara Barton to "Ilka and Agnes", Glen Echo, July 27, 1900, CB-LC, Series II, Box 24.2

257. CBJ, May 3, 1901, CB-LC, Series II, Box 36

258. CBJ, May 7, 1901, CB-LC, Series II, Box 36

259. Photograph--"House and Home of Miss Clara Barton"

escaped from the fenced portion of the yard.[260] The fence ran in a semi-circle around the front lawn several yards from the house. The gate was constructed of eleven board strips, set vertically and held by two crossbars, one at the top, and one near the bottom. What appear to be iron hinges attached the gate to a post driven into the ground; a latch, again apparently of iron, connected with another post. Two additional wooden posts buttressed the gate on either side. Judging from the height of the gate in relation to Miss Barton in illustration # , it appears to have been a little over five feet tall.[261]

In 1907, the land in front and to the east of the house began to be used by the Glen Echo Amusement Park (see illustration #13) and could no longer be used for pasture.[262] At that time, Barton's fence was removed, and a post and chicken wire fence was erected on either side of the "railroad" tracks (see illustration #13). The fence was evidently meant to provide protection and as a safety feature for the Glen Echo Amusement Park property. These fences were presumably removed at the same time as the tracks, probably in 1911.

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260. J.B. Hubbell to Clara Barton, Washington, D.C., August 25, 1903, CB-LC, Series I, Box 69

261. Photograph--"House and Home of Miss Clara Barton"

262. Sweitzer Interview

Outbuildings

A number of secondary structures were on the Glen Echo estate during the period 1891-1912.

The Stable

The stable, or barn as it was often called, was the most prominent outbuilding on Clara Barton's property. Barton began contemplating the building of such a structure late in September, 1898, in order to house her two horses, Baba and Prince, which she had acquired in Cuba during the Spanish-American War.[263] Actual construction of the stable began on October 4, 1898, "under the direction of Judge Joseph Sheldon (a long-time friend of Barton's)."[264] The stable was located approximately thirty feet SW of the house, with the front wall of the stable being on an exact line with the back wall of the house (see map # 6).[265] The stable was worked on throughout the autumn of 1898, by Mr. McDowell (a mason), Mr. Elder (a carpenter), a painter and "two or three colored assistants."[266] By December 2, 1898, the stable was "newly done, horses in."[267] A notation in Barton's diary

263. RCJ kept by Lucy Graves (hereafter cited as RCJ-LG), September 28, 1898, CB-LC, Series II, Box 36

264. RCJ-LG, October 4, 1898, CB-LC, Series II, Box 36

265. Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Washington Suberban Area, 1927, Volume IW, sheet 22, Library of Congress, Geography and Map Division.

266. RCJ -LG, October 4, 12, 13, 15, 19 and November 4 and 7, 1898, CB-LC, Series II, Box 36

267. CBJ, December 2, 1898, CBNHS

on December 14, 1898, may indicate the total cost of the stable: "For stable--$163.28."[268]

No photograph or plan of the stable has been found, but a general description can be pieced together from comments found in diaries and letters. The stable was originally planned to be 20x24 feet, however the completed structure seems to have been approximately 25 feet square.[269] The stable had a stone foundation and there is evidence that the stone went a good way up the side of the building. On April 15, 1911, Barton wrote in her diary that she had "padded the wall in Baba's stall to save the further wearing off of his tail." Two days later she noted, "I have Baba in better condition or protection from the rough stone...."[270] Thus the stone foundation may have reached into the main level of the barn. The remainder of the stable was of frame construction,[271] and consisted of a loft, main floor, and lower level.[272] That there were

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268. CBJ, December 14, 1898, CBNHS

269. RCJ-LG, October 4, 1898, CB-LC, Series II, box 36; and Sanborn Map. The Sanborn Map is very specific on its dimensions, however the survey was taken fifteen years after Barton's death. It seems unlikely that an extra five feet was added to one side of the stable, during this time.

270. RCJ-LG, October 4, 1898, CB-LC, series II, Box 36; and CBJ, April 15 and 17, 1911, CB-LC, Series I, Box 2, An alternative explanation of these notations is that Baba was being kept in the basement level of the stable at this time, though considering the way in which Barton doted on her horse, it seems unlikely.

271. CBJ, October 19, 1898, CBNHS; RCJ-LG, October 4, 1898, CB-LC, series II, box 36; and Sanborn Map

272. CBJ, December 2, 1898, CBNHS; Clara Barton to J.K. Elwell, March 16, 1899, CB-LC, Series II, Box 24.1; and Clara Barton to Mrs. Sara B. Earle, April 15, 1899, CB-LC, Series II, Box 24.1. The Sanborn Map of 1927, shows the stable as a two story frame structure; however it is likely that survey discounted the loft as a seperate story.

two seperate floors for livestock is shown in the comments of Clara Barton, when describing the new stable to friends. There is "an excellent stable," she wrote J.K. Elwell in March, 1899, "occupied by Baba with his box stall...and below, the Jersey (cow) and a splendid calf...."[273] And again, to Sara B. Earle. on April 15, 1899, "A new stable has come up... in the stable are two fine horses, and under it is Jersey and her calf."[274] Mrs. Daisy Sweitzer also remembered that in 1909-1910, goats were kept "under the barn."[275] Building manuals of the period indicate that the use of the foundation level of the barn for livestock was common practice.[276]

A 1902 photograph of the Glen Echo house and yard shows an outbuilding with a gable roof and cupola, probably the barn (see illustration # 5).[277] This type of roof was the most common type found on barns of this period;[278] it also fits well with the evidence of a "loft" in the Glen Echo stable. The initial roofing material was most likely wood. Mrs. Dwight Hughes, niece of Clara Barton, recalled in a 1976 interview that the barn had a dutch-type door, the top of which was often kept open for use as a window.[279]

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273. Clara Barton to J.K. Elwell, March 16, 1899, CB-LC, Series II, Box 24.1

274. Clara Barton to Mrs. Sara B. Earle, April 15, 1899, CB-LC, Series II, Box 24.1

275. Sweitzer Interview

276. Barn Plans and Outbuildings, (New York, Orange Judd Company, 1909) pp. 5-57

277. Photograph--"Home of the American Red Cross Society"

278. Barn Plans, pp. 5-57

279. Interview with Mrs. Dwight Hughes, great grand-niece of Clara Barton, April 5, 1976, tape at CBNHS

It is also known that the stable door was "kept locked and (bolted?)," for Barton feared that a horse would "be slipped out one night."[280]

The exterior of the stable was painted soon after its completion; "Painter commences to paint stable," noted Barton on November 7, 1898.[281] ← two paragraph . The barn may have been painted white during at least part of the historic period. "A cluster of white buildings standing against a wooded background," was the New York Herald's description of the grounds at Glen Echo in March, 1904.[282] Later that year, the Christian Intelligencer interviewed Miss Barton at her home, which they again described as a group of white buildings.[283] As the principal outbuilding, it seems probable that the barn was among this "cluster" of white buildings, however there is no dirett evidence to conclusively indicate this.

Theee is little information detailing the interior arrangement of the stable during Barton's residency at Glen Echo. A loft, used to store straw and hay, was in the barn, most likely on the top level under the gable.[284] The principal area of the building was used for housing the horses. There was a box stall for Baba, "filled with bedding to his

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280. Clara Barton to J.K. Elwell, Glen Echo, December 31, 1899, CB-LC, Series II, Box 24.1

281. CBJ, November 7, 1898, CBNHS

282. "The Red Cross in the Far Eastern War," New York Herald , March 6, 1904

283. "Miss Clara Barton, One of the World's Greatest Women", Christian Intelligencer, July 20, 1904, CB-LC, Series II, Box 68

284. CBJ, December 2, 1898, CBNHS

knees,"[285] and a stall for Prince, arranged in such a manner that when Prince was lonely he was able to "untie his halter and take down the bars in front of his stall to get at Baba in the night."[286] After Prince was sold in 1900, Baba often occupied two stalls. In December, 1901, Barton wrote: "Baba still has...a warm comfortable stable. I gave him two stalls this winter, one to stand in part of the day, the other a box stall in which I have put about eight inches of clay on which he stands the rest of the time...."[287] Water pipes were installed in the stable in October, 1898, at a cost of $12.00.[288] There is also an indication that there was a privy inside the stable, for Dr. Hubbell wrote to Barton on August 13, 1904, that he had "limed the Barn closet."[289] The inclusion of a privy in the barn was in accordance with common practice at the time.

In describing the new barn to Sara B. Earle in 1899, Barton wrote, "in the stable are two fine horses, and under it is Jersey and her little calf, and a little further on is the hennery."[290] From the wording of this letter and a similiar one to J.K. Elwell, stating that "below (the stable are) a family of twenty nice hens,"[291] it appears that chickens

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285. Clara Barton to J. . Elwell, Washington, D.C., March 16, 1899, CB-LC, Series II, Box 24.1

286. Clara Barton to J.K. Elwell, Washington, D.C., March 5, 1900, CB-LC, Series II, Box 24.2

287. Clara Barton to J.K.Elwell, Glen Echo, December 22, 1901, CB-LC, Series I, Box 64

288. CBJ, October 12, 1898, CBNHS

289. J.B. Hubbell to Clara Barton, Glen Echo, August 13, 1904, CB-LC, Series I, Box 71

290. Clara Barton to Sara B. Earle, April 15, 1899, CB-LC, Series II, Box 24.1

291. Clara Barton to J.K. Elwell, March 16, 1899, CB-LC, Series II, Box 24.1

were also kept in the stable until a new chicken house was built in the summer of 1901. Additional evidence for this is found in a letter from Clara Barton to Dr. Lucy Hall Brown, on October 6, 1898, in which Miss Barton states that one purpose of the stable was to "permit the clearing away of all the cow houses and chicken pens, etc., etc., that have got spread around the yard."[292] As previously mentioned, Dr. Hubbell later kept his goats "under the barn", and Herman Riccius, who visited his Aunt Clara in the summer of 1901, recalled that the livestock housed in the stable "included...eight mules."[293] Though intended chiefly to house Barton's horses, therefore, the stable became the home of all the estate's livestock, and served the function of combining the necessary outbuildings into one main structure. It was also used sometimes to store miscellaneous items from the house or for friends, as in 1907, when Barton recorded that "Mr. & Mrs. Baltzley...come to take away the goods they have stored in the stable."[294]

Soon after the stable was completed, a wooden shed adjoining it was begun.[295] It was constructed by Mr. Elder, the carpenter, and "young Earnest Houghten", his helper, during the month of December, 1898.[296] The shed was attached to the stable.[297] It was one story

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292. Clara Barton to Dr. Lucy Hall Brown, October 6, 1898, CB-LC, Series II, Box 19.1

293. Riccius, p. 533

294. CBJ, April 7, 1907, CB-LC, Series II, Box 37

295. CBJ, December 2 and 6, 1898, CBNHS

296. RCJ-LG, December 9, 1898, CB-LC, Series II, Box 36

297. Clara Barton to Mrs. Sara B. Earle, April 15, 1899, CB-LC, Series II, Box 24.1

high, thirty to forty feet long, and twenty feet wide.[298] The shed was built on the SW side of the stable, forming a modified L-shape (see map # 6).[299]

The appearance of the outside of the shed is unknown. It was almost certainly painted in the same manner as the barn. The original roofing material is also unknown, but in 1902, it developed leaks, causing Hubbell to inquire about having it tinned.[300] He did not get around to having this done, however, until August, 1903, when, despite delays caused by rain, he was delighted with the result. "Its a real satisfaction now to go into the woodshed...after a heavy rain," Hubbell wrote to Barton, "and find everything dry and no water on the floor. Everything used to be so wet and moldy there--Its the tin roof--,"[301] A 1927 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map identifies the roofing material as "non-combustable."[302]

The intial purpose of the shed was to house a wagon, which may indicate a closed structure. Dr. Hubbell wrote to a friend in January, 1899, "You know we have...a shed to put the wagon in but no wagon."[303] No wagon seems ever to have appeared; within a year the structure was referred to as a "woodshed", and later a "strawshed."[304] An April, 1937, aerial

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298. Sanborn Map; and Clara Barton to Mrs. Sara B. Earle, April 15, 1899, CB-LC, Series II, Box 24.1. Barton states that the shed was forty feet long. The 1927 Sanborn Map gives its dimensions as 20x30 feet. It is possible that the original shed was shortened by ten feet after Barton's death.

299. Sanborn Map

300. CBJ, November 10, 1902, CB- LC, Series II, Box 36

301. J.B. Hubbell to Clara Barton, Glen Echo, August 31, 1903, CB-LC, Series I, Box 69

302. Sanborn Map

303. J.B. Hubbell to Dr. (Joseph) Gardner, January 7, 1899, CE-LC, Series II, Box 19.2

304. Clara Barton to Mrs Sara B. Earle, April 15, 1899, CB-LC, Series II, Box 24.1; and J.B. Hubbell to Clara Barton, Glen Echo, August 31, 1903, CB-LC, Series I, Box 69

photograph shows that the shed had been demolished by that date.[305]

The stable itself was modified for use as a garage for an automobile, prior to 1927, as is indicated on the Sanborn Fire Insurance Map.[306] The stable was demolished in 1954.[307]

Chicken House

One of the earlist outbuildings to be erected at Glen Echo was a chicken house; it was completed on March 17, 1897.[308] A chicken yard, most likely attached to the chicken house, was finished on March 25.[309] The size and exact location of the structure is not known, though a visitor to the house in 1898 remembered that "chicken houses were on the right."[310] It was occupied by nine hens and a rooster; period farm manuals recommended there be three square feet of floor space for each hen.[311] The interior of the chicken house contained box nests filled with dry grass.[312]

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305. Aerial Map

306. Sanborn Map

307. Snell, p. 23. Mr. Snell gives no reference for this date.

308. CBJ, March 17, 1897, CB-LC, Series II, Box 36

309. CBJ, March 25, 1897, CB-LC, Series II, Box 36

310. Epler, p. 368

311. Herbert A. Shearer, Farm Buildings with Plans and Descriptions (Chicago, Frederick A. Drake and Company, 1917)p. 126

312. CBJ, March 23, 1897, CB-LC, Series II, Box 36

With the erection of the stable in the fall of 1898, Barton hoped to consolidate the household's outbuildings, in her words, "to permit the clearing away of cow houses and chicken pens, etc...."[313] By March, 1899, the chickens had evidently been moved to a new home in the barn. "I shall hardly do justice to James'(a neighborhood handyman) efforts and success," wrote Barton to Hubbell on March 17, 1899,

> unless I tell you that his new hennery is a gem. He has twenty good hens, one or two setting, and has from eight to ten eggs every day. It seems to me a great improvement on former times. 314

That the new hennery was located in the stable is indicated by the descriptions of that structure by Barton in 1899. "An excellent stable," Barton pronounced it, "occupied by Baba...the Jersey (cow) and a splendid calf... and a little further on a family of twenty nice hens...."[315] Presumably, the old chicken house was demolished at this time.

The number of chickens had dwindled so by the summer of 1901, that Barton's nephew, Harold Riccius, who was visiting Glen Echo, reported: "Aunt Clara has no hens only 1 black roaster (sic)."[316] Harold's personal interest in poultry led "Aunt Clara" to increase the chicken population and build a new chicken house. On August 24, 1901, Harold wrote to his brother

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313. Clara Barton to Dr. Lucy Hall Brown, October 6, 1898, CB-LC, Series II, Box 19.1

314. Clara Barton to Julian B. Hubbell, March 17, 1899, CB-LC, Series II, Box 23.1

315. Clara Barton to J.K. Elwell, March 16, 1899, CB-LC, Series II, Box 24.1

316. Harold Riccius to Herman Riccius, Glen Echo, July 28, 1901, CB-LC Series I, Box 64

Herman, "I have ten hens and a roster (sic) have had them three days & got an egg yesterday."[317] Two days earlier, on August 22, Barton had noted in her diary: "Made up the new hen house with Harold. He works manfully, got his family of ten hens and a rooster all installed in their new home."[318] Again, the size and location of this structure are unknown. Period drawings and descriptions of this type of structure would indicate a low frame building, with a gable or sloping roof, containing box nests and a roost with a sloping floor.[319] The chicken house may have been among the "cluster of white buildings" described by reporters in 1904, indicating it was painted that color.[320]

A letter from Clara Barton to a niece, Mamie Barton Stafford, in April, 1907, discloses that there were still chickens at Glen Echo at that time. "We get about ten eggs a day from fifteen or sixteen (hens)," commented Barton.[321] Mrs. Daisy Sweitzer, who worked for Barton 1909-1910, recalled chickens in the yard, but remembered no seperate chicken house. Mrs. Sweitzer maintained that the only outbuilding on the property at that time was the stable.[322] It is likely, therefore, that the hennery built in 1901 had either collapsed or had been destroyed by that time, and that the hens were again residing in the barn.

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317. Harold Riccius to Herman Riccius, Glen Echo, August 24, 1901, CB-LC, Series I, Box 64

318. CBJ, August 22, 1901, CB-LC, Series II, Box 36

319. Shearer, p. 126; and Barn Plans, p. 196

320. New York Herald, March 6, 1904

321. Clara Barton to Mamie Barton Stafford, Glen Echo, April 9, 1907, CB-LC, Series I, Box 72

322. Sweitzer Interview

Carriage Shed

On July 14, 1895, Barton recorded in her diary that "a new carriage shed is built" at Glen Echo.[323] It is unclear whether the structure was used to store a vehicle (for the property was being used only in a warehouse capacity), or to protect carriages used on the occaisional visits Red Cross staff made to the grounds.

During the summer of 1897, after Barton had moved to the property, a carriage house was built in the cellar of the house and the old carriage shed was refitted as a room for an old Negro servant, referred to as "Auntie." "(Robert) Barker and the boys have nearly made old Auntie a house of our old carriage shed...." wrote Barton on August 2, 1897.[324] Subsequent days saw "the work of finishing up," setting up a stove, etc.; on August 7, "Auntie(took) possession of her room with a little speech."[325] Evidently "Auntie" did not remain long. No further mention of her has been found in the materials used for this study, and by October, 1897, the carriage shed was being used for storage. "Set the boys to cutting & packing all the kindling wood in the cellar," Barton recorded in her diary on October 25, 1897, "got it into boxes & stand it in the carriage house."[326] If the shed was still in existance in 1904, it was presumably painted

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323. CBJ, July 14, 1895, CB-LC, Series II, Box 47

324. CBJ, August 2, 1897, CB-LC, Series II, Box 36

325. CBJ, August 4 and 5, 1897, CB-LC, Series II, Box 36

326. CBJ, October 25, 1897, CB-LC, Series II, Box 36

white as were other outbuildings around Miss Barton's home.[327]

An 1898 photograph of the house (see illustration # 1)shows the corner of a one story frame outbuilding that may be this carriage shed. The outbuilding cannot be the stable, for that structure was not completed until December, 1898; the photograph was taken earlier that year when the leaves were still on the trees.No evidence of any other such major outbuilding has been found. The structure shown in the photograph has a gable roof, and is constructed of boards set vertically; there does not appear to be a stone foundation. Three six-paned windows are on the north side. The structure appears to have a small cupola on top of the roof.[328] According to Mrs. Sweitzer, the carriage shed was no longer standing in 1909, when she began working in Glen Echo.[329]

Outhouse

A frame outhouse was erected at Glen Echo in 1891, at the same time as the original Red Cross building.[330] It was most likely built behind the house. The outhouse was "raised"and "remodelled", by Mr. Elder, the carpenter, soon after Barton moved to Glen Echo, in March, 1897. A board walk was also built, connecting it to the house.[331] After plumbing was

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327. New York Herald, March 5, 1904

328. Photograph--"Suburban Headquarters"

329. Sweitzer Interview

330. Snell, p. 63. Mr. Snell gives no documentation for this statement; common sense indicates that it is most likely true, especially in the light of fact that Barton and Hubbell lived in the unfinished warehouse during the summer of 1891. The building at that time had no plumbing.

331. CBJ, March 13,14, and 16, 1897, CB-LC, Series II, Box 36

installed in the house in April, 1897,[332] there was less need for the privy, though it was probably retained for the use of workmen, servants, etc. No further references to the outhouse have been found this researcher, and it does not appear in any available photographs. Mrs. Sweitzer did not recall a privy on the property when she worked there in 1909-1910.[333]

Other Structures

Before construction of the stable, in 1898, there were a number of small buildings "spread around the yard," among them chicken houses and at least one "cow house." Barton was relieved that the new stable would "permit the clearing away" of these buildings, and they were evidently demolished in late 1898 or early 1899.[334]

Clara Barton's diary indicates that in April, 1897, a "summer cook house" was begun. Mr. Jarrett, a mason, began constructing the chimney on April 23,[335] but it seems that the building was never completed. Several months later, Barton related that renovations to the old carriage shed were taking place "by the new chimney"[336], but no other references to a summer cook house have been found.

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332. Snell, p. 11

333. Sweitzer Interview

334. Clara Barton to Dr. Lucy Hall Brown, October 6, 1898, CB-LC, Series II, Box 19.1

335. CBJ, April 23, 1897, CB-LC, Series II, Box 36

336. CBJ, August 2, 1897, CB-LC, Series II, Box 36

Periodically, Barton bought "corn in the ear" to winter feed her stock when "no provision had been made in summer."[337] Harold Riccius, recalling his summer spent at Glen Echo, mentions seeing the houseman, Silas, "put the corn away in the crib."[338] Such a structure may have existed on the grounds, but considering the few animals on the property, it is also possible that the corn crib was inside the barn.

A grape arbor existed on the Barton property from 1904 to at least 1909. In May, 1900, Hubbell and Barton ordered several varieties of grape vines from George A. Sweet Nursury Company in Dansville, New York. By 1904, the vines had achieved considerable growth, and on July 1, 1904, Barton noted in her diary, "Dr. (Hubbell) and R. G. (Brown) put up a grape arbor."[339] The arbor still existed in 1907, when Barton reported to her nieve that "we have an arbor of very good grapes...."[340] Mrs. Daisy Sweitzer specifically remembered that there were grapes at Barton's home in 1909.[341] The location and construction of the arbor are not known. Period garden books, such as Eben E. Rexford's Amateur Gardencraft state that "the arbor is almost always located in a retired or inconspicuous part of the home-grounds, and is seldom connected with the dwelling."[342] "The simpler the design the

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337. Clara Barton Checkbook, October 1908--February, 1912, Checkstub from check to John Moore, January 11, 1910, CB-LC, Series I, Box 77

338. Riccius, p. 533

339. CBJ, July 1, 1904, ARC

340. Clara Barton to Mrs. John Stafford, Glen Echo, October 8, 1907, CB-LC, Series II, Box 29.2

341. Sweitzer Interview

342. Eben E. Rexford, Amateur Gardencraft(Philadelphia, J.B. Lippencott, 1917) p. 198

better," advised W.S. Rogers' Garden Planning; this book also indicated that whether made of "larch nailed together, or of light, sawn oak quartering joined by galvanized screws," "paint is inconsistant with good effect."[343]

Sometime prior to 1909, Dr. Hubbell began keeping honey bees on the property. Mrs. Daisy Sweitzer recalled the bees when she worked at the house, and stated that the hives were kept around the barn, more precisely between the barn and the outside curve of the driveway.[344] In 1910, Hubbell had "eight or ten hives" and produced "several hundred pounds of honey."[345] The hives may have been moved to the hillside behind the house in 1911; in that year the Dr. had the hillside "grubbed up and clover sown" for the bees and hens.[346] No clue to the appearance of the hives has been found.

In 1897, a wooden platform and waiting room was built next to the trolley car line by carpenters working for Barton; it was used as the "Red Cross Station."[347] The platform was painted an undetermined color in December, 1897.[348] The platform was not directly on Barton property, but was connected "by a board walk leading down through the field a little way to (the) house with a Red Cross flag on it...."[349] The distance from the house to this station was estimated by Barton as being "about 80 rods";[350] maps show the distance to be about 1/8 of a mile. No contemporary photograph or description of this structure has been found.

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343. Roger, p. 198

344. Sweitzer Interview

345. Clara Barton to "My dear Gertie", Glen Echo, April 17, 1910, CB-LC, Series I, Box 73

346. CBJ, April 10 and 24, 1911, CB-LC, Series I, Box 2

347. CBJ, March 16 and December 12 and 13, 1897, CB-LC, Series II, Box 36

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A spring-fed resevoir was located somewhere near Barton's property. In April, 1897, Barton recorded that "we walk up through the woods...and find the resevoir fed by springs which is the source of our water supply--a quiet place surrounded by wooded hills."[351] That summer she decided to have a "milk box" put in the spring, to keep dairy products cool and "make the great need for ice less imperative."[352] The box was constructed of July 26, 1897, by sinking a half-barrel in the spring, anchoring it with cement, and then lowering a milk box into the barrel so that it was covered by cool running water.[353] The exact situation of this resevoir and milk box is uncertain. It may have been the large receiving resevoir to the SE of the Chautauqua grounds, however this is quite a distance from Barton's property and would hardly be a convenient location to store foodstuffs (see Map #3). No smaller resevoir or spring shows on available maps, and there are no further references to the spring box. It is unclear whether or not this remained a permanent feature of Barton's domain.

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348. Clara Barton to Francis Atwater, December 17, 1898, CB-LC, Series II, Box 19.2

349. CBJ, December 17, 1897, CB-LC, Series II, Box 36

350. Clara Barton to "My dear & Precious Friend ", Washington, D.C. August 11, 1897, CB-LC, Series II, Box 17.2

351. CBJ, April 18, 1897, CB-LC, Series II, Box 36

352. CBJ, July 25, 1897, CB-LC, Series II, Box 36

353. Ibid. and July 26, 1897, CB-LC, Series II, Box 36

APPENDIX #1

July 31, 1891 Deed for Original Glen Echo Lot

Montgomery County Land Records

Montgomery County Courthouse, Rockville, Maryland

Liber J.A. Folio 473

Montgomery County (Md.) Land Records, Liber A.J. 42, folio 473 - 476.

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 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 her made a 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 Eight 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 fu 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 inconsistant 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 fir 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 manufacture 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 it 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 accure, 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. the 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 pf 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 bu and maintain a continuous fence around the said National Chautauqua Grounds, and cross fences within the boundaries thereof; and that shall be lawfu 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 cha 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 asknowledge, in order that this Indenture may be duly recorded

APPENDIX #2

September 2, 1897 Deed
For 12,746 additional square feet of Glen Echo Property

Montgomery County Land Records

Montgomery County Courthouse, Rockville, Maryland
Liber 184, folio 423

~~and and claims.~~

And the said Richard A.Selby hereby covenants to warrant generally the property hereby conveyed and to execute any and all such other and further assurances that may be necessary the better to convey the same as aforesaid.

Witness my hand and seal the day and year aforesaid.

Test. ✓ 364 Richard A.Selby (seal)

State of Maryland, Frederick County, to wit:

I hereby certify that on this 33rd day of December, in the year nineteen hundred and five, before me, the subscriber, a Notary Public, of said State in and for said Frederick County, personally appeared Richard A.Selby, who did acknowledge the foregoing deed to be his act.

In testimony whereof I have hereto set my hand and affixed my Notarial seal the day and year above written.

Richard Potts
Notary Public
Frederick
Md.

Richard Potts,
Notary Public.

Received for Record ✓ 14 Jan 4 1906 at 4.30 P.M. ? Garrett

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 Chatauuqua 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 mates 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 ~~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 Wit ness 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 #3

J.B. Hubbell to Geo. A. Sweet Nursery Company, Dansville, N.Y.

April 10. 1900

Clara Barton Papers, Library of Congress
Series II, Box 24.2

J.B. Hubbell - Geo. A. Sweet Nursery Co.
Dansville, N.Y.
April 10, 1900
CB-LC Series II, Box 24.2

Dear Mr. Sweet,

Miss Barton has her country residence at Glen Echo, Md. on the Potomac -- a suburb of Washington. The grounds are not large but we would like to put out what fruit trees it will bear and have made the enclosed selection.

If -- considering latitude and soil -- you would think it better to change any of the varieties will you kindly do so.

Our latitude you know; and the soil is a light clay-red. Half of the ground is some what (sic) shaded by tall forest trees during the latter part of the day.

We would like the trees to be of an age and size to give fruit without waiting long.

If, Mr. Sweet, you can take so much trouble, and send bill, the favor will be greatly appreciated.

We realize that we are late in ordering.

April 10, 1900

Clara Barton
Glen Echo
(Washington) Maryland
Washington, D.C.
Express

Apples

1 Hystop crab apple
1 Transcinent "
1 Early Harvest "
1 Duchess of Oldenburg "
1 Ingram "
1 Sutton Beauty "
1 Winesap "

Pears standard

1 Winter Neilis
1 Flemish Beauty
1 President Dranard (?)
1 Anjou

Pears dwarf

1 Anjou
1 Bartlet
1 Clan (?)
1 Duchess
1 Kiefer
1 Krull
1 Seckel

Cherries

1 Dye House
1 Large Montmorency
1 Montmorency Ordinare
1 Gov. Wood
1 Windsor

Plumbs (sic)

2 York State prune
1 Bradshaw
1 Fellenberg (?)

Japan plumbs

1 Hale
1 Abundance
1 Burbank
1 Wickson (?)

Peaches

1 Crawfords Early
1 Crawfords Late
1 Champion
1 Triumph
1 Fitzgerald

Quince

1 Champion
1 Bourgeat
1 Merche prolific

Ornamental

1 Hydrangea Tree Form
1 Mountain Ash
1 Magnolia - Acriminita (?)
1 Fringe Tree - purple

Mulberry

1 Downings Everbearing
1 New American

Gooseberries

2 Red jacket
2 Pearl
2 Industry

Currant

6 Red Cross
3 Victoria
3 Fays prolific
3 White Grape

Grapes

1 Agawan
1 Concord
1 Diamond
1 Niagra
1 Delaware
1 Eaton

MAP #1

Map of the Grounds of the National Chautauqua of Glen Echo, 1891
by Henry B. Looker

Reproduced from Benjamin Levy, Glen Echo, Chautauqua on the Potomac, National Park Serivce, 1967

Map of the Glen Echo development planned by Edwin and Edward Baltzley in 1891. Note original curved route of Oxford Drive, and educational tone of the development. Such a refined and scholarly aspect undoubtedly appealed to Clara Barton. The area was never completed as planned on this map.

MAP #2

Plat of the National Chautauqua of Glen Echo of Montgomery County, Md., 1891, by Henry B. Looker

Detail of Chautauqua grounds showing land donated to and purchased by Barton and Hubbell between 1891 and 1912. Deeds and purchase papers have not been found for all of the land acquisition. The original route of Oxford Road was abandoned in the summer of 1897, after Barton purchased additional land around her home, and saw that the road would cut off "the carriage house, dry sustaining wall and all of the garden" behind the house.

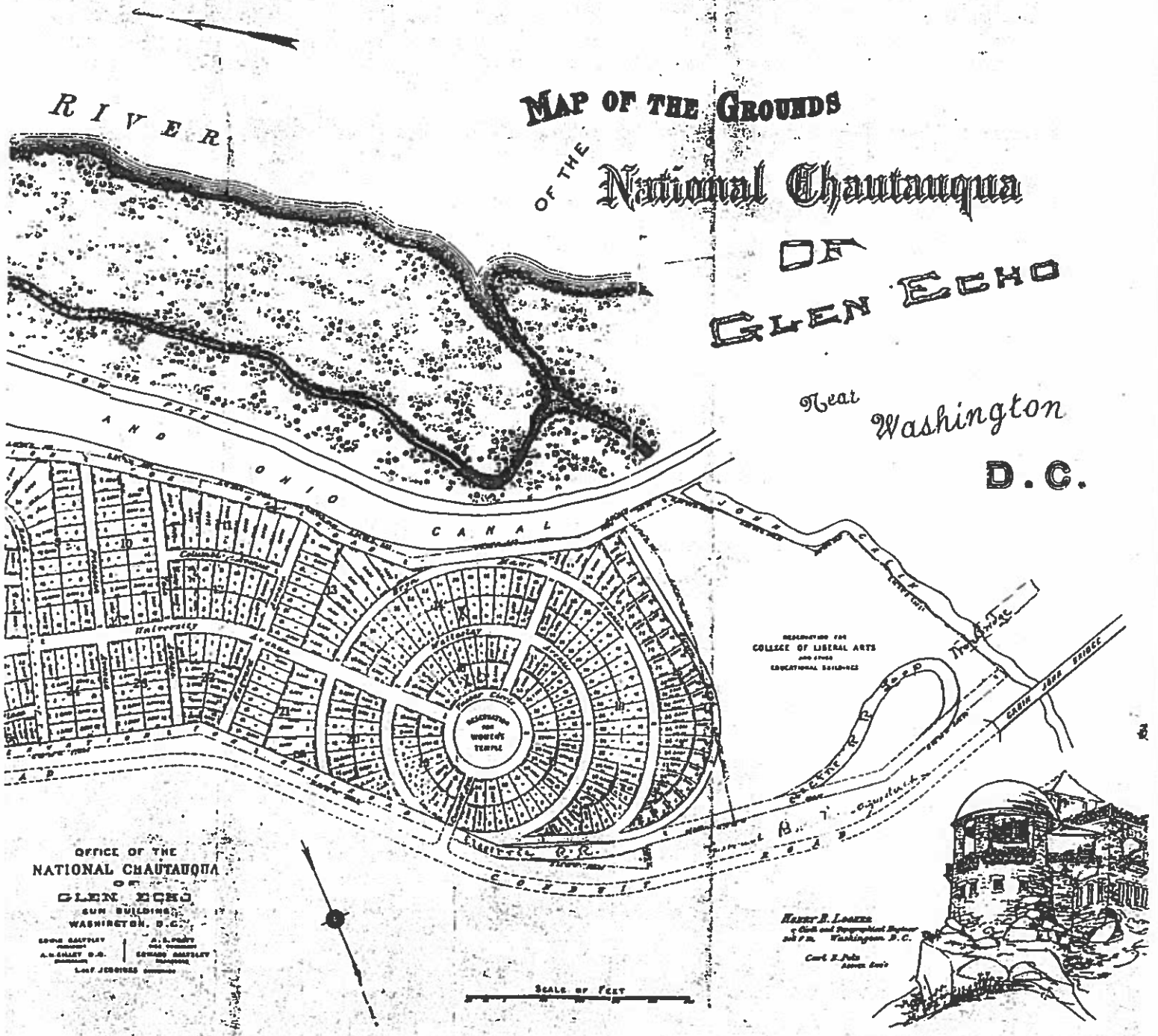
The dimensions of the property on which Clara Barton lived have only been estimated by the author. Deeds to the estate indicate that "parts" of several lots were included in the land around Barton's home, but no exact specifications have been found; it is therefore impossible to give a totally accurate account of the dimensions at this time.

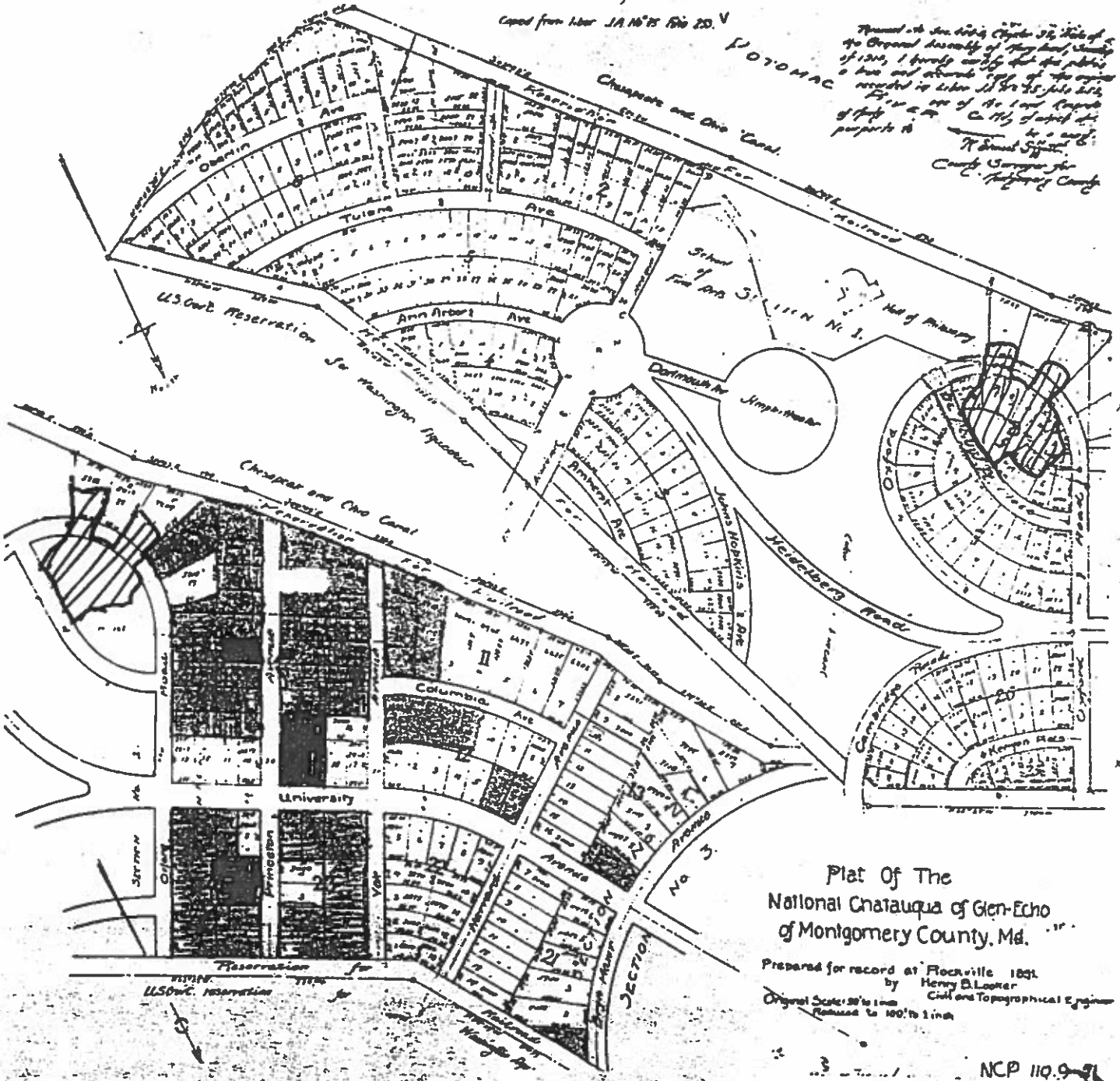
Portions of this information have been taken from Charles Snell, Clara Barton NHS, Historic Structures Report.

Scale 50 feet to 1 inch
Reduced to 100 feet to 1 inch

MAP OF THE GROUNDS OF THE National Chautauqua OF GLEN ECHO

Near Washington D.C.





Black:
Property owned by Clara Barton in Sept. 1897

Blue:
6 lots acquired by Barton & Hubbell in May, 1900

Green:
Other lots owned by Hubbell on May 13, 1914

MAP #3

U.S. Geological Survey, Washington,D.C. and Vicinity
Surveyed 1885-86 and revised 1895-97

National Archives, Cartographic Division

Although this map was re-surveyed after the erection of Barton's house, the structure does not show on the survey. One assumes that only a superficial revision was done in 1895. The contours, in comparison with Map #4, however, are interesting. The later map shows Barton's house situated on a mild rise; this hill is not shown on this map. The difference in scale may account for this discrepancy. There is also the chance that this rise was artificially created at the time the structure was built in 1891, however, there is no documentary evidence to support this.

Scale: 1: 62500
Contour interval: 20 feet
Datum is mean sea level


Upton Hill
Munson Hill
Ballston
Three Sisters
Arlington
Round Hill

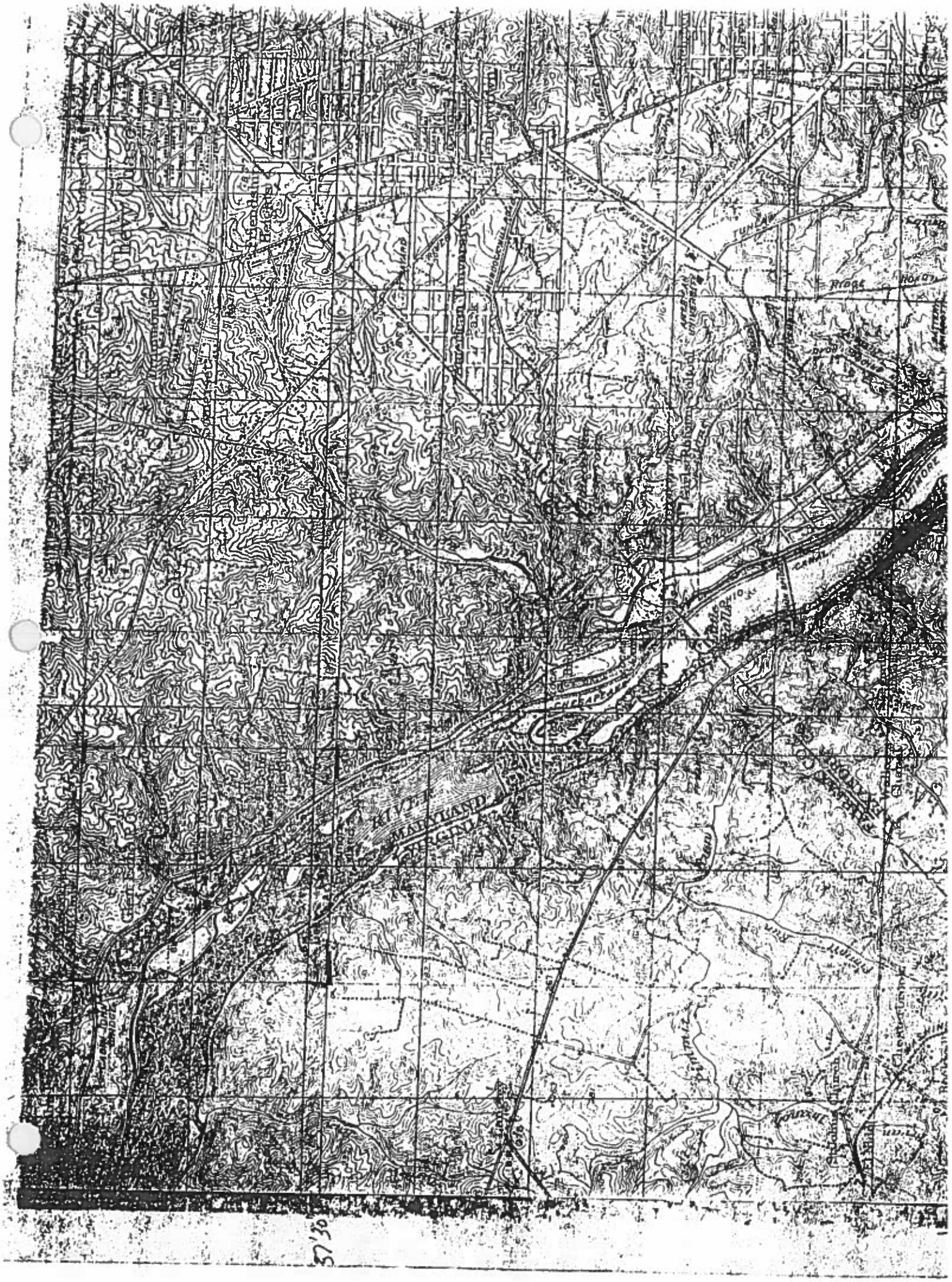
MAP #4

U.S. Geological Survey, Washington, D.C. and Vicinity
1917

Reproduced from W.L. Atee, A Sketch of the National History of the District of Columbia, 1918

Geological Survey clearly showing the Barton house and contours of the Glen Echo area. There was apparently no survey done between 1897 and 1917. A small outbuilding appears to the east of Barton's house. Either this is the stable--inadvertantly located on the wrong side of the house--or it is a structure owned by the Glen Echo Amusement Park. No structure related to the Barton household is known to have been in this location during the historic period.

Scale: 1: 31680
Contour interval: 10 feet
Datum is mean sea level

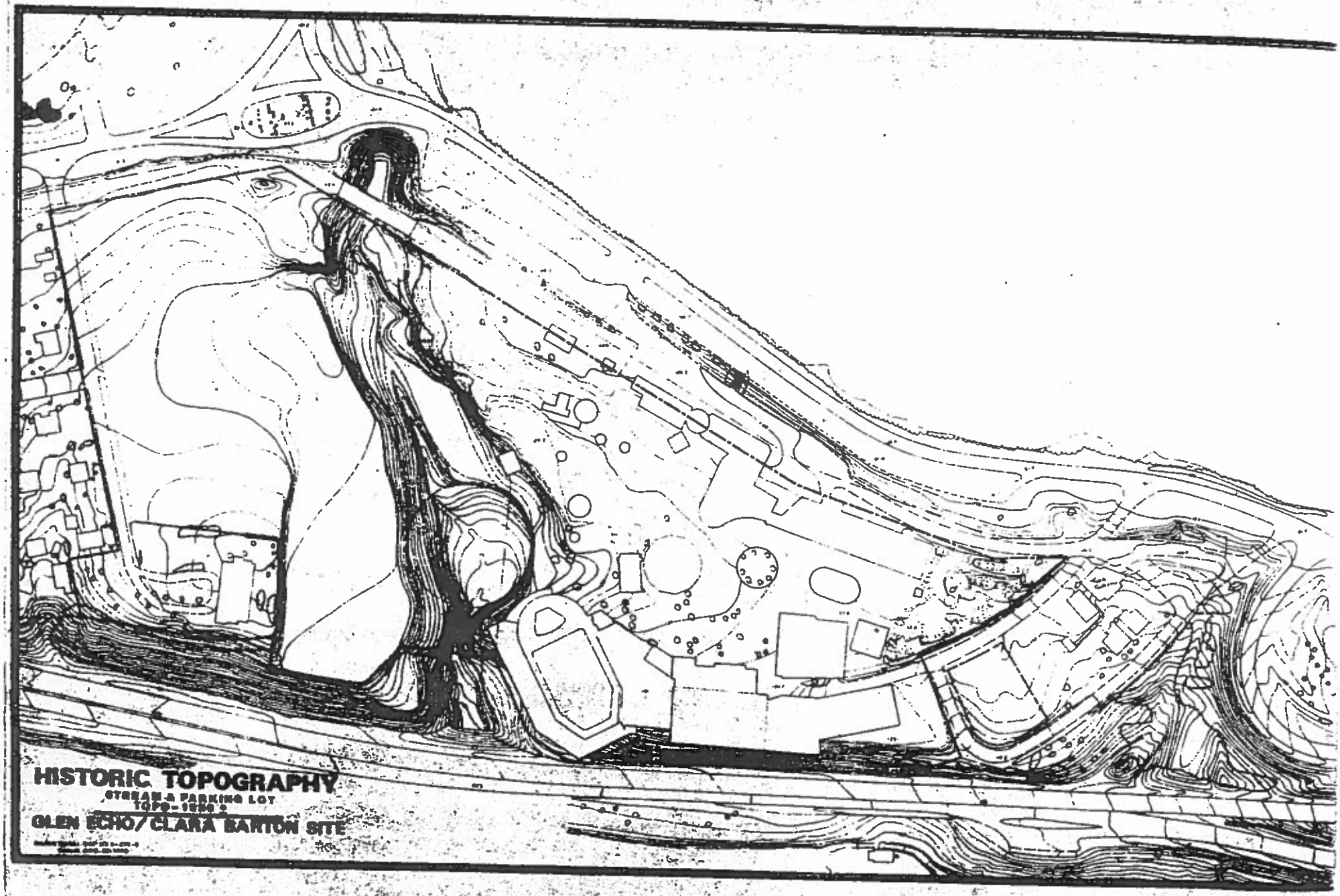

TUNNEL
RIDGE
CANAL
CHESAPEAKE
MARYLAND
57'30

MAP #5

Historic Topography, Glen Echo/ Clara Barton Site
National Park Service, 1965

Topography of Clara Barton National Historic Site in 1956.

Scale: not indicated on map


HISTORIC TOPOGRAPHY
STREAM-A PARKING LOT
GLEN ECHO/CLARA BARTON SITE

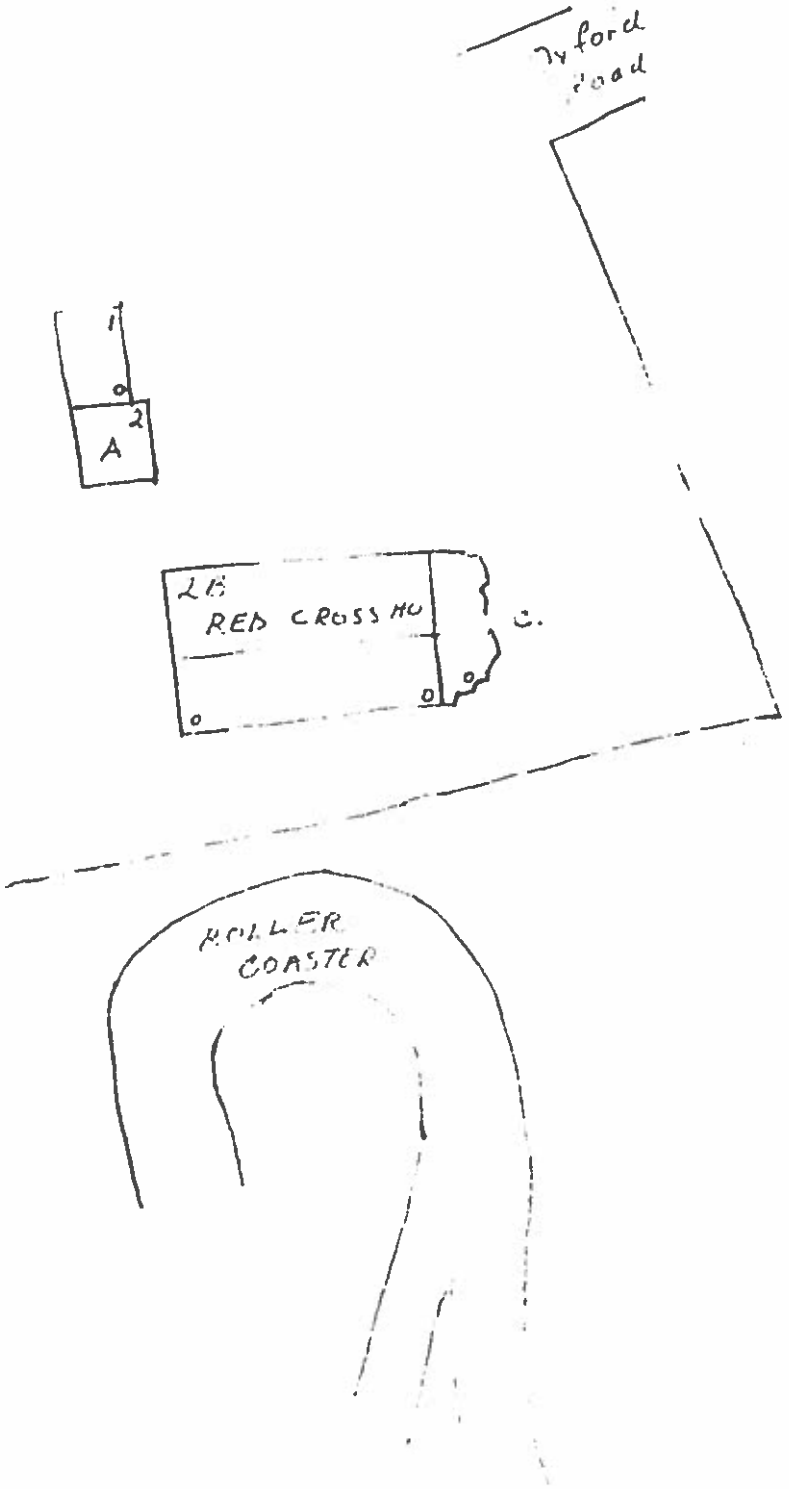
MAP #6

Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Washington Suburban Area, 1927
Volume Iw, Sheet 22, revised until 1959

Library of Congress, Geography and Map Division

This map is a tracing, made by the author, of the 1927 portion of the Sanborn Fire Insurance Map for the Glen Echo area. Although revision sheets had been pasted over the original 1927 survey, it was fortunately possible to see through them to the original plan. The map shows that the stable had been altered by this time for use as a garage, but the basic dimensions correspond well to those delinea ed by Barton at the time of its erection in 1898. The map also notes that the shed had a non-combustable roof--possibly the tin one added by Dr. Hubbell in 1903--and that it was one story high, while the stable consisted of two stories.

Scale: 60 feet to 1 inch



Key

Scale. 1" = 60'

Small numerals = no. of stories

A — structure used for auto

B — basement

O — non-combustable roofing material

SANBORN FIRE INSURANCE MAP

Washington Suburban Area
1927--revised up to 1959
Volume Iw
Sheet 22

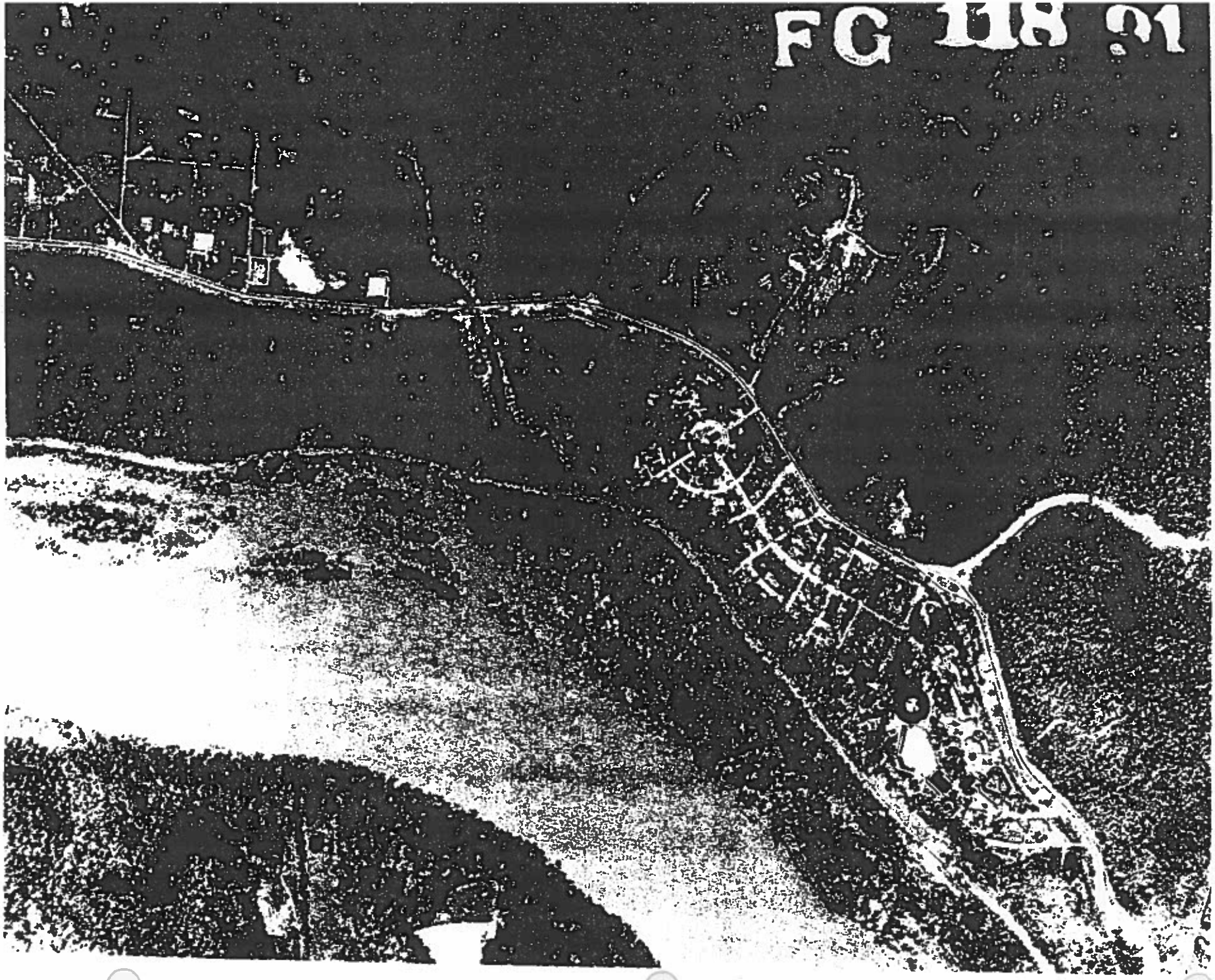
N

MAP #7

Aerial Map of Washington, D.C. and Vicinity, April 30, 1937
Section FG 11S 91

National Archives, Cartographic Division

Aerial photograph of Glen Echo area, shows Barton house and grounds in 1937. The shed attached to the stable had been demolished by this date, and the front pasture turned into a parking lot for the amusement park. The driveway, however, remains much the same as in the description given by Daisy Sweitzer, who worked in Glen Echo in 1909. A small outbuilding--possibly the outhouse or chicken house--is shown behind the house near the SW corner; this structure may have been added after Barton's death.


FG 18 91

MAP #8

Author's conception of Glen Echo estate c. 1904

Drawing is not to scale

"Red Cross"
Author's conception of
Estate of Clara Barton
c. 1904
Drawing not to scale

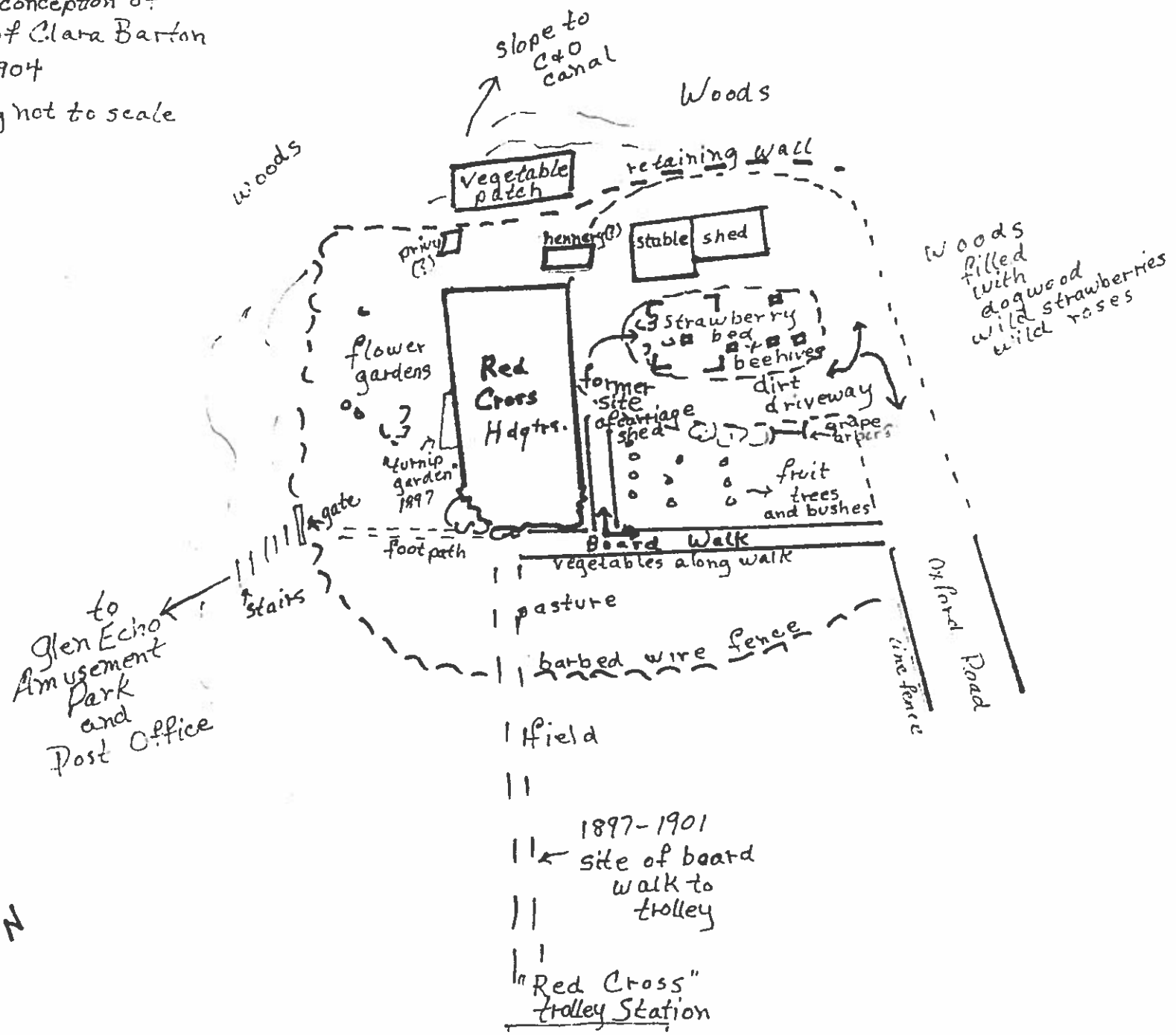
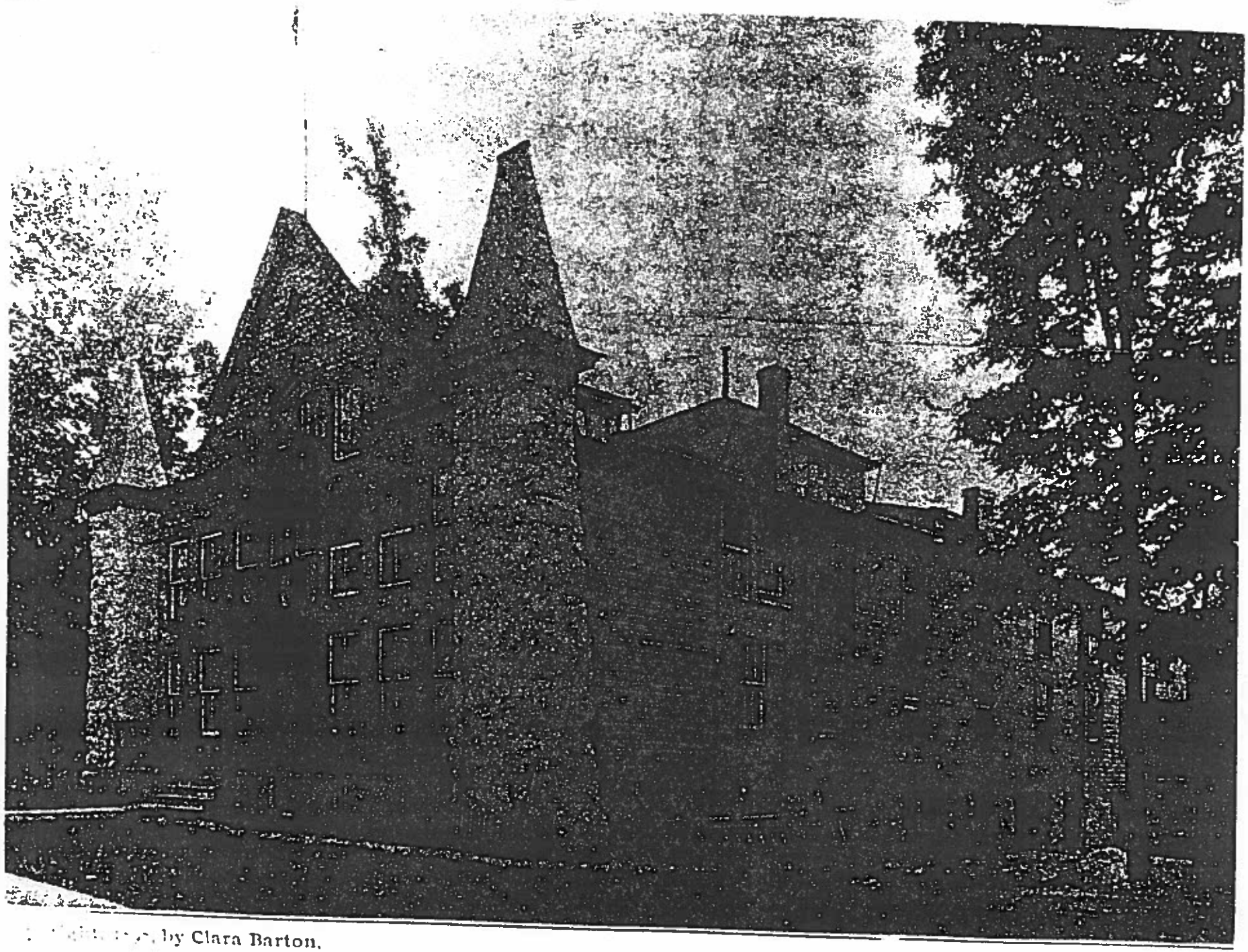


ILLUSTRATION #1

"Suburban Headquarters, American National Red Cross

Published in Clara Barton, The Red Cross, A History, 1898, p. 56

The north front and west side of Barton's Glen Echo home, as it appeared in 1898. There was an almost total lack of ornamental plantings at this time. The board walk running north and west was constructed in December, 1897; the northbound walk was later removed and the west walk moved closer to the house, following the route of the westbound footpath shown in the lower left of this photograph. The frame outbuilding, visible in the lower right hand corner of the photo, was most likely the old carriage shed, built in 1895. No other outbuilding of such prominence existed until the erection of the stable in the fall of 1898. Although it is possible that this photo was the one taken by "Mr. Simmond " of Washington, D.C. during the week of November 12-18, 1898--and therefore may have included evidence of the partially constructed stable--the plethora of leaves on the trees would indicate that the photo was taken in the summer or early autumn, before construction of the stable began. The fact that the northernmost side of the stable was on a line with the back of the house and that it contained two stories and a stone foundation also indicate that this building is not the stable; the structure in this photo is several feet north from the southern wall of the house, and it appears to consist of only one story and no stone foundation. The old carriage shed was remodelled for use as a servant's room in 1897, and demolished sometime before 1909.



by Clara Barton.

SUBURBAN HEADQUARTERS, AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS

ILLUSTRATION #2

"House and Home of Miss Clara Barton", c. 1901-1902

Published in Philadelphia Evening Bullitan, December 29, 1902
Clara Barton Papers, Library of Congress, Series II, Box 42

Early photograph of the house taken prior to its painting in August, 1902; this photo shows the original brown trim of the house. The wire fence and gate constructed in 1901 show clearly in the foreground. Chicken wire, present in 1904 photos, had not yet been added to the fence. The fence remained until 1907. Also note trees in east side yard, and absence of board walk leading from front steps to this gate. The "natural" aspect of the front pasture is shown by the depth of grass around Miss Barton's skirt. Also note the height of the gate relative to Miss Barton; she was approximately five feet tall.



ILLUSTRATION #3

West Side of Barton House, with Baba, Jersey and Calf, c. 1902

Photograph located at Clara Barton National Historic Site

Photograph taken near the SW corner of the Barton house looking NE along the west side. The house was painted in August, 1902, changing the color of the trim from brown to white. The paint color indicates this photo was taken after that painting occurred. A date around 1902 is also indicated by the small size of the trees planted in rows behind the figures. These trees were almost certainly the fruit trees planted in May, 1900; 1904 photos (such as illustration # 9) show their size to be much larger by this date.

A brick pier visible in the upper left corner of the photo may be part of the carriage shed; it may also have been the brick chimney built for the "summer cook house" in 1897. This structure was apparently never completed. Also visible in the background is a portion of the wire fence, constructed in 1901. If the photo was taken c. 1902, the people are most likely "Uncle Silas, the houseman; and housekeeper Mrs. Emma Jones. Also note the dirt driveway in lower right corner.

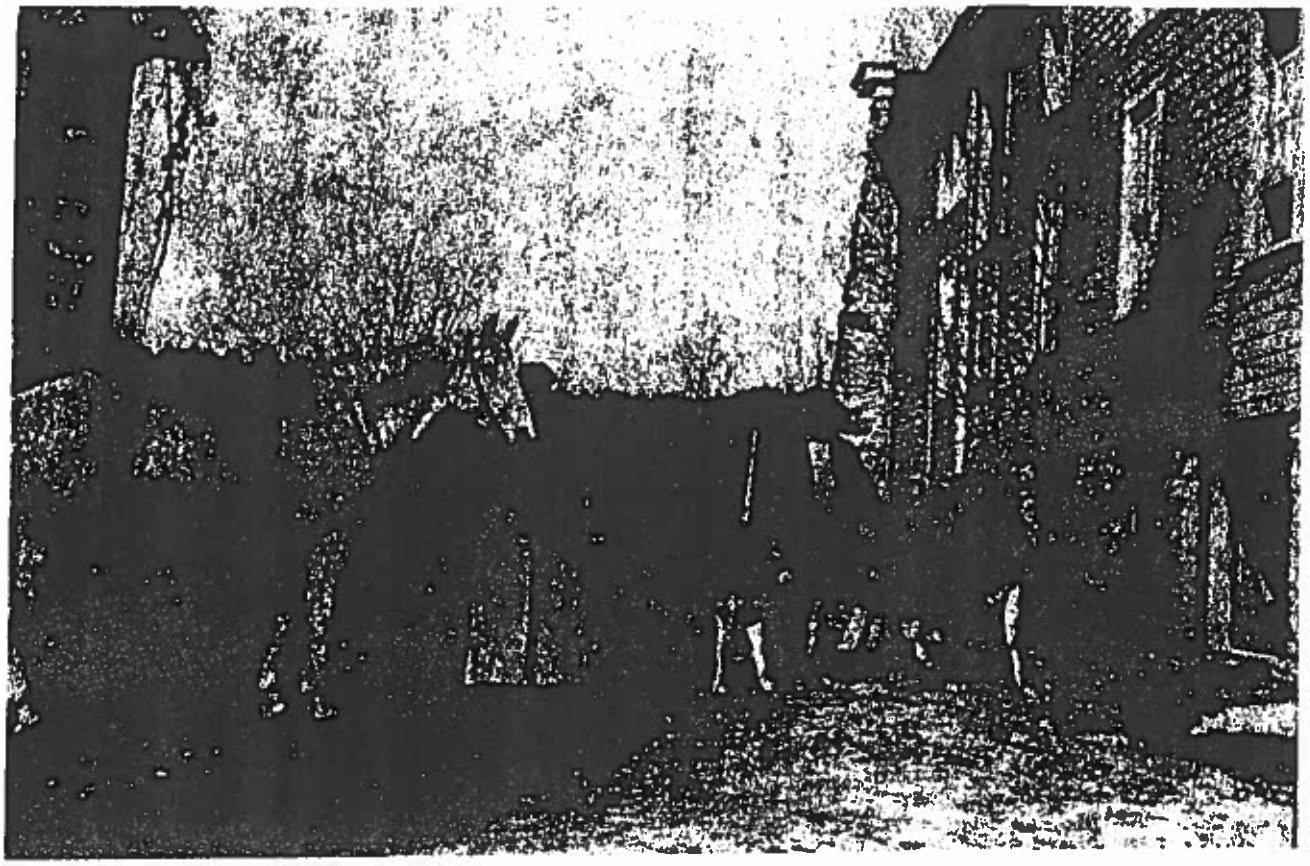


ILLUSTRATION #4

West Sid · Barton House and Baba, c. 1902

Photogra[ph] located at Clara Barton National Historic Site

Photograph taken [the] same day as illustration #3. The rough and circular nature of the driveway [is] especially evident in this photo. Again, note young fruit trees dir[ectly] behind the horse and rider. The rider is most likely "Uncle Silas" wh[o] worked for Barton around 1902.



ILLUSTRATION #5

"Home of the American Red Cross Society, Washington, D.C.", c. 1902

Published in The Red Cross in the Far Eastern War, New York Herald, March 6, 1904

North elevation of the house, taken looking SW. The house was painted with light trim in 1902; this, the height of the ivy on the stone towers and the lack of bushes and shrubs near the fence posts (which are present in all post-1903 photos) in the foreground of this photo, all indicate the picture was probably taken in 1902. There is also no chicken wire on the front fence, as is indicated in 1904 photos.

A two-story structure with gable roof is visible on the far right of the photo. The structure is most likely the stable, built in 1898. Note the small protrusion on thr roof of the outbuilding, probably a cupola. Also note plantings by the front walk. Near the NW corner of the house (on the right of the photo) a plant resembling corn is shown, next to a line of low-growing flowers. Vegetables along the walkways were standard feature of the Barton property, and one visitor was struck by the "row of flaming nasturtiums by the walk." The post in the foreground of the photo is part of the wire fence enclosing the front pasture. The original 1897 board walk had been moved by this date; it no longer led straight north from the steps across the pasture to the trolley station, and the westbound path had been moved closer to the house.

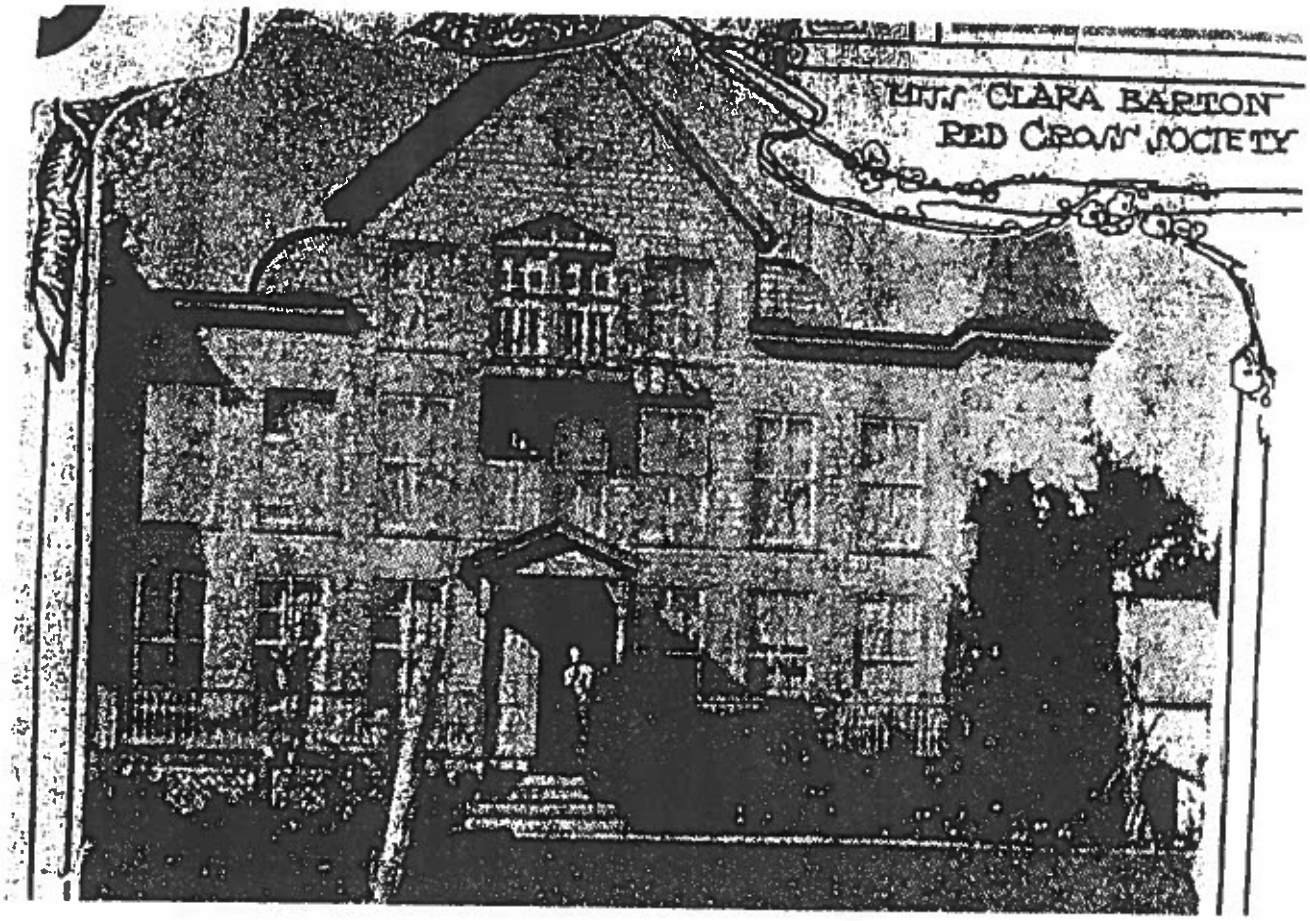

MISS CLARA BARTON
RED CROSS SOCIETY

ILLUSTRATION #6

North Front and East Side of Clara Barton House, c. 1902

Photograph located at Clara Barton National Historic Site

Paint colors indicate that this photo was taken after August, 1902. Comparison with illustrations #7 and #9, taken in 1904, would indicate a date close to 1902. Shrubs along the front base of the house are small, and no bushes--which show clearly in 1903-04 photos-- have yet been planted by the fence posts enclosing the front pasture. The height of the ivy also suggests 1902 rather than a later date. The cow, Jersey, is shown in the field used to pasture her and the horses between 1901-1907. Also note vines growing near the SE (rear) and NE corners of the house--possibly the Virginia Creeper often mentioned by Barton.

ILLUSTRATION #7

"The Rambling STructure Which Is the Red Cross Headquarters", c. 1903

Published in "The Clara Barton of Today", Portland Maine Times, n.d.

Clara Barton Papers, Library of Congress, Series I, Box 86

Photograph of the north elevation and east side of the Barton house. P int colors date this photo as post-1902, and the growth of ivy and the appearance of bushes near the fence posts, would suggest a photograph c. 1903. Note wooded area near the west side of house--one visitor described this area as a "thicket", filled with wild strawberries and roses. Also note the chair in the front yard--a rare piece of lawn furniture at Barton's house.



The Rambling Structure Which Is the Red Cross Headquarters.

ILLUSTRATION #8

Home of Miss Clara Barton, Glen Echo, Md., taken May 15, 1904

Photograph located at American National Red Cross Library

The north elevation of the house, showing the sparse and low-growing plantings near the base of the house at this time. A rose bush appears to the left of the doorway. The wire fence erected by a neighbor, Mr. Canada. in 1901, is clearly visible in the foreground. Note the rough post, and use of chicken wire over the original barbed wire, probably added as an additional deterrent to the cows which used the area in front of the house as pasture.



ILLUSTRATION #9

"Resting", c. 1904

Published in "Clara Barton at Home", Baltimore Sun, May 29, 1904

Clara Barton Papers, Library of Congress, Series I, Box 83

Photo of Clara Barton seated in NE corner of front porch; the photographer was looking east. The gate, built in 1901,(for a fee of $1.00) is shown at the upper left corner of the picture. This gate was the principal exit from the fenced yard, and led to the main route to the Glen Echo Park and the Post Office, A footpath led from the front steps to this gate.



ILLUSTRATION #10

"Saying Good-bye to Guests", c. 1904

Published in "Clara Barton at Home", Baltimore Sun, May 29, 1904

Clara Barton Papers, Library of Congress, Series I, Box 83

Photograph of Barton and visitors on porch of Barton house. Taken same day as illustration #9. Note the low-growing shrubbery, near the base of the house, including a rose bush and row of small flowers to the left of the steps.



ILLUSTRATION #11

"Miss Barton's Home at Glen Echo", c. 1904

Published in "Clara Barton at Home", Baltimore Sun, May 29, 1904

Photograph of the north elevation and west side of the house. The date of the newspaper article, height of ivy on stone towers, and size of the bushes along the front fence indicate that this photo was taken in 1904. The photo clearly shows the row of fruit trees (visible on the right of the photo) planted near the west side of the house in 1900. The trees--cherry, plum, crabapple, pear, peach, and mulberry--began producing abundantly in 1904. The one-story frame structure on the west side of the house, shown in illustration #1, has been demolished by this date--probably late in 1898 or early 1899, when the erection of the stable allowed Barton to clear away all the miscellaneous outbuildings "that (had) got spread around the yard." The wire fence enclosing the front pasture, is barely visible in this photo, but the bushes, apparently planted around 1903, inside the fence show clearly. Also note the 1904 route of the board walk; directly to the west, probably to Oxford Road, diverging at the NW corner of the house, but running only south from that corner, not north and south, as did the later walk.

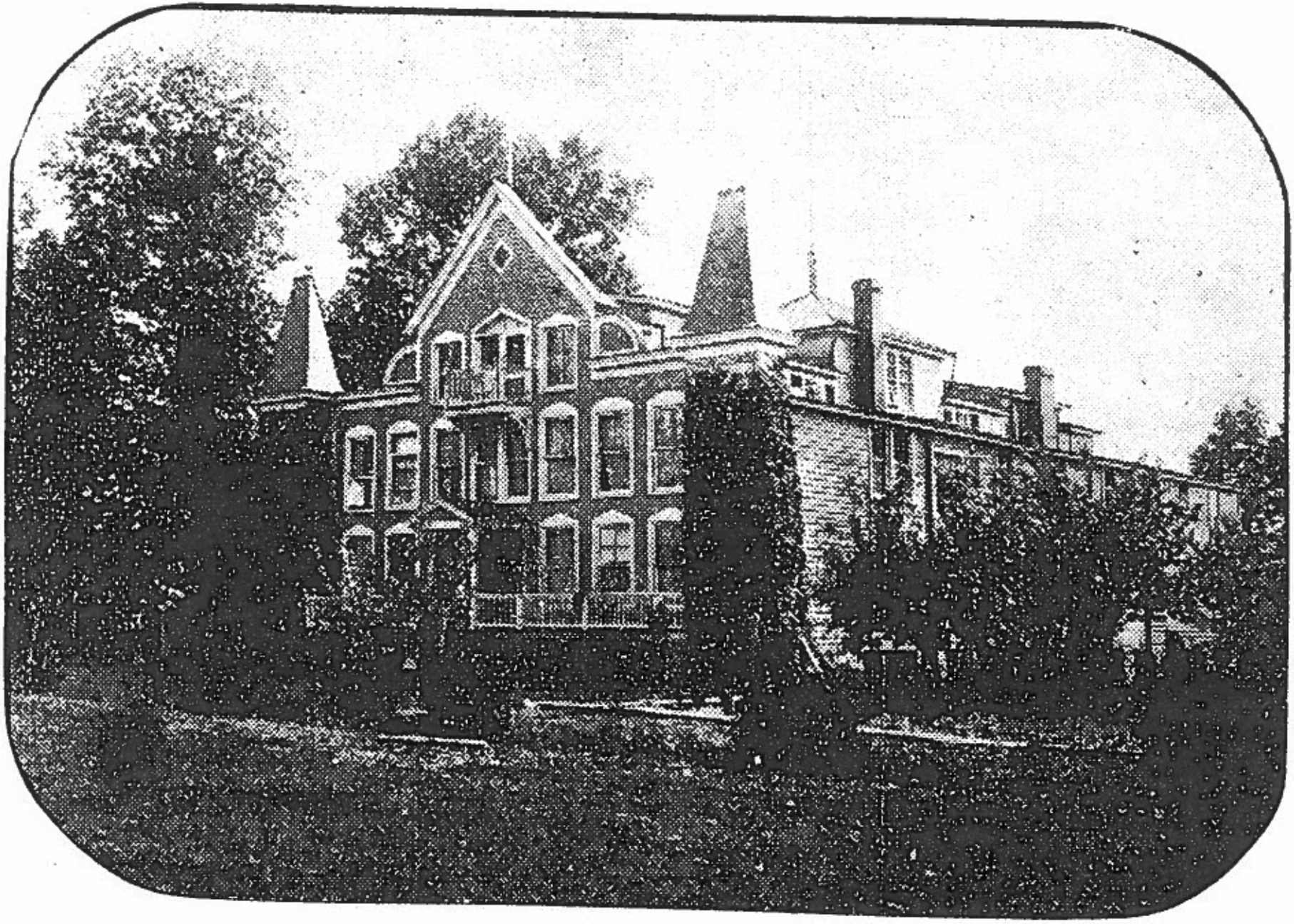


ILLUSTRATION #12

"Clara Barton, Founder of the Red Cross Society", c. 1907

Published in Burr McIntosh Monthly, June, 1907

Clara Barton Papers, Library of Congress, Series II, Box 68

Photograph of Clara Barton taken near the front steps of the house, facing west. Miss Barton is holding a rose branch, from a bush growing near the base of the house. The untidy appearance of the lawn and plantings are indicated in this photo, as is the rather rough construction of the walk, directly behind Barton. The walk was re-constructed by 1909. The 1907 route of the walk is also shown; westbound to the NW corner of the house, then diverging to a north-south path, forming a "T" shape.



CLARA BARTON
Founder of the Red Cross Society in the United States

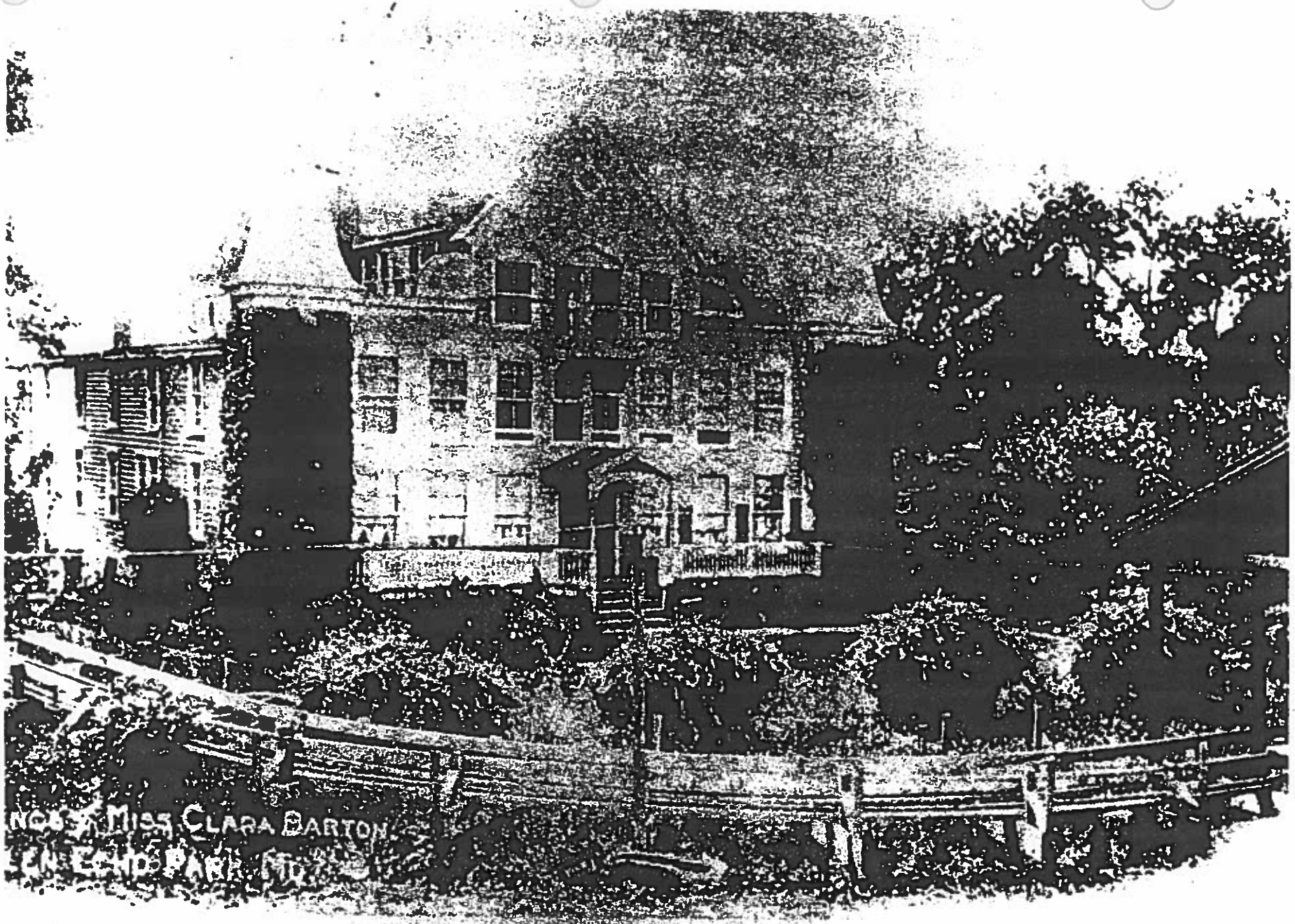
ILLUSTRATION #13

"Residence of Miss Clara Barton, Glen Echo, Md.", c. 1907-1911

Published in Percy Epler, The Life of Clara Barton, 1915, facing p. 369

In January of 1907, Barton recorded that "the new railroad of Mr. Shaw (owner of the Glen Echo Park) is going up in front of our front door." The "railroad", which was apparently part of an amusement ride, remained to annoy Barton until Dr. Hubbell requested its removal, probably in 1911. At that time the offending railroad was "rebuilt and relocated."

The semicircular fence, built in 1901, has been removed by the time of this photo, replaced with a wire fence enclosing the railroad tracks. In the front yard stand five bushes, resembling over-grown forsythia--presumably the same shrubs which appear near the front fence in all post-1903 photos. Also note plantings near the base pf the north and east sides of the house. The route of the walk--westbound to the NW corner of the house, then diverging north and south, is also shown in the right center of the photograph. Fruit trees, planted in rows in 1900, appear on the extreme right of the photo.



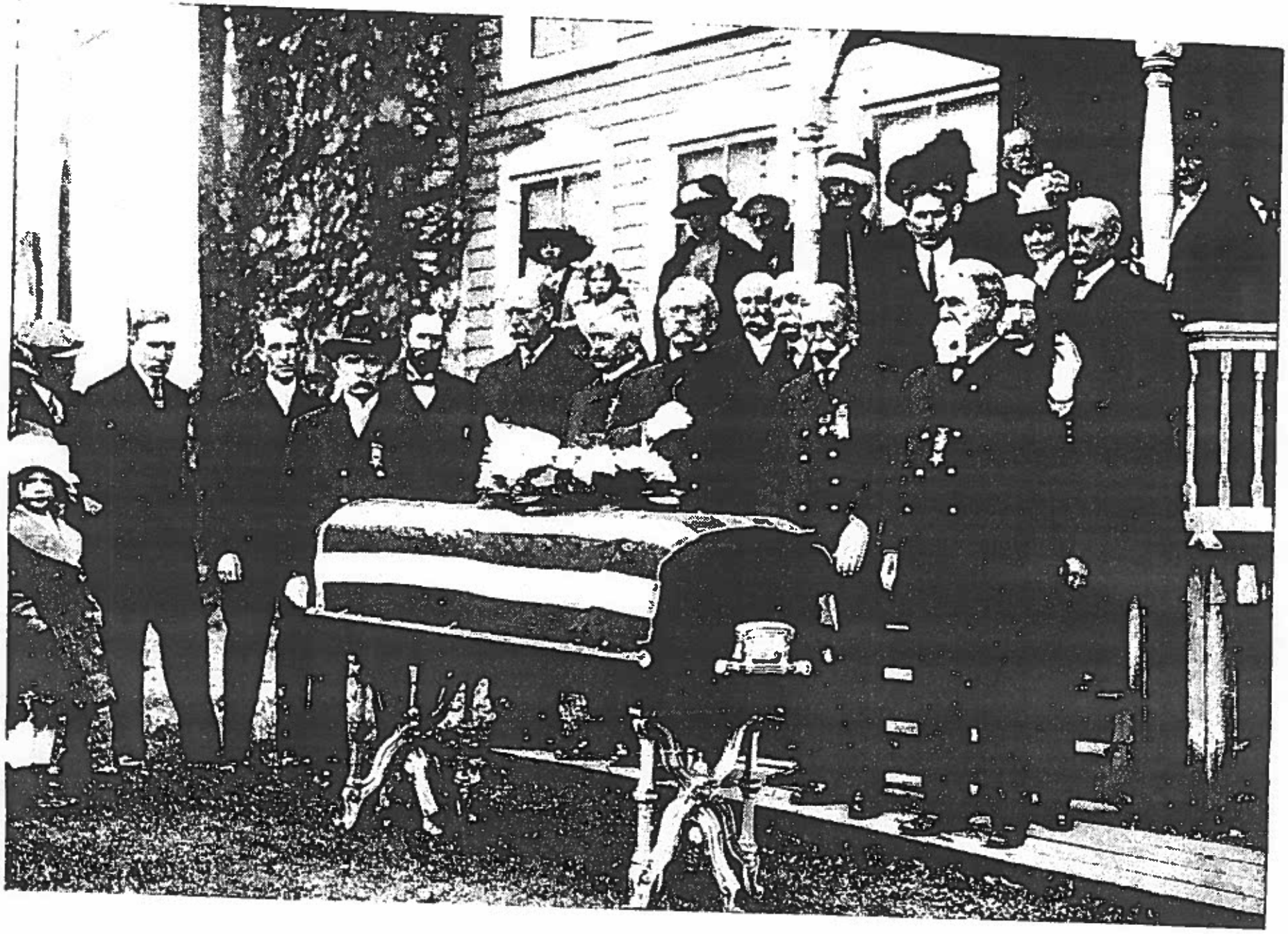
Early photograph of Clara Barton House

ILLUSTRATION #14

"The Funeral Ceremonies at 'Red Cross'", c. 1912

Clara Barton Papers, Library of Congress, Series II, Box 41

The construction of the board walk running west from the front steps of the house was changed between 1907-1909. The earlier walk was built of boards laid crosswise, over two raised supporting planks (see illustrations #1 and #12). The construction of the walk visible in this photo shows boards laid lengthwise directly on the ground; this construction was used by 1909. Scaling of this photograph incicates the width of the walk was approximately 24 inches. Also note the lack of plantings near the base of the house. Extensive yard work was not done on the property during 1911-1912, due to Barton's ill-health.



Bibliography

Primary Sources

Clara Barton Papers, Library of Congress Manuscript Division -- comprising some 60,000 items, this is the largest collection of Barton material available. The Papers contain letterbooks, personal correspondence and diaries for the period 1891-1912, as well as a vast collection of newspaper clippings. The diaries are especially valuable sources for information on the Barton property at Glen Echo.

Manuscript Collection, Clara Barton NHS, contains an important (1898) Barton diary, as well as several valuable MS. reminiscences and interviews with Clara Barton. Taped interviews with Mrs. Daisy Sweitzer, Mrs. Dwight Hughes and Mrs. Mary Furnas, all of whom visited the Barton property during the historic period are also in this collection.

American National Red Cross Library. This collection contains miscellaneous Barton correspondence, and two Barton diaries: 1904 and 1910.

Geography and Map Division, Library of Congress, and National Achives, Cartographic Division; both contain essential period topographical, real estate and fire insurance maps of the Glen Echo, MD. area.

Montgomery County Land Records, Montgomery Co. Court House, Rockville, MD., contain several important deeds and descriptions of the Barton and Hubbell property in Glen Echo.

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HISTORIC RESTORATION OF CLARA BARTON's GARDEN AND GROUNDS.

1_ INTRODUCTION.

It is important to note that Clara Bartons property in Glen Echo was not "typical" of its period, rather it reflected her own eccentric personality and taste. This includes her garden which supplied much sustinence to her semi-strict vegetarian diet.

If we ever wish to interpret this aspect of her personality , and the gardens' relation to the house, certain changes and additions to the grounds are needed.

The following proposals are made according to the historic grounds report of 1977(PRYOR), relating how the garden was in the period 1897-1912, and how these specific area's can be restored to historical value.

2_ HISTORIC DOCUMENTATION.

"The proposed area of gardening shall be on the east"....C.B. diary quotation 1897.

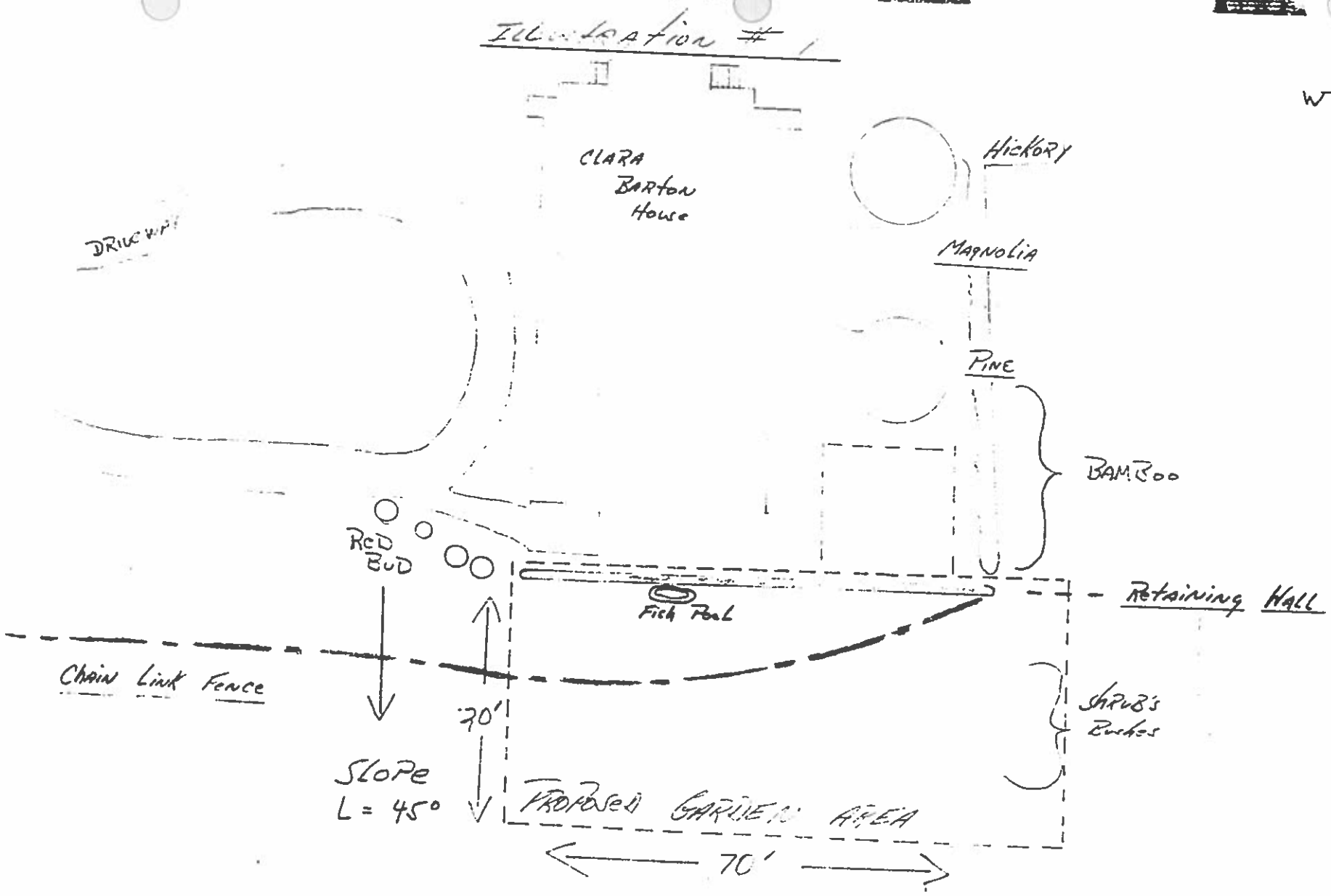
"The east side path led only to her garden".... Harold Riccius a visitor in 1901 commenting on the grounds.

From comments in diaries and letters, it appears that a vegetable garden of a large size was located on the southern slope"Below the house"

Although it may seem a bit unusual to have established a garden on a slope, garden manuals of the period often recommended, "Sloping gardens" ...W.S. Rogers, Garden Planning 1911.

The shape of the garden on the southern slope was most likely rectangular ...Historic Grounds Report pg. 30.

.....SEE ILLUSTRATION #1.....



G. W. MEMORIAL PARKWAY

3_ ALTERATIONS TO BE MADE.

A- The pine tree on the east side of the house should be removed, for in its present location it would create too much shade on the proposed garden area.

Also, the tree is angling towards the house and will need to be removed at some time in the near future.

b- On the southern slope of the house there are certain other trees that need to be tagged and removed, while others need to be topped off, again these trees create too much shade.

c- The existing chain link fence will have to be removed.

d- Next to be removed are the shrubs and weeds; This should be done by chemicaly treating the area, to kill these unwanted growings, also this treatment does not damage thesoil, never the less it should be tilled over once this process is complete.

e- Railroad ties or some barrier type material should be placed at the lower end of the southern slope to ease the erosion of soil.

f- Top soil should be brought in via dump trucks to ease the angle of the slope.

g- The top soil should be put in flush against the stone retaining wall and sloped to an angle of between 25 and 30 degrees, the soil will then be graded by tractor .

h- Some bamboo will have to be dug up on the southeastern slope to create more sun space.

i- The fish pond will have to be relocated(possibly over to Glen Echo next to the scaled Japanese tea house).

j- The tree crew should be notified soon so we can get in a spring (81) planting.

4_ SPECIFIC GARDEN RECOMMENDATIONS.

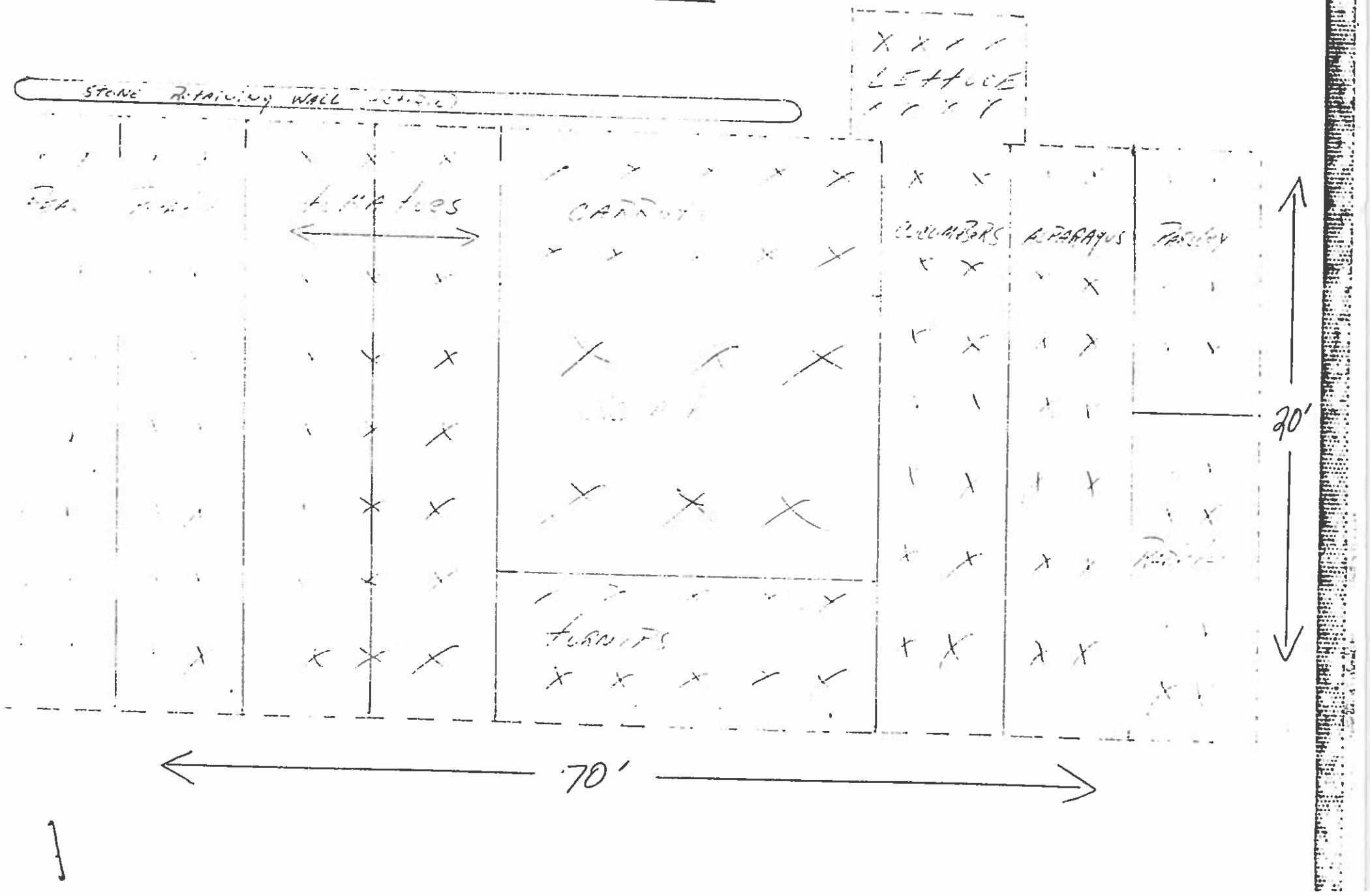
a- In 1897 Clara Barton recorded in her journal that, "cucumbers, tomatoe turnips, lettuce, onions, parsely, radishes, potatoes, squash, asparagus, peas and carrots" were all planted in her garden.
(Historic Grounds Report pg. 33)

b- We propose to follow the same format.....
see illustration #2

proposed by Patrick Lynch and Charlie Byrnes

C. B. HOUSE (south)

ILLUSTRATION #3



National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior



Clara Barton Cultural Landscape Report

Clara Barton National Historical Site
5801 Oxford Road
Glen Echo, MD 20812

www.nps.gov/cbla

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