National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

Clara Baron National Historical Site
Glen Echo, Maryland

Clara Barton National Historic Site
Historic Structure Report

Part 1: Developmental History

Volume 1

Foreword to the Historic Structure Report

The 2004 historic structure report for Clara Barton National Historic Site is a collection of reports and documentation drawings produced between 1976 and 2002 as a three-volume set. Volumes 1 and 2 contain information typically covered in Part I: Developmental History of a Historic Structure Report as a single document. The reports in Volume 3 stand alone as independent documents. Together the set presents the ever-increasing knowledge gained about the property and reflects the changes in National Park Service's management of the site between the mid-1970s and early 2000s.

Volume 1, *Part 1: Developmental History*, produced by Elizabeth Lampl in 2002, is the most thorough research to-date related to the development of the Red Cross House at Glen Echo, Maryland. Ms. Lampl uses newly available primary sources and previously completed reports to analyze and evaluate the architectural precedence for the building, its construction, and discusses its modifications. Her report describes the relationships among Miss Clara Barton, Dr. Julian Hubbell, the American Red Cross, the Chautauqua and amusement park promoters, and later building owners and how they influenced the property over time. A secondary emphasis of her research is Dr. Hubbell's role in the American Red Cross along with the appearance and use of his personal rooms in the house.

Volume 2, *Part 1: Physical History and Condition Assessment,* produced in 1997 by Oehrlein and Associates Architects, as a draft document, records the condition of the building and recommends treatment for its preservation. Volume 2 describes the physical characteristics of the exterior and interior. This report contains the first set of drawings to show the chronology of the building's physical changes from 1891 to 1897. Also included are building floor plans that document the building in 1996. Technical evaluation of structural, electrical, mechanical, and protection systems and an analysis of the building's compliance with life and safety codes at that time is presented. Color photographs of features and conditions are reproduced in this volume because they should prove a valuable reference in the future. Refer to Ms. Lampl's Executive Summary for further explanation of Volumes 1 and 2.

Volume 3, *Collection of Documentation, Investigation & Treatment Reports 1976-2002* contains supplemental documents ranging from the first structural analysis of the building's framing system and the 2002 *Interior Finishes Analysis: Dr. Hubbell's Room and Clara Barton's Sitting Room* by National Park Service architectural conservator Barbara A. Yocum to drawings from the late 1970s for proposed restoration of the front façade and two sets of Historic American Building Survey records. This is not a comprehensive collection of building-related research or technical reports. Other documents exist such as the 1977 historic structure report written by historian Charles Snell. Reports reproduced in Volume 3 are selected because, despite their useable content and the quality of information, they are likely to be forgotten due to their age, abbreviated size, or the few number of originals printed. Reprinting of these items will keep the information available for another generation of researchers and managers.

Rebecca L. Stevens, A.I.A.
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Drawn, David D. Ballard, Beverly J. Sanchez, Michael D. Snyder.
Clara Barton House
Glen Echo, Montgomery County. Maryland. MD-300. 9 Sheets.

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Clara Barton standing in front of her Glen Echo home, Underwood & Underwood Photographers, circa 1903-1910. Richard Cook Collection.

I. Historical Background and Context

I-1: Clara Barton taken by Matthew Brady, c. 1865. This photograph shows Barton at the close of the Civil War when she was in her early 40s. After four years of administering relief under wartime conditions, Barton had emerged as a national figure. Source: Matthew Brady Collection, National Archives.

I-2: Town of Dansville, New York, pre-1882. This view shows the hillside setting of the Dansville Sanitarium, known as "Our Home on the Hillside." Barton came to Dansville in 1876 as a guest of the Sanitarium to recuperate from a nervous breakdown. After several months living in the institution, she rented her own home and spent the majority of the next ten years in Dansville. Source: William Conklin, Dansville, New York Red Cross Chapter. CBNHS Neg. No. 154.

I-3: Julian Hubbell as young man. This photograph shows Hubbell as he would have appeared to Barton around the time of their meeting in Dansville, New York in 1876. He was co-director and professor at the Dansville Seminary while Barton was a patient at the nearby Sanitarium. Source: Hubbell Papers, Private Collection.

I-4: Ladies Boarding Hall of the Dansville Seminary. This portion of the Dansville Seminary was built by Julian Hubbell in 1878. Hubbell was an amateur architect who studied engineering and architectural drawing at Cornell College in Iowa. Source: William Conklin, ed., *Clara Barton and Dansville* (Dansville, N.Y.: F.A. Owen Publishing Co., 1966). The illustration originally appeared in the *Daily Graphic,* November 22, 1878.

I-5: Floor plan drawn by Julian Hubbell of his rented room in Michigan. Hubbell attended the University of Michigan between 1881 and 1883 to study medicine, where he received his degree in Homeopathy. He included this sketch of his room in a letter he wrote Barton on March 4, 1881. Source: Hubbell Papers, Bentley Historical Library, University of Michigan.

I-6: Stephen E. Barton, Clara Barton's nephew, c. 1898. Clara Barton was especially close to her nephew Stephen, the son of her brother David. Stevé, as Barton called him, served as Vice President of the American Red Cross and was instrumental in the Cuban relief crisis. He was a staunch defender of Barton when she came under attack later in life, and was the executor and trustee of her estate. Source: Mrs. Joyce Butler Hughes, CBNHS, Neg. No. 127.

I-7: 1915 Vermont Avenue, N.W. c. 1898. By 1891, Barton was operating the Red Cross from this house on Vermont Avenue. For almost her entire career, Barton used her homes as the headquarters and warehouse for her humanitarian causes. During and after the Civil War, she worked from her rooms/warehouse at 488 ½ 7th Street, N.W. By 1879, she had moved to a rowhouse at 947 T Street, N.W. Source: Clara Barton, *The Red Cross in Peace and War* (American Historical Press, 1899).

I-8: The "General Grant House," Corner of 17th & F Streets, N.W. From 1892 to early1897, Barton rented the former residence of General Grant as her home and the headquarters of the American Red Cross. She decided that pressing business made it important for her to live in town. Leaks, moths, and maintenance problems, plus weariness of social pressures in the city caused Barton to re-evaluate and move back to Glen Echo in February 1897. Source: Clara Barton, *The Red Cross in Peace and War* (American Historical Press, 1899).

I-9: Johnstown, Pennsylvania before the flood, c. 1889. This small industrial city lay at the junction of two rivers and south of an unstable earthen dam. The flood of Johnstown in May 1889 caused it to become the site of the American Red Cross' most visible relief effort. Source: Hubbell Papers, Private Collection.

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I-12: Red Cross Building No. 2, the Locust Street Hotel in Johnstown, c. 1889. This was the first building constructed by the Red Cross specifically to house displaced persons. Source: Clara Barton Papers, Library of Congress. CBNHS Neg. No. 77.

I-13: Red Cross Building No. 3, the Kernville Hotel in Johnstown, c. 1889. The second Red Cross "hotel" in Johnstown. Written in pencil on back of the original photograph is "Johnstown, Pa. House at Glen Echo built from these timbers." CBNHS Cat. Nos. 71 and 72, Neg. Nos.78-81.

I-14: Kalorama Heights Subdivision Map, 1890. In 1890, Barton bought four lots in Block 25, between Belmont Rd. and Waterside Drive and two lots in Block 21 in this subdivision. She intended to construct both a home and Red Cross hotel/warehouse on her lots. She never actually built on the property, however, selling most of the lots after her retirement in 1904 to benefit the American Red Cross. Source: National Archives and Records Administration, Cartographic Division.

I-15: Dr. Julian Hubbell with orphans in Cuba, 1898-1900. Hubbell was the General Field Agent of the American Red Cross and often the only practicing doctor in the small group of volunteers that provided relief. He oversaw the establishment of 30 orphanages in Cuba. Source: Hubbell Papers, Private Collection.

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II-1: The Chautauqua at Fair Point, New York. This original Chautauqua site was the model for other Chautauquas around the country, including the one at Glen Echo. Source: *Pen and Picture: A Chautauqua Sketch-Book* (Meadville Penna: The Chautauqua Century Press, 1896), Library of Congress.

II-2: A Visitor to the National Chautauqua at Glen Echo in 1891. The unhewn log railings and dense forest were characteristics of the Potomac River site. Source: Robert Truax Collection.

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II-4: Map of the Grounds of the National Chautauqua of Glen Echo, 1891 By Henry B. Looker, Civil and Topographical Engineer. Barton's Red Cross House occupied part of Block 8 at the end of Oxford Road. Source: Montgomery County Historical Society and Richard Cook Collection.

II-5: The Chautauqua grounds, c. 1901. This view shows the Adirondack-style twig benches, wooden planters (or trash receptacles) and the 8,000-seat stone Amphitheater in the distance. Source: Richard Cook Collection.

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II-8: Map showing the routes of the trolleys to Glen Echo. Travel by trolley to Barton's home was indirect until 1897. The completion of a direct trolley line from Georgetown to her front yard by that year helped propel her permanent move to Glen Echo. Source: *The Glen Echoan: Devoted to Glen Echo and the Glen Echo Chautauqua* By E. & E. Baltzley, [n.d.], c. 1892, courtesy of Robert Truax.

II-9: Sketch of the original stone façade of the Red Cross House, built in 1891. The first incarnation of the Red Cross House – a part of the National Chautauqua at Glen Echo –

resembled ecclesiastical architecture. Source: *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Weekly* for week ending June 27, 1891, Vol. 1867, LXXII. Richard Cook. Collection.

II-10: Barton in 1897, at age 76, at the time she undertook the remodeling of the Red Cross warehouse at Glen Echo. Taken by Charles E. Smith of Evanston, Illinois. The pin Barton wears is an amethyst pansy brooch given to her by Louise, Grand Duchess of Baden. Source: Charles Sumner Young's *Clara Barton: A Centenary Tribute*. CBNHS Neg. No. 101.

II-11: Barton, her housekeeper Mrs. Hines, and an unknown child at side of the Glen Echo house, 1907-1912. Alonzo Shaw, manager of Glen Echo Park, put up a Ferris wheel essentially in Barton's front yard. Source: Hubbell Papers, Private Collection.

II-12: The Glen Echo Park roller coaster, which stood from 1907-1911, was constructed by Alonzo Shaw, Park Manager. It encircled the east and north sides of Barton's house. Source: Percy Epler, *The Life of Clara Barton* (New York: The Macmillan Company, 1915). CBNHS Neg. No. 52.

III. Construction History: 1891

III-1: The original stone façade of the Clara Barton House. The Baltzley brothers insisted that Barton's building be built of Potomac River granite to match the other Chautauqua structures. Behind the stone façade was essentially a simple pine structure like those built at Johnstown. Source: *Chautauquan: A Monthly Magazine* (Sept. 1898, Vol. XXVII, No. 6). Richard Cook. Collection.

IV. Construction History: 1897-2001

IV-1: Baba the horse, Dr. Hubbell, Clara Barton, Mrs. M.A. Hines, and the Jersey calf are shown in the pasture in front of the house in the early 1900s. Glen Echo houses are shown in the background. The caption is in Dr. Hubbell's hand. Hubbell was one of the largest property owners in the town of Glen Echo. Source: Hubbell Papers, Private Collection.

IV-2: The house and American Red Cross headquarters as it appeared c. 1898, when the remodeling was essentially finished. The original paint scheme of yellow body and brown trim - known through documentary sources - can be discerned in the photograph's contrast. The 1891-era carriage shed, which became Auntie's House in 1897, can just be seen on the right. The stained glass of the stair hall window, repaired in June 1897, is evident. Source: Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division. CBNHS Neg. No. 38.

IV-3: The interior of the primary rooms in Clara Barton's Glen Echo home and the American Red Cross headquarters, 1898. Source: Clara Barton, *The Red Cross in Peace and War* (American Historical Press, 1899). CBNHS Neg. No.58.

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IV-5: The Dining Room during mealtime, early 1900s. Seated at the table are Dr. Hubbell, Mrs. Hines, and Clara Barton. Barton often had ten people at her table at a time, between Red Cross volunteers and guests. Source: CBNHS Neg. No. 138, Cat. No. 1737.

IV-6: View of the Center & East Offices, Red Cross Headquarters at Glen Echo, c. 1902. Written on back in pencil: "Living Room & Dining Room rear Red Cross Cottage Clara Bartons Md. Home GE HL Adams." Source: CBNHS Neg. No. 60 & 71, Cat. No. 1736.

IV-7: Clara Barton at her desk in the Center Office, c. 1902. Barton and her Red Cross volunteers used pigeonhole desks. Barton's was positioned near the Dining Room, reportedly so that she could communicate with and/or keep an eye on those who ate while she often worked through meals. Written on back in pencil: "Clara Bartons Md. Home GE HL Adams." CBNHS Neg. Nos. 63 and 3670, Cat. No. 1734.

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IV-9: The front and rear parlors as they appeared in an article called "The Clara Barton of Today" in the November 1, 1903 issue of the *Portland Maine Times*. Barton's style of draped fabrics, flags, pillows, and framed photographs and memorabilia is evident. Source: Clara Barton Papers, Library of Congress, Series II, Box 68.

IV-10: The second-floor library as it may have appeared in Barton and Hubbell's time. The only known historic view of the room and its furniture. Barton notes in a diary entry of 1907 that she wrote at a desk in the library in order to avoid the overly bright sun in her sitting room. Source: Hubbell Papers, Private Collection.

IV-11: The southwest corner of Dr. Hubbell's Room as it appeared circa 1930. This is the only known view of Hubbell's room. The original caption of the photograph, likely donated to the American Red Cross by the Hubbell nieces, says: "Desk used by Clara Barton in her home at Glen Echo, Md." To the right of the desk is a wall telephone and a platform rocker. The stool with paisley cover also belonged to Barton, according to Rena Hubbell, who occupied the rear of the second floor as her own apartment. Source: American Red Cross, No. 23415. CBNHS Neg. No. 146.

IV-12: Clara Barton's Sitting Room, 1904. This room was originally the room of George Pullman, the Red Cross financial secretary. After being used as a guest room and her own sleeping room, Barton settled on it as a sitting room by 1904. It appeared in an unidentified newspaper article as Barton's "cosy den." It was indeed made cozy by lots of fabrics, a daybed, comfortable pillows, and decorations on the walls. Source: Unidentified newspaper article, Clara Barton Papers, Library of Congress, Series II, Box 41, CBNHS Neg. No.140.

IV-13: Clara Barton's Sitting Room, c. 1930. It shows the stove that Dr. Hubbell probably installed when the room was occupied by Mrs. Hines in 1903. It also shows changes to the room to accommodate tenants, including the installation of a sink and shelving behind a curtain along the chimney wall. Source: American Red Cross No. 23413. CBNHS Neg. No. Neg. #145.

IV-14 Clara Barton's Sitting Room, 1934. View of the room during Rena Hubbell's ownership. Source: Pensacola Historical Museum. CBNHS, Neg. No. 150.

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IV-18: Clara Barton, Susa Lee?, an unidentified volunteer or guest, and Dr. Hubbell, with his back to the camera, stand on the front lawn of the Red Cross Headquarters circa 1903-1910. Source: Underwood & Underwood Photographers. Richard Cook Collection.

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V. Social History

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VI. Architectural Context

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VI-5: A typical grand resort hotel constructed by a railroad company. Barton's house/warehouse/headquarters at Glen Echo was significantly more modest than typical railroad hotels. Source: American Institute of Architects Library.

VI-6: Starrucca House interior, 1970s. This Gothic Revival station-hotel along the route of the Erie Railroad is one of the few remaining station-hotels in the country. It features a multi-storied dining room and side lighting, but is both more stylistically conscious and more generous in scale than Barton's Glen Echo structure. Source: National Park Service, National Register of Historic Places.

VI-7: Clara Barton's house in Dansville, New York, c. 1931. Barton resided in this house for most of the ten years she spent in Dansville (1876-1886). She loved this mid-19th century cottage-like home in the Gothic Revival/Italianate style. Source: William Conklin, ed. *Clara Barton and Dansville* (N.Y.: F.A. Owen Publishing Company, 1966). CBNHS Neg. No. 156.

VI-8: The Oliver Watkins House, a fine Montgomery County vernacular house from the turn of the century. The central gable and use of tower align it with Barton's house at Glen Echo. Source: Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission, Montgomery County.

Plans

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1996 Third Floor Plan

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A. Scope of Work and Relation to the Oehrlein & Associates Report

In December 2000, the National Park Service decided to expand the Developmental History Section of the Historic Structure Report for the Clara Barton National Historic Site (CLBA) as a stand-alone document. The focus of the project was to add any new information on the site to the historical record. The George Washington Memorial Park (GWMP), the park unit that administers the Clara Barton House, was looking particularly for information that might shed light on Dr. Julian B. Hubbell, his role in the American Red Cross, his room at Glen Echo, and the adjoining room that served as Clara Barton's sitting room.

This report is the result of that effort. Titled 'Volume I' because it contains background historical information, this report must be used in conjunction with Volume II: Clara Barton Historic Structures Report, Physical History and Condition Assessment, produced by Oehrlein & Associates Architects (90% submission) in 1997. Volume I, while necessarily repeating some of the same chronological history, broadens the developmental history discussion and evaluates the house based on new research that was outside the scope of work for Volume II. For all technical material – structural condition, electrical and mechanical systems, etc. – consult Volume II. I have revised some of the significance classifications in the room-by-room analysis based on new historical research, and noted only those rooms in which I have assigned a different recommendation than that of the Oehrlein Report. In all of the cases where the significance has changed, it has been elevated. It is important to note that the Physical Description section of the Historic Structure Report is within Volume II. I have only included physically descriptive information for Rooms 211 and 212 (Julian Hubbell's Room and Clara Barton's Sitting Room) since GWMP wished to focus on these rooms. Together, Volumes I and II comprise a complete Part 1 Developmental History of a Historic Structures Report. Part 2, Treatment Alternatives, and Part 3, Record of Treatment, are needed to complete the HSR.

The contents of this HSR reflect the particular scope of work for the project. The report makes reference, therefore, to sufficiency of information to restore portions of the house and to some preliminary furnishings information because it pertained to Dr. Hubbell. An expanded or partially revised Historic Furnishings Report should follow the new findings of this HSR.

The project scope for this Volume called for drawings and/or photographs. My conclusions for room usage in 1891 and 1897 are included as drawings furnished by the National Park Service. Oehrlein & Associates' Architects' 1996 floor plans also are included in this report as the basis for current room usage and numeration.

The scope of the project did not require investigations into the historic landscape. Julian Hubbell's 1903-04 diary does contain information on planting material during the period of significance and therefore will be a valuable future resource for historians concerned with the landscape. Nick Veloz, formerly with the National Park Service, recalled that Barton's fishpond is still intact in the first terrace of her rear garden, suggesting that an intensive survey and archaeology of portions of the site would produce evidence for treatment. Newly found aerial photographs contain additional site information. See Chapter IX, Research Summary and Recommendations, for detailed listing of repositories consulted and research outcomes.

B. Major Research Findings

Research into both the historical and architectural associations of the house indicate that the National Register nomination should be strengthened to properly document the structure. Criterion C should be added to establish the primacy of the house's particular vernacular architecture and to dispel myths about its steamboat associations. In addition, the period of significance should be broadened to cover Barton's entire association with the house, 1891-1912.

Barton's original intent for the structure in 1891 also was clarified through research for this report. Clara Barton built the structure at Glen Echo in 1891 as a "cottage dwelling" and occupied it in its first year (and possibly some of 1892) as a "summer cottage." These were the words she used to describe the origins and usage of the building in her 1892 application for insurance from the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Montgomery County. She enjoyed and participated in the first Chautauqua season of the National Chautauqua at Glen Echo, making her more than just a figurehead, as previously believed.

Much new information was found concerning Dr. Julian Bertine Hubbell and the key role he played in Barton's life. Although Dr. Hubbell was the Chief Field Agent of the American Red Cross, his role had not been extensively developed in past research projects. The discovery of a private collection of Hubbell papers, containing letters from Barton; his 1903-04 and 1921 diaries; and over two dozen important photographs, shed great light on the intimate nature of his relationship with Barton. Over 400 letters were transcribed for information concerning the house at Glen Echo and its origins, the nature of the relationship between Barton and Hubbell, and Hubbell's biography and role in the establishment of the American Red Cross in general.

This research revealed that Hubbell's role was critical to Barton's success in developing the American Red Cross, both from the standpoint of administration and from that of her physical and mental health. He was the first Red Cross officer on the field in a majority of the relief efforts under Barton's tenure; he was instrumental in the establishment of the first Red Cross societies; he was an amateur architect who built structures to house displaced persons during relief operations and designed Barton's own home in Glen Echo; he served as Miss Barton's personal physician for most of her life; he gave advice to Barton about Red Cross strategy; he accompanied her on all her business and often, personal travel; and he edited and helped produce Red Cross publications. In all, Hubbell was the person who most aided Barton in her quest to establish an American Red Cross with national societies and was singularly most responsible for Barton's ability to withstand her lifelong struggle with depression and nervous exhaustion.

The collection of Hubbell documents, in private hands, helped elucidate other important topics as well that figured in the construction of Barton's house at Glen Echo: 1) the dismantling of buildings in Johnstown, Pennsylvania after the flood, 2) Barton's motivations for choosing land in Kalorama Heights, 3) the interconnection between Clara Barton and the first Chautauqua season at Glen Echo; and 4) the architectural character of the house and grounds, including two critical new historic photographs, the only ones of their type: a) the library and b) the stable.

INTRODUCTION

A. Statement of Significance

1. Historical Significance

In both 1972 and 1979, the property was assigned significance in the area of social/humanitarian influence. Clearly the building has abundant historical significance under Criterion B, its association primarily with the life work of Clara Barton. This document further supports that association.

Although not noted on the National Register forms, one should consider that social/humanitarian associations with the house apply also to Julian Hubbell, who as chief field agent of the American Red Cross led the majority of relief efforts for the organization for over 20 years. Although a little-known figure, Hubbell was Barton's primary partner in founding the American Red Cross, and was more personally involved in establishing the network of local Red Cross Societies throughout the country than Barton herself. In addition, he was either with Barton, or, often alone, in being the first in the field to actually distribute and administer relief, whether it be medicine, food, clothing, building supplies, or actual housing.

2. Architectural Significance

Neither the 1972 nor the 1979 National Register inventory forms identify the Clara Barton House as significant for its architecture (Criterion C). The reason for this omission is that the house/warehouse/headquarters does not fit easily within a stylistic or function label. The National Register nomination should be amended to include Criterion C, because the work is a strong piece of vernacular architecture, drawing inspiration from summer and Chautauqua cottages and from purely functional prototypes like warehouses. By amending the nomination, the *physical fabric* of the structure will be preserved as well as the *interpretive collection* that is associated with the house's historical significance. Julian B. Hubbell was a partially trained engineer/architect who then changed fields to enter into medical and humanitarian work. He designed the building in 1891 with Clara Barton's input. Barton herself remodeled it in 1897 while Hubbell was managing the Red Cross Park in Indiana.

3. Recommended Changes to the National Register/NHL Nomination

As mentioned above, Criterion C ought to be added to a revised National Register/NHL nomination. The nomination also should be amended to change the period of significance. The period of significance ought to be stated clearly as 1891-1912.

In the 1979 National Register documentation, the statement of significance suggests an umbrella and then, a more specific period of significance: "The property is significant as the home of Clara Barton from 1897 to 1912, with special emphasis on the years 1897-1904 when it was also executive headquarters of the American Red Cross." The "specific dates" listed on the form are 1897-1904. It goes on to say: "The significance of the Clara Barton National Historic Site

which qualifies it for listing in the National Register is its association with Clara Barton and the Red Cross, especially in the years 1897-1904." The period 1897-1904 begins in the year that Miss Barton remodeled the building into her permanent residence and the headquarters of the American Red Cross and ends at the time that she resigned as President of the American Red Cross.

The structure is most significant for Criterion B, its association with Clara Barton, and therefore, the period of significance rightfully ought to begin with her association of the house (1891) and end with it (1912), since it is the place wherein she died. Barton had the structure constructed in 1891 as a "cottage dwelling,"[1] lived in its briefly during that year, used it consistently as a warehouse from 1892 to 1897, began considering living there permanently as early as 1895 and actually remodeled and moved into the structure, making it her home/warehouse/headquarters of the American Red Cross in the late winter/early spring of 1897.

The year 1912 is valid for restoration of the *physical structure*, since it represents the last year of Barton's life, and a time when both she and Hubbell inhabited the house. Interpretive exhibits of furnishings and objects can be based more loosely on what is known about the inhabitants' lives. For example, a 1904 newspaper photograph is the best source for interpretation of Barton's sitting room, and a ca. 1930 photograph may be the best source for interpretation of Hubbell's room.

While it is important to interpret the house as the headquarters of the American Red Cross, the house was more than just the headquarters of the American Red Cross, it was Barton's beloved home and a small country farm complete with outbuildings. It was a most unique creation that highlighted her personal values and, in some cases, peculiar solutions. By using a broader period of significance, NPS can interpret the early years of Barton's association with the National Chautauqua at Glen Echo and her later years after retirement. It also leaves open the possibility that should information on aspects of the house yet uncovered eventually come to light for the period 1891-1897 or 1905-1912, that information could be used to further restore the house.

4. Integrity

Overall, the integrity of the building is quite high. The exterior still reads plainly to its period of significance, as does the interior partitioning, with the exception of newer bathrooms, a kitchen, and a closet being inserted as uses into historic spaces. The building has integrity of feeling, association, design, workmanship, location, materials, and setting. The grounds owned by Barton still exist, although the pasture she used without owning is now the site of the Glen Echo Park parking lot and has been graded. The result of the grading is a non-historic steep drop between the front lawn of Barton's house and the grounds between the property line and Macarthur Boulevard.

B. Administrative Data

1. Name:
Clara Barton National Historic Site (CLBA)
[Note: Previous name was abbreviation of site: CBNHS]
Also known as:
The Clara Barton House
Red Cross Headquarters
Red Cross House (during the National Chautauqua of Glen Echo, 1891-92)

2. Location:
George Washington Memorial Parkway
5801 Oxford Road
Glen Echo
Montgomery County, Maryland 20812

3. UTM:
Zone / Easting / Northing
28 314520 4315090

Latitude:	38 Degrees	56 Minutes	5.24 Seconds, North
Longitude	77 Degrees	6 Minutes	55.5 Seconds, West

4. Proposed Treatment:
The Clara Barton National Historic Site was established by Public Law 93-486, 93rd Congress, H.R. 13157, October 26, 1974. The Act calls for the establishment of units of the national park system, one of which is: ". . . the Clara Barton National Historic Site . . ., numbered NHS-CLBA 90,001 and dated February 1974, which shall include the land and improvements occupied by Clara Barton, founder of the American Red Cross located at 5801 Oxford Road, Glen Echo, Maryland."

The legislation creating the site states, in part: "Clara Barton, the primary figure in the founding of the American Red Cross, resided in the house for the last twenty years of her life. From 1897 to 1904 the house was the National Headquarters of the American Red Cross of which Miss Barton was president . . . .Enactment of this bill would implement the recommendation of the Advisory Board and would constitute a positive step toward our goal of a National Park System which is balanced and complete in its representation of the Nation's heritage."[2]

The report that accompanied this bill further states: " . . . the principle purpose of this historic site is, of course, to tell the early story of the American Red Cross through the interpretation of the life and times of its founder—Clara Barton. She was a remarkable person who dedicated her life and energies to help others in times of need—both at home and abroad, in peacetime as well as during military emergencies. Glen Echo was her home for the last 20 years of her life and this structure illustrates her dedication and concern for those less fortunate than herself."[3]

5. Cultural Resource Data:
The Clara Barton National Historic Site is located within the George Washington Memorial Parkway and was listed as a National Historic Landmark (and therefore placed on the National Register of Historic Places) on January 12, 1965. On April 17, 1972, while the property was still owned by the Friends, the Clara Barton National Historic Site was established. The house was donated to the National Park Service on October 26, 1974.[4] On April 29, 1975, there was a celebration to honor the Friends' conveyance of the property to the National Park Service. In October 1972, the Clara Barton House was documented briefly on a National Register of Historic Places Inventory form by NPS staff in the Virginia State Office and listed on the Register while the legalities of the property transfer were being researched. The initial National Register of Historic Places Inventory-Nomination Form for the property states: "Clara Barton, major figure in the founding of the American Red Cross, spent the final 20 years of her life in this house. From 1897 until 1904, it housed the National Headquarters of the American Red Cross, of which Miss Barton was president from 1881 until 1904. . . . Constructed partly of materials salvaged from emergency housing, the building was designed to store relief supplies and to accommodate Red Cross workers. The interior resembles a Mississippi River steamboat with railed galleries and a Captain's room."

There is one error and one misleading item in this statement: 1) Barton spent the last 15 years of her life at the property (1897-1912), plus a summer in 1891 and possibly in 1892. 2) Any resemblance to a Mississippi steamboat appears to be casual, rather than intended by design.

On October 1979, a second National Register of Historic Places Inventory-Nomination Form was produced by the NPS, National Capital Region to represent a more thorough documentation of the building. That information was approved for the Clara Barton National Historic Site on January 3, 1980. It states: "The property is significant as the home of Clara Barton from 1897 to 1912, with special emphasis on the years 1897-1904 when it was also executive headquarters of the American Red Cross. Miss Barton's personal direction of its 1897 remodeling made the house uniquely hers in design as well as occupancy."

6. Recommendations:
Documentation: Based on the analysis of research pertaining to Miss Barton's activities at the first construction of the house in 1891, it is now recommended that the period of significance for the house broadened from 1891-1912. This recommendation has met with approval from the Administrator of the National Register of Historic Places for the Maryland Historical Trust. It is recommended that the National Register Nomination be amended to state this broader period of significance and to include Criterion C for the house's vernacular architecture.

Cataloging: Several new documentary sources were uncovered in the preparation of this report. The new primary and secondary source data will be turned over to the National Park Service for incorporation into the Clara Barton National Historic Site library.

Storage: The site should continue to protect its documents from fire, humidity, excessive sunlight, etc.

NOTES

[1] Barton's 1892 insurance policy with the Montgomery Mutual Fire Insurance Company reveals that the house was built as a "cottage dwelling" and occupied by Barton "as a summer cottage." See 150-year anniversary exhibit at the offices of the Montgomery Mutual Fire Insurance Company (now Liberty Mutual) in Sandy Spring, Maryland.
[2] Cited in the Administrative Data section of Volume II of the Historic Structure Report by Oehrlein & Associates Architects (90% submission, May 1997).
[3] *Ibid.*
[4] Information from the files of the curator and rangers at the Clara Barton National Historic Site.

I. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

This chapter describes Clara Barton's life and achievements as founder of the Red Cross with its content divided by subject matter, chronologically. It is a biography of the woman who was responsible for the construction of the historic structure under study. Much of the early factual information comes from the superbly researched biography, *Clara Barton: Professional Angel*, written by Elizabeth Brown Pryor (University of Pennsylvania Press, 1987), but is supplemented wherever possible with new research undertaken by this author.

If one is to understand the historical associations of this unique house/warehouse/headquarters, one must understand the compelling story of Clara Barton's life and see enough into her character to understand that the completely atypical Clara Barton House is a perfect reflection of Barton's indomitable will, her staunch frugality, her love of the country, and her need to create a family from those who worked beside her. Only through a brief telling of her life story can the house be properly associated with both her as an individual and the organization she chartered, the American Red Cross.

A. A New England Childhood

Clarissa Harlowe Barton, founder of the American Red Cross, was born on December 25, 1821 in Oxford, Massachusetts, the daughter of Stephen and Sarah Barton and the youngest of five children. The family came from frugal, New England stock that had settled in the area by 1713. Farmers and millers, the Barton family was inured to cold winters and lived a life guided by the values of the Universalist church. The Barton family home was at the center of the town's cultural and political life, with visitors to the area routinely stopping in to talk about politics, religion, or social change. Clara was the youngest of the five Barton children - younger by eleven years than her next oldest sibling. She was a reserved child, who reported having a loving relationship with her father but a somewhat strained relationship with her mother.[1] Stephen Barton, son of Dr. Stephen Barton, a Revolutionary War supporter, was himself a soldier in the Indian wars. Clara's father shared tales of bold adventures with her, and she became instilled with a sense of patriotic duty and the excitement of battle. Sarah Barton, stern and tempestuous, strongly espoused full rights for women, yet failed to understand her own daughter, eventually consulting a phrenologist to determine Clara's course in life.

Despite the age differences, Barton was very close to her siblings. Her sister Dolly, older by seventeen years, was sensitive and intellectual, and gave much attention to the young Clara. In later years, Barton credited her sister as the source of her intellectual interests. However, in 1827, Dolly suffered a complete mental breakdown, eventually being confined in a locked room to control her rages. With Dolly's early death, Clara lost her closest family member, but she never spoke of Dolly's insanity in public. From her sister Sally, who read poetry with her, Clara developed a love of literature. And from her brothers, Stephen and David, she learned to ride and revel in the sports of boys, developing a taste for "masculine" activities that worried her family, but stood her in good stead in later life.

It was a tragic accident to David that most affected her emotional development and, perhaps, first revealed her life's course. While fixing the attic rafters on a newly raised barn, David lost his footing and fell four stories to the ground. Although apparently unharmed, he soon developed headaches and fever and began rapidly to decline. Clara became his nursemaid, sitting dutifully at his bedside for all hours of the day. For two years, Clara did nothing else but tend to her ailing brother, applying the leeches for bloodletting and dressing his blisters. In *The Story of My Childhood* (published in 1907) Clara Barton recalled that for two years she neither stepped outdoors nor had any playmates. Given her lack of sunshine, she even failed to grow, and the social isolation exacerbated her natural shyness. Yet when David had fully recovered and Clara was released from her post, she reported feeling no sense of freedom, only a void – a need to be of service that would never leave her.

B. The Teaching Years

That service first took a traditional form. When Clara was in her late teens, L.N. Fowler, the famed phrenologist, was visiting the family when Clara's mother asked him to examine her daughter and chart her course. Comprehending her need to work and hoping to overcome her tendency toward introspection, Fowler pronounced that she should be a teacher. Clara spent the next period of her life in the 1840s as a teacher in Massachusetts and New Jersey. She became known for her keen ability to transform the unruly youth of a small town into educated citizens. She was a disciplinarian who would not tolerate wild behavior from boys given to her care, yet would also join their rough games and sports, earning their respect and admiration. It was during these years that Miss Barton was first associated with a number of boys for whom she felt affection in a quasi-maternal fashion. It would be some of these same boys whom she would recognize when they lay sick and dying in hospitals and on battlefields during the Civil War.

Clara's life, in the early teaching years, was that of a woman determined to make a difference. In 1850, she stopped teaching for a short while in order to better her own education at the Clinton Liberal Institute in New York. Teaching again in New Jersey in the early 1850s, she successfully lobbied for and established the first free school in that state, in the town of Bordentown, in 1852. There were so many students asking to be enrolled that in the spring of 1853, she supervised the construction of a much-larger school building. However, she became upset with the constant disputes over funding and with faculty rivalries. When she learned that a man would be brought in to head the school, her health suffered in what would become the first in a series of physical and emotional breakdowns. In 1854, she left Bordentown, her plans and her future uncertain.

C. Washington and The Patent Office

In 1854, Clara Barton moved to Washington, D.C. giving several reasons for the choice of location. She wanted a milder climate for her health, proximity to the Library of Congress, and nearness to the center of American political life. There she met Charles Mason, Commissioner of Patents, who gave her a job as a patent clerk at the United States Patent Office.[2] At the time, she was one of only four females to hold that position. Although she earned a salary equivalent to a

male counterpart, Mason never included her name in the official roll of employees sent annually to the Congress during the six years she worked in the position,

Confident of her abilities but scorned by her male counterparts, she endured a hostile environment at the Patent Office. When it was learned that a bribery scandal was underfoot, Clara volunteered to weed out the culprits. The task appealed to her virtuous nature, but did not win her friends either in the ranks or with those in power. But it was the government's attitude toward women that forced her out of her position. In 1855, Mason retired, and a new Commissioner of Patents would not allow females to be present in the office workplace. Barton was relegated to being a copyist doing "piece work" in her home. When Mason briefly returned, Barton was briefly reinstated; when he resigned again in 1857, she left the Patent Office. She returned to her family, even moving to North Carolina with her brother, but by 1858, she had returned to Worcester, Massachusetts, and was living with a relative. She spent the next two years tending to needy family members. In 1860, under the new Lincoln Administration, she was called back to the Patent Office.

Her experience in Washington had helped her overcome the timid part of her nature and enabled her to navigate the political terrain. She was proud of her ability to earn a livelihood. But since her childhood, and especially the incident of caring for her brother, her sense of self-worth and survival had been tied to the notion of work, usefulness, and duty. She now knew that in order to have the right kind of work in a man's world, she must cultivate contacts and remain friendly with those in power.

D. The Civil War Years

In 1860, South Carolina seceded from the Union and the following year, the Confederate States of America was formed. On April 12, 1861, these rebel forces fired on Fort Sumter, and the Civil War was begun. At Lincoln's request, 75,000 troops, including some from a Massachusetts regiment, were called up to protect the capital, including forty boys who had been Barton's students. Forced to alight and change trains at Baltimore, the soldiers were attacked by a mob of southern sympathizers. The wounded men were sent on to Washington for medical care. Clara Barton, along with other Washington natives, met the injured soldiers at the B & O train station (then on the Mall) and moved onto the Senate Hearing Room, where the soldiers awaited medical care.

Clara Barton recognized many among the wounded. Just as she had nursed her brother back to health, she knew instinctively that food, blankets, candles, medical treatment, and human sympathy were needed. Here was a task at hand that Clara Barton found familiar and was competent to administer. With supreme organizational ability she bought provisions; began collecting all spare utensils, bandages, linens, food, wine and liquor, lanterns, etc.; and hired servants to help her transport supplies to wounded soldiers. Word got back to New England that Clara Barton was accepting and disbursing supplies. Soon, supplies outgrew her space, and by 1862, City Directories reveal that she was renting a room at 488 7th Street, West (today's 437 7th Street, NW).[3] From there, she actively solicited supplies to help the wounded. Thus, in response to an immediate need, she embarked upon a career as a humanitarian that would typically make her home both her residence and a storehouse of supplies.

Barton was working even harder at the Patent Office and tending soldiers at makeshift hospitals around the city, offering comfort until medical personnel arrived. She soon saw how many soldiers were beyond help by the time they reached those hospitals. Most of the wounded soldiers arrived by steamboat at the foot of Seventh Street, S.W. and by the Washington and Alexandria Railroad near the same point. She decided to travel to steamboat docks and train stations. With the encouragement of her dying father, she began a campaign to allow her to travel to the front under the protection of the U.S. Army in order to administer relief, whatever form that might take. After a series of failures, in July of 1862, Colonel Daniel H. Rucker, Quartermaster of the Army of the Potomac, gave the order to allow "Miss Clara Barton" and her supplies to pass through the lines to the front.

In August of 1862, her first trip to the front took her to Fredericksburg. She then traveled back to Washington for supplies before heading to Culpeper, Virginia, arriving there on August 13, 1862, four days after a disastrous defeat for the Union forces at Cedar Mountain. It was in Culpeper that she first visited a hospital for Confederate soldiers and ministered to their sufferings with the same aid and supplies that she had given to the Union soldiers closest to her heart. Once again, simply responding to an immediate need, she embodied a far-reaching principal of impartial treatment for combatants that would become the hallmark of the Red Cross.

Barton was no longer working at the Patent Office, but her position was secured for a while and half her salary was paid to a substitute clerk. She now gave her entire effort to the war. Wherever she landed, she nursed, cooked, cleaned wounds, encouraged those in despair, and stayed beside many on the brink of death. She traveled to Fairfax Station, Virginia, to relieve the soldiers of the Second Battle at Manassas (or the Second Bull Run). She labored on the battlefields of Antietam, Fredericksburg, Fort Wagner, the Wilderness, Spotsylvania Court House, Cold Harbor, and, in 1863 Charleston and the Sea Islands.[4] Battlefield surgeon Dr. James Dunn writing to his wife, called her "the angel of the battlefield."[5] *(Figure I-1)*

E. Reconstruction and Andersonville

On April 9, 1865 General Robert E. Lee surrendered to Union forces at the Appomattox Court House and the Civil War was officially ended. One month earlier, at Barton's request, Abraham Lincoln had signed a letter "To the Friends of Missing Persons" authorizing her to search for missing prisoners of war. After four years of great personal strain, but great personal satisfaction in the role she had played, Barton was not content to rest. Again, she recognized a need and acted to fulfill it. At war's end, out of her combination home and warehouse on 7th Street, she established the Office of Correspondence with the Friends of the Missing Men of the United States Army. (Her address for the City Directory of 1865 lists her as a boarder at 482 11th Street East.[6] By 1867, her listing is back at the 7th Street address, with Room 9 being given as her residence.[7])

Barton headed to Annapolis to work with the War Department there, but found the task of searching for the missing overwhelming because of the great scale of unknown dead and the

bureaucratic maze of record-keeping. Relying mainly on information from returning soldiers who had seen their comrades fall, she began publishing lists of the missing in newspapers and public places and was soon inundated with desperate requests for more information. Help came in the form of Dorence Atwater, a Union soldier who had spent twenty-two months at the infamous Andersonville Prison in Georgia, working in the hospital there, recording the names and cause of death of the prisoners. Fearing that records might be falsified to cover up the brutal treatment of prisoners, Atwater had secretly copied the official records. He now presented himself to Miss Barton and, together, they worked to identify the thousands who had died in intolerable conditions. When Edward Stanton, Secretary of War, organized an official grave-marking expedition to Andersonville in the summer of 1865, Barton was invited to join, eventually helping to mark the graves of what she called "13000 martyrs."[8] When the site was officially dedicated as a national cemetery on August 17, she was chosen to raise the United States flag over those graves.

Short of funds since she had lost her Patent Office job, she petitioned for and was awarded an appropriation from Congress in 1866 of fifteen thousand dollars to compensate her for private spending during the course of the Civil War and to continue her work locating missing soldiers. When the appropriation was granted, critics decried it as unfair to compensate one of many Civil War volunteers. Later, there were questions about her honesty, since she kept no records of much of her expenditures – a problem of financial mismanagement that would recur in her career. To supplement her income, Barton also embarked on an extensive speaking tour after the war, traveling the country, telling of her experiences during the Civil War. She proved a thrilling orator, speaking to full-house gatherings. Her talent for drama resulted in wide praise from her supporters and criticisms of exaggeration from her detractors.

F. Europe and the International Red Cross

The years of war relief work and the non-stop lecture circuit schedule had taken their toll of Barton's physical and emotional health. In 1868, with her voice all-but gone, her eyesight failing, and her strength dissipated, she suffered some kind a nervous collapse. She was encouraged to go abroad to recuperate, which she did the following year, visiting the British Isles and ultimately Geneva. The friends and acquaintances she made in Europe had a galvanizing effect upon her ultimate mission and the founding of the American Red Cross.

While in Geneva, she was visited by a delegation of businessmen headed by Dr. Louis Appia, representatives of the International Convention of Geneva commonly known as the International Red Cross. They had heard of her work during the Civil War and had come to ask why America had never supported the articles of the Geneva Convention. Barton, who had never heard of the organization, was stunned to hear the story: That a young Swiss man, Jean Henri Dunant, traveling on business in 1859, had unexpectedly witnessed the horrendous aftermath of a French-Austrian battle near Solferino, Italy; That he had worked with local peasants there in a Herculean effort to tend the dying and wounded; That, unable to forget the experience, he had written *Un Souvenir de Solferino* published in 1862, and an instant sensation. Dunant had asked a question in the book, "Would it not be possible...to form relief societies for the purpose of having care given to the wounded in wartime by zealous, devoted and thoroughly qualified volunteers?"[9] This thought had so moved a Genevan citizen, Gustave Moynier that he had taken it up as a

cause. Working together, Moynier and Dunant gathered enough support to call a convention in February 1863 and to draw up the Treaty of Geneva, signed by eleven nations eighteen months later. To honor Dunant, the emblem adopted was the Swiss flag in reverse colors.

By the time Clara Barton heard the story, thirty-two nations had signed the Treaty of Geneva, but the American government, asked three times to join, had refused. Barton was amazed at how closely the goals of the International Red Cross (as it had come to be known) coincided with her own efforts. She also was astounded at America's ignorance or neglect of the organization. She did not act immediately upon these realizations. It took the Franco-Prussian War to break through her depression and move her again to action.

At the outbreak of war in Europe in 1870, Barton wrote to the International Red Cross to volunteer just as they were petitioning her to help. She joined Appia and his workers who were headed for the front, only Moynier insisted she travel with a female companion, Antoinette Margot, a young woman who wished to become a battlefield nurse and who served as Barton's translator. In truth, Barton was never allowed on a battlefield, and her claims to the contrary did harm to her credibility. Yet her failure to reach the battlefield was fortuitous in another sense. Stuck among civilians, she saw the horrors and privations that war inflicted on its noncombatants. She saw a need, and she received a providential invitation to meet it in a telegram from Carlsruhe. Louise, Grand Duchess of Baden and an early adherent of the Red Cross, had heard of Barton's work and sent her a train ticket to the fallen city of Strasbourg. There, she helped at hospitals, transported refugees, and, most importantly, formed sewing circles of women, whose productivity helped both themselves and other victims of war. This latter idea was a signature of Barton's belief that true relief should not be simply a handout, but a means for people to empower themselves through work and production. The idea of the Red Cross was never to give long-term assistance, but to give relief only long enough to enable people to get back on their feet and help themselves. Their sense of self-worth would be defeated, thought Barton, if people could not ultimately work towards their own improvement.

Successful as she was with the women's sewing rooms, Barton was still frustrated with the repeated denials of access to the battlefields, the place she felt most at home. When word came in 1873 that her sister Sally was dying of cancer, she returned to America. Once home, she suffered from years of poor health and the inability to work (see below), but the idea of the International Red Cross remained with her. When Russia and Turkey went to war in 1877, Barton found herself sufficiently healthy to promote the idea of the International Red Cross at home. She contacted Louis Appia and asked to be the representative of the organization in America. She was granted that wish by Gustave Moynier, president of the International Red Cross, in the spring of 1877. It would take Barton five more years to convince the American president and Congress to adopt the Treaty of Geneva.

G. Dansville and the Cure

Returning to America to family and friends in 1873, she was unable to restore either her physical or mental health. In a state of illness, she traveled north to be at the side of her dying sister, but, discovering she had arrived ten hours too late, suffered a complete collapse that rendered her an invalid for two years. Frustrated with her previous treatments, she sought the advice of progressive physicians, ultimately taking interest in the work of Dr. James Caleb Jackson of Dansville, in the Finger Lakes region of New York. After corresponding in the early months of 1876, she checked herself in as a 'guest' at the Dansville Sanitarium, a hydrotherapy-based program where rest, clean water, fresh air and sunshine, eventual exercise, the Graham diet,[10] and intellectual discussion, were prescribed for recovery. The Sanitarium, known colloquially as "our home on the hillside," was founded in 1858 by Dr. Jackson and his adopted daughter, Harriet Austin, both of whom tended Barton with great care *(Figure I-2).*

Barton took immediately to Dr. Jackson and his daughter, the Sanitarium philosophy, and to Dansville in general. The other clients were those primarily of her class. The leading liberal thinkers of the day came and spoke at the Sanitarium, including Ralph Waldo Emerson, Bronson Alcott, Frederick Douglass, and Susan B. Anthony. Barton had met Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton in 1867, and Anthony had written to her at Dansville, saying, "do get well, my dear, and come to the help of the weary & worn in the service of woman."[11] Although her work toward the Red Cross took precedence, Barton was a continuous supporter of the feminist cause. After residing for a while in the big brick institution, she rented her own house just down the hill.

By 1878, she had established a household at Dansville, which included at various times, Minna Kupfer, a good friend who had come to her from Switzerland; Fanny Atwater, Dorence's younger sister; and Hannah Shepard, a journalist whom she had met in London and who would, with Fanny Atwater, carefully study Barton's methods of organization. Barton kept busy at her Dansville home. She held literary soirees, tended a garden and kept up a ceaseless correspondence. It was from this home in Dansville that she resumed her efforts on behalf of the Geneva Convention and made the vital connection with Julian Hubbell.

H. The Dansville Seminary and Julian Hubbell

With her own home, Barton had greater access to the social and intellectual life of Dansville. She had developed a particularly warm relationship with the staff of the Dansville Seminary, a private college run by Iowans Samuel Goodyear and his brother-in-law, Julian Bertine Hubbell. The Dansville Seminary prided itself on being a progressive, hygienic teaching establishment, one where proper sanitation and healthfulness were goals equal to those of formal education: "Dansville . . .can claim the honor of having the first real and successful hygienic seminary in the United States, a school giving due attention to the physical development, kinds and quality of food, health and personal habits of the student as well as his mental food and culture.[12] Goodyear taught the Classics, Hubbell was a professor of the natural sciences, and Kate Matson, Goodyear's wife and Hubbell's half-sister, was head of the Art and Piano Departments. Minna Kupfer, Barton's close friend and Dansville housemate, would join the staff as Matron and a language teacher of German and French. Another teacher at the seminary in 1880 was Miss Mary Weeks Bunnell, a voice and instrumental music instructor. She later would become central to

the establishment of the Chicago Chapter of the American Red Cross. Barton gave several lectures at the Seminary, and had sociable events with the professors and students there: "I took Thanksgiving dinner there, and this week Friday the entire Faculty and house pupils will hold their weekly "sociable" at my house – The members will be only from twelve to twenty I suppose, but nice people, and some very accomplished pupils."[13]

One of the two most enduring relationships of her life emerged from Barton's years at Dansville, that with Julian Hubbell *(Figure I-3).* Barton's other lifelong relationship was with her nephew, Stephen E. Barton, known to friends and family as Stevé.) Julian Bertine Hubbell, born in 1847 in Sabula, Iowa was the son of William and Eliza Hubbell. After his father's death, Julian moved with his mother and brother Charles to Martelle, Iowa, near Anamosa, where they lived at "Prospect Hill," in one of several farms that became known as the "Hubbell Farms." Mrs. Hubbell remarried Samuel G. Matson, and gave birth to their daughter Kate. While brother Charles tended to the family farms, Julian and Kate attended Cornell College in Mount Vernon, Iowa.[14]

Hubbell took coursework that would quickly enable him to go beyond the sciences to architecture. He enrolled at Cornell in the year 1874-1875 as a freshman. Of the three available courses of instruction -Classics, Civil Engineering, or Science – Hubbell initially selected the science curriculum, taking courses in physiology, zoology, botany, algebra, trigonometry, surveying, geometry, Latin and drawing (including free-hand, perspective and model, and perspective and object drawing.)[15] By his sophomore year, Julian had switched to the Civil Engineering Course, and his address was listed as Dansville, New York, implying that his permanent residence was that of his half-sister and brother-in-law, and probably his mother as well. For the Civil Engineering Course, it is unclear whether Hubbell started with the freshman or sophomore course load, since he had switched majors. As a freshman in engineering, he would have taken physiology, botany, and surveying, along with geometry, algebra, and several drawing courses from the textbooks of Hermann Krusi, author of many works on drawing and architectural drawing. As a sophomore, he would have been required to take geometry, calculus, physical geography, the history of civilization, and graphics (including descriptive geometry, "shades, shadows, and perspective" and stereotomy).[16] Whichever level he started at, it is clear that Hubbell was educated in the fields of geometry, perspective, and drawing – the ingredients of architecture.

From his days at Cornell, Hubbell also would have been indoctrinated into the notion of higher education for women and a belief in women's rights: "The College was the first institution of higher learning west of the Mississippi to grant women the same academic rights and privileges as men . . ."[17] While he was a student there, the original seminary building, a three-story brick edifice built in 1853, was used as the ladies boarding hall. This would undoubtedly influence his work in Dansville, which included designing such a building.

Hubbell never finished his undergraduate work at Cornell, leaving early to become a principal at his brother-in-law's request at the Dansville, New York, Hygienic Seminary. There he taught science in addition to administering the institution. Within a year of arriving at Dansville, in 1876, he was placed in charge of the design of a four-story Second Empire ladies boarding hall

for the Dansville Seminary that was likely inspired by his familiarity with the building at Cornell *(Figure I-4)*. Hubbell's building was not only functional and progressive, incorporating beliefs about hygiene and its effects upon learning, but was aesthetically pleasing as well. As the *Dansville Advertiser* noted:

> The raising of the new seminary building is about complete, the fourth story being raised yesterday. The building is beginning to show some of the beauty of form that its architect, Prof. Hubbell, has planned.[18]

On August 24, 1876 details of the new building appeared in the *Dansville Advertiser* based on a letter written to the *Rochester Democrat:*

> In dimensions it is 88 x 44 feet, four stories in height, with towers or projections at each corner, those in front 10 x 10 feet, those in the rear 6 x 4 feet. The first floor contains a conservatory for plants and flowers occupying the entire front, forty-four feet, with a depth of fourteen feet . . .. In the hallway are two large furnaces that heat the entire building."[19]

That Hubbell had artistic abilities would become an important ingredient in his collaboration with Clara Barton. Later, in various letters to Barton from the University of Michigan, he told her of his study of botany (which utilized his ability to draw) and also sent her sketches of the plan of his room and furniture he admired *(Figure I-5)*. In 1882, he wrote to Barton from Ann Arbor that his brother-in-law, Professor Goodyear, wanted him to come to Cedar Rapids: "they have been waiting work for me for several months . . . and that if I will only come and superintend some additions to be made to the house which will greatly relieve the work of the family, that I may then go and stay."[20] A woman who had met Hubbell circa 1888 remembered his calling card in Dansville; instead of using an ordinary calling card, he brought one with four small drawings on it, a jay, a bee, a hub, and a bell."[21] In an oral history interview with Clara Barton's grandniece, Mrs. Dwight Hughes, she recalled Hubbell's talent and used his name in connection with the making of blueprints.[22]

I. The Relationship Between Clara Barton and Dr. Julian Hubbell

Julian Hubbell had long admired Clara Barton's great humanitarian work, had read her writings on the Civil War and the Franco-Prussian War, and had known of her through his mother. Elizabeth Pryor, Barton's biographer, describes their early acquaintance as a pleasant association:

> Hubbell relished the literary evenings at Barton's home and was an early convert to the cause of the Red Cross. He enthusiastically built a tin can telephone between Barton's office and his seminary room and begged his heroine to let him help her with her work.[23]

However, the connection between Barton and Hubbell was much stronger from the start. Two letters Hubbell wrote to Clara Barton's nephew Stephen after her death clearly reveal the

emotional shock Hubbell experienced during this period at the circumstances of Barton's existence in Dansville. In the first of the two letters he wrote:

> 34 years ago I found your aunt Clara Barton on a bed of illness, prostration from over work, too feeble to stand alone – not one of her own family near to help or to care for her. I was amazed + astonished then...She whom the whole world knew even then for her great unselfish work, without a member of her family to stand by. I saw the need – the necessity for some one to be near for the preservation of her life. I gave up my own affairs to remain with her until some of her family might come to her aid. No one ever came...[24]

A second letter reveals a similar experience and a different explanation of the telephone:

> It was at this time and in past through my mother's intimate friendship with Miss Barton that I learned these things. I found Clara Barton absolutely alone in her house. An invalid...I could not at once give up my seminary responsibilities, but for temporary protection I connected her house with the Seminary by a Telephone of my own construction.[25]

Although these letters were written long after the fact (and with Hubbell's feelings of betrayal after Barton's death), the anguish of the remembered experience seems best to explain the intense devotion that motivated Hubbell from the time he met Clara Barton. For Julian Hubbell did more than befriend her, he embarked upon a personal mission to restore her health and continued vigor, and to become her most loyal servant. He felt that her value to the country as a humanitarian was too great for her to be consumed by illness and despair.

In Julian B. Hubbell, Clara Barton found an admirer with extraordinary intelligence, compassion, and humility and the confidante to whom she could confess her own weaknesses. As Hubbell acknowledged after Barton's death, they also shared an unusual capacity for endurance: "I have always been a continuous, persistent worker with unusual endurance. This fact was a large element in my make-up that enabled me to work with Miss Barton. Her endurance was seemingly without limit even when she appeared feeble."[26]

In Dansville, Hubbell and Barton began a personal and professional union that lasted over thirty years, until Barton's death in 1912. This relationship – so productive and so essential to the establishment of the American Red Cross – was based on a deeply shared conviction of a duty to humankind that would take precedence over personal ideals, such as marriage or family. It was also based on mutual psychological need. Clara Barton was someone who felt alone in her work and overwhelmed by its magnitude. Although she could never feel satisfied that anyone else's efforts were as good as her own, she was, nonetheless, desperate to find someone to help her shoulder the burden of the Red Cross and to keep her from sinking into depression and physical frailty. With the evidence of new letters between them, it becomes clear that Hubbell was both a significant intellectual companion and a confidante. While Hubbell was studying medicine at Michigan between the years 1881-1883, she wrote:

> ...still my whole being is sore and sorry that I did feel compelled to take the steps – to let you go away from me – out of my hands when I so much need you when I had so longed for you to come – I need you at Dansville this minute to work that Book – that proof and help to get it all out.[27]

Barton also had the need to control another's actions and to have unerring support.[28] She depended on Hubbell completely, and when he was away, she often felt uncertain. She wrote to Ilka Condora, an assistant in the New York City office, on April 16, 1901:

> If you really feel like risking a visit to this busy house, which must care more for the clerical work it performs than for its housekeeping, you can select your own time, only you had better let me know beforehand that I may be able to make us both more comfortable. I am sure you must know that Dr. Hubbell is not here and that he has been in Iowa many months. There is no gentleman here to take his place . . . .[29]

For his part, Hubbell was an extremely bright and talented young man. Despite success in whatever he attempted (whether it be teaching, architecture, or medicine), Julian Hubbell remained undirected in his goals; Clara Barton and the American Red Cross were there to provide an overarching mission for him. He also was capable of hero worship, since his nature lent itself to consistent sacrifice to accommodate the demands of someone else. When one reviews the correspondence, the relationship between Barton and Hubbell seems partly based on maternal-filial longings but also partly on suppressed romantic longings. Unquestionably, it was based on mutual need to serve a cause larger than themselves.

J. The Emergence of the American Red Cross: Dansville and Washington, D.C.

By 1877, Barton was sufficiently healthy to begin thinking again of her commitment to foster America's participation in the Treaty of Geneva. In 1877, when war broke out between Russia and Turkey, Barton realized that an American Red Cross Society could be established as a vehicle for funds to be sent to aid the victims. Both Appia and Moynier had written her letters of introduction identifying her as sole American representative of the International Red Cross. With their guidance, she set out to organize a national organization, receive government authorization, and collect money.

She traveled from Dansville to Washington in the fall of 1877 to meet President Rutherford B. Hayes and other leaders. In that year, she wrote a pamphlet introducing Americans to the principles of the Red Cross. She would revise this pamphlet many times, asking Hubbell's help in editing and production.[30] After failing initially to win passage of the Geneva Convention in 1877, Barton visited various friends and wrote another pamphlet in New Haven with the help of Joseph Sheldon titled "The Red Cross of the Geneva Convention: What It is." Within this pamphlet, she had hit upon the hallmark of the American Red Cross – the notion of peacetime relief as a key ingredient, for as she wrote, such an organization could be of help "to sufferers in time of national or widespread calamities, such as plagues, cholera, yellow fever and the like, devastating fires or floods, railway disasters, mining catastrophes, etc." [31]

When Julian Hubbell asked how he could best serve Miss Barton and her effort, she suggested he acquire a medical degree, in order to be prepared for possible Red Cross fieldwork. Circa 1880, Goodyear and Hubbell left the Dansville Seminary; Goodyear went home to Cedar Rapids to organize a new school and Hubbell, in 1881, went on to the University of Michigan Medical School, with Barton's backing. There, he studied homeopathy, a medical discipline founded by Dr. Samuel Hahnemann that was based on the principle of like treating like. The approach treated a disease's symptoms with "similars," diluted tinctures of the element thought to cause those symptoms in healthy people. Hubbell wrote to Barton of the growing number of homeopaths at the University of Michigan (as compared to the larger group of allopaths), and relied for his career on his *Materia Medica*, the standard treatment bible for homeopathic physicians.

Barton was back in Washington in 1879, having settled temporarily at a rowhouse at 947 T Street, a property she owned.[32] She lobbied newly elected president James A. Garfield and his staff for American ratification of the Treaty of Geneva. Her nephew Stephen E. Barton, her brother David's son, accompanied her to Washington, forming what would become a lifelong alliance in promoting the American Red Cross, despite the call of Stevé's paying job as a successful Boston insurance broker (*Figure I-6).*

In February 1881 she was back in Dansville thinking about setting up a headquarters for the American Red Cross there.[33] She had strongly supported James A. Garfield for the Presidency and, encouraged by his election, she developed a constitution for an American Red Cross. It was signed in Washington at Senator's Omar Conger's home by twenty-two charter members for the American Association of the Red Cross in May 1881. Their main goals were to have the United States sign the Treaty of Geneva and to set up a system of Red Cross societies. A letterhead dated May 1881 showed that she had already established a headquarters in Dansville by that time. When Garfield was assassinated in the spring of 1881, and Chester A. Arthur succeeded, she continued to press for the American Red Cross and the signing of the Geneva Treaty, only to find that her former housemates Fanny Atwater and Hannah Shepard had founded a rival group, the Blue Anchor, and also claimed to be working for American accession to the Treaty of Geneva. To Barton, this discovery was a personal hurt and a tremendous worry.[34] Nevertheless, Barton went ahead with her plans and, in August 1881, set up the first *local* Red Cross Society in Dansville.

K. The First Relief Fields and the Ratification of the Treaty of Geneva

In the fall of 1881, even before the signing of the Treaty of Geneva, the American Red Cross administered aid to victims of a natural disaster. The cause was fire that raged across eastern Michigan, causing great damage and loss of life. Clara Barton turned immediately to Julian Hubbell, asking him for the first of several times to take time off from his studies in homeopathy to direct Red Cross relief work. Hubbell graduated as a Doctor in Homeopathy from the University of Michigan in 1883. He was quickly indoctrinated as the Chief Field Agent of the Red Cross, a position he would hold until 1904, the year Barton resigned as President.

Hubbell rose to the occasion, administering the miniscule funds of the nascent Red Cross while promoting good organization and self-help as the keys to effective disaster relief. He successfully lined up new Red Cross chapters in Rochester, Syracuse, and Onondaga County, New York. In the first year of work for the American Red Cross, Barton and Hubbell worked without government authority. As Barton later told it in *A Story of the Red Cross*, they were "a few people, tired and weak...with no fund, no war...and no helpful connection with or acknowledgement by the Government." [35] Not until March 16, 1882, would the United States government ratify the Treaty of Geneva. In 1883, under pressure from the Benjamin Butler, now Governor of Massachusetts, Barton accepted a job as Superintendent of the Woman's Reformatory Prison of Massachusetts in Sherborn on condition that it would last only six months. After her stint at Sherborn, Barton turned all her attention to broadening American Red Cross relief activities.

As the Red Cross struggled to get money and become publicly accepted, Barton often hoped to make just enough of a contribution to get the Red Cross mission known and its name recognizable to the public at large. Barton was dependent on Hubbell to carry out the work of the Red Cross and, on numerous occasions, to provide counsel to her on the early workings of the Red Cross. Hubbell himself recalled that he "had established most of the earlier societies of the Red Cross in 1881 and 1882, namely at Chicago, Milwaukee, Cairo, Memphis, St. Helena, Natchez, Baton Rouge, and New Orleans."[36] Hubbell proved to be the best marketing agent for the Red Cross, as he toured the country, first in Michigan, then along the Ohio and Mississippi River flood towns between 1882 and 1884. Barton, calling herself "Mamie," or "M," wrote to him:

> ". . . yes it was perfectly right to spend so much time in trying to organize societies-that was best of all, and you have succeeded. . . .the reliable manner we have adopted – it comes out, through our agent & our Societies. . . .You have made a good impression all the way. M. knows, and helped the cause more than any one else."[37]

Hubbell and Barton made the Red Cross a familiar sight as they traveled down rivers in steamboats to provide supplies for temporary housing, along with food and clothing. The work she, Hubbell and others undertook on the Josh V. Throop steamer along the Ohio River received wide praise and press coverage.

In 1884, Barton traveled to Geneva with philanthropist Adolphus S. Solomons and American Red Cross counsel Joseph Sheldon to represent the United States for the first time at the International Conference of the Red Cross. There, she spoke of her work during and after the Civil War, and Sheldon spoke of the organization's work during natural disasters. The discussion convinced the international delegation to adopt the "American Amendment," which assured that Red Cross Societies across the world would provide humanitarian relief (as they were required to do in wartime) during peacetime natural disasters as well. In 1886, Barton took a train trip out west, traveling in a private railroad car and sleeping, undoubtedly, in a Pullman car. In 1886, on her way back east, she and Hubbell traveled to Charleston, South Carolina, where they were able to offer only limited assistance to earthquake victims. Hubbell continued to be sent to the field in 1887, to relieve victims of famine in Texas, and in 1888, to help tornado victims in Illinois and yellow fever victims in Florida.

Between 1882 and 1886, Barton was on the move, traveling internationally and domestically. She moved between Dansville, friends' houses, Washington, camping and lecturing trips out west, and relief fields. The Washington City Directory does not give Barton a permanent address between 1880 and 1884, finally listing her again at 947 T Street in 1885. In 1886, she sold her Dansville home. Barton was in her early sixties by that time, settling into Washington and using her residence at 947 T Street as the second headquarters of the American Red Cross.[38] By 1891, she was living at 1915 Vermont Avenue and using that as the warehouse/headquarters.[39] *(Figure I-7)* It was presumably close to this date that she began renting out the T Street property to a cousin named Mary Barton, who lived there beyond Barton's death.[40] (While the T Street address still stands, the Vermont Avenue property has been demolished.) Beginning in 1892, she would rent the General Grant House at the corner of 17th and F Streets, downtown and that would serve as American Red Cross headquarters as well *(Figure I-8).*

L. The Johnstown Flood and the Buildings that Presaged Glen Echo

It was not until 1889, however, with the great flood at Johnstown, Pennsylvania, that the country at large knew the American Red Cross and its disaster relief mission. An industrial city of 30,000 people at the time, Johnstown stood at the junction of the Stony Creek and the Little Conemaugh rivers which, when joined, formed the Conemaugh River. When the earthen dam at the South Fork Fishing and Hunting Club beyond the valley broke, a thirty-six-foot wall of water charged into the valley and, moving at tremendous velocity, traveled the fourteen miles to Johnstown. Most of the people had no warning and, within ten minutes, Johnstown was completely devastated.[41] The nineteenth century had never seen a disaster of such magnitude in peacetime. Barton and Hubbell, with fifty doctors and nurses, traveled to the scene, and set to work sheltering people, providing lumber for housing, and distributing clothing, furnishings and supplies. In David McCullough's words: "The organization, she had long argued, was meant for just such emergencies, and now she intended to prove it."[42] *(Figures I-9 and I-10).*

What Clara Barton proved was that her organization could provide immediate and effective relief through a multi-faceted approach and a successful utilization of people and material. Initially, Barton and her workers set up several large tents, serving as "the cleanest, best-organized hospitals in town," with Miss Barton in a tent flying the Red Cross banner.[43] However, it was the swift construction of well-designed buildings that proved most effective. In previous reports, the description of the buildings constructed by the Red Cross in Johnstown has been almost entirely derived from Barton's own record in the *The Red Cross in Peace and War*[44] where she described several of the buildings in detail. Photographic and textual documentation indicates, however, that she omitted some of the buildings in her description of Red Cross construction, including a Red Cross Hospital (separate from the Infirmary) and a Red Cross Store Room (separate from the Warehouse). According to Barton, one of the Red Cross's first definitive acts in Johnstown was to erect a pine warehouse that could hold supplies then pouring in from around the country. It was the first of at least six buildings (and possibly seven - see Red Cross Hospital mentioned below) that the Red Cross would design and build under Hubbell's supervision in Johnstown. Hubbell, the amateur architect, acknowledged that he was the builder of the

warehouse and other Red Cross buildings in Johnstown in a modest statement written to Stephen Barton in 1920: "I had planned the original temporary Red Cross houses in Johnstown...."[45] Unfortunately, extensive research has not yielded any drawings or sketches of either the Johnstown or Glen Echo buildings by Dr. Hubbell.[46]

The 'architecture' of the warehouse was completely utilitarian and vernacular, in the tradition of any number of warehouses, mills, or Civil War-era hospitals that could be seen in many towns or rural settings in America in the mid-to-late nineteenth century.
It was a simple rectangular structure (50 x 150 feet) featuring uniform windows and a monitor roof with *punched* clerestory windows. The only known photograph of the warehouse is an *exterior* view when it was no longer standing alone, but associated with the adjacent infirmary *(Figure I-11).* In a letter from Jennie A. Bell to Clara Barton from Johnstown on November 8, 1889, Ms Bell described the main purpose of the warehouse: "Am getting the ware house (sic) in very good shape: unpacking and assorting the clothing, so that the ladies can come in and make up the packages without any confusion or delay."[47] A second description from "your good Boy, William Reminger," stated: "I was down at the ware house Monday; they are giving out clothing but not much furniture."[48] The interior partitions of the space are unknown, but a description from the June 24, 1889 *Pittsburgh Commercial Gazette* noted: In the supply-room shelves line all sides; in one series of shelves are shirts, in another women's underwear, in another shoes and so on."[49]

There apparently also was a "store house," alternately called a "furniture store house" that was similar to, but *not identical to* the warehouse. (It is not clear when this building was constructed, since the Locust Street Hotel is referred to as "Building No. 2" by Barton. See below.) While the warehouse apparently housed clothing, mattresses, pillows, blankets, and some furniture, the "store house" or "furniture store house" was specifically for furniture, such as tables, chairs, and bedsteads. The storehouse had an *unbroken band* of clerestory windows. Jennie A. Bell wrote to Barton on November 8, 1889 to say: "The furniture that came from the Hospital, and put in the Infirmary, and finally taken from there, is here in the store room."[50] The only known photograph of the storehouse is an *interior* view, which Barton used in her *Red Cross in Peace and War.* (See Figure VI-1.)

The other Red Cross buildings constructed were the Red Cross 'hotels' for use as temporary shelters. Much of the pine and hemlock for the hotels came from the Midwest, especially from Illinois and Iowa. The Iowa shipments were obtained from Davenport, Iowa through B.F. Tillinghast, editor of the local paper. It may be that Hubbell, the Iowa native, had cultivated this connection, although Barton, at Hubbell's suggestion, had also purchased farm property in Iowa. Since the warehouse was considered Building No. 1, Building No. 2 was called "the Locust Street Hotel," and it was designed to lodge the wealthy town leaders, for Clara Barton rightfully feared that if the leaders left the town, the town would have no future. The land for this hotel had formerly been the site of an Episcopal church, and the bishop donated it on a temporary basis to the Red Cross.

Hubbell basically tailored his warehouse design into a lodging for the Locust Street and Kernville Hotels *(Figures I-12 and I-13).* Oriented with their short end to the street, the buildings still looked more like warehouses than hotels. They bore no real likeness to the

"railroad hotels" of the day, which tended to have their broader sides to the street and routinely featured porches and decorative effects. (See Chapter VI, Architectural Context.)

The vernacular structures Hubbell built responded only to the immediate need to shelter people. However, Hubbell was enlightened in the areas of hygiene, ventilation, and day lighting, and made sure his buildings had plenty of operable windows, a second-floor interior gallery for the free flow of air, bathrooms within the main structure itself, and a laundry. Barton obviously thought the design of the structure important enough to describe it at length in the first, 1899 edition of her book, *The Red Cross in Peace and War*:

> This house, which was soon erected, was known as the "Locust Street Red Cross Hotel;" it stood some fifty yards from our warehouse, and was fifty by one hundred and sixteen feet in dimensions, two stories in height, with lantern roof, built of hemlock, single siding, papered inside with heavy building paper, and heated by natural gas, as all our buildings were. It consisted of thirty-four rooms, besides kitchen, laundry, bath rooms with hot and cold water, and one main dining-hall and sitting room through the centre, sixteen feet in width by one hundred in length with second floor gallery."[51]

She also noted that the hotel was "fully furnished" and run by a "competent landlady, who, like the rest, had a few weeks before floated down over the same ground on the roof of her house in thirty feet of water...." [52] The landlady was allowed to charge 25 cents for her meals, but no money for rent.

Across the river in Kernville, a second Red Cross Hotel was built of the same type and dimensions. It differed from Locust Street in having vertical exterior siding, as opposed to horizontal. Next, Hubbell designed the Woodvale Block, a hollow block structure of 40 x 100 feet in dimension that accommodated multiple families in individual units. It was built in a low section of town that had lost all housing to the flood. Finally, the Red Cross built a 30-patient infirmary, primarily out of "Oklahomas," or portable structures shipped to the Flood Commission from Chicago. These were attached to a two-story structure of 18 x 30 feet that housed a kitchen, dining room, storehouse, and sleeping and living rooms for attendants. As mentioned above, this infirmary was located adjoining the Red Cross Warehouse.[53] *(Refer to Figure I-11.)*

Although there was an official Red Cross Hospital, Barton does not describe the building in *The Red Cross in Peace and War*. It appears that the Philadelphia chapter of the Red Cross, a group with which she had broken off relations, ran it. Jennie Bell, working for the Red Cross in Johnstown, made a distinction in her letters to Barton between the *infirmary* and the *Red Cross Hospital*;[54] it was the infirmary, constructed primarily of "Oklahomas," that Barton erected and administered.

After several months, in the winter of 1889, Johnstown began to rebuild itself and the Bishop requested that the Red Cross remove its Locust Street building. Clara Barton, who had stayed for five months in Johnstown, received a diamond locket from its grateful citizens and left for Washington.[55] Julian Hubbell was left in charge of Red Cross affairs in the field.

His first problem was to quell town anxiety about the hotels. For some people, they had become more like regular boarding houses; others wanted the Red Cross to give them to the townspeople for permanent housing. The bishop wanted his land back and Hubbell was ordered to dismantle the Locust Street Building first. He wrote to Barton questioning how best to dispose of the lumber:

> Would it be well for Mr. Morlan to see Wheatly Bros. – Smith + also McDonald on 14th & W St. and see what Hemlock + No. 2 Georgia pine can be had for in Washington by car load on track – then if we can sell here for near same with freight off to some other party than to Bishop we might.... But even this might not be advisable nor wise . . . "[56]

But Barton did not want to sell the materials. The hotel meant a great deal to Barton. It had been the structure that represented the first resumption of normal life in Johnstown. As she said, it had provided "the first attempt at social life after that terrible separation [of the flood], and its success was something that I am very proud of." [57] She had held a special dinner for the families to be housed there when it opened, and its dismantling caused her obvious pain:

> ...it is not without pain that I give the order to blot it out of existence before it shall have even sheltered one body from the blasts of the coming winter. I am glad, if this is to be done, that the loving hands that raised it, will do it tenderly, and bring it home to me as something honored and beloved – ...."[58]

It was Hubbell's "loving hands" that supervised carloads of lumber from the dismantled Locust and Kernville hotels shipped from Johnstown to Washington, where Barton was to receive them for storage, initially at a barn at 929 T Street, one of two properties on the street that she used.[59] The historic record is not clear on exactly what became of the materials and furnishings of the Woodvale House at that time. Perhaps at least one house was left for the winter, for in *The Story of the Red Cross,* Barton quotes from the official report of the Johnstown Flood Finance Committee: "She [Barton] made her own organization for relief work in every form, disposing of the large resources under her control with such wisdom and tenderness that the charity of the Red Cross had no sting,...*and she left her apartment houses for use during the winter...*".[60] (italics added)

Hubbell also made the arrangements for disposal of the warehouse, the infirmary and some of the furnishings that had been amassed. He wrote to Barton that a Mr. Murphy suggested the Red Cross get a price on the warehouse and try to sell it to the Union Benevolent Society of Conemaugh Valley (the "U.B."). The warehouse was sold along with the infirmary.[61] He also suggested that the furniture 'commissary' might be given to the U.B. as well.[62] Hubbell noted that the furniture itself was packed and the cars arranged for it.[63]

M. Kalorama

When Clara Barton returned to Washington, it was clear that her work with the Red Cross was recognized and acclaimed. President and Mrs. Harrison attended a dinner in her honor held at the Willard Hotel on November 2, 1889, where a crowd had also gathered to cheer her.[64]

However, she faced several problems stemming from the very success of the Red Cross. She could now look forward to an expanded role for the Red Cross and, undoubtedly, to the need for more permanent headquarters and warehouse facilities. She must also have been pondering the question of her own living space. However, there is no evidence that she had one solution to these needs. Rather, she seems to have been searching for solutions, as her purchase of property in Kalorama suggests.

Writing to Hubbell in January, 1890, she told him of a proposed purchase of land in Kalorama as part of a syndicate formed by Mr. Albert Gleason:

> Now, he has been so considerate as to invite me to a place in the syndicate to the amount of $5,000, which I accept; and still remembering the Boy [Hubbell] might have desires, I have reserved the right to $10,000 if desired – Thus he desires me to stand as owner of five acres of land, and 5000 dollars in the syndicate and more if desired.[65]

It is clear that she was thinking of the purchased land as a site with multiple possibilities:

> Then I may build there or not a country house for retirement, and country comforts and a city place where I choose, he still thinks Kalorama the best; and says I may have 1-2-3-4 of these lots of his near the present terminus of Mass Ave. . . . I told him I should want to wait to consult you and he wished me to, but will hold all things about the country home and syndicate as named. . . .[66]

On April 28, 1890, she entered into a contract with Albert Gleason to buy two lots, Lots 3 and 6, in Block 21, in "Kalorama Heights," and these she called the "Hill Lots."[67] Taking her lead, Hubbell purchased the adjacent Lot 4 in block 21 on June 9, 1890. The subdivision was platted in 1888 between what would quickly become Connecticut Avenue Extended on the east and Massachusetts Avenue on the west, Boundary Street to the south and Rock Creek to the north *(Figure I-14)*.[68] Kalorama Heights was more an extension of the Federal City than a country suburb. It was populated with elegant residences in high-style fashion.

Continuing to acquire property there, Barton purchased Lots 14,15,16, and 17 in Block 25 in June 1890, paying over $20,000 for all six lots combined.[69] The four lots in Block 25 became known as the "Bluff Lots" for their view over the Rock Creek valley. According to newspaper accounts, Barton paid one-third of the purchase price for her Kalorama lots from her personal income and two-thirds from money remaining from previous relief fields.[70] She purchased the lots in her own name.

According to Mrs. John A. Logan, First Vice President of the American Red Cross, Barton stated to her officers that she wished to have a Red Cross headquarters within the City of Washington with a "Nurse's Home" attached, for the training of nurses for Red Cross work.[71] Several sources indicate her clear intention to reproduce the Locust Street building in Kalorama, utilizing the lumber shipped from Johnstown and probably stored in the T-street barn.[72] The plan to erect the Johnstown warehouse in Washington was firm enough that Hubbell wrote to Barton in June, 1890, "we only have now little settings up to do and get away several good carpenters. I have

already arranged with them conditionally if we want them."[73] In late June/early July, 1890, Albert Gleason hauled nine wagonloads of lumber to the Kalorama "bluff lots."[74] On July 18, 1890, Barton wrote a letter:

> . . .they have today 'broken ground' for the putting up of a Johnstown House on a spare lot of ours in 'Kalorama Heights.' It is to be used as a warehouse or storehouse, which we greatly need, and we shall enjoy it—all the more for the association of its first service with the present. It will be the "Locust Street House' we shall reproduce..."[75]

However, by July 1890, Hubbell, writing to Uriah Sage, suggested a more extensive project – one including a separate residence:

> We are now getting ready for the work that I spoke to you about when in Johnstown. That is of putting up some buildings here for the Red Cross. . . We shall reproduce or rebuild one of our Johnstown Hotels, build another fair size house, and a barn just a few blocks outside of the thickly built part of the city where we may be allowed to build in wood . . .[76] [Fire laws would have prohibited building in wood within the Federal City.]

Furthermore, by August, 1890, plans for the Kalorama property seem less firm, for in a letter she says she is waiting for Hubbell because "he is overseeing the building of a rather temporary residence for us on some new lots I have on "Kalorama Heights."[77] She may have been contemplating a second building on an adjacent lot in Kalorama, or the "country home" she had first contemplated farther out. In any case, she paid Albert Gleason in December, 1890, for the grading and clearing of the Kalorama lots, but the Locust Street Red Cross Hotel was never built.[78] Although she retained her Kalorama lots for over a decade, a new offer made her suspend her plans for Kalorama and transfer her attentions to Glen Echo, Maryland.

N. Glen Echo and the General Grant House

In spring of 1890, two brothers approached Barton with an idea for a chautauqua in Glen Echo, Maryland, along the Potomac. Edwin and Edward Baltzley were Philadelphia businessmen who had made their fortune inventing an eggbeater with reversible hand operation. The brothers offered to build Barton's headquarters/home as part of their Chautauqua establishment. Barton, the schoolteacher, Universalist, and suffrage sympathizer, was interested in the higher education - literary, scientific, musical, and religious - afforded by Chautauqua meetings. As Red Cross relief workers, and hailing from farm communities, both she and Hubbell were interested in the idea of a hygienic life away from the city. Barton seems to have yearned for a country home, where she could plant a garden and recreate some semblance of the farm life she remembered as a child.

The Baltzleys made the offer extremely attractive, by offering not only to donate her the land and haul her materials, but to have their workmen erect Barton's home/Red Cross headquarters to her design with no added cost to her. The "Red Cross House" at Glen Echo thus was built between April and July 1891. The Baltzleys' account books, today part of the Richard Cook Collection, record that on April 15, 1891, $25 was transferred from the "Chautauqua" account to "cash" for "hauling (the) Clara Barton House.[79]

Barton lived at Glen Echo for the first, exciting Chautauqua season of 1891, undoubtedly basking in the attention she received as a celebrity resident. Her tenure there in 1891 was short, however, just a brief few months. For various reasons, she closed up her house at the end of the Chautauqua season to travel west with Hubbell and her nephew Stephen. When she returned, she had decided that Glen Echo was too inaccessible from the business that she needed to conduct in the city.

The Washington City Directory lists her residence in 1891 as 1915 Vermont Avenue, but Barton had apparently moved to a hotel for at least for part of that year.[80] Beginning in June 1892, she rented the "General Grant House" at 17th and F Streets, N.W. On May 27, 1892, she had written to Mr. Swartzell, the house's owner, with a list of the items that needed work prior to her even considering the house for rent. She decided to take out a three-year lease,[81] calling the building the "castle" in her correspondence with friends and family.[82]

The Red Cross building at Glen Echo remained her warehouse, and was placed in the hands of boarders known to J.A. McDowell, one of the Johnstown laborers Hubbell had hired for general construction on the Glen Echo house.[83] In June 1892, when she discovered that the warehouse had been opened by one of the residents and plundered by the neighbors, Barton evicted the boarders, considering them primarily responsible for the thievery.[84] After the robbery, she secured the house, only venturing there to check on the property or obtain something held there. On April 19, 1893, for example, she, Dr. Hubbell, and others traveled to Glen Echo to get furniture to send to the Red Cross Park in Indiana in order to furnish it.[85] Thievery would continue to be a problem.[86]

In the spring of 1893, Dr. Hubbell traveled to Chicago to work on a possible American Red Cross exhibit at the World's Columbian Exposition. Barton was under considerable pressure to construct an exhibit, but she found the task far enough removed from her mission to cause disinterest. As Hubbell wrote eagerly about the Exposition ideas to Barton, she became increasingly angry at his absence and the amount of time the Exposition was requiring of him.[87] She hired George Pullman, nephew of George M. Pullman, inventor of the Pullman palace car, during Hubbell's absence. Her letters to Hubbell at that time convey great frustration at his being away from her for so long, and thus seem to indicate Pullman's fortuitous timing in looking for a job.

It was Pullman, therefore, who, as the Red Cross Financial Secretary, became Barton's 'attendant' at the General Grant House. Despite poor heating and plumbing, the brick Grant mansion had the appeal of its association with the famous Union general, a location close to the seat of the government and proximity to other power brokers whose help Barton needed. She entertained them there in her large reception rooms. Barton's infatuation with a city home lasted for three years. During heavy rains the cellar flooded and it was hard to keep the house warm.[88] A huge break in the sewer main, a consequent flooding of the house, and its inundation with moths, which devoured clothing, furniture, and papers, made Barton look again to Glen Echo as a possible place to live. She wrote of the turmoil of clearing the General Grant House of moths in a letter to Hubbell in April, 1895:

> Of course the first thing was to remove the great centers of production, the carpets & flags, except the front hall & stairs there is not a carpet down in the house – and there is not a flag up any where – these will all be taken to Glen Echo and dealt with there where there is more space, and fewer policemen. . . . .I will, and shall, with all the economy I can here, and if I thought it would be economy to give up this house at once, I would do it and save its rent for this year. I shall decide that after having been to Glen Echo and learning the possibilities of living there, and doing the things I need to do.[89]

Disgusted with renting and its consequent headaches, Barton finally decided to make Glen Echo her permanent home in February 1897. She had consulted with Hubbell on everything; however, she made this decision on her own.

O. The Red Cross Park

From the time Clara Barton had made her Washington address both home and headquarters, Clara Barton had made no clear distinction between her personal property and Red Cross property. So inextricable was her life with her work that she obviously did not see the necessity. Therefore, when, in 1893, her friends Joseph and Enola Gardner donated a large tract of land in Bedford, Indiana to the Red Cross, the deed was made out to Clara Barton. The deed stated that she would have "absolute control" and "full power to govern and manage this trust...,"[90] which was a 782-acre tract of land featuring a village, a limestone quarry, forested areas and much farmland.

Barton had multiple ideas of how to use the property. According to at least one account, Barton wanted to use the parkland to build a home for the recuperation of nurses and an orphanage.[91] Gardner offered to run the farm with John Morlan, a Red Cross worker from the Mount Vernon and Johnstown fields. Morlan was a dynamic figure with an extremely quick mind – too quick - for Morlan turned out to be a horse racer who squandered Barton's Red Cross Park income for personal gain. Gardner also failed to inform Barton of a lien on the property. To forestall a lawsuit between Gardner and Morlan and avoid scandal, Barton paid off the mortgage with her personal funds.[92]

Morlan was dismissed in 1895 and Julian Hubbell, always willing to go wherever Barton thought him most needed, was sent to Indiana. Although the requirements of fieldwork called him away, he was back at Red Cross Park in Bedford, Indiana in 1897 during which time he sent Barton provisions for the newly refurbished Glen Echo house.[93] Hubbell managed to turn the neglected property into a productive farm and to set the affairs of the Red Cross Park in some order. For a time, public embarrassment was avoided. However, Barton's handling of real estate property and Red Cross finances became critical issues to plague her in spite of the significant Red Cross relief efforts she directed throughout the decade.

P. Relief Work 1890-1900

The collaboration of Clara Barton and Julian Hubbell in relief work endured. When terrible famine hit Russia in 1891, Americans eagerly took up the cause of relief. Corn from the state of

Iowa was shipped on the steamer, *Tynehead*, an effort organized by Iowa newspaper publisher B.F. Tillinghast. Hubbell, who was the only United States government delegate sent to Rome for the International Red Cross conference, traveled to Riga to receive the corn and, in the company of Count Leo Tolstoy, accompanied the shipment to its destination and disbursed it. In 1893-94, Barton and Hubbell were in the Sea Islands off the coast of South Carolina, helping the victims of a hurricane rebuild their lives and agricultural base, as well as working to eradicate malaria. It was there that Barton worked primarily with an African-American population, helping them to replant their crops and form sewing groups.

In 1893, the Turks had massacred thousands of Christians in Armenia; The National Armenian Relief Committee of prominent Americans had pressed the Red Cross to come to the relief of starving Armenians in Turkey. Barton and Hubbell found themselves in a situation requiring not only their aid but also their utmost diplomacy. At seventy-two years old, with Hubbell, Pullman, and a stenographer, Barton traveled to Turkey and Armenia, and convinced a high-level Turkish official to allow her to provide relief supplies. He complied, but only on the condition that she distribute food and medical attention as an individual, not as the leader of the American Red Cross. In 1896, therefore, Hubbell was put in charge of the distribution of relief to the survivors of the Armenian massacres.

Before the Turkish effort was over, an even bigger challenge had arisen in Cuba, where, in 1895, Cuban rebels had revolted against their Spanish rulers. The captured rebels, or *reconcentrados*, were being held in abhorrent conditions in concentration camps. Americans who were immensely sympathetic to the huge numbers of dying victims had pressured the Red Cross to intervene in Cuba. Barton was preoccupied with the move to Glen Echo and problems involving George Pullman. Pullman's bout with alcoholism and problems with women caused him to retire in disgrace from the organization. Miss Barton was deeply saddened by his departure.[94]

Finally, in 1898 she, Hubbell and a small corps of workers went to Cuba as Red Cross representatives to the Central Cuban Relief Committee, organized by President McKinley. Once there, they set up distribution centers, hospitals, orphanages, and training programs, and worked amid disease and danger. Hubbell oversaw the formation of 30 orphanages in Cuba.[95] *(Figure I-15)*. Barton had returned home to try to settle conflicts within the Relief Committee when America declared war upon Spain and sent the military to Cuba. At age seventy-seven, Barton went back to Cuba, leading Red Cross workers in a relief effort amid war, malaria, and yellow fever.

Despite these heroic efforts, Barton was criticized domestically for her age, perceived inefficiency, dictatorial nature, and financial mismanagement. Arriving home, she encountered the open hostility of those who wished to oust her from the organization for which she had labored the greater part of her life. For Hubbell, who was still in Cuba, his separation from her was a source of great anxiety. As he described in a letter to Stephen Barton:

> I remained in Havana during this present trip of Miss Barton's so that Dr. Egan (another field agent) might go, and also, so that someone should be at Headquarters; but I feel all the time that I ought to be with her, because I know her wants and necessities better than

> others who have not been acquainted with her so long and so intimately – I feel this so much + so much anxiety for her, that do not think I shall willingly consent to remain behind for any one to go with her again – without me.[96]

When Hubbell did return home, she enlisted his help and the help of others in an attempt to document the services of the Red Cross since 1882. Retreating to Glen Echo, Barton spent several months writing *The Red Cross in Peace and War,* which was published by the American Historical Press in 1899.

Barton could never stay out of the field for long. Hubbell was recuperating from Cuban fever, first in Newport, with the Almon family[97] and then in Iowa when, on September 8, 1900, "the deadliest storm ever to target America"[98] struck Galveston, Texas. Over six thousand men, women and children were killed within twenty-four hours. Two days later, Barton, her nephew Stevé, and other Red Cross workers traveled to Texas. The bodies had to be burned, for disease was rampant, the ground was saturated, and the stench was everywhere. Barton stayed two months providing clothing, food, services to orphans and distributing one million strawberry plants to farmers whose crops had been ruined. It was her last great effort for the Red Cross. She arrived home sick with fatigue, though determined to hide it from the growing number of critics.

Q. The Fight for the Red Cross

In June1900, after much lobbying by Barton, Congress passed an act of incorporation for the American National Red Cross and authorized its new charter. As a corporation, the Red Cross could hold real estate for the first time, sue and be sued, and have limited control of its emblem (a Greek red cross on a white ground). The resulting administration of the corporation was a Board of Control, which would oversee Barton's work. At seventy-nine, she offered to retire but was persuaded by loyal followers to remain as president. Apparently confident again, she celebrated the moment with a large reception at Glen Echo.

Her optimism was misplaced. The charges of mismanagement during the Cuban Relief effort had never gone away, and the faction that had formed to oust Barton contained many from the New York Cuban Relief Organization. Added to those charges were allegations that she had mishandled the funds at Galveston. A financial committee of the board scrutinized every financial transaction related to Galveston in order to produce a report required by the congressional charter. Barton paid out of her own pocket for the printing of the report.

Emerging as her chief opponent was Mabel T. Boardman, who, as a member of the financial committee, made it her mission to put the Red Cross on a more professional, business-like footing. As necessary as some of these actions were, they polarized the Red Cross organization. In January 1902, Barton transferred the operational headquarters of the Red Cross to New York. Barton wrote of the reasons for the change to Mrs. Sarah B. Earle: " . . .

> I am making a partial removal: while Glen Echo remains the same, to come and go to and from, the Headquarters of the American Red Cross are removed to New York. The address is 49, East 58th St., near Central Park . . .You will understand what I mean when I tell you that my business Manager is Francis Atwater, the brother of our "Dorr." He is

> now one of the leading businessmen in Meriden Conn., wealthy and prosperous but remembering the old days that you and I remember. I have made this move to place the Red Cross in firmer and better hands that it has been in the last years."[99]

She repeated the news to Fannie Vassal on January 3, 1902.[100] She also spent a month in February, 1902 at the Fairfax Hotel in Washington, in order to be more convenient to several conventions going on in the city, but still wrote with great affection about her Glen Echo home: "Our home at Glen Echo has been lovely all winter, the ground has only been covered once with snow. . . . My horse and cow, until the last two weeks, have been turned into the pasture nearly every day and nibbled their grass and drank their running spring water . . . "[101] She wrote to Steve from 49 East 58th Street on January 21, 1903, showing that the headquarters were still there and continued to write through the summer.[102] By fall of 1903, she had moved the headquarters back to Glen Echo.

Despite her efforts in New York, nothing could prevent the challenge of the opposition. They felt her too old to be in the relief fields and away from administrative tasks, too inept at bookkeeping, domineering and unable to delegate authority, indiscriminate with official funds, and, more than anything else, incapable of separating herself personally from the organization in any tangible way. When Barton attempted to reassert control by changing the bylaws and abolishing the board, she had a brief victory, but some saw her as duplicitous. Among Boardman's influential friends was President Theodore Roosevelt, who wrote to Barton accusing her of improper financial management and removing himself and his cabinet members from association with the Red Cross

In 1903, Boardman went on the offensive, delving into every potential source of scandal dating from Johnstown forward and including the Red Cross Park land grant in Indiana, which Barton had accepted in her own name. Boardman was successful in having the Red Cross documents assigned to be investigated by an impartial committee headed by Senator Redfield Proctor of Michigan. Barton and Hubbell dutifully collected scores of books of field reports, carting them up to Capitol Hill for examination.[103] On April 14, 1904, Hubbell went to the Capitol twice to deliver books and keys to various trunks full of information.[104] The disgruntled faction claimed the papers were worthless, and that Barton had kept much information at Glen Echo.[105]

Barton had spent a lifetime trusting people, giving of her own money and often being cheated personally along the way. Whatever the accusations against her, primary sources indicate that she never intended to cheat the American people or the Red Cross out of money that was rightfully theirs. She was accused of using Red Cross funds for personal possessions because the Glen Echo property was registered in her name. The truth was that, as early as 1883, she had been advised by bankers to put all such assets in her own name. On March 1, 1883, she had written to Hubbell, who was tending flood victims in Kentucky:

> Went to Riggs Bank. They volunteer to take charge of all the Funds and transact the Bank business free, and tell Mamie to keep it in her <u>own</u> <u>hands</u> and name; and come direct to them at any time for checks on N.Y. so they can be used anywhere, and draw

> small or large as she chooses. . . . And now Mamie has no need of the services of her Central Committee if it is not at hand – as it is now. The officials prefer to do business with Mamie direct – and all the Societies send directly to her.[106]

This arrangement allowed her greater flexibility in achieving rapid aid in relief efforts and greater coherence for the bank officials. Unfortunately, it left her open to the allegations of her enemies. She wrote to Stevé on January 30, 1901, expressing a sentiment often repeated in her letters: That destiny rather than choice, had chartered her course:

> The Red Cross has been a heavy, hard old burden that for some cause, I cannot understand, was laid upon me to carry. . . When you hear of me wading through annoyance, blame and disgrace, as you will, don't let it trouble you; when you see that the Board has attacked me, as it is doing, don't mind it. . . . I shall always be a lady and shall never feed public gossip."[107]

In the end, the accusations that she had manipulated Red Cross funds for personal gain were found to be false. However, Barton had been too badly beaten both in the public eye and in her own spirit, to continue as President. On May 14, 1904, she resigned her position and went home to Glen Echo.[108]

R. After The Red Cross

Even following her resignation, her opponents pursued her records and property. Under pressure from the new Red Cross leadership, Barton sold the land she still held in Kalorama. On May 23, 1904, she conveyed the four "Bluff Lots" for $10.00, to Charles A. Baker, Red Cross Treasurer and Samuel W. Briggs, Secretary, to be held in trust for the use and benefit of the American National Red Cross Association.[109] Upon discovering the unsuitability of this property, she had contracted to sell it in January 1904 for $16,000 to the District Construction Company, which used it for a stone quarry in the construction of the Connecticut Avenue Bridge (the Taft Bridge). She never received total payment for the land and somehow was still in a position to sell it in the spring of that year[110] She sold Lots 3 and 6 in Block 21 of Kalorama Heights in July 1905 to Aleyne Fisher.[111] Hubbell sold his lots to Harold L. Wheeler, who purchased Fisher's lots as well.

Barton then had to handle the problem of the Red Cross Park in Indiana. This property was also held in her name for the benefit of the Red Cross. Rather than relinquish it to her opponents, she deeded it back to its original owners, the Gardners. They had remained her friends and fellow workers in spite of the trouble their original gift had caused. The question of the Glen Echo property was also immensely troubling. Barton assumed she would have to leave Glen Echo. However, the Red Cross leadership reluctantly allowed her to stay rather than reap potentially bad publicity for evicting their founder.

Despite these problems, she was not without productive activity or resources. In 1902 she had begun working with the Englishman Edward Howe to establish a first aid society as part of the Red Cross in order to train people in practical nursing. In April 1905, they formed a separate organization, the National First Aid Association of America, with Barton as honorary president.

She also contributed part of the income for the new organization. Barton did not argue when, in 1909, after the organization had grown and achieved a measure of success, it was absorbed into the American Red Cross, then led by Mabel Boardman.

In order to be closer to the Boston headquarters of the First Aid Association and family, she bought a home in North Oxford, Massachusetts in 1905. (It was the old "Corbin House" on Charlton Street. Edith Riccius King, Miss Barton's grandniece, recalled that the house was mostly furnished with Dr. Hubbell's homemade furniture, which was fashioned out of packing boxes.)[112] While she did spend some time in Oxford during Washington's oppressive summer weather, for the most part Barton remained at Glen Echo.

In this relatively private time of her life, Barton worked on a projected autobiography, envisioned as a series of small books covering different periods. However, writing was difficult, and her health was failing. On May 15, 1904, she completed a small volume entitled *A Story of the Red Cross: Glimpses of Field Work*, dedicating it to "the thousands of American men and women whose generous bounty has made the work of the Red Cross possible, to the stricken and distressed...and to all the friends of the great, universal humanity..."[113] Only one of the autobiographical books, *The Story of My Childhood* was ever published. Published in 1907, it told of her childhood shyness, her care of her brother David during his illness, her home life, and her initiation into the teaching profession.

Like many intellectuals of the period, Barton had become interested in Spiritualism, a movement based upon the belief in communication, through mediums, with the spirits of the dead. (A National Spiritualists' Association of America had been founded in 1893.) Hubbell described Barton's beliefs in a letter to Stephen Barton after her death:

> Clara Barton had been a believer in spirit influence and communication all her life, investigating when opportunity occurred, which was seldom. More time and opportunity occurred in the year when her nephew, Samuel Barton came from California as a semi-invalid to remain with her, about the year 1904. Barton was familiar with the ouija board, and had frequent sittings with Miss Barton, mostly conversations. I occasionally sat with either Miss Barton or her nephew. . . . At one of these sittings in reply to a question put by Miss Barton during a conversation with Theodore Parker. . . . He said it will require a medium to answer that question. To this Miss Barton asked; are there reliable mediums? A. Yes – Q. In Washington" A. Yes. Q. Who? A. "W a r n e k e " was spelled – 1221 I Street.[114]

Mrs. Julia Warneke had a remarkable ability to meet Barton's emotional needs by supposedly establishing communications with her deceased friends, family members, and colleagues. It was Mrs. Warneke who impressed upon Barton the need to deed her home to Hubbell, to rid herself of property that could be taken by the Red Cross. This Barton did in 1908. (See Chapter IV.) Although Hubbell shared her experiences and beliefs, spiritualism eventually become a source of great pain for Hubbell, when he was duped by a fraudulent medium into relinquishing his property (see below).

Barton was also intrigued by astrology. Her cousin, Dr. P. Cleveland Porter of Chicago, drew her horoscope and wrote a narrative text to accompany it that he mailed to Barton in the fall of 1900.[115] She wrote back in April, 1901, confirming that he had captured her exactly and revealing that beneath her frugality and pragmatism lay an unrevealed artistic nature:

> The make up of my characteristics you have shown very precisely. The love of the artistic and ideal that I (have) known is there requires something more than a common observation of a friend to discover. I have a kind of feeling that to me this principle is so cherished that unconsciously I hide it from common view and yet I suffer for the want of its gratification.[116]

S. Clara Barton's Death and the Clara Barton Memorial

In 1911, Barton was suffering from pneumonia and was resting at Glen Echo in December. Hubbell wrote to Stephen of her state: "C.B. is now writing as she sits in bed – I read often to her and sleep in her room on a small iron cot so that I'm always near."[117] After a second bout of the illness, however, she succumbed on April 12, 1912 at the age of 90. She died at her home in Glen Echo, with Dr. Julian Hubbell, her nephew Stevé, and Dr. Pratt, her attending physician, by her bedside. Hubbell was in anguish over the thought that her death could have been prevented if he had been allowed to be her primary doctor.[118] She was buried in her family's cemetery in Massachusetts.

The scope of Barton's life was enormous, encompassing: the battlefield aid administered during the Civil War, the barriers she broke as a woman, the popularity she enjoyed as a public speaker, the undying loyalty she inspired in those who followed her into the Red Cross fold, and the world-wide assistance she provided to victims of man-made and natural disasters. Her work was so unusually expansive as to make her possibly the best-known woman of her time. Unlike some who become celebrated figures posthumously, Barton was aware of her place in history during her lifetime. She kept copies of her voluminous body of letters, sustained a detailed diary, sat for her portrait by numerous professional photographers, spoke publicly of her actions, and fought fiercely to protect the Red Cross name and insignia from use by competitors and corporations. Nonetheless, despite her fame, she remained a woman plagued by loneliness and, at times, despair. She was driven by an unyielding sense of duty and the unshakeable need to be useful. These attributes led her to serve humanity in ways that overtaxed her physically and emotionally.

At her death, Dr. Hubbell was plagued with grief, partially due to the fact that he thought he could have saved her. He believed that the medical system of the time did not enable a physician to be "the counsellor and director of the health of his patient," and left him with little alternative but to neglect the patient until his dying moment and then to give "heroic treatment with drugs" when it was too late. Hubbell disparaged a system whereby the doctor profited from a patient's ill health, instead of maintaining his well-being.[119] After Barton's death, he used Mrs. Warneke to keep up his communication with Clara Barton.

Hubbell was determined to erect the Clara Barton Memorial. He had assembled property to have land and cash for the projects, which he later described:

> After the failure of the educational effort of the National Chautauqua of Glen Echo, with the funds left to me by my mother, later by an uncle, and some given by Miss Barton, while Glen Echo properties were being sacrificed, I bought largely of lots and houses with the purpose later of exchanging those farther away for those adjoining the known "Red Cross" property, thus to enlarge its grounds by suitable proportions for the Memorial Foundation which I had had for years in mind.[120]

Members of the Clara Barton Memorial Association included Edwin Baltzley and William Sears, Mrs. John A. Logan, and Francis Atwater. The first letter mentioning a memorial had been written by Baltzley to Dr. Hubbell in March 1906, even before Barton's death.[121] An undated press release for raising funds for the memorial issued by the "Mr. Baltzleys" stated:

> The Clara Barton National Memorial To Be Created at Glen Echo, Washington, D.C. Near the Clara Barton Red Cross Home, the Memorial Building to be the Executive Offices of a National Work for the Prevention of Physical Suffering in the United States and to Have a Branch in Each County to be Known as a ClariBartonry (sic); Clara Barton's Home to be Preserved Sacred to her Memory.[122]

Hubbell's field experience had come strongly into play in the mission of the memorial association, which was set to first tackle insect-borne diseases. Daisy Sweitzer, Miss Barton's secretary in her last years, remembered that Barton knew of the memorial project and that she had talked it over with Dr. Hubbell. According to Sweitzer, Barton had agreed to an educational center/memorial because she had been disappointed at the failure of the Chautauqua at Glen Echo.[123]

But Hubbell received little to no assistance from Stephen Barton or the family. What once had been a cordial, "brotherly" relationship between the two was now transformed into an impasse over how best to honor the woman they both loved and revered. Stevé Barton was busy administering Barton's estate and did not share Hubbell's immediate passion for a memorial. What complicated the matter, however, was the fact that Hubbell, who had shared Barton's Red Cross work and knew her personally better than anyone, was not listed as a benefactor in Barton's will. His only mention in the will was as one of a half-a-dozen committee members to oversee her biography.[124]

Stephen had approved Barton's third cousin William Barton as her biographer, largely because he had written a biography of Abraham Lincoln and was highly knowledgeable about the Civil War. According to correspondence written by Stephen E. Barton and Francis Atwater, Miss Barton's lawyer, Clara Barton had been disturbed by traits of disorganization and procrastination in Hubbell. She specifically directed these two men to remove her papers to the American Antiquarian Society in Worcester, so that they wouldn't fall into Hubbell's hands or, as Barton imagined, someone he might marry.[125]

Hubbell believed that Stevé had unduly influenced his aunt in the matter of the will. With Hubbell so distraught, Stevé decided that Barton's papers had to be taken out of his hands. In an unannounced visit, Stephen Barton, William Barton, and Francis Atwater forcefully removed

what they assumed to be all of Barton's papers from Glen Echo in 1915.[126] The papers were taken to a fireproof warehouse in Worcester, Massachusetts where Saidee Riccius, Barton's grandniece, set about organizing and administering them, both for lending to William Barton and for possible donation to a public repository.[127] Unknown to Stephen, several groups of papers were left behind at Glen Echo.[128]

T. Mabelle Rawson Hirons and Later Owners

On May 3, 1914, Mabelle Rawson Hirons, who expressed great interest in the memorial project, visited Dr. Hubbell at Glen Echo. Mrs. Hirons had been a friend of Miss Barton's through her father (who had looked after Miss Barton in her last years at the Oxford home) and Hubbell had met, but not liked, Mrs. Hirons when she visited at the Glen Echo home prior to Miss Barton's death.[129] In 1914, Mrs. Warneke and her family were at the house and Hirons joined the group for dinner.[130] As Hubbell later charged in a lawsuit against Mabelle Hirons, she defrauded him of the Glen Echo property by "pretended communication of messages to the plaintiff [Hubbell] from Clara Barton's departed spirit urging the conveyance of the property to the defendant [Hirons].

On May 14, 1914, Hubbell transferred all of his real and personal property to Hirons as a "means of insuring the success of the memorial project."[131] Initially, Hirons carried out the charade of promoting the Clara Barton memorial. She accompanied General Sears on his visit to the Washington and Great Falls Railway to attempt to purchase the pastureland fronting the house. She and Hubbell and General Sears paid a visit to the Town of Glen Echo City Council on June 9, 1914 to announce the establishment of the Clara Barton Memorial Association. They said that approximately seven acres of land in front of the "Red Cross Cottage" and extending to the railroad had been deeded to the Clara Barton Memorial and that they wanted the streets on the property to be deeded by the Town to the proprietors of the Memorial.[132] *The Evening Star* even reported on the plan for the memorial on July 11, 1914:

> Main memorial building with 100 feet of frontage and depth of 160 feet, to be 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. The old Barton home is to be preserved to show her simple life. . . . Entire tract is to be laid out in Italian style by landscape artist.[133]

Despite obtaining title to all of Hubbell's 180 lots in Glen Echo and Glen Echo Heights and to the town's water and sewer rights, Hirons did nothing but live off the investments Hubbell had so carefully amassed. No new memorial buildings were ever erected on the site.

It would take over forty years for the memorial idea to take hold. Mrs. Hirons took in a number of boarders during her ownership. Hubbell finally realized Hirons was a fraud in 1920 and on September 21, 1920, filed suit to regain title to all of his Glen Echo property. He eventually did recover multiple properties in April of 1926. He returned to live in his and Barton's former home, occupying the large structure alone.[134] On November 19, 1929, Hubbell died and the Glen Echo house passed to his nieces, Rena and Lena Hubbell. Rena Hubbell lived in the house between 1929 and 1942, also taking in boarders and making changes in the interior to set up

several apartments. In 1942, the property was deeded to Mrs. Josephine Noyes, a fellow Iowan, who lived there with one sister. After Mrs. Noyes' death in 1958, three other sisters joined the household making a total of four sisters. They continued the tradition of taking on boarders. In 1961, the Franks sisters, as they were known, were searching for a buyer who would preserve the property. The Friends of Clara Barton, Inc. purchased the property in January of 1964, and began investing in its 'restoration.' The organization kept boarders in order to support the property, but opened the house to the public for the first time. On January 12, 1965, the Clara Barton House was declared a National Historic Landmark. On October 8, 1974, legislation was passed creating the Clara Barton National Historic Site. On April 29, 1975, the Department of the Interior accepted the deed for the property and it began to be administered by the National Park Service.

FIGURES

Figure I-1: Clara Barton taken by Matthew Brady, c. 1865. This photograph shows Barton at the close of the Civil War when she was in her early 40s. After four years of administering relief under wartime conditions, Barton had emerged as a national figure. Source: Matthew Brady Collection, National Archives.

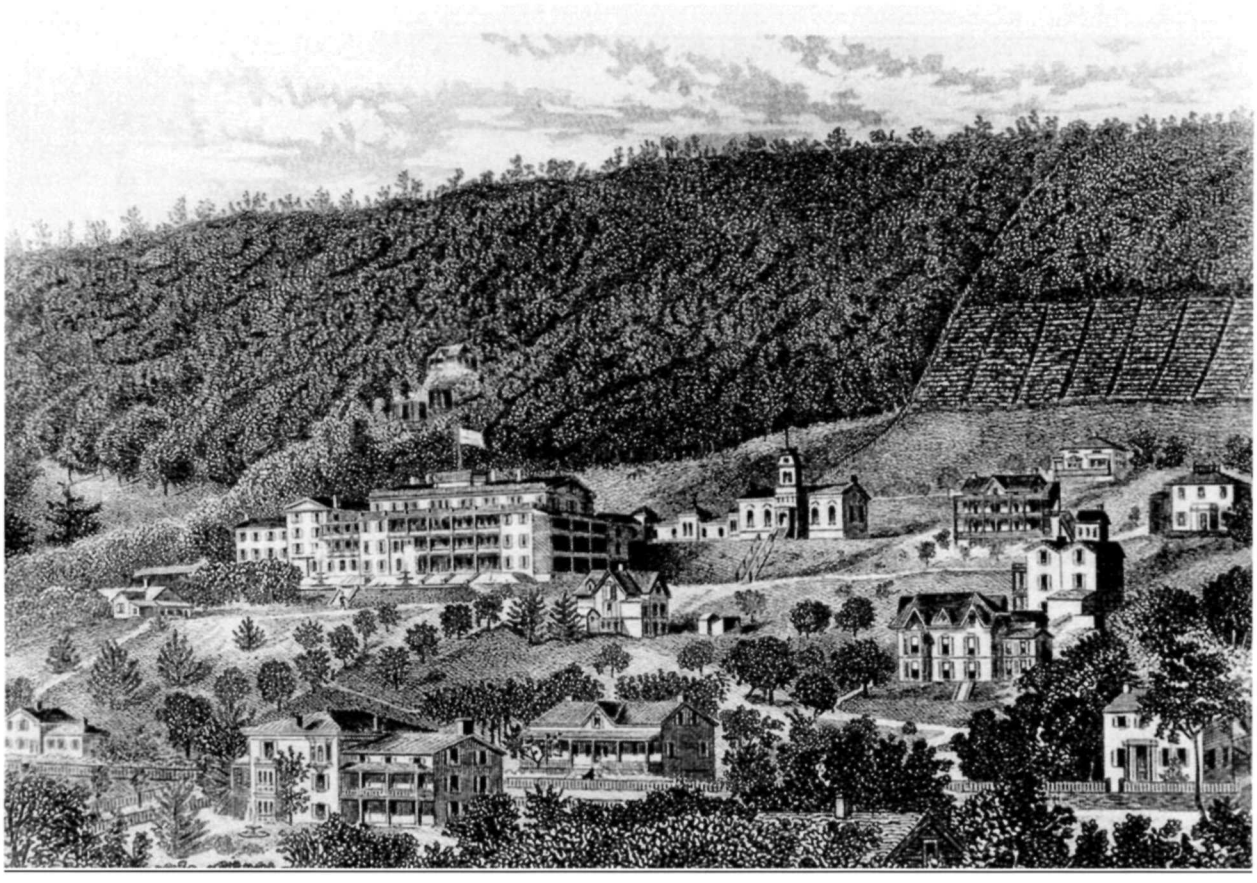


Figure I-2: Town of Dansville, New York, pre-1882. This view shows the hillside setting of the Dansville Sanitarium, known as "Our Home on the Hillside." Barton came to Dansville in 1876 as a guest of the Sanitarium to recuperate from a nervous breakdown. After several months living in the institution, she rented her own home and spent the majority of the next ten years in Dansville. Source: William Conklin, Dansville, New York Red Cross Chapter. CBNHS Neg. No. 154.

Figure I-3: Julian Hubbell as young man. This photograph shows Hubbell as he would have appeared to Barton around the time of their meeting in Dansville, New York in 1876. He was co-director and professor at the Dansville Seminary while Barton was a patient at the nearby Sanitarium. Source: Hubbell Papers, Private Collection.

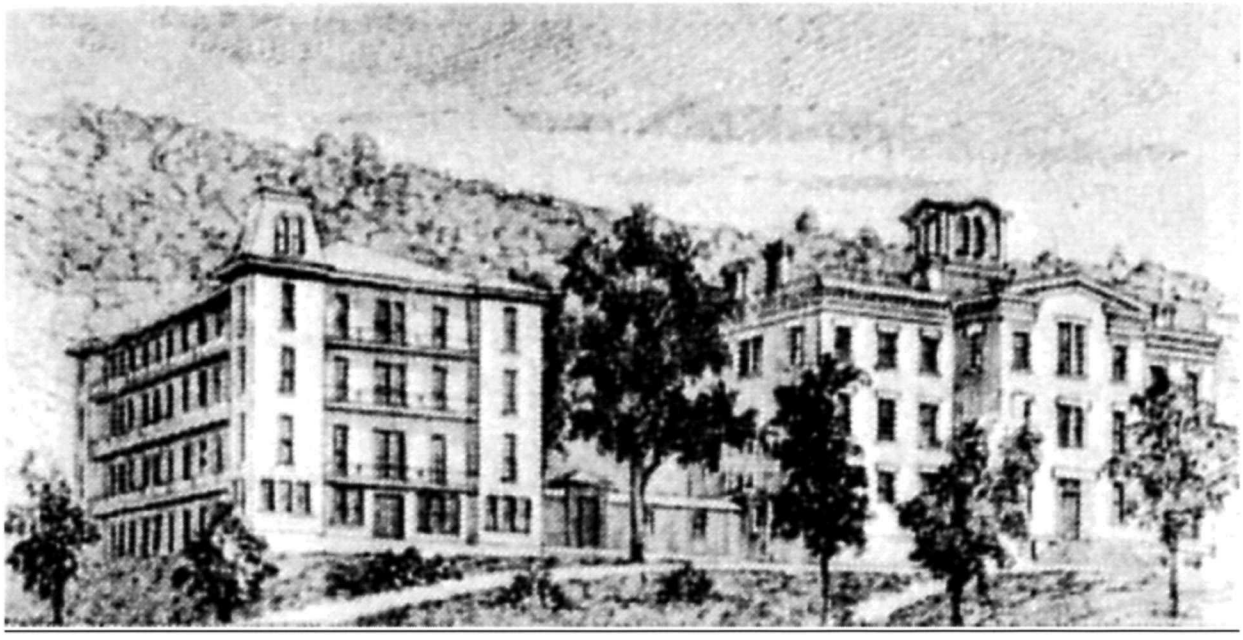


Figure I-4: Ladies Boarding Hall of the Dansville Seminary. This portion of the Dansville Seminary was built by Julian Hubbell in 1878. Hubbell was an amateur architect who studied engineering and architectural drawing at Cornell College in Iowa. Source: William Conklin, ed., *Clara Barton and Dansville* (Dansville, N.Y.: F.A. Owen Pub. Co., 1966). The illustration originally appeared in the *Daily Graphic,* November 22, 1878.

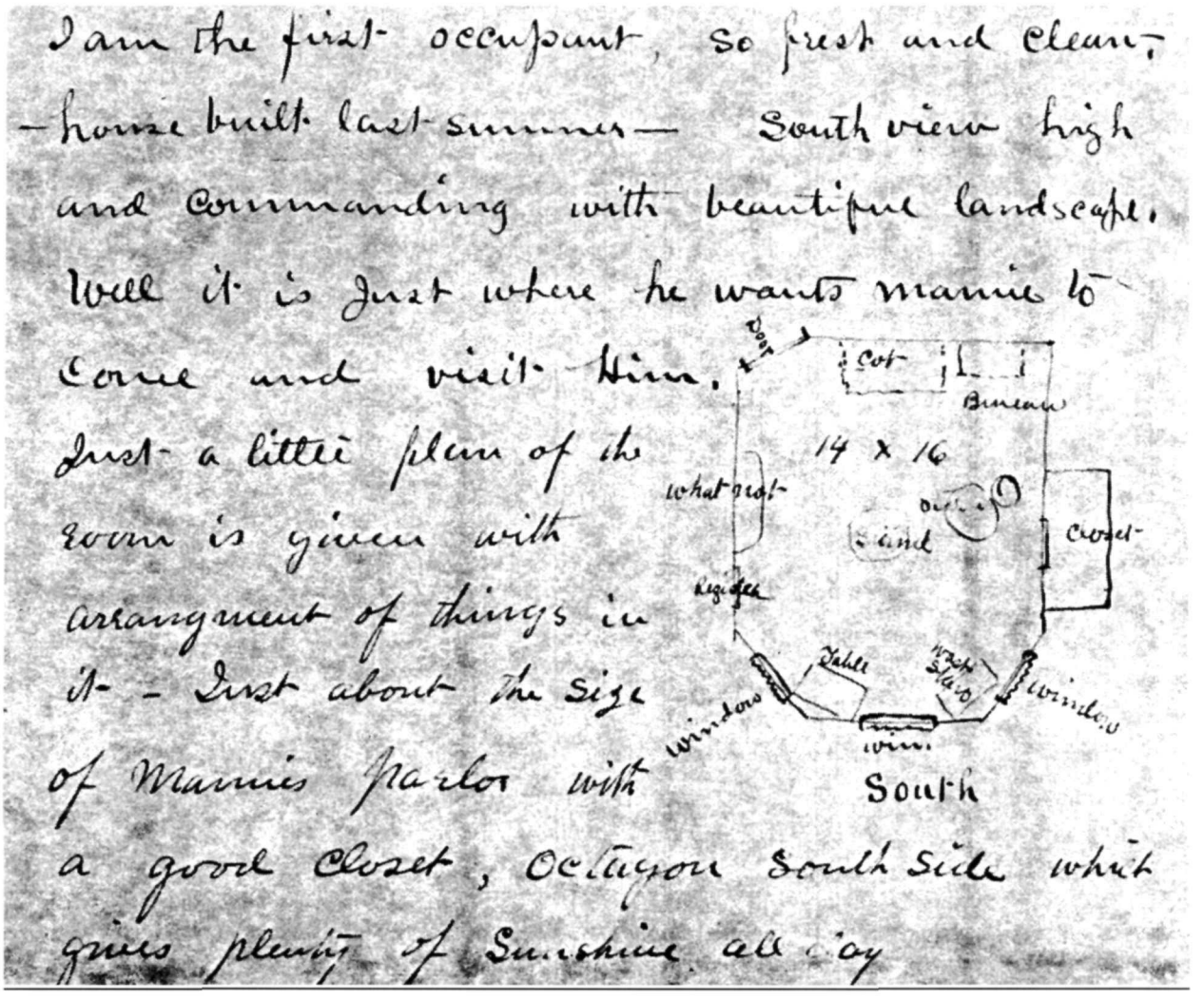


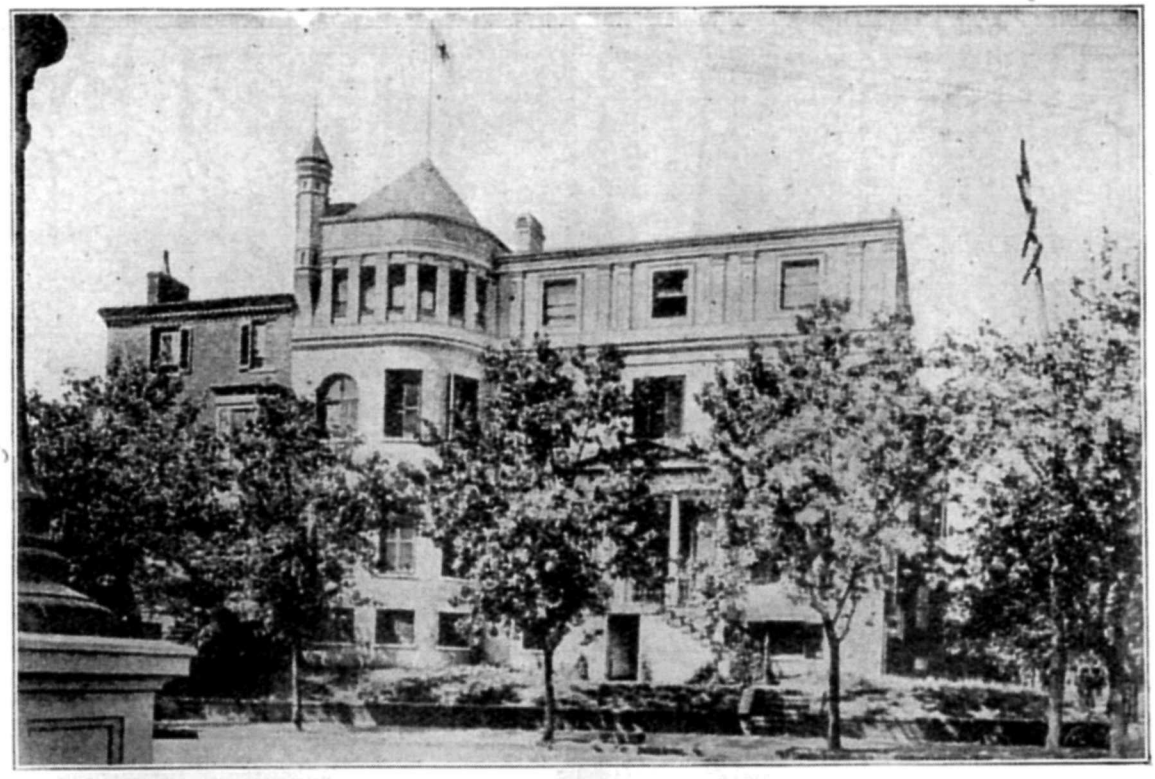
Figure I-5: Floor plan drawn by Julian Hubbell of his rented room in Michigan. Hubbell attended the University of Michigan between 1881 and 1883 to study medicine, where he received his degree in Homeopathy. He included this sketch of his room in a letter he wrote Barton on March 4, 1881. Source: Hubbell Papers, Bentley Historical Library, University of Michigan.

Figure I-6: Stephen E. Barton, Clara Barton's nephew, c. 1898. Clara Barton was especially close to her nephew Stephen, the son of her brother David. Stevé, as Barton called him, served as Vice President of the American Red Cross and was instrumental in the Cuban relief crisis. He was a staunch defender of Barton when she came under attack later in life, and was the executor and trustee of her estate. Source: Mrs. Joyce Butler Hughes, CBNHS, Neg. No. 127.

Copyright, 1898, by Clara Barton.

THE FIRST RED CROSS WAREHOUSE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Figure I-7: 1915 Vermont Avenue, N.W. c. 1898. By 1891, Barton was operating the Red Cross from this house. For almost her entire career, Barton used her homes as the headquarters and warehouse for her humanitarian causes. During and after the Civil War, she worked from her rooms/warehouse at 488 ½ 7th Street, N.W. By 1879, she had moved to a rowhouse at 947 T Street, N.W. before moving around the corner to Vermont Avenue. Clara Barton, *The Red Cross in Peace and War* (American Historical Press, 1899).



NATIONAL RED CROSS HEADQUARTERS IN WASHINGTON,
FROM 1892 TO 1897.
Formerly headquarters of General Grant from which he entered the White House as President.

Figure I-8: The "General Grant House," Corner of 17th & F Streets, N.W. From 1892 to early 1897, Barton rented the former residence of General Grant as her home and the headquarters of the American Red Cross. She decided that pressing business made it important for her to live in town. Leaks, moths, and maintenance problems, plus weariness of social pressures in the city caused Barton to re-evaluate and move back to Glen Echo in February 1897. Source: Clara Barton, *The Red Cross in Peace and War* (American Historical Press, 1899).

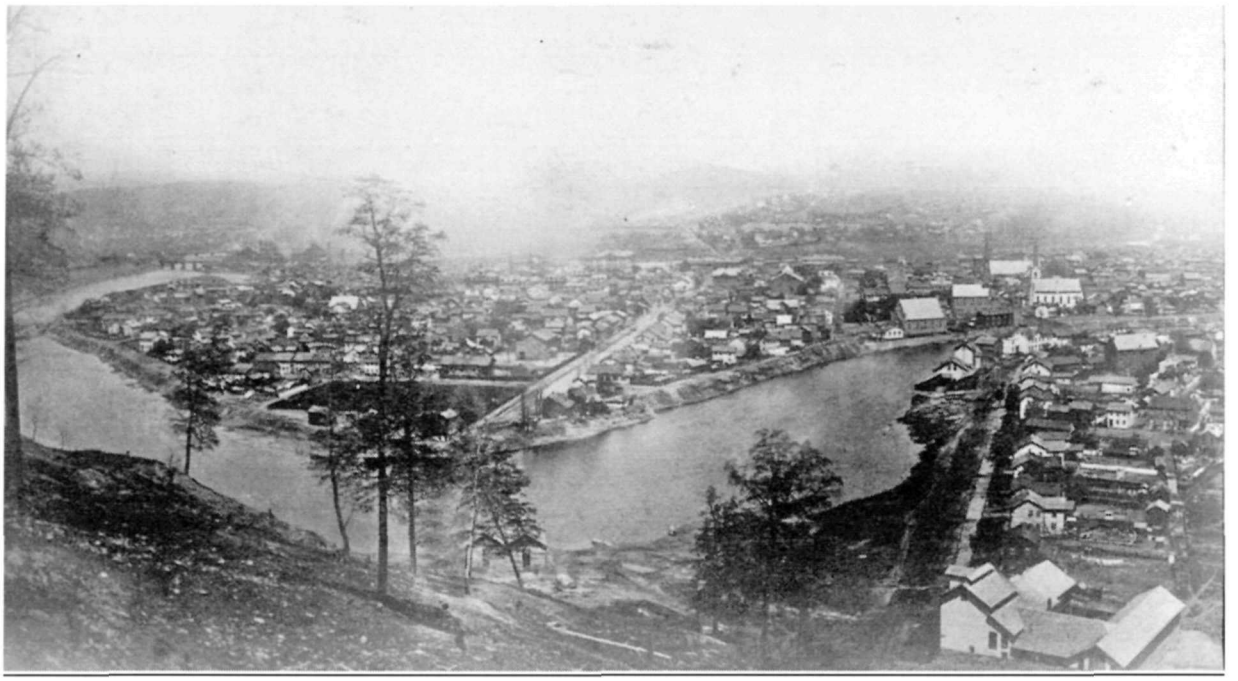


Figure I-9: Johnstown, Pennsylvania before the flood, c. 1889. This small industrial city lay at the junction of two rivers and south of an unstable earthen dam. The flood of Johnstown in May 1889 caused it to become the site of the American Red Cross' most visible relief effort. Source: Hubbell Papers, Private Collection.

Figure I-10: Johnstown after the flood, 1889. A thirty-foot wall of water surged into the city of Johnstown on May 31, 1889, killing over 2200 people and leaving many homeless. Source: Hubbell Papers, Private Collection.

Figure I-11: The Red Cross Infirmary and Warehouse in Johnstown, c. 1889. The infirmary, left and center, was made primarily of "Oklahomas," portable wooden structures shipped to Johnstown from Midwestern states. The warehouse on the right was the first building constructed by the Red Cross at the scene of the disaster. Source: American Red Cross, Washington, D.C., CBNHS, Neg. No. 76.

Figure I-12: Red Cross Building No. 2, the Locust Street Hotel in Johnstown, c. 1889. This was the first building constructed by the Red Cross specifically to house displaced persons. Source: Clara Barton Papers, Library of Congress. CBNHS Neg. No. 77.

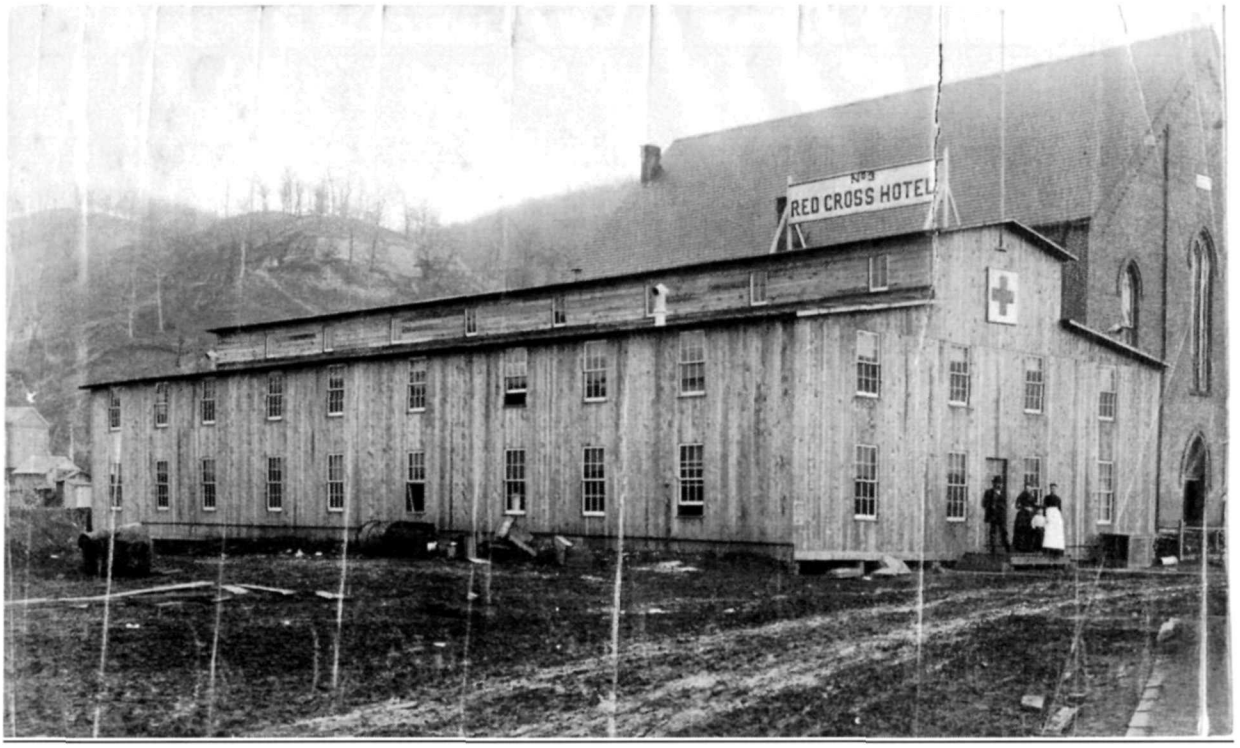


Figure I-13: *Red Cross Building No. 3, the Kernville Hotel in Johnstown, c. 1889. The second Red Cross "hotel" in Johnstown.* Written in pencil on back of the original photograph is "Johnstown, Pa. House at Glen Echo built from these timbers." CBNHS Cat. Nos. 71 and 72, Neg. Nos.78-81.

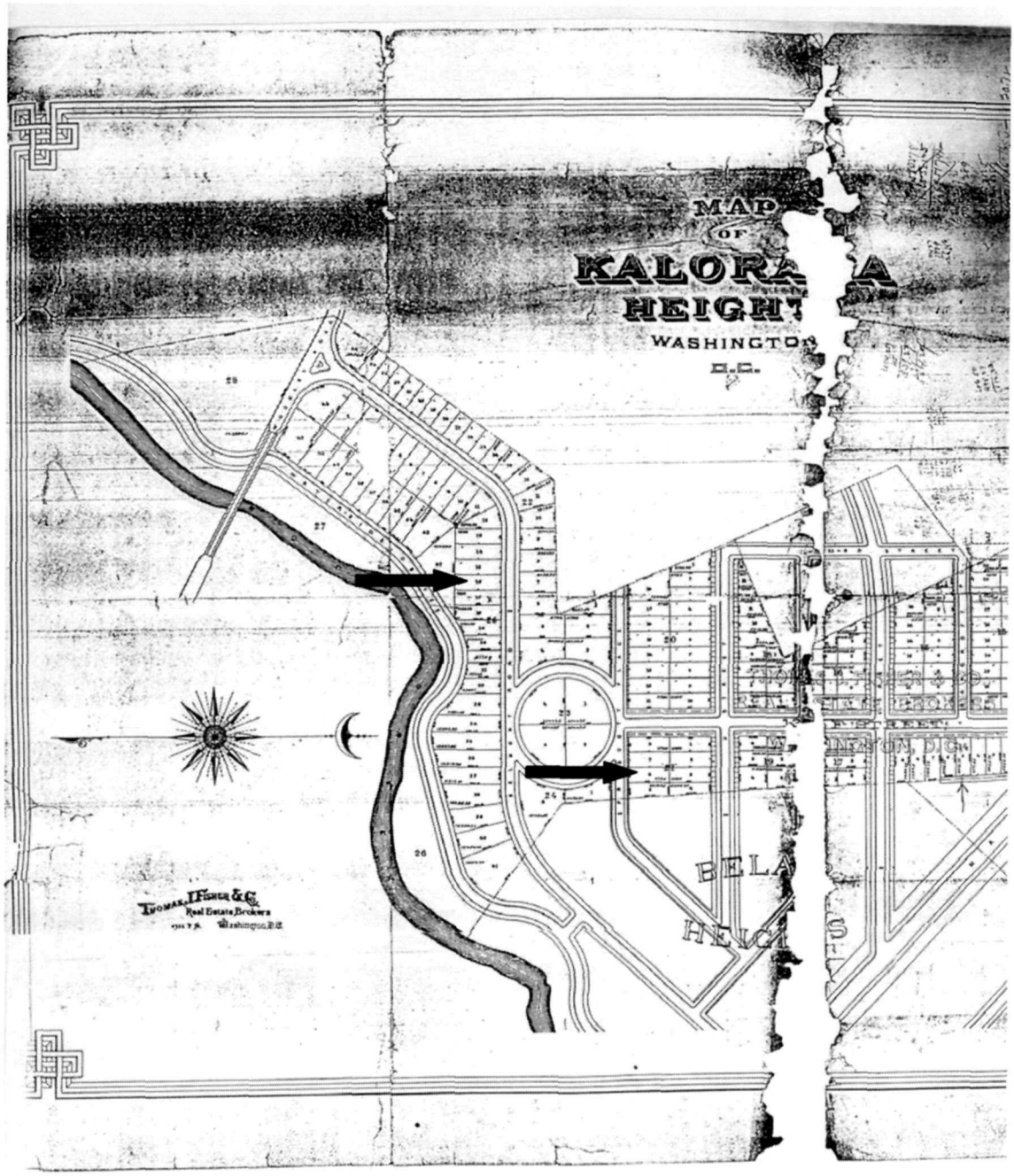


Figure I-14: Kalorama Heights Subdivision Map, 1890. In 1890, Barton bought four lots in Block 25, between Belmont Rd. and Waterside Drive and two lots in Block 21 in this subdivision. She intended to construct both a home and Red Cross hotel/warehouse on her lots. She never actually built on the property, however, selling most of the lots after her retirement in 1904 to benefit the American Red Cross. Source: National Archives and Records Administration, Cartographic Division.

Another scene in the hospital of the American Orphan Asylum, showing reconcentrado boys dying of starvation, in the last stages, beyond relief, with protruding bones. Pictures like this explain the war now being waged against the tyranny which produces such piteous fruit.

Figure I-15: Dr. Julian Hubbell with orphans in Cuba, 1898-1900. Hubbell was the General Field Agent of the American Red Cross and often the only practicing doctor in the small group of volunteers that provided relief. He oversaw the establishment of 30 orphanages in Cuba. Source: Hubbell Papers, Private Collection.

NOTES

[1] See Clara Barton, *The Story of My Childhood* (Meriden, CT: Journal Publishing Co., 1907).
[2] Varying sources say Barton was the first federal employee to be a woman, although the scope of this work did not include research that would have validated or invalidated that theory.
[3] City Directory, 1862, Historical Society of Washington, D.C. The 1863 City Directory listed her listed at 488 ½ 7th Street West.
[4] At the Sea Islands, she even fell in love. Barton's beloved was a married man, Colonel John J. Elwell, Quartermaster for the Department of the South. It appears that both saw the relationship as temporary.
[5] Elizabeth Brown Pryor, *Clara Barton: Professional Angel* (Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press), p. 99.
[6] City Directory, 1865, Historical Society of Washington, D.C.
[7] City Directory, 1867, Historical Society of Washington, D.C.
[8] Pryor, p. 398, endnote 36.
[9] Pryor, p. 400, endnote 9.
[10] The Graham diet emphasized whole grains, fruits, and vegetables while limiting and/or eliminating meats, butter, salt, alcohol and caffeine. Dr. Jackson invented "Granola," which became a staple of Clara Barton and Julian Hubbell's diet, according to their correspondence.
[11] Pryor, p. 407, endnote 62.
[12] 1876 item in the *Rochester Democrat* that was published in the *Dansville Advertiser* and recounted in *Clara Barton and Dansville,* Compiled with the approval of Clara Barton Chapter No. 1, the American Red Cross (Dansville, N.Y. Clara Barton Chapter No. 1, 1966), p.119.
[13] *Clara Barton and Dansville*, p. 118
[14] The College was founded in 1853 by a Methodist minister and initially named the Iowa Conference Seminary. Between 1855 and 1857, the Seminary was reorganized into a college and renamed after William Wesley Cornell, a New Yorker who had contributed to the college (and was a distant cousin of Ezra Cornell, the namesake of the college in New York). Samuel H. Goodyear, Julian's co-principal at the Dansville Seminary, heralded from Fort Dodge, Iowa and graduated from Cornell College in 1874 with a degree in Classics. [14] That same year, he married Julian's half-sister Kate, a freshman at the school, and Goodyear moved to Dansville, New York, to run the Seminary. In a letter to Hubbell on December 22, 1880, Goodyear blamed himself for cutting Hubbell's college education short by asking him to teach and help run the Dansville Seminary. When the two resigned from the Seminary sometime between 1879-1880, Goodyear went on to found his own school in Cedar Rapids, and in the late 1890s, moved to Chicago to run a stationery products business. They eventually resettled in Cedar Rapids.
[15] "Catalogue of Cornell College, 1874-75," Mount Vernon, Iowa. Cedar Rapids: Times Steam Printing House, 1875.
[16] "Catalogue of Cornell College, 1875-76."
[17] "Catalogue of Cornell College, 2000-2002."
[18] *The Dansville Advertiser*, August 3, 1876, as quoted in *Clara Barton and Dansville*, p. 119.
[19] *The Dansville Advertiser*, August 24, 1876, as quoted in *Clara Barton and Dansville*, p. 119.
[20] Julian Hubbell to Clara Barton, June 6, 1882, CB Papers, LC (CBNHS, Container 109, Reel 81).
[21] Card from Mary W. MacNair to Friends of Clara Barton, May 31, 1963 at CBNHS.
[22] National Park Service oral history interview with Mrs. Dwight Hughes, 4/15/1976, CBNHS.
[23] Pryor, p. 197.
[24] Julian Hubbell to Stephen E. Barton, December 10, 1913, CB Papers, LC (CB NHS Container 11, Reel 8).
[25] "A Brief Memorandum to S.E. Barton, the same being a supplement to my letter of December 26, 1913," January 15, 1916, CB Papers, LC, CB NHS, Container 11, Reel 8.
[26] Julian Hubbell to Stephen E. Barton, August 12, 1920, Sophia Smith Research Room, Smith College.
[27] Clara Barton to Julian Hubbell, "from train near Syracuse," Sept. [ ] 1881, Hubbell Letters, Private Collection.
[28] In order to explain Hubbell's relationship to Barton, Elizabeth Pryor, in *Clara Barton: Professional Angel*, assumes that his addressing her as "Mamie," his use of the third-person to describe himself (e.g."...he wants M. to always consider his suggestions...") and his signature as "her boy" in his letters all connote his "childlike dependence" upon her. (He also commonly just signed "H.B.," the initials for "her boy.") In fact, it can now be

established that Hubbell's attitude is the *exact counterpart* to Barton's attitude in her letters to him. The mutually intimate means of communication has now become clear with the discovery of Barton's letters to Hubbell contained in the Hubbell Letters. Barton also refers to herself in letters to Hubbell in the third person and signs all her own letters, "Mamie." The possessive terminology originated with Barton, who, from 1880 on, wrote to Hubbell as "My Dear Boy" or "My precious dear boy" just as her students in Massachusetts and New Jersey and the Union soldiers she tended were not just boys but "my boys." The use of nicknames in Victorian and Edwardian culture appears to have been common practice, if one uses only the letters within the Clara Barton Papers as an unscientific sample. Clara is "Sissie" to Stephen E. Barton and his clan. Mary Elizabeth Almon is not only "MEA" to Barton and Hubbell, but is "Twin" to Hubbell's "Triplet." Hubbell is "Bub" to Pullman, etc.

[29] Clara Barton to Ilka Condora, April 16, 1901, CB Papers, LC (CBNHS Reel 9 or 10). The sentence ends with a reference to the only man about the house being the "slow old time darky." This reference undoubtedly applied to Silas Richardson, Miss Barton's faithful servant. There are several references in the Clara Barton Papers that reveal Barton's sense of superiority to the people she employed. Although she worked for the eradication of slavery and provided relief to African Americans in various fields, she nonetheless sometimes used pejorative terms in her correspondence about them. Though enlightened about women's rights, Barton was unenlightened when it came to the equal treatment of African Americans.

[30] Clara Barton to Julian Hubbell, from train "near Syracuse," September [ ], 1881, Hubbell Letters, Private Collection.

[31] Pryor, p. 195, and p. 407, endnote 43.

[32] City Directory, 1879, Historical Society of Washington, D.C.

[33] Clara Barton to Julian Hubbell, February 20, 1881, Julian Hubbell Letters, Bentley Historical Library, University of Michigan.

[34] Although Barton was resolved not to show public acknowledgment of the Blue Anchor, her letters to Hubbell relay just how anxious she was concerning this rival group. On Feb. 15, 1881, Barton wrote to Hubbell, stating: If she finds that war is actually declared, and she must go she can leave, don't want to fight, but shall fight hard if she must, she must defend her work. She would not move an inch for herself but for her work, her charge, she must she must not see so good a cause prostituted if she can defend it." (Hubbell Letters, Private Collection.) Hubbell wrote to Stephen Barton on January 15, 1916 that the actions of Shepherd and Atwater were blatant treachery. He wrote that Barton had been "deserted by Atwater & Shepard, who with her plans had gone to the Washington home to defame, ruin her, and steal her work of years for their own glory." (CB Papers, LC, CBNHS Container 11, Reel 8).

[35] Clara Barton, *A Story of the Red Cross* (New York: Airmont Publishing Company), p. 12.

[36] Julian Hubbell to Stephen E. Barton, August 12, 1920, Sophia Smith Research Room, Smith College.

[37] Clara Barton to Julian Hubbell, May 11, 1882, Hubbell Letters, Private Collection.

[38] The following information was found at the National Archives, Record Group 200, in the handful of "real estate" files 481 and 489: By 1879 possibly, and 1882 positively, Barton was owner of sublot 94, Square 361 on T Street (improved with a row house at 947 T Street). On July 5, 1884, she purchased lot 109 (which apparently became sublot 91) in the same square that held 941 T Street, N.W. On November 12, 1902, Barton conveyed lot 109 (also referred to as sublot 91) to Mary V. Barbee for $10.00. In 1915, Clara Barton's heirs-at-law conveyed the property to someone outside the family. Beginning in 1891, Barton rented 947 T Street to Mary Barton at which point she moved just around the corner to a house at 1915 Vermont Avenue, Northwest.

[39] City Directory, 1891, Historical Society of Washington, D.C.

[40] There are letters from Stephen Barton to Ellen Marshall Rugg (July 16, 1919) and a letter from Mary Barton to Stephen E. Barton concerning this property in CB Papers, LC (CBNHS Container 11, Reel 8).

[41] David McCullough, *The Johnstown Flood* (New York: Simon & Schuster, 1968), p. 147

[42] McCullough, p. 230.

[43] McCullough, p 230

[44] *The Red Cross in Peace and War: A History of this Remarkable International Movement in the Interest of Humanity* was first published in 1898, then republished by the American Historical Press in 1906. The book went through several editions.

[45] Julian Hubbell to Stephen E. Barton, August 12, 1920, Sophia Smith Research Room, Smith College. (May also be in Clara Barton Papers, Library of Congress, Series I, Box 73.)

[46] Architectural documents do not exist in the Hubbell Letters, Private Collection, or in the collections at the Johnstown National Historic Site, the Johnstown Museum, or the National Archives even though it is very probable that Hubbell sketched the building, if not drawing an actual blueprint for it. In his April 2, 1904 diary entry, Hubbell

wrote: Hunted for records - found the large Johnstown book of material. . . . ." This is a reference to Johnstown records that were delivered to Congress in 1904 for investigation into Red Cross finances. These documents probably were returned to Glen Echo after the investigation was closed and Barton and the Red Cross cleared officially of wrongdoing. The "Johnstown" file is missing from the National Archives, having been taken out on loan in the 1980s to the American Red Cross and currently inaccessible in its warehouse. Several telephone calls to the Legislative Archives searching under "Clara Barton," "American Red Cross," or "Senator Redfield Procter" in 1904 as possible subject headings revealed nothing.

[47] Jennie A. Bell to Clara Barton, November 8, 1889, CB Papers, LC (CBNHS, Container 108, Reel 80).

[48] William Reminger to Clara Barton, November 26, 1889, CB Papers, LC (CBNHS Container 108, Reel 80).

[49] *The Pittsburgh Commercial Gazette*, June 24, 1889, CB Papers, LC (CBNHS Container 108, Reel 80).

[50] Jennie A. Bell to Clara Barton, November 8, 1889, CB Papers, LC (CBNHS Container 108, Reel 80).

[51] Clara Barton, *"Red Cross in Peace and War* (American Historical Press, 1906), 161-162.

[52] Clara Barton, *A Story of the Red Cross*, p. 46.

[53] There were several other hospitals in Johnstown: The Cambria Iron Company had one above town on Prospect Hill and the Red Cross ran three hospitals besides the Oklahoma portables. Both Barton's Red Cross efforts and those of the Philadelphia chapter of the Red Cross resulted in these three hospitals, some of which were in the Kernville section of town. Information from Doug Richardson, Johnstown National Historic Site.

[54] See Jennie A. Bell (unsigned but deduced from other letters) to Clara Barton, November 8, 1889 (written from Johnstown, Pa.), Clara Barton Papers, Library of Congress (CBNHS Container 108, Reel 80).

[55] McCullough, 231.

[56] Julian Hubbell to Clara Barton, December 14, 1889, CB Papers, LC (CB NHS Container 108, Reel 80).

[57] Barton, The Story of the Red Cross, p. 46.

[58] Clara Barton to Julian Hubbell, December 18, 1889, CB Papers, LC (CB NHS Container 108, Reel 80).

[59] Julian Hubbell to Clara Barton, December 15, 1889, Hubbell Letters, Private Collection. Barton appears to have rented the loft of a barn at or near 929 T Street, N.W. This is where Hubbell suggested they try and store the Johnstown lumber.

[60] Barton, Story of the Red Cross, p. 50

[61] The Johnstown Flood Finance Committee Report, CLBA. Also reprinted in portions in Barton, *The Red Cross, A History*, p. 167.

[62] Julian Hubbell to Clara Barton, December 18, 1889, Hubbell Letters, Private Collection.

[63] Julian Hubbell to Clara Barton, June 12? 1890, CB Papers, LC (CB NHS Container 108, Reel 80).

64 Pryor, p. 263.

[65] Clara Barton to Julian Hubbell, January 22, 1890, Hubbell Letters, Private Collection.

[66] Clara Barton to Julian Hubbell, January 22, 1890, Hubbell Letters, Private Collection.

[67] Snell, pl 22

[68] Clara Barton Papers, LC. Exact sources cited in Snell, p. 22, footnote 22.

[69] See Snell report for details of land acquisition.

[70] Answer to Charges and Insinuations made against the Character and Record of Late Miss Clara Barton, by Colonel Sears, etc. al, 7/29/1916. Testimony by Charles A. Baker. CBNHS, Acc. #44, Catalog #2759.

[71] "Mabel Boardman's Charges vs. Clara Barton, Answered [by] Julian B. Hubbell and W.H. Sears, November 27, 1916, National Archives, record Group 200, Box 12, Item 109.1.

[72] See "Washington Post," June 3, 1904, p. 12, c. 4, copied in "Kalorama" file in "Real Estate – General" box of Record Group 200, National Archives at College Park, Maryland.

[73] Julian Hubbell to Clara Barton, June 19, 1890, CB Papers, LC (CB NHS Container 108, Reel 80).

[74] Snell cites the receipted bill for this delivery as CB Papers, LC, Box 32, Ser. 2.

[75] As cited in Snell, Letter Book No. 10. Pt. 2, Ser. 3, CB Papers, LC.

[76] As cited in Snell, Letter Book No. 10, Pt. 2, Ser. 2, CB Papers, LC, p. 853.

[77] CB Papers, LC, Letter book No. 11, Pt. 1, Ser. 2, pp. 329-330.

[78] Snell, p. 24 – footnote 33

[79] Richard Cook Collection, Baltzley Bros. Day Book 1, page 121.

[80] Pryor, p. 265.

[81] Clara Barton to Mr. Swartzell, May 27, 1892, CB Papers, LC

[82] Letters from Clara Barton to Samuel Goodyear, June, 1892, CB Papers, LC.

[83] On Hubbell hiring Elder and McDowell, see Snell p. 24.
[84] CB diaries, June 18 and 19, 1892.
[85] CB Diary, August 19, 1893.
[86] On July 10, 1895, when Hubbell was at the Red Cross Park, Barton wrote: " . . . we have made some packings for you, and shall send to the station to-day (sic) four barrels and four boxes – all clothing. We have had little else to handle, for our neighbors have left very little else in the house." Clara Barton to Julian Hubbell, July 10, 1895, Hubbell Letters, Private Collection.
[87] See Clara Barton to Julian Hubbell, May 31, 1893, Hubbell Letters, Private Collection.
[88] See Clara Barton to Julian Hubbell, November 8, 1893 and April 8, 1895, Hubbell Letters, Private Collection.
[89] Clara Barton to Julian Hubbell, April 17, 1895, Hubbell Letters, Private Collection.
[90] Pryor, p. 273
[91] "Answer to Charges and Insinuations made against Character and Record of Late Miss Clara Barton by Miss Mabel Boardman of the American Red Cross," July 29, 1916, p. 109. Accession #44, Catalog #2759, CBNHS.
[92] Pryor, p. 275.
[93] Clara Barton to Julian Hubbell, March 14, 1879, Hubbell Letters, Private Collection.
[94] By her diary entries, it appears that Barton had a more-than-businesslike interest in the much-younger Pullman. Pullman's problems led to other defections within the ranks, according to Hubbell, who wrote to Colonel [Hinton?] on October 17, 1921 of his own relationship to Mary Elizabeth Almon and her reasons for leaving: "The daughter [Mary Elizabeth Almon, or MEA] was, or had been an ardent admirer of Clara Barton. But when Pullman came and remained with her, she M.E.A. despising Pullman, gave Miss Barton up – wanted me to come with them for my home. I couldn't leave Miss Barton with all she had to do – with the details and little things that no one else would do without pay – and wouldn't know <u>how to do</u> anyway - Her, MEA's fortune would be mine. I could not leave Miss Barton even though a <u>dozen</u> Pullmans should inveigle themselves into her confidence . . ." Julian Hubbell to Colonel Sears, October 17, 1921, Hubbell Letters, Private Collection.
[95] Julian B. Hubbell to Stephen E. Barton, August 12, 1920, Sophia Smith Research Room, Smith College.
[96] Julian B. Hubbell to Stephen E. Barton, March 7, 1898, CB Papers, LC (CBNHS Reel 26, Container 32)
[97] Julian Hubbell to Colonel Sears, October 17, 1921, Hubbell Letters, Private Collection.
[98] Erik Larson, Isaac's Storm, (New York, July, 2000), p. 16.
[99] Clara Barton to Mrs. Sarah B. Earle, January 3, 1902, CB Papers, LC (CBNHS Container 13, Reel 9-10).
[100] Clara Barton to Fanny Vassal, January 3, 1902, CB Papers, LC (CBNHS Container 14, Reel 10).
[101] Clara Barton to Mr. John S. Stafford, February 14, 1902, CB Papers, LC (CB NHS Container 14, Reel 10).
[102] Clara Barton to Stephen E. Barton, January 21, 1903, CB Papers, LC (CBNHS Container 11, Reel 8).
[103] A telephone research inquiry to the Center for Legislative Archives at the National Archives yielded no information. The center has no records of any hearing by Procter during April or May of 1904. Barton complained in a confidential letter to Stevé Barton on November 20, 1904 that the papers had still yet to be returned to her from the investigating committee. CB Papers, LC (CBNHS, Container 11, Reel 8).
[104] Julian B. Hubbell Diary, April 14, 1904, Hubbell Letters, Private Collection.
[105] There can only be speculation as to the source of the hidden diaries, letter books, and papers found by Rena Hubbell in a walled-up closet area in the 1940s. There is the possibility that Barton herself hid the documents circa 1904, but more probable is the possibility that Hubbell may have hidden them circa 1915 when Stephen Barton carted the papers away to Worcester. See note 128.
[106] Clara Barton to Julian Hubbell, March 1, 1883, Hubbell Letters, Private Collection.
[107] Clara Barton to Stephen E. Barton, January 30. 1901, Clara Barton Papers, LC.
[108] Pryor, p. 354.
[109] Information in "Kalorama File" at National Archives, Record Group 200. Materials turned over to CBNHS.
[110] See "Kalorama File," Record Group 200, National Archives. Materials at CBNHS.
[111] Faust and Wilson, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law to Major General Arthur Murray, August 15, 1916, in "Real Estate" and/or "Kalorama" file(s) at National Archives, Record Group 200, on file at CBNHS.
[112] "Great Aunt Clara" typescript by Edith Riccius King, Clara Barton Papers, LC (CBNHS Container 12, Reel 9 or Series I, Box 75.).
[113] Barton, *Story of the Red Cross*, vi.
[114] Julian Hubbell to Stephen E. Barton, August 12, 1920, Sophia Smith Research Room, Smith College.
[115] See correspondence between Dr. P.C. Porter and Clara Barton, CB Papers, LC (CB NHS, Container 12, Reel 9).
[116] Clara Barton to Dr. P.C. Porter, April 16, 1901, CB Papers, LC (CB NHS, Container 12, Reel 9).

[117] J.B. Hubbell to S.E. Barton, December 15, 1911, CB Papers, LC (CBNHS Container 11, Reel 8?).
[118] "A Brief Memorandum for S.E. Barton, the Same Being a Supplement to My Letter of December 26, 1913," Julian Hubbell to Stephen E. Barton, January 15, 1916, CB Papers, LC (CBNHS Container 11, Reel 8).
[119] Julian Hubbell to Stephen E. Barton, August 12, 1920, Sophia Smith Research Room, Smith College.
[120] Julian Hubbell to Stephen E. Barton, August 12, 1920, Sophia Smith Research Room, Smith College.
[121] Edwin Baltzley to Julian Hubbell, March 25, 1906, Hubbell Letters, Private Collection.
[122] "Mr. Baltzleys – M.S. of Press Matter and plans for raising a fund for a Clara Barton Memorial at Glen Echo, Md." Item 221, Accession #1558. n.d. [circa 1914-1920], CBNHS.
[123] Oral History Interview with Mrs. Daisy Sweitzer by National Park Service, 3/30/76 (CBNHS)
[124] Clara Barton's will, filed August 4, 1914 in Worcester County, Massachusetts. Copy CBNHS. The will reads: "The Red Cross literature . . .all be placed in the hands of a well selected committee, which committee shall at its convenience inspect the same, and make such disposition of it as, to its members, seems best to be done. As suitable persons to form this committee I would name, Rev. Percy H. Epler, Rev. Wm. Barton, Oak Park Stephen E. Barton Dr. J.B. Hubbell, Miss Janet Jennigs, and if thought wise I would suggest Mrs. Kate Benjamin of Chicago. I might add to these Miss Leonora B. Halsted of St Louis- None of these persons understand all the phases of my life through, but each would know something of especial phases; and could be asked to treat of that portion-. . . ."
[125] Clara Barton Papers, Library of Congress, Series I, Containers 63, 74, and 77.
[126] Stephen E. Barton to William Barton, November 15 and December 2, 1915, CB Papers, LC (CBNHS, Container 11, Reel 8.)
[127] Stephen E. Barton to William Barton, January 1, 1916, CB Papers, LC (CBNHS Container 11, Reel 8).
[128] Hubbell indicated there were more papers in the house to Stephen Barton in 1920, after he finally realized Hirons was a fraud See Stephen E. Barton to William Barton, July 18, 1920, CB Papers, LC (CBNHS Container 11, Reel 8). By the time Hubbell came to his senses, Barton was tired of dealing with him, and ignored his plea for a meeting to hand over more papers. The papers presumably remained at the house, and very well may have been those discovered by Rena Hubbell in the 1940s.
[129] Julian Hubbell to Stephen E. Barton, August 12, 1920, Sophia Smith Research Room, Smith College.
[130] Equity Court Document, Julian Hubbell vs. Mabelle Hirons, n.d., [circa 1920], Montgomery County Historical Society.
[131] *Ibid.*
[132] Minutes of the Town of Glen Echo, June 9, 1914. Glen Echo Town Hall.
[133] *The Evening Star* , July 11, 1914.
[134] How Hubbell disposed of his numerous other Glen Echo properties is not clear, but could be found in the Land Records of Montgomery County.

II. THE DEVELOPMENT OF GLEN ECHO

When Clara Barton decided to move from Washington to Glen Echo, she had at least four reasons for doing so. 1) It is clear from letters concerning her purchase of the Kalorama property that she had been thinking about a "country" home for herself. Thus, the beautiful natural setting of the Glen Echo site appealed to her desire for an unspoiled, healthful country environment. 2) She had stores of dismantled lumber from the Johnstown buildings with which she had hoped to erect a proper Red Cross warehouse in Washington. Building the warehouse at Glen Echo would avoid the potential problem of District laws that might prohibit construction in wood.[1] 3) There was a financial advantage to accepting the generous offer of land and construction services by the Baltzley brothers. 4) She was attracted by the cultural opportunities of the National Chautauqua planned for the area.

These reasons led Barton to construct the Red Cross House at the National Chautauqua at Glen Echo and to make that house a multi-purpose structure: one in which she could live for at least the summer seasons; house relief stores; and host Chautauqua boarders and participate in the Chautauqua institution. The historical record provides ambiguous information concerning her long-term intentions for the 1891 Red Cross House—whether it was to be her Chautauqua cottage and warehouse *or* the permanent Red Cross Headquarters. By 1897, however, Barton's mind had been firmly made up; she would move to Glen Echo year-round and make a remodeled Red Cross House her home, warehouse and the headquarters of the American Red Cross.

A. The Site and its Developers

The area that the Baltzleys found in the1880s was still to a degree an untamed wilderness, with some of it having been recently discovered by outdoorsmen interested in a "pleasure club."[2] For the most part; it was a landscape of natural splendors, of the Potomac River with its Great Falls, rocky palisades, and streams from the surrounding forest. It had that quality of landscape identified as "Sublime" by nineteenth- century thinkers and poets. Yet it had been laid claim to well before the nineteenth century. The land that would become known as "Glen Echo" was first patented on April 29, 1730 as Magruder and Beall's 'Honesty' and accounted for 1726 acres. A second plat, to the north of Honesty, was the 1429-acre parcel known as "Brothers' Industry." Further north still were "Hobson's Choice," "Tusculum," and "Grubby Thickett."

By the late 1880s, the land that would become a Chautauqua and "Glen Echo Heights" had been assembled by Edwin and Edward Baltzley from several landowners, including the Readings, Pyles, and Perrys; and, in 1888, a part of Magruder and Beall's Honesty was deeded to the Baltzley Brothers of Philadelphia. The land extended from what would become Walhonding Road on the south to Cabin John Creek on the north. The brothers designated the area "Glen Echo," after the words of Captain John Smith, who had surveyed the glens along the Potomac and mentioned the "echo of the heights" when he wrote of his encounters with the Indians there.[3]

Both natural and made-made attractions already existed by the year 1890, when the Baltzleys decided to build there. The Cabin John Bridge was the longest single-span bridge in the country when it was built and just beyond the bridge was the Bobinger Hotel, famed for abundant and fresh country fare. In 1890, the Baltzleys built the Pattowomack Café, describing it as an "air

castle" made of rough cedar. Unfortunately, the building stood for less than a year before an all-consuming kitchen fire destroyed it on November 29, 1890. That fire nearly cost some Baltzley family members their lives. In spite of this setback, the Baltzleys still released their first marketing brochure advertising *Glen Echo on the Potomac: The Washington Rhine* as a retreat for those weary of Washington:

> Eight miles from Capitol hill, just outside the District of Columbia, up the historic Potomac, may be found the picturesque and altogether delightful spot known as Glen Echo. It is the sylvan retreat of the weary in Washington, the resort of those who must get away from the heated, monotonous brick rows to find a touch of nature. [4]

The brochure included a paragraph about a new stone hotel they planned to erect (although it was never built). With these plans, they also developed the idea of creating something more - a cultural institution based upon the already famous "Chautauqua" in New York, newly built on the shores of their Maryland property.

B. The Chautauqua and its Architectural Context

Inventor and Methodist leader Lewis Miller and circuit preacher John Heyl Vincent had created the idea for a "Chautauqua." In 1873, these two had launched the Chautauqua Lake Sunday School Assembly at Fair Point, New York to provide Sunday school teacher instruction combined with recreation, literature, music and other arts. *(Figure II-1)* The idea had enormous appeal. People traveled from all over the country and even from foreign lands to attend religious services, concerts and lectures on religion, literature, science and philosophy. The Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle was founded as the first book club/correspondence course in the country.

The Baltzley Brothers wanted to reinvent this environment locally on eighty riverfront acres and to build fireproof structures of Potomac granite. Their concept called for castle-like dwellings along the rocky soil high above the Potomac, a Chautauqua meeting ground with seasonal attractions down across from Sycamore Island, and a year-round cottage community just to the west to ensure permanence for the entire development. Integral to the concept was the retention of the natural setting, through the use of native stone buildings and portals, railings, and benches of bark and sticks *(Figure II-2).* The Charter for the Chautauqua described the first three buildings to be erected:

> Midway of the conduit road and the river the Glen widens, Ampitheater like, as if intended by nature for the great auditorium to seat 8,000 people now being constructed there. . . . From the Amphitheatre the Glen narrows and deepens as it advances to the river, making at its junction with the deep gorge of the Potomac, two high, commanding promontories, overlooking the river on the south, east and west and the Amphitheatre on the north. The Hall of Philosophy is being erected on the one on the west, while the Academy of Fine Arts is going up on the eastern one.... All of these buildings are to be in granite, and designed with especial reference to their sites and purpose.[5]

Clara Barton and Julian Hubbell were present at the groundbreaking for the site *(Figure II-3).* The plan for the Chautauqua, laid out by engineer Henry Looker in 1891, featured circular streets with names after higher institutions of learning. The Red Cross House would be developed on Block 8, at the end of Oxford Road and take up several lots. *(Figure II-4).*

Two architects were responsible for the first buildings at Glen Echo: Theophilus Parsons Chandler (1845-1928), and Victor Mindeleff (1860-1948). Chandler, from the Baltzleys' native Philadelphia, was a logical choice for two reasons: First, he had become the architect of the upper class of Philadelphia, Delaware and Washington, D.C., and therefore had an excellent reputation; second, he was known for working in stone, particularly in the English Gothic Revival Style.[6] Chandler was hired by the Baltzleys to build a fireproof hotel, developing a design for a fortress-like "Monican Hotel." This hotel, intended for a location on the heights west of Mohican Road and south of Wiscasset Road, was never built. Chandler did design and build the most important of the requisite Chautauqua structures – the Amphitheatre *(Figure II-5).* It was an engineering marvel in stone, with a seating capacity of eight thousand and a great organ powered by the steady waters of the Minnehaha Creek flowing underneath its great floor.

Chandler also designed and built homes for the Baltzleys and other early investors. A home at 5415 Mohican Road was built for Edward Baltzley overlooking the planned trolley route and the Potomac *(Figure II-6).* After Edward left for Colorado, Edwin, still at the helm of the National Chautauqua Association of Glen Echo, moved into the baronial manor. Chandler also may have built the R.A. Charles House at 5417 Mohican Road, adjacent to Edward Batlzley's "castle."[7] A third stone "castle," at 5446 Mohican Road was built for another early investor, and may have been a Chandler design as well.[8] Although not an exact match, the house looks similar to some features in a Chandler sketch of a residence for Edward Baltzley. These "castles" surrounded Edwin & Edward Baltzley's Consolidated Quarry Company, which operated on over seven acres on the aptly named Quarry Road. (Quarry Road no longer exists, but veered west of Walhonding just beyond the electric railroad powerhouse.)

By the early 1890s, London-born Mindeleff was also working for the Baltzleys.[9] At Glen Echo, Mindeleff designed the dual stone towers and entrance buildings of the Chautauqua that could be seen from Conduit Road -only one tower of which still stands *(Figure II-7).*[10] His work also included the Chautauqua hotel that branched off from the entrance to the east and the arcade of shops that originally branched off to the west. The original *Manufacturer's Record* of March 7, 1891, showed that he was preparing plans for the Hall of Philosophy for the National Chautauqua at a cost of $15,000. This great stone edifice, located on land adjacent to Clara Barton's House, had the picturesque appeal of a Romantic tower. Also recorded were his plans for a $7,000 residence for Edwin Baltzley, but it appears that Edwin never had his own house built, living instead in Oakdale Villa in the town of Glen Echo and then moving to the home Chandler had built for Edward. The same publication noted that on February 6, 1892, Mindeleff was preparing plans for the erection of thirty cottages to cost $34,000 and for eight residences at Glen Echo. The 1894 Hopkins Atlas, in combination with a review of deeds from the Baltzleys to Mindeleff, reveals that Mindeleff not only designed, but had constructed cottages in the town on land he owned. They are all still located in the Town of Glen Echo, with their signature two-story bay windows with conical towers and small porches. It is not clear which, if any of the

eight presumably larger "residences" were built, but there are a few homes within the town that are larger than the commonly found cottages and which share certain architectural features.

In all, there were at least four major stone Chautauqua structures (the entrance complex, the Amphitheatre, The Hall of Philosophy and the Red Cross House), a handful of Baltzley "castles," and close to 40 cottages built at Glen Echo by the mid-1890s. The high quality of the architecture, combined with the beauty of the site and the attractions of a National Chautauqua gave Glen Echo enormous appeal to city-dwellers such as Clara Barton. What was needed to make it work was effective transportation from Washington, D.C. to Glen Echo, Maryland.

C. Transportation to Glen Echo

On June 10, 1891, the Glen Echo Railroad went into service to enable passengers from Washington to reach Glen Echo. The plan called for passengers outbound from the city first to travel the Tenallytown Railroad to the District Line (opened in April, 1890), then to travel west on the District Line from Wisconsin Avenue and Willard, over the Little Falls Parkway area, continuing northwest on Walhonding Road until they reached the Sycamore Store at Walhonding and Conduit Roads; from there they would go on to Cabin John. However, in 1891, this portion of this journey had not been completed, nor would it be completed until April 1, 1896. Because the roadbed for the trolley had to be laid over the Washington Aqueduct, its construction was subject to the authority of the U.S. Corps of Army Engineers. The necessity of this government oversight slowed progress on construction, and the delay made travel to the site of the Chautauqua a problem. For the first Chautauqua season, 'carettes' took people from the powerhouse at Walhonding and Conduit to the Chautauqua gates.

In June of 1895, the Baltzleys sold the Glen Echo Railroad Company at public auction; the Chautauqua had not proven a success and ridership was inadequate. By August 3, 1896, the full rail line to Glen Echo and Cabin John had been completed, and the name of the route was changed to the Washington & Glen Echo Railroad. At this time, the road connected not only to the Tenallytown Railroad but also to the Rock Creek Railroad on Connecticut Avenue at Chevy Chase (the latter branch opened in July, 1897). *(See Figure II-8.)*

Transportation to Glen Echo from Georgetown also became possible on October 2, 1895 via the Washington and Great Falls Electric Railway. The road, which began at 36th and Prospect Streets, high on a bluff in Georgetown, offered picturesque views to its travelers on open cars

> When the line was first opened, at one point, location now unknown, it went right through an existing and operating dairy barn – with cows on both sides of the line! This line, which later became the best known suburban line in Washington, was, by virtue of its location, one of the most scenic trolley rides in the country. After leaving 38th (sic) and Prospect and passing over the first trestle, the road entered private right-of-way high on a bluff overlooking the Potomac River. There were a number of high trestles, very few road crossings, and lots of heavy wooded countryside interrupted by delightful and impressive views of the Potomac River Valley. [11]

By February 16, 1897, Barton would write to Hubbell of the transportation improvements: ". . . there are all kinds of open ways there now, just as well as any where in the city and more in the making . . ."[12]

D. The Baltzley Donation

The original tract of land for Barton's home was almost certainly donated to her personally by the Baltzley brothers. No receipt for the purchase exists in the Baltzleys' accounts, and both Baltzley and Barton manuscript records describe the "giving" of the land. The most compelling new evidence to support the donation is an affidavit given in 1916 by Edwin Baltzley. The affidavit, given in response to the efforts of Mabel Boardman to prevent the placing of a plaque to Barton at the Red Cross Headquarters on the grounds that Barton was retaining Red Cross property in her own name, states:

> ...the National Chautauque [sic] of Glen Echo deeded to Clara Barton certain lots in the National Chautauque of Glen Echo as a free and willing gift...that the building was completed in 1891 and turned over to Miss Clara Barton free and unimcubmered (sic) and without compensation from her or anyone else, either for the land or the building. They were a free and willing gift to her. She neither then or at any time since paid once (sic) cent for that property, or rendered any other compensation for it except the great pleasures E. & E. Baltzley had in giving it to her.[13]

Nonetheless, some conflicting data muddies this clear picture. The deed for the property, originally 7,684 Square feet of land, was drawn up on July 31, 189l, but not recorded until May 22, 1894. That 1894 deed indicates that the property was turned over in consideration for $2300.00.[14] Previous historians have speculated on two reasons for the discrepancy between Barton and Baltzley's statements of donation and the legal instrument's recording of a payment: 1) The Baltzleys may have placed that amount on the deed in order to show other investors the value of multiple Chautauqua lots, either returning Barton's payment or waiving it, or 2) Barton may have decided to pay for the property after the 1893 Panic in order to help the Baltzleys out of financial difficulties. This latter argument, while sound given Barton's documented history of donating money to the Baltzleys and buying additional land to bolster their investment, conflicts with Baltzley's sworn account of 1916 that he never took compensation for the land. It seems unlikely that Baltzley would have lied under penalty of perjury.

A letter from Barton to her nephew Stephen on March 26, 1891, certainly supports the idea that she proceeded to build on the basis of a generous donation:

> We have clered (sic) with Mr. Baltzley, have taken our 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 buildings, moving out the lumber and all....[15]

E. The First Red Cross House at Glen Echo: 1891-1896

The same letter also makes clear three other facts: 1) that Barton was thinking of a multi-purpose structure based on the Johnstown model; 2) that she planned to utilize a portion of the lumber brought back from Johnstown; and 3) that she depended upon Julian Hubbell, who had designed the Johnstown houses, to design the Glen Echo building. The letter goes on to say, "The Dr. [Julian Hubbell] is making up his plan of building; which will be like our houses in Johnstown only a little better made."[16] The historical record does not make it entirely clear whether Barton intended, in the spring and summer of 1891, to make the Red Cross House the *permanent headquarters* of the Red Cross.

The structure was featured in an article in Frank Leslie's *Illustrated Newspaper* of June 27, 1891 on the Chautauqua *(Figure II-9).* On December 13, 1891, she wrote from the Oxford Hotel annex to an unidentified acquaintance: "The last year since June has been passed at the Glen Echo Chautauqua, with the exception of the months of August, September + a part of October, which were spent on a journey and camping in the 'West.' I had caused to be built a ware house at Glen Echo, which, although unfinished, could be lived in with comfort, and had great space for storage."[17] In a statement made in 1920, Hubbell, himself, says that he designed this first house on the Johnstown-warehouse model:

> I had planned the original temporary Red Cross houses in Johnstown, replanned on a smaller scale the same for the permanent Red Cross warehouse and later Red Cross headquarters at Glen Echo, and built it in 1891, living in a tent while so employed, there being no other shelter at that time in Glen Echo.[18]

She was still thinking of a country home for herself, but, from the early days, it is clear she wanted the capacity to house many people. In her March 1891 letter to Stephen, like Hubbell, stresses the lack of shelter for those coming to the National Chautauqua:

> ...as you remember there is at present not a vestige of shelter, nor a place to get a meal of food on the premises and Mr. Baltzley sees that a hundred feet (sic) dining room and twenty sleeping rooms would not come amiss, as soon as they could be had.[19]

Without explicitly stating her goals for a headquarters, it seems that wherever Barton resided, so did the Red Cross. Tellingly, in her March 26, 1891 letter to Stephen Barton, she did not say that "she" would be residing at Glen Echo, but that "We" and the "Red Cross" would be residing there:

> 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 taken up its quarters there and that we have really gone there *to live*, it will settle many questions [in the minds of prospective buyers], and I feel that this is *due* to Baltzley for all his generous consideration.[20]

The land and the building may have been deeded in her name, but, as Edward Baltzley testified in his 1916 affidavit, it was always known as "the Red Cross building": "...that E. & E. Baltzley caused to be erected thereon by their workman, what was then and has ever since been known as the Red Cross building . . . ."[21] By July 21, 1891, the house was adequately finished for Miss Barton to formally receive a marching troop of cavalrymen at Glen Echo. The event was noted in *The Evening Star:* A column front was formed in front of the Red Cross Association building and Miss Clara Barton, famous among soldiers, even when they are merely militia, said a few pleasant words to the boys and was cheered heartily in return.[22]

F. Barton as a Participant in the National Chautauqua

The house was completed just in time for Barton to enjoy and contribute to the National Chautauqua. In fact, if there had been no Chautauqua at Glen Echo, there would be no Clara Barton National Historic Site in its midst. Whatever other factors motivated Barton to move her building project from Kalorama to Glen Echo, the fact of the planned Chautauqua was one of the strongest reasons.

On August 1, 1891, a reception was held in her honor at the Hall of Philosophy. *The Evening Star* reported that Barton wore "a heavy velvet and lace with all her medals presented by the crowned heads of Europe" and described the event as "one of the pleasantest social features of the whole assembly session." The article went on to describe a reception room decorated with flags, electric lights, green branches and wild flowers. Miss Barton, it noted, "paid a high tribute to the Glen Echo Chautauqua and its managers."[23]

Barton seemed to revel in the Chautauqua environment. She not only received attention – she gave it back. After the reception in her honor, she gave her own reception in order to honor a Mrs. Baker and her professor husband (who could not attend).[24] If the Baltzley brothers offered to build for her in order to capitalize on her fame, they got more than a figurehead. Barton paid $1,000 for her full subscription to the stock of the National Chautauqua and was involved in several of its activities that first season. According to the diary notes kept by Minna Kupfer Golay on February 19, 1891: "Miss C. Barton was elected President of one of the Committee in this monument [the Chautauqua] on February 7, 1891. She took that position seriously, and was eager to be an influential participant in the success of the Chautauqua."[25] Barton was sixty-nine years old at the time that she was elected president of the Women's Executive Committee, which guided the women's department. The mission of the women's department of the Chautauqua was "the advancement of woman, improving and enlarging her scope of usefulness."[26]

She was able to prove her usefulness from the very beginning. The 1891 season was especially rainy, and there were more than eight hundred campers living in tents. Barton played host to many campers deluged by the downpours, providing them with refreshments and even providing lodging to some visitors in the Red Cross House. The July 18, 1891 edition of *The Evening Star* reported: Miss Clara Barton is mistress of the pleasant home and succeeds in making all the boarders comfortable and happy.[27] One week later, the paper reported: "Miss Clara Barton has the heartfelt sympathy of all sedate people because she has to harbor such a wild crowd.[28] Even though no disaster had struck Glen Echo, there was an obvious need to shelter people, and Barton was filling it.

Sometime in the fall of 1891, Barton decided to move back to Washington. She may never have intended to use the Glen Echo house as a permanent residence. As early as July 28,1891, *The Evening Star* reported that she was packing up to close the house for the season.[29] The City Directory lists her residence at 1915 Vermont Avenue; however, as mentioned earlier, there is evidence that for at least part of the year she lived in the Oxford hotel.[30] At the beginning of June 1892, she rented the General Grant House at 17th and F Streets, N.W. By that time, it appears that she had decided to use the Red Cross building at Glen Echo entirely as a warehouse.

Perhaps the most pressing reason for her move back to town was Glen Echo's distance from powerful people in the city whom she needed to see on Red Cross business. "All this accumulation of various kinds of business made it necessary for me to be in town, and where people could communicate with me."[31] As mentioned above, until 1897 with the completion the multiple rail lines from the city to Glen Echo Railroad, transportation to and from the city was problematic and time-consuming.

Other conditions at Glen Echo undoubtedly kept her from making Glen Echo either a permanent home or headquarters before 1897. The National Chautauqua at Glen Echo never recovered from rumors of widespread malaria, based primarily on the single death of a prominent visitor during the 1891 season. The post office at the Chautauqua closed and the only event of the 1892 season was a Fourth of July event. The financial panic of the following year only caused greater damage to the viability of the Chautauqua. The Baltzley brothers tried to keep their idea alive, but defaulted on their mortgage in 1894 and had to sell the electric railroad at public auction in 1896.

During these years, Barton and Hubbell were engaged in relief work in Russia and Turkey. Barton was in her 70s, tired of rental headaches, and ready for greater privacy. With the statement "...I have had my day of receptions,"[32] Barton decided to make Glen Echo her permanent home. On March 14, 1897, Barton wrote to Hubbell, explaining the reasons for remodeling at Glen Echo rather than building anew at Kalorama:

> It will be cheaper and easier to make a comfortable house of this, than to build at Rock Creek, and we can get many times the space (sic) better transportation and save our rent while repairing as we could not do if building.[33]

G. Glen Echo after the Chautauqua

By the time Barton moved back to Glen Echo, much had changed. The railroad line was complete. The Chautauqua had failed, and Edward Baltzley had gone to Colorado to try his hand at mining. In order to maintain the investment, Edwin Baltzley had turned to entertainment, rather than lectures and operas, to fill the amphitheatre. Barton never blamed the Baltzleys for the failure of the Chautauqua, and she was anxious to relieve Edward of financial pressure. When she decided to move back in 1897, she purchased additional acreage, adding to her holdings in Block 8. After the initial purchase of land in 1891, Barton bought additional property in 1897 and in the years that followed to expand her site. In May 1897, Barton received a loan of land from the Baltzleys, who were still trying to establish an amusement park on the failed Chautauqua site. In June of 1897, Barton bought more ground in order to help Baltzley financially and to gain more acreage. She did so in a number of transactions. The new ground was surveyed in August, 1897 and eventually fenced.[34]

Whatever the inadequacies of the structure built in 1891, she now planned to remedy them. As she wrote to Julian Hubbell on August 13, 1897, "It is our house, and I suppose we must make up its setting."[35] In 1897, at age 76, she would return to Glen Echo permanently *(Figure II-10).*

By August 18, 1897, when the house was getting to a certain point of completion, Pullman ventured next door to the 'Chautauqua,' which was really not a Chautauqua any longer, but an early amusement park. Pullman reported that the program was more that just operational, with people "swarming into the auditorium" in numbers between six and seven thousand. Pullman noted that between 500 and 600 bicycles were checked there and that he and Barton were exuberant with the hope that the Baltzleys were finally on the road to making good on their huge investment.[36] Barton reported in August of that year that there were no signs of malaria.[37]

In 1899, the Chautauqua was renamed "Glen Echo Park," indicating the nature of its new amusements (a bowling alley, carousel, and dance pavilion) rather than the Sunday school, literary, and musical entrees of old. In 1903, after years of trying to prevent foreclosure, and selling off vast amounts of property to Dr. Hubbell and some to Clara Barton herself, Edwin Baltzley lost title to the National Chautauqua at Glen Echo to the receivers of the Baltimore Building and Loan Association. The entertainment became more lowbrow and amusements held sway. Despite the Baltlzey's poor luck with the Chautauqua grounds itself and Glen Echo Heights, the area of small cottages to the west of Barton's house continued to thrive, with the Town of Glen Echo incorporated in 1904.

Hubbell continued to invest heavily in the Town, becoming, next to Barton, its most prominent citizen. Realizing in the 1890s that he would need an income to sustain him and to fund a Clara Barton Memorial, Hubbell began to buy property from the Baltzleys as their venture failed. Barton noted with pleasure that more and more cottages were being built in the town of Glen Echo and that Dr. Hubbell had taken advantage of the real estate market to buy many of these cottages and rent them out for income.[38] The tax records for the Town of Glen Echo reveal all of the lots owned by Hubbell and, before her death, Clara Barton.[39] In the 1904-07 Tax Records, Barton owned Lots 5,6,7, and 8 in Block 8. The value of her improvements was listed at $4,000.

She also owned property in Blocks, 9, 10, and 24. Several of these lots featured improvements.[40] She was known to rent out the "Jennings" cottage, for example, in the town.[41]

In January 1906, Edwin Baltzley transferred the National Chautauqua of Glen Echo's water and sewerage system to Hubbell for $5,000. Hubbell took over all the company shares related to the water works. Baltzley then resigned as President and Director of the Corporation.[42] Montgomery County Land Records indexes reveal that Hubbell continued to purchase land from both Edwin and Edith Baltzley and that Hubbell also sold some lots to the Washington Railway & Electric Company.[43]

In 1906, Alonzo Shaw became the manager of Glen Echo Park, and, according to Glen Echo historians, wanted to convert Barton's house into a hotel.[44] When Barton refused, Shaw attempted to force her out with the construction of an electric railway (an early roller coaster) and Ferris wheel on the property by 1907 *(Figures II-11 and II-12)*. Myrtis Barton recalled that her aunt did not mind the roller coaster while Daisy Sweitzer, her secretary in her last years, said she couldn't stand it. One possible interpretation is that Barton didn't mind the roller coaster in her seventies, but came to dislike it as it grew in scale and her health failed her. Hubbell was successful in persuading the park managers, the Washington and Great Falls Electric Railway, to remove the roller coaster to a different location in 1911 when Barton began suffering her final illness.[45] The Ferris wheel was removed to a more central location within Glen Echo Park in 1912.

FIGURES

Figure II-1: The Chautauqua at Fair Point, New York. This original Chautauqua site was the model for other Chautauquas around the country, including the one at Glen Echo. Source: *Pen and Picture: A Chautauqua Sketch-Book* (Meadville Penna: The Chautauqua Century Press, 1896), Library of Congress.

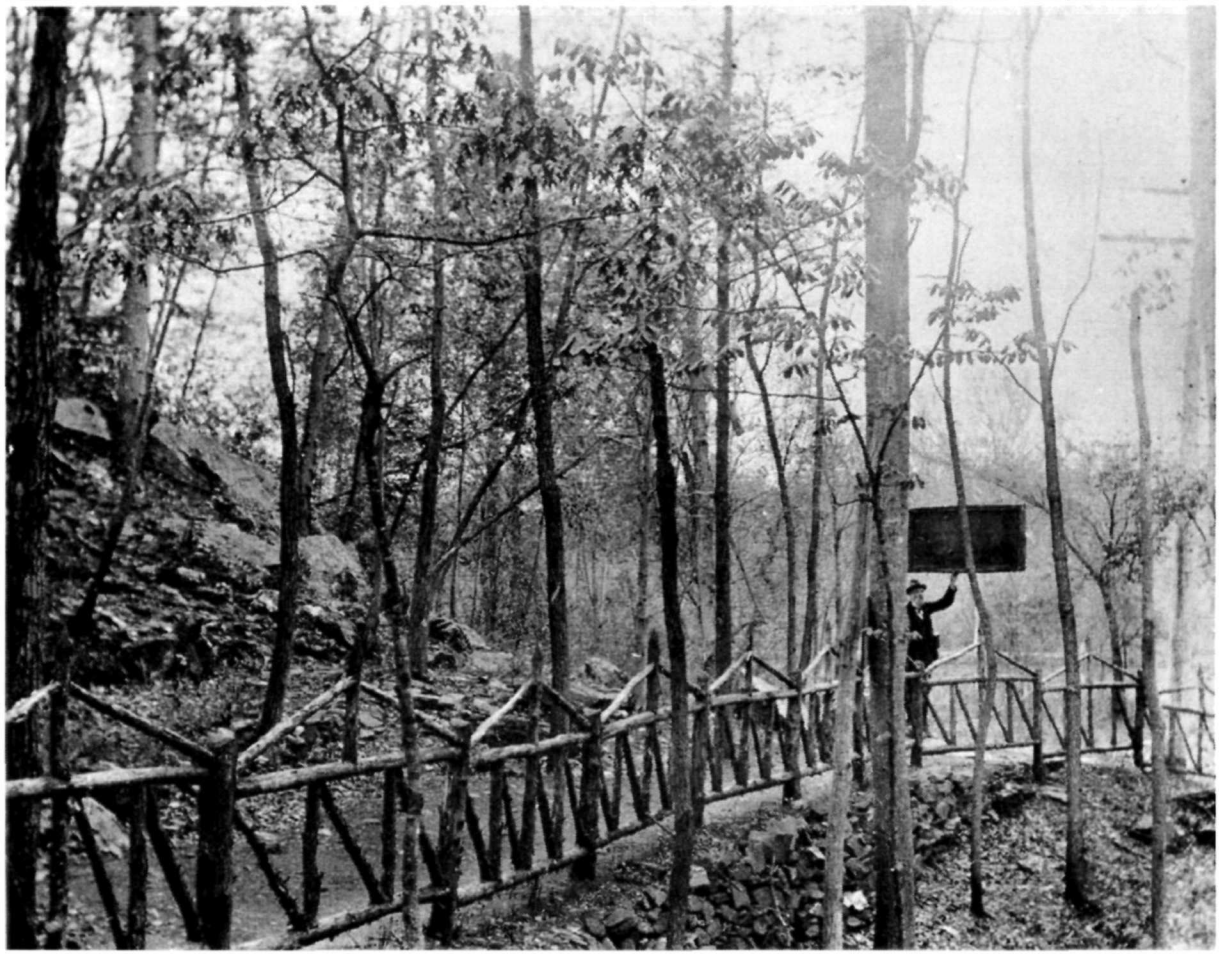


Figure II-2: A Visitor to the National Chautauqua at Glen Echo in 1891. The unhewn log railings and dense forest were characteristics of the Potomac River site. Source: Robert Truax Collection.

Figure II-3: The probable groundbreaking of the National Chautauqua at Glen Echo, 1891. Clara Barton stands in the front row toward the middle with a muff and Dr. Hubbell is shown toward the left in the back. Source: Richard Cook Collection.

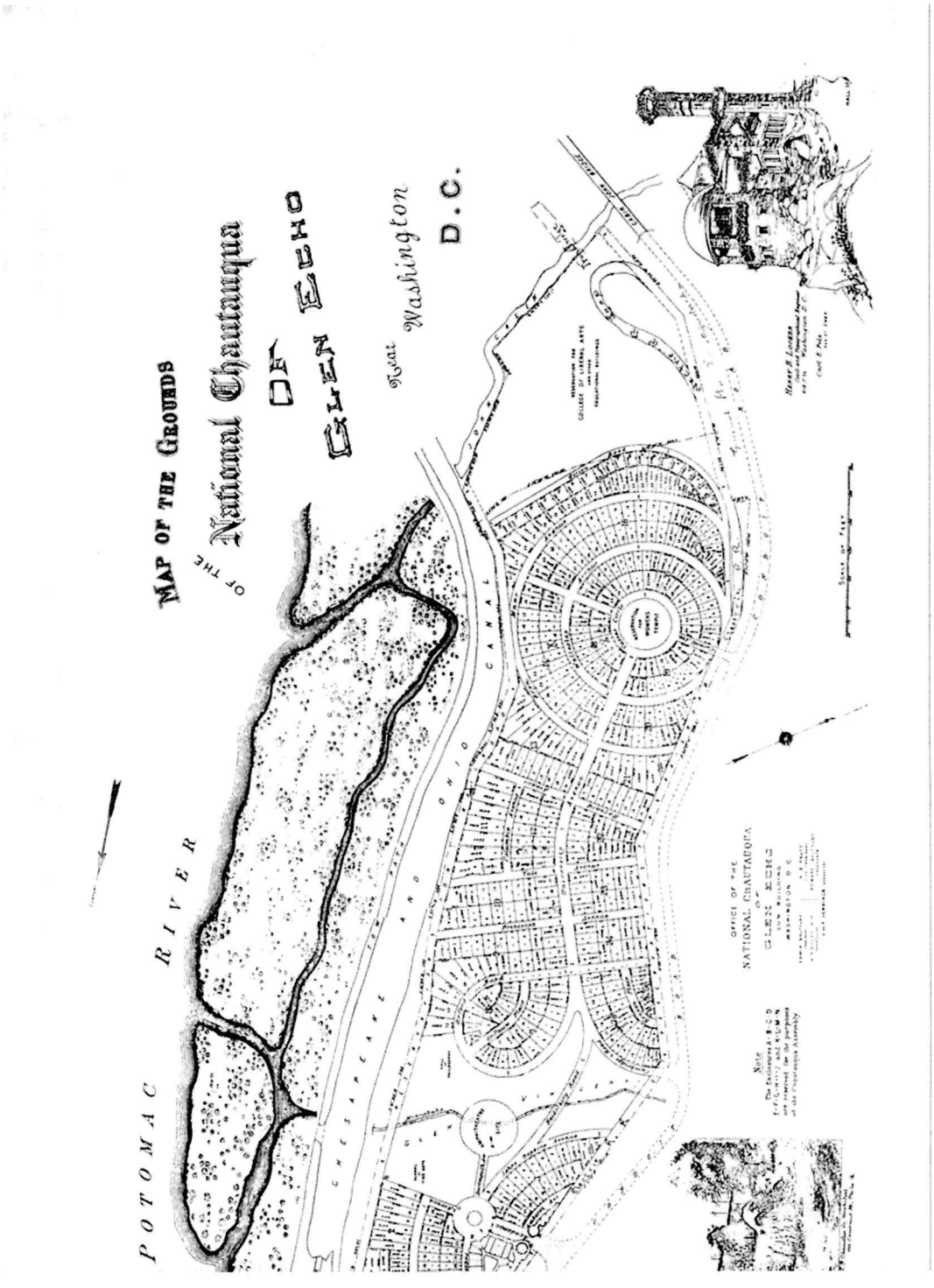


Figure II-4: Map of the Grounds of the National Chautauqua of Glen Echo, 1891 By Henry B. Looker, Civil and Topographical Engineer. Barton's Red Cross House occupied part of Block 8 at the end of Oxford Road. Source: Montgomery County Historical Society and Richard Cook Collection.

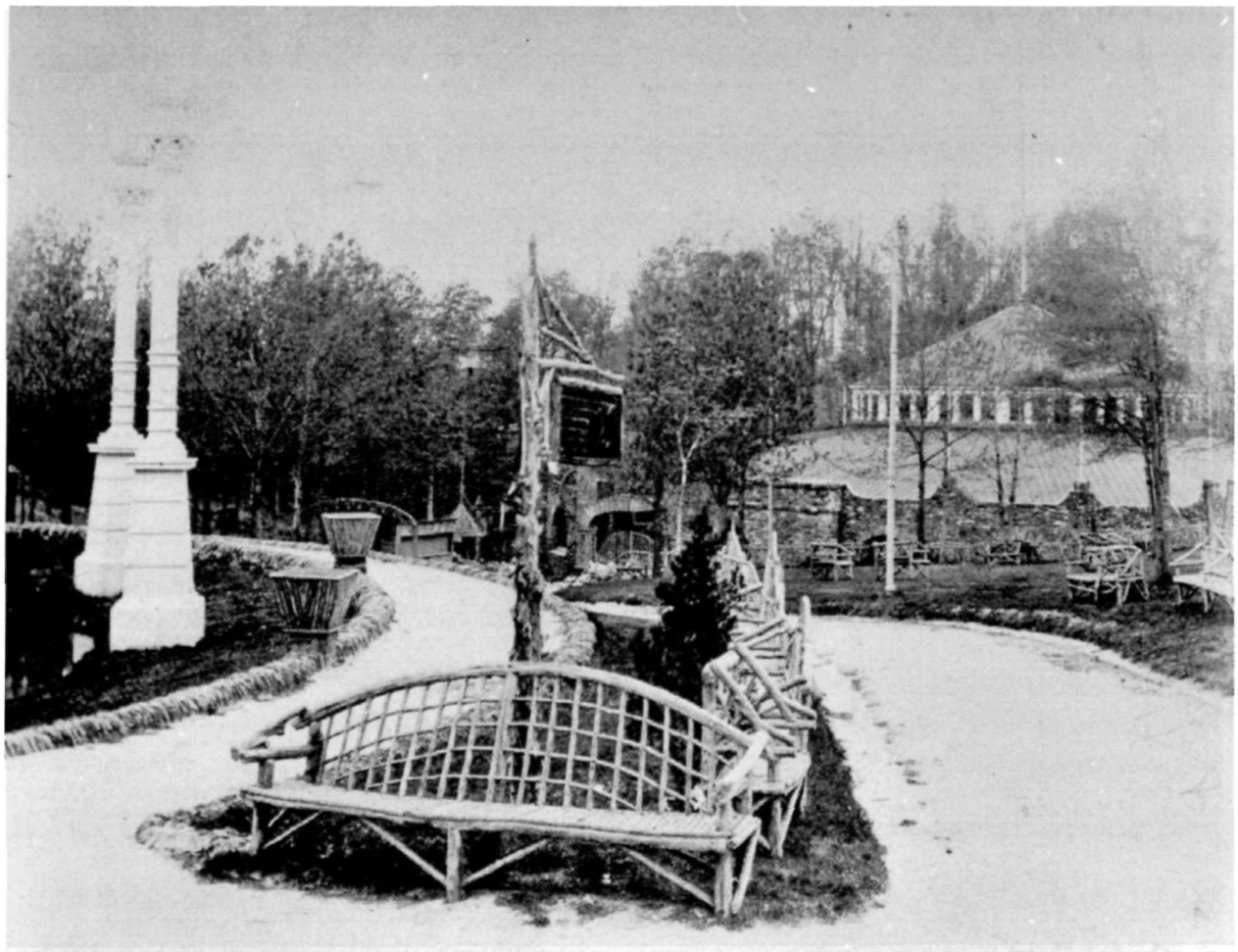


Figure II-5: The Chautauqua grounds, c. 1901. This view shows the Adirondack-style twig benches, wooden planters (or, possibly trash receptacles), and the 8,000-seat stone Amphitheater in the distance. Source: Richard Cook Collection.

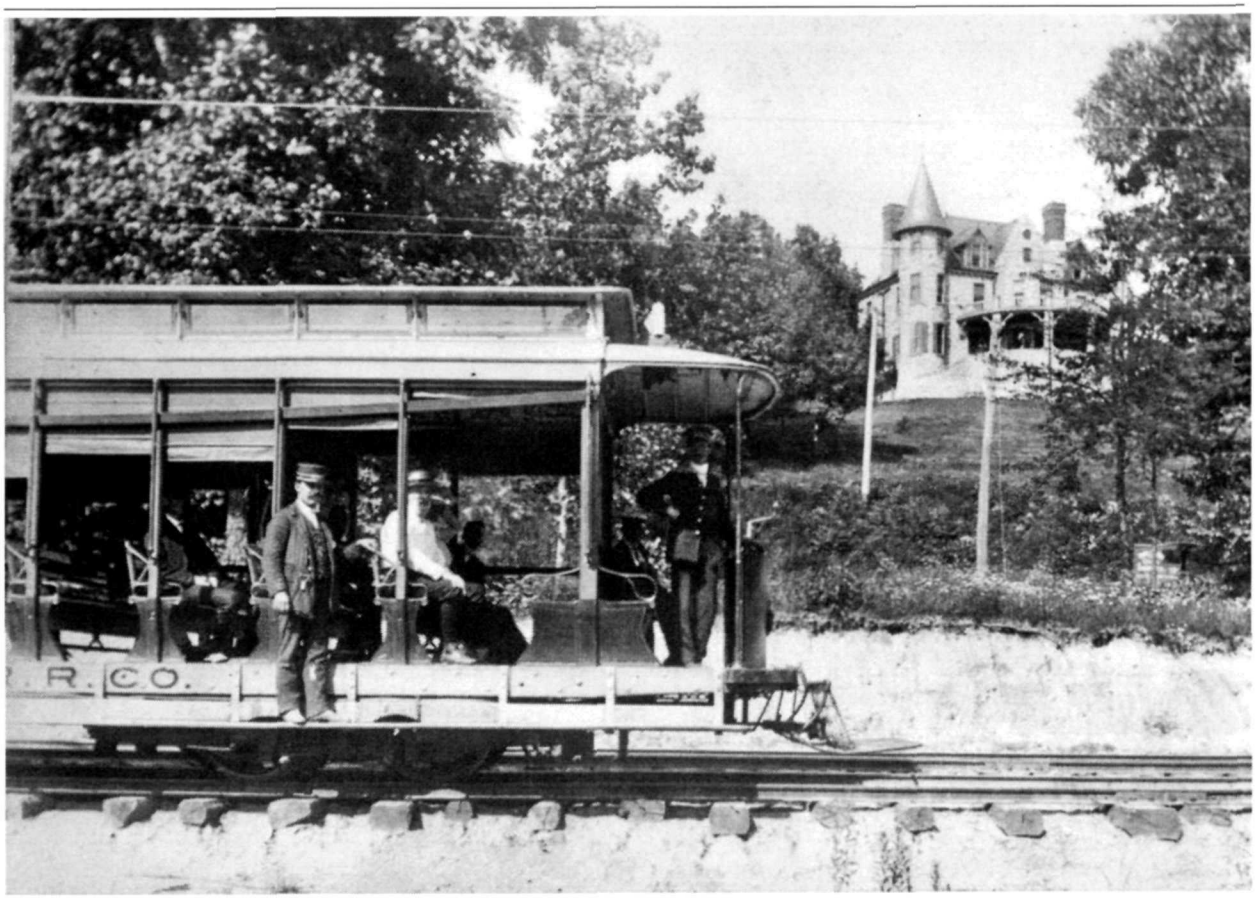


Figure II-6: Open trolley car, returning from Glen Echo via the Conduit Road, c. 1898-1901. Edward Baltzley's "castle," also lived in by Edwin Baltzley, is shown in the background. Source: Richard Cook Collection.

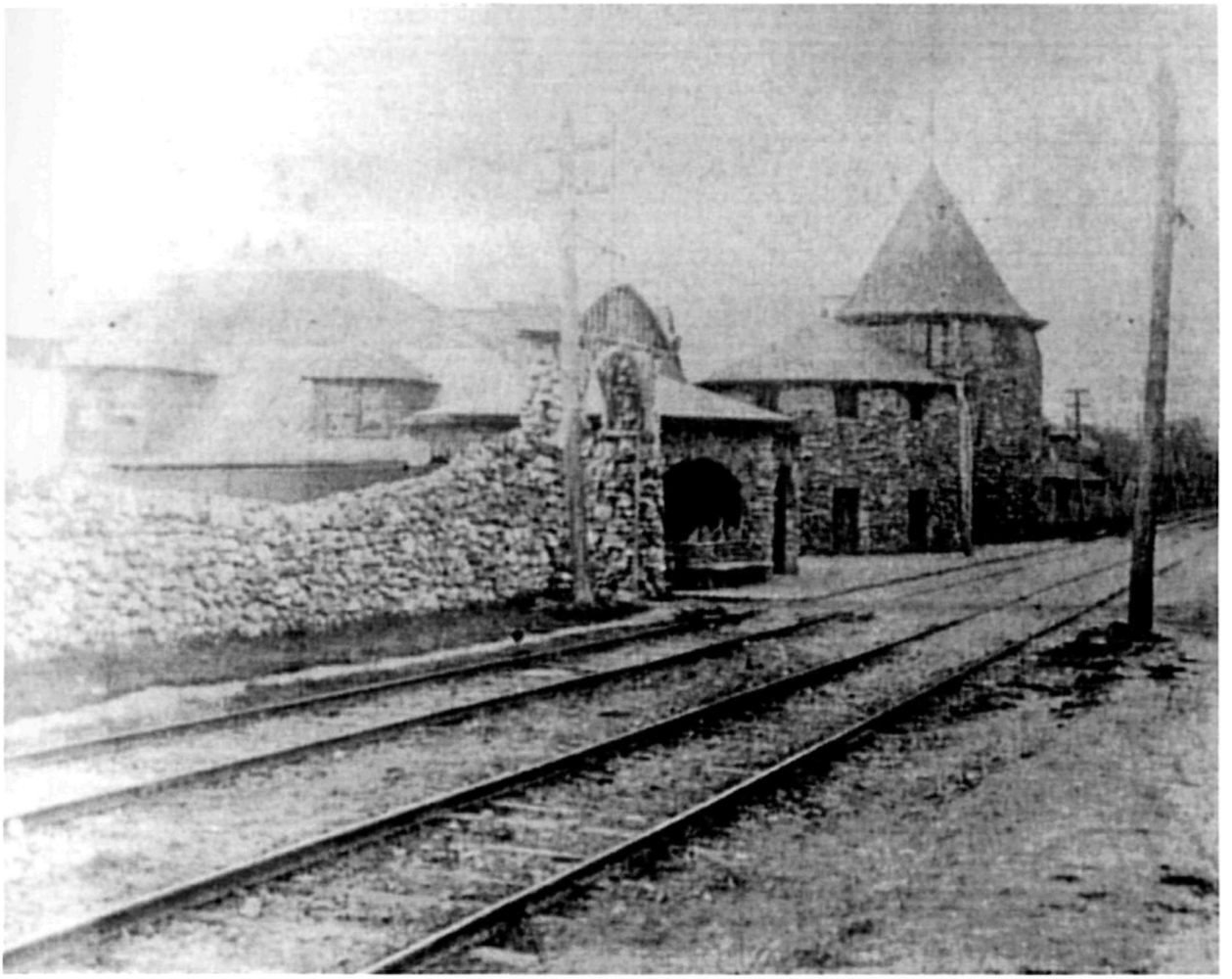


Figure II-7: The stone Chautauqua entrance buildings, c. 1891. These structures were designed by Victor Mindeleff, who also designed between 30-40 cottages in the town of Glen Echo. Only the tower on the right of the entrance complex remains standing today. Source: Robert Truax Collection.

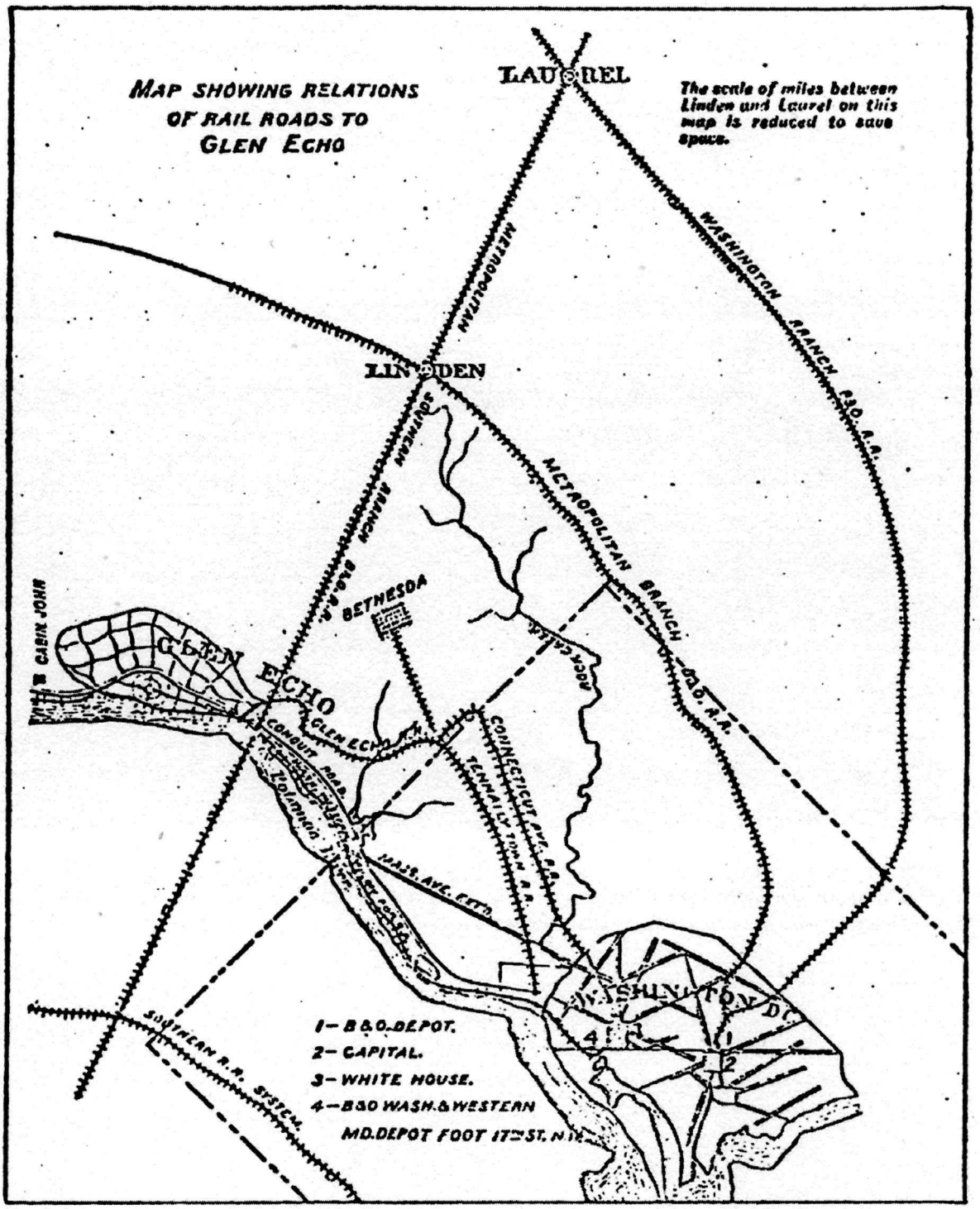


Figure II-8: Map showing the routes of the trolleys to Glen Echo. Travel by trolley to Barton's home was indirect until 1897. The completion of a direct trolley line from Georgetown to her front yard by that year helped propel her permanent move to Glen Echo. Source: *The Glen Echoan: Devoted to Glen Echo and the Glen Echo Chautauqua* By E. & E. Baltzley, [n.d.], c. 1892, courtesy of Robert Truax.

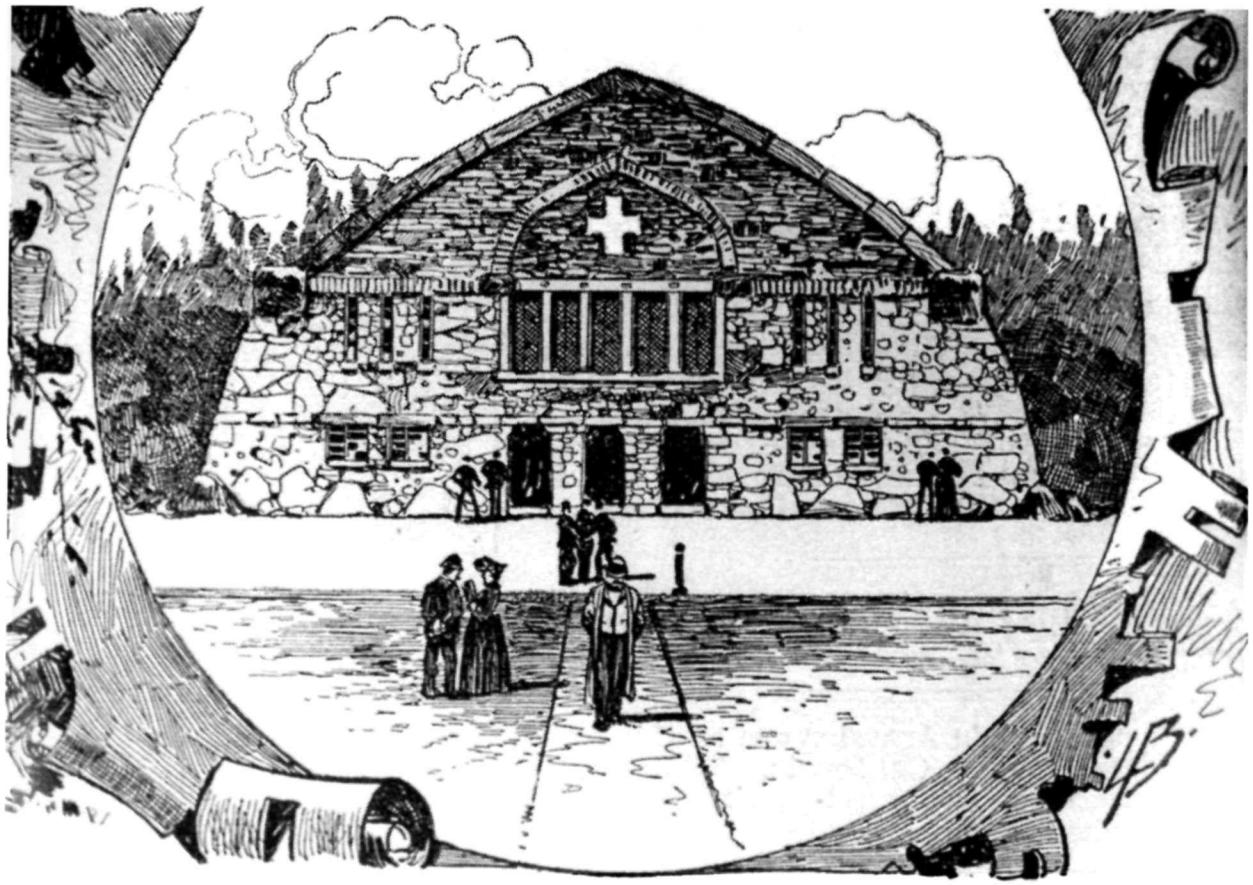


Figure II-9: Sketch of the original stone façade of the Red Cross House, built in 1891. The first incarnation of the Red Cross House – a part of the National Chautauqua at Glen Echo - resembled ecclesiastical architecture. Source: *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Weekly* for week ending June 27, 1891, Vol. 1867, LXXII. Richard Cook Collection.

Figure II-10: Barton in 1897, at age 76, at the time she undertook the remodeling of the Red Cross warehouse at Glen Echo. Taken by Charles E. Smith of Evanston, Illinois. The pin Barton wears is an amethyst pansy brooch given to her by Louise, Grand Duchess of Baden. Source: Charles Sumner Young's *Clara Barton: A Centenary Tribute*. CBNHS Neg. No. 101.

Figure II-11: Barton, her housekeeper Mrs. Hines, and an unidentified child at the side of the Glen Echo house, 1907-1912. Alonzo Shaw, manager of Glen Echo Park, put up a Ferris wheel essentially in Barton's front yard. Source: Hubbell Papers, Private Collection.

Figure II-12: The Glen Echo Park roller coaster, which stood from 1907-1911, was constructed by Alonzo Shaw, Park Manager. It encircled the east and north sides of Barton's house. Source: Percy Epler, *The Life of Clara Barton* (New York: The Macmillan Company, 1915). CBNHS Neg. No. 52.

NOTES

[1] All buildings within the "fire zone" over 75 feet had to be entirely fireproof beginning on April 17, 1891. Although Hubbell started making his plans for the Red Cross House in March 1891, Barton probably anticipated that new fire laws would adversely affect her plans to build at Kalorama. See *The Evening Star*, March 26, 1891.

[2] See William Offutt, *Bethesda: A Social History* (William Offutt, 1996), 91.

[3] *Glen Echo on the Potomac: The Washington Rhine.* Baltzley Bros. promotional brochure. (Philadelphia: n.d. [1891]. Copy at CBNHS.

[4] *Ibid.*

[5] *The National Chautauqua of Glen Echo*, Office: Room S., Sun building, Woman's Executive Committee, 612 Fourteenth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. [n.d., circa 1891]. Available at the Montgomery County Historical Society.

[6] Chandler was well connected by birth and family friends. He was designing buildings for the Duponts in Delaware by 1874. Four years later, he was publishing designs for cottages in *Godey's Lady's Book* as the company's in-house architect. In Philadelphia, he was especially known for his design of several churches, especially the Swedenborgian Church in the English Gothic Revival Style, built in 1881. In the 1890s, Chandler became the founder and first dean of the University of Pennsylvania's Department of Architecture. His reputation in Washington was assured with the construction of the Leiter House in 1891. This important commission at 1500 New Hampshire Avenue on Dupont Circle was the first Beaux Arts mansion to be built at the circle, spawning a trend that would extend up Massachusetts Avenue. The structure featured fifty-five rooms for Levi Zeigler Leiter, a partner of Marshall Field and a real estate mogul known for promoting the "skyscraper style" in Chicago. (The Leiter House was razed in 1947.)

[7] Mr. Charles was a Treasury employee and both Batlzley brothers had worked for the treasury at one time.

[8] T.P. Chandler, Jr.'s name also appears on a 1959 Klinge Atlas of Montgomery County as the owner of a parcel of land located on Conduit Street, then MacArthur Blvd, to the west of Walhonding Street.

[9] Victor Mindeleff had a fascinating and diverse career. In the 1880s, he accompanied John Wesley Powell on his expeditions to the southwest, where he became an expert on the prehistoric ruins of the Pueblo Indians, constructing models of pueblo architecture that became part of a permanent exhibit at the Smithsonian Institution. Having perfected the art of cottage design at Glen Echo, Mindeleff went on to become the architect for the Life Saving Service in 1897. In this capacity, he designed Shingle-Style life-saving stations to accommodate the administrative and residential needs of the crews that predated today's Coast Guard. Most of Mindeleff's structures were executed with bay windows, front gables and/or dormers, and porches, and are highly reminiscent of the more modest cottages he designed at Glen Echo. By 1905, he was working as an architect at the Treasury Department, the department responsible for design for the federal government. He served as president of the Washington chapter of the American Institute of Architects in 1924-1925.

[10] Mindeleff's name appears as architect in *The Glen-Echoan* [n.d.], c. 1892.

[11]. LeRoy King, *Capital Traction* (Taylor Publishing Company, 1972), p. 48.

[12] Clara Barton to Julian Hubbell, 2/16/1897, Hubbell Letters, Private Collection.

[13]"Mabel Boardman's Charges vs. Clara Barton, Answered by Julian B. Hubbell and W.H. Sears, November 27, 1916." Typed letter of stated charges followed by sworn depositions of Red Cross officers and/or people intimately familiar with Miss Barton's real estate transactions. Baltzley's deposition was sworn to and subscribed on September 29, 1916 in New York County. See Record Group 200, Box 12, Item 109.1 at the National Archives, College Park, MD.

[14] See Appendix to Charles Snell's *Historic Structure Report* (October 1977) for deed.

[15] Clara Barton to Stephen E. Barton, March 26, 1891, CB Papers, LC, Series II, Box 11.2 (microfilm pp.575-576).

[16] *Ibid.*

[17] Clara Barton to unknown correspondent, written from Oxford Hotel Annex, Dec. 13, 1891, CB Papers, LC.

[18] Julian Hubbell to Stephen E. Barton, August 12, 1920, Sophia Smith Research Room, Smith College.

[19] Clara Barton to Stephen E. Barton, March 26, 1891, CB Papers, LC, Series II, Box 11.2 (microfilm pp. 575-576).

[20] *Ibid.*

[21] "Mabel Boardman's Charges vs. Clara Barton, Answered by Julian B. Hubbell and W.H. Sears, November 27, 1916." Typed letter of stated charges followed by sworn depositions of Red Cross officers and/or people intimately

familiar with Miss Barton's real estate transactions. Baltzley's deposition was sworn to and subscribed on September 29, 1916 in New York County. See Record Group 200, Box 12, Item 109.1 at the National Archives, College Park, MD.

[22] *The Evening Star,* July 21, 1891

[23] *The Evening Star*, August 1, 1891.

[24] *Ibid.*

[25] Clara Barton to Stephen E. Barton, March 26, 1891, CB Papers, LC, Letter Book No. 11, Pt. 2, Ser. 2, pp. 576-578.

[26] *The National Chautauqua of Glen Echo* (Washington, D.C., n.d. [1891], pp. 4-6.

[27] *The Evening Star*, July 11, 1891, p. 6.

[28] *The Evening Star*, July 18, 1891, p. 6.

[29] *The Evening Star*, July 28, 1891, p.5

[30] As cited in Pryor on p. 264, Clara Barton to Ida Riccius, December 13, 1890 [1891], CB Letter book, CB Papers, LC.

[31] *Ibid.*

[32] Clara Barton to Julian Hubbell, 2/16/97, Hubbell Letters, Private Collection.

[33] Clara Barton to Julian Hubbell, 3/14/97, Hubbell Letters, Private Collection.

[34] Information from Elizabeth B. Pryor, *Clara Barton National Historic Site, Report on the Historic Grounds, 1891-1912*, March 1977, pp. 5 and 6. Original source, CB Papers, LC.

[35] Clara Barton to Julian Hubbell, Aug. 13, 1897, Hubbell Letters, Private Collection.

[36] Red Cross (RC) Diary, August 19, 1897, CB Papers, LC.

[37] RC Diary, August 28, 1897, CB Papers, LC.

[38] Clara Barton to Enola Lee Gardner, Glen Echo, January 10, 1907.

[39] 1904-1907 Tax Records, Town of Glen Echo. Copies of these records have now been turned over to the Clara Barton National Historic Site.

[40] *Ibid.*

[41] Charles O. Pierson to Clara Barton, January 22, 1901, CB Papers, LC (CB NHS Reel 119).

[42] Handwritten draft by Edwin Baltzley assigning water and sewerage system to Hubbell, January 1906, Hubbell Letters, Private Collection.

[43] See notes from grantor index searches by Elizabeth Jo Lampl given to Clara Barton National Historic Site.

[44] Richard Cook and Deborah Lange, *Glen Echo Park: A Story of Survival* (Bethesda Communications Group, 2000), p. 35.

[45] The date of the removal of the roller coaster comes from Oral History Interview with Daisy Sweitzer, 3/29-30/76. See Pryor, *Report on the Historic Grounds, 1891-1912*, p. 76.

III. CONSTRUCTION HISTORY: 1891

This chapter discusses the construction origins of the "Red Cross House" at the National Chautauqua at Glen Echo in 1891, including the use of a stone façade and a frame structure behind it that utilized a minimum of lumber from Johnstown. It gives a possible breakdown of the individual rooms of the house, given what little data there is to substantiate this picture.

For simplicity's sake, the façade of the house is considered architectural north for descriptive information in this report. (In Volume II of the Historic Structure Report by Oehrlein & Associates Architects, the façade is northeast.)

A. The 1891 Exterior

The original Red Cross House resembled more of an English country church or a somber memorial than warehouse, business headquarters, or certainly, a residence. At 48 feet wide and 84 feet long, it was approximately as wide, but not as long as the Johnstown hotels. Within its rough, large stone façade, there was a central doorway with flanking narrow windows. The upper story featured deeply cut windows and a red brick cross set within a slightly arched Gothic parapet wall. The *Glen Echoan* publication, circa 1892, described the Red Cross Building: "Designed for the permanent home of the Red Cross Society of the United States, stands an emblem of the noble labors of Clara Barton in the cause of Humanity."[1] *(Figure III-1.)*

Behind the stone façade was an entirely different type of structure, an unadorned primarily pine building. Its dimensions were 44 feet wide by 84 feet long. The wood-sheathed structure may have been sided or just been boarded with vertical planks, such as seen at some of the Johnstown hotels. The structure probably had fairly regular fenestration with six-over-six sash. The house sat upon stone piers, but only had a small enclosed basement at its southwest corner. Otherwise, there was an open crawlspace underneath. The third floor consisted of an enlarged monitor roof, which included three garret rooms. According to the National Park Service, the original roof appears to have been asphalt-impregnated felt. The structure may have been painted in 1892.[2]

1. The Stone Facade

In a letter to Stephen E. Barton written March 26, 1891, Julian Hubbell states explicitly that he designed and built the house.[3] The two-and-a-half story house of 1891 had a façade of multi-colored Potomac granite, the same material used for the Chautauqua's Amphitheater and Hall of Philosophy and supplied by the Baltzley quarries along the Potomac.[4]

The façade design may have been the work of Mindeleff, Chandler, or Hubbell, and despite references to certain architects designing Barton's façade, there is no primary-source documentation to confirm any of them definitively as the façade designer.[5] The stone facade gave the building a distinctly Gothic Revival/Ecclesiastical quality, especially with its deep brick cross in the front gable and its country parish proportions. The Red Cross Building, with its wide end gable, bore resemblance to what is known as the "Caretaker's Cottage" at Glen Echo. This stone building, only the lower part of which remains, today houses the Glass Blower's

Studio at Glen Echo Park. Originally, it was a two-story structure with an end gable almost identical to the end gable at the 1891 Red Cross House. Richard Cook, a Glen Echo historian, believes Chandler designed the Caretaker's Cottage because of its physical attachment to the Amphitheatre (a caretaker had to walk across a wooden arch that connected the Cottage to the Amphitheatre in order to get onto the latter building's roof and raise the many flags that decorated it). Cook therefore believes that Chandler designed the original stone 1891 Red Cross House façade.

The Red Cross House is not listed, however, on any project list of Chandler's work and is not identified in any of his papers, housed at several repositories in Pennsylvania. (See bibliography.) It is plausible, therefore, that the façade of the original Red Cross House may have been designed by Hubbell, who knew that his American Red Cross headquarters had to conform to the appearance of the other Chautauqua buildings. Compared to the Amphitheatre, the somewhat more crude appearance of the Red Cross House leads this author to suspect it may indeed have been Hubbell's design constrained by working in stone.

While the original Clara Barton House was robust, it appears to have lacked the fine handling of the material that was characteristic of both Chandler and Victor Mindeleff's work. If it was designed by Hubbell, he apparently had no attachment to it, for when Clara Barton wrote to him that she would "find the courage" to tear down the façade," there was no apology on her part for destroying something that might have been meaningful to him.[6]

Several people remarked on the religious quality of the first structure. According to Percy Epler, Barton's first biographer: "Her first Red Cross building at Glen Echo was architecturally an ideal of picturesqueness. It was like a small cathedral. It was built of gray stone with arched roof and a huge red cross over the doors. However, as the effect on health was bad, the stone walls making it a clammy and cold structure, Miss Barton with characteristic aggressiveness had it torn down."[7]

2. The Lumber

Two questions have always puzzled historians: 1) Exactly how much of the dismantled Johnstown lumber was reused in the 1891 Barton house? and 2) What species of wood was it? In Barton's book, *The Red Cross in Peace and War* (1899), she specifically noted that the Johnstown warehouse was built of pine while the Locust Street and Kernville hotels were built of hemlock.[8] The Locust Street Hotel was dismantled in the winter of 1889, and the lumber loaded in railroad cars for Washington. On the one hand, Barton seems to have believed she was using the wood from the Locust Street Hotel, that first hotel, which symbolized all the emotion she felt about the Johnstown relief effort. As she wrote in a letter: "...Ah me..! how strange it seems that just as if we have woke up that huge pile of Old Locust Street, that has slept almost two years in our lumber yard..."[9] Much later, in a press release for the Clara Barton Memorial at Glen Echo, Edwin Baltzley recalled this attachment to the wood used at Johnstown. In his recollection, the lumber is "cherished," but neither abundant nor of high quality:

> Miss Barton had some "boards," as she called them, which she wanted worked in the building because of the sentiment that clung to them. They had been used by her at Johnstown. These were rough hemlock boards, not many of them, full of nails, which to plane, prepare and fit into the building cost more than new, finished and appropriate lumber. But her wish was law, and those cherished "boards" were woven into the structure as she desired. And there they are today, redolent of a sacred life, as might be the prayer in a silken rug..."[10]

On the other hand, there is evidence that the lumber used at Glen Echo came from the Kernville Hotel – and was also of hemlock. The original photograph of the Kernville Red Cross Hotel, now in storage and undergoing corrective construction at a National Park Service museum storage facility, carries the following inscription on the back: "Johnstown, Pa. House at Glen Echo built from these timbers." By the spring of 1890, Hubbell was at work dismantling the Kernville Hotel. Barton wrote to a friend: "Dr. says he is getting on well with his work at Johnstown. "Kernville' is nearly down, the furnishings packed in cars, he thinks to finish Wednesday night."[11] On June 13, 1890, Hubbell reported that eight workers loaded one car with furniture and began a car with lumber: "will probably load four more cars making five altogether."[12] Hubbell noted that the lumber of the Kernville House was coming down "in excellent condition."[13] In a separate letter he wrote: "We find good long timbers in the foundation 26 x 28 feet long – square + straight; make good posts when needed."[14] A few hemlock beams can still be found in the Clara Barton National Historic Site's basement today.[15]

To further confuse the issue, two other accounts point to other sources. An article in the November 1, 1903 issue of the *Portland Maine Times* stated that "the house is built almost entirely of unsawed lumber in 14-foot lengths, and the rear portion of the big residence is formed from the portable frame structures which were used as hospitals by Miss Barton at the time of the Johnstown flood."[16] Stephen Barton's daughter – Barton's grandniece – visiting Glen Echo on a washing day, recalled that the wood used came from the Johnstown warehouse:

> Aunt Clara's wash day was like a Roman holiday. The first one of those wash days that I remember definitely was in Glen Echo in the summer of 1890, and that was when the stone and wood Red Cross building was being completed of lumber from the warehouse of the Johnstown Flood."[17]

(If the wood were from the warehouse, it would be of pine.)

Finally, in the early 1980s, physical analysis provided further information concerning the building's materials. During the National Park Service's restoration work on Barton's bedroom and elsewhere throughout the house, it was determined that the majority of the building is made of pine. In stripping the walls down to their structural members, workers also discovered that neither the studs nor the inner side of the exterior sheathing revealed previous nail holes, paint or other finishes.[18] In other words, the lumber seems to have been new to the 1891 construction.

What happened to the remaining Johnstown lumber – whether it was disposed of, sold, or given away – is not known, but an interesting note penned by Barton to Hubbell written presumably in

May 1892 could mean that, in spite of his good intentions, Baltzley never collected the lumber from "the little Johnstown cars" – at least not in time for the building at Glen Echo:

> I may go to Glen Echo. A company [Washington Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic] will go up. The packet boats run. Baltzley is so sorry he did not get the little Johnstown cars. He was too independent about them at the time. And went off to see about it himself, and they wouldn't trust him. We could have gotten them for him.[19]

The letter also might be referring to the lumber from other Johnstown hotels/structures still being dismantled at this late date. It is possible that Barton, always trying to help Baltzley out of financial difficulties, may have given him some of the Johnstown lumber and/or furniture, but that he had failed to collect it.

B. The Interior in 1891

There appears to be only one photograph of the Red Cross House in 1891 and it is the one showing the stone façade. It appeared in an issue of *The Chautauquan* and is known to be in two collections: the Library of Congress Collection and the Richard Cook Collection. There is some primary documentation to support the interior appearance of the house in 1891, mostly through deduction based on renovation changes recorded in the Red Cross Diary of 1897. The other evidence for the appearance of the 1891 structure comes from physical analysis.

The stud walls of the original 1891 structure and three main bays of the house are identified in Volume II, the Oehrlein & Associates Historic Structure Report. These bays appear to have remained intact in 1897 since Barton talked in that year about the light well being reduced and the hall narrowed simply by the insertion of closets. The renovation in 1897 appears to have changed individual room sizes; in a few cases, the large 1891 rooms were divided into two rooms. Barton wrote to Hubbell on February 16, 1897: "We took down all partitions – all the north garret is down up at GE and one can't see what it was, and the lumber all assorted and placed in the front second floor room." [20] It is not clear from this statement whether Barton meant chamber, garret, and/or storage partitions, but she likely lived among some exposed stud walls and/or simple board partitions in the original Red Cross House.

The identification of spaces below is listed first by probable 1891 use and then, after the slash, by the room usage today. This information is rather brief, given that the floor plan of the house today dates largely to 1897, and less so to 1891. For references to 1897 diary entries, see detailed room-by-room description for 1897 construction in the next chapter.

1. Ground Floor

B-3 and B-4: Basement and Lower Kitchen/Utility Room and Storeroom

According to diary accounts, there was a partially dug basement in the 1891 structure under the southwest corner of the house. There was an ample large "lower kitchen" in the cellar, which was converted in 1897 into a kitchen and servants' sleeping room.[21] Most of the 'cellar,' was therefore still left exposed while the house was supported on foundation posts. A diary entry from March 1897 describes how Barton was building a foundation wall at the rear of the house. The basement –whether the open or enclosed part is not clear - was stored with lumber, presumably from the Johnstown buildings since one of the first priorities of the 1897 remodeling of the house was to clear the basement of lumber.[22]

B-8: Vault/Vault: There was a vault in the original structure within the foundation of the working vaults of the upper floors. At the basement level, the vault was likely unused in 1891, since it was in part of the unexcavated portion of basement.

2. First Floor

Room 101: There was no vestibule in the 1891 house.

Room 102: Hall/Hall:

The hall in the 1891 Red Cross House apparently was the width of the current hall plus the closets, since the Red Cross Diary noted her decision to "narrow the hall" on August 1, 1897.

Room 103: Stair/Gift Shop

The gift shop is in the location occupied by the stair in the 1891 Red Cross House.

Room 104: Vault/Vault

This room served as a vault. The north wall of the vault was finished in stone in the 1891 structure.

Room 105, 106, and part of Room 108: Men's Old Room/Storage, Toilet, and Visitor Orientation

This room that Barton refers to in an 1897 diary entry as the "men's old room" would seem to indicate that it was a large sleeping chamber for the groups of men working on the 1891 construction of the house: carpenters, masons, laborers, etc. It became the Paper Room in 1897.

Part of Room 108 and Room 109: Large Room Adjacent to Kitchen/Visitor Orientation and Office

This large room, the original use of which is unknown, was converted, in 1897, into the Pantry and Storeroom.[23]

Room 110: Back Stairs/Back Stairs

This was the original location of the back stairs down to the Lower Kitchen.

Rooms 111 and 112: Kitchen/Kitchen and Dining Room

This was the main kitchen in the upstairs house since Barton refers in the 1897 diaries to Barker building a partition at the rear of the hall spanning the distance from the kitchen to the new office.

Room 113: Not a separate room

Indications are that this area was not divided from the hallway in any way, since Barton's 1897 diary describes the building of a partition at the back of the hall. (See Hall entry for 1897 Construction.)

Room 114: Unknown use /Red Cross Offices

The function of this area in 1891 is not known.

Rooms 115 and 116: Tool Room and Storeroom?/Offices

Diary entries indicate that there were several unfinished rooms on the east side of the house that were plastered in 1897. There are references to Dr. Hubbell clearing the Tool Room so that it can be plastered.

Rooms 118 and 119: Parlors?/Parlors

Newspaper accounts of the 1891 Chautauqua season relay how Miss Barton hosted many guests in her home in that year, making it likely that at least one or both of the front parlors was for entertaining guests originally.

3. Second Floor

Room 201: Unknown use/Library

There is no information on the 1891 character of this space.

Room 202: Hall/Hall:

Andrew Elder, who was Barton's carpenter, made a plan to reduce the "well," or light well portion of the hall on August 12, 1897.[24] The 1891 well very likely had a utilitarian railing (like that at the Locust Street or Kernville Hotels), since the talk of the balustrade in 1897 is described in terms of "reaching the balustrade" and "improving it."[25]

Room 203: Stair/Library

This was the original location of the stair.

Room 204: Vault/Vault

This was a vault for the storage of important papers.

Rooms 206-209: Chambers or Storerooms/Offices and Bathroom:

There is no information on the usage of these rooms.

Room 210: Back Stairs/Back Stairs:

This was the back stairs to the house.

Rooms 211 and 212: Chambers or Storerooms/Dr. Hubbell's Room and CB's Sitting Room:

Room 213: CB's Room?/CB's Room

Barton probably slept in the southeast corner of the house in 1891. There are a couple of 1897 diary entries that refer to "C.B.'s old rooms" and putting this together with the usage of other rooms points to this room as the probable location.

Rooms 214-218: Chambers/Storerooms?/Bedrooms, Bathroom, Closet, Meeting Room

There is no information on the usage of these rooms.

4. Third Floor

Rooms 301, 303, and 305: Storerooms?/Bedrooms

These appear all to have been used for storage and very likely were unfinished spaces. They must have been accessed by ladder, since the stairs to the third floor were not built until 1897.

SEE PLANS FOR 1891 HOUSE

C. Outbuildings

Old Carriage Shed: The original Red Cross House contained an old "carriage shed" on the west side of the house. This frame structure was converted into "Auntie's" house[26] in August 1897 and appears at least in one photograph. *(See Figure IV-2,)*

Outhouse: A March 13, 1897 diary entry reports "Elder raising (sic) and remodeling the out house." The 1891 did not feature an interior bathroom, since Barton brought her fixtures from the General Grant mansion to Glen Echo with her in 1897.

FIGURES

Figure III-1: The original stone façade of the Clara Barton House. The Baltzley brothers insisted that Barton's building be built of Potomac River granite to match the other Chautauqua structures. Behind the stone façade was essentially a simple pine structure like those built at Johnstown. Source: *Chautauquan: A Monthly Magazine* (Sept. 1898, Vol. XXVII, No. 6). Courtesy of Richard Cook.

NOTES

[1] *The Glen Echoan: Devoted to Glen Echo and the Glen Echo Chautauqua* (E. & E. Baltzley, Washington, D.C., c. 1892). Courtesy of Robert Truax.
[2] "All goes well here – the painting begins to show a little – particularly the white . . . ." See Julian Hubbell to Clara Barton, August, n.d., [circa 1892], Clara Barton Papers, LC, Series I, Box 28.
[3] Julian Hubbell to Stephen E. Barton, March 26, 1920, Sophia Smith Research Room, Smith College. This letter is supported by a 1916 affidavit made by Edwin Baltzley supporting Barton against insinuations by Mabel Boardman. This affidavit is on file at the National Archives, Record Group 200, Box 12, Item 109.1.
[4] Kathleen Wolfsy Perna visited the Clara Barton National Historic Site and said that her great-grandfather may have worked on the construction of the Amphitheater. A call to Fred Perna, her father, was not returned. The Perna Quarry was either on or off of River Road, and may originally have been one of the five quarries owned by the Batlzley brothers.
[5] William Offutt, in his book, *Bethesda: A Social History*, credits Chandler with the façade, but this could not be substantiated by primary source documentation.
[6] Clara Barton to Julian Hubbell, March 14, 1897, Hubbell Letters, Private Collection.
[7] Percy H. Epler, *The Life of Clara Barton* (New York: The Macmillan Company, 1915), p. 365.
[8] Clara Barton, *The Red Cross in Peace and War* (American Historical Press, 1899), pp. 161, 162, 166.
[9] As quoted in Snell on p. 26 and sourced, Clara Barton Papers, Letter Book No. 11, Pt. 2, Ser. 2. pp. 576-578.
[10] "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.C." Accession #1, Catalog #1558, n.d. [circa 1914-1920], CBNHS.
[11] As quoted in Snell on p. 21. Source: Clara Barton Papers, Letter Book No. 11, Pt. 1, Ser. 2, p. 283.
[12] Julian Hubbell to Clara Barton, June 13, 1890, CB Papers, LC (CB NHS Container 108, Reel 80).
[13] Julian Hubbell to Clara Barton, June 19, 1890, CB Papers, LC (CB NHS Container 108, Reel 80).
[14] Julian Hubbell to Clara Barton, July 18, 1890, CB Papers, LC (CB NHS Container 108, Reel 80). Snell interprets this statement to apply to the Kernville House.
[15] See Clara Barton Historic Structures Report, Physical History and Condition Assessment, (90% Submission) Oehrlein & Associates Architects, Figure 15.
[16] *Portland Maine Times*, November 1, 1903, Clara Barton Papers, LC, Series II, p. 68.
[17] "Myrtis Barton Butler's Description of Wash Day at Clara Barton's Glen Echo, Md. Home." Clara Barton Papers, American Antiquarian Society, Box 5, Folder 1.
[18] Information from Richard Cook, Glen Echo collector, who met on site with Jake Barrow, NPS restoration contractor during restoration.
[19] Clara Barton to Julian Hubbell? May 1892? (First page of letter is unreadable.) CB Papers, LC (CBNHS, Reel 26, Container 33).
[20] Clara Barton to Julian Hubbell, February 16, 1897, Hubbell Letters, Private Collection.
[21] RC Diary, August 9, 1897, CB Papers, LC.
[22] Red Cross (RC) Diary, March 11, 1897, CB Papers, LC.
[23] RC Diary, August 1, 1897, CB Papers, LC.
[24] RC Diary, August 12, 1897, CB Papers, LC.
[25] RC Diary, August 17, 1897, CB Papers, LC.
[26] RC Diary, August 2, 1897, CB Papers, LC.

IV. CONSTRUCTION HISTORY: 1897 – 2001

This chapter is a narrative chronology of the development and use of the house and site from 1897-2001. It is organized into five time periods for clarification, based upon ownership of the property. After general discussion of the house's origins, the house is discussed by floor level and rooms. A unit-by unit analysis is given for the rooms within the house and for the outbuildings. Each unit area is identified first by its historic name(s) or use, then – after the slash – by its current use.

An extensive database in Appendix B, titled "Construction History: 1897-2001," gives a detailed accounting of all primary source statements known thus far that relate to construction history and is meant to be used in conjunction with this chapter. The database is divided into two sections: 1) House and 2) Outbuildings. Within the "House" section, information is divided into pre-1912 and post-1913 categories, based on the end of the period of significance.

Since all citations in the database are sourced, endnotes are not given for every diary entry in this narrative (since it would have meant placing an endnote at the end of practically every sentence). Instead, they are only given in the narrative *if* the citation is not included as part of the database. For simplicity's sake, the façade of the house is considered architectural north for information in this chapter of this report. (In Volume II, the Historic Structure Report by Oehrlein & Associates Architects, the façade is northeast.)

The construction history of the house is complicated by Barton's and other diarist's recollections. The text below is based on a very careful assessment of the data, but it is important to note the following confusing aspects of the primary documents:

1) Compass directions are not consistent and, in most cases, not based on an architectural north. In most cases – but not all - Barton and other Red Cross diarists use "east" for the façade of the house.
2) Unclear floor level indicators. It is not clear what diary authors mean by "upper" and "lower." It appears that the usage of terms is relative. In some cases, "upper" means second floor, while in other cases, it means third floor. Likewise, it appears that in some cases "lower" means first floor, while in other cases, it means second floor, as compared to the third floor.
3) Inconsistent terminology. Rooms are given different names at different times, according to diary authors' habit or who might be using the rooms.
4) Multiple rooms of the same name. There are many "chambers," multiple "storerooms," at least two "offices," etc.
5) Movement within the house. Barton herself, for example, moves her bedroom around so much that it is impossible to tell with certainty where her bedroom is for much of her early tenure in the house.

A. Moving and Initial Remodeling

In February 1897, Barton moved back to Glen Echo. Newly found letters shed light on her motivations and desires for remodeling at Glen Echo. She wrote to Hubbell of her decision:

> A more important thing to me is that I am moving back to Glen Echo, commenced about 4 days ago, and am 2/3 moved – the stoves and heaviest things all gone. I thought this the best thing to do, they would be likely to raise the rent in June when our lease would expire, and if not – it was a heavy rent – the water pipes need a hundred dollars plumbing – Barker is able now to take it all down and help more, another time he might not be and who would get me out of that great house if I must go? Glen Echo is coming up – Our house is light and clean – and has no rent; there are all kinds of open ways there now, just as well as any where in the city and more making – I have had my day of receptions. We have shown that we can live in a big house and carry it out! And it came to me like an inspiration one night to move now. The next day the notice was given – the next the help put to work – Barker works a month for $30 – Emma Jones but the week at about $4 – our regular boy at his minimal wages – Gleason's teams take a load a day – 2 teams – we pack and load and use teamsters (?) – give the teamsters a good warm breakfast of Red Cross pork and potatoes and corn bread . . . . The mother in law of Emma Jones lives in the kitchen, and thus protects the house . . . . We took down all partitions – all the north garret is down up at GE and one can't see what it was, and the lumber all assorted and placed in the front second floor room. Started with everything in front hall and hoisted it up over banisters. Set up center stove in hall. The stoves are for the present in the front first floor room on the left – all in tiers (?) and marked as at Johnstown, splendid order – I shall have Barker run a partition across the far end of the hall, out to the doors of the kitchen and other room and make a large splendid room of that, may put in glass doors to light the hall if needed . . . .as pleasant as a fairy land – I am quite willing to go there. I hope you don't disapprove. I should like one more lot.[1]

In March of 1897, alterations were commenced at Glen Echo. Barton described them again to Hubbell in detail in a letter:

> I shall not plaster, but cloth and paper, and paint – We shall have no need of any additions. I make a dining room and kitchen both out of the large room over the basement, and a bathroom of the back stair space – I took out the upper bathroom at the other house – and shall put it here at once – and bring in the water. And I may find the courage to tackle the stone front, and get away as much of it as I can. McDowell will get leave of absence and come to help us if we change the front . . .. Hard times have troubled Gleason . . . .We have favored him a little, and hope he will pull through. He is very grateful, wants to send me everything he can . . . McDowell is here, and the old stone front is almost a thing of the past. It is down to the tops of the doors. We carry out my idea of leaving the corner columns – and as high an underpinning as possible – will finish it up with pointed cottage gables of wood, will let the front fall back, inside the columns to the floor – put up good doors – the vestibule (see letter). Mr. Garret is putting up two chimneys – We get second hand brick of Gleason, delivered – Bob comes tomorrow to commence the water and plumbing – we hope to have the water in by a

> week from today. We shall use all our stone about the cellar, and back of the house – We have a fine new henhouse – ready for the dog hens Gleason is to bring, and he is to sent us over a little new milch Jersey cow – We have put up a good platform for the landing at the cars, at the head of the old street, and will lay a little two plank walk by the side of the road (now no road at all) to get to and from the cars out of the mud. We have about ten hands of all kinds – all doing splendid work . . . . this is a summer day – all windows up – and the little flowers just bursting up through the leaves – We would <u>not</u> go back to town . . . . It will be cheaper and easier to make a comfortable house of this, than to build at Rock Creek, and we can get many times the space better transportation and save our rent while repairing as we could not do it building – we get good <u>country</u> facilities, clear water, better sewing – and all in all I am glad we have the old house. I am having the chamber and roof floors bridged – they had commenced to sag, and were not firm.[2]

Mr. McDowell and Mr. Jarrett accompanied Barton on an early visit to Glen Echo to discuss the extent of work. Both men recommended carpenters who were hired on a trial basis to work and sleep at the Glen Echo house. By May 1897, based upon its use, Barton considered the Red Cross Building at Glen Echo a warehouse: "I have come out from the city to fix up our Red Cross warehouse built six years ago. Good Dr. Hubbell is at our Red Cross park in Indiana, a farmer for the moment, with his almost a thousand acres, doing well."[3] It was Barton who was the designer of the house in 1897, given Hubbell's absence.

On May 15, 1897, Barton updated Hubbell: "We are getting on well; doing a little to the inside rooms of the house, the outside having taken most of our time... the office is in better order; our little cow does beautifully . . . the trees are in full leaf."[4] She continued on the 27th of May to write: "We are pegging along about the same, and I think on the occasion of your next visit home you will be gratified with the changes in the appearance of the warehouse."[5]

Hubbell also bought land from Edwin and Edith Baltzley both to protect Barton's holdings and to increase acreage and income for a future memorial. Barton was successful in convincing Edwin Baltzley to remove the termination of Oxford Road so that she could retain her own private road and the way to her rear carriage house in 1897, but she never gained title to the large piece of property fronting her house. Instead, she used the land between Conduit Road and her house for her own purposes as a pasture. *(Figure IV-1)*

The pasture was owned by the Batlzleys and then, through their foreclosure on the Chautauqua grounds, by a series of other owners. The pasture was fenced off from Barton during her lifetime, at times with a chicken wire fence. After her death, fencing materials changed. In the 1930s, a photograph reveals what appears to be a solid board fence. (See 1935 aerial photograph in this report.) According to Daisy Sweitzer, the loss of Barton's pasture caused her great sadness.[6] Attempts to purchase the land for a memorial after Barton's death by General Sears, Hubbell, and Mrs. Hirons, however, were unsuccessful.[7]

B. Exterior Appearance

The removal of the stone façade was one of the first orders of business in the 1897 remodeling. On March 15, 1897, McDowell and a Mr. Randolph began demolishing the gray granite façade- "the great unhandsome stone front" as Barton called it – that had characterized it as a Chautauqua building.[8] On March 20, 1897, the building was being transformed from a dark, solemn stone building to the country home Barton had always wanted. Barton described how the floors were braced, new windows were hung, and "the great girder beams of the second floor windows removed, the stone in the front growing beautifully less..."[9]

Windows also were a priority. On April 1, 1897, Barton discussed the idea of stained glass with her colleagues, but decided it was too expensive and would cause delay. She left open the possibility that only the third floor front window would be stained glass.[10] By April 14, the new sash for the façade had been purchased and the carpenters had begun installing the German siding. The upper veranda doors with the Red Cross symbol in "cherry red" glass were installed in April 1897.[11] Screens may not have been put in Clara Barton's windows until July 1904, when Hubbell installed them.[12] Chimney work was also begun that day and tinners began capping the piers.[13] That same day the flagstaff was set near the front peak of the house and the Red Cross flag was floated for the first time.[14] A second flag, the American flag, was flown from the topmost room from early on, and continues to fly today as well.

With the wood façade in place and windows installed, painting was in order. By April 20 1897, the first exterior paint treatment was on the house, consisting of a "light warm yellow" for the body and a "medium brown" for the trim.[15] *(Figure IV-2)* Historic photographs indicate the darker window trim, but what appears to have been white trim for the transom bars.[16] These earthy colors would have fit in with the mid-to-late 19th century taste for the Downingesque Gothic Revival style. On June 25, 1897, Barton decided to have the stone piers smoothed over and colored like the rest of the house.[17] This explains the parging and painting of the inside faces of the stone piers. The house was repainted on August 22, 1902: "The house roof is done and the painting on the body commenced." Photographs from the period appear to corroborate that it was at this point that the trim of the house was changed from brown to white.

Barton added porches to her house to connect with the outdoors. On April 23, 1897, the original front veranda was under construction.[18] Barton placed Adirondack-style twig benches in front of the veranda, in keeping with the appearance of the Chautauqua. The rear of the house also featured an "upper veranda" on the third floor where Clara Barton and George Pullman went to have a long personal and professional talk.[19]

The cellar was excavated to a more substantial state than it had been in 1891. The stone piers of the foundation were pointed up and whitewashed on the interior to prevent insect and rodent infestation. A rear cellar wall was built to create an enclosed cellar of equal height. The windows in the improved cellar were added in early August 1897, first those on the west side, and then those on the east.[20]

On August 13, 1897, Barton described her feeling of accomplishment; the origins of the house, and how she hoped Hubbell would make it his home as well:

> I have no idea how it would seem to me to feel you living somewhere else.... I suppose I could get accustomed to it...but it would be one of the most difficult things I ever undertook to master . . . .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.'"[21]

The completed structure was a two-and-a-half story frame building with twin granite towers and a central false gable. A front "veranda" ran the width of the house between the two tin-capped towers, with a covered portico set upon turned posts at the center door. The area under the porch was concealed on the front by a wooden lattice. A set of steps led from a front walk to the double, Italianate-style doors. The building was eight bays wide and nine bays deep (with different window locations on the side elevations). The more extensive foundation walls were built of the dismantled stone facade. The siding was a combination of different cuts of German siding, which had been salvaged, either from Johnstown or from Gleason's salvage operation in the city. Where the siding did not match, vertical strips of wood were added to the mask the juncture, like Victorian stick work. On the façade, windows on the first floor were four-over-two, double-hung sash set within wooden frames with peaked lintels. Those on the second story were four-over two, double-hung sash on the façade set within segmentally arched wooden casings. Third story façade windows repeated the peaked gable. The center window in the third story was actually a paired set of casement windows that opened onto a wooden veranda, supported by brackets from below. The side elevation featured tall, six-over-six, double-hung sash windows set either singly or in pairs. Near the second-floor ceiling were clerestory windows of colored glass. There is nothing specific in the diaries to date the insertion of these windows into the structure, but they were in place by the end of the 1897 remodeling, if not earlier. There were six chimneys within the structure, but only one held a fireplace; the rest were used to vent coal or wood-burning stoves. The roof probably was covered in asphalt-impregnated felt with the towers clad in standing-seam tin. From the roof two flags flew: a Red Cross flag from the front pediment and an American flag from the topmost room in the monitor roof.

C. The Interior Arrangement

The basement plus three-story structure had upwards of 30 rooms (today there are 41) and over 32 closets. The interior was a combination of a dark 'nave' on the first story, a well above, and sunlit rooms along the perimeter *(Figure IV-3)*. Barton's plan for the interior finish was to use building paper, covered with cotton muslin, and then covered with wallpaper. In a few rooms, she chose to plaster and paint. The use of cotton muslin along with newspaper as building materials was not uncommon, especially in rural communities and mining towns out west.[22] In the case of several of the rooms, Barton never made it to the wallpaper stage, painting or whitewashing her muslin instead. In some cases, she appeared to have varnished interior woodwork and it was apparently too deep a color for Barton's taste. On June 25, 1897, Barton decided that "the house trimmings were too dark – and run straight across the grain." She agreed with Barker that "they must be done over their original color – made the house too brown, and somber . . . ."[23]

Barton purchased much of her material from salvage operations. There are a variety of molding profiles used at the house (Volume II, the Oehrlein & Associates Historic Structure Report labels them, generally, "Colonial-type," "Symmetrical-type," "Victorian-type," and "Sanitary-type.") The Colonial-type trim is that which is non-symmetrical, or, has a backband. The Symmetrical-type is that which follows the Greek Revival moulding profiles. The Victorian-type trim is the most ornate, and the "Sanitary-type" trim features no mouldings on the casework, just a simple mitered joint. While the first three types of moulding profiles all existed in the Late Victorian and Edwardian periods, it would appear that the "Sanitary-type" trim probably postdates the end of the period of significance, which is 1912.[24] Barton also used a variety of partition materials, including beaded board, simple vertical planks, and board-and-batten walls. These all would have been available during the period of significance. Floors throughout the house are typically random-width pine.

Barton's house was an odd mixture of frugality and near-opulent decorative touches. Despite crude finishes, Barton filled her rooms to overflowing with Oriental rugs, flags, and personal memorabilia of Red Cross relief efforts and diplomatic journeys. At least some of the furniture at the house was crude, being fabricated by Dr. Hubbell out of wooden boxes and then painted for decorative effect.[25] Hubbell was capable of building regular furniture as well, as Clara noted on November 3, 1901, when Hubbell either made or finished her grand nephew Harold a desk – "a fine article."[26]

Barton used portieres to separate spaces within the larger hall based on the Johnstown hotel model. At Glen Echo, their use was at some places by design and at other, borne from necessity. By January 1898, the work crew had become irritable, drunken, and anxious about pay. There were several incidents with Elder and Flanagan, and Barton had become tired of it all. On January 4, 1898, she and Emma placed portieres "at all the shut-offs where doors had yet to be made."[27] In November of 1901, Barton bought and put up more curtains in the house in preparation for an annual meeting of the Board of Directors of the American Red Cross.[28]

Barton sought to outfit her house with the latest technological improvements when it was renovated, but she was not always successful in obtaining the necessary services. She had a

graphophone (an early dictating machine), and a letterpress, or copypress, which she had begun employing to copy letters back in Dansville. On June 12, 1897, Edwin Baltzley brought a Western Union supervisor to Glen Echo who promised to erect a wire and install telegraph service to the area within one week.[29] On January 18, 1903, however, Barton wrote to Stephen Barton: "I should have telegraphed you at the Aster House this morning if we had any telegraph communication."[30]

Telephone service also was slow to come and erratic. Edwin Baltzley informed Miss Barton on June 12, 1897 that it would not be long before she would have a telephone box in her own home that would connect with a central Glen Echo box and from there to the city.[31] In January 1899, Mr. Fowler called to see about telephone service and Barton decided to have one installed.[32] The telephone service was furnished by the Great Falls Electric Railroad, and connected with the power supply at its car barn in Glen Echo.[33] The telephone was removed, however, from the house at some point during the next two years, when the railroad company changed hands. Miss Barton wrote to Mrs. Ellen S. Mussey on March 13, 1900: As the Doctor goes into town to-day and also went yesterday, I did not think it was perhaps necessary for me to go. I regret he is unable to make the telephone arrangement, but I presume it will be found impossible until we can get the use of our own.[34] The telephone may have been reinstalled in the spring of 1901, but was out of service again in 1903.[35]

Work on electric call bells commenced on August 20, 1897 until there were a series of wires and batteries throughout the house.[36] Pullman reported on the completion of the project on August 23, 1897, describing it as follows: "We have, beside the front door bell: call buttons in dining room floor where the Queen (his name for Clara Barton) sits, two in the office at C.B.'s & G.P.'s desks. Parlors & chambers take the balance of the eight.[37]

On August 16, 1897, Barton reported that she was "able to light the house nearly all over and the effect is quite satisfactory for [____] so new." [38] It is unclear whether this statement reflects the first use of electric lighting at the house or implies gas lighting, but Pullman checked at Duvals three days later to insure the house in connection with lighting it with electricity.[39] Doctor Hubbell and Clara Barton were "arranging lamps" in the house on November 1, 1897.[40] Red Cross diary records indicate that electricity would not be completely installed in the structure, however, until 1909-1910.[41]

Finally, Barton tried to secure newspaper delivery on August 19, 1897, and Pullman reported in the diary that the *Post* would from then on be delivered to Glen Echo.[42] On November 15th, Barton reported that all efforts at subscribing to a city paper failed.[43]

Great changes were made between 1891 and 1897 in the Red Cross House, known, by 1897 as the permanent headquarters of the American Red Cross. What follows is a room-by-room description of the house in 1897.

D. Room-by-Room Construction History

See also Oerhlein & Associates Architects, *Clara Barton Historic Structures Report, Physical History and Condition Assessment,* May 12, 1997 (Volume II of this HSR) for information on

these rooms. Unless otherwise noted, I concur with the significance associated with each room as stated in the Oehrlein Report.

1. Ground Floor

Room B-1: Cellar/Basement

This open portion of the basement was primarily used as a workspace and for storage of corn, coal, wood, and milk products. A great portion of the space was excavated in 1897, while the northeastern wall of the space remained unexcavated. The floor in this open portion of the cellar was left as dirt. The space was entered from double doors on the west elevation that were easily accessible from the carriage road that looped around on the west side of the house. It is not believed that the general open area of the cellar was used as the carriage house, but that the rear portion of the cellar served that function. (See below.) From the interior of the space, doors communicated with the Lower Kitchen, which contained a stair up to the first floor Kitchen above. The stair that leads up to Room 116 today is a contemporary stair, but it may have replaced a more historic stair in the era when Room 116 may have been used as a room for domestics.

The digging of the cellar began in March 1897 in order to make the height of the space a uniform six-and-one-half feet. By August 1897, the Red Cross diary reported: "The big doors for cellar & carriage house being made today." The fact that the two spaces are called out separately reinforces, along with other citations, that the "cellar" space was distinct from the "carriage house." The stone piers that served as cellar walls were created from the dismantled stone façade. These were pointed up so as to prevent insect and rodent infestation and the cellar was whitewashed in August 1897.

Storage needs evidently expanded after the turn of the century because on September 24, 1901, the Red Cross Diary reported: "Silas & Andrew dig out the cellar." By October 1903, papers from the New York offices were being put in the cellar, suggesting that the first floor Paper Room (See Rooms 105 and 106) was full. The cellar apparently was quite damp, and in November 1, 1903, the Red Cross Diary reported that Barton paid Ernest Houghton, a local Glen Echo man, to plaster up the cellar under the floors "to keep the smell of the damp from the parlors."

Characteristic of Barton and her strong sense of order, certain sections of the cellar were given names that would normally call to mind separate rooms or even separate structures. Such designations include the "woodhouse" and the "milk cellar." It is not known whether temporary partitions of any kind separated the spaces for storing wood and milk products from other sections of the cellar, but on November 12, 1897, the workmen were cutting wood and piling corn and coal in the cellar. It is not clear from diary entries whether the "woodhouse" was located in Room B-1, or was part of the Carriage House, Room B-5. (See below.) On August 17, 1897, workmen were pointing up the "woodhouse wall" to protect against rats and vermin. On December 22, 1897, Barton referred to making a "place for tools" somewhere in the cellar. Doctor Hubbell had cleared out the original, 1891 tool room to be plastered in October 1897. (See Room 115.)

Circa 1904, Hubbell wrote to Barton that the part of the cellar used to keep milk cool was being whitewashed. In January 1904, Hubbell recorded in his diary that his large knife had been taken from the workbench in the basement, again indicating the function of the cellar as a work and storage space. In this basement room, items were built, lumber was sawed, goods were stored, and dairy products chilled.

Room B-2: _____/Mechanical Room.

See Oehrlein Report.

Room B-3: Lower Kitchen/Utility Room
Revised Significance Classification: Primary Significance

"Auntie" used either this room or a first-floor kitchen briefly when she served as caretaker for the property beginning in late 1896. The basement kitchen was made smaller in the 1897 renovation at Glen Echo, since a part of it was taken for a servant's sleeping room. (See below.) The Lower Kitchen of 1897 was intended to be either or both a summer kitchen - where cooking was done during the hot months - and a servants' kitchen, where the hired help could prepare and eat their meals. It also appears to have been intended as a washroom for laundry. There is no evidence in the Red Cross Diaries that much cooking was done here for Barton or her guests, although all necessary steps were taken to ensure that the space operated as a full-fledged kitchen. The evidence points instead to use of the kitchen by servants for cooking and washing. The Lower Kitchen functioned not only as a washing area, but also as the staging area for outdoor washing. In the early 1890s, even before Barton made Glen Echo her permanent home, she is known to have supervised the actual washing of bedding and clothes outside when weather permitted.[44]

On April 4, 1897, Barton entered into a contract with Mr. Fowler, a plumber, to set a boiler in the lower room stove, put all water connections necessary to create a sink, and put a sewer connection in the room for water and slop. The room was ready for use after it was whitewashed on August 9, 1897. No diary entries pertain to actual cooking in the Lower Kitchen until that of August 3, 1901, when the diary entry reads: "Silas has got his cellar kitchen cleaned . . . ." There were minor maintenance issues in the kitchen, such as a leaky boiler in 1906. In 1907, the space again required whitewashing and painting, so it was definitely being used. In October 1910, Barton reported in the diary: "Washing & bedding must be washed. The cellar kitchen is in such condition that no decent woman would undertake a washing in it—indeed I don't see how she could. I get Silas and go about it-a harder day's work need not be done . . . ."

Today, there is evidence of the ghosting of a previous run of steps behind modern-era wallboard on the northern wall of this room.

Room B-4: Servant's Sleeping Room/Storage Room
Revised Significance Classification: Primary Significance

The Servant's Sleeping Room was both a sleeping area for hired labor and, after 1900, a room for ill or down-on-their-luck boarders whom Barton took in. The 1891 Red Cross House had contained a cellar kitchen. On August 1, 1897, Barton decided to partition the original kitchen to make part of the space into a servant's sleeping room. Three days later, she had the carpenters lay a floor and make up the room for a servant. By August 9, 1897, the diary reported: "The lower kitchen done—whitewashed—ready for use. A good kitchen with servants (sic) room." It is not known which servant occupied the room in the first years after Barton took up permanent residence at Glen Echo, but by 1901, Silas Richardson was living there. On July 30, 1901, the Red Cross diary records Barton in one of her typical cleaning furies, insisting that Richardson clean up his room: ". . . Put Silas in earnest at his room. I took the cleaning up of the loose things, washed a bushel of dishes & articles stowed away . . .. Silas whitewashed his own room, got partly through." One month later, Richardson had to give up his room for the Alliamlies, an impoverished family that Barton had taken in out of good will. Two months later, Barton reported that she had moved Mrs. Rich, an elderly acquaintance from Oxford who was ill, down to the cellar kitchen, where she "fit her a pretty bedroom & arrange for her to take care of herself as she wished."

Room B-5: Carriage House/Living Room
Revised Significance Classification: Not Significant Due to Loss of Integrity

Barton's carriage house was located at the south end of the cellar, and access to it was from the gravel drive that ran along Oxford Road. The strongest evidence for the location of the carriage house is the August 27, 1897 Red Cross Diary entry that reads: "Mr. Edward Baltzley calls and agrees to have the section of Oxford Road back of our house vacated so we can save our road to the carriage house, our dry wall, and garden." This clearly places the leg of the drive that fed to the *back* of the house as the entry to the carriage house, which was located in the same vicinity as the dry wall and garden, and definitely establishes the location at the south, or rear, end of the house. The confusing diary entry of July 9, 1897 – "The colored boys are laying the stone in the front cellar for the carriage house" – might simply indicate that stone was being *stored* in the front cellar, until it could be used for the carriage house at the rear. Another interpretation might be that Barton was referring to the front wall of the carriage house, which may indicate that there was a stone wall separating Room B-5 from B-1 during the period of significance that no longer exists. All other carriage house entries indicate that the carriage house was at the back of the cellar.

To have a carriage house within the body of the structure was uncommon in the 1890s, when most carriages were housed in detached structures. Barton, never bowing to convention, must have determined that there was no good reason why her carriage could not be stored in the house itself. In her own practical way, she anticipated the attached garage of the 1920s. The work was begun in the spring and finished by the fall of 1897. In April through June 1897, the men lowered inner back walls from 1891 to make way for carriages and cleared the area. The stonework was pointed up on July 23, 1897. The July 24, 1897 diary entry indicates that the cost of the carriage house was cheap since it was constructed of "all old short lumber, no cost but the labor." Barton recorded in her diary that her carriage was ready on August 2, 1897.[45] The "big doors" for the cellar and carriage house were being made the following week. The carriage house was whitewashed on August 14, 1897. On August 17, 1897, workmen were pointing up

the "woodhouse wall" to protect against rats and vermin. Some of the wood was placed in boxes and stored in the Carriage House on October 25, 1897.

Room B-6: Furniture Room?/Bedroom

Barton created a room in the basement, which was specifically set aside for furniture storage. Furniture previously stored in two of the third story rooms was transferred down to the new basement room. Since she mentioned the furniture storage room in the same context as the carriage house, it is conceivable that this southeast corner room served both these functions. While other historians have identified the probable location of the furniture storage room as part of Room B-1, it seems unlikely that furniture would be stored upon a dirt floor, where it would have been subject to rot.

In June 1897, the Red Cross Diary reported: "getting the cellar cleared, and cleaned for the two, viz., the furniture and carriage." On July 2, 1897, Barton had the hall full of furniture ready to go into the new room that was described as 15 x 25 feet. On December 22, 1897, Barton and Pullman were arranging "things in the furniture cellar."

Room B-8: Fruit Cellar/Vault:

This space was the base of the two-story vault for storage documents on the floors above. It appears to have always served as a fruit cellar since 1897 and is the only vault to have wooden, as opposed to iron doors. On December 3, 1897, hired hands were pointing up the vault cellar in order to load it with fruit.[46] Painted shelves were placed in the cellar vault on December 17, 1897, although there is no evidence today of shelving. A brick floor was laid in the fruit cellar on September 24, 1901.

2. First Floor

Room 101: Vestibule/Vestibule:
The vestibule was the main entry space to the house, where Emma Jones, Mrs. Hines, would receive guests or whoever else happened to be working for the American Red Cross at the time. It was segregated from the main body of the house by a partition, symbolizing that there was a separation between visitors and residents of the house. Guests might be asked to wait in a seat provided in the vestibule or ushered into the front parlor. A stove in the vestibule placed there during the wintertime of 1897 indicates that the space was kept warm for people who were waiting there.

On March 13, 1897, Barton purchased two sets of vestibule doors from Albert Gleason, the syndicator of Kalorama Heights, and a businessman who sold and transported salvage material. The wood paneled and yellow-glazed doors were surrounded by heavily molded Victorian trim that may also have been purchased from Gleason's salvage operation, since they were of a style popular in the 1880s. Barton's hired men continued working on the vestibule in May 1897, getting it close to completion. On December 24, 1897, Barton noted in her diary that the weather had turned cold: "We get stove into vestibule & send for drum for library." The drums were made by Harrington's and all of the stove arranging, fixing, etc. was done by Doctor Hubbell.

There were no windows in the vestibule until December 29, 1897, when Doctor Hubbell placed them there. This rather uncommon treatment would have been necessary to allow light to permeate into the hall itself. The stove in the vestibule was changed to a direct pipe type on January 5, 1898 because of problems with the drum.

An interviewer with the Portland Maine Times who toured the house in 1903 noted that " . . .the partition which separates the hall from the vestibule is covered with bed-ticking, and draped with unbleached muslin . . . " No evidence remains today of such coverings and the walls are vertical beaded board over studs.

Room 102 Hall/Hall:
(Figure IV-4)

The hall was both the heart and spine of the house. It served as the house's major circulation space, a dining place during times of entertainment, and a showplace of American Red Cross's worldwide achievements. It had grand height, depth and volume, as it traveled upwards to the third-story rooms of the house and was lit by rectangular stained glass windows on the second floor and clerestory windows on the third. Its huge stove, from Johnstown, heated much of the first floor area after it was set up by February 1897.[47]

The original 1891 Red Cross House had a hall and a gallery, but no closets. The 1891 gallery was most likely braced as it had been in the Johnstown hotels, with a crude second-floor railing. On April 30, 1897, Barton consulted with Andrew Elder, the carpenter, about partitioning the back of the hall to create private office space (similar to the way the partition divided the hall from guests). On June 26, 1897, there is a diary entry that reads " . . .finish . . . the side of the hall next the chimney—had a hole cut, and pot put in." Previous historians identify this as an indication that a barrel stove was put in place. Barton usually refers to stoves, however, as "stoves," and it would be a singular case of Barton thinking about a heat source in late June. Whitewashing on the interior in one of the hall closets behind the parlor chimney might indicate that an early water closet was built prior to the installation of the bathroom in the house. While it is known that Barton had a privy, perhaps she had a water closet as well.

On August 1, 1897, Barton came up with her plan to disguise closets inside the walls of the hall, thereby reducing the hall width from its warehouse size to twelve feet. Since the house had been used entirely as a warehouse for the past six years, there had been no need for storage closets. Now that Barton sought to convert rooms to working and sleeping spaces, she needed an abundance of closets to store supplies. As the "well"--the light well above the hall--was reduced in width, the closets were constructed in the summer and fall of 1897. On October 21, 1897, some of the closets were filled with trunks that had occupied upper storage rooms. In October 1899, Barton stored important papers in them. Mrs. Dwight Hughes, Barton great grandniece, recalled that the closets along the main hall were locked and that Barton had a big ring of keys around her waist. Closets contained gardening and medical supplies, and seeds for planting.[48]

Apparently, the hall was more partitioned in the past than it is today. As early as February 16, 1897, Barton wrote to Hubbell: "Barker run[s] a partition across the far end of the hall, out to the doors of the kitchen and other room and make a large splendid room of that may put in glass

doors to light the hall if needed . . . ."[49] Yet ten months later, on December 29, 1897, Elder was making "partitions for a hall." Since the vestibule and office partitions were already in place at that time, the entry seems to indicate other partitions. A wood track located at the south end of the light well is shown on the first floor of the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) drawings of 1977, and it may well have been circa 1898 partition Barton describes Elder constructing. Ghosting on the floor and nail holes indicate its location. A wood track in the ceiling above exists as well. Other tracks are shown on the HABS drawings for the second floor north and south ends. The ceiling tracks of these partitions also remain. The date of these partitions is not clarified in the historic record. Whether they were Barton's alterations or constructed for apartment usage is unclear.

By September 23, 1901, an additional closet for wood was constructed in the hall, suggesting that Barton found it cumbersome to haul the wood up from the basement. Several days later, on September 28, 1901, she recorded that she had washed all the flags in her possession and hung them in the hall "and made a fire to dry them."

The hall was used intermittently for entertaining and displaying items. On November 23, 1897, the center part of the hall was used for an eating or gathering area, as cocoa matting was laid on the floor and round tables placed in its center. In July 1900, the first meeting of the incorporators of the American National Red Cross met downtown for a business meeting and then took the electric cars to Glen Echo for a reception at Glen Echo. Stephen Barton described the scene:

> The central hall was decorated with different flags, which had been presented to Miss Barton on her numerous fields of labor. The thirsty ones found refreshment from great bowls of ice-cold lemonade, which were cooling amid a background of pine trees which adorned the corners . . . . The Legion of Loyal Women, of which Miss Barton is a member, had prepared the luncheon . . .They decorated the long tables with ferns and wild flowers, hung the rooms with flags and mementos gathered from every part of the globe by Miss Barton . . .[50]

In 1902, Lloyd Tenny also recalled the hall (which he called the "living room") as having enough tables and chairs to seat 20.[51] The piano was not located in the hall during Barton's lifetime. (See Room 119, Front Parlor.)

Julian Hubbell's 1903-04 diary records that on February 9, 1904, Susie colored the upper east banisters "red" while he arranged flags for a reception of the Delegation of the National Woman's Suffrage Association at the house. Barton and Miss Hines arranged Barton's decorations and jewels for the event, which were probably showcased downstairs.

Room 103: Stair and Vault Room/Gift Shop:
Revised Significance Classification: Secondary Significance

Most of today's Room 103 used to be a "vault room" for navigating about the vault space and for the storage of documents possibly for transfer to the vault. This room was distinct, however, from the "Paper Room." (See Rooms 105 and 106.) Prior to November 1897, part of Room 103 was taken up by the stairs, which were originally located where today's gift shop is. (See Room

107, Stair.) When the stair was moved south to accommodate a library above, the vault room became larger.

On October 19, 1897, Barker, one of the men who also had worked for Barton at 17th & F Streets, lathed the vault room. No further mention of the room is made for nearly two years, until October 13, 1899, when Barton noted in the Red Cross Diary: "In order to get at my stoves for repairs the 4 great boxes in the vault room must be moved. We opened them, Cuban relief from 58 Williams St.—packed them in side cupboards in hall, mainly books and pamphlets & envelopes."

Room 104: Vault/Vault

The original, 1891 Red Cross House contained fireproof safes.[52] Both vaults had to be finished to a more complete state in 1897, however, since Barton demolished the majority of the original stone façade when she remodeled the house, thereby removing a portion of the safes' walls. Securing the vaults behind the new frame and glazed façade of 1897 was one of the first orders of business that March. Within two weeks Mr. Jarrett, a mason, did the work. By bricking up the front of the vault, Barton then could insert the same four-over-two windows in front of the vaults that she was using on the rest of the façade, but make them "blind" windows. Towards this end, she had the vault windows whitewashed on August 13, 1897 and put up curtains the following day. These would have had to be hung by reaching in from the outside.

The vaults were noted in the Red Cross Diaries and in correspondence between Hubbell and Stephen Barton as the source of Barton's most important papers. The diary records that documents were placed in the vault prior to Barton and Hubbell's trip to Cuba on December 11, 1897. This vault, called the "lower vault," was used in 1901 to store the "Press Books" of the Red Cross relief efforts. In 1940, Myrtis Barton, daughter of Stephen E. Barton, gave this important description of the vault: "All of Aunt Clara's papers my father brought away from Glen Echo right after her death. They were in the fire proof vault at the front of the house and there were forty Japan bread boxes crammed full of diaries and copies of letters and of letters received."[53]

Room 105: Paper Room and Vault Storage/Storage:

Prior to the moving of the stair further south on November 15, 1897, this space would have been part of the Paper Room, which comprised half of today's Room 108, Visitor Information. After November 1897, this space became storage space underneath the stairs, accessible from the vault Room. See entries for Rooms 104 and 108.

Room 106: Toilet:

There is no known historic use of this space. See Oehrlein Report for physical description.

Room 107: Main Stair/Main Stair

Barton first thought to fix up a nicer staircase in the house as early as April 16, 1897, when she placed an order for lumber that included banisters, newel posts, boards, etc. She used these materials, in all likelihood, to fix up her 1891 stair, since the work on the balustrade of the reduced well—which also required banisters--was not undertaken until June. Despite this work, her diary entry for November 15, 1897 records that she decided to "remove the stair and the stained glass window six feet west in order to enlarge the second floor front room and gain a library." (Barton called the front of the house the "east" in most of her descriptions.) Carpenter Elder put up the newly moved stair and plasterer Barker plastered the staircase on December 29, 1897. The rail was finished in January 1898.

Although it seems unlikely, Barton had a stained glass window at her original, 1891 Red Cross House stairwell landing. This is known because on June 4, 1897, the diary noted that Mrs. Sarah Earle "kindly consented to repair a large stained glass window which has some of the panes of glass broken." The location of the window is known because on November 15, 1897, the decision was to "remove the stairway & the stained glass window six feet west" to gain a library. The stained glass window appears in a circa 1898 photograph of the west side of the house taken while the structure still appears to feature brown paint trim. The window may have broken after Barton's death, or it may have been removed.

Julian Hubbell's diary of 1903-1904 records that maintenance of the stair and hall balustrades were necessary. On November 11, 1903, for example, he and Susie Lee, a housekeeper, varnished the banisters and the "well."

Room 108: Store Room and Paper Room/Visitor Orientation

Room 108 used to be divided into two rooms, apparently as early as 1891, when the northern side served as the "men's room," (a chamber) and the southern side as part of a large room that was occupied by Emma Jones' mother-in-law, "Auntie," caretaker of the Glen Echo house beginning December 10, 1896. (See Room 109 also.) Evidence for the two separate rooms appears not only in documentary sources but also in ghosting within the room itself.

The southern half of the room served as a Storeroom for Red Cross supplies. The northern half of the room served as a "Paper Room," in which documents were stored for easy access. The Storeroom appears to have been used for foodstuffs and therefore would have required little finishing while the Paper Room--a space that might be shown to those arriving on Red Cross business—would require a nicer presentation. This may explain why the northern portion of the room contains the nicer window molding while the southern portion's window is of the "Sanitary" type. (See Oehrlein Report.)

Barton recorded the transformation of what used to be a sleeping quarters for workers into the Paper Room in the Red Cross Diary entry of July 25, 1897: "Decided on fitting up the mens (sic) old room, for a cupboard room entire room with all the shelves it will bear, and snug doors, to hold all periodicals, pamphlets in stock to let up the boxes of printed matter . . . . The little Bill reports and all such matter to be kept in perfect order, dark, fresh and ready." The location of the room was described four days later on July 29, 1897, when the diary noted that the Paper Room was being made of the room "where the boxes are, on the north side near the stairs." (As

mentioned earlier, Barton referred to the front of the house as the "east," so the location of the Paper Room on the "north side" of the house makes sense.) Julian Hubbell wrote a letter to Miss Coombs from Iowa in 1901 in which he stated: "I would like by next mail a copy of the old '83 *Edition of the History of the Red Cross.* They are in the closet of the Paper Room."[54] This would have been the closet accessed on the southeast wall of the Paper Room. Hubbell mentions the "paper room" in his diary of March 15, 1904.[55]

On August 13, 1907, however, there is a diary entry that suggests that the Paper Room was no longer necessary after Barton's retirement. The entry reads: " . . .move the milk up to the 'office overflow' room which makes a lovely dairy." It would make sense that the "Paper Room" was the same as the "office overflow room," since food preparation and storage were all done on the west side of the house.

The southern half of the room, the Storeroom, was created when a larger room—Auntie's temporary room--was divided into a pantry and storeroom during the 1897 remodeling. This food storeroom was one of four rooms on the building's west side, first floor, that may have been utilized for food preparation and serving in 1897. On August 1, 1897, Barton and Elder discussed making a pantry and storeroom of the "large room next the kitchen." On October 30, 1897, the men finished the storeroom. The diary recorded: "Moved the pantry to the new qrs. Men finished the storeroom. Dr. & C.B. labeled fruit, move it later to its long shelves." Four months later, on November 3, 1897, the work was done. The first floor storeroom on the west side of the house apparently held provisions, whereas upper storerooms (on the second and third floors) held relief supplies. It appears that both the storeroom and pantry held provisions, with more food processing occurring in the pantry and mere storage in the storeroom, but the diaries do not prove conclusive on this matter.[56]

After March 25, 1907, it appears that some members of the domestic staff were moved into this room, although this is not absolutely certain from the diary entry. It appears however, that domestics were switched down either from the Parlor Chamber (Room 218) or from the Red Cross Room (Room 301) to Room 108.

Room 109: Pantry/Office:
Revised Significance Classification: Secondary Significance

As mentioned above, the narrow pantry was carved out of a larger room in 1897 that had been occupied by Auntie. (See Room 108 also.) The pantry was a companion room to the storeroom. These two rooms served as ancillary space to the kitchen, which, in turn, serviced the dining room. August 1, 1897, Barton decided to take the "store room" for papers and to make a pantry & a storeroom of the large room "next to the kitchen." On October 23, 1897, the partition between the pantry and storeroom was changed in order to make the pantry smaller. As quoted under Room 108, fruit was moved after October 30, 1897 to "long shelves," either in the pantry or storeroom. In 1901, Barton and Susa (her name for Susie Lee) "attacked the left over canned fruit of the pantry," making over jars and tumblers.

Room 110: Back Stair/Back Stair:
These stairs appear to date to the period of significance based on materials. The diaries do not mention their construction. Ghosting behind modern-era wallboard on the north wall of Room B-3 indicates an earlier basement stair, possibly from the pre-1897 renovation period.

Room 111: Kitchen/Kitchen:

As mentioned under Room B-3, Auntie may have stayed in this room while she was caretaker of the property briefly in 1896. It appears from letters that the 1891 kitchen occupied the space taken today by combining Rooms 111 and 112: "I make a dining room and kitchen both out of the large room over the basement . . ."[57] In a previous letter, Barton noted that Barker ran a partition across the rear of the hall "out to the doors of the kitchen" establishing not only that the kitchen was in this location prior to the renovation, but that it apparently held more than one door.[58] Although Barton did not exhibit particularly strong culinary skills, she was highly concerned with the orderliness and cleanliness of her kitchen and all the operations that swirled around it. Barton was known for making good pancakes, but besides that there is little documentation of her actually cooking. Barton did enjoy the canning process, finding it extremely gratifying to make lots of "stores" of fruits and vegetables grown on her own property.

Barton hired Mr. Fowler, a plumber, on April 4, 1897, to "put water back on kitchen stove, set boiler, run the hot and cold water to the sink in the kitchen, put water back, set water back . . ." Two days later, Fowler had to move the pipes closer to the inside of the house to ensure against their freezing. The Historic Furnishings Report (1983) notes that the kitchen contained a large eight-hole stove.[59] Diary entries for 1897 appear to indicate that the room had at least one heating stove as well. In November and December of 1902, Hubbell first oiled and then painted the kitchen floor. On November 21, 1906, he whitewashed the room. On October 26, 1907, there was a fire in the kitchen, which apparently damaged the pantry more than anything else. (Today, there is no evidence of fire damage in this area of the house.)

Diary entries provide a somewhat confusing impression of who ate in the kitchen. On February 19, 1907, the diary reports: "We enlarge the table & eat in the kitchen." While no reason for this change is given, it seems possible that as it was late in Barton's life and she was no longer the president of the American Red Cross, the household was significantly smaller—perhaps just she, Hubbell, and a housekeeper—and that there was no reason to eat at the big table in the Dining Room, formerly reserved for larger parties. On January 1, 1910, Dr. Hubbell took down the partition in the kitchen (which must have separated the kitchen from hall cupboards) and two days later began changing the doorway. By January 19, 1910, he had "finished the enlargement of the kitchen." On October 26, 1910, the diary records: " . . .it was necessary to fix some place for Silas to eat out of the way of the other table. I arrange a table in the new corner of the kitchen . . ." It would seem, therefore, that Silas (and other domestic servants) ate at one table in the kitchen while Barton, Hubbell, and others may have eaten at another.

Room 112: Dining Room
(Figure IV-5)

The Dining Room was an important room in the house where Barton and residents ate, often along with guests. Barton did not enjoy having to feed others or languishing over a meal. She complained to Hubbell of having to feed everyone while she was at the General Grant Mansion, showing that she perceived it as a burden: "...it matters not who will ever come to visit me – they will do as I do – as my house does, go out to meals; there will be no dining room, in the house, nor kitchen, only for the convenience of a servant."[60]

At Glen Echo, she knew she had to feed workers and guests, because there was not the collection of restaurants as there had been downtown. Mrs. Marion Howe, who was a visitor to the house in late 1890s, both while Miss Barton was in residence and while she was away in Cuba, wrote: "Twice while in that home I had charge of the dining room and all that goes with it, only two meals a day, breakfast at 8 in the morning and dinner at 3 in the afternoon."[61] From her experience at the Dansville Seminary, Barton enjoyed whole foods—raw fruits and granola, as examples—and people who ate from her kitchen learned to accept her rather mundane fare. Contrary to what she may have indicated to others, Barton's letters to Hubbell thanking him for food he sent to her from the Red Cross Farm in Indiana in the late 1890s show that she ate and enjoyed both pork and bacon.[62] Hubbell's diary of 1903-1904 also show repeated grocery purchases that included meat.

The Red Cross Diary shows that the Dining Room was the first room renovated at Glen Echo, beginning in February 1897. On March 19, 1897, Barker and Elder started tacking builder's paper on the Dining Room.[63] The idea was to use it as a base: "We are to tack heavy paper on first, over this will be stretched thick cotton, and the wall paper will be pasted on the cotton."[64] On May 17, 1897, the carpenters were papering the room.[65] (Today, the room features restored painted fabric, perhaps indicating that no wallpaper remnants were found. In many rooms of the house, Barton would not get to the wallpaper level, stopping at the cotton muslin, and, in many cases, painting, or "kalsomining," it.) The northeast wall featured built-in "cupboards," (or, closets), to store dishware. Daisy Sweitzer, Miss Barton's secretary between October 1911 and March 1912, remembered that Mrs. Hirons added the cupboards in the dining room.[66]

The triple doors that connected the offices and dining room were added in March 1897, but by November of that year, they had been changed to portieres. Barton's office was open to the Dining Room, and, as contemporary accounts have noted, she often worked at her desk while others ate. In this way, she was still able to exert control over her household and reinforce the work ethic that dominated it. In August 1897, call buttons were installed throughout the house and there was a call button under the floor where Barton sat, in case she needed to call upon her servants for food service.

After her retirement, Barton transformed her center first-floor office into an additional dining room. On January 12, 1910, she wrote in the diary: "At evening we taken in hand the large dining room, clear all three cupboards in both dining rooms and remove the dishes to the large room to be ready for Dr.'s guests . . . ."

Rooms 113 and 114: Red Cross Offices
(Figures IV-6 and IV-7)

Barton and her associates used the rooms at the south end of the first floor to conduct the business of the American Red Cross. As such, the rooms featured pigeonhole desks, typewriters, bookcases, tables, etc. In addition, however, they featured various Oriental rugs, framed pictures and photographs of other parts of the world, and open windows that permitted the breeze from the Potomac River. After Barton's resignation, the rooms were used as sitting rooms and extra dining areas.

The determination of uses of the rooms during the historic period is complicated by the fact that multiple names are used for the rooms. The description below attempts to make sense of this varying nomenclature, but it becomes more confusing as room usage changes. This report assumes that Room 113 is the "middle office," "private office," and, possibly, the "2nd office," based on the fact that it was finished off after Room 114. Therefore, the report assumes that Room 114 is the "first office," "east office," and "large office."

Room 113 was Barton and George Pullman's private office in 1897 and Room 114, the office where other Red Cross volunteers labored. It is not known in which room Dr. Hubbell worked. In mid-March 1897, Cash, a carpenter, fitted doors in the two offices and dining room. A hole was cut in the office wall and a new window set in at the same time. On March 10, 1897, the carpenters began work in the large (east) office. The Red Cross Diary describes that the workmen were now "expert" at putting the paper and cloth on the wall and ceiling. Pullman described the basic idea for the two offices on May 14, 1897: " . . . And when we can have the smaller room for a private office we think our Glen Echo offices will be much superior to the 17th & F Street offices—more get-at-able." This comment makes more sense when one realizes it predates Barton's notion of opening up the entire south side of the first floor, and changing some doors to portieres.

On July 17, 1897, Barton's diary recorded that she had the doors in the office cupboards covered with bed ticking for strength. In addition, the room must have featured freestanding bookcases, because when the "paper room" was first started on July 15, 1897, Barton noted that it freed up all the office shelves and 15 bookcases for current work.[67] On August 13, 1897, Barker was painting the two sets of triple doors that connected the offices and dining rooms. On November 20, 1897, however, Barton had the idea to throw the three south-end rooms open as one linear space. She chose to replace the triple doors between the middle office and the dining room with portieres, so that she could work at her desk and maintain view and contact with people in the Dining Room. The doors remained in place, however, between the two offices, since Susie Lee was putting more color on the middle office doors and the back office on February 29, 1904. The offices were heated by stoves, which were overhauled on December 18, 1897.

In the first decade of the 20th century, work focused on maintaining the office finishes, and, ultimately, the conversion of the rooms for other uses. Susie sandpapered and tinted the sides of the main office room and put a second coat of yellow on the floor on September 3, 1903.[68] On September 12, 1903 Hubbell noted that Susie was varnishing the office floors.[69] On September 14, 1903, Barton decided to move from her lower offices to the rooms above. She put George Pullman's old desk into his former room (Room 212) for her use. On December 25, 1903, Barton and Mrs. Hinton arranged the first (east) office for a parlor for the winter. This first-floor sitting room was illustrated in an article called "Clara Barton at Home" in the *Baltimore Sun* on May

29, 1904. On February 1908, the diary records that the "2nd Office" was made into a bedroom for a Mrs. Ward. On November 24, 1908, Barton changed the "lower main 'office room'" into a parlor. It is not clear at this point in time whether she was refurbishing Room 113 again as a parlor, or whether Room 114 became a parlor as well.

Room 115: Chamber?/Office:

Not much is known about the use of this room, but it may have served as the tool room in the original, 1891 construction. On October 23, 1897, Dr. Hubbell "cleared the tool room." The tool room was plastered, along with an old storeroom on November 3, 1897. Since Rooms 115, 116 (and now 117) are the only first floor rooms not previously mentioned in the diary with plaster, it stands to reason that these were storage rooms converted to chamber functions in 1897.

Rooms 116 and 117: CB's Sleeping Room? Chamber? /Office:
(Figure IV-8)
Revised Significance Classification: Secondary Significance

Barton definitely had a first-floor sleeping room in the early days of the renovation and it appears, from documentary and pictorial evidence, that Rooms 116 and 117 were one room in 1897 and the most logical location for Barton's sleeping room.

Barton was fickle about where she chose to sleep. Clara Barton had at least four bedrooms in the house at Glen Echo during the period of significance: 1897-1912. Prior to 1897, she had been sleeping upstairs on the second floor, at a location that cannot be determined from the record. On March 28, 1897, she was sleeping on the first floor while a second floor room was being made up for her. It appears that she must have been in the area of Rooms 115, 116 or 117, since Room 114, the logical place for a bedroom for Barton, was being made into an office. By June 1897, she was sleeping downstairs again, after having moved up to the second floor at some point in between. In August 1897, she moved to the third floor, where stairs were built so she could access the room at the southern end of the house (Room 301). It is not known how long she stayed there. By October 1897, she was using the southeast corner second floor room (Room 213) as her room, probably for sleeping, but it may have been used as a sitting/work room (in which case she would have retained a third floor sleeping room). By December 1902, she had moved to George Pullman's old room (Room 214), the middle chamber on the second floor, south side, at least for the winter. By December 1903, she had taken back her "former room" in the southeast corner as a bedroom (Room 213). By June 1904, she was using two rooms, the southeast corner room (Room 213) and G.P.'s old room (214) for her suite of rooms, opening up the doors between the two and using the corner one for sleeping and the middle one as a sitting room.

Her sleeping room at the start of the renovation was on the east side of the house, since the rooms on the south and west sides were taken up for offices, food preparation, and storage purposes. This would leave Rooms 115, 116, and/or 117 as possibilities. A single photograph of what appears to be a chamber that was used by Barton (based on personal items in the photograph) appears to indicate a first-floor room, based on ceiling height and window sill location. The photograph suggests that Barton needed enough wall space for a bed and a bureau,

divided by a window. A two-window room within the spaces today occupied by Rooms 116 and 117 would fit that need. In addition, there is historic precedence for the head of the household to occupy the bedroom adjacent to the parlor(s) of the house. Growing up in New England during the second quarter of the 19th century, Barton would have been familiar with this tradition.[70] It would appear that there was no chimney for these rooms, and that the only heat source was heat from the fireplace or a stove vented through the parlor chimney. By May 5, 1907, others may have used the room as a chamber, with Barton noting: "We have a fire in the parlor giving them a warm sleeping room, well appointed."[71] The creation of the basement stairs that lead down from Room 116 is unclear. The door appears to date to the historic period of significance, however, the ghosting of a transom over the door would suggest a use other than that of a simple closet. If the room had been used as a chamber for domestic(s), then a stair down to the basement would have made sense (although the actual stair of today is a recent phenomenon).

Room 118: Rear Parlor/Rear Parlor:
(Figure IV-9)

The rear parlor was the more informal of the two parlors. It was a place for socializing, card playing, and reading by a fire. It was the only room in the house to have a fireplace. There is not much information about the Rear Parlor. Two things are unclear: 1) the original appearance of the fireplace mantel and 2) the exact configuration of the communicating doors between Rooms 117 and 118.

A photograph taken after Barton's death in 1912 by a local photographer purports to show the Rear Parlor with flowers for condolences. This room cannot have been the Rear Parlor, for numerous reasons, the most important of which is the existence in the photo of a large black marble, Victorian mantel that did not exist in the house in 1912. As for the two doors, since Barton may have occupied Rooms 116 and 117 as a sleeping room, there very likely would have been communication between the two rooms, but the exact nature of the openings during the historic period is unclear.

On December 21, 1898, Lucy Graves recorded in the Red Cross diary that Barton had "decided to have the fireplace in the back parlor (sic) tiled, and Reginald Proctor, the young man working here, is to do the work. He goes into town to procure the tiles and other materials necessary." Barton's grandniece, Mrs. Dwight Hughes, recalled in an interview in 1976 that the tiles had little scenes on them in two shades of blue and white. On November 2, 1902, Dr. Hubbell oiled the parlor floors and on September 31, 1903, Susie Lee varnished the parlor doors. In the 1930s, the tiles were removed and replaced by a brick fireplace surround.

Room 119: Front Parlor/Front Parlor:

The Front Parlor was the most formal room in the house, although given Barton's atypical decorating style; it was not formal in a conventional sense. Besides the gilt settee that was a gift from Louise, the Grand Duchess of Baden, the room contained flags draped in corners, comfortable stuffed chairs, and country-like lace curtains.

Renovations on the room began on June 28, 1897, when Barton desired a new chimney for the parlor and chamber, "closing in the side of the pier." On August 17, 1897, Mr. Jarret's son came to offer his services building the parlor chimney (the one immediately behind the east tower): "The boys will make the foundation – fill up the ditch, level off the surplus earth and make a last garden bed & sow turnips & start lettuce etc. On August 8, 1897, Barton, Elder, and Pullman hung pictures in the parlor "and its chamber," making "a great improvement in the looks of all." On August 9, 1897, Elder hung "the parlor chamber doors." On August 13, 1897, Barton and Emma put up "better" parlor curtains. On December 20, 1897, Hubbell set up the stove in the parlor and put up a drum in the room above, with Barton exclaiming " . . . the success of warming that portion of our untried castle is well assured."

On August 8, 1900, Barton cleaned up the parlor and the library, changing the furniture between the two rooms. It appears that the main goal was to air out the parlor furniture, that had become damp smelling from the cellar below: " . . .Emma comes, we change the parlors and library entire, putting red carpet below and parlor rugs & furniture in library, making a very pretty room—both are improved and no scent of the cellar remains." One year later, the same process took place again. As in the rear parlor, the work on the front parlor in 1902 and 1903 was maintenance work by Dr. Hubbell and Susie Lee, repairing and oiling floors, and varnishing parlor doors. On March 2, 1904, Dr. Hubbell's diary records that he went to the city for a piano and paid men to load it for Glen Echo. Daisy Sweitzer, Miss Barton's secretary during her last years, recalled that Barton kept the piano in the parlor but that Mrs. Hirons moved it to the hall for singing with her boarders. (This would have been in the 1916-1925 period.) This description fits Helen Dyer's recollection of the piano being in the hall when she visited her uncle, Julian Hubbell at the house, in 1920.[72] When Mary Furnas was a young girl touring the house with Dr. Hubbell in the 1920s, she recalled him referring to this room as the "gold room" for the French gilt furniture given to Barton by Louisa, Grand Duchess of Baden, after her work in Franco-Prussian War.[73] Today, only a single settee remains.

3. Second Floor

Room 201: Library/Library:
(Figure IV-10)

Barton had a large collection of books, being a reader of history, literature, and poetry. In addition, she published several of her own books and many pamphlets on the International and American Red Cross. Barton even moved the stair six feet "west" (given that Barton referred to the façade of the house as "east," this reference means the stairs were moved six feet south) from its 1891 location in order to create a bigger room for a library. An indication of the use of the library comes in a diary entry of April 25, 1901, when Barton reported that she and Mr. Ward "took in hand" two book cases of the Cuban relief operation papers and made up a library case for a new set of *Best Literature,* after Ward covered all the books of the set. He did the same, five days later, covering books and making up a case of encyclopedias as well.

On December 21, 1897, Barker and a fellow worker trimmed off the paint from the old glass doors to the library. The use of "old" either refers to the fact that the doors were salvaged material or that double doors, with glazing, stood in that location before the room was made into a library. Hubbell's diary recorded that on February 26, 1904, Susie began coloring the upper east end and the library doors.

The library was an L-shaped room with a pair of shallow arches separating the main space from the windowed area and an alcove fronting the vault. (Today, the northernmost arch is infilled, a change that occurred when a section of the alcove was converted into a kitchen for apartments in the 1930s or 1940s.) Furnishings during the period of significance seem to have included a desk and bookcases, at the least. The library was heated by a drum served by the pipe from the vestibule stove, which was installed on December 24, 1897. On August 8, 1900, as mentioned above, the library and front parlor furniture were swapped, as they were again in August of 1901. On August 8, 1907, Barton wrote: "I find it too warm to sit in my sunny south windows & arrange for a writing place in the library in front of those cool north windows, making the little old time portable writing desk do service once more." The only known photograph of the library from what appears to be the historic period shows a desk in the center of the room, so it may be that Barton upgraded the furnishings from her portable desk to a more permanent desk. Mrs. Sweitzer, Barton's secretary, called the library the "Adams Room" because it had a John Quincy Adams bookcase.

Barton struggled with how to best store her books. On May 17, 1908, the diary records that Barton found it impractical to pack her books to prevent exposure to the sun, so she "hung curtains over the bookcases, closing the books from sight, & dust so far as possible." She solved the problem in September 1910, when Dr. Hubbell "rehang" the doors to the bookcases. Barton noted in the diary that it gave her the opportunity to "rearrange books and papers bringing those which will be needed in the winter work, into warmer rooms & removing those we can spare to the large library, & so far as possible classifying them for easy references." On May 1, 1911, Barton asked Hubbell to varnish the library floor.

Room 202: Hall/Hall:

The second floor hall was actually a gallery that encircled the light well and encompassed smaller stair landings at the north and south end of the house. In the 1891 Red Cross House, the gallery railing probably looked very crude, like those used at the Locust Street or Kernville Hotels. In August of 1897, the size of the well was reduced and a wood railing with decorative balusters was created. On September 11, 1903, the balustrade was puttied and painted. Hubbell's diary records that on February 9, 1904, Susie colored the upper east banisters "red" and Hubbell arranged flags for a reception of the Delegation of the National Woman's Suffrage Association at the house.

Room 203: Original Stair and Library/Library:

This was originally the location of the 1891 stair, then became a section of the library in 1897, then became a dining room when the library was converted to an apartment in the 1930s or 1940s.

Room 203A: Library/Kitchen:

This was originally the alcove section of the library, but was converted to a kitchen when the library was made into an apartment in the 1930s or 1940s.

Room 204: Vault/Vault:
See Room 104 for basic description.
Revised Significance Classification: Primary Significance

The vault on the second floor served the same function as that on the first floor – the storage of valuable papers. On December 11, 1897, Barton and Dr. Hubbell looked through boxes to see what to put into the vaults and what to put into the offices, in view of being called away to Cuba. On June 10, 1898, after returning from Cuba, Barton searched for boxes of books, which she found in the upper vault. She then proceeded to place them on shelves in the vault.

It is possible that this vault contained Barton's most personal papers, although the evidence is not clear. After the papers were removed from the house to Worcester, Massachusetts in 1915 by Stephen and William Barton for safekeeping, William Barton wrote to Dr. Hubbell explaining the motivation behind the removal of the papers from the house "...as soon as Mr. Epler's book approached completion it was his judgment, and in it I concurred, that as Mr. Epler had abundant material for his book and was finding it necessary to cut it down to meet the publishers requirements, the *vault should not be opened* till after the publication of his book, so that it might truthfully be said that the larger work yet to be published will be based upon this store of new material."[74]

Room 205: There is no room assigned this number in the house.

Room 206: Small Room at Head of Stairway and Letter Press Room?/Office:

The use of this room is unknown, but it may have been a letterpress room. In his diary, Dr. Hubbell noted that he kalsomined and painted the woodwork in this room on November 21-22, 1903. On April 18, 1906, the diary records that Barton "cleared the small letterpress room, changed pictures in the hall & improved things generally moved the lamps to the chamber to be fitted in the bathroom, etc." The fact other items in this entry appear to pertain to the second floor, leads one to wonder if the letterpress room is not also on the second floor. A further indication is given in Barton's own scrawled hand, when in writing to Stephen towards the end of her life in 1912 when she could no longer speak, she wrote: "Letter room, top stairs will be needed."[75] If the room were a letterpress room, its nearness to the library and vault would make sense.

Room 207: Chamber/Lunchroom:

This was one of several chambers in the house to be used by Red Cross volunteers or visitors to Barton's home. It may have become Dr. Hubbell's spare room in 1907.

The room may have been given to either a stenographer or seamstress coming to help Barton on July 27, 1904: "They will have those rooms on the lower floor. The little room on the right of the hall and the storeroom nearly opposite. It is no longer a mere storeroom, but a large pretty room with a nice bed, four great closets, two windows . . ." Although the entry is confusing for the wording "lower floor," the store room description and directional indicators seem to point to this as a description of Rooms 207 and 215. The word choice probably indicates that Barton was writing about "lower" in relation to the "upper" chambers, some of which may have served as rooms for hired help as well.

On May 16, 1907, the diary refers to Dr. Hubbell's "spare room" and the need to fix it up so that his brother could come visit as a guest. Although it would seem more logical for Dr. Hubbell's spare room to be Room 208, this room has no chimney access and on November 17, 1910, the diary notes that Dr. Hubbell's second room had a stove. On November 18, 1910, Barton's diary records: "Today was spent in clearing up Dr. Hubbell's room and removing a part to room No. 2. Put a Bookcase in his room, took out bed from No. 2, swept (etc.)."

Room 208: Chamber/Kitchen:

There is no specific information to be related to this room.

Room 209: Bathroom/Bathroom
Revised Significance Classification: Primary Significance

This was the house's only full bathroom. Barton wrote about it to Hubbell early in the planning for the house, on March 14, 1897: "I make . . .a bathroom of the back stair space – I took out the upper bathroom at the other house – and shall put it here at once – and bring in the water."[76] On April 4, 1897, Barton had contracted with Mr. Fowler to "furnish all supplies . . .put the water hot and cold, in the bathroom, set the tub, closet and basin . . ." Ghostings indicate that the tub was square in shape. An entry on August 7, 1901 indicates that the room had a cupboard. Dr. Hubbell "redressed" the bathtub on December 25, 1902, indicating that it was encased in wood, a

description corroborated by Daisy Sweitzer in her 1976 interview. Hubbell's diary records, on November 12, 1903, that Susie varnished the bathroom. By October 9, 1906, the Doctor was painting the bathtub.

Room 210: Stair Hall/Stair Hall:

This was the location of the original back stair that connected the kitchens and led to the back chambers. It existed in 1891, but the landing was reduced in 1897 to add a bathroom to the house. According to Hubbell's diaries, on September 8, 1903, Susie varnished the side of the bathroom hall. She varnished the bathroom side and small hall again on October 11, 1903.

Room 211: Julian Hubbell's Room/Julian Hubbell's Room
(Figure IV-11)

Note: For listing of finishes, see Chapter VII, Physical Description in this report. Also see Chapter VIII, Sufficiency of Information to Restore Portions of the Clara Barton House and Appendix D, Possible Exhibit Material for Dr. Hubbell's Room.

Doctor Julian Hubbell, the Chief Field Agent of the American Red Cross, lived in this room in the southwest corner of the house from October 16, 1897 until his death on November 19, 1929. Hubbell was the most constant person in Barton's life and was, along with her, the chief reason for the early success of the American Red Cross. On October 16, 1897, George Pullman, The Chief Financial Officer of the American Red Cross, wrote in the Red Cross diary: "Dr. H. is to have the room next (to) G.P. and Barker will plaster it. This will give the Headquarters' officers the three adjoining rooms which will make it very pleasant." On October 19, 1897, Barton cleaned Dr. Hubbell's room for the plasterers. The room was finished on November 3, 1897, but soon thereafter, on December 30, 1897, Hubbell left for Bedford, Indiana to pick up the pieces of the nearly ruined Red Cross Park.

Hubbell returned intermittently in the years between 1893 and April 1898, when he left for Cuba. He returned to Glen Echo on June 2, 1898, traveled to Florida to treat yellow fever victims on June 14, 1898, and returned to Glen Echo in the fall of 1898, before traveling back to Cuba where he contracted malaria. He returned to Glen Echo in the fall of 1899, but was unwell. He traveled to the Red Cross Park, Vermont and New Hampshire, before finally reaching Iowa to recuperate. Galveston was the only large-scale disaster in which he was not present. Barton's diary records his return to the area on October 31, 1901 after a year's absence and his visit, with her, to Worcester, Massachusetts to visit family.[77] In 1902, he traveled to Russia with Barton.[78] He was living in the room in the years following Barton's retirement in 1904 and was with her at her death in 1912. After Barton's death in 1912, he remained in the room throughout the early years of Mabelle Hirons' ownership. He finally removed himself from the house between 1920-1925 during his legal battle with Mrs. Hirons to regain the property. At that time, he boarded with Leland Barton downtown and with Mrs. Sarah Canada in Glen Echo.

In addition to the diary entries, there is one important piece of correspondence about Hubbell's actual room. A December 11, 1900, letter from Hubbell when he was in Anamosa, Iowa to Miss Agnes Coombs gives an impression of a man perhaps with few possessions: "Will you kindly

look in my room or have Emma do so and find my gold spectacles – put them in the little Box I will mail to your address, so it may give you as little trouble as possible and remail it to my address here Anamosa Iowa. I left the spectacles on the little table by the chimney . . . . If Emma could get my big over coat and other little things tied up in a package . . .If any gloves are in sight they might be included in Emma's package."[79] He also owned a "scripture quilt."[80] Items known to have belonged to him—now in the possession of his descendants—create a broader picture of a man who treasured some special gifts from important relief fields or diplomatic missions.

On July 11, 1911, Hubbell created a portico off of the rear of his room that was accessible from the west window of his own southern pair of windows and from the window on the west wall of Barton's adjacent sitting room. His method is still visible today in his room, where the two sash bars of one of his windows are locked together and converted into a single casement. Barton recorded in her diary of that day: "Dr. is making a seven foot portico in front of our windows. I don't know how serviceable it will be." On August 3, 1911, she wrote of her endorsement of the project in her diary: "Dr. has his porch nearly done—it is very pretty—almost like a settee in the woods." This portico became the basis for a second-story screened porch that the house featured by 1935 - one of two screened porches above a garage that was presumably added by his niece, Rena Hubbell.[81]

The only known photograph of the room was received into the American Red Cross Collection on April 1931. It shows the southwestern corner of the room and was probably taken shortly after Hubbell died. The original door configuration of the opening between Rooms 211 and 212 during the period of significance is not known. (See discussion under Room 212.) Paint analysis may clarify the situation.

At an unknown date, Hubbell's room was partitioned to divide the space into a small bedroom and kitchen. The partition line is visible in wallpaper and paint changes still evident in the room. Other changes from the boarding-house period include the removal of a portion of Hubbell's closet wall along the northeast side. Ghosting of shelves on the northeast wall and closet framing on the floorboards in the area indicate that Hubbell's beadboard closets originally extended across the north wall of the room to the west. One closet was removed to accommodate a sink for the apartment boarder.

Room 212: 1) George Pullman's Bedroom and 2) Clara Barton's Sleeping Room and 3) Chamber and 4) Clara Barton's Sitting Room/Clara Barton's Sitting Room: (Figure IV-12)

Note: For listing of finishes, see Chapter VII, Physical Description section of this report. Also see Chapter VIII, Sufficiency of Information to Restore Portions of the Clara Barton House.

This chamber had multiple uses, including the sleeping room of George Pullman, Mrs. Hines, and Clara Barton. It also served as the sitting room of Clara Barton. Its most significant interpretation would be for the period of time it was used consistently as Barton's sitting room, from 1904 presumably until her death.

George Pullman was the Chief Financial Officer of the American Red Cross from the summer of 1893 to his resignation (in disgrace) on December 7, 1897. On October 21, 1897, Barker got the "middle room" ready to lath for plastering. On October 27, 1897, the carpenters made closets for Pullman's room. During some of the early work on his room, Pullman was in Baltimore attending his father's funeral.[82] When Barton had not heard from Pullman in several days, she was obviously worried about him. Her diary reference of October 29, 1897, may reflect her lack of confidence in him since she refers to the plastering not of 'Pullman's room' but of the "big chamber." During most of the fall Pullman came and went from the house to New York and Baltimore (where he had family). It became clear that Pullman had a drinking problem, and his personal actions imperiled the reputation of the Red Cross. He seldom stayed overnight at the Glen Echo house and on December 7, 1897, tendered his resignation. It was an extremely sad occasion for Barton, whose feelings for Pullman appeared to go beyond the professional.[83]

On January 10, 1901, Barton arranged the wood for a fire in "G.P. room," having decided to make it into a winter parlor. As early as spring of 1901, but definitely by early December 3, 1902, she was using the room as a guest room, placing her dear friends the Gardners in the room for a visit. On December 12, 1902, she had moved to this room for the winter, commenting that her new room was "delicious" on December 13, 1902. By September 14, 1903, she moved Pullman's old desk from downstairs into "his room" for her own use. On November 1, 1903, she was visited by a reporter from the *Portland Maine Times* in 1903, who described this room as "Miss Barton's denn (sic)" where she and her secretary did most of their work.

Barton vacated her den not long after, on December 2, 1903, when she wrote in her diary: "Moved our rooms. I taking back my former room & Mrs. Hines taking mine, the G.P. Room." On December 2, 1903, Dr. Hubbell noted in his diary that he helped Mrs. Hines move into the "s. room."

On December 28, 1903, Hubbell added a small stove in Mrs. Hines' room to supplement the drum that already existed. It may have been at this time that beadboard was removed from the east side of the chimney in Dr. Hubbell's room in order to vent a stove in Room 212. The lining of the window-like opening that frames the stovepipe opening contains 1907 newsprint. A photograph received in the American National Red Cross Collection in April 1931 reveals that the side of the stack was used for shelving with a curtain in front. Since a sink is nearby, the lining probably hid toiletries.

Mrs. Hines had vacated the room by June 21, 1904, when Barton again was using both rooms, the southeast corner room (Room 213) and G.P.'s old room (212) as a suite of rooms, opening up the triple set of four-panel doors between the two. The corner room was used for sleeping and the middle one as a sitting room. The only known photograph from the period of significance of the room was shown in an unidentified newspaper article of 1904. The photograph shows Barton's "Turkish den," a corner of the room focused around a daybed of multiple fabrics, and pillows, etc. The photograph also shows that the west wall of the room – the wall that Barton shared with Hubbell – as covered in fabric and photographs.

Based on the reproduction of this 1904 newspaper photograph of the room, the staff at Harper's Ferry Center believes the actual opening between the two rooms likely was a single-leaf door. In

the early 1980s, Jake Barrows, now with the Santa Fe Service Center of the National Park Service, was responsible for restoring the physical fabric of the room to the period of significance. Barrows found no doors on this wall, but what he described as "period" framing for a three-leaf opening door underneath the Homasote fiber wallboard that then covered Room 212. (The Homasote likely dated from the post-1912 to pre-World War II era.).[84] Without using a moulding profile tool, the framing to either side of the three-part opening appears to consist of a backband, reverse ogee, fillet and torus. The profile is fairly robust and could date to the period of significance. (See Figure IV-14, a photograph from 1934, that shows this moulding. It appears that the door(s) may already have been removed by that time.) Nick Veloz, the curator/exhibit specialist for the George Washington Memorial Parkway, recalled the same fact that there were no doors on the dividing wall between Barton's sitting room and Hubbell's room in the early 1980s prior to removal of modern materials.[85]

In telephone interviews, Barrows and Veloz both recalled a door on the dividing wall between Barton's sitting room and her bedroom (Room 213.) Barrows recalled a single-leaf door being in place in the early 1980s. In addition to the four-panel door found in the room, more doors of the same type were found in the basement. Today, there are four doors stored in Room 212, but none are hung in either of the three-part openings that frame the room today.

A series of c. 1930 photographs of this room appear to have belonged to the Hubbell nieces - based on handwriting - and were donated to the American National Red Cross. According to the original captions, Barton is said to have died in this room – not in her bedroom (Room 213) as is commonly described. The Red Cross photographs also provide clues for determining wallpaper patterning. *(Figures IV-13, IV-14 and IV-15)*

Evidence of fire damage in one of Barton's closets in this room dates to the 1980s, when there was a brief electrical fire.

Room 213: 1)/Clara Barton's Room and 2) Chamber/Clara Barton's Room:

This may have been Clara Barton's bedroom in the 1891 Red Cross House, then an intermittent chamber and/or sitting room for her because she is known to have also slept downstairs and on the third floor. At one point in the early 20th century, it was Mrs. Hines' room, before reverting back to Barton's sleeping room in 1903. It is reportedly the room in which she died.

Barton was fickle about where she chose to sleep. Clara Barton had at least four bedrooms in the house at Glen Echo during the period of significance: 1897-1912. Prior to 1897, she had been sleeping upstairs on the second floor, at a location that cannot be determined from the record. On March 28, 1897, she was sleeping on the first floor while a second floor room was being made up for her. It appears that she must have been in the area of Rooms 115, 116 or 117, since Room 114, the logical place for a bedroom for Barton, was being made into an office.

The renovation began on May 4, 1897. The Red Cross Diary entry for that day states that workmen were papering and stretching the cotton on "C.B.'s old room, getting it ready for the wallpaper." On May 7, 1897, the diary states: "The first rooms (of) C.B.'s have been covered with the heavy builders paper and cotton cloth stretched, pasted and tacked over them. They are

now all ready for the regular wallpaper. They look good as they are light and cheery." By June 1897, she was sleeping downstairs again, after having moved up to the second floor at some point in between. In August 1897, she moved to the third floor, where stairs were built so she could access the room at the southern end of the house (Room 301). It is not known how long she stayed there. By October 1897, she was using the southeast corner second floor room (Room 213) as her room, probably for sleeping, but it may have been used as a sitting/work room (in which case she would have retained a third floor sleeping room).

Always restless, Barton had moved to G.P.'s old room (Room 212) by December 12, 1902. By December 1903, she had taken back her "former room" in the southeast corner as a bedroom (Room 213). Mrs. Hines, who was now in G.P.'s room told of Barton's habits: "My room is next to her now, and as you know the walls are very thin . . .. Sometimes I hear her moving about as late as two o'clock. Then stillness reigns and I go to sleep. I suppose she does also, but not infrequently as early as five o'clock I hear windows flying open – the sweeper rushing over the floor – clothing being brushed with great vigor and when I go in about eight . . . I find Miss Barton sitting at her desk—working away."[86] By June 21, 1904, she was using two rooms, the southeast corner room (Room 213) and G.P.'s old room (212) for her suite of rooms, opening up the doors between the two and using the corner one for sleeping and the middle one as a sitting room. The doors between the two rooms were exchanged for portieres on December 2, 1907. On February 18, 1910, the large desk from the dining room below (Room 113, the former Red Cross Office) was moved up to Barton's chamber.

Room 214: Clara Barton's Spare Room? and Chamber/Bedroom:
Revised Significance Classification: Secondary Significance

Barton had a room that she called her "second spare room" or her "second room" which may have been Room 212 (her sitting room), but appears instead to have been a spare chamber. It may have been Room 214, the chamber immediately adjacent to her own chamber. On November 29, 1907, the Red Cross Diary entry describes Barton arranging her "second spare room" for Mrs. Shuleberger. Barton wrote that she had to rearrange the two large bookcases therein to do so. Just over one month later, on December 30, 1907, she was readying her "second room" for Lucy Graves, who was the Red Cross Secretary for a while.

Room 215: Storeroom and Chamber/Bedroom:

This large room probably served as a storeroom in the 1891 Red Cross House and continued to serve as a storeroom until the summer of 1904, when Barton no longer served as the President of the American Red Cross and was free to convert some of her storage space to other uses. It is one of at least four store rooms in the house during the period from 1897-1912 that may have included: Part of Room 108, Room 215, Room 305 and Room 303.

There is no information specifically about this room in the 1897 diary entries. The first possible mention of the room is by General William Sears in 1916 when he recalls preparations for the Galveston relief field taking place in the "store rooms" at Red Cross headquarters: "I went through the storeroom and closets that night, packing chests, trunks, boxes, suitcases and telescopes, kept in the store-rooms for that purpose; . . . and the next morning two drayloads of

supplies were hauled away and shipped to Galveston."[87] On March 14, 1901, Barton and Emma Jones went over the "upper store room," dusting bureaus, opening boxes, making covers and arranging the room. Oil was even stored in the storeroom, which did not have its own heat source.

On July 27, 1904, Barton wrote to Lucy Hall Brown about hosting a new seamstress and stenographer. Since she put most of her guests up on the second and third floors, her use of the term "lower floor" in the quote seems to refer to the second floor, since no other room so easily fits the description: "They will have those rooms on the lower floor. The little room on the right of the hall and the storeroom nearly opposite. It is no longer a mere storeroom, but a large pretty room with a nice bed, four great closets, two windows, sewing machine, tables, etc. . . ."[88]

At some point, it appears that this room was partitioned to make two smaller rooms, since a slight projection appears in the east and west walls and the ceiling sags in the all along the same line. There is little evidence of flooring nails in the pine floors today, but the former carpenter hired to restore the house, Jake Barrows (now with the Santa Fe Service Center of the National Park Service), recalled that former curators of the house sanded and refinished a number of floors.[89] The use of a mechanical sander can be seen in the floorboards. There was no partition in the room in the early 1980s when the National Park Service was restoring portions of the house.[90]

Rooms 216 and 217: Small Chamber/Closet and Bathroom

This appears to have been a chamber for visitors, Red Cross volunteers, or workers who came to the house to do sewing or typewriting. There is only one entry that may apply to this room. On October 17, 1910, the diary states that a Miss Bissell used the day to remove the things from the "chamber at the head of the stairs" to her own room below.

Room 218: Parlor Chamber/Meeting Room
Revised Significance Classification: Secondary Significance

Historically, the term "parlor chamber" was used either to refer to a room adjoining the parlor, or, more commonly, to the chamber that corresponded on a second floor, to a parlor below. Although this room seems to have been given a name suggesting, perhaps, special use, it may have been underutilized as a sleeping area, since there is not much commentary surrounding it.

On June 26, 1897, Barton decided to build a new chimney for the parlor chamber, "closing in the side of the pier." The room was decorated with pictures on August 8, 1897. Andrew Elder hung the parlor doors the following day. On December 17, 1897, Dr. Hubbell bought a drum for this room, in order to heat it using the stove from below and cut a hole in the floor for the drum the following day.

4. Third Floor

Room 301: Red Cross Room, Chamber, and Storeroom/Storage

This appears to have been a spare guest chamber and, after Barton's retirement, a room for domestics and then a storeroom. When the call bell system was installed in August of 1897, this room received a bell, but it does not appear to have been regularly used until August 5, 1898, when Barton instructed Emma Jones to make preparations for houseguests: "Remember that you will need rooms and beds for several persons. If it is possible for you to put something a little better at the windows in the front upper room where the Red Crosses are, take down the old things that hang at the windows, if you have never done it, and get up something else, if it is only some white cotton curtains or whatever will do better, but don't take strangers into a room like that."[91] On February 27, 1901, matting was put down in the two upper chambers and Agnes Coombs was making curtains for the "Red Cross chamber." It is unclear whether Miss Sarah Farmer was charmed by the accommodations in Room 301 or Room 305, ("the balcony chamber") with its red curtains on March 11, 1901.

The usage of this room in the post-retirement years is confusing based on diary entries. By March 25, 1907, it appears that domestic staff may have had the room, although this is not absolutely certain from the diary entry. It appears however, that domestics who used this room at that time were switched down to the storeroom portion of Room 108, and that Room 301, if it is indeed the "upper east chamber," was made into a storeroom instead. On January 18, 1910, however, the third story is completely cleaned to get it ready for guests. Although this diary entry makes it appear as though all three rooms may have been guest rooms at that time, an entry on November 10, 1910 suggests that only one room on the third floor was considered the "guest chamber." On May 1, 1911, Barton recommended to Hubbell that both the library floor and the "overhead room" ought to be varnished. Susie Lee was at work painting the third story in the fall of 1903.

Room 302: Landing/Landing:

This landing was presumably created sometime around August 21, 1897, when the south landing was created to reach Barton's third-story bedroom.

Room 303: Topmost Room/Bedroom:

This room was a chamber for visitors to the house during the period between 1897 and 1912. Barton's favorite nephew, Stephen E. Barton, or Stevé, apparently stayed in this room whenever he visited. Stephen Barton was more than Clara's nephew; he was her closest family member. She considered him an integral part of the American Red Cross, especially during the Cuban relief effort as a Vice President of the organization and towards the end of Clara Barton's career as President. He was one of a small group of Red Cross insiders able to sustain a livelihood separate from the Red Cross. (The others were officers of the American Red Cross also.) Stevé ran a successful insurance business, primarily in Boston, which sometimes drew him away from the Red Cross more than his Aunt would have liked. Barton was reliant upon him for strategic, legal, and financial matters: "More than twenty years ago, we came into a belief in, and took hold together to help build it up. It was due only to us that it came into existence. You were young, had your life before you, and when you saw it tottering on to its feet, you went out into your own field, but came always faithfully back when you saw a need." When Mabel Boardman's forces sought to oust Clara, she turned foremost to Steve: " . . . now they are on the

step and their hands are on the knob. We must act now, decisively and forever. We either hold, and win, or yield and lose. And Steve, it is you and I, just you and I that can turn the scale, and settle it all, forever."[92] Julian Hubbell, the person most intimately connected with her life for the longest period of time, may have used in this room during the period when Mrs. Hirons owned the house. (See below.)

On July 9, 1897, the Red Cross diary reported that the carpenters were working in the "topmost room." Fretting that perhaps the room would best have been left as a garret, Barton had some second thoughts about finishing the room, undoubtedly given the difficulties of finishing the ceiling. On October 24, 1898, Barton referred to the room as Stevé's by name, but on November 2, 1898, Mrs. Reed was staying in the room. Between September 1903 and January 1904, Susie Lee painted the third story of the house in a general maintenance project.

Efforts to keep the upper chambers ready for guests continued beyond Barton's retirement. On January 18, 1910 a general cleaning was undertaken of the three upper story rooms and on February 25, 1910, the "overhead room" was gotten ready for Stephen Barton.

Leland Long, an adolescent who lived as a boarder with his family in the 1918-1919 period while Mrs. Hirons owned the house, recalled that Dr. Hubbell's room was, at that time, in the third story. Since his family had Room 305 and he recalled another family living in Room 301, this would mean that Hubbell lived in Room 303.[93]

Room 304: Landing/Landing:

This landing was widened and a stairway provided in late August of 1897 to get to the third floor rear chamber. The Red Cross Diary of August 21, 1897 records the construction: "The carpenters are making an excellent flight of stairs leading to C.B.'s room on the third floor, widening the Upper Platform . . ."

On August 5, 1897, the Red Cross Diary recorded: "C.B. & G.P. go to back upper veranda and have a long talk . . . ." (This is a reference to the veranda that was affixed to the south wall of the house on the third floor.) Since the conversation predated the stairs, it is possible that Barton used a ladder to reach Room 305, although there is no direct reference to a ladder in the diaries or letters.

Room 305: CB's Room/Store Room
Revised Significance Classification: Primary Significance

Clara Barton decided that this room would be her sleeping room as early as June 21, 1897. It was on June 21, 1897 that she wrote in the diary: "The men are at work on the beginning of my back platform." The platform was ready by August, because on August 5, 1897, the diary entry reads: "At evening C.B. & G.P. go to back upper veranda and have a long talk . . . ." It appears that Barton actually slept in this third floor room sometime after August 21, 1897, after being on the first floor in a sleeping room. (See Rooms 116 and 117.) It is not clear when she moved back downstairs to sleep on the second floor. (See Rooms 212 and 213.) The Red Cross Diary of August 21, 1897 noted the third-floor sleeping room construction: "The carpenters are

making an excellent flight of stairs leading up to C.B.'s room on the third floor. Widening the upper platform and building two splendid closets each of which has a window making them very light." Two days later, call bells were installed throughout the house, including one in her bedroom at the south end of the third floor On October 29, 1897, she reported that the carpenters had finished her closets.

On November 4, 1897, she and Hubbell arranged her room, moving furniture, and taking out "great cupboards." This may suggest that her room was used to store Red Cross furniture before it became her bedroom. On November 6, 1897, Barton noted that Mr. Elder made a set of shelves for "my back room." The stove for her room was installed on November 10, 1897. On November 21, 1897, it was decided to arrange the "second office" (Room 113) for a store [room], and to move Barton's larger desk to the third story.

By 1910, this room was being used for guests, since on January 18, 1910, the diary records that all three upper story rooms were made ready for such purpose.

SEE CONJECTURAL PLANS OF 1897 HOUSE

E. OUTBUILDINGS CONSTRUCTION HISTORY

See Elizabeth B. Pryor's *Report on the Historic Grounds: 1891-1912* (First Draft, March 1977) National Park Service, for detailed information on the outbuildings and grounds of the Clara Barton House National Historic Site.

Auntie's House and Summer Cook House Chimney/Demolished by 1900:

The Red Cross Diary records that a "new carriage shed" was built on July 14, 1895. On August 2, 1897, Barker and his crew had nearly transformed the old carriage shed into a house for "Auntie." The diary records that Auntie's house was made of the "old carriage shed by the new chimney." The chimney, constructed back in April of 1897, was a "summer cook house chimney." It is not clear whether the chimney was attached to the wall of Auntie's house or was a freestanding element. Auntie's room was heated by a stove.[94]

Chicken House/Demolished by 1900:

A chicken house was finished by mid-March 1897. The chicken yard was finished a few days later in time for the nine hens and one rooster that arrived on March 22nd. On January 27, 1900, a new stable allowed for the removal of the cow houses and chicken pens. On August 22, 1901, a new hen house was built. It apparently lasted less than ten years, since Daisy Sweitzer, who worked at the house from 1909-1910, did not recall it.

Privy/Demolished by 1900:

The earlier outhouse was razed and a new one built on March 13, 1897. A boardwalk was built to it by March 16, 1897. It was demolished by 1900.

Stable/Demolished by 1954?:
(Figure IV-16)

This important structure made Barton's property more than just a residence; it was a country home, complete with a prominent, ancillary farm building. According to a majority of the maps found during the course of research for this report, the stable was located on the west side of the property, its north wall flush with the rear wall of the house. The diary of 10/14/1898 notes: "Miss Barton has for some time contemplated the building of a stable, particularly since the arrival of her two horses, Baba and Prince, gifts from Cuban correspondents. It is today begun under direction of Judge Sheldon. Mr. McDowell is doing the masonry work in the stone foundation and assisting Mr. Elder with the woodwork. Two or three colored assistants are also here. The stable will be twenty by twenty-four feet, water will be brought into it, etc." Sanborn maps show that the stable was squarish in shape, with a small appendage (a shed) that lengthened it into a modified L shape in December 1898.

In multiple diary references, Barton described her two-story plus loft, gable-roofed stable as featuring a "stable" for horses, and a section for cows, goats, and hens "under" or "below" the stable. By March 16, 1899, Barton described the "excellent stable" to J.K. Elwell in a letter: " . . . occupied by Baba . . .the Jersey and a splendid calf . . .and a little further on a family of twenty nice hens." The stable was painted beginning on November 7, 1898, apparently white based on photographs and a *New York Herald* report of March 1, 1904 that described Barton's "cluster of white buildings standing against a wooded background." A description on April 15, 1899 confirmed that "in the stable are two fine horses, and under it is Jersey and her calf."

The old chicken house had been demolished and Barton pronounced a new section of the stable/shed (see "Shed" below) a "hennery." It is possible that the hens moved around, at some point being "under" the stable and, at another point, within the shed. At least one letter says that within the woodshed a compartment was made for the hens. [95]

After 1900, Barton no longer owned Prince and only Baba resided there. On December 22, 1901 Barton wrote: "I gave him two stalls this winter, one to stand in a 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."[96] Baba was given to her grand nephew Herman Riccius in 1902, for his brother Harold to ride, and Barton always missed him after he left.

Mrs. Sweitzer recalled that Silas Richardson, Miss Barton's groundskeeper might have lived in the two-story barn. Perhaps this was prior to him living in the cellar. (See Rooms B-3 and B-4 description.) Sweitzer also remembered that Dr. Hubbell's Toggenburg goats[97] were kept at the ground level of the barn. Hubbell planted corn in front of the barn on September 3, 1903.[98] On December 24, 1903, Hubbell fixed grape vines to the stable.[99] Barton's nephew Herman Riccius remembered eight mules kept in the stable in 1905.

By 1927, the stable was being used as an "auto" house, according to Sanborn maps *(Figure IV-17).* The garage at the southwest corner of the house would be built sometime between 1927 and

1935, when it appears in an aerial photograph. According to Pryor's *Historic Grounds Report*, and Snell's *Historic Structure Report,* the shed was demolished by 1954.

Shed/Demolished after 1950

The Red Cross diary of December 27, 1898 noted that a wooden shed was "now nearing completion." The one-story wood structure was attached to the west side of the stable. Barton wrote that the "residue of old lumber" was made into a woodshed on a straight line with the stable.[100] The shed was completed by December 1898. A tin roof was put on the shed on November 1, 1902. On August 31, 1903, Barton noted that the woodshed and its contents thereafter remained dry. On July 27, 1904, Hubbell noted in his diary that he helped clean up the barn and shed.[101] A Capital Transit Company Map of Glen Echo Park from 1950, on file at CBNHS, reveals that the shed is still attached to the stable at that time.[102]

Shed for leaves:
A shed for leaves was erected on November 25, 1897.[103]

Trolley Shelter/Demolition date unknown

A platform for the trolley was constructed near the Oxford Road entrance to Barton's property in March 1897. It was connected to the house via a boardwalk across the field that Barton used but did not own. By December 1897, there was a frame shelter on the platform to protect against the elements.

F. Dr. Hubbell's First Ownership: 1908-1914

As far back as 1901, there were questions as to the legality of the Glen Echo house as the true "headquarters" of the American Red Cross, and whether or not Red Cross funds had been used to purchase the land or build the property.[104] Barton had rightfully been worried that Mabel Boardman and the new administration of the American Red Cross would take her Glen Echo home away from her, as they were indeed considering. Joseph and Enola Gardner's letter to Barton on April 6, 1907 indicates as much:

> In regard to the Glen Echo and Washington property; I am not so well advised. That there may be claims most absurdly unjust trumped up; either during your life or afterwards; is very possible. Original sin and greed may prompt some people to do awfully mean things. Your mind has always been so resourceful, that I believe you can, upon reflection, find several ways to get ahead of all such contemplated raids.[105]

On November 23, 1908, on advice of her spiritualist, Mrs. Julia Warneke, Barton conveyed all of her real estate in Glen Echo to Dr. Hubbell for $10.00.[106] *(See Figure IV-18.)* She kept this transfer secret. Barton continued to live in the house until her death (also occupying her home in Oxford, Massachusetts for part of the time). Barton's family in Massachusetts found out about the secret deed in 1911, and was not happy about the transfer.[107] In the months following Barton's death, Hubbell occupied the house alone, writing to Stephen Barton that he thought it was "the best way."[108] Hubbell continued to commune with Barton through Mrs. Warneke, their

spiritualist, reporting Barton's wishes to Stephen in letters. He became intent on maintaining the house as part of the Clara Barton Memorial.

G. Mabelle Rawson Hirons' Ownership: 1914-1925

Hubbell transferred title to the Glen Echo house and his other property on May 14, 1914, however, when he was duped into believing that Barton herself wanted him to do so. Claiming to be a spiritualistic medium and speaking with the voice of Clara Barton, Mabelle Rawson Hirons convinced Hubbell that she would make a success of the Clara Barton Memorial if only she owned all Barton and Hubbell's former property. Hubbell, feeling abandoned by Barton's family, committed to the notion of a memorial, and a complete believer in spiritualism, fell for the fraudulent act and relinquished all of his property.[109] Mabelle Rawson Hirons was a forty-year old widow when she defrauded Hubbell of his property. She was the daughter of close friends of the Barton family in North Oxford, Massachusetts. Both Mrs. Hirons and her parents visited Barton at the Glen Echo house in January 1910.[110]

Hirons was a pathological liar. She convinced him that she both had and would come into extravagant wealth through a variety of international and domestic investments, coupled with a prominent man's intention to marry her. She also told him she had only a short time to live due to her diabetes, and that she would devote her remaining years to establishing a memorial to Barton.[111] She instructed Hubbell to "keep no diary," and went about the business of placing herself at the head of Barton's former household.[112]

When Mrs. Hirons first took possession of the property, Hubbell remained in the house, again suppressing his own needs to those of others. He became a caretaker of the property without salary, and was treated horribly by Hirons. Hubbell was not the only one deceived by Hirons. Stephen E. Barton too was deceived. He wrote about it: "I was deceived myself by the woman. Believing her honest, I sold her a piece of property belonging to the estate in Oxford, Mass. She never paid for it. I was obliged to bring suit against her to recover possession. This I did..."[113]

Hirons took in boarders a "couple of years" after she assumed ownership, or, circa 1916.[114] One boarder named Leland Long remembered his family's stay as boarders at the house in the 1918-1919 period. In letters to National Park Service staff, Long recalled his years at Glen Echo under Hirons' ownership. His family had the third-floor room in the rear, while another family occupied the Red Cross Room. He put a question mark by his recollection that Dr. Hubbell may have been on the third floor. He also recalled Mrs. Hirons as being both abusive in her use of drugs and in her treatment of a child – possibly her nephew - under her care.[115] Dr. Hubbell's own records indicate that he was not in his original room (Room 211), but in some room with a transom, as he worked in secret on his legal case against Hirons in 1920. Hubbell wrote:

> When my statement was ready which I made by working at nights-with darkened transom and locked door-I sent that by Mrs. Sweitzer to Mr. Peter at Rockville with power to engage him to conduct the case. She did it well - Hirons never suspected until the papers were served on her.[116]

It is possible that he was in his "spare room," possibly Room 207. (See room-by-room inventory, 1897 construction above.)

The only major built initiative at the property during Hirons' ownership was the creation of the new porch. The Long family scrapbook contains a photograph of family and friends on the porch of the Glen Echo house during the 1918-1919 period. It is the second porch that is shown. Dr. Hubbell noted that he remodeled the porch for Mrs. Hirons in 1919.[117] In a letter to Stephen Barton, written in 1920, Hubbell recounted that his cousin from St. Louis, an architectural engineer, visiting while on war work in the city, had helped him make improvements to the house, including building a porch.[118]

Hubbell wrote to Stephen Barton that Hirons was squandering money on showing off the property while failing to maintain it adequately:

> I have seen the property wasting in senseless show and extravagance. My suggestions of economy are received with contempt . . . Now daily due bills are coming in from grocers, butchers, food dealers, music dealers, store keepers, florists, automobile companies, lawyers, and others.[119]

There is brief mention of "improvements" she made to the grounds. In a letter from Daisy Sweitzer to Stephen E. Barton, keeping him posted of the Hirons/Hubbell case, Mrs. Sweitzer wrote on October 1, 1920 that Hirons' father, Mr. William Rawson visited the Glen Echo property and remarked on his daughters improvements. Sweitzer paraphrased him saying: "anyone with half an eye could see the improvements that she had made – not only in the house, but outside where she had substituted beautiful pine, fir trees, etc., in place of the vegetables that formerly bordered the walk to the house."[120] Sweitzer - Barton's secretary in the years before her death - worked as Hirons' secretary for a while. She recalled that Hirons moved the piano from the parlor into the hall, and that every Sunday evening boarders sang together there. Sweitzer recalled that Mrs. Hirons put in the corner cupboards in the dining room.[121]

As for the second floor, Hirons took over Barton's rooms for herself (Rooms 212 and 213, and possibly, 211).[122] Sweitzer recalled that Dr. Hubbell's room contained a bathroom during Hirons' ownership. This memory, in connection with Leland Long's recollection that Hubbell may have been relocated on the third floor, perhaps indicate that Dr. Hubbell's room was subdivided during Hirons' ownership, possibly to make the second-story rear suite of rooms a full apartment for Hirons herself. Wallpaper and paint analysis would be necessary to further isolate a range of dates for the partitioning of the room.

In 1920, Hubbell was visited at the house by his niece, Lena Hubbell Chamberlain and her daughter, Helen.[123] Helen, who, at three years old was discovered to be deaf, was at a special school for the deaf in Northampton, Massachusetts but visited "Uncle Julian" on her spring break when she was ten years old. In an April 2001 interview with Mrs. Helen Dyer who, at the time was 91 years old, she recalled that she and her mother took the trolley car ride out to Glen Echo, got off, and walked along a country road to the Red Cross House. She recalled daffodils blooming everywhere. She also remembered wisteria blooming on the porch. She recalled initially that the piano was in the first parlor, but then, in looking at a plan of the house, recalled

it being in the hall against the walls to the front and back parlor. While she was told not to open doors on her 1920 visit, she did remember seeing a doll carriage that she thought belonged to Barton in the Red Cross room.

Hubbell finally realized Hirons' deception around the summer of 1920 when he overheard Mrs. Hirons say she had no intention of founding a memorial to Miss Barton but that she intended to use the money for her own pleasures and travels.[124] Daisy Sweitzer finally convinced Hubbell to take legal action. Hubbell was offered a place to live with Leland Barton in the city on C Street in return for acting as a manservant[125] and, with Mrs. Canada, who owned the store in the town of Glen Echo. On September 21, 1920, Dr. Hubbell filed suit against Mrs. Hirons in the Maryland Court, claiming that she had defrauded him of his personal and real property by means of phony spiritualism.[126] After filing his suit, Hubbell would visit Glen Echo fairly regularly, staying initially with the Sweitzers and then later, the Canadas, trying to determine what Mrs. Hirons was planning, even at one point, hiding in the barn.[127]

Hubbell's diary for 1921 gives information on his whereabouts at that time. Almost the entire content of the diary focuses on his trouble with Mrs. Hirons and his efforts to win back the property through legal means by getting as many people as possible to testify against her. Stephen Barton wrote to Reverend William E. Barton in 1922 that Hubbell reported that Hirons was no longer living in the house and had married a Mr. McDowell (Major James Alexander McDowell),[128] whom Stephen described as one of Aunt Clara's "hang arounds...."[129]

H. Dr. Hubbell's Second Ownership: 1925-1929

Hubbell was successful in his court challenge when Hirons had been found to exert "undue influence" and he regained title to the Glen Echo property on April 10, 1925. On that day, he recovered 138 building lots and 12 dwellings, including Clara Barton's home, the town hall of Glen Echo, and 78 lots in Glen Echo Heights.[130]

One of the few descriptions of the house during Hubbell's renewed ownership comes from Mary Furnas, who, as a young girl with her family, was one of Hubbell's tenants in a cottage in the town of Glen Echo. She described Clara Barton's House in the "roaring twenties" as having a "box-type grand piano" in the front parlor, a second small parlor that Hubbell called the "Gold Room," a "cheerless" room that had been Miss Barton's bedroom, and an extremely dirty kitchen full of unwashed dishes.[131]

The outside of the house had become neglected during Hirons' ownership *(Figure: IV-19).* Just prior to Hubbell's death, Herman. P. Riccius visited Dr. Hubbell at Glen Echo. He discovered that much of the character of the house was intact to when his great-aunt Clara had lived there. He wrote to Judge John Payne of the American Red Cross to tell him the state of the situation and of how the property was intended to be disposed:

> Mrs. Chamberlain, Dr. Hubbell's niece, allowed me to look through the house and I found that all of the furnishings are practically just as they were when Miss Barton was alive, and that Dr. Hubbell has apparently made it a point to have them kept that way. When Dr. Hubbell dies the real estate will apparently be left to his two nieces. Such of

> the furnishings and other objects as are connected with the Red Cross they plan to turn over to you, and those things, which are primarily family pieces, will come to the relatives here. I saw a number of things which it seemed to me would be very acceptable in your museum, particularly a number of important diplomas and awards, hanging where they always did in the front reception hall. I am sure it will please you to know that Dr. Hubbell had already given orders to have sent to you at once the camp bed trunk that you mentioned to me . . .[132]

On November 19, 1929, Dr. Hubbell died. He had suffered a second stroke of paralysis.[133] In his will, he gave all his property and possessions to his nieces, Rena Hubbell and Lena Hubbell Chamberlain.

I. The Hubbell Sisters and Rena Hubbell's Ownership: 1929-1942

When Rena and Lena Hubbell Chamberlain first inherited the house on November 19, 1929, their thought was to sell the property and donate the furnishings to the appropriate places. *(Figure IV-20)* Stephen Barton wrote to William Barton about a meeting he had had with Mrs. Chamberlain on November 26, 1929:

> Doctor Hubbell's niece told me that she and her sister would eventually sell the property there and that when they do Doctor Hubbell had asked them to send such things of Aunt Clara's as pertained specifically to the Red Cross to Judge Payne [head of the American Red Cross].... The other things in the house which were Aunt Clara's (and, of course, an important part of the furnishings were from Doctor Hubbell's family) will be turned over to us for distribution and I feel that some of the earlier things dating back perhaps to the Oxford period of her life will go to the little birthplace . . .[134]

Rena Hubbell, however, decided she wanted to live in the house instead. She and her sister completed a land swap, and Rena assumed full possession of the Glen Echo house while Lena received one of the Hubbell Farms in Iowa.[135] When Rena Hubbell moved to Glen Echo, she divided the house further into apartments in order to have an income to support the maintenance of the house. She herself occupied the rear of the first floor, including Rooms 111, 112, 113, and 114.[136] Pictures of the house in the possession of Miss Hubbell's grandnieces likely indicate the state of these rooms during her time, including the fact that she moved the piano into Room 113, her living room. *(See Figure IV-21.)*

While trying to maintain the home as a memorial to Barton and to Hubbell, she and her sister Lena reportedly rid the house of some furnishings, the reason of which is unknown. Two roommates who lived in the apartments in the 1930s recalled that the sisters burned some objects in the side yard in the 1930-1931 period, including the top of a roll top desk.[137] Other objects they considered important to retain. In 1936, Rena Hubbell conveyed Barton's lap desk, trunk bed, and a few other items to the American Red Cross. Some of these items can be seen at the American Red Cross Museum.

In 1933, Anne Bertenshaw Cushman wrote an article for an unknown magazine, titled "At Clara Barton's Home in Glen Echo." She described the following:

> The great veranda has been added since and takes away, somewhat, the likeness to those frame factory buildings of New England so familiar to Clara Barton in her Massachusetts girlhood . . .essentially a workshop, and she considered an abundance of light and ventilation and space more essential than mere picturesqueness. . . . Entrance to the house is through a vestibule into a large central hall . . .resembles the cozy salon of an ocean liner...the red cross will be found in the marble hearth of a fireplace . . . In the front chamber, with its two red crosses in the glass.... still stands the model of a memorial which Dr. Julian B. Hubbell...had hoped to see erected.[138]

Dramatic changes were being planned to the site in 1934 as well. Barton's beloved pasture was being surveyed for additional parking for the amusement park.[139] A Capital Transit Company Map of Glen Echo Park that shows Miss Barton's property reveals that it was vacant in the summer of 1934, perhaps indicating that Rena Hubbell had temporarily moved away.[140] In 1935, when the Potomac River flooded, an aerial photograph of the flooding damage revealed the grading of the pasture for a future parking lot *(Figure IV-22).*

By 1935, a garage with two levels of screened porches above it, was in place at the southwest corner of the house and visible on the flood photograph. The second-floor porch was undoubtedly built upon the footprint of Dr. Hubbell's 1911 porch. A door was added to the house's west side on the first floor where a kitchen window had been. Steps were built leading up from the driveway to the new door. (See Volume 1I, Historic Structure Report, Oehrlein & Associates, Figure 26).

In the 1930s, Miss Hubbell sought to make interior changes in the house to accommodate boarders. Radiator heating replaced the stove system. The vestibule wall was moved back on the first floor and the wide bottom stair tread was cut down. Kitchens and bathrooms were added throughout the house and entries to the hall closets were changed to open from inside the rooms themselves as opposed to from the hall. Built-in bookshelves were added in the library. A tenant in lieu of paying rent added a basement apartment supposedly in 1936. The tile fireplace surround in the rear parlor was replaced with brick. Some concrete was laid in the basement floor.[141]

On the second floor, Miss Hubbell broke open an area between two closets, located between Rooms 214 and 215 on the second floor. She discovered a floor-to-ceiling cache of diaries, journals, and correspondence. These were papers probably hidden by Dr. Hubbell in his disagreement with Stephen Barton over the disposition of Barton's papers and estate.[142] Rena Hubbell kept her discovery a secret while looking for the right historian to document the findings in an updated biography of Miss Barton. When Blanche Colton Williams of Hunter College asked to see what, if any, information Miss Hubbell had, Hubbell responded slowly with information. Once she was assured of Miss Williams' intent and expertise, she released the diary information to her for the biography, titled *Clara Barton: Daughter of Destiny* (Lippincott & Company, 1941). Miss Hubbell then gave the majority of manuscript material to the Library of Congress. She followed up her initial donation with a smaller gift to the Library in 1951. Some of Dr. Hubbell's possession, and Clara Barton's, were kept in the Hubbell family and were passed on to relatives. In addition, manuscript material not given to the Library of Congress,

(whether intentionally or because it was not fully known to exist) passed to the family as well. (The Hubbell descendants have graciously shared information with the National Park Service in preparation of this report, and intend to donate the manuscript material to the Library of Congress, repeating the tradition begun by Rena Hubbell.)

J. The Franks Sisters' Ownership: 1942-1964

Wishing to retire from the burden of maintaining such a large property, Rena Hubbell conveyed the property to Josephine F. Noyes on October 1, 1942.[143] Henrietta Franks described how Mrs. Noyes came to purchase the property: "My sister Josephine Franks Noyes was a government employee in Washington D.C. and spent many weekends with Miss [Rena] Hubbell – The Hubbell family and the Franks family were friends in Iowa. Mrs. Noyes purchased the home in 1942."[144] Noyes moved out to Glen Echo and Rena Hubbell moved back to Iowa, settling in Cedar Rapids.[145] Mrs. Noyes invited her four sisters to join her in Washington. By 1945, at least one other sister, Katherine Bronson, had arrived at Glen Echo.[146]

Most of the information about the Franks Sisters' ownership of the house comes from two sources: 1) newspaper articles and 2) an oral history by J. Michael Poston called "Memories of the Clara Barton House, 1961-1962" on file at the Montgomery County Historical Society. The Franks sisters encountered problems soon thereafter with Glen Echo Park management. In 1949, the Chautauqua Amphitheatre was condemned. The amusement park had plenty of rides and no appreciation of or use for a historic auditorium of that scale ***(Figure IV-23)***. When Rekab, a new owner, obtained title to the property in 1955, it was determined to demolish the Amphitheatre in order to provide for a 300-car extension to the parking lot. On September 16, 1956, a fire was deliberately set to remove the building.[147] According to Mr. Poston, the Franks sisters sold a large portion of land to the amusement park company for a parking lot. The parking lot, so long in the making, was now a reality.[148]

Josephine Franks Noyes died in 1958 and supposedly willed the property to her sisters.[149] By 1959 the house was in the possession of Raymond L. Poston, Jr., who may have been Noyes' trustee or descendant, for he conveyed the property to Frances E. Franks and Henrietta H. Franks, Mrs. Noyes' sisters on July 31, 1959.[150] From that point on, the four remaining sisters all lived in the house: Mrs. Bronson, Miss Henrietta Franks, a retired teacher in the Cedar Rapids school system who had once won the distinction of being Teacher of the Year, Miss Frances Franks (Fannie), and Miss Sadie Franks.

The sisters inherited the apartment arrangement adapted by Rena Hubbell and made additional changes in order to rent out rooms in the home to afford its upkeep. The sisters had a policy that only men could rent rooms at the Barton House.[151] Mr. Poston, an employee of the National Institutes of Health, resided in the apartment at the rear of the second floor that contained Clara Barton's bedroom, George Pullman's Room/Miss Barton's sitting room, and Dr. Hubbell's room. He wrote:

> The apartment was quite large with a substantial living room, furnished with everything one could ask for. There was a dining room with a large table and chairs and a screened in balcony opening off toward the river. On the other side was a long, narrow kitchen

> and its back door opened onto a narrow, steep stairway that led to a side door. On the other side of the living room from the dining room were a large bedroom with twin beds, a very large walk-in closet and a bathroom with a clawfoot bathtub.[152]

Poston also remembered several other features of the house: the great piano in the entrance hall, and a Japanese maple tree at the stair landing, which made everything throughout the entry "ruby" red in the fall. He also recalled great changes to the surrounding countryside. The C&O Canal was drained in 1961 and the roadbed for the Clara Barton Parkway cleared as well. Construction for the road commenced in 1962. In 1963, a Beltway extension, called the "Palisades Interstate Route," was planned as a possible highway route linking I-495 to Cabin John Parkway to Macarthur Boulevard. The route would have sliced through the heart of the town of Glen Echo and apparently would have called for the demolition of the Clara Barton House, since it was the site of a major cloverleaf. After three years of opposition from the affected neighborhoods, the idea was dropped, and replaced by the decision to put the George Washington Parkway immediately to the east of the canal. (The Maryland section was later renamed the Clara Barton Parkway.)

Word from the Franks sisters to Mr. Poston elaborated on the steamboat theory as the design basis for the house. They attributed the steamboat design to Dr. Hubbell (although nothing in Hubbell's letters supports the notion of his love for the Mississippi or a particular fascination for steamboats). Poston described other rooms in the house in the early 1960s. Besides the Franks sisters' apartment, an elderly woman occupied the front and back parlors of the first floor. A single man who worked at the David Taylor Model Basin occupied the vault and its room (which was called, in 1961, the "Treasury Room"). The four apartments on the second floor included his own large apartment in the back, a large one in the front occupying the library and front parlor chamber, and two small suites to either side of the balcony, which shared the original bathroom. He also recalled the apartment in the basement beneath the Franks Sisters' rooms and the third floor's trunk and storage rooms, to either side of the "captain's room."

The sisters did not show the house on a regular basis, but did accommodate Boy and Girl Scout troops on tours. They used the hall to entertain groups such as Business and Professional Women, the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Red Cross, and various church groups.[153] By early 1963, the property had become too expensive and the sisters' health was failing. Instead, they searched for a buyer who was willing to preserve the house. Mrs. Bronson had a son, Howard James Bronson of Cedar Rapids, but the house was not given to him as a descendant.[154] With Mrs. George Hartman and General Lewis Hershey, members of the Montgomery County Chapter of the American Red Cross, they worked to establish the Friends of Clara Barton, Inc. as a means of fostering the preservation of the house and its immediate setting.[155]

K. The Friends of Clara Barton Inc.'s Ownership: 1964-1975

On January 1, 1964, Frances E. and Henrietta H. Franks conveyed the property to the Friends of Clara Barton, Inc.[156] Frances, Katherine and Henrietta resettled in Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Sara Rhodes moved to Bronxville, New York.[157] They had all moved out of the property by June 1964.

Concerned female members of the Montgomery County Chapter of the American Red Cross who were intent on saving Barton's home and her memory, formed the Friends of Clara Barton, Inc. Mrs. Ethel D. Hartman lived in house as one of the founding members of the Friends of Clara Barton. She occupied the front second-floor rooms of the library, vault, and parlor chamber. There were other boarders of the house as well at this time.

The Friends allowed people to rent apartments at half the going rate in exchange for giving tours of the house. Upholding the Franks sisters' policy, only males were allowed.[158] The exceptions were Mrs. Hartmann and Ruth Bonzer, a central Iowan native, She began living there and giving tours in 1964. Her nephew, Dean Guernsey, started work at the Army Map Service and needed an apartment nearby. He found one at Clara Barton's House. Through her visits to him, Mrs. Bonzer got to know the Franks sisters. When the sisters sold to the Friends of Clara Barton, they recommended Bonzer as resident curator. The tenants' apartments contained furniture from Barton's home and were shown during tours of the house. Their modern-day possessions were not allowed to be visible.

The historical significance of the Clara Barton and Glen Echo sites began to be recognized in the mid- and late-1960s. On January 12, 1965, the Friends were successful in having the Clara Barton House declared a National Historic Landmark. On April 17, 1972, the Clara Barton National Historic Site was established and on October 26, 1974, the site was turned over to the National Park Service. As for Glen Echo Park, in 1968, after years of declining attendance and some rioting, Glen Echo Park was closed as an amusement park. Two years later, the General Services Administration acquired it and the National Park Service began administering Glen Echo Park as well. By 1975, the Clara Barton House would be administered by the National Park Service as the Clara Barton National Historic Site.

L. The National Park Service Ownership: 1975-2001

On April 21, 1975, the Friends conveyed the property to the National Park Service.[159] Mrs. Ethel Hartman and others continued to live in the house under National Park Service ownership. In 1976, boarders included Chris Tougas, Ruth Bonzer, Dean Guernsey, and Sandy Weber (an intern from the Cooperstown graduate program doing curatorial work). In a July 10, 1978 letter Weber wrote to Mrs. Helen Dyer, Dr. Hubbell's grandniece, saying: "The Friends" are very much pleased with the National Park Service's maintenance and care of the property . . . . In addition to excellent maintenance, they have protected the building by the installation of a Fire Alarm Smoke Detection System, glare proofed the windows to reduce fadeing (sic) of upholstery, bed quilts, etc."[160] Mrs. Bonzer, the house manager and interpreter for the past 14 years, moved out of Barton's house in 1975 to a house in Glen Echo Heights with her nephew.

Volume II of the Historic Structure Report by Oehrlein & Associates Architects lists improvements/restoration work undertaken by the National Park Service between 1975 and 1994, therefore it will not be duplicated here. Most of the work undertaken since 1994 has been maintenance work, such as repairing holes in floors, ceilings, walls; repainting muslin wall and ceiling coverings; removing all modern fixtures and non-historic wallpaper; repairing the gutter system and adding a membrane cover; painting the metal roof; painting the outside of the house

and the porch; and replacing the deteriorated ceiling of the front porch. The porch handicapped access ramp was built in 1993-1994. See also *Architects Report*, n.d.[c. 1975].

FIGURES

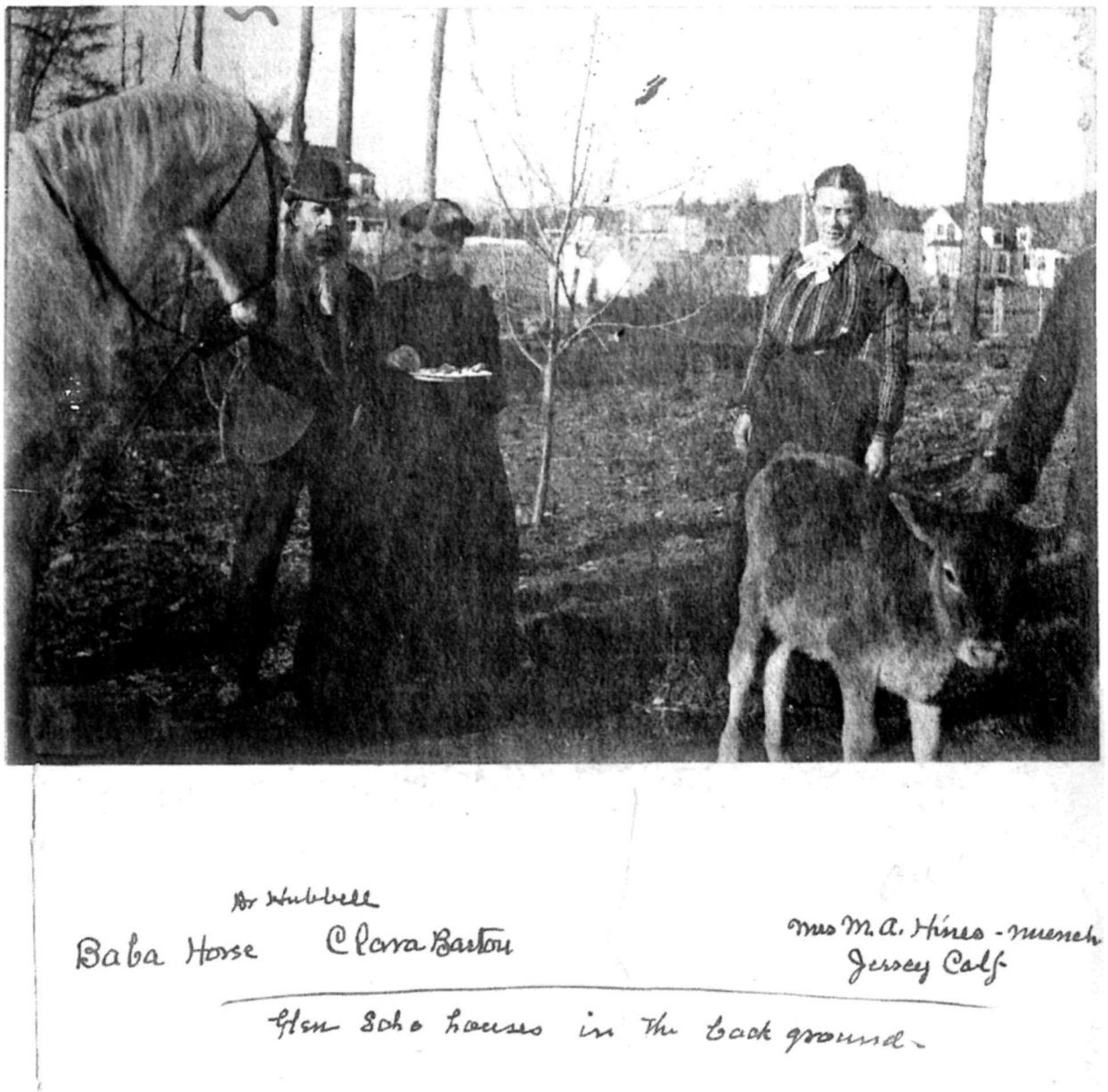


Figure IV-1: Baba the horse, Dr. Hubbell, Clara Barton, Mrs. M.A. Hines, and the Jersey calf are shown in the pasture in front of the house in the early 1900s. Glen Echo houses are shown in the background. The caption is in Dr. Hubbell's hand. Hubbell was one of the largest property owners in the town of Glen Echo. Source: Hubbell Papers, Private Collection.

Figure IV-2: The house and American Red Cross headquarters as it appeared c. 1898, when the remodeling was essentially finished. The original paint scheme of yellow body and brown trim - known through documentary sources - can be discerned in the photograph's contrast. The 1891-era carriage shed, which became Auntie's House in 1897, can just be seen on the right. Source: Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division. CBNHS Neg. No. 38.

Figure IV-3: The interior of the primary rooms in Clara Barton's Glen Echo home and the American Red Cross headquarters. These images appeared in the first printing of her book, *The Red Cross in Peace and War,* in 1899. Source: Clara Barton, *The Red Cross in Peace and War* (American Historical Press, 1899). CBNHS Neg. No.58.

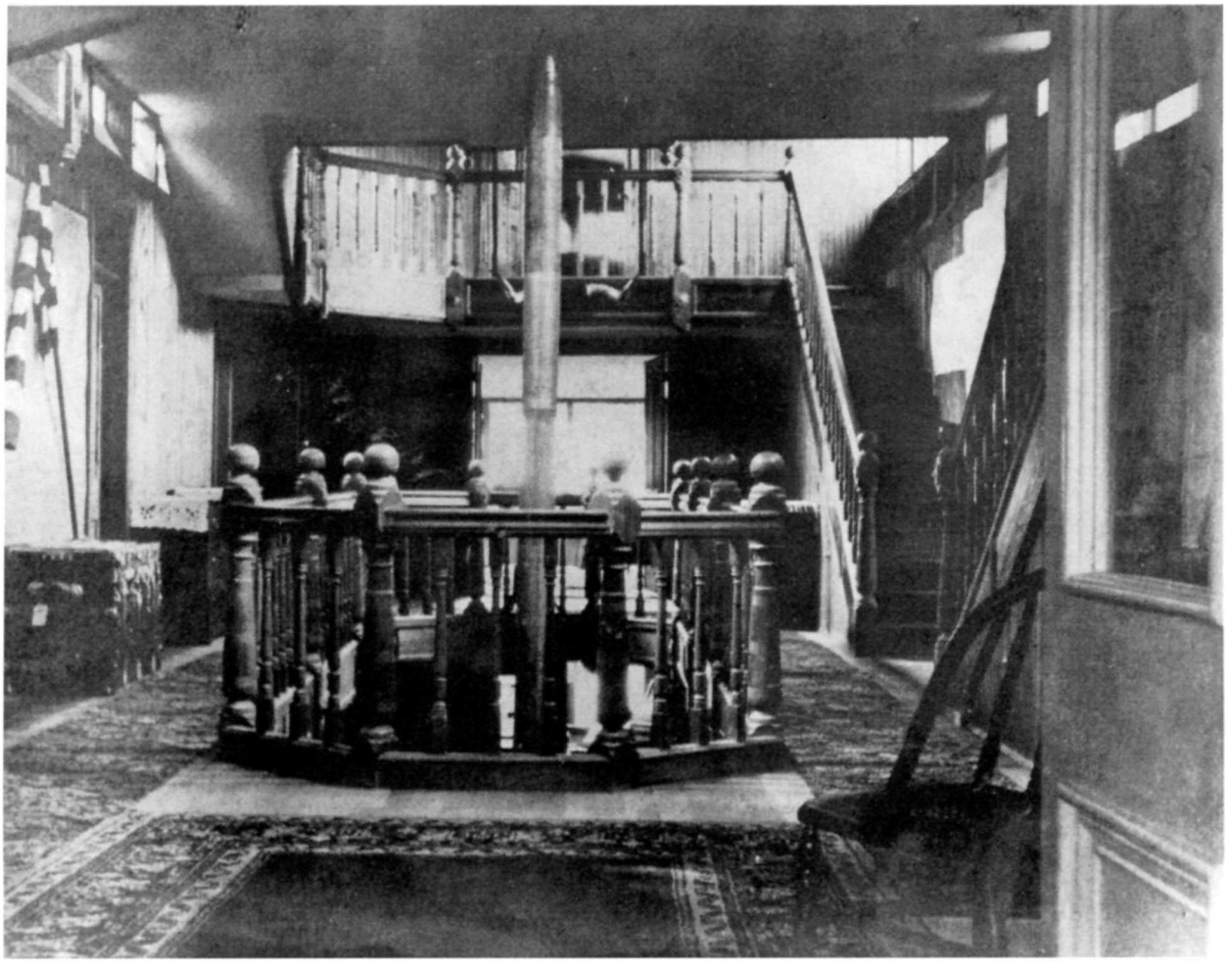


Figure IV-4: The second-story hall and light well, c. 1902. The large stove that heated the main hall came from Johnstown. The circulation of light and air were important ingredients of a healthful building to both Barton and Dr. Hubbell. Source: CBNHS Neg. No. 69.

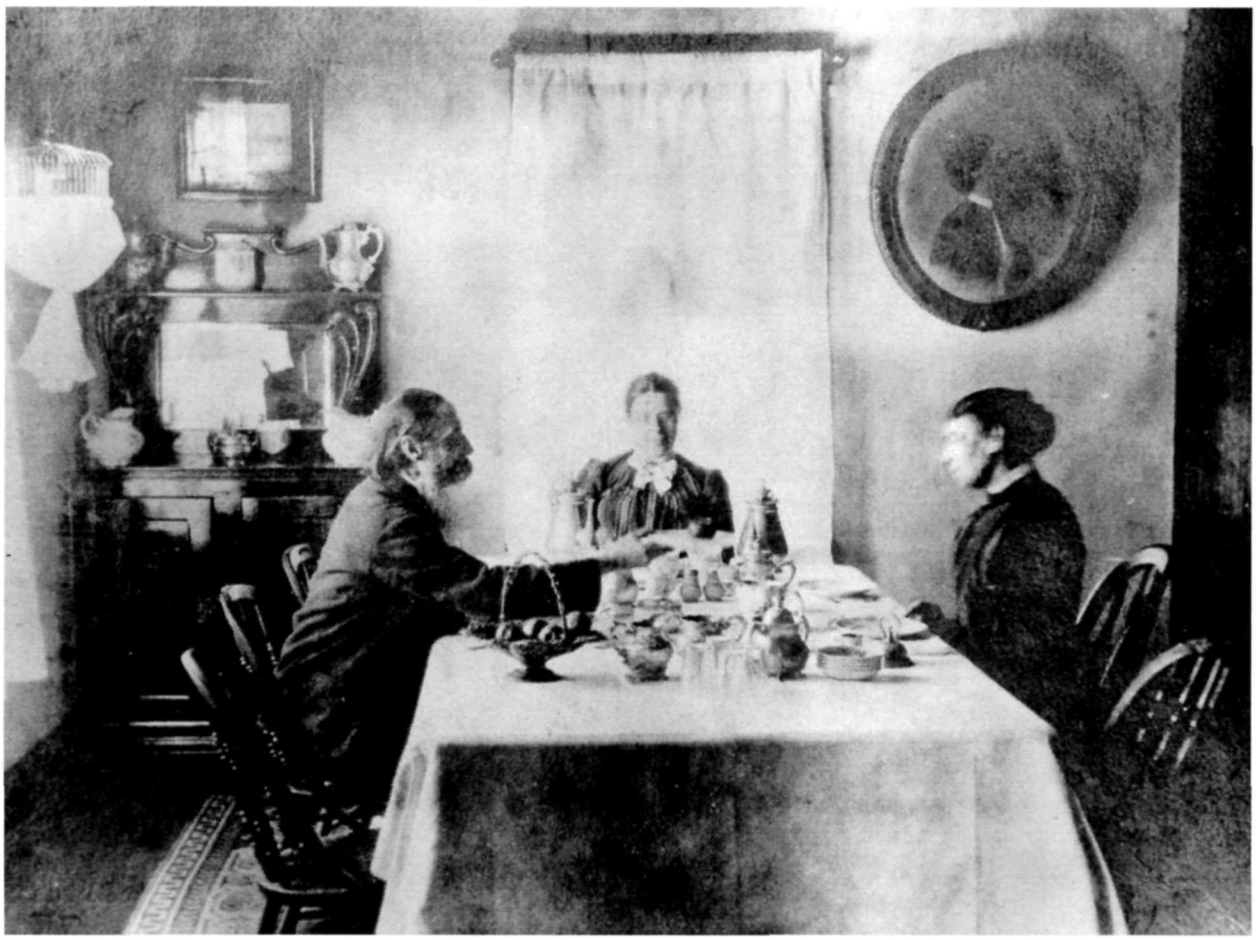


Figure IV-5: The Dining Room during mealtime. Seated at the table are Dr. Hubbell, Mrs. Hines, and Clara Barton, early 1900s. Barton often had ten people at her table at a time, between Red Cross volunteers and guests. Source: CBNHS Neg. No. 138, Cat. No. 1737.

Figure IV-6: View of the Center & East Offices, Red Cross Headquarters at Glen Echo. Neg. No. 60 & 71, c. 1902. Written on back in pencil: "Living Room & Dining Room rear Red Cross Cottage Clara Bartons Md. Home GE HL Adams." Source: CBNHS Cat. No. 1736.

Figure IV-7: Clara Barton at her desk in the Center Office, c. 1902. Barton and her Red Cross volunteers used pigeonhole desks. Barton's was positioned near the Dining Room, reportedly so that she could communicate with and/or keep an eye on those who ate while she often worked through meals. Written on back in pencil: "Clara Bartons Md. Home GE HL Adams." CBNHS, Neg. Nos. 63 and 3670. Source: CBNHS Cat. No. 1734.

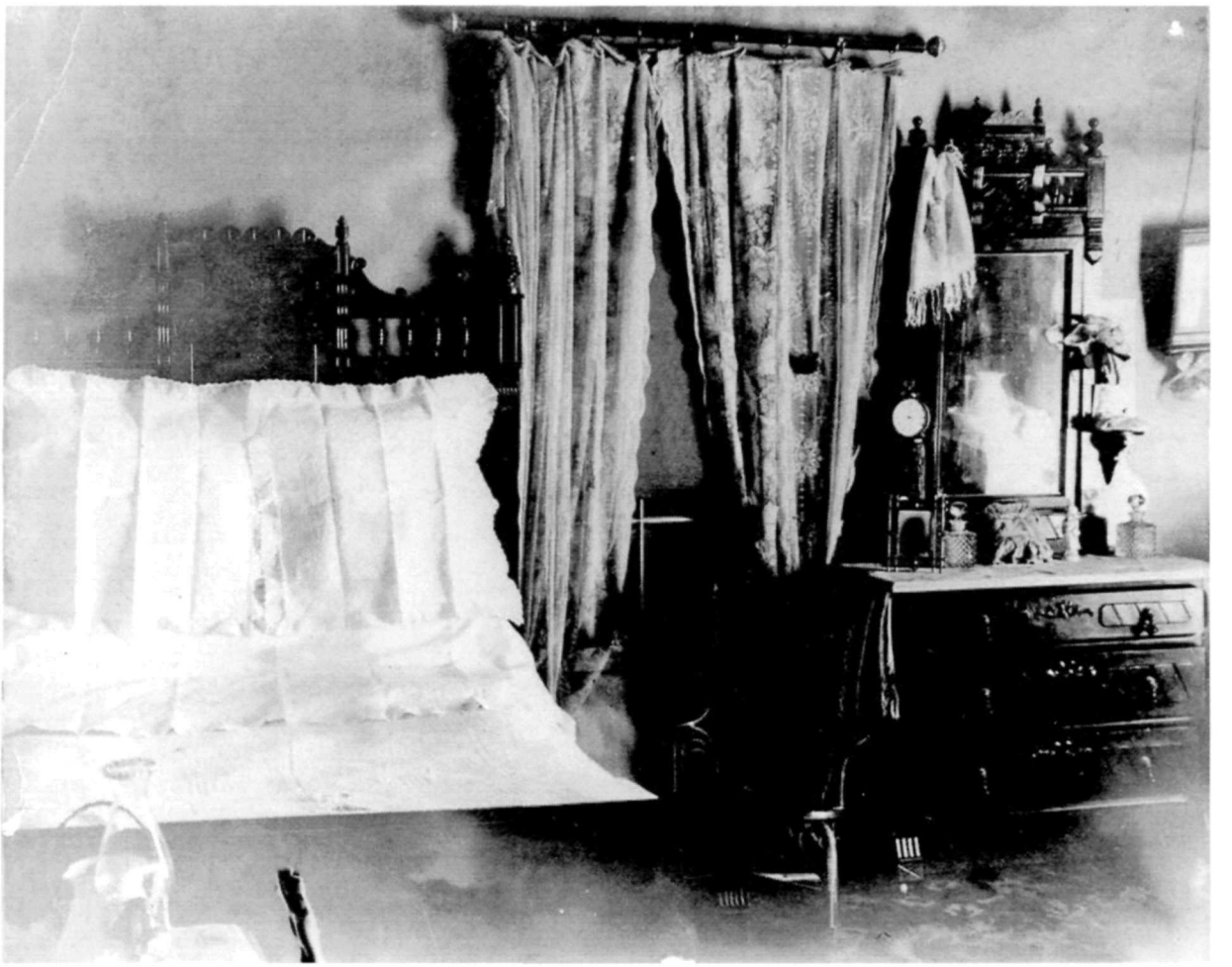
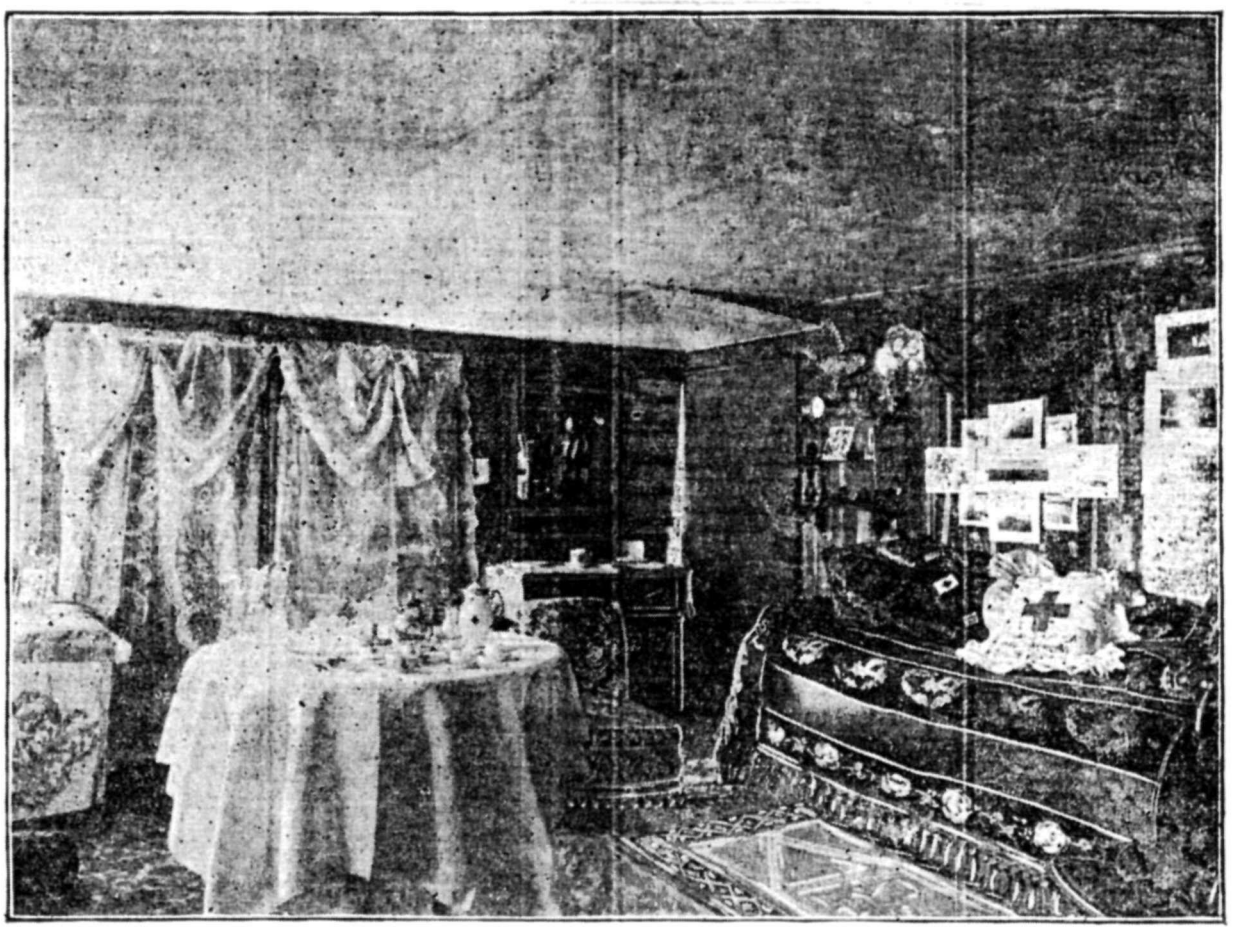


Figure IV-8: First-floor bedroom that may have been Clara Barton's in the early months of the remodeling, undated. Location would be today's Rooms 116 and 117. Source: American National Red Cross. CBNHS Neg. No.144.

Figure IV-9: The front and rear parlors as they appeared in an article called "The Clara Barton of Today" in the November 1, 1903 issue of the *Portland Maine Times*. Barton's style of draped fabrics, flags, pillows, and framed photographs and memorabilia is evident. Source: Clara Barton Papers, Library of Congress, Series II, Box 68.

Figure IV-10: The second-floor library as it may have appeared in Barton and Hubbell's time. The only known historic view of the room and its furniture. Barton notes in a diary entry of 1907 that she wrote at a desk in the library in order to avoid the overly bright sun in her sitting room. Source: Hubbell Papers, Private Collection.

Figure IV-11: The southwest corner of Dr. Hubbell's Room as it appeared circa 1930. This is the only known view of Hubbell's room. The original caption of the photograph, likely donated to the American Red Cross by the Hubbell nieces, says: "Desk used by Clara Barton in her home at Glen Echo, Md." To the right of the desk is a wall telephone and a platform rocker. The stool with paisley cover also belonged to Barton, according to Rena Hubbell, who occupied the rear of the second floor as her own apartment. Source: American Red Cross, No. 23415. CBNHS Neg. No. 146.



COSY DEN WHERE CLARA BARTON SPENDS MUCH OF HER TIME WHEN IN WASHINGTON.

Figure IV-12: Clara Barton's Sitting Room, 1904. This room was originally the room of George Pullman, the Red Cross financial secretary. After being used as a guest room and her own sleeping room, Barton settled on it as a sitting room by 1904. It appeared in an unidentified newspaper article as Barton's "cosy den." It was indeed made cozy by lots of fabrics, a daybed, comfortable pillows, and decorations on the walls. Source: Unidentified newspaper article, Clara Barton Papers, Library of Congress, Series II, Box 41, CBNHS Neg. No.140.

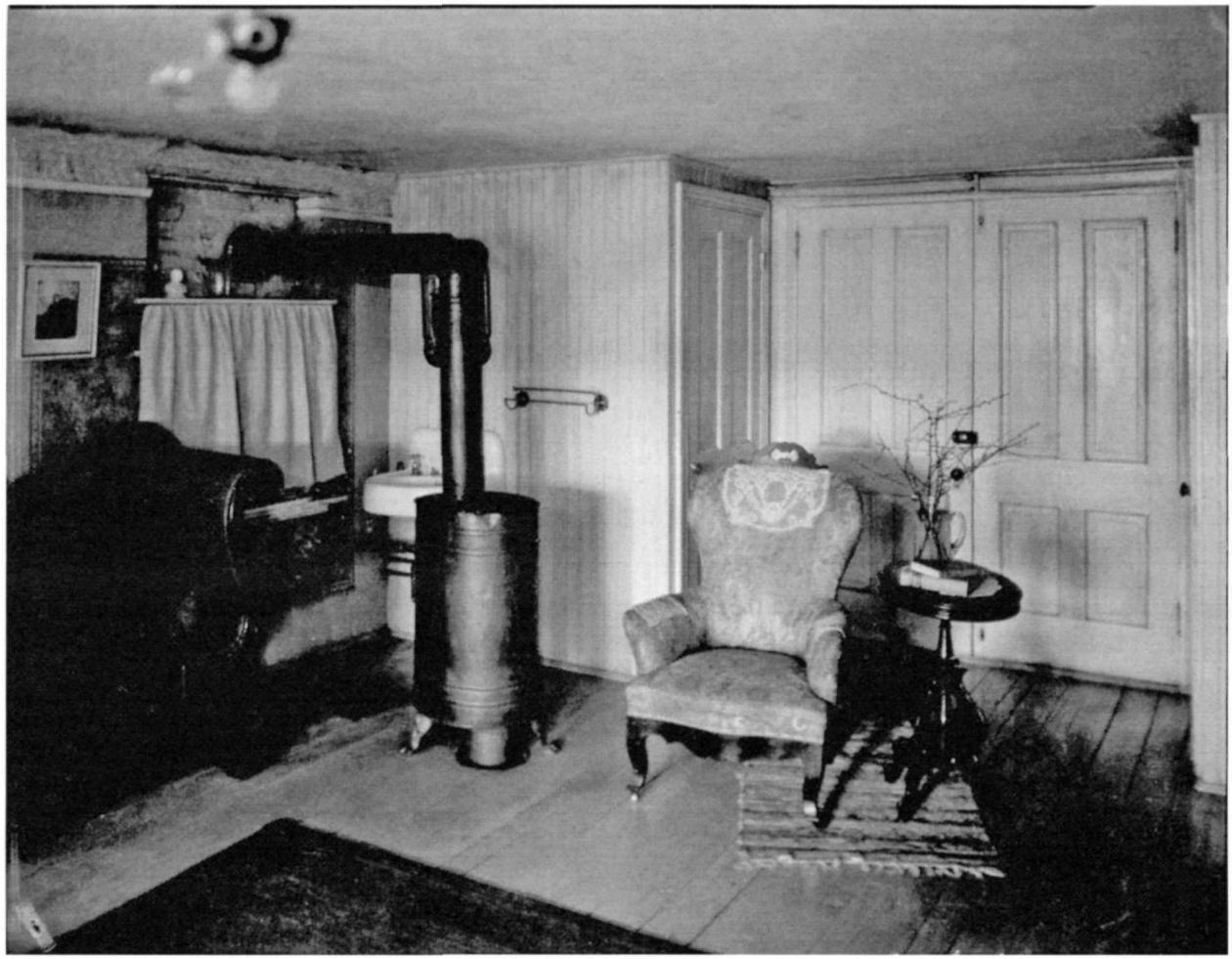


Figure IV-13: Clara Barton's Sitting Room, c. 1930. This room was part of Rena Hubbell's private apartment in the 1930s. It shows the stove that Dr. Hubbell probably installed when the room was occupied by Mrs. Hines in 1903. It also shows changes to the room to accommodate tenants, including the installation of a sink and shelving behind a curtain along the chimney wall. Source: American Red Cross No. 23413. CBNHS Neg. No. Neg. #145.

Figure IV-14 Clara Barton's Sitting Room, 1934. View of the room during Rena Hubbell's occupancy. Source: Pensacola Historical Museum. CBNHS, Neg. No. 150.

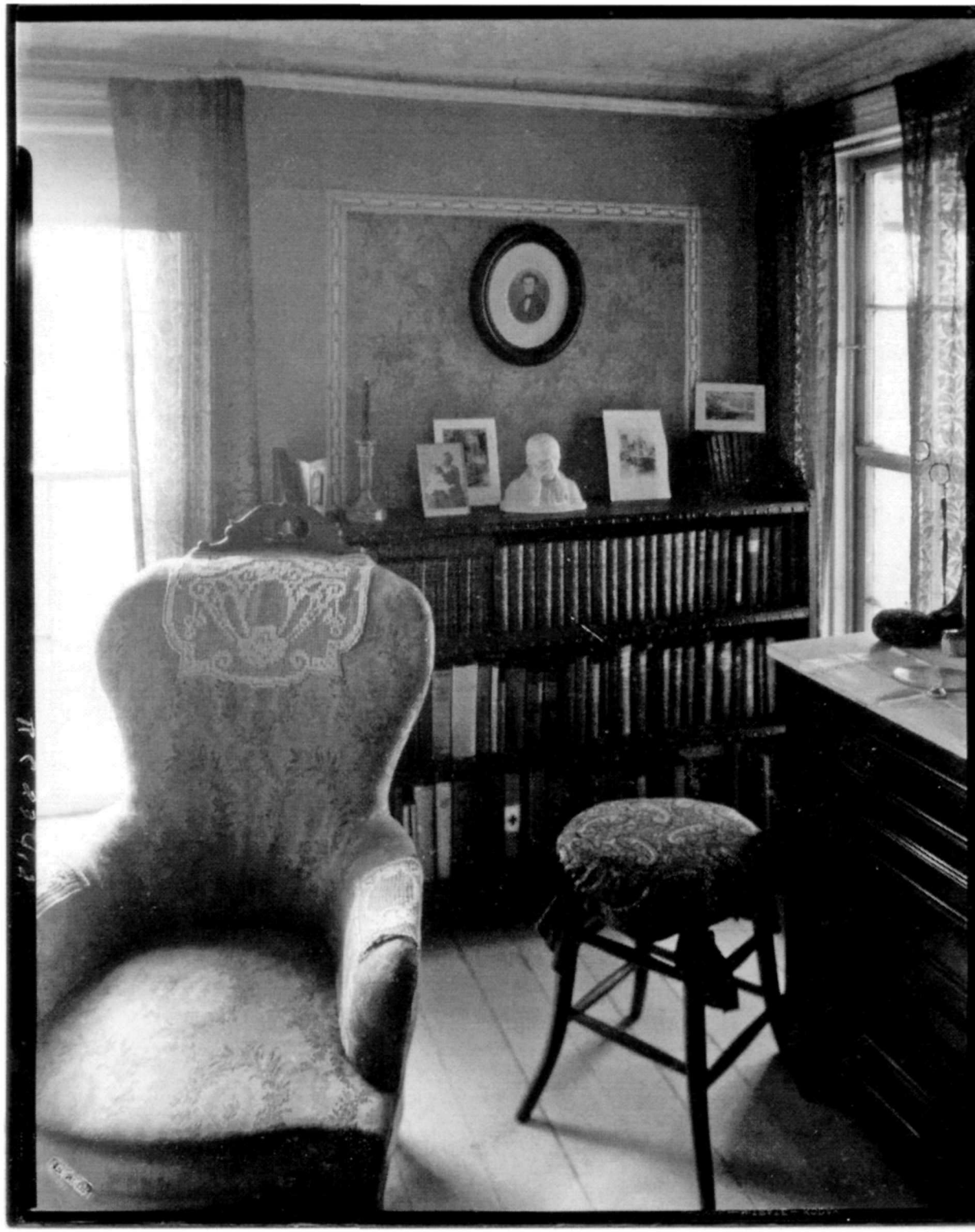


Figure IV-15 Clara Barton's Sitting Room, southwest corner, 1930s during its occupancy by Rena Hubbell. A bust of Dr. Julian Hubbell appears in the background, along with the same paisley-covered stool that appears in a contemporary photograph of Dr. Hubbell's Room. Source: American National Red Cross No. 23412 Neg. #147.

Figure IV-16: The main house/headquarters and stable are shown in this view taken in 1932. This is the only known photograph of the stable. Barton constructed the building on the west side of her property to house her animals in 1898. Source: Hubbell Papers, Private Collection.

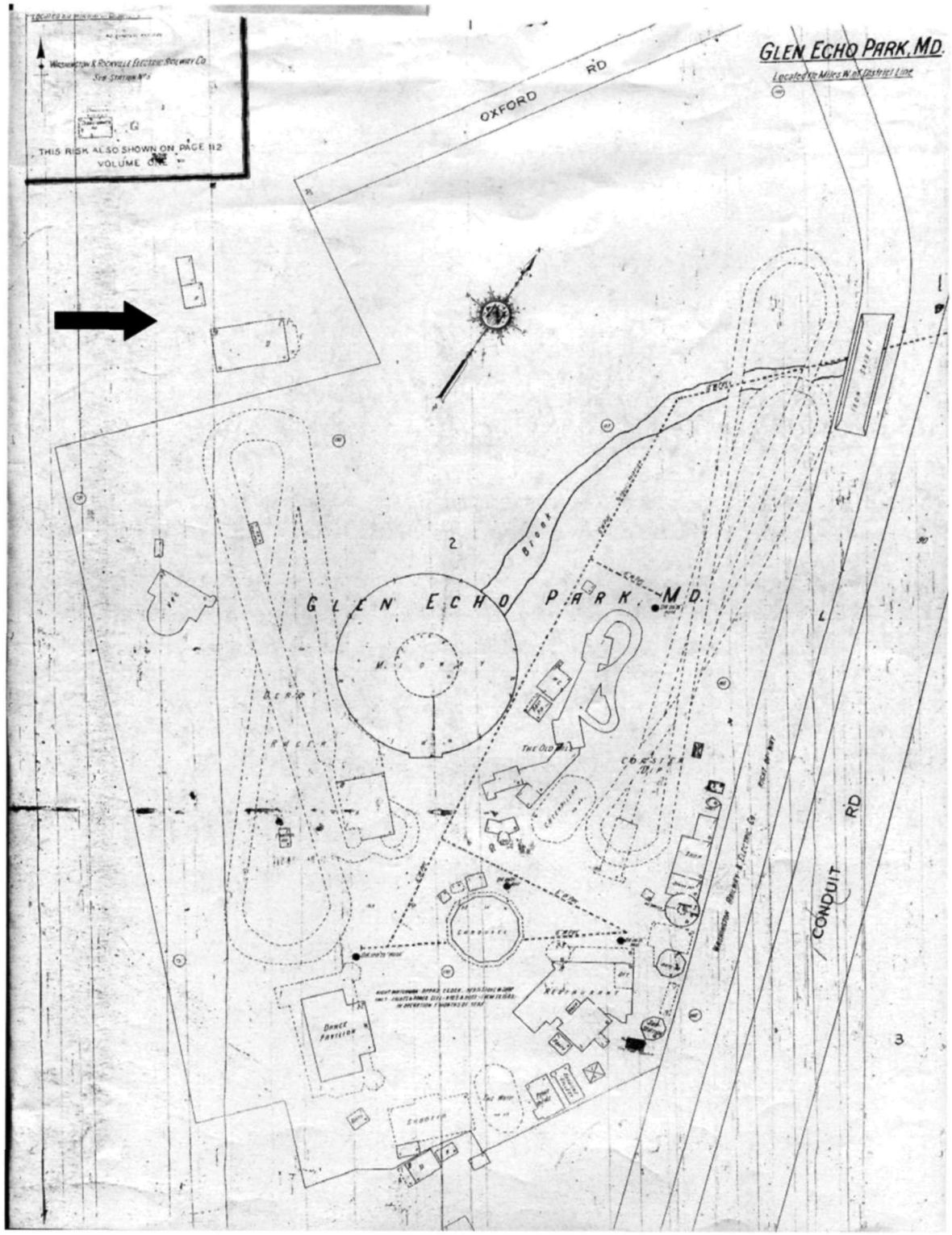


Figure IV-17: 1927 Sanborn Map showing the "Red Cross House" and its stable, which has been converted to an "auto" house. The one-story shed, which was attached to the stable beginning in December 1898 still stands. Source: Library of Congress, Geography and Map Division.

Figure IV-18: Clara Barton, Susa Lee?, an unidentified volunteer or guest, and Dr. Hubbell, with his back to the camera, stand on the front lawn of the Red Cross Headquarters circa 1903-1910. Source: Underwood & Underwood Photographers. Courtesy of Richard Cook.

Figure IV-19: A view of the house postdating 1918, based on the remodeled porch. With its overgrown lawn and neglected site, this is how the house likely appeared either during the latter part of Mabelle Rawson Hirons' ownership (1914-1925) or under Dr. Hubbell's second period of ownership (1925-1929). Source: Hubbell Papers, Private Collection.

Figure IV-20: Rena Hubbell (top) and Lena Hubbell Chamberlain (bottom), undated. These two sisters from Anamosa Iowa were the children of Charles M. Hubbell, Julian Hubbell's brother. Dr. Hubbell had no direct descendants and he was very close to his two nieces. He willed them the property at Glen Echo to them upon his death in 1929. Rena Hubbell lived in the house until 1942. Source: Hubbell Papers, Private Collection.

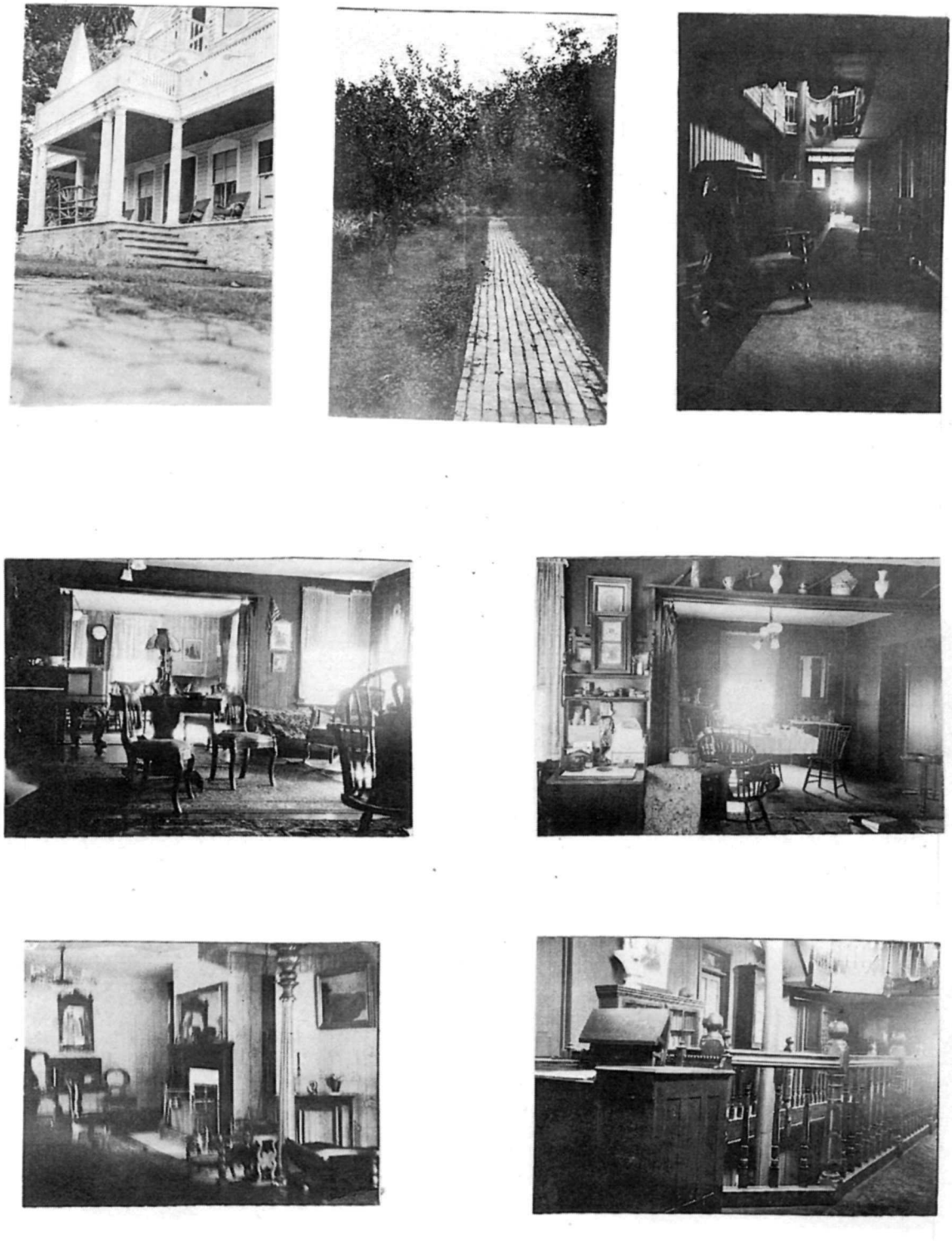


Figure IV-21: Interior images from Rena Hubbell's scrapbook showing Clara Barton's house as it appeared during the 1929-1942 period when Miss Hubbell was its owner. Source: Hubbell Papers, Private Collection.

Figure IV-22: Aerial photograph of flood conditions along the Potomac River in 1935. View shows Barton's former pasture, shut off from her property by a fence and graded for the upcoming Glen Echo Park parking expansion. Source: National Archives, Cartographic Division, Record Group 358, National Capital Planning Commission.

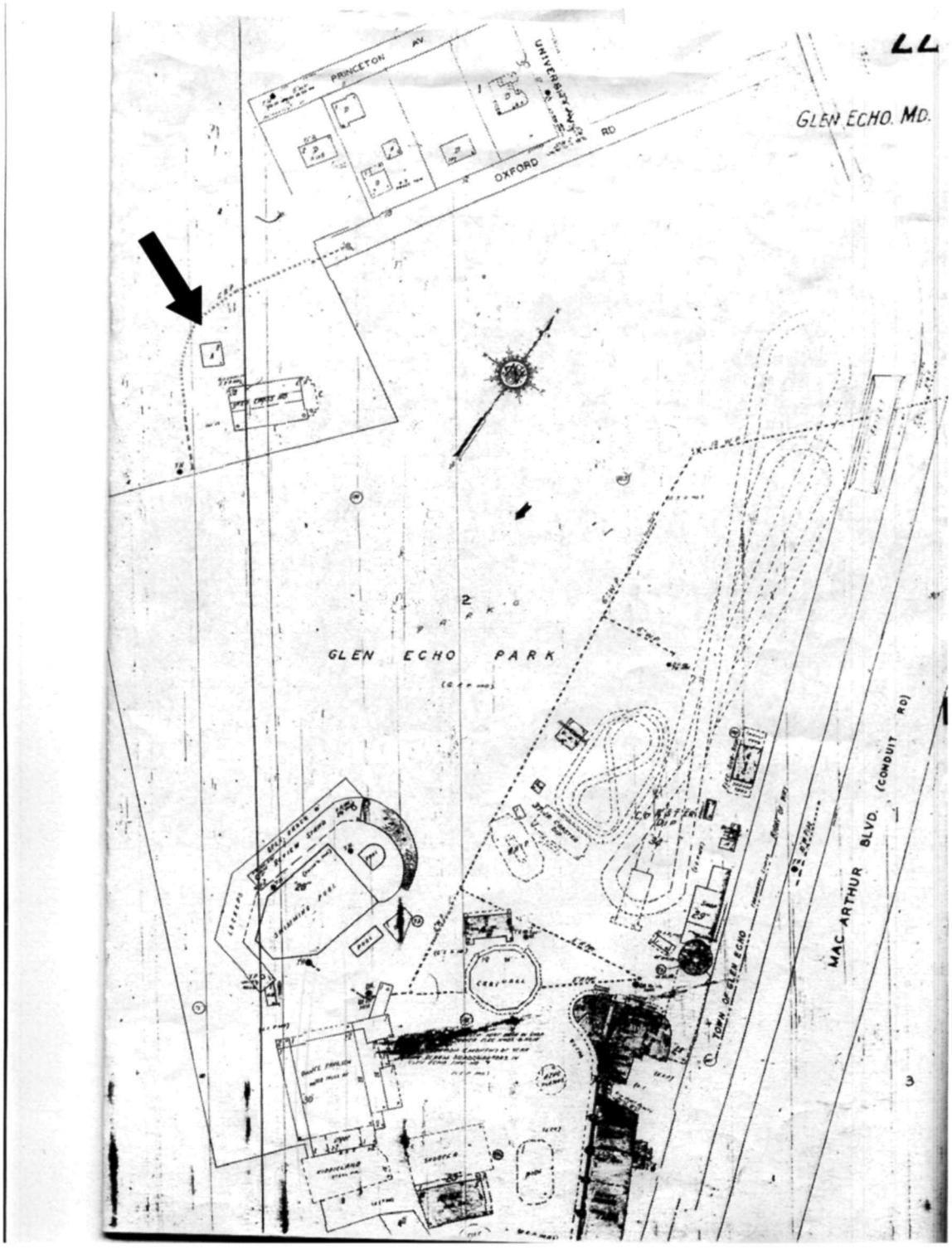


Figure IV-23: This 1954 Sanborn Map shows that the great amphitheatre of the National Chautauqua days had been demolished and that the amusement park features had taken over significant acreage. On Barton's property, the stable was still being used as a garage, but the shed had been demolished. Source: Library of Congress, Geography and Map Division.

NOTES

[1] Clara Barton to Julian Hubbell, February 16, 1897, Hubbell Letters, Private Collection.
[2] Clara Barton to Julian Hubbell, March 14, 1897, Hubbell Letters, Private Collection.
[3] Letter from Barton to Sanitarium friend and written in the *Dansville Advertiser* on May 27, 1897. See William Conklin, ed., *Clara Barton and Dansville* (Dansville, N.Y.: F.A. Owen Publishing Co., 1966), p. 478.
[4] Clara Barton to Julian Hubbell, May 15, 1897, Hubbell Letters, Private Collection.
[5] Clara Barton to Julian Hubbell, May 27, 1897, Hubbell Letters, Private Collection.
[6] Letter from Daisy Sweitzer to Mrs. Koll, 10/6/1920 in "Hirons" file at Clara Barton National Historic Site.
[7] See Julian B. Hubbell vs. Mabelle Rawson Hirons in Equity Court document, n.d. [1920-24], p. 5, Montgomery County Historical Society.
[8] Red Cross (RC) Diary, March 14, 1897, CB Papers, LC.
[9] RC Diary, March 20, 1897, CB Papers, LC.
[10] RC Diary, April 1, 1897, CB Papers, LC.
[11] RC Diary, April 22, 1897, CB Papers, LC.
[12] Julian B. Hubbell Diary, July 10, 1904, Private Collection.
[13] RC Diaries, April 14 and 21, 1897, CB Papers, LC.
[14] RC Diary, April 16, 1897, CB Papers, LC.
[15] RC Diary, April 20, 1897, CB Papers, LC.
[16] See Elizabeth Pryor's Addendum to Snell *Historic Structure Report* (October 1977), p. 3
[17] *Ibid.*
[18] RC Diary, April 23, 1897, CB Papers, LC.
[19] RC Diary, August 5, 1897, CB Papers, LC.
[20] RC Diary, August 9, 1897, CB Papers, LC.
[21] Clara Barton to Julian Hubbell, August 13, 1897, Hubbell Letters, Private Collection.
[22] Visits by Lampl Associates to "ghost towns" in Colorado reveal use of cotton muslin in late 19th-century mining towns.
[23] RC Diary, June 25, 1897, CB Papers, LC, Container 6, Reel 4.
[24] Investigation of trade catalogs from the 1910s-1940s would help establish the introduction and usage date of this trim type.
[25] RC Diary, November 6, 1897, CB Papers, LC. While Hubbell was in Michigan he lived primarily in furnished apartments. However, it is interesting to note a receipt that indicates he was awaiting shipment of furniture belonging to him from his Dansville days because that furniture may have been transferred to the Red Cross headquarters at Glen Echo.
[26] RC Diary, November 3, 1901, CB Papers, LC.
[27] RC Diaries, January 3 and 4, 1898, CB Papers, LC.
[28] RC Diaries, November 16 and 17, 1901, CB Papers, LC.
[29] RC Diaries, June 12, 1897, CB Papers, LC.
[30] Clara Barton to Stephen E. Barton, January 18, 1903, CB Papers, LC (Container 11, Reel 8).
[31] RC Diary, June 12, 1897, CB Papers, LC.
[32] RC Diary, December 29, 1898, CB Papers, LC.
[33] Clara Barton to Postal Cable Company of New York, January 25, 1899, CB Papers, LC, Series II, 19.1 Also see Clara Barton to Geo. Truesdell, Pres. Metropolitan Railroad Company, January 13, 1900, CB Papers, LC, Series II, 27.1
[34] Clara Barton to Ellen Mussey, March 13, 1900, CB Papers, LC.
[35] See RC Diary note cards in "telephone" file at CBNHS.
[36] RC Diary, August 20, 1897, CB Papers, LC.
[37] RC Diary, August 23, 1897, CB Papers, LC.
[38] RC Diary, August 16, 1897, CB Papers, LC.
[39] RC Diary, August 19, 1897, CB Papers, LC.
[40] RC Diary, November 1, 1897, CB Papers, LC.
[41] RC Diary, December 10, 1910.
[42] RC Diary, August 19, 1897, CB Papers, LC.
[43] RC Diary, November 5, 1897, CB Papers, LC.

[44] See "Wash Day at Glen Echo" by Saidee Riccius after conversations with Myrtis Barton Butler, [n.d.] American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Massachusetts.
[45] RC Diary, August 2, 1897, CB Papers, LC.
[46] RC Diary, December 3, 1897, CB Papers, LC.
[47] Clara Barton to Julian B. Hubbell, 2/16/1897, Hubbell Letters, Private Collection, in reference to the bringing of the Johnstown stoves from the General Grant House to Glen Echo.
[48] Oral History Interview with Joyce Butler Wilmott Hughes, April 5, 1976, CBNHS.
[49] Clara Barton to Julian B. Hubbell, 2/16/1897, Hubbell Letters, Private Collection.
[50] "Clara Barton and the Red Cross," Stephen E. Barton in *The Home Journal*, CB Papers, LC, Series I, Box 78.
[51] Lloyd Tenny Manuscript, 1902, CB NHS, Acc. #449.
[52] Barton wrote to an insurance agent on November 23, 1892 describing the house as containing fireproof safes. See Snell, *Historic Structure Report* (October 1977), p. 28.
[53] Myrtis Barton to Miss Cora C. Curry, May 6, 1940, CB Papers, LC (CBNHS Container 12, Reel 9)
[54] Julian Hubbell to Miss Coombs, December 11, 1901, CB Papers, LC (CBNHS, Container 171, Reel 120)
[55] Julian B. Hubbell Diary, March 15, 1904, Private Collection. Dr. Hubbell's writing, in this case, is difficult to discern.
[56] There is one confusing Red Cross diary entry that reads: "The large east room next (to) the provision room" was papered by carpenters on May 17, 1897. Today, there is no evidence of wallpaper in any of the rooms along the west side of the first floor.
[57] Clara Barton to Julian B. Hubbell, 3/14/1897, Hubbell Letters, Private Collection.
[58] Clara Barton to Julian B. Hubbell, 2/16/1897, Hubbell Letters, Private Collection.
[59] Sandra Weber et al, *Historic Furnishing Plan, Clara Barton House* (Harpers Ferry Center, 1983), p. 100.
[60] Clara Barton to Julian Hubbell, April 17, 1895, Hubbell Letters, Private Collection.
[61] "Recollections of Clara Barton's House" by Miss Marion Howe, American Antiquarian Society (Gift of Edna Woodbury, May 1901).
[62] See, for example, Clara Barton to Julian B. Hubbell, 2/16/1897, Hubbell Letters, Private Collection.
[63] RC Diary, March 19, 1897, CB Papers, LC.
[64] *Ibid.*
[65] RC Diary, May 17, 1897, CB Papers, LC.
[66] Oral History Interview, Daisy Sweitzer, 3/29-30/76, CBNHS.
[67] RC Diary, July 25, 1897, CB Papers, LC.
[68] Julian B. Hubbell Diary, September 3, 1903, Private Collection.
[69] Julian B. Hubbell Diary, September 12, 1903, Private Collection.
[70] See Elizabeth Collins Cromley, "A History of American Beds and Bedrooms," *Perspectives in Vernacular Architecture, IV*, pp. 177-186.
[71] The *Historic Furnishings Report* uses this quote to indicate that people may have slept in the rear parlor itself (Room 118) or in the parlor chamber (Room 218). Any of these explanations is plausible.
[72] Oral history interview, Daisy Sweitzer, 3/29-30/76, CBNHS and Elizabeth Jo Lampl interview with Helen Dyer (grand-niece of Julian Hubbell, April 2001).
[73] Oral History Interview with Mrs. Mary Furnas, by Beverley Jane Sanchez, Merritt Island, Florida, April, 1976.
[74] William Barton to Dr. J.B. Hubbell, Feb. 4, 1916, CB Papers, LC (CB NHS Container 11, Reel 8).
[75] Note from Clara Barton to Stephen Barton, undated but towards the end of her life, 1912, CB Papers, LC, CB NHS Container 11, Reel 8.
[76] Clara Barton to Julian B. Hubbell, March 14, 1897, Hubbell Letters, Private Collection.
[77] RC Diary, October 31, 1901, CB Papers, LC.
[78] While Hubbell was in Johnstown writing to Barton in Washington, he asked if Morland could bring one of his over coats "that would do to work in...probably the light grey." Julian B. Hubbell to Clara Barton, December 13, 1889, CB Papers, LC (CBNHS Container 108, Reel 80).
[79] Julian Hubbell to Miss Agnes Coombs, December 11, 1900, CB Papers, Library of Congress (CBNHS, Container 171, Reel 120).
[80] It is not known what this quilt looked like, but Hubbell mentions it in the December 13, 1889 letter to Clara, noting he would like to have it brought to Johnstown.
[81] The demolition date of the screened porches was given to Lampl Associates by Joseph Burns, NPS staff, Glen Echo Park.
[82] RC Diary, October 16, 1897, CB Papers, LC.

[83] RC Diaries, October – December 1897, CB Papers, LC. For reference to Pullman's alcoholism, love affairs, and possible syphilis, see Elizabeth Brown Pryor, *Clara Barton: Professional Angel* (University of Pennsylvania Press, 1987), pp. 298-302 and letter from Stephen E. Barton to Clara Barton, July 18, 1897, CB Papers, LC (CBNHS Container 10, Reel 8).
[84] Telephone interview, Elizabeth Jo Lampl with Jake Barrows, March 5, 2002. Barrows now works at the Santa Fe Service Center of the National Park Service.
[85] Telephone interview, Elizabeth Jo Lampl with Nick Veloz, 2/25/02. Veloz was former curator exhibitor for the George Washington Memorial Parkway.
[86] Mary A. Hines to Herman Riccius, February 6, 1904, CB Papers, LC.
[87] "Answer to Charges and Insinuations against the Character and Record of the Late Miss Clara Barton," 7/9/1916, CBNHS Accession #44, pp. 82-83.
[88] Clara Barton to Lucy Hall Brown, July 27, 1904, CB Papers, LC.
[89] Telephone interview, Elizabeth Jo Lampl with Jake Barrows, March 5, 2002. Dean Guernsey sanded and refinished the floors of several rooms in the house.
[90] Telephone interview, Elizabeth Jo Lampl with Nick Veloz, 2/25/02.
[91] Clara Barton to Emma Jones, August 5, 1898, CB Papers, LC.
[92] Clara Barton to Stephen E. Barton, March 18, 1904, CB Papers, LC (CBNHS Container 11, Reel 8).
[93] See "Long, Leland" file at the Clara Barton National Historic Site.
[94] RC Diary, August 5, 1897, CB Papers, LC.
[95] Clara Barton to J.K. Elwell, Cuba, October 12, 1898, CB Papers, LC, Series II. 20.1.
[96] Clara Barton to Mr. Elwell, December 22, 1901, CB Papers, LC (CBNHS Container 13, Reel 9-10)
[97] The term "Toggenburg goats" comes from Snell *Historic Structure Report*, Appendix I, "History of the House from 1912 by Beverley Sanchez," p. 134.
[98] Julian B. Hubbell Diary, September 3, 1903, Private Collection.
[99] Julian B. Hubbell Diary, December 24, 1903, Private Collection.
[100] Clara Barton to J.K. Elwell, Cuba, October 12, 1898, CB Papers, LC, Series II. 20.1,
[101] Julian B. Hubbell Diary, July 27, 1904, Private Collection.
[102] This map is in conflict with Elizabeth Pryor's statement in the *Report on the Historic Grounds* (1977) that the shed was demolished by 1937.
[103] RC Diary, November 25, 1897, CB Papers, LC.
[104] RC Diary, November 17, 1897, CB Papers, LC.
[105] E. & J. Gardner to Clara Barton, April 6, 1907, CB Papers, LC, Series I, Box 63.
[106] See file on "Spiritualism" at CBNHS. See reference to sitting with Mrs. Warneke that took place on 2/6/1907.
[107] Clara Barton to Stephen R. Barton from Oxford, Massachusetts, September 10, 1911, CB Papers, LC.
[108] Julian Hubbell to Stephen Barton, September 14, 1912, CB Papers, LC.
[109] For a sense of Hubbell's belief in spiritualism, see letter from Hubbell to Stephen E. Barton, December 17, 1913, CB Papers, LC (CBNHS, Container 11, Reel 8).
[110] See Snell, *Historic Structure Report*, Appendix I: "History of the House from 1912, Prepared by Beverly Sanchez," pp. 131-134.
[111] See "Spiritualism," "Hubbell," and "Montgomery County Historical Society" files at the Clara Barton National Historic Site.
[112] Julian B. Hubbell vs. Mabelle Rawson Hirons, Equity Court document, n.d. [1920-1925], Montgomery County Historical Society.
[113] Stephen E. Barton to Miss Ellen Marshall Rugg, July 16, 1919, CB Papers, LC.
[114] Julian B. Hubbell vs. Mabelle Rawson Hirons in Equity Court, n.d. [1920-1925], Montgomery County Historical Society.
[115] See "Long" file at the Clara Barton National Historic Site.
[116] Statement by J.B. Hubbell, Hubbell vs. Hirons, "Explanatory Introduction," CB Papers, LC, Series I, Box 73.
[117] See Elizabeth Pryor Addendum to Snell's 1977 *Historic Structure Report*, 1978, p. 8.
[118] Julian Hubbell to Stephen E. Barton, August 12, 1920, Sophia Smith Research Room, Smith College.
[119] *Ibid.*
[120] Daisy Sweitzer to Stephen E. Barton, October 1, 1920, CB Papers, LC (CB NHS, Container 171, Reel 120).
[121] Oral History Interview with Daisy Sweitzer, 3/29-30/1976.

[122] See "Long" file at Clara Barton National Historic Site. Leland Long, who was a boarder under Hirons, recalled that she had taken over Barton's rooms. Also see Snell, *Historic Structure Report,* Appendix I: "History of the House from 1912 by Beverley Sanchez," p. 132.
[123] Helen Chamberlain Dyer recalled the visit to the author in April 2001 in a visit to her home in Del Ray Beach, Florida. The notes from this interview have been transferred to the Clara Barton National Historic Site. Mrs. Dyer passed away in September 2001.
[124] Julian Hubbell to Stephen E. Barton, August 12, 1920, Sophia Smith Research Room, Smith College.
[125] Hubbell's 1921 diary sheds light on the services he provided for Leland Barton in exchange for having a place to stay. He made Barton breakfast every morning, did his shopping, etc.
[126] See *The Daily Record,* Baltimore, Wednesday, February 10, 1926, pp. 2-5.
[127] Julian B. Hubbell Diary, February 16, 1921, Private Collection.
[128] Snell, *Historic Structure Report*, Appendix I: "History of the House from 1912 by Beverley Sanchez," p. 134.
[129] Stephen E. Barton to William E. Barton, December 14, 1922, CB Papers, LC.
[130] *The Sentinel*, April 10, 1925.
[131] Mary Furnas Recollections Typescript, January 14, 1976, Clara Barton National Historic Site.
[132] H.P. Riccius to Judge John Payne, November 20, 1929, CB Papers, LC (CBNHS Container 12, Reel 9).
[133] Obituary of Julian Hubbell, *The Anamosa Eureka*, November 21, 1929.
[134] Stephen E. Barton to William Barton (Doctor Barton), November 26, 1929, CB Papers, LC (CBNHS Container 11, Reel 8).
[135] Information from Hubbell family descendants.
[136] Personal interview with Helen Chamberlain Dyer (grand niece to Julian Hubbell and niece of Rena Hubbell) by Elizabeth Jo Lampl, Del Ray Beach, FL, April, 2001.
[137] Information from Joseph Burns, NPS Staff, Glen Echo Park. Donors to CBNHS recalled this incident to Mr. Burns.
[138] "At Clara Barton's Home in Glen Echo," October 1933 article by Anne Bertenshaw Cushman in Hubbell Letters, Private Collection.
[139] There is a parking expansion study drawing dating to 1934 in the Richard Cook Collection. It has been copied electronically for CBNHS..
[140] Map from Richard Cook Collection. It has been copied electronically for CBNHS.
[141] Information from Snell, *Historic Structure Report*, Appendix I: "History of the House from 1912 by Beverley Jane Sanchez," p. 134. It is not known what sources Sanchez used to get this information since her work is not footnoted for this portion. Calls to locate Sanchez' original Historic Structure Report (1976) referenced by Snell, both to NPS-NCR and to Harper's Ferry – were unsuccessful. The Clara Barton House National Historic Site library does not contain any primary source information that would support or refute any of Sanchez' conclusions.
[142] See Stephen Barton to William Barton, series of letters about paper removal from house, but especially July 18, 1920, where Hubbell indicates he has more papers to turn over, after the 1915 removal of most of the papers. CB Papers, LC, CBNHS, Container 11, Reel 8.
[143] See Liber 898, Folio 290, Land Records Office, Montgomery County, Maryland.
[144] Handwritten notes on the Clara Barton House by Henrietta Franks, n.d. [circa 1975] given to Elizabeth Pryor at CBNHS on February 24, 1995. See Franks file at CBNHS.
[145] In an article in the *Cedar Rapids Gazette*, Sunday, June 1, 1952, she resided at 1920 First Avenue, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
[146] Obituary of Katharine Bronson, *Cedar Rapids Gazette*, July 8, 1979, p. 34.
[147] See *Historic Structure Report*, Glen Echo Park, March 1978, p, III-135.
[148] A Cultural Landscape Report, if undertaken, should conduct further research on the development of the parking lot fronting the Clara Barton House. The only primary document found during research for this HSR was a 1934 Capital Transit Company map showing a parking grading study in the collection of Richard Cook.
[149] Handwritten notes on the Clara Barton House by Henrietta Franks, n.d. [circa 1975] given to Elizabeth Pryor at CBNHS on February 24, 1995. See Franks file at CBNHS.
[150] See Liber 2638, Folio 36, Land Records Office, Montgomery County, Maryland.
[151] Recollection of Dean Guernsey in "Living at Clara's House," by Elizabeth C. Mooney, *Washington Star-News*, Saturday, June 22, 1974.
[152] "Memories of the Clara Barton House 1961-1962" by J. Michael Poston, 29 Orchard Way South, Rockville, Maryland 20854, on file at the Montgomery County Historical Society.

[153] Handwritten notes on the Clara Barton House by Henrietta Franks, n.d. [circa 1975] given to Elizabeth Pryor at CBNHS on February 24, 1995. See Franks file at CBNHS.
[154] Obituary of H.J. Bronson, *Cedar Rapids Gazette,* October 17, 1968, p. 3. During the course of this HSR, an effort was made to contact Mrs. Bronson's grandson with a phone number provided by NPS. The party in question was not found. In addition, calls were made to the Cedar Rapids Library and to a genealogist in Lisbon, Iowa, regarding the possibility of other Franks descendants or relatives. A list was provided from the Cedar Rapids telephone directory of several people by that name, but there was no reasonable way to begin to determine the relatives of the Franks sisters. For list of Franks Family, see Franks file at CLBA. A call was also placed to the Anamosa Public Library in Iowa to try and track down an obituary of Josephine Noyes, but none was found.
[155] According to Annie Bartholomew, Historian with the American Red Cross, the American Red Cross itself could not use its funds to obtain the property as a memorial.
[156] See Liber 3180, Folio 692, Land Records Office, Montgomery County, Maryland.
[157] Obituary of Frances Franks, *The Cedar Rapids Gazette*, April 12, 1973, p. 3.
[158] "Living at Clara's House," by Elizabeth C. Mooney, *Washington Star-News*, June 22, 1974.
[159] See Liber 4632, Folio 362, Land Records Office, Montgomery County, Maryland.
[160] Ethel D. Hartman to Helen Dyer, July 10, 1978, Courtesy of Joseph and Helen Dyer.

V. SOCIAL HISTORY

Note: Much has been written about the occupants of Barton's house, so this report will give a brief overview of occupants, in order to provide the reader with a feel for the social history of Barton's household. For detailed information, see Weber et al, *Historic Furnishings Report: The Clara Barton National Historic Site* (1983) and the Pryor, *Report on the Historic Grounds* (1977). The house's occupancy chart, written by Sandy Weber and located at the site's library, plus index cards of Red Cross diary excerpts on people that worked for Barton and/or lived at Glen Echo, all provide information on house occupants. Also see Charles Snell's *Historic Structure Report* (1977) for its appendix on people that worked on the 1897 renovation and lived at the house.

Barton sheltered numerous people in her spacious house for a variety of reasons. Being unmarried and without children, her revolving household members became her family. She had always had to create a family at her various household, whether it be Dansville, Washington, even Sherborn Prison.[1] Most of her blood family was located in Massachusetts, and though they came to visit, they were not particularly comfortable with Barton's unusual household. Because her household grew and shrank depending on Red Cross activities, her 'family' changed constantly, composed primarily of those who either lived permanently with her or visited often to serve the American Red Cross. Over the years and in different cities, her extended family included: Minna Kupfer and Antoinette Margot in Dansville; Dr. Hubbell in Dansville and Glen Echo; George Pullman at the General Grant House and in Glen Echo; and Enola and Joseph Gardner when she visited Red Cross Park in Indiana.

Members of her real family did come to visit – with mixed reactions. Stevé Barton was a regular visitor, since he was the closest member of her family and a Vice President of the American Red Cross. He slept in the "topmost room." Lizzie, his wife, had a horrible visit to the house when Barton was still in the throes of construction in 1891. Lizzie was not used to the workmen all over the property, the rough condition of the house, and the lack of fineries. Barton's chaotic existence was jarring to Lizzie, who spared no words in telling this to her aunt. Two years later, still pained by the discord, Barton wrote to Stephen: "Whatever little respect or transferred affection from your old love for me might at one time have existed, was all swept away in the 'rough and tumble' of Glen Echo, and nothing could restore it."[2] Relations between Barton and her nephew were restored and remained close throughout her life. Yet Barton never got over the shock of discovering that the living conditions she had provided were deemed so inadequate. In the same letter she suggests that she, herself, was not comfortable at Glen Echo: "I should have *known* I could not make an elegant family comfortable where I could not be comfortable myself...."[3] The only other family member known to spend any length of time at Glen Echo was young Harold Riccius, the 12-year old son of Barton's niece Ida (Stevé's sister), who had a grand time at Glen Echo in the summer of 1901, especially following "Uncle Silas" around, until the boy contracted malaria and had to go home.[4]

Barton's 'family' was typically called together at her urging. No one – whether friend or family - was spared the intense pressure to drop whatever they were doing and join the Red Cross cause in Barton's strongly worded, imploring letters. Barton always maintained that her humanitarian

impulse was purely a response to the work that was *placed* upon her and that she felt ill at ease with the thought that she had, indeed, pressured anyone to choose an alternate lifestyle:

> God knows I have never sought to take on [all] of these things that lie on me as work, to [page torn]. I have only done what came to me, and the help that has come has also been unsought—generally such as at the moment saw no better opening, and I have tried not to do them any harm, not make it less remunerative for them while they were with me.[5]

The people who came to live at Glen Echo for Red Cross purposes served important functions in running the Red Cross and/or maintaining Barton's household at Glen Echo. There was Mary A. Hines, a family friend and Johnstown worker who arrived at Glen Echo on January 19, 1902 and served first as a housekeeper and then as a secretary and Mrs. Harriette Reed, an old friend who was left in charge of the house during several of Barton's absences, also helped on special Red Cross projects. Miss Ruthette Adams was a friend from Sherborn Prison who worked as a nurse in Cuba and arrived at Glen Echo in the fall of 1899. According to Hubbell's 1903-04 diary, she was working as the financial administrator of the Red Cross at that time. Most of these people either had their own chambers on the second floor or slept in guest chambers on the second or third floor. They appear in several photographs at the Glen Echo house during Barton's lifetime, and at retirement.
(See Figure V-1.)

People would come to live with and work for Barton based on her reputation and/or their particular interest in assisting with a particular relief field. Such people included Judge Sheldon who came briefly between November and December 1898 to help Barton on her book *The Red Cross in Peace and War*. There was Mr. Cottrell, who served as Red Cross financial secretary during the Cuban relief crisis. Dr. Winfield Egan was a field agent with Hubbell in the Sea Islands and other relief fields. Mrs. Hinton, wife of General Hinton, a Red Cross officer, was at the house in the winter of 1904 and sick in bed with the grippe. Other Red Cross "family" in this group included Miss Agnes Coombs, a secretary after the Galveston effort; General W.H. Sears, who was a Red Cross devotee and one of the people who spearheaded the idea of the Clara Barton Memorial Association with Doctor Hubbell; and Fred L. Ward, financial secretary during the Galveston relief field.

Mrs. Hines, her housekeeper in the first decade of the 20th century, summed up the 'aura' Barton cast, in her 1904 letter to Barton's grand nephew Herman Riccius:

> Consciously or unconsciously everybody that is brought within the range of Miss Barton's influence is absorbed off their feet by her. What I mean is – they cannot act independently of her – I will not say volition – for one of the things she insists upon for herself is exemption from responsibility for what others do – but character.[6]

Another distinct group of people in the household consisted of those working primarily behind the scenes in a labor capacity. During the renovation at Glen Echo – between the spring of 1897 and the winter of 1898 – Barton convinced several of her workers to board at her house, including Andrew Elder, her carpenter and Len Barker, her general contractor. These people had

chambers throughout the house, the former until 1899 and the latter until 1901, when he died at the house. In later years, her handyman, Ernest Houghton, lived not in the house, but in the town of Glen Echo.

Serving all of the people who needed fresh linens and clothing, and running the household under Barton's scrutiny, was an extremely hard-working group of servants. The majority of these people were African Americans whom Barton first employed in the city while she lived at the General Grant House. Others came to work for her at Glen Echo from nearby Scotland, the African-American settlement along Seven Locks Road.[7] A few of these people occupied the servants' sleeping room at the basement level or the converted carriage house ("Auntie's house) on the west side of the main house. In moving out to Glen Echo in March, 1897, Barton wrote: "Our family consists of G.P., self, our regular man, "Randolph" who has been with us all winter, Emma Jones, who has left her own home and comes to us regularly, for over a month now, she is a host, clear headed, faithful and efficient. Barker who works by the month ...and his wife is here. I have given Barker two good men – carpenters – and they are working well."[8]

The first African-American servants at the 1897 Glen Echo house were the Joneses. Barton relied on the Jones family completely. Emma Jones was a housekeeper, washwoman, seamstress, and fruit canner who first worked for Barton in Washington before coming to Glen Echo. Robert Jones, her husband, was a general groundsman and handyman. They left Barton's Glen Echo house for their own house (somewhere in the city) to attend to things before cold weather on October 31, 1897, but continued to work for Barton from 1898 until early part of 1901. "Auntie" was Mrs. Frances Jones, Emma's mother-in-law who was the caretaker at Glen Echo in 1896, before receiving her own house out of the converted carriage shed in 1897. She may have only lived at Glen Echo until late 1897, and returned to live with her daughter Emma in town, but she worked for Barton occasionally through 1899. (See section on Outbuildings in Construction History.) Oda (also called Ody), who is believed to be Emma and Robert Jones' daughter, came to work for Barton in the summer of 1897. Barton noted in her diary of August 17, 1897: "I have spent a good deal of time with Oda in the kitchen and she is making a good little house girl—could be trained to make a first class servant."[9]

After the Jones family's departure, Barton hired Silas and Lucy Richardson *(Figure V-2).* Silas, born a slave, was a groundskeeper, handyman, and manager of the stock. He appears to have worked for Barton in the late 19th century, and then stopped working for a time. He commenced working again, and served Barton continuously between 1901 and 1902, returning after a hiatus in the spring of 1904.[10] He lived, for a time, at the house, in the basement. (See room-by-room inventory in Construction History: 1897-2001). Richardson's wife Lucy apparently did work for Barton as well, although not living at the house .

There were other servants in Barton's household, who came and went. The Red Cross diaries usually do not list their last names. There was "Daisy," who provided kitchen help in the summer of 1897. Louise Walker was a housekeeper, washwoman, and cook hired to help Emma Jones in October 1897, but was let go in January 1898. "Charlie" was a houseman after Robert Jones left. "Moses" was a gardener and woodcutter whose name appears in Hubbell's diary starting in July 1904.

After Emma Jones, the most important female domestic staff person in Barton's household was Susa (also called Susie) Lee, who became the housekeeper, cook, and house laborer beginning in March 1901. Susa lived in the house from March until May 1901, then left the house apparently angered on May 11, 1901. She continued to work for Barton off and on, but apparently no longer lived at Glen Echo. She is mentioned frequently in Hubbell's 1903-1904 diary. Susie's father, "Uncle" John also worked for Barton in 1901 while Silas Richardson was in the hospital. After Susie, Winnie Lewes was housekeeper for a brief time. Emma Jones returned in 1912 to attend to Barton's household during her last illness.

Barton's relationship to her African-American help was complex.[11] She had worked to preserve the Union in its fight against slavery in the 1860s. She had spoken out for the fair-minded treatment of blacks before Congress during Reconstruction. She had worked in the early 1890s in the Sea Islands Hurricane relief effort helping African Americans plant crops, form sewing groups, and fend off starvation. Yet, Barton always had a tendency to feel superior to others--white or black--in her ability to *accomplish* things.[12] Her diaries and letters make clear that while she was comfortable hiring African-Americans and having them work at her home, she held a degree of disdain for them as a group of people. One notable example of her sentiment appears in her diary of July 10, 1897, when she recorded the following scene:

> C.B. had become horrified at the filthy appearance of the place, and called off all the colored men, and worked with them till 2 o-clock—cleaning up—it had become shameful. C.B. said very little but little as it was, they understood it, every one of them. And they fully comprehend that in the future, they can neither relapse nor relax, and remain a part of this household. They realize the next time C.B. scrubs a W.C. for a crowd of Negroes that some one will move, and that rotten swill barrels, flies, swimming cow stables, uncleared horse grounds, heaps of ashes & rubbish unmoved for months will not form a part of this establishment.[13]

By 1907, in her later life, Barton decided to let go of all "colored" help and "white persons who naturally had motives."[14] This move apparently was temporary, however, as it appears that members of the Jones and possibly Richardson families returned to Barton in her last years, and apparently remained on with Dr. Hubbell even after Mrs. Hirons defrauded him of the property. In a statement prepared by Dr. Hubbell called "Explanatory Notes" making his legal case against Mrs. Hirons, he wrote that Francis, from 17th & F, the mother of Emma, told him not to eat or drink Hirons' food and to make his will. She reported seeing Hirons setting things in the warming oven for Dr. Hubbell.[15] Leland Long who was a boarder at the house in the 1918-1919 period recalled that an "Uncle" James and "Aunt" Lucy lived in an apartment in the house, as did "Josh," an ex-slave. Since he admitted that some of his memories might be "slightly confused," it is possible that "Uncle" James may have been "Uncle" Silas, since his wife was Lucy.[16]

One step up economically from the servants was the "hired help" that came to do Barton's typing or sewing. It is not known how Barton treated these women, except for the memories of Daisy Sweitzer, her secretary in 1910-1911, who recalled Barton's kindness and good humor.[17] The earlier female assistants were often short-term employees who were put up at the house. One of the best was the stenographer Lucy Graves, who kept excellent Red Cross diaries throughout the

Cuban relief crisis of 1898. Mrs. Beckley (mother of Andrew Beckley, a laborer) was a seamstress. Mostly young women, the typists and seamstresses often felt homesick for their families and returned home quickly. In other cases, Barton became dissatisfied with their performance and dismissed them.

The next component of Barton's household consisted of those persons she took in because they were ill, out of money, or simply down on their luck. Whatever her faults, Barton always was sheltering someone in need, giving them food, money, a warm place to sleep, and a chance to heal or turn their lives around. Whether it was her contractor, Mr. Barker (estranged from his wife), an old neighbor Mrs. Rich (an elderly Oxford woman who was ill and living with Barton just after the turn of the century), or the Armenian immigrant family, the Alliamlies, whom Barton had met in Armenia, the Glen Echo house always was, to a degree, a boarding house during her lifetime, with hard work accepted in lieu of rent.

FIGURES

Figure V-1: Friends and Red Cross workers gathered on the front porch of Barton's home, c. 1901. The brown paint trim reveals the date as prior to 1902, the repainting of the house. Source: Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs. CBNHS Neg. #40 and 41.

Figure V-2: Silas and Susie Lee by the west side of the house with Baba the horse, Jersey the cow, and her calf, c. 1902. The "summer cook stove chimney" can be seen at the left of the photograph, and appears, by this date, to be freestanding. Source: CBNHS collection, Cat. No. 1729, Neg. No. 133.

NOTES

[1] Barton wrote to Hubbell from Sherborn Prison on May 6, 1883: "Mamie has a right to a family here - she has none - and so can give that privilege to her friends - if her boy would like to he can come better than he could go to Dansville.... She needs him. Now will he consider this an invitation just as strong as Mamie can give...Mamie has nice spare rooms for him and nice table..." Hubbell Letters, Private Collection.
[2] Clara Barton to Stephen E. Barton, April 8, 1893, Clara Barton Papers, LC (CBNHS Container 10, Reel 8).
[3] Elizabeth Brown Pryor, *Clara Barton: Professional Angel* (Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1983), pp. 264 and 418. Also see Clara Barton to Stephen Barton April 8, 1893, CB Papers, LC.
[4] RC Diary, October 13, 1901, CB Papers, LC.
[5] Red Cross (RC) Diary, July 11, 1897, CB Papers, LC.
[6] Mary A. Hines to Herman Riccius, February 6, 1904, CB Papers, LC (CBNHS Container 12, Reel 9).
[7] This information comes from Joseph Burns, NPS staff, Glen Echo Park, but should be verified by reviewing census records and/or Scotland AME church records, since the church is still in existence on Seven Locks Road.
[8] Clara Barton to Julian Hubbell, March 14, 1897, Hubbell Letters, Private Collection.
[9] RC Diary, August 17, 1897, CB Papers, LC.
[10] Julian B. Hubbell Diary, April 26, 1904, Private Collection.
[11] See "Myrtis Barton Butler's Description of Wash Day at Clara Barton's Glen Echo, Md. Home," [n.d.] from the American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Massachusetts.
[12] In a letter to Julian Hubbell written May 31, 1893, Barton wrote: " . . . I grow tired of being the only motor in existence about me – you know, that is so everywhere – If any thing is to be done, I must move it – anything to be paid I must pay it – any time to be lost; I must lose it." Hubbell Letters, Private Collection.
[13] RC Diary, July 19, 1897, CB Papers, LC.
[14] Clara Barton to Enola Lee Gardner, Glen Echo, January 10, 1907, CB Papers, LC.
[15] Statement by Julian B. Hubbell, Hubbell vs. Hirons, "Explanatory Introduction" in CB Papers, LC, Series I, Box 73.
[16] See "Long" file at the Clara Barton National Historic Site.
[17] Daisy Sweitzer Oral History Interview, 3/29-30/76.

VI. ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT

This chapter contains a discussion of the design origins of the building and an architectural evaluation of its character. It responds to mythologized pronouncements about the house's origin, based on extensive research into primary and secondary documents. It establishes a framework for understanding the development of the building, which is not easily classifiable according to architectural style.

A. The Influence and Use of the Johnstown Buildings

The influence of the Chautauqua buildings on the 1891 Red Cross House was discussed in the Construction History: 1891 Chapter. When Dr. Julian Hubbell designed a warehouse to store Red Cross relief supplies in Johnstown in 1889, the foundation for the Clara Barton House as a design was initiated *(Figure VI-1).* His warehouse design, unremarkable but comfortable within industrial Johnstown (a town of steel and woolen mills, factories, tanneries, etc.), was adopted for the first of the Red Cross "hotels" to shelter people displaced by the flood. The "hotel," the first of which was the Locust Street Hotel, or Red Cross Building No. 2, was purely functional in nature.

In Hubbell's reconfiguration of a Johnstown warehouse into a hotel, the cantilevered second story of the *warehouse* became the galleried second floor of the *hotel.* The interior passageway of the *warehouse,* merely a way to get to the clothing and bedding stacked to either side became the dining hall/corridor of the *hotel.* The clerestory windows for light within the upper areas of the warehouse became the necessary day lighting for the gallery of the hotel *(Figure VI-2)*

As noted earlier in the report, it was the Locust Street Hotel that was dearest to Clara Barton's heart, but both it and the Kernville House were dismantled. Although it appears from notations on the back of the Kernville photograph that lumber from that building was used to rebuild Glen Echo, the building at Glen Echo is *not* a strict rebuilding of a dismantled structure. Instead, Hubbell adapted his Johnstown hotel design to become something slightly different, a Chautauqua "Red Cross House."

The new Red Cross House had a broader function that had the Locust Street Hotel. The Red Cross House was to be a lodging place for Chautauqua lecturers/visitors and Red Cross guests/volunteers, a residence for Barton and her primary staff, a warehouse for Red Cross relief supplies in the event of future emergencies, and possibly, a headquarters for the organization,

There is no primary-source evidence that either Julian Hubbell or Clara Barton looked to a particular source to design the Johnstown warehouse, the Locust Street or Kernville Hotels, or the Red Cross House. As mentioned previously, Hubbell was trained in civil engineering, and would have been familiar with the mechanics of creating a trussed roof system and measuring load-bearing capability. The warehouse in Johnstown was a straightforward response to needing a linear building with open floor plan, loads of daylight, and constructed of inexpensive materials. Over the years, both past and present, however, the house has been likened repeatedly to two types of structures: steamboats and railroad hotels.

B. The Steamboat Theory

Clara Barton and Julian Hubbell traveled widely by boat and train in their Red Cross work, but there is no primary documentation to support the idea that the Clara Barton House was *intended* to look either like a steamboat or a railroad hotel. Instead, aspects of each of these types of buildings may have stayed in the practical minds of both Barton and Hubbell as they built and rebuilt the Clara Barton House in 1891 and 1897.

Hubbell and Barton had traveled on steamboats administering aid to flood victims during the Ohio and Mississippi floods of 1881-1884. On April 28, 1882, Hubbell wrote to Barton: "Reached Natchez this afternoon by the fine steamer of the same name – City of Natchez . . ."[1] Hubbell was obviously impressed with this mode of transportation. The more elaborate steamboats of the Mississippi were described by Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain) in his *Life on the Mississippi* in 1883:

> When he [a typical citizen of Mississippi] stepped aboard a big fine steamboat, he entered a new and marvelous world: chimneytops cut to counterfeit a spraying crown of plumes – and maybe painted red; pilothouse, hurricane deck, boilerdeck guards, all garnished with white wooden filigree work of fanciful patterns; gilt acorns topping the derricks; gilt deer horns over the big bell; gaudy symbolic picture on the paddle box, possible; big roomy boiler deck, painted blue, and furnished with Windsor armchairs; inside, a far receding snow-white "cabin;" porcelain knob and oil picture on every stateroom door; curving patterns of filigree-work touched up with gilding, stretching overhead all down the converging vista; big chandeliers every little way, each an April shower of glittering of glass drops; lovely rainbow light falling everywhere from the colored glazing of the skylights; the whole a long-drawn, resplendent tunnel, a bewildering and soul-satisfying spectacle![2]

It is impossible to know whether the use of stained glass in the clerestory windows at Glen Echo was inspired from the steamboats that Hubbell (more frequently than Barton) journeyed upon in his trips along the Mississippi valley. Given his artistic sense, the play of light in muted colors might have appealed to him or Barton. Likewise the use of Windsor armchairs in the central hall at Glen Echo mirrored the furniture of many steamboat 'naves.' ***(See Figure VI-3.)***

During the 1884 floods, he and Clara Barton traveled by more modest means, however, on the Josh V. Throop, a packet boat built in 1880. The boat was designed to carry both freight and passengers, and the galleries, rather than being on the inside of the ship were on the outside upper deck. The "gallery" on the second floor of the Locust Street Hotel was most certainly not a romanticized notion of a steamboat, but made sense from a programmatic standpoint, especially when beginning with a floor plan for a warehouse, which maximized storage space by cantilevering out a wider second floor. There is nothing in Barton or Hubbell's correspondence either with each other or with others to suggest that specific steamboat designs provided inspiration for the Clara Barton House. Neither is there anything in Miss Barton's diaries.

The references to steamboat influence, and later, to "Steamboat Gothic" as a style for the Clara Barton House come not from the direct words of Miss Barton, but from those writing about her home after her death. The first known characterization of the house as a steamboat appeared in a November 1, 1903 article of the *Portland Maine Times* where the author wrote: "The interior of the residence, it may be noted, is quite as unique as the exterior. The general plan might be compared to that of a steamboat saloon."[3] Barton's first biographer, Percy H. Epler, picked up the idea in his book: "Within, one would have said he were entering a steamboat. A skylight above a hollow center and a balcony around the second story chambers added to the effect. A salon-like open space lay before him on the ground floor."[4] These comparisons of the house to a steamboat appear to have originated with the writers, whose intent it was to convey the quality of long narrow interior corridor, use of woodwork, open central 'nave' and galleried upper story. Epler even goes on to describe the "ocean liner" interior aspect, noting that "once within, one saw that sunlight and comfort were attained to an unusual degree through many windows, while in winter ubiquitous fireplaces sent their gleam everywhere."[5] Again, given Hubbell and Barton's emphasis on healthfulness and frugality, the desire for many windows to provide fresh air and natural lighting were likely the motivating factors.

Both the cathedral and steamboat characterizations used by Epler were picked up by William E. Barton, Miss Barton's distant cousin and her second biographer:

> In one aspect the Glen Echo home was fashioned almost like a cathedral, but in its practical arrangement much more like a ship. It had more windows than either a ship or a cathedral. They were almost as thick as they could be placed and leave any room for wall...The front door faced north and led into a long wide hall, cool in summer, cold in winter, with an elongated oval well, railed round on the two upper floors, so that from the main deck one looked up to the upper deck and the boat deck of the ship-like building. This central three-deck cabin was ceiled with unpainted wood . . .It was this attempt to combine in one a home, a storehouse, a place of refuge for the needy, and a kind of organization headquarters which struck the visitor so strangely and almost repellently."[6]

The steamboat theory then held sway for the next two generations of owners, who presumably each owned and read Epler's and William Barton's biographies. In Daisy Sweitzer's 1976 oral history interview with the National Park Service, this former secretary of Miss Barton's even portrayed the steamboat idea as an intentional Barton plan: "...she was so entranced with the convenience of the Mississippi riverboats, that they planned the structure this way."[7]

By the time the Franks Sisters sold the property to the Friends of Clara Barton in 1963, the steamboat notion had been revisioned into a true architectural style – the "Steamboat Gothic." In fact, the house has nothing to do with high style "Steamboat Gothic" architecture popular during the third quarter of the 19th century. Steamboat Gothic architecture, with its flamboyance and extravagance, was the exact opposite of Barton's home. Born in Natchez, Mississippi in the years following the Civil War, 'Steamboat Gothic' was the term applied to houses of Gothic/Italianate leanings overlaid with elaborate ornamentation. Cyril Harris defines it as "a richly ornamental mode of Gothic Revival building in the Ohio and Mississippi river valley during the 19th century, based on steamboat decoration."[8] *(See Figure VI-4.)* Although

Galveston, Texas is one of the towns rich in Steamboat Gothic architecture, Miss Barton would not have traveled to that city until 1900, the year of the devastating flood.

In sum, there is no written record of Barton or Hubbell ever making a connection between the building's design and a steamboat as a model. It becomes difficult to conclude, therefore, that the steamboat link was anything more than a characterization drawn by biographers and visitors, which then, via oral tradition, was enhanced to represent Barton's own vision for the design.

C. The Railroad Hotel Theory

Neither should the Clara Barton House be likened to a railroad hotel in any general sense of the term. Despite visitors to the home telling National Park Service personnel about certain likenesses to railroad architecture, there is no primary documentation that Clara Barton or Julian Hubbell were inspired to design either the Johnstown buildings or the house at Glen Echo as railroad station-hotels, or that they used a railroad "kit" to erect the Johnstown structures. An investigation into the Reading Railroad; the Union Pacific Railroad; the Intercontinental Railroad; the Erie Railroad; and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad (which gave birth to the Fred Harvey station-hotels) resulted in a lack of verification that the Clara Barton House (or the Johnstown hotels) resembled a typical railroad hotel. The Clara Barton House was found to resemble at least one "station-hotel," but only in the most general fashion.

Between the mid-19th and early-20th centuries, there were two kinds of hotels erected by railroad companies: 1) the railroad resort hotel and 2) the station-hotel. The first typically were grandiose structures located either along the route (to stimulate settlement in new real estate ventures) or at a healthful, picturesque termini (atop a mountain ridge, perched on a beach, or beside a hot springs, for example). These elegant railroad hotels were often expansive structures with their longer elevation facing the street/track. They featured broad verandas and appealing views. A few featured towers, but this was not a standard feature *(Figure VI-5)*. These resort hotels were intended to attract the more wealthy riders, who could afford to make the hotel a destination.

The second category of railroad hotels, the "station-hotels," were constructed between 1850 and 1880 as a combination of station - where one could purchase a ticket, wait for a connection, etc.- and a hotel. These more modest structures were set in towns along a major transportation corridor to accommodate weary passengers in need of a hot meal and an overnight stay. Most station-hotels were two-to-four story structures, with the dining hall sometimes comprising a multi-storied first floor and lodging rooms located on the upper stories. The Erie Railroad Station (Starrucca House) at Susquehanna, Pennsylvania is one of the few standing structures known to belong to this latter category. Built in 1865 in the Gothic Revival style, the long, brick structure with corbelled Gothic cornice looks nothing like the Clara Barton House on the outside. The dining room, which runs the full height and width of the building (120' long by 40' wide), is two-stories tall under its rib-vaulted ceiling and has carved wooden balconies on end walls, resembles the nave of a Gothic chapel. Any likeness to the hall at the Clara Barton House is thin, consisting of the fact that it is a multi-storied room, but the station-hotel, unlike the Clara

Barton House, is light-filled from full-height windows on both the first and second stories *(Figure VI-6).*

These station-hotels were set immediately beside the track, but were fashionable places with landscaped grounds and, usually, broad piazzas. They bear a similarity to the Clara Barton House only in their purpose - to feed groups of people and shelter them – and, to a degree, in their building program – the use of a long, open, dining room, sometimes occupying multiple stories. Barton's dining hall was more constricted than that of a typical station-hotel, since her house featured first-floor sleeping rooms, and it was much more plain. The station hotel died out in the 1880s, with the invention of the Pullman car and the dining car, which made overnight accommodation outside of the train obsolete, unless one's purpose was to travel to a resort hotel. Only a few station hotels were built out west after 1880. Most of these were Fred Harvey Hotels built after 1889 for the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railway. The Clara Barton House does not appear to have any true likeness to either the outside or interior dining rooms of these hotels.

Miss Barton would have traveled by train numerous times before and after the Civil War, and may indeed have stayed in a station-hotel. The same possibility applies to Julian Hubbell. Miss Barton traveled out west by rail, but it was in 1886 in a special car. Because of the invention of the Pullman sleeper cars in 1864 and its widespread use by the early 1880s, the trains could run twenty-four hours a day, and passengers were served meals on board. Thus, station-hotels increasingly became "bunkroom" hotels for railroad work crews. A coach passenger could, however, still run into a station and get a bite as the crew changed engines and switched cars.

D. Vernacular Country Homes and Chautauqua Cottages

Speaking stylistically, the Clara Barton House can be likened to other country houses erected on the outskirts of Washington in the late 19th century. Barton adopted the Late Gothic Revival style for her new façade. She capped the stone piers that she had retained from the original stone facade in conical towers. She added a sizeable peaked false gable and selected wooden window frames with peaked lintels on the first floor. She wrote of these changes on April 2, 1897: "We decide to raise the peak of the house eight feet, making the corner towers ten feet which will give the front a better appearance and greatly add to its correct proportions."[9] Her only other longstanding home that she had loved had been in Dansville, and it had been a Gothic Revival/Italianate style frame house *(Figure VI-7).* In fact, Dansville as a town had been largely Gothic Revival when she had lived there in the 1870s and 1880s. She was comfortable with the Gothic Revival style, especially as it equated in her mind with a restful, healthy, cottage lifestyle. Clara Barton described her vision for her remodeled Glen Echo home in a March 14, 1897 letter to Julian Hubbell: "We carry out my idea of leaving the corner columns – and as high an underpinning as possible – will finish it up with pointed cottage gables of wood . . . ."[10]

The rural housing in Montgomery County in the 1890s was characterized by wood frame construction (typically German siding), double-hung sash windows (often 2/2, but sometimes 4/4 and 6/6 sash), tin roofs, central gables, and jig sawn or turned porches *(Figure VI-8).* Barton's house, although unique due to its stone towers fashioned from the original stone façade, had something in common with these farmhouses, which dotted the landscape. Above all else, Clara

Barton's home spoke of utility, functionality, and frugality (especially in the use of salvaged material). Any picturesqueness it had came from simple elements: stone towers with capped conical roofs, a peaked central gable with flanking wooden scrolls, wood lintels, and its original turned porch. The central gable and peaked window lintels on the façade gave the building its faintly Gothic character. The retention of the stone towers and the prominence of the central peaked gable with its side scrolls also maintained an ecclesiastical quality that clung to the earlier stone façade. The new wooden version was still somewhat like a church, with its central nave and side aisles. Although the American Red Cross was a secular organization, the building at Glen Echo never quite shook its Methodist Chautauqua proportions.

The other evocation of the house is that of a boarding house, multi-family cottage, or a chautauqua meeting hall. Although it is not known whether Clara Barton ever visited the original Chautauqua at Fair Point, New York, she may very well have seen images of the buildings there. (Refer to Figure II-1.) While her own Red Cross House was most closely modeled after the Johnstown Hotel, it still bore some likeness to the multi-family cottages and classroom spaces at Lake Chautauqua, with their many stories, regularized fenestration, Gothic touches, and front porches. Barton admitted that the Glen Echo building's appearance confused passersby during its construction. She wrote to Hubbell: ". . . 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.'"[11] Although Barton indignantly pointed out to Hubbell that her house was not "cheap," she probably did not object so strongly to the notion of its likeness to a boarding house, given that Locust Street, one of her most meaningful accomplishments, was, in fact, just that.

As the above-noted influences indicate, Clara Barton's house was fairly simple. Disentangling its imagery, however, is - like everything pertaining to Clara Barton - more complicated than meets the eye.

FIGURES

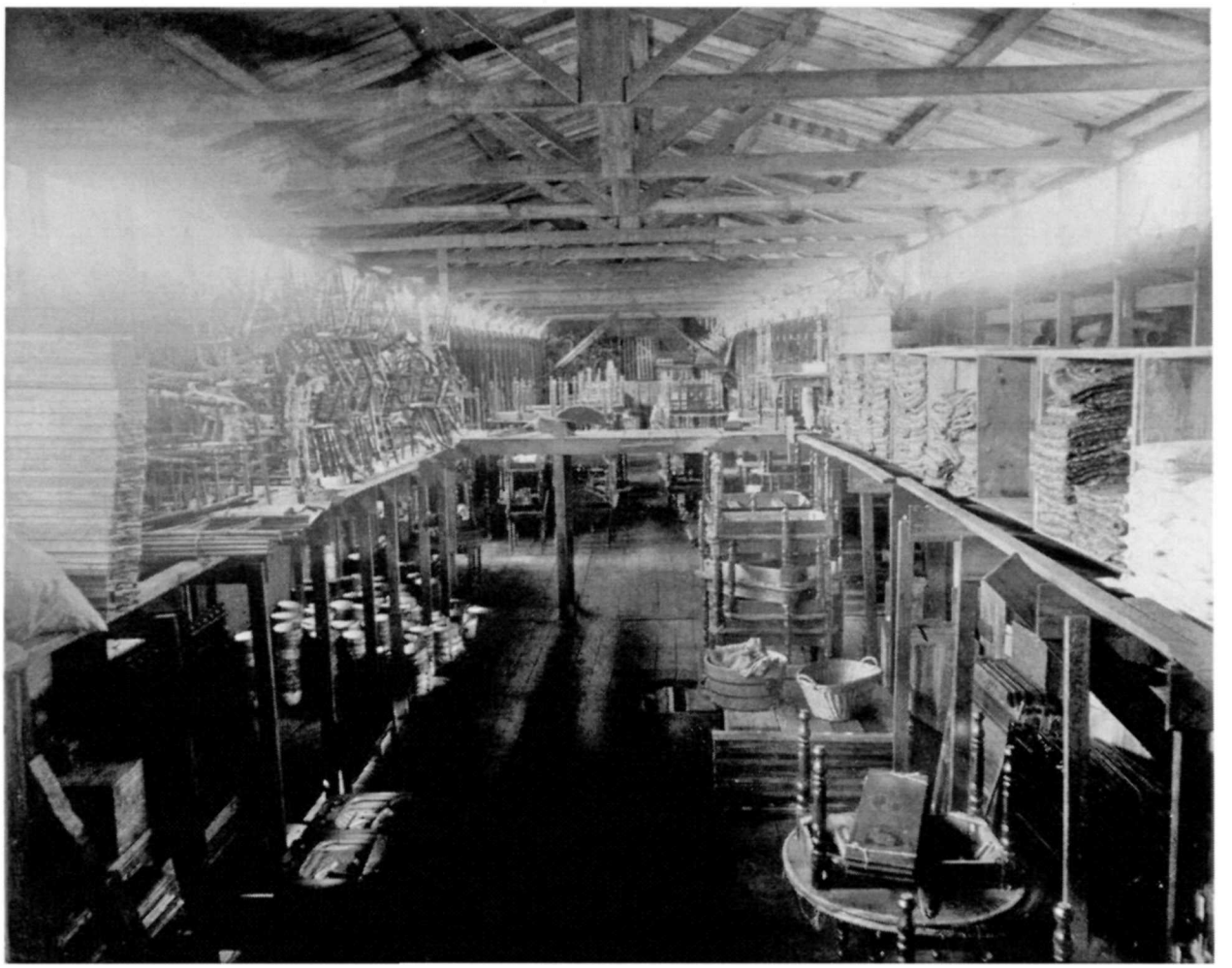


Figure VI-1: The interior of the Furniture Room at Johnstown, c. 1889. This is the building that most directly inspired the designs of the Johnstown hotels, in turn inspiring Barton's Red Cross building. The furniture room was a separate building from the warehouse. Note the solid band of clerestory windows here as opposed to the punched openings of the warehouse, which appear in Figure I-11. Source: Clara Barton, *The Red Cross in Peace and War* (American Historical Press, 1899). CBNHS, Neg. No. 169.

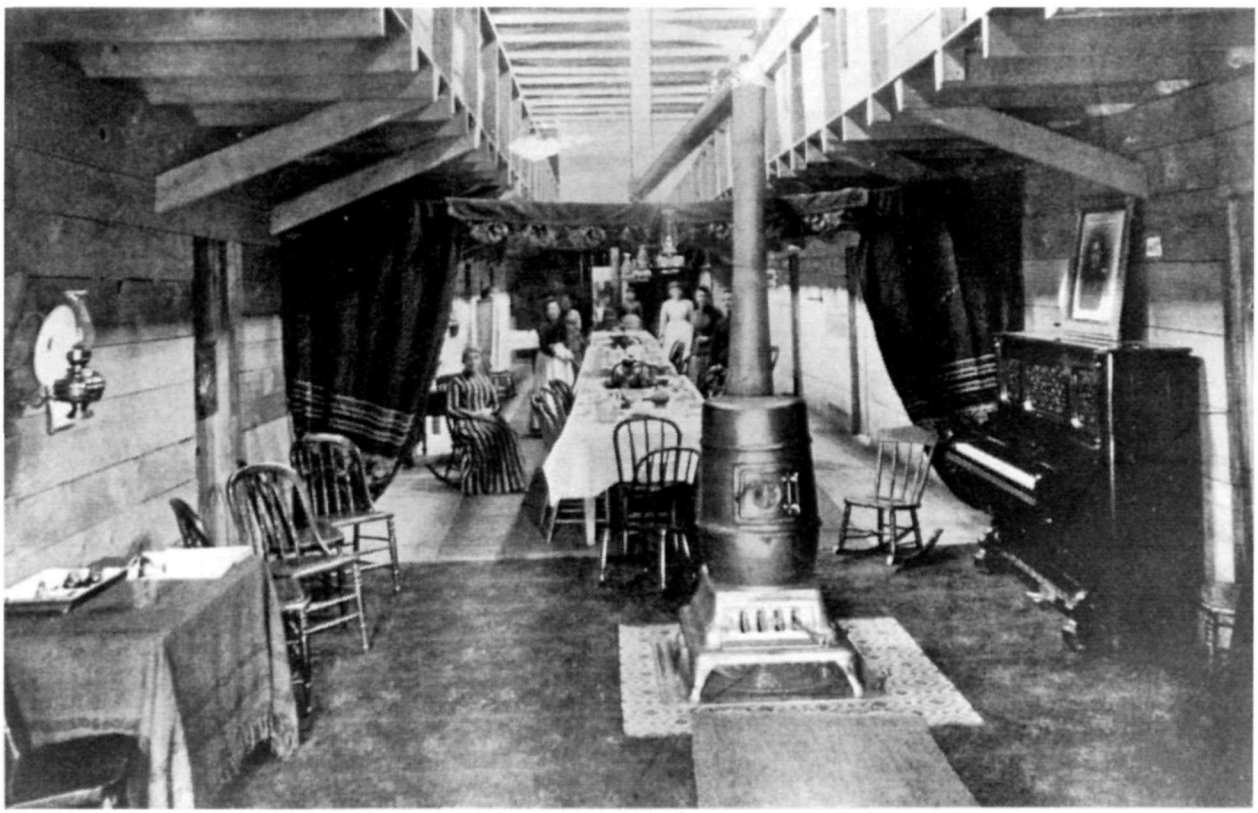
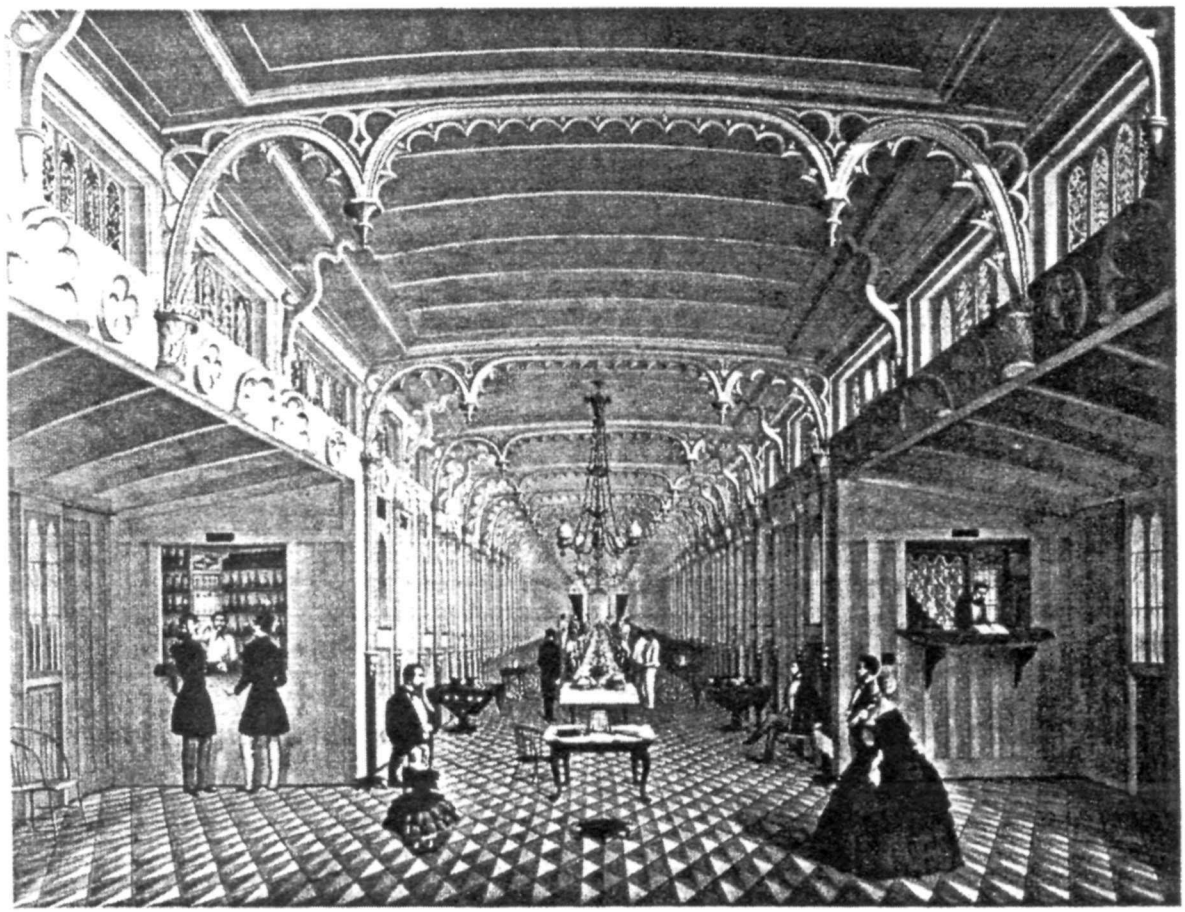


Figure VI-2: The interior of the Locust Street Hotel, Red Cross Building No. 2, at Johnstown, c.1889. Barton's building at Glen Echo was derived from the functional arrangement of this building and its counterpart, the Kernville Hotel. The Glen Echo house has the same nave and side aisle arrangement, with a central light well and railed gallery. Source: Clara Barton, *The Red Cross in Peace and War* and CBNHS.



The salon of the Mississippi River steamboat Princess, painted in 1861 by Marie Adrien Persac and now in the Anglo-American Art Museum at Louisiana State University. It is the earliest known view of a Mississippi steamboat interior.

Figure VI-3: This sketch of a salon from a fancy steamer reveals the luxury ships' general quality of cathedral-like naves flanked by staterooms. The interior of such salons was typically painted all white, which were quite a contrast to Barton's dark hall at Glen Echo. Source: Richardson, *Historic Districts of America: The South*, American Institute of Architects Library.

Figure VI-4: Steamboat Gothic architecture in Natchez, Mississippi. The flamboyant style, with its jigsawn scrollwork and arches, had little to do with the straightforward expression and frugality of Barton's Glen Echo structure. Source: Delehanty, *Classic Natchez*, American Institute of Architects Library.

Figure VI-5: A typical grand resort hotel constructed by a railroad company. Barton's house/warehouse/headquarters at Glen Echo was significantly more modest than typical railroad hotels. Source: Limerick, *America's Grant Resort Hotels*, American Institute of Architects Library.

Figure VI-6: Starrucca House interior, 1970s. This Gothic Revival station-hotel along the route of the Erie Railroad is one of the few remaining station-hotels in the country. It features a multi-storied dining room and side lighting, but is both more stylistically conscious and more generous in scale than Barton's Glen Echo structure. Source: National Park Service, National Register of Historic Places.

Figure VI-7: Clara Barton's house in Dansville, New York, c. 1931. Barton resided in this house for most of the ten years she spent in Dansville (1876-1886). She loved this mid-19th century cottage-like home in the Gothic Revival/Italianate style. Source: William Conklin, ed. *Clara Barton and Dansville* (N.Y.: F.A. Owen Publishing Company, 1966). CBNHS Neg. No. 156.

Figure VI-8: The Oliver Watkins House, a fine Montgomery County vernacular house from the turn of the century. The central gable and use of tower aligns it loosely with Barton's house at Glen Echo. Source: Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission, Montgomery County.

NOTES

[1] Julian Hubbell to Clara Barton, April 28, 1882, Hubbell Letters, Private Collection.
[2] Delehanty, Randolph and Van Jones Martin, *Classic Natchez* (Savannah and New Orleans: Martin – St. Martin Publishing Company, 1996), p. ix. Originally from Samuel L. Clemens, *Life on the Mississippi*, 1883.
[3] *Portland Maine Times*, November 1, 1903.
[4] Percy H. Epler, *The Life of Clara Barton* (New York: The Macmillan Company, 1915), p. 364.
[5] Epler, pp. 364-365.
[6] William E. Barton, *The Life of Clara Barton: Founder of the American Red Cross* (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1922), p. 311.
[7] Oral History Interview, Daisy Sweitzer, 3-29-30/76, National Park Service. On file at Clara Barton National Historic Site.
[8] Cyril M. Harris, Ph.D., ed. *Historic Architecture Sourcebook* (New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company., 1977), p. 505.
[9] Red Cross Diary, April 2, 1897.
[10] Clara Barton to Julian B. Hubbell, March 14, 1897, Hubbell Letters, Private Collection.
[11] Clara Barton to Julian B. Hubbell, August 13, 1897, Hubbell Letters, Private Collection.

VII. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

There are only minor additions to the detailed physical description contained in Volume II of the Historic Structure Report by Oehrlein & Associates Architects (1997). For purposes of consistency, this chapter uses the same compass directions as the Oehrlein Report, since it functions essentially as an amendment to a chapter within that document. The preliminary finishes listed below pertain specifically to two rooms of the house that require additional descriptive information: Dr. Hubbell's Room and Clara Barton's Sitting Room.

The following analysis was done by visual inspection alone without the benefit of formal paint and/or wallpaper analysis, or partial demolition. Therefore, the following list should be considered preliminary only, to be confirmed by professionals with expertise in paint and wallpaper analysis.

A. Room 211: Dr. Hubbell's Room/Dr. Hubbell's Room

Flooring:	Base:	Random-width, tongue-and-groove pine flooring.
	Layer 1:	blue paint
	Layer 2:	gold paint
Northeast Wall:	Base:	Beaded board partition
	Layer 1:	Rosin building paper
	Layer 2:	Cotton muslin
	Layer 3:	Wallpaper (cream with wavy black lines)
	Layer 4:	Cream paint
Southeast Wall:		
North of Chimney	Base:	Plaster on wood lath?
	Layer 1:	Floral wallpaper
Chimney	Base:	Brick chimney
	Layer 1:	white paint (kalsomine?)
South of Chimney		
Left of Archway	Base:	Plaster on wood lath
	Layer 1:	Gypsum board
	Layer 2:	Cotton mesh (different from typical muslin)
	Layer 3:	green paint
	Layer 4:	cream paint
Over Archway	Base:	Plaster on wood lath
	Layer 1:	Whitewash/kalsomine?
	Layer 2:	Cream paint
At partition	Base:	Plaster on wood lath
	Layer 1:	Wallpaper (the Capitol and Mt. Vernon over archway and trim wallpaper on ceiling – also found in Clara Barton's Sitting Room)

Southeast Wall (continued)		
South of Archway	Base:	Plaster on wood lath
	Layer 1:	Whitewash/kalsomine?
	Layer 2:	Cotton mesh (different from muslin)
	Layer 3:	green paint?
	Layer 4:	cream paint
Southwest Wall	Base:	Plaster on wood lath
	Layer 1:	green paint?
	Layer 2:	cream paint
Northwest Wall	Base:	Plaster on wood lath
	Layer 1:	green paint
	Layer 2:	cream paint
Window/Door Trim	Base:	Wood
	Layer 1:	green paint
	Layer 2:	white paint
	Layer 3:	cream paint
Ceiling:	Base:	Plaster on wood lath

Note: Partition to divide room into bedroom and bath for apartments after the period of significance predates cream layer, so dating cream layer will help date partition date. Partition does not appear to have been nailed to the floor.

B. Room 212: George Pullman's Room/Middle Upper Room/Clara Barton's Sitting Room

Flooring:	Base:	random-width, tongue-and-groove pine flooring
	Layer 1:	blue paint
	Layer 2:	gold paint
Northeast Wall:	Base:	beaded board partition and closets
	Layer 1:	white paint/kalsomine?
	Layer 2:	cream paint
Southeast Wall:	Base:	beaded board
	Layer 1:	white paint/kalsomine?
	Layer 2:	cream paint
	Layer 3:	muslin
	Layer 4:	striped ticking wallpaper with gold decorative floral border and two different frieze panels. Upper frieze panel matches ceiling partition in Dr. Hubbell's room.

	Layer 5:	muslin
	Layer 6:	embossed wallpaper (imitation Lincrusta) with ghosting of borders (matches 1930s photographs of room)
Southwest Wall:	Base:	beaded board
	Layer 1:	white paint/kalsomine?
	Layer 2:	muslin
	Layer 3:	striped pink/white ticking wallpaper with floral top
	Layer 4:	muslin remnants
	Trim 1:	white paint
	Trim 2:	cream paint
Northwest Wall: South of Archway	Base:	beaded board
	Layer 1:	white paint/kalsomine?
	Layer 2:	muslin
	Layer 3:	striped pink/white ticking wallpaper with floral top and two different frieze papers
Northwest Wall Archway		Door frame moulding appears preliminarily to consist of backband, reverse ogee, fillet, and torus. Profile is robust and could date to period of significance. It appears most clearly in Figure IV-14, a 1934 photograph.
Northwest Wall: North of Archway:	Base:	beaded board
	Layer 1:	white paint/kalsomine?
	Layer 2:	muslin
	Layer 3:	striped pink/white ticking wallpaper with frieze
	Layer 4:	muslin
	Layer 5:	embossed wallpaper (imitation Lincrusta) with ghosting of borders (matches 1930s photographs of room)
Ceiling:	Base:	joists
	Layer 1:	building paper
	Layer 2:	muslin
	Layer 3:	post-period of significance wallpaper in closets only

VIII. SUFFICIENCY OF INFORMATION TO RESTORE THE CLARA BARTON NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

The scope of work for Volume I required an assessment of "sufficiency of information to restore" the Clara Barton House per the Restoration Standards of the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*. Two rooms, in particular, contain sufficient information at this point to combine types of treatment for interpretation: Clara Barton's sitting room and Dr. Hubbell's bedroom. For these rooms, the question of restoration must be answered in two regards: 1) that of the room's architectural fabric, or physical structure and 2) that of the room's movable furnishings. Together, these two components make up a room's "historic furnished interior," defined as: "a collection of architectural features and finishes and site-associated or site-appropriate furnishings organized in space inside a historic building . . . . Historic furnished interiors are intended to illustrate a former pattern of human existence which is brought into focus for visitors through interpretive themes and programs."[1] The period of significance is 1891-1912, with 1912 being perhaps the signature year for physical restoration, since it represents the last year that Barton and Hubbell lived in the rooms at the same time. In addition to those two rooms, other sections of the house are discussed in this chapter as to sufficiency of information for treatment, based on their relative importance in telling the story of Barton and the American Red Cross at her Glen Echo home/headquarters.

A. Clara Barton's Sitting Room (Room 212)

George Pullman's stay in this room was brief, lasting only from February through early December 1897. The room should be restored as Barton's sitting room, which she finalized as an arrangement circa 1904. The only pictorial documentation of this room during the period of significance is an image from a 1904 unidentified newspaper article describing the room as Barton's "cosy den." *(See Figure IV-12.)* Other supporting information during the period of significance comes from the interview with Joyce Butler Wilmott Hughes, Barton's great grandniece, who remembered in her oral history interview: ". . . we used her own private sitting room, upstairs over that back . . . "[1] Another recollection comes from Edith Brownell, who stated: "Miss Barton's rooms are at the back of the house on the second floor, commanding a beautiful view down the wooded slope. In the corner near the window is the little plain oblong table where she works, a fat pincushion hanging over it. Files and bookcases filled the room."[2] Daisy Sweitzer also recalled how she and Barton worked in the room: "Miss Barton and I worked in her Sittin [sic] Room on the 2nd floor. She had her desk facing the River, and my desk was near hers with my back to the window . . ."[3]

There are three views of the room from the first half of the 1930s that show it as it appeared during Rena Hubbell's ownership. (See Figures IV-12 through IV-14.) These views provide information on wallpaper, curtains, and furnishings from the 1930s and may indeed reflect finishes from an earlier era. For a preliminary analysis of materials extant in the room, see Chapter VII, Physical Description. For more information on furnishings, refer to the *Historic Furnishings Report* (1983).

Sufficiency of Information To Restore Architectural Features

There is sufficient information to *preserve* the architectural fabric of Barton's sitting room. Full restoration will be dependent upon the findings of the Paint and Wallpaper Analysis now being undertaken by the National Park Service's Northeast Museum Services Center in Lowell, Massachusetts. The paint may be able to be preserved in certain places, along with some of the cotton muslin used as a backing for the wallpaper. Should the wallpaper be deemed to date to the revised period of significance for the site, at least three possibilities present themselves: 1) Preserve the wallpaper as an artifact, by removing and encapsulating it; 2) preserve the wallpaper in place, or 3) order custom reproduction wallpaper based upon a full repeat of the pattern. The portion of the exposed brick chimney, which was vented for a stovepipe, should be left exposed, since newspaper used around the brickwork dates, at least in one place, to 1907. The muslin ceiling that was there during Barton's time is largely gone, and likely would have to be replaced based on substantiated documentary (photographs, diaries) and physical evidence (the paint and wallpaper analysis). The pine floorboards should be preserved and restored based on the paint analysis.

As for the door openings along the east and west walls of the room, photographic evidence is inconclusive and it is hoped, although not guaranteed, that paint analysis may shed light on the issue. Regarding the west wall, according to the staff at the Harpers Ferry Center, the 1904 picture of Barton's sitting room appears to indicate the possibility of a single-leaf door; however, physical evidence undertaken by Jake Barrows in the early 1980s as part of the Park Service's restoration efforts revealed a much wider door opening, possible as wide as a triple door. The existing moulding, which appears to consist of a backband, reverse ogee, fillet, and torus, could date to the period of significance. It appears most clearly in Figure IV-14, a photograph from 1934. The photograph also appears to reveal that the doors themselves may have been removed by that date.

As for the east wall, physical evidence pointed to the existence of three doors along the east wall leading to Barton's bedroom and documentary evidence supported her opening them when she used the corner room as her sleeping room and the middle room as her sitting room. Three doors with hardware and ghosting that match the triple-leaf configuration were found in the basement, along with one door in the wall. Again, following the paint and wallpaper analysis, it seems probable that three doors should be rehung on at least the east wall. (See also Chapter IV: Construction History, 1897-2001, for more information.)

Sufficiency of Information to Restore Site-Associated or Site-Appropriate Furnishings

According to the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards for Historic Furnished Interiors*, there is insufficient information to *restore* the movable objects in Barton's room, but there is compelling information to *create interpretive exhibits* within the sitting room. Any decisions should be contingent upon a room-specific furnishings analysis done by the Harpers Ferry Center. There is the possibility of using "site-appropriate" furnishings

in the room based on the evidence from the 1904 photograph. The exhibit in Barton's Sitting Room could be focused on the west wall and southwest corner of the room, those areas illustrated by the photograph. The use of site-appropriate furnishings would be similar to desks and bookshelves used downstairs in the Red Cross Offices, which make use of some period furnishings that were acquired, but not original to the house. The remainder of the room could be furnished as an exhibit based on Daisy Sweitzer's 1976 recollection of the location of her and Barton's desks. (See Weber, Sandra with Katherine Menz and Diana Pardue, *Historic Furnishings Report: Clara Barton National Historic Site*. Harpers Ferry Center, National Park Service, 1983.)

B. Dr. Julian B. Hubbell's Room (Room 211)

It is essential to interpret Dr. Hubbell's room based on the new insights available on his importance to the developing American Red Cross. With the discovery of Hubbell's letters and diaries in private collection, there is now a greater understanding of the role that he played in the establishment of the American Red Cross and of his complex personal relationship with Clara Barton. NPS now has information about Hubbell's private belongings, his personal taste, and his intimate relationship with Clara Barton as her confidante and advisor. The agency also has access to his letters and copies of important photographs. Most importantly, the Hubbell descendants are eager to see the room interpreted.

The three most important indicators of Dr. Hubbell's room during the period of significance are: 1) physical fabric, 2) an inventory of his possessions now owned by his descendants, and 3) a circa 1930 American Red Cross photograph of the southwest corner of his Hubbell's room, likely taken in the time period just after he death. A short time before his death, Hubbell was visited by Herman Riccius, Barton's grandnephew, who came to see about the household furnishings. Riccius reported: "Mrs. Chamberlain, Dr. Hubbell's niece, allowed me to look through the house and I found that all of the furnishings are practically just as they were when Miss Barton was alive, and that Dr. Hubbell has apparently made it a point to have them kept that way."[45] The fact that the house was inherited by his two favorite nieces, would also lend support to the idea that the desk, chair, and objects shown in the 1930 photograph were possibly left as Hubbell had them arranged, in order to have the room preserved in his honor.

His descendants now own some of Dr. Hubbell's possessions and images of these items have been given to the Clara Barton National Historic Site. The circa 1930 American Red Cross photograph is shown as illustration IV-11. Appendix D is titled "Possible Exhibit Material for Dr. Hubbell's Room." For more information on furnishings, refer to the *Historic Furnishings Report* (1983).

Sufficiency of Information To Restore Architectural Features

There is sufficient information to *preserve* the architectural fabric of Dr. Hubbell's Room. Full restoration effort will be dependent upon the findings of the Paint and Wallpaper Analysis now being undertaken by the National Park Service's Northeast Museum Services Center in Lowell, Massachusetts. Most of the plaster in the room is

intact and the paint may be able to be preserved. Certain walls would call for the restoration of wallpaper or muslin over beaded board. The plaster ceiling should be preserved and restored, as should the pine floorboards. The door openings on the east wall of this room were discussed under Barton's sitting room. The extension of the closets on the north (or northeast wall) over to the west wall could be rebuilt as a missing feature based on the evidence of the ghosting of the shelves and the front line of the closet wall that is still visible on the floorboards.

Sufficiency of Information to Restore Movable Furnishings
As with Barton's sitting room, there is insufficient information to *restore* but compelling evidence to *create interpretive exhibits* in Hubbell's bedroom. Any decision regarding exhibits in this room should be based on further furnishings analysis to be conducted by the Harpers Ferry Center. There are several possibilities, however. Interpretation in this room could be based on use of the 1930 photograph of the southwest corner of Hubbell's room that shows what it looked like several months to a year after he died. That corner of the room could house an interpretive exhibit using site-appropriate furnishings and some site-associated furnishings (such as the platform rocker, which is housed at the site). As for the other portions of the room, there is the possibility that NPS could use more traditional exhibits to house documents and objects that belonged to Hubbell and have been passed down to his descendants. Such items could include documents (correspondence, a passport, diplomas) and artifacts (medical books, brass lusters, a small figurine, etc.).

C. The Original Porch

The removal of the 1918-1919 porch is an important exterior item for the restoration of the house to its period of significance, 1891-1912. There is sufficient photographic evidence to *reconstruct* the original porch, if that element is deemed a character-defining missing feature. While the porch currently serves a function of sheltering visitors in inclement weather, it gives the house an altogether different feeling from the open feeling that characterized it during Barton's time. If the stable, which Barton had built in 1898, were reconstructed on the grounds (see below), then it could function as a visitors' center, thereby obviating the need for a broad porch.

D. The Kitchen (Room 111)

This room is essential to *restore* physical fabric and *interpret* the room as part of the house tour since Barton fed so many people at her house, had a cook in her employ, and had very particular tastes about food. The opening up of the southeast corner of the room also shows how she moved the family's eating area into the kitchen in later years, and also that at one point the hired help ate there.

There is no photographic documentation of the kitchen, but the built-in cutting cabinet with cutting surface remains. According to Volume II of the *Historic Structure Report* (the Oehrlein Report of 1997), where not exposed, original finishes are beneath existing surfaces on walls,

floors. Previous reports refer to the eight-burner cook stove, but the original citation for this statement was not found for this report. If primary-source documentation is found, a stove and sink for the period of significance could be taken from the Sears Roebuck or Montgomery Ward catalogs.

E. The First-Floor Vault (Room 104)

The physical fabric of the vault is intact and should be *preserved.* A specific description of the "Japanese bread boxes" full of papers in the vault could provide an excellent starting point for *interpreting* the vault as part of the interpretation of the house. This is one of the most unique features of the house. It is important for the visitor to understand that Barton corresponded heavily, kept a daily diary, and held onto detailed records of all her relief work. The vault reveals that Barton she knew her place in history by securing her personal and organizational papers in a fireproof location.

F. The Bathroom (Room 209)

There is documentary evidence and physical evidence to *restore* the bathroom for historic interpretation. In her diary, Barton's describes moving the fixtures from the bathroom that she had installed at the General Grant House into her remodeled home at Glen Echo in 1897. Ghosting and plumbing work reveal the location of the square wooden tub and the sink fixture. Sears or Montgomery Ward catalogs from the period (circa 1892-1897) could be used to refurnish that bathroom as a non-functioning facility.

G. The Grounds

Further research is necessary to make a recommendation concerning the treatment for the grounds. The National Park Service should consider *restoring and rehabilitating* the remaining grounds surrounding the house to the period of significance for the site by incorporating an orchard on the east side of the property, bringing back Barton's terraced rear garden with its fish pond (still visible according to former curator Nick Veloz), planting bulbs along the walk to the door (which, by some historic photographs from Rena Hubbell's day, appears to have been brick), etc. See Chapter IX, Research Summary and Recommendations, for Cultural Landscape Report information.

H. Outbuildings

There is insufficient evident to *reconstruct* the stable. Barton's stable was a wood-framed, two-story, jerkinhead-roof structure that she built to the west of the house at the rear of the lot. More research and archaeology could be undertaken concerning the stable as part of a Cultural Landscape Report. A new stable-like Visitors Center could be a welcome addition to the property, with a gift shop and restrooms on the first floor and staff offices in the loft. Such construction would free up more of the house for restoration and interpretation.

NOTES

[1] Per the draft version of *Introduction: The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preservation, Rehabilitating, Restoring, and Reconstructing Historic Furnished Interiors* (National Park Service: Northeast Museum Services Center, 2002), p. 5.
[1] Oral History Interview, Joyce Butler Wilmot (Mrs. Dwight) Hughes, April 5, 1976 by National Park Service.
[2] Typescript by Edith Brownell [n.d.], housed at the Clara Barton National Historic Site.
[3] Letter from Daisy Sweitzer to Mrs. Hartman in response to Mrs. Hartman's letter of June 1975, Clara Barton National Historic Site.
[4] H.[Herman] P. Riccius to Judge Payne, November 20, 1929. Library of Congress, Container 12, Reel 9.
[5] H.P. Riccius to Judge John Payne, November 20, 1929, CB Papers, LC (CBNHS Container 12, Reel 9)

IX. RESEARCH SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A. Research Methodology

This report, Part 1: Developmental History, Volume I, was based on research not only from the Clara Barton National Historic Site (CLBA), but also from many archival sources within Washington and outside of the city. I began the task of sifting through thousands of pages of material available through the records at the CLBA. (Note: "CLBA" is the current National Park Service designation for this park. Photographic and bibliographic sources in this report use the abbreviation "CBNHS" to more easily lead a lay reader to the site's archives.)

A significant amount of research had already been undertaken on the site, resulting in the accumulation of a library within CLBA that contains published, unpublished, microfilm, photographic, and vertical file material. Examples include records and photographs from the American Red Cross, Johnstown Flood National Historic Site, Clara Barton Birthplace in Massachusetts, the Worcester Antiquarian Society, etc. I was instructed not to spend time reviewing the many reels of microfilm of the Red Cross Diaries available at CLBA. The diaries are part of the Clara Barton Papers housed at the Library of Congress and they have been heavily analyzed in past research projects. I was directed to synthesize existing documents that were based on an analysis of the diaries, and to focus on new sources. Since much use has been made of the diary entries in this Volume I - especially those entries for 1897-1898 that track the renovation of the Glen Echo house – I have relied on previous historians' reports and published books as sources for this information. (The endnotes, therefore, may show a particular series or box numbers, or the lack thereof, depending on how the source was cited in the existing documentation.)

I spent a significant amount of time reviewing particular aspects of Barton's *correspondence* on microfilm from the Clara Barton Papers, with the goal of discovering *new* information on the Glen Echo house or its origins. Several important items of information were found and are contained in the report. This new information is identified in the endnotes not only by correspondents and date, but also by container and reel numbers.

I undertook a great deal of research in order to be able to state, with a certain degree of certainty, that *most* of the records that are likely to contain information on the Glen Echo house have now been reviewed. The sheer volume of material on Clara Barton and the American Red Cross makes it impossible, however, to verify that every single document containing information on the Glen Echo house has been found. All new files pertaining to the house at Glen Echo eventually will be turned over to the Clara Barton National Historic Site library.

B. Sources Consulted for this Report

Below is a listing of the archives consulted for this report. I consulted forty repositories/sources looking for information on the house. I visited the local repositories and telephoned archival organizations or people with information that were outside of the metropolitan area. Material

was sent via mail or electronically if pertinent in any way to the history of the house at Glen Echo or to Julian B. Hubbell.

American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Massachusetts

Collection: Clara Barton Papers
Research type: Telephone inquiry
Results: Received copies of correspondence pertaining to the house at Glen Echo.

American Institute of Architects Library and Archives

Collection: Vertical files on:
- Theophilus P. Chandler
- Victor Mindeleff

Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals under:
- Railroad Hotels
- T.P. Chandler
- Victor Mindeleff
- Steamboat Gothic
- Warehouses
- Railroad Hotels

Research type: Visit to the library
Results: Copied a file of information to add to CBNHS Library

American Red Cross

Collection: Photographs from the Communications Department and Textual Records from the Archives
Research type: Visit to the American Red Cross History and Education Center Phone conversations with Ann E. Bartholomew, Registrar, Historical Resources Department; Vickie Sopher, Curator, Historical Resources Department; and Elizabeth Hooks, Communications Department
Results: Copies of photographs with captions of Glen Echo house interior. Inquired concerning missing Johnstown flood file pulled by ARC from the National Archives. (File not accessible, according to ARC)

Anamosa (Iowa) Public Library

Collection: Newspaper archives
Research type: Telephone inquiry
Results: Received obituary of Julian Hubbell

Architect of the Capitol, Center for Legislative Reference

Collection: Legislative Archives
Research type: Telephone inquiry into April-May 1904 hearings by Senator Redfield Proctor of the American Red Cross
Results: No information in the records.

Cedar Rapids Public Library
Collection: Newspaper archives
Research type: Telephone inquiry
Results: Received obituaries of Hubbell and Franks family members

Cincinnati Public Library, Inland Rivers Collection
Collection: Inland Rivers Collection
Research type: Telephone inquiry into steamboats
Results: Steamboat (Josh V. Throop) information

Clara Barton Birthplace
Collection: Materials on the life of Clara Barton
Research Type: Telephone inquiry on Glen Echo house
Results: Nothing pertinent found

Richard Cook, Private Collector, Baltzley Brothers and Glen Echo Park
Collection: Glen Echo Collection
Research type: Multiple visits and telephone inquiries
Results: Received printed and electronic copies of periodicals, brochures, photographs, maps, Baltzley Bros. account books, etc.

Cornell College, Mount Vernon, Iowa
Collection: College and Alumni Records
Research type: Telephone inquiry into Julian Hubbell, Samuel and Kate Goodyear.
Results: Alumni Records received for:
Julian B. Hubbell
Katherine Matson
Samuel Goodyear
Course Requirements for above persons
Cornell College History

Dansville Public Library
Collection: Vertical files, photographs, etc. on Dansville, New York
Research type: Telephone inquiry on the Ladies' Boarding Hall at the Dansville Seminary
Results: No new information

District of Columbia Library, Martin Luther King Branch
Collections: Evening Star microfilm
Clara Barton House vertical file
Clara Barton House photographic file
Research type: Visit
Results: Copies of microfilm, newspapers, and photographic material

Duke University Library, Manuscript Division

Collection:	Mary Norton Papers
Research Type:	Telephone inquiry
Results:	No pertinent data

The Mary Baker Eddy Library

Collection:	Correspondence between Mary Baker Eddy and Clara Barton
Research Type:	Two telephone inquiries
Results:	Contact did not return phone calls

Harper's Ferry Museum Research Center

Collection:	Clara Barton National Historic Site materials
Research Type:	Telephone inquiry
Results:	"The Clara Barton House" by Steven H. Lewis, August 1964. (Looking for Beverley Sanchez draft Historic Structure Report of 1976, but does not appear to exist separate from Appendix I of Snell's 1976 Historic Structure Report.)

Historical Society of Washington, D.C.

Collections:	Baist Insurance Atlases Hopkins Atlases City Directories
Research type:	Visit
Results:	List of Clara Barton's addresses from City Directories, copies of pertinent maps, copies of Civil War secondary source material, etc.

Hubbell Letters and Archives, Private Collection

Collection:	Diaries, correspondence, photographs, and miscellaneous items owned at one time by either or both Julian B. and Rena Hubbell
Research type:	Visit
Results:	Copies of all material possibly pertaining to the Glen Echo house

Johnstown Flood National Memorial

Collection:	Information pertaining to the flood
Research type:	Telephone inquiry
Results:	Specific questions on Johnstown houses answered by Doug Richardson, Interpretive Ranger

King's Daughters and Sons Home, Dansville, New York (formerly the Dansville, Seminary)

Collection:	None per se
Research type:	Telephone inquiry: looking for historic building plans for Ladies' Boarding Hall
Results:	Nothing found

LaVerta Langenberg, Genealogist

Collection:	Iowa genealogist
Research Type:	Telephone inquiry
Results:	List of possible descendants of Franks sisters from telephone directories.

Library of Congress

Collections:	Historic books for the following subjects: Warehouses Chautauqua Steamboats Clara Barton Papers, Prints and Photographs Collection. Sanborn and other maps at the Geography and Map Division.
Research type:	Visit
Results:	copies of books, maps, and photographs

Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning, Montgomery County

Collection:	Vertical files on individual structures
Research type:	Telephone inquiry
Results:	Material received on Clara Barton House, Baltzley Brothers' castles, and Charles Ray House

Montgomery County Archives

Collection:	Aerial Photographs and Maps
Research type:	Visit
Results:	Nothing pertinent in collection

Montgomery County Historical Society

Collection:	Maps, photographs, vertical files
Research type:	Visit
Results:	maps, photographs, and vertical files copied

Montgomery County Land Records

Collection:	Deeds, Deeds of Trust, etc.
Research type:	Visit
Results:	List of land transactions involving Baltzleys and Julian Hubbell

Montgomery County Public Library, Rockville, MD

Collections:	*The Evening Star* microfilm, *The Sentinel* microfilm
Research type:	Visit
Results:	Copies of microfilm

National Archives and Records Administration

Collection:	Record Group 200, Records of the American Red Cross Record Group 79, Records of the National Park Service Record Group 328, Records of the National Capital Park and Planning Commission

Research type: Visits to textual and cartographic records
Results: Glen Echo, Kalorama and Real Estate textual files in RG 200
Potomac River flooding aerial photographs in cartographic files of RG 328.
Glen Echo Park Map, 1900 in cartographic file of RG 79 (NPS) under "C&O Canal."

National Park Service, Clara Barton National Historic Site
The library at CLBA contains the following types of information, all of which were reviewed by the consultant:

1) autobiographical works by Clara Barton
2) biographies of Clara Barton
3) secondary source information on the American Red Cross, the Civil War, the Johnstown Flood, the Galveston Hurricane, etc.
4) The Papers of Clara Barton, containing Miss Barton's correspondence, letter books, and most of her diaries.
5) Vertical files on a multitude of topics, including people associated with Miss Barton, fields of relief, and transcriptions of diaries, the Civil War, spiritualism, and house restoration.
6) Photographs, including Miss Barton portraits, associates, the Glen Echo house, her other houses, relief fields, etc.
7) Past reports on or relating to the Clara Barton National Historic Site including: Charles Snell's 1977 *Historic Structure Report*; Liz Pryor's 1977 *Report on the Historic Grounds*; Sandy Weber, Katherine Menz, and Diana Pardue's *Historic Furnishings Report* 1983, Oehrlein & Associates Architects' 1997 *Historic Structure Report* (90% Submission); Denver Service Center, Eastern Team, *Historic Structure Report: Glen Echo Park* (March 1987), *Architects Report* (1976).
8) Oral Histories
9) Historic American Buildings Survey Plans
10) Written Histories of former renters or visitors to the Clara Barton House

National Park Service, Turkey Run Headquarters, George Washington Memorial Parkway
Collection: Section 106 files for CLBA
Plans in Library
Research type: Visit
Results: Copies of current NPS work and several plans

New Jersey State Archives
Collection: Clara Barton Schoolhouse Fund Records
Research type: Telephone inquiry
Results: No relevant documentation

New Jersey Historical Society
Collection: Material pertaining to the Bordentown and Hightstown schools
Research type: Telephone inquiry

Results: No information pertaining to the Glen Echo house

Oral Histories
Helen Dyer, Florida (grandniece of Julian Hubbell)
Vann Canada, Maryland (grandson of Sarah Canada)
Sarah Rinehart, Texas (great grandniece of Julian Hubbell)
Helen Hayslip, Iowa (great grandniece of Julian Hubbell)
Lucy Groves, Colorado (great, grandniece of Julian Hubbell)

Philadelphiaarchitects.org
Collection: University of Pennsylvania Archives and Philadelphia Athenaeum Archives: Theophilus P. Chandler records
Research type: e-mail inquiry
Results: Download of website material

Railroad Websites **(See Railroad file at CBNHS for site(s) information)**
Collections: Historical collections on various railroads
Research type: e-mail inquiries
Results: No corroboration of 'kits' or models for Glen Echo house in various railroads contacted.

Rutgers University, Special Collections, New Brunswick, New Jersey
Collection: Nothing pertaining to Clara Barton
Research type: Telephone inquiry
Results: No information pertaining to the Glen Echo house

Smith College
Collection: Sophia Smith Collection
Research Type: Telephone and Copies of material mailed
Results Copies of photograph and letter from Julian Hubbell to Stephen Barton.

Robert Truax, Private Washington, D.C. Collector of Trolley Memorabilia Collection: Photographs, Historic real estate brochures, maps
Research type: Visit
Results: Historic trolley photographs, 1894 Hopkins Atlas, Glen Echo and Cabin John brochures

The Town of Glen Echo, Maryland
Collections: Town Minutes – 1904-1926
Vertical files
Photographs
Tax Books
Newsletter
Research type: Multiple visits
Results: Copies of any pertinent information from Minutes and Tax Books plus miscellaneous other material.

University of Arizona, Special Collections
Collection: Fred Harvey Hotels, 1896-1945 Exhibit.
Research type: e-mail inquiry
Results: Download of website photographs

University of Michigan, Bentley Historical Library
Collection: Julian B. Hubbell Papers
Research type: Written inquiry
Results: Entire collection photocopied

Worcester County Courthouse and Archives, Worcester, Massachusetts
Collection: Land Records
Research type: Telephone inquiry looking for records of Stephen E. Barton/Mabelle Rawson Hirons case.
Results: No records found. Thought to be in Oxford County.

C. Continuing Research Recommendations

1. NPS should consider undertaking a Cultural Landscape Report, Parts 1 and 2 on the Clara Barton National Historic Site grounds. There is much information that already exists from the 1977 Pryor Historic Grounds Report plus there is new information in Dr. Hubbell's 1903-1904 diary entries. The biggest disadvantage to any CLR recommendations is the loss of the pasture to the parking lot, but the land that is still owned by NPS could be preserved, restored, rehabilitated, or reconstructed, depending upon the integrity of the site. The CLR should be done by a historic landscape architect. The selected firm should either have its own historian or work in conjunction with one.

A Cultural Landscape Report Parts 1 and 2 could make recommendations for the rehabilitation and/or restoration of part of Barton's grounds and garden. Gardening was a strong interest of Barton as well as of Hubbell. It would be important to convey to the visitor how self-sufficient Barton's property was – fruit, vegetables, milk, honey, eggs, etc.

2. If NPS considers building a Visitor's Center modeled loosely upon the stable, the CLR should contain information on the stable/shed complex as well. In addition, NPS should consider having an archaeological investigation undertaken of the stable site to locate any possible foundations.

3. NPS should consider producing its own video on Clara Barton. This video could be shown at the site. This would entail substantive work, and would possibly be a grant-funded project, perhaps sponsored by the National Endowment for the Humanities. Depending on the scale of the project, it could also attract national video producers (such as did the Johnstown subject matter.)

4. NPS should consider sponsoring a book on Julian B. Hubbell. This publication could be sold at the site. This would entail substantive work, and could perhaps be funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities or a similar funding source.

5. Conduct research into African-American servants/workers at the Clara Barton House. This could be done through census records, oral histories, records of the Scotland AME church on Seven Locks Road, etc.

6. Periodically check with the American Red Cross Archives to see if they can locate missing "Johnstown" file from National Archives, Record Group 200.

7. Review D.C. building permits at the National Archives for Kalorama lots and T Street property owned by Barton. Look for storage, grading, or other construction permits.

APPENDIX A: CITY DIRECTORY RESEARCH ON CLARA BARTON
(Sample Years)

Key: h = home
bds = boards
c = corner

1853	Not listed	
1858	Not listed	
1861	Not published	
1862	Miss Clara H.	h 488 7th West
1863	Clara H.	488 ½ 7th West
1864	Not listed	
1865	Barton C., USA	bds 482 11th East
1866	Not listed	
1867	Clara Miss	room 9 488 ½ 7th West
1868	Clara Miss	room 9 488 ½ 7th West
1869	Clara Miss	488 7th West
1870	Not listed	
1875	Not listed	
1878	Not listed	
1879	Clara	947 T NW
1880	Not listed	
1881	Not listed	
1884	Not listed	

1885	Clara	President, American Association Red Cross, 947 T St. NW
1886	Clara	President, American Association Red Cross, 947 T St. NW
1887	Clara	947 T St. NW
1888	Not listed	
1891	Clara	1915 Vt. Ave.
1893	Clara	17th c F NW
1899	Clara	Not listed

APPENDIX B: CONSTRUCTION HISTORY DATABASE: 1897-2001

The database on the following pages should be used in conjunction with Chapter IV, Construction History, 1897-1912. It should also become a working tool of the Clara Barton National Historic Site; as new information is found pertaining to the construction of the property, information can be added to this database.

The database is a listing of all relevant primary source quotations that pertain to the construction of both the house/headquarters and outbuildings.

The methodology for producing this database was to incorporate the work of three previous reports and an addendum on the Clara Barton National Historic Site house. The following documents were reviewed for entry into the database:

1) Elizabeth Pryor's *Report on the Historic Grounds: 1891-1912 (1977)*
2) Charles Snell's *Clara Barton House, Historic Structure Report* (1977)
3) Elizabeth Pryor's Addendum to Snell's *Historic Structure Report* (1978)
4) Sandra Weber's Historic Furnishings Report (1983)

If a quotation was found in one of the above documents, it was identified as being included in that document by page number under the column associated with that report. Once a quotation was listed in the database under one source, the page numbers of where that exact same quotation could be found in a different source typically was not listed. Reports were reviewed in chronological order for entry into the database. Since Volume II of the Historic Structure Report, the Oehrlein & Associates Architects Report, duplicated material that was found in older reports, it was not necessary to list Volume II as a separate entry.

New sources of information found by Lampl Associates also were incorporated into the database and appear as "New" in the Lampl column. Close to 40 new entries were found by Lampl Associates in preparation for this report.

The database is divided into three sections:

1) House/Headquarters 1897-1912
2) House 1913-2001
3) Outbuildings

The recommended period of significance for the Clara Barton National Historic Site is 1891-1912. The information on the construction of the building prior to 1897 derives from sources largely other than quotations and is therefore not contained in the database. It can be found in the text of Chapter III. Within the database, the period from 1897-1912 is the primary focus. After 1912, the database features only major changes to the building, and should not be considered an exhaustive listing of all changes to the present.

APPENDIX B: CONSTRUCTION HISTORY DATABASE: 1897-2001

	Unit Area	Statement	Date	Primary Source	Pryor (1977)	Snell (1977)	Pryor (1978) Addend to Snell	Weber (1983)	Lampl (2001)
HOUSE/HEADQUARTERS 1897-1912									
1	Foundation/Masonry	"Mr. J to see about building the chimneys and vaulting up vault front."	3/10/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 44			
2	Foundation/Masonry	"I may find the courage to tackle the stone front, and get away as much of it as I can. . . . McDowell is here, and the old stone front is almost a thing of the past. It is down to the tops of the doors. We carry out my idea of leaving the corner columns - and as high an underpinning as possible - will finish it up with pointed cottage gables of wood, will let the front fall back, inside the columns to the floor . . ."	3/14/1897	Hubbell Letters, Private Collection					New
3	Foundation/Masonry	"Mr. Garret is putting up two chimneys - We get second hand brick of Gleason, delivered . . ."	3/14/1897	Hubbell Letters, Private Collection					New
4	Foundation/Masonry	"We shall use all out stone about the cellar, and back of the house. . . "	3/14/1897	Hubbell Letters, Private Collection					New
5	Foundation/Masonry	"...began knocking the great unhandsome stone front from our building. A very hard job, as the stone are put up in Portland cement."	3/15/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 44			
6	Foundation/Masonry	"Mr. Jarrett, assisted by McDowell, layed the foundation for the first chimney today."	3/19/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 44			
7	Foundation/Masonry	"the foundation stones for the furnace fireplace and stone chimney" were laid and the "brick work began."	3/20/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 44			
8	Foundation/Masonry	"The first chimney is finished..."	3/23/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 45			
9	Foundation/Masonry	"the front wall is all down"	3/24/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 44			
10	Foundation/Masonry	"McDowell and Jarrett are constructing . . . A cement and mortar wall under the rear wall . . ."	3/27/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 46			
11	Foundation/Masonry	"The laborers . . .are getting stone away from the front and carrying it to the back."	3/27/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 46			

	Unit Area	Statement	Date	Primary Source	Pryor (1977)	Snell (1977)	Pryor (1978) Addend to Snell	Weber (1983)	Lampl (2001)
12	Foundation/Masonry	"We decide to raise the peak of the house eight feet, making the corner towers ten feet which would give the front a better appearance and greatly add to its correct proportions."	4/2/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 45-46			
13	Foundation/Masonry	"The two little side towers were framed and put in place today."	4/7/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 47			
14	Foundation/Masonry	". . . have the stone piers colored like the rest of the house."	6/25/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 50			
15	Foundation/Masonry	" . . .the boys pointing the stone piers of the house."	7/22/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 51			
16	Foundation/Masonry	"The carpenters are 'finishing up' the back end of the house. The 'boys' are pointing up the stone work."	7/23/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 51			
17	Foundation/Masonry	"Barker and boys work on stone work--piers."	8/9/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 52			
18	Foundation/Masonry	"Piers pointed . . . Cellar whitewashed day by day."	8/10/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 52			
19	Foundation/Masonry	Mr. Garrett's [Jarrett?]'s son began building the "Parlor Chimney."	8/19/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 53			
20	Fenestration	"...floors braced, windows hung, the great girder beams of the second floor windows removed. . . ."	3/20/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 45			
21	Fenestration	"We plan regarding the dimensions of windows, doors, etc., and consult as to the best shape of the front."	3/24/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 45			
22	Fenestration	Jackson sent out the window frames and siding today and the carpenters began at once putting the frames in.	3/31/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 45			
23	Fenestration	"...discussed the stained glass window question, but as it is expensive and will cause delay, we will have the windows plain, with the possible exception of the third floor front."	4/1/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 45			
24	Fenestration	have Jackson "change the windows on the third floor so we may put the Red Cross in the upper sash if we want them."	4/1/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 45			
25	Fenestration	carpenters installed window sash	4/15/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 47			

	Unit Area	Statement	Date	Primary Source	Pryor (1977)	Snell (1977)	Pryor (1978) Addend to Snell	Weber (1983)	Lampl (2001)
26	Fenestration	"April 22, the upper veranda doors with the Red Crosses of cherry red glass in the upper sash are very fine . . ."	4/22/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 47			
27	Fenestration	"She (Mrs. Earle) has kindly consented to repair a large stained glass window which has some panes of glass broken."	6/4/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 47			
28	Fenestration	". . . hung lace curtains in front of house."	8/4/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 52			
29	Fenestration	" . . .men finish the cellar windows on the north side."	8/9/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 52			
30	Fenestration	"The vault windows are whitewashed."	8/13/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 52			
31	Fenestration	"Decide to remove the stairway & the stained glass window six feet west in order to enlarge the second floor front room and gain a library."	11/15/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 55			
32	Fenestration	". . .carpenters take down stair and window."	11/26/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 55			
33	Fenestration	"Screen doors in front below and above and on to the back door above on the upper porch, and also on the swing windows above."	6/29/1903	Clara Barton Papers, Letters, JBH to CB			p. 6		
34	Fenestration	In Barton's room, " . . .closing apertures where the winds got through. It was realy the putting on of double windows, but better."	12/9/1910	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries			p. 7		
35	Siding	"Jackson sent out the window frames and siding today and the carpenters began at once putting the frames in."	3/31/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 45			
36	Siding	"We decide to raise the peak of the house eight feet, making the corner towers ten feet which would give the front a better appearance and greatly add to its correct proportions."	4/2/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 45-46			
37	Siding	"The cornice is being placed, a plain og (sic) and crown molding. . . "	4/10/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 47			
38	Siding	carpenters began placing siding	4/14/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 47			
39	Siding	"Parks and Barker put the second coat of paint on. The body is a light warm yellow, trimmings with a medium brown, a fine contrast."	4/19/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 47			

	Unit Area	Statement	Date	Primary Source	Pryor (1977)	Snell (1977)	Pryor (1978) Addend to Snell	Weber (1983)	Lampl (2001)
40	Siding	"Men working on the outside putting up cornices. Barker nearly done paiting.	6/21/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 50			
41	Siding	Dr. Hubbell began repainting exterior of thehouse. "The house roof is done and the painting on the body commenced."	8/19/1902	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 61			
42	Siding	House continues to be painted	1903-1904	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries			p. 6		
43	Porches	"April 22, the upper veranda doors with the Red Crosses of cherry red glass in the upper sash are very fine . . ."	4/22/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 47			
44	Porches	carpenters complete front veranda	4/30/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 47			
45	Porches	"The men are at work on the beginning of my back platform."	6/21/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 50			
46	Porches	"At evening C.B. & G.P. go to back upper veranda and have a long talk. . . ."	8/5/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 51			
47	Porches	"A Mr. Clark and Ernest" repaired the third story "portico at the back of the upper stairs."	10/24-25/1907	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 62			
48	Porches	"Dr. is making a seven foot portico in front of our windows." (southwest rear porch)	7/11/1911	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 63			
49	Porches	"Dr. has his porch nearly done--it is very pretty--almost like a settee in the woods." (southwest rear porch)	8/3/1911	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 63			
50	Roof	"The flag staff is set in front and the Queen floats the Red Cross at the peak."	4/16/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 47			
51	Roof	Tinners placed new metal roofs on towers, finishing on April 21, 1897.	4/16-21/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 47			
52	Roof	"The house roof is done and the painting on the body commenced."	8/22/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 61			
53	B-1 Cellar/Basement	"...the laborers have been put to digging in the cellar. The cellar at the back of the house is 10 feet high, at the front two, we desire to have a uniform height of six and one-half feet."	3/24/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diariesl		p. 45			
54	B-1 Cellar/Basement	"The big doors for cellar & carriage house being made today."	8/10/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 52			
55	B-1 Cellar/Basement	"Piers pointed . . . Cellar whitewashed day by day."	8/10/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 52			

	Unit Area	Statement	Date	Primary Source	Pryor (1977)	Snell (1977)	Pryor (1978) Addend to Snell	Weber (1983)	Lampl (2001)
56	B-1 Cellar/Basement	Workmen pointing up the woodhouse wall to protect against rats and vermin.	8/17/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries					New
57	B-1 Cellar/Basement	"Charlie & Steve cut wood & piled corn and coal in cellar."	11/12/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries				p. 122	
58	B-1 Cellar/Basement	"Silas & Andrew dig out the cellar."	9/24/1901	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 61			
59	B-1 Cellar/Basement	"The 20 boxes [papers from the NY offices] were put in the cellar."	10/5/1903	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries				p. 124	
60	B-1 Cellar/Basement	"I pay Ernest Houghton for plastering up the cellar under the floors to keep the smell of the damp from the parlors."	11/1/1903	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries			p. 6		
61	B-1 Cellar/Basement	"I . . . Whitewashed the milk cellar."	1904?	Clara Barton Papers, Letters, JBH to CB				p. 124	
62	B-1 Cellar/Basement	Hubbell noted that his big knife had been taken from work bench in the basement.	1/14/1904	JBH Diary					New
63	B-3 Lower Kitchen/Utility Room	Contract with Mr. Fowler to "set boiler in lower room stove, put all water connections necessary to sink in lower room, put large sewer connection in the room so that the water and slop can be safely thrown in. . .	4/4/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 46			
64	B-3 Lower Kitchen/Utility Room	"The lower kitchen done--whitewashed--ready for use. A good kitchen with servants room."	8/9/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 52			
65	B-3 Lower Kitchen/Utility Room	"Silas has got his cellar kitchen cleaned; works in garden today."	8/3/1901	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries				p. 123	
66	B-3 Lower Kitchen/Utility Room	"A leak in the cellar boiler - Dr. mends it."	5/1/1906	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries			p. 6		
67	B-3 Lower Kitchen/Utility Room	"The cellar kitchen must be put in order for white washing and painting and I take hold of this with Suzy."	8/29/1907	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries				p. 124	
68	B-3 Lower Kitchen/Utility Room	"Washing & bedding must be washed. The cellar kitchen is in such condition that no decent woman would undertake a washing in it--indeed I don't see how she could. I get Silas and go about it--a harder days work need not be done. . . ."	10/15/1910	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries				p. 124	
69	B-4 Servants' Sleeping Room/Store Room	"Make a room in the lower kitchen for servants sleeping room."	8/1/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 52			

	Unit Area	Statement	Date	Primary Source	Pryor (1977)	Snell (1977)	Pryor (1978) Addend to Snell	Weber (1983)	Lampl (2001)
70	B-4 Servants' Sleeping Room/Store Room	". . . The carpenters lay the new floor in the basement and make up a sleeping room for a servant."	8/4/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 52			
71	B-4 Servants' Sleeping Room/Store Room	"The lower kitchen done--whitewashed--ready for use. A good kitchen with servants room."	8/9/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 52			
72	B-4 Servants' Sleeping Room/Store Room	". . . Put Silas in earnest at his room. I took the cleaning up of the loose things, washed a bushel of dishes & articles stowed away. . . Silas whitewashed his own room, got partly through."	7/30/1901	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries				p. 123	
73	B-4 Servants' Sleeping Room/Store Room	"Silas whitewashed the lower bedroom for the Alliamlies [sic]--had a hard days work getting ready for an entire family to come."	8/5/1901	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries				p. 123	
74	B-4 Servants' Sleeping Room/Store Room	"I. . .move Mrs. R. [Rich] to the cellar kitchen, fit her a pretty bedroom & arrange for her to take care of herself as she wished."	10/21/1901	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries				p. 123	
75	B-5 Carriage House/Living Room and Kitchen	"lowering the inner back walls so carriages can be driven into the back cellar if desired."	4/23/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 47			
76	B-5 Carriage House/Living Room and Kitchen	"getting the cellar cleared, and cleaned for the two [rooms], viz., the furniture and carriage."	6/29/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 50			
77	B-5 Carriage House/Living Room and Kitchen	"The colored boys are laying the stone in the front cellar for the carriage house."	7/9/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 50			
78	B-5 Carriage House/Living Room and Kitchen	"The carpenters are 'finishing up' the back end of the house. The 'boys' are pointing up the stone work."	7/23/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 50			
79	B-5 Carriage House/Living Room and Kitchen	"The carriage house is getting on finely--all old short lumber. No cost but the labor."	7/24/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 51			
80	B-5 Carriage House/Living Room and Kitchen	"The big doors for cellar & carriage house being made today."	8/10/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 52			
81	B-5 Carriage House/Living Room and Kitchen	laborers cleared out the carriage house room in the cellar to ge it ready to receive the new carriage and began whitewashing the room."	8/14/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 52			

	Unit Area	Statement	Date	Primary Source	Pryor (1977)	Snell (1977)	Pryor (1978) Addend to Snell	Weber (1983)	Lampl (2001)
82	B-5 Carriage House/Living Room and Kitchen	"Mr. Edward Baltzley calls and agrees to have the section of Oxford Road back of our house vacated so we can save our road to the carriage house, our dry wall, and garden."	8/27/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 53			
83	B-5 Carriage House/Living Room and Kitchen	". . .went into the cellar--set the boys to cutting & packing all the kindling wood in the cellar--get it into boxes & stand it in the carriage house."	10/25/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries				p. 122	
84	B-6 New Cellar Room? Furniture Cellar?/Bedroom	"I go to the cellar and lay out a room to be made up there for furniture storage that will be the next work and will let up the two other top rooms to be finished up."	6/28/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 50			
85	B-6 New Cellar Room? Furniture Cellar?/Bedroom	"getting the cellar cleared, and cleaned for the two [rooms], viz., the furniture and carriage."	6/29/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 50			
86	B-6 New Cellar Room? Furniture Cellar?/Bedroom	"The hall is full of furniture gotten down from the upper rooms to be taken to the new room in the cellar to be finished today. Itwill be 15 [or 16] by 25 feet."	7/2/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 50			
87	B-6 New Cellar Room? Furniture Cellar?/Bedroom	Miss Barton and Pullman arranged "things in the furniture cellar--make place for tools."	12/22/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 55			
88	B-8 Fruit Cellar/Vault	Elder built shelves in the cellar vault.	11/17/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 55			
89	B-8 Fruit Cellar/Vault	". . . Put the boys to point the vault cellar--get it ready for the fruit."	12/3/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries				p. 122	
90	B-8 Fruit Cellar/Vault	Charlie "painted shelves in the fruit cellar . . ."	12/22/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 55			
91	B-8 Fruit Cellar/Vault	"Silas & Andrew . . . .lay a brick bottom in fruit cellar."	9/24/1901	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 61			
92	Interior-General	"I am having the chamber and roof floors bridged - they had commenced to sag, and were not firm. They are like stone when bridge . . ."	3/14/1897	Hubbell Letters, Private Collection					New
93	Interior-General	"We have besides the front door bell, a call button in the dining room floor where the Queen sits. Two in the office at C.B. & G.P.'s desks. Parlors and Chambers make the balance of eight."+D212	8/23/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 52			

	Unit Area	Statement	Date	Primary Source	Pryor (1977)	Snell (1977)	Pryor (1978) Addend to Snell	Weber (1983)	Lampl (2001)
94	Interior-General	"The lath from Libbey's came today, also some molding . . . . Rober and Charlie hauling sand for plastering."	10/15/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 54			
95	Interior-General	"C.B. & Dr/ arrange the lamps beautifully."	11/1/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 54			
96	Interior-General	"The business of the day is stoves. The office stoves are overhauled, the pipes changed, carpets about them also changed. The hole cut for a drum in parlor chamber. Order sent to Harrington to make a drum, for a cost of $3.00."	12/18/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 56			
97	Interior-General	"I don't know if you were aware that we had a telephone."	2/15/1898	Clara Barton Papers, Letters, CB to SEB				p. 185	
98	Interior-General	"A Mr. Fowler called to see about putting in a telephone, and it is decided best to have one."	12/2/1898	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 60			
99	Interior-General	"The American National Red Cross now has a telephone in its office at Glen Echo connecting with Great Falls Car Barn. When your company may receive telegrams for Clara Barton Marion Balcom J.B. Hubbell or Red Cross--will you kindly telephone same to Great Falls Car Barn asking them to transmit same to Red Cross Glen Echo."	1/25/1899	Clara Barton Papers, Letters, CB to Postal Cable Co. of N.Y.				p. 185	
100	Interior-General	"While in Cuba . . .it seems that the management of the Wash & Great Falls Electric Company changed hands and this telephone was __ away from my house . . .our communication with city cut off . . ."	1/13/1900	Clara Barton Papers, Letters, CB to Col. Geo. Truesdell, Presl Metropolitan RR Co.				p. 186	
101	Interior-General	Hubbell noted "Miss Barton's inconvenience in doing without her private telephone, removed from her house when the Great Falls Electric RR changed hands."	5/15/1900	Clara Barton Papers, Letters, Hubbell to F.L. Hart			p. 5		
102	Interior-General	"Can you tell me where I might send for the telephone instrument. It would be proper to take it home, although no privilege to use it can be obtained."	2/25/1901	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries, CB to JBH				p. 187	
103	Interior-General	"We have no telephone connection out of order."	11/11/1903	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries				p. 187	

	Unit Area	Statement	Date	Primary Source	Pryor (1977)	Snell (1977)	Pryor (1978) Addend to Snell	Weber (1983)	Lampl (2001)
104	Interior-General	"I spoke with Jimmy Donahue about Electric lights for this house--he thought it would cost nearly 150 Dolls., he could do it in about 2 weeks time."	3/12/1908	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries				p. 180	
105	Interior-General	Hall furnace a problem. More cylinders and drums bought.	11/24/1908 (sic, 1907)	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries			p. 7		
106	Interior-General	Electric lights installed 1909 and operational 1910.	12/12/1910	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries			p. 7		
107	Interior-General	"We have party in--Electric light, enough to be very convenient, but not complete yet, but it eliminates mainly the oil lamp and will come right in time."	1/28/1910	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries				p. 180	
108	Interior-General	"Nearby [to the Gold Room] was another small parlor referred to as the Ivory Room. It contained lightweight ivory-colored furniture, and a fireplace."	1920s	Oral History Interview with Mary Furnas by Sanchez, 4/1976				p. 62	
109	101 Vestibule/Vestibule	Barton and Pullman at Gleason's stables, selected "two sets of heavy vestabule (sic) doors. . . ."	3/14/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 44			
110	101 Vestibule/Vestibule	"The vestibule is fairly well on its way to completion."	5/22/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 49			
111	101 Vestibule/Vestibule	"We get stove into vestibule & send for drum for library."	12/24/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 56			
112	101 Vestibule/Vestibule	"Dr. arranges windows in vestibule."	12/29/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 55			
113	101 Vestibule/Vestibule	"Em & C.B. put portiers, change the stove in vestibule to a direct pipe-drum doesn't work with our green wood-drips."	1/5/1898	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries				p. 44	
114	101 Vestibule/Vestibule	". . .the partition which separates the hall from the vestibule is covered with bed-ticking, and draped with unbleached muslin. . . "	11/1/1903				p. 8		
115	102 Hall/Hall	"I shall have Barker run a partition across the far end of the hall, out to the doors of the kitchen and other room and make a large splendid room of that may put in glass doors to light the hall if needed. . . ."	2/16/1897	Hubbell Letters, Private Collection					New

	Unit Area	Statement	Date	Primary Source	Pryor (1977)	Snell (1977)	Pryor (1978) Addend to Snell	Weber (1983)	Lampl (2001)
116	102 Hall/Hall	"After consultation with Elder, we direct the office partition at the back of the hall be constructed, some of the matched lumber for the vestibule is to be used . . ."	4/30/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 48			
117	102 Hall/Hall	" . . .finish . . .the side of the hall next the chimney--had a hole cut, and pot put in."	6/26/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 50			
118	102 Hall/Hall	"Spent half the day with Elder . . .Will narrow the hall to twelve feet--make trunk closets on each side."	8/1/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 52		p. 43	
119	102 Hall/Hall	"Elder has made a draft of the well reduc and the work is commenced today."	8/12/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries				p. 44	
120	102 Hall/Hall	"The carpenters begin on the closets on the lower floor."	9/2/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 54			
121	102 Hall/Hall	"Moved trunks from upper hall to lower and commenced to put them in the new hall cupboards--Dr. helped."	10/21/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries				p. 44	
122	102 Hall/Hall	"Before night the hall was quite clear, cocoa matting laid in it, round tables set in the center."	11/23/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries				p. 44	
123	102 Hall/Hall	"Elder makes partitions for a hall."	12/29/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 55			
124	102 Hall/Hall	"We finish the lower partitions. Barker puts on up."	1/5/1898	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 55			
125	102 Hall/Hall	Carpenter "makes closet for wood in hall."	9/23/1901	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries				p. 44	
126	102 Hall/Hall	"I took in all the flags and Andrew hung them in the hall and made a fire to dry them."	9/28/1901	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries				p. 44	
127	102 Hall/Hall	"As you entered the front door, you came into a very large living room which extended across the entire front and well toward the back of the house . . .The living room was enormous with many chairs and tables about. I am sure that more than twenty people could have been seated comfortably in it."	1902	Lloyd Tenny Manuscript, CB NHS, Acc. #449				p. 45	
128	102 Hall/Hall	"The piano was in one of the parlors to the left of the front entrance. Mrs. Hirons. . .had it moved to the hall for Sunday evening singing, etc."	3/29-30/1976	Daisy Sweitzer Interview				p. 61	

	Unit Area	Statement	Date	Primary Source	Pryor (1977)	Snell (1977)	Pryor (1978) Addend to Snell	Weber (1983)	Lampl (2001)
129	102 Hall/Hall	". . .the partition which separates the hall from the vestibule is covered with bed ticking, and draped with unbleached muslin . . .	11/1/1903	Portland Maine Times Clara Barton Papers			p. 8		
130	103 Stair and Vault Room/Gift Shop	Barker lathed the vault room.	10/19/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 54			
131	103 Stair and Vault Room/Gift Shop	"In order to get at my stoves for repairs the 4 great boxes in the vault room must be moved. We opened them, Cuban relief from 58 Williams St--packed them in side cupboards in hall, mainly books and pamphlets & envelopes."	10/13/1899	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries				p. 115	
132	104 Vault/Vault	"The house at Glen Echo is known as the Red Cross House. Any one will point it out . . .It is a wood house with stone front, containing fire proof safes built in it."	11/23/1892	Clara Barton Papers, Letter Books, CB to Insurance Agent		p.28			
133	104 Vault/Vault	Mr. J to see about building the chimneys and vaulting up vault front.	3/10/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 44			
134	104 Vault/Vault	"Mr Jarrett about completed the vault brick work."	3/24/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 45			
135	104 Vault/Vault	"The vault windows are whitewashed."	8/13/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 52			
136	104 Vault/Vault	". . .put up better parlor curtains and put in its vault curtains."	8/14/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 52			
137	104 Vault/Vault	". . .Dr. and Clara Barton overlook boxes to find what to put into the vaults and what to put in the offices--all in view of being called to Cuba. . . . "	12/11/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries				p. 115	
138	104 Vault/Vault	"Resumed the Press Books, finished covers, numbered them and packed them in 2 boxes, cleared out the lower vault, and set them in."	6/12/1901	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries				p. 116	
139	105 Paper Room and Closet/Storage	See entries for Rooms 104 and 108.							
140	106 Paper Room and Closet/Toilet	See entries for Room 108.							
141	107 Main Stair/Main Stair	Placing order for lumber including "banisters, newel posts, boards, & c."	4/16/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 45			
142	107 Main Stair/Main Stair	"Decide to remove the stairway & the stained glass window six feet west in order to enlarge the second floor front room and gain a library."	11/15/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 55			

	Unit Area	Statement	Date	Primary Source	Pryor (1977)	Snell (1977)	Pryor (1978) Addend to Snell	Weber (1983)	Lampl (2001)
143	107 Main Stair/Main Stair	". . .carpenters take down stair and window."	11/26/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 55			
144	107 Main Stair/Main Stair	"Elder put up the lower half of stairs" and "Barker hard finished lower stair."	12/27/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 55			
145	107 Main Stair/Main Stair	"Stair case plastered. . . ."	12/29/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 555			
146	107 Main Stair/Main Stair	Elder "finishing stair rail."	1/13-17/1898	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 55			
147	108 Store Room and Paper Room/Visitor Orientation	Decided on fitting up the mens old room, for a cupboard room entire room with all the shelves it will bear, and snug doors, to hold all periodicals, pamphlets in stock to let up the boxes of printed matter. . . . The little Bill reports and all such matter to be kept in perfect order, dark, fresh and ready."	7/25/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 51		p. 113	
148	108 Store Room and Paper Room/Visitor Orientation	"The men are finishing up the carriage house, and we have decided to make a paper room of the room where the boxes are, on the north side near the stairs."	7/29/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries				p. 113	
149	108 Store Room and Paper Room/Visitor Orientation	"Spent half the day with Elder . . .Make a pantry & store room of the large room next the kitchen."	8/1/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 52			
150	108 Store Room and Paper Room/Visitor Orientation	the carpenters lathed the store room.	10/27-30/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 54			
151	108 Store Room and Paper Room/Visitor Orientation	"We are now all moved to the new pantry and store room, the old store room plastered, the tool room also."	11/3/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 54			
152	108 Store Room and Paper Room/Visitor Orientation	"I would like by the mail a copy of the old '83 Edition of the History of the Red Cross. They are in the closet of the Paper Room."	12/11/1901	Clara Barton Papers, Letters, JBH to Agnes Coombs				p. 114	

	Unit Area	Statement	Date	Primary Source	Pryor (1977)	Snell (1977)	Pryor (1978) Addend to Snell	Weber (1983)	Lampl (2001)
153	108 Store Room and Paper Room/Visitor Orientation	". . .he proposes that we move the girls below today as he is here to help. We clear the lower storeroom putting all its boxes in the upper East chamber put two beds in the storeroom, and make it pretty for them as their own room. This makes a general storeroom of that large front chamber, never much used before, and as comfortable a room for domestics. . . ."	3/25/1907	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries				p. 164	
154	108 Store Room and Paper Room/Visitor Orientation	". . .move the milk up to the 'office overflow' room which makes a lovely dairy."	8/13/1907	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries			p. 7	p. 69	
155	108 Store Room and Paper Room/Visitor Orientation	"I went through the storeroom and closets that night, packing chests, trunks, boxes, suitcases and telescopes, kept in the store-rooms for that purpose; . . .and the next morning two drayloads of supplies were hauled away and shipped to Galveston . . ."	7/29/1916	Answer to Charges and Insinuations made against the Character and Record of Late Miss Clara Barton . . .Acc. #44, pp. 82-83, CB NHS				p. 120	
156	109 Pantry/Office	We decided to have Emma's mother-in-law move up to Glen Echo and take care of the house. She is to occupy the kitchen and room next to it rent free as compensation as caretaker.	12/10/1896	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 35			
157	109 Pantry/Office	...make a pantry & storeroom of the large room next the kitchen...	8/1/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p.52		p.103	
158	109 Pantry/Office	Elder and Parks changed "partition and make room smaller."	10/22-23/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 54			
159	109 Pantry/Office	"Moved the pantry to the new qrs. Men finished the store room. Dr. & C.B. labeled fruit, move it later to its long shelves."	10/30/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries				p.103	
160	109 Pantry/Office	"We are now all moved to the new pantry and store room, the old store room plastered, the tool room also."	11/3/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries				p. 54	
161	109 Pantry/Office	,,,clear up pantry, arrange stores...	12/17/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries				p.103	
162	109 Pantry/Office	change partition and make room smaller.	10/23/1898	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p.54			

	Unit Area	Statement	Date	Primary Source	Pryor (1977)	Snell (1977)	Pryor (1978) Addend to Snell	Weber (1983)	Lampl (2001)
163	109 Pantry/Office	We are now all moved to the new pantry and store room...	11/3/1898	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p.54			
164	109 Pantry/Office	Susa and I attacked the left over canned fruit of the pantry--made over ten jars, tumblers, etc.	3/19/1901	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries				p.103	
165	109 Pantry/Office	...the white pine floors of the kitchen & pantry looked like leopard skins. A monstrous cake--chocolate--had been cut and crumbled on the pantry table...	8/25/1901	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries				p.103	
166	109 Pantry/Office	Susa came at 10, moved the oil stove into the pantry--cleaned pantry-	9/30/1901	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries				p.103	
167	109 Pantry/Office	I take hold of the broken fruit in the pantry & get a flour bucket arranged & some steps taken toward home leavening.	5/11/1906	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries				p. 104	
168	109 Pantry/Office	Kitchen fire causes damage.	10/26/1907	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 62			
169	111 Kitchen/Kitchen	"We decided to have Emma's mother-in-law move up to Glen Echo and take care of the house. She is to occupy the kitchen and room next to it rent free as compensation as caretaker."	12/10/1896	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 35			
170	111 Kitchen/Kitchen	"I make a dining room and kitchen both out of the large room over the basement . . .?	3/14/1897	Hubbell Letters, Private Collection					New
171	111 Kitchen/Kitchen	Contract with Mr. Fowler to "put water back on kitchen stove, set boiler, run the hot and cold water to the sink in the kitchen, put water back, set water back . . ."	4/4/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 46			
172	111 Kitchen/Kitchen	"Lamp shelf in kitchen arranged and painted."	11/5/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 55			
173	111 Kitchen/Kitchen	"Susa & Emma . . . Select an oil stove for cooking, cost $12.00."	5/2/1901	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries				p. 101	
174	111 Kitchen/Kitchen	Dr. Hubbell "oils the dining room, kitchen, and parlor floors."	11/2/1902	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 61			
175	111 Kitchen/Kitchen	Dr. Hubbell painted the kitchen floor.	12/25/1902	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 61			
176	111 Kitchen/Kitchen	Dr. Hubbell made repairs to the kitchen boiler.	5/20/1906	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries			p. 6		
177	111 Kitchen/Kitchen	Kitchen is whitewashed.	11/21/1906	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 61			

	Unit Area	Statement	Date	Primary Source	Pryor (1977)	Snell (1977)	Pryor (1978) Addend to Snell	Weber (1983)	Lampl (2001)
178	111 Kitchen/Kitchen	"We enlarge the table & eat in the kitchen."	2/19/1907	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries				p. 101	
179	111 Kitchen/Kitchen	Kitchen fire.	10/26/1907	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 62			
180	111 Kitchen/Kitchen	"Dr. commences to take down the partition in the kitchen.	1/15/1910	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries				p. 102	
181	111 Kitchen/Kitchen	"Dr. is changing the doorway in the kitchen. . . Dr. has finished the enlargement of the kitchen."	1/17-19/1910	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries			p. 7	p. 102	
182	111 Kitchen/Kitchen	"The kitchen door is removed and pretty well finished up around."	1/22/1910	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries			p. 7		
183	111 Kitchen/Kitchen	" . . .it was necessary to fix some place for Silas to eat out of the way of the other table. I arrange a table in the new corner of the Kitchen, hung up broom stick, ironing board, etc."	10/26/1910	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries				p. 102	
184	112 Dining Room/Dining Room	"We begin alterations at Glen Echo, starting with the dining room."	2-5/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 38			
185	112 Dining Room/Dining Room	Cash began work in the "dining room and two offices, connecting the three by triple doors."	3/13/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 43			
186	112 Dining Room/Dining Room	"I make a dining room and kitchen both out of the large room over the basement . . .?	3/14/1897	Hubbell Letters, Private Collection					New
187	112 Dining Room/Dining Room	"Barker and Elder began tacking the building paper on the dining room. We are to tack heavy paper on first, over this will be stretched thick cotton, and the wall paper will be pasted on the cotton."	3/19/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 45			
188	112 Dining Room/Dining Room	"The carpenters are papering the dining room . . ."	5/17/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 49			
189	112 Dining Room/Dining Room	"Barker paints the office and dining room doors."	8/13/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 52			
190	112 Dining Room/Dining Room	"We have besides the front door bell, a call button in the dining room floor where the Queen sits. Two in the office at C.B. & G.P.'s desks. Parlors and Chambers make the balance of eight."	8/23/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 52			
191	112 Dining Room/Dining Room	" . . .put up curtains between offices and dining room and at windows."	11/15/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 55			

	Unit Area	Statement	Date	Primary Source	Pryor (1977)	Snell (1977)	Pryor (1978) Addend to Snell	Weber (1983)	Lampl (2001)
192	112 Dining Room/Dining Room	"Rooms opened up between the offices & dining room, through the entire 56 feet into a series of rooms."	11/20/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 49			
193	112 Dining Room/Dining Room	Dr. Hubbell "oils the dining room, kitchen, and parlor floors."	11/2/1902	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 61			
194	112 Dining Room/Dining Room	"At evening we take in hand the large dining room, clear all three cupboards in both dining rooms and remove the dishes to the large room to be ready for Dr.'s guests . . ."	1/12/1910	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries				p. 93	
195	113 Red Cross Office/Red Cross Office	"I shall have Barker run a partition across the far end of the hall, out to the doors of the kitchen and other room and make a large splendid room of that may put in glass doors to light the hall if needed. . . ."	2/16/1897	Hubbell Letters, Private Collection					New
196	113 Red Cross Office/Red Cross Office	Cash fitted doors in the two offices and dining room...	3/15-16/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 44			
197	113 Red Cross Office/Red Cross Office	" . . .cut a hole in the office wall, framed and set a new window."	3/15-16/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 44			
198	113 Red Cross Office/Red Cross Office	". . . And when we can have the smaller room for a private office we think our Glen Echo offices will be much superior to the 17th and F Street offices -- more get-at-able."	5/14/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 48			
199	113 Red Cross Office/Red Cross Office	"The work of the office cupboards and doors fairly commences today. I had the doors covered with bedticking for strength. The men make doors, finish off cupboards in the two offices."	7/17/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 51			
200	113 Red Cross Office/Red Cross Office	"Barker paints the office and dining room doors."	8/13/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 52			
201	113 Red Cross Office/Red Cross Office	"We have besides the front door bell, a call button in the dining room floor where the Queen sits. Two in the office at C.B. & G.P.'s desks. Parlors and Chambers make the balance of eight."	8/23/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 52			

	Unit Area	Statement	Date	Primary Source	Pryor (1977)	Snell (1977)	Pryor (1978) Addend to Snell	Weber (1983)	Lampl (2001)
202	113 Red Cross Office/Red Cross Office	"Rooms opened up between the offices & dining room, through the entire 56 feet into a series of rooms."	11/20/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 49			
203	113 Red Cross Office/Red Cross Office	". . .put up curtains between offices and dining room and at windows."	11/21/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 55			
204	113 Red Cross Office/Red Cross Office	"The office stoves are overhauled, the pipes changed, carpets about them also changed."	12/18/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 56			
205	113 Red Cross Office/Red Cross Office	"Made a general moving from the lower offices to my rooms above--Put G.P. desk into his room for my use."	9/14/1903	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries				p. 75	
206	114 Red Cross Office East/Red Cross Office East	"With Mrs. Hinton we arrange the first office for a parlor for the winter--are well satisfied."	12/25/1903	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries			p. 6	p. 76	
207	113 Red Cross Office/Red Cross Office	Susie puts more color on the "middle office "Doors + back office."	2/29/1904	JBH Diary					New
208	114 Red Cross Office East/Red Cross Office East	"We have a celinder [sic] coal stove in the lower main 'office room,' I proceed to put a coal fire there, clean the room thoroughly for a parlor, & at one o'clock have a nice warm room for the winter."	11/24/1908	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries			p. 7	p. 77	
209	113 Red Cross Office/Red Cross Office	"At evening we take in hand the large dining room, clear all three cupboards in both dining rooms and remove the dishes to the large room to be ready for Dr.'s guests . . ."	1/12/1910	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries				p. 93	
210	113 Red Cross Office/Red Cross Office	"We moved the large desk to my chamber from the dining room below. A spacious desk it makes . . ."	2/18/1910	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries				p. 93	
211	114 Red Cross Office East/Red Cross Office East	Cash fitted doors in the two offices and dining room...	3/15-16/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 44			
212	114 Red Cross Office East/Red Cross Office East	"The carpenters begin work in the large office. They are expert now in putting the paper and cloth on the wall and ceiling. . . . We like our newly arranged office .. ."	5/10-14/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 47			

	Unit Area	Statement	Date	Primary Source	Pryor (1977)	Snell (1977)	Pryor (1978) Addend to Snell	Weber (1983)	Lampl (2001)
213	114 Red Cross Office East/Red Cross Office East	"The work of the office cupboards and doors fairly commences today. I had the doors covered with bedticking for strength. The men make doors, finish off cupboards in the two offices."	7/17/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 51			
214	114 Red Cross Office East/Red Cross Office East	"Barker paints the office and dining room doors."	8/13/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 52			
215	114 Red Cross Office East/Red Cross Office East	"Rooms opened up between the offices & dining room, through the entire 56 feet into a series of rooms."	11/20/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 49			
216	114 Red Cross Office East/Red Cross Office East	Elder finished building "a little corner cupboard in the office."	12/20/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 55			
217	114 Red Cross Office East/Red Cross Office East	Susie sandpapers and tinted the sides of the main office room and put a second coat of yellow on the floor.	9/3/1903	JBH Diary					New
218	114 Red Cross Office East/Red Cross Office East	Susie varnishing the office floors.	9/12/1903	JBH Diary					New
219	114 Red Cross Office East/Red Cross Office East	"Made a general moving from the lower offices to my rooms above--Put G.P. desk into his room for my use."	9/14/1903	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries				p. 75	
220	114 Red Cross Office East/Red Cross Office East	Susie puts more color on the "middle office "Doors + back office."	2/29/1904	JBH Diary					New
221	114 Red Cross Office East/Red Cross Office East	"Decided to arrange the 2nd Office for Mrs. Ward, put a bed & other fixings for general use."	2/25/1908	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries				p. 77	
222	115 Tool Room or Chamber/Office	"Dr. Hubbell on this day cleared the tool room."	10/23/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 54			
223	115 Tool Room or Chamber/Office	"We are now all moved to the new pantry and store room, the old store room plastered, the tool room also."	11/3/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 54			
224	116 CB's Sleeping Room?, Store Room, and Domestics' Chamber?/Office	"Miss Barton decides to move her sleeping room down stairs." (from second floor to first temporarily)	3/28/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries				p. 137	

	Unit Area	Statement	Date	Primary Source	Pryor (1977)	Snell (1977)	Pryor (1978) Addend to Snell	Weber (1983)	Lampl (2001)
225	116 CB's Sleeping Room?, Store Room, and Domestics' Chamber?/Office	"We did something towards clearing my chamber to be ready for the men tomorrow. I move down to my first room and sleep there."	6/25/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries				p. 137	
226	116 CB's Sleeping Room?, Store Room, and Domestics' Chamber?/Office	"I arranged my lower chamber a little."	6/30/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries				p. 137	
227	116 CB's Sleeping Room?, Store Room, and Domestics' Chamber?/Office	"We have a fire in the parlor giving them a warm sleeping room, well appointed."	5/11/1907	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries				p. 61	
228	116 CB's Sleeping Room?, Store Room, and Domestics' Chamber?/Office	"We commenced work in the parlers [sic] from there to Mr. Lewis' room, this had been a helper's room & badly neglected by them, it was a little terror to clean but it was well done. Then Clara Lewis' room, not much better.	1/20/1910	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries				p. 133	
229	117 CB's Sleeping Room?, Store Room, and Domestics' Chamber?/Storage	"Miss Barton decides to move her sleeping room down stairs."	3/28/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries				p. 137	
230	117 CB's Sleeping Room?, Store Room, and Domestics' Chamber?/Storage	"We did something towards clearing my chamber to be ready for the men tomorrow. I move down to my first room and sleep there."	6/25/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries				p. 137	
231	117 CB's Sleeping Room?, Store Room, and Domestics' Chamber?/Storage	"I arranged my lower chamber a little."	6/30/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries				p. 137	
232	117 CB's Sleeping Room?, Store Room, and Domestics' Chamber?/Storage	"We are now all moved to the new pantry and store room, the old store room plastered, the tool room also."	11/3/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 54			

	Unit Area	Statement	Date	Primary Source	Pryor (1977)	Snell (1977)	Pryor (1978) Addend to Snell	Weber (1983)	Lampl (2001)
233	117 CB's Sleeping Room?, Store Room, and Domestics' Chamber?/Storage	"We clear the Lower Store Room, putting all its boxes in the Upper East Chamber, put two beds in the Store room and make it pretty for them as their own Room. This makes a general store room of the large front chamber never much used before, and as comfortable a room for domestics."	3/24/1907	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 62			
234	117 CB's Sleeping Room?, Store Room, and Domestics' Chamber?/Storage	"We have a fire in the parlor giving them a warm sleeping room, well appointed."	5/11/1907	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries				p. 61	
235	117 CB's Sleeping Room?, Store Room, and Domestics' Chamber?/Storage	MR. LEWIS' ROOM??? "We commenced work in the parlers [sic] from there to Mr. Lewis' room, this had been a helper's room & badly neglected by them, it was a little terror to clean but it was well done. Then Clara Lewis' room, not much better.	1/10/1910	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries				p. 133	
236	118 Back Parlor/Rear Parlor	"Miss Barton has decided to have the fireplace in the back parlor tiled, and Reginald Procter, the young man, working here is to do the work. He goes into town to procure the tiles and other material necessary."	12/31/1898	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 60			
237	118 Back Parlor/Rear Parlor	Dr. Hubbell "oils the dining room, kitchen, and parlor floors."	11/2/1902	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 61			
238	118 Back Parlor/Rear Parlor	Susie varnishes the parlor doors.	9/31/1903	JBH Diary					New
239	118 Back Parlor/Rear Parlor	" . . They [fireplace tile] had little scenes on them. . . Two shades of blue I think, and some white too."	4/5/1976	NPS Oral History Interview with Mrs. Dwight Hughes, CB NHS, 4/15/1976				p. 62	
240	119 Front Parlor/Front Parlor	"Desired a new chimney for the parlor and chamber, closing in the side of the pier."	6/28/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 50			
241	119 Front Parlor/Front Parlor	"Take the pictures in hand. Put all that are out in the parlor & its chamber--make a great improvement in the looks of all."	8/8/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 52			
242	119 Front Parlor/Front Parlor	"...put up better parlor curtains and put in its vault curtains."	8/14/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 52			

	Unit Area	Statement	Date	Primary Source	Pryor (1977)	Snell (1977)	Pryor (1978) Addend to Snell	Weber (1983)	Lampl (2001)
243	119 Front Parlor/Front Parlor	Dr. Hubbell "places the stove in the parlor, put up the drum and the success of warming that portion of our untried castle is well assured."	12/20/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 56			
244	119 Front Parlor/Front Parlor	"Got parlor and library into better form--changed furniture. . . .Emma comes, we change the parlors and library entire, putting red carpet below and parlor rugs & furniture in library, making a very pretty room--both are improved and no scent of the cellar remains."	8/8/1900	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries				p. 60	
245	119 Front Parlor/Front Parlor	"Emma comes at 11 . . .takes up carpet in library; get all carpets & parlor furniture out--wash library--change furniture from parlor to library to air the furniture."	8/7/1901	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries				p. 60	
246	119 Front Parlor/Front Parlor	Dr. Hubbell "oils the dining room, kitchen, and parlor floors."	11/2/1902	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 61			
247	119 Front Parlor/Front Parlor	JBH repairs parlor floor.	9/27/1903	JBH Diary					New
248	119 Front Parlor/Front Parlor	Susie varnishes the parlor doors.	9/31/1903	JBH Diary					New
249	119 Front Parlor/Front Parlor	Dr. Hubbell went to the city for a piano and paid men to load it for Glen Echo. (CB says somewhere that piano had belonged to Leland Barton.)	3/2/1904	JBH Diary					New
250	201 Library/Library	"Decide to remove the stairway & the stained glass window six feet west in order to enlarge the second floor front room and gain a library."	11/15/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 55			
251	201 Library/Library	"Barker & Charlie trim off the paint from the old glass doors to the library."	12/21/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 55			
252	201 Library/Library	"We get stove into vestibule & send for drum for library."	12/24/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 56			
253	201 Library/Library	"Got parlor and library into better form--changed furniture. . . .Emma comes, we change the parlors and library entire, putting red carpet below and parlor rugs & furniture in library, making a very pretty room--both are improved and no scent of the cellar remains."	8/8/1900	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries				p. 60	

	Unit Area	Statement	Date	Primary Source	Pryor (1977)	Snell (1977)	Pryor (1978) Addend to Snell	Weber (1983)	Lampl (2001)
254	201 Library/Library	"Mr. Ward and I took in hand the 2 book cases of D.L.C., cuban downtown refuse--made up library case for the new set of Best Literature. Ward has covered all the books of that set, will do the other large volumes."	4/25/1901	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries				p. 126	
255	201 Library/Library	"Mr. Ward finished covering the books and made up one book case of Cyclopedias, & World's Best Literature."	4/30/1901	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries				p. 126	
256	201 Library/Library	"Emma comes at 11 . . .takes up carpet in library; get all carpets & parlor furniture out--wash library--change furniture from parlor to library to air the furniture."	8/7/1901	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries				p. 60	
257	201 Library/Library	Susie began coloring the "upper east end and the library doors."	2/26/1904	JBH Diary					New
258	201 Library/Library	"I find it too warm to sit in my sunny south windows & arrange for a writing place in the library in front of those cool north windows, making the little old time portable writing desk do service once more."	8/8/1907	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries				p. 127	
259	201 Library/Library	" . . .finding it not practical to pack my books to protect them from exposure, I hung curtains over the bookcases, closing the books from sight, & dust so far as possible."	5/17/1908	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries				p. 127	
260	201 Library/Library	"Dr. commences to rehang the doors to the bookcases so long neglected. This gave me opportunity to rearrange books and papers bringing those which will be needed in the winter work, into warmer rooms & removing those we can spare to the large library, & so far as possible classifying them for easy references."	9/22/1910	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries				p. 127	
261	201 Library/Library	"Glass for bookcases of which I pay $4.00."	9/27/1910	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries				p. 127	
262	201 Library/Library	Barton recommends to Hubbell that he "have the Library floor varnished and the overhead room."	5/1/1911	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 63			

	Unit Area	Statement	Date	Primary Source	Pryor (1977)	Snell (1977)	Pryor (1978) Addend to Snell	Weber (1983)	Lampl (2001)
263	202 Hall/Hall	"Mr. Elder says it will take three weeks to make over the 'well,' . . . There is . . .little cost in it, except the labor, but it will keep the work on all summer."	6/12/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 50			
264	202 Hall/Hall	". . finish the balustrade and the side of the hall . . "	6/26/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 50			
265	202 Hall/Hall	"Mr. Elder made a draft of the 'Well' reduc (sic) and the work is commenced today."	8/11/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 52			
266	202 Hall/Hall	Balustrade of the center well is puttied, "rubbed down for painting" and painted.	9/11/1903	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries			p. 6		
267	202 Hall/Hall	Susie puts red on the upper east banisters and Hubbell arranged flags for delegation of Woman's Suffrage Association.	2/9/1904	JBH Diary					New
268	203 Library/Library	See Room 201							
269	203a Library/Kitchen	See Room 201							
270	204 Vault/Vault	The house at Glen Echo is known as the Red Cross House. Any one will point it out . . .It is a wood house with stone front, containing fire proof safes built in it.	11/23/1892	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 28			
271	204 Vault/Vault	Mr. J to see about building the chimneys and vaulting up vault front.	3/10/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 44			
272	204 Vault/Vault	"The vault windows are whitewashed."	8/13/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 52			
273	204 Vault/Vault	". . .put up better parlor curtains and put in its vault curtains."	8/14/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 52			
274	204 Vault/Vault	". . . Dr. and Clara Barton overlook boxes to find what to put in to the vaults and what to put in the offices--all in view of being called to Cuba. . . ."	12/11/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries				p. 115	
275	204 Vault/Vault	"We have a serious search for our boxes of books--find them in upper vault--get them out of boxes and onto shelves in the vault."	6/10/1898	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries				p. 115	
276	206 Small Room at Head of Stairway and Letter Room/Office	JBH kalsomined and painted the woodwork in this room.	11/21-22/1903	JBH Diary					New
277	206 Small Room at Head of Stairway and Letter Room/Office	"Cleared the small letter press room, changed pictures in the hall & improved things generally moved the lamps to the chamber to be fitted in the bathroom, etc."+D432	4/18/1906	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries				p. 69	

	Unit Area	Statement	Date	Primary Source	Pryor (1977)	Snell (1977)	Pryor (1978) Addend to Snell	Weber (1983)	Lampl (2001)
278	207 Chamber/Office	They (seamstress and stenographer) will have those rooms on the lower floor. The little room on the right of the hall and the store room nearly opposite. It is no longer a mere storeroom, but a large pretty room with a nice bed, four great closets, two windows. . . .	7/27/1904	Clara Barton Papers, Letters, CB to Lucy Hall Brown.				p. 112	
279	207 Chamber/Office	"We take the Doctor's spare room next & do it well. It is now ready for his brother to be his guest."	5/16/1907	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries				p. 133	
280	207 Chamber/Office	"Dr. commences to make up his new room extension."	9/22/1910	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries				p. 160	
281	207 Chamber/Office	"Commenced with Drs. Stove in his second room.	11/17/1910	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries				P. 160	
282	207 Chamber/Office	"Today was spent in clearing up Dr. Hubbell's room and removing a part to room No. 2. Put a Bookcase in his room, took out bed from No. 2, swept [etc.]	11/18/1910	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries				p. 160	
283	208 Chamber/Kitchen	No entries for this particular room.							
284	209 Bathroom/Bathroom	"I make . . .a bathroom of the back stair space - I took out the upper bathroom at the other house - and shall put it here at once - and bring in the water."	3/14/1897	Hubbell Letters, Private Collection					New
285	209 Bathroom/Bathroom	Contract with Mr. Fowler "to furnish all supplies we have not on hand, to put the water hot and cold, in the bathroom, set the tub, closet and basin . . ."	4/4/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 46			
286	209 Bathroom/Bathroom	"Dr. and Ernest fitted the hot water pipes to carry hot water to bath room, etc."	11/2/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 61			
287	209 Bathroom/Bathroom	" . . .we clean up the bath room cupboard, get out carpets."	8/7/1901	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries				p. 162	
288	209 Bathroom/Bathroom	Dr. Hubbell redressed the bathtub.	12/25/1902	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 61			
289	209 Bathroom/Bathroom	"Susie varnishes the bathroom."	11/12/1903	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries				p. 162	
290	209 Bathroom/Bathroom	"Moved the lamps to the chamber to be fitted in the bathroom, etc."	4/13/1906	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries				p. 162	
291	209 Bathroom/Bathroom	Dr. Hubbell painted the bathtub.	10/9/1906	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 61			

	Unit Area	Statement	Date	Primary Source	Pryor (1977)	Snell (1977)	Pryor (1978) Addend to Snell	Weber (1983)	Lampl (2001)
292	210 Stair Hall/Stair Hall	Susie varnishes side of the bathroom hall.	9/8/1903	JBH Diary					New
293	210 Stair Hall/Stair Hall	Susie varnishes the bathroom side and small hall.	10/11/1903	JBH					New
294	211 JBH's Room/JBH's Bedroom	"Dr. H is to have the room next to G.P.and Barker will plaster it. This will give the Headquarters Officers the three adjoining rooms, which will make it very pleasant."	10/16/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 54			
295	211 JBH's Room/JBH's Bedroom	" . . .the carpenters got Dr.'s room ready for lathing."	10/20/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 54			
296	211 JBH's Room/JBH's Bedroom	"Dr.'s room is being finished."	11/3/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 54			
297	211 JBH's Room/JBH's Bedroom	"Dr. is making a seven foot portico in front of our windows. I don't know how serviceable it will be."	7/11/1911	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 63			
298	211 JBH's Room/JBH's Bedroom	"Dr. has his porch nearly done--it is very pretty--almost like a settee in the woods."	8/3/1911	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 63			
299	212 GP's Room and CB's Sleeping Room and CB's Sitting Room/CB's Sitting Room	"Emma and Clara Barton cleared G.P. room to make ready for the sewing women next Tuesday."	6/10/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries				p. 144	
300	212 GP's Room and CB's Sleeping Room and CB's Sitting Room/CB's Sitting Room	"Dr. H. is to have the room next G.P. and Barker will plaster it. This will give the Headquarters Officers the three adjoining rooms, which will make it very pleasant."	10/16/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 54			
301	212 GP's Room and CB's Sleeping Room and CB's Sitting Room/CB's Sitting Room	" . . .carpenters got middle room ready to lath."	10/21/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 54			
302	212 GP's Room and CB's Sleeping Room and CB's Sitting Room/CB's Sitting Room	the carpenters constructed closets in Pullman's room.	10/27-30/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 54			

	Unit Area	Statement	Date	Primary Source	Pryor (1977)	Snell (1977)	Pryor (1978) Addend to Snell	Weber (1983)	Lampl (2001)
303	212 GP's Room and CB's Sleeping Room and CB's Sitting Room/CB's Sitting Room	"Barker plasters big chamber."	10/29/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries				p. 132	
304	212 GP's Room and CB's Sleeping Room and CB's Sitting Room/CB's Sitting Room	"I arrange wood and kindlings for G.P. room. I will keep that for a parlor this winter. Agnes makes curtain for barrel."	1/10/1901	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries				p. 145	
305	212 GP's Room and CB's Sleeping Room and CB's Sitting Room/CB's Sitting Room	"It is charmingly lovely for you to come. The room overlooking the Potomac is waiting for you, and will welcome back its guest of so long ago."	4/1/1901	Clara Barton Papers, Letters, CB to Mrs. Stephen Barton				p. 145	
306	212 GP's Room and CB's Sleeping Room and CB's Sitting Room/CB's Sitting Room	"Dr. and Nola are settled in G.P.'s room."	12/3/1902	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries				p. 145	
307	212 GP's Room and CB's Sleeping Room and CB's Sitting Room/CB's Sitting Room	"I change my room for G.P.'s for the winter."	12/12/1902	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries				p. 145	
308	212 GP's Room and CB's Sleeping Room and CB's Sitting Room/CB's Sitting Room	"My new room is delicious."	12/13/1902	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 61			
309	212 GP's Room and CB's Sleeping Room and CB's Sitting Room/CB's Sitting Room	"Made a general moving from the lower offices to my rooms above--Put G.P. desk into his room for my use."	9/14/1903	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries				p. 75	

	Unit Area	Statement	Date	Primary Source	Pryor (1977)	Snell (1977)	Pryor (1978) Addend to Snell	Weber (1983)	Lampl (2001)
310	212 GP's Room and CB's Sleeping Room and CB's Sitting Room/CB's Sitting Room	"Miss Barton's 'denn,' where she and her secretary are busy many hours a day, is an undisguised work room, resembling in its practical equipment of desks, filing cabinets, typewriters, and other adjuncts President Roosevelt's 'office' at his home in Oyster Bay. In this room also is an interesting relic in the form of the novel portable bed which Miss Barton used when in the field with an army."	11/1/1903	Portland Maine Times Clara Barton Papers				p. 75	
311	212 GP's Room and CB's Sleeping Room and CB's Sitting Room/CB's Sitting Room	"Moved our rooms. I taking back my former room & Mrs. Hines taking mine, the G.P. room."	12/2/1903	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries				p. 139	
312	212 GP's Room and CB's Sleeping Room and CB's Sitting Room/CB's Sitting Room	". . . helped Mrs. Hines move into s. room."	12/2/1903	JBH Diary					New
313	212 GP's Room and CB's Sleeping Room and CB's Sitting Room/CB's Sitting Room	"Got out small stove to put in Mrs. Hines room to supplement drum."	12/28/1903	JBH Diary					New
314	212 GP's Room and CB's Sleeping Room and CB's Sitting Room/CB's Sitting Room	"My room is next to her now, and as you know the walls are very thin. . . . Sometimes I hear her moving about as late as two o'clock. Then stillness reigns and I go to sleep. I suppose she does also, but not infrequently as early as five o'clock I hear windows flying open - the sweeper rushing over the floor - clothing being brushed with great vigor and when I go in about eight . . .I find Miss Barton sitting at her desk--working away . . ."	2/6/1904	Clara Barton Papers, Letters, Mary A. Hines to Herman Riccius					New

	Unit Area	Statement	Date	Primary Source	Pryor (1977)	Snell (1977)	Pryor (1978) Addend to Snell	Weber (1983)	Lampl (2001)
315	212 GP's Room and CB's Sleeping Room and CB's Sitting Room/CB's Sitting Room	"The trunks which failed to come yesterday came today, and Dr. and I opened up the second room, which Mrs. Hines had occupied giving me the two in one large room. We removed all of my belongings that I could have into them and then unpacked and put away my trunk."	6/21/1904	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries				p. 139	
316	212 GP's Room and CB's Sleeping Room and CB's Sitting Room/CB's Sitting Room	"We open the doors between my rooms & put up portieres."	12/28/1907	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries				p. 139	
317	212 GP's Room and CB's Sleeping Room and CB's Sitting Room/CB's Sitting Room	"Miss Barton's rooms are at the back of the house on the second floor, commanding a beautiful view down the wooded slope. In the corner near the window is the little plain oblong table where she works, a fat pincushion hanging over it. Files and bookcases filled the room."	pre-1912	Edith Brownell Typescript, CBNHS [n.d.]				p. 145	
318	212 GP's Room and CB's Sleeping Room and CB's Sitting Room/CB's Sitting Room	"Miss Barton and I worked in her Sittin [sic] Room on the 2nd floor. She had her desk facing the River, and my desk was near hers with my back to the window to keep the sunlight from my eyes."	1975	Daisy Sweitzer to Mrs. Ethel Hartman, June 1975.				p. 145	
319	213 CB's Room and Chamber/CB's Bedroom	"The workmen are papering and stretching the cotton on C.B.'s old room, getting it ready for the wall paper."	5/4/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 48			
320	213 CB's Room and Chamber/CB's Bedroom	"The First Rooms, C.B., have been covered with heavy builders paper and cotton cloth stretched, pasted and tacked over them. They are now already (sic) for the regular wall paper. They look good as they are light and cheery."	5/7/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 48			
321	213 CB's Room and Chamber/CB's Bedroom	"Dr. H is to have the room next to G.P. . . . This will give the Headquarters Officers the three adjoining rooms, which will make it very pleasant."	10/16/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 54			
322	213 CB's Room and Chamber/CB's Bedroom	Dr. Hubbell stained the floor in Miss Barton's bedroom.	2/1/1902	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 61			

	Unit Area	Statement	Date	Primary Source	Pryor (1977)	Snell (1977)	Pryor (1978) Addend to Snell	Weber (1983)	Lampl (2001)
323	213 CB's Room and Chamber/CB's Bedroom	"Moved our rooms. I taking back my former room & Mrs. Hines taking mine, the G.P. room."	12/2/1903	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries				p. 139	
324	213 CB's Room and Chamber/CB's Bedroom	"My room is next to her now, and as you know the walls are very thin. . . . Sometimes I hear her moving about as late as two o'clock. Then stillness reigns and I go to sleep. I suppose she does also, but not infrequently as early as five o'clock I hear windows flying open - the sweeper rushing over the floor - clothing being brushed with great vigor and when I go in about eight . . .I find Miss Barton sitting at her desk--working away . . ."	2/6/1904	Clara Barton Papers, Letters, Mary A. Hines to Herman Riccius					New
325	213 CB's Room and Chamber/CB's Bedroom	"The trunks which failed to come yesterday came today, and Dr. and I opened up the second room, which Mrs. Hines had occupied giving me the two in one large room."	6/21/1904	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries				p. 139	
326	213 CB's Room and Chamber/CB's Bedroom	"We open the doors between my rooms & put up portieres."	12/2/1907	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries				p. 139	
327	213 CB's Room and Chamber/CB's Bedroom	"We moved the large desk to my chamber from the dining room below. A spacious desk it makes . . ."	2/18/1910	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries				p. 93	
328	214 CB Spare Room? and Chamber/ Bedroom	CLARA BARTON'S SPARE ROOM? "Arranged my second spare room for Mrs. Shuleberger on Monday . . .To do this I must re-arrange the two large book-cases, filled so full . . ."	11/29/1907	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries				p. 133	
329	214 CB Spare Room? and Chamber/ Bedroom	CB's SPARE ROOM? "We get my second room ready for Lucy Graves tomorrow.:	12/30/1907	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries				p. 133	
330	215 Store Room and Chamber/Bedroom	"I went through the storeroom and closets that night, packing chests, trunks, boxes, suitcases and telescopes, kept in the store-rooms for that purpose; . . .and the next morning two drayloads of supplies were hauled away and shipped to Galveston . . ."	7//29/1916	Answer to Charges and Insinuations made against the Character and Record of Late Miss Clara Barton . . .Acc. #44, pp. 82-83, CB NHS				p. 120	

	Unit Area	Statement	Date	Primary Source	Pryor (1977)	Snell (1977)	Pryor (1978) Addend to Snell	Weber (1983)	Lampl (2001)
331	215 Store Room and Chamber/Bedroom	"Emma and I go over the upper store room, dust all bureaus, open boxes, have covers made and arrange room generally."	3/14/1901	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries				p. 112	
332	215 Store Room and Chamber/Bedroom	"The barrell [sic] of new oil is taken up to the store room"	10/20/1902	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries				p. 112	
333	215 Store Room and Chamber/Bedroom	"They (seamstress and stenographer) will have those rooms on the lower floor. The little room on the right of the hall and the store room nearly opposite. It is no longer a mere storeroom, but a large pretty room with a nice bed, four great closets, two windows, sewing machine, tables, etc. . . ."	7/27/1904	Clara Barton Papers, Letters, CB to Lucy Hall Brown			p. 6	p. 112	
334	215 Store Room and Chamber/Bedroom	"We clear the Lower Store Room, putting all its boxes in the Upper East Chamber, put two beds in the Store room and make it pretty for them as their own Room. This makes a general store room of the large front chamber never much used before, and as comfortable a room for domestics."	3/24/1907	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 62			
335	216 Chamber/Closet	"It was decided that Miss Bissell use the day to remove the things from the chamber at the head of the stairs, to her own room below and that I do the work below."	10/17/1910	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries				p. 133	
336	217 Chamber/Bathroom	See entry for Room 206.							
337	218 Parlor Chamber/Meeting Room	"The men commenced fully on the parlor chamber."	6/10/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 49			
338	218 Parlor Chamber/Meeting Room	"Desired a new chimney for the parlor and chamber, closing in the side of the pier."	6/26/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 50			
339	218 Parlor Chamber/Meeting Room	"Take the pictures in hand. Put all that are out in the parlor & its chamber--make a great improvement in the looks of all."	8/8/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 52			
340	218 Parlor Chamber/Meeting Room	" . . . Elder hangs parlor chamber doors."	8/9/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 52			

	Unit Area	Statement	Date	Primary Source	Pryor (1977)	Snell (1977)	Pryor (1978) Addend to Snell	Weber (1983)	Lampl (2001)
341	218 Parlor Chamber/Meeting Room	Hubbell buys drum for parlor chamber.	12/17/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 56			
342	218 Parlor Chamber/Meeting Room	"The hole cut for a drum in parlor chamber."	12/18/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 56			
343	218 Parlor Chamber/Meeting Room	Dr. Hubbell "places the stove in the parlor, put up the drum and the success of warming that portion of our untried castle is well assured."	12/20/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 56			
344	218 Parlor Chamber/Meeting Room	"We have a fire in the parlor giving them a warm sleeping room, well appointed."	5/11/1907	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries				p. 61	
345	301 Red Cross Room/Storeroom	"We have besides the front door bell, a call button in the dining room floor where the Queen sits. Two in the office at C.B. & G.P.'s desks. Parlors and Chambers make the balance of eight."	8/23/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 53			
346	301 Red Cross Room/Storeroom	"Remember that you will need rooms and beds for several persons. It it is possible for you to put something a little better at the windows in the front upper room where the Red Crosses are, take down the old things that hang at the windows, if you have never done it, and get up something else, if it is only some white cotton curtains or whatever will do better, but don't take strangers into a room like that."	8/5/1898	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries				p. 164	
347	301 Red Cross Room/Storeroom	"Put down matting in two upper chamber . . . Agnes made curtains for the Red Cross chamber."	2/27/1901	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries				p. 163	
348	301 Red Cross Room/Storeroom	(Miss Sarah Farmer) " . . .was so charmed with the balcony chamber with its red curtains that she came to claim it for a night."	3/11/1901	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries				p. 163	

	Unit Area	Statement	Date	Primary Source	Pryor (1977)	Snell (1977)	Pryor (1978) Addend to Snell	Weber (1983)	Lampl (2001)
349	301 Red Cross Room/Storeroom	"We clear the Lower Store Room, putting all its boxes in the Upper East Chamber, put two beds in the Store room and make it pretty for them as their own Room. This makes a general store room of the large front chamber never much used before, and as comfortable a room for domestics."	3/25/1907	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		P. 62			
350	301 Red Cross Room/Storeroom	"Mrs. Roberts comes to work. We sweep, wash, and put in order the three upper story rooms, with the two flights of stairs, and banisters. A hard job well done. They are ready for guests clean, and beds ready."	1/18/1910	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries				p. 164	
351	301 Red Cross Room/Storeroom	" . . Lewis and I commenced to clear up the third story. Finished the guest chamber and made a comfortable room of it."	11/10/1910	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries				p. 164	
352	301 Red Cross Room/Storeroom	Miss Barton recommended to Dr. Hubbell that he "have the Library floor varnished and the overhead room."	5/1/1911	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 63			
353	301 Red Cross Room/Storeroom	Susie paints third story.	9/1903-1/1904	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries			p. 6		
354	302 Landing/North Landing	Construction date probably close to Room 304. See entry for that room.	8/21/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 53			
355	303 Topmost Room/Bedroom	"The carpenters are in the topmost room."	7/9/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 50			
356	303 Topmost Room/Bedroom	"The little uppermost room is the hardest of all to do up--if I had given due thought to it, or had had any one to confer with, I might have thought to let it go for a garret, and not finish it."	7/13/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 50			
357	303 Topmost Room/Bedroom	"The men finish the top room . . ."	7/16/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 50			
358	303 Topmost Room/Bedroom	Cleaned up Steve room, ready to get in supplies."	10/24/1898	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries				p. 165	
359	303 Topmost Room/Bedroom	Fix up the topmost room for Mrs. Reed. Mr. Cobb does not like to remove."	11/2/1898	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries				p. 165	
360	303 Topmost Room/Bedroom	Susie paints third story.	9/1903-1/1904	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries			p. 6		

	Unit Area	Statement	Date	Primary Source	Pryor (1977)	Snell (1977)	Pryor (1978) Addend to Snell	Weber (1983)	Lampl (2001)
361	303 Topmost Room/Bedroom	"Mrs. Roberts comes to work. We sweep, wash, and put in order the three upper story rooms, with the two flights of stairs, and banisters. A hard job well done. They are ready for guests clean, and beds ready."	1/18/1910	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries				p. 164	
362	303 Topmost Room/Bedroom	Get the overhead room ready for S.E.B. He will come tomorrow.	2/25/1910	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries				p. 165	
363	305 CB's Room and Store Room/Store Room	"The carpenters are making an excellent flight of stairs leading to C.B.'s room on the third floor, widening the Upper Platform and building two splendid closets to the room each one of which has a window making them very light."	8/21/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 53			
364	305 CB's Room and Store Room/Store Room	"At evening C.B. & G.P. go to back upper veranda and have a long talk. . . ."	8/5/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 51			
365	305 CB's Room and Store Room/Store Room	"The carpenters are making an excellent flight of stairs leading to C.B.'s room on the third floor, widening the Upper Platform and building two splendid closets to the room each one of which has a window making them very light."	8/21/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 53			
366	305 CB's Room and Store Room/Store Room	"We have besides the front door bell, a call button in the dining room floor where the Queen sits. Two in the office at C.B. & G.P.'s desks. Parlors and Chambers make the balance of eight."	8/23/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 53			
367	305 CB's Room and Store Room/Store Room	Barton and Hubbell arranged her room, moving furniture, and taking out "great cupboards."	11/4/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries					New
368	305 CB's Room and Store Room/Store Room	"Elder made set of shelves for my back room."	11/6/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries					New

	Unit Area	Statement	Date	Primary Source	Pryor (1977)	Snell (1977)	Pryor (1978) Addend to Snell	Weber (1983)	Lampl (2001)
369	305 CB's Room and Store Room/Store Room	Stove installed.	11/10/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries					New
370	305 CB's Room and Store Room/Store Room	"Arranged second office for a store, decided to move C.B.'s larger desk to 3rd Story."	11/21/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries				p. 72	
371	305 CB's Room and Store Room/Store Room	"Mrs. Roberts comes to work. We sweep, wash, and put in order the three upper story rooms, with the two flights of stairs, and banisters. A hard job well done. They are ready for guests clean, and beds ready."	1/18/1910	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries				p, 164	

	Unit Area	Statement	Date	Primary Source	Pryor (1977)	Snell (1977)	Pryor (1978) Addend to Snell	Weber (1983)	Lampl (2001)
HOUSE 1913-2001									
372	Porches	Front porch built.	1918-1919	Leland Long Family Album Poster, CB NHS, Curatorial					New
373	Porches	Hubbell is "remodelling the old front porch" during Mrs. Hirons' ownership.	5/26/1919	Clara Barton Papers, Letters, JBH to ?			p. 8		
374	Porches	CB's private rear porch demolished	1950s or 1960s	Sanchez, HSR, 1976 as reported in Snell		p. 67			
375	Porches	Front porch rebuilt according to 1917-1919 plan.	5/19/1905	Sanchez, HSR, 1976 as reported in Snell		p. 68			
376	Foundation/Masonry	Frame garage added	1950s or 1960s	Sanchez, HSR, 1976 as reported in Snell		p. 67			
377	Siding	Front German siding replaced.	5/19/1905	Sanchez, HSR, 1976 as reported in Snell		p. 68			
378	Fenestration	West side - window converted to door in kitchen	1930s	Sanchez, HSR, 1976 as reported in Snell		p. 67			
379	Fenestration	Screened in porches - southwest side. Second story one probably converted from JBH's portico	1950s or 1960s	Sanchez, HSR, 1976 as reported in Snell		p. 67			
380	Roof	Roof repaired.	5/19/1905	Sanchez, HSR, 1976 as reported in Snell		p. 67			
381	Interior-General	Mabelle Rawson Hirons takes in first boarders.	1916	JBH Court documents, n.d. [1920-25]					
382	Interior-General	Rena Hubbell creates new partitions, room uses for boarders	1930s	Sanchez, HSR, 1976 as reported in Snell		p. 67			

	Unit Area	Statement	Date	Primary Source	Pryor (1977)	Snell (1977)	Pryor (1978) Addend to Snell	Weber (1983)	Lampl (2001)
383	Interior-General	Furnace with radiators installed.	1930s	Sanchez, HSR, 1976 as reported in Snell		p. 68			
384	B-4 Servants' Sleeping Room/Store Room	Converted into apartment by tenant.	1936	Sanchez, HSR, 1976 as reported in Snell		p. 68			
385	B-5 Carriage House/Living Room and Kitchen	Converted into apartment by tenant.	1936	Sanchez, HSR, 1976 as reported in Snell		p. 68			
386	B-6 New Cellar Room? Furniture Cellar?/Bedroom	Converted into apartment by tenant.	1936	Sanchez, HSR, 1976 as reported in Snell		p. 68			
387	101 Vestibule/Vestibule	Partition placed back in hall, enlarging space.	1930s	Sanchez, HSR, 1976 as reported in Snell		p. 67			
388	106 Paper Room/Toilet	Converted to restroom.	1940s	Sanchez, HSR, 1976 as reported in Snell		p. 68			
389	118 Back Parlor/Rear Parlor	". . . 'and this is the Gold Room.' I peered around the doorway into a small richly furnished parlor. . . . An exquisite gilt-frame settee, upholstered in brilliant red, sat like a throne against the furthest wall. On the fireplace mantle a burnished glory of a clock reposed as regal as a royal crown. As I looked about the predominantly red and gold room . . ."	1920s	Description by Mrs. Furnas. She was shown the house by Dr. Hubbell in the 1920s, CB NHS.				p. 62	
390	118 Back Parlor/Rear Parlor	Tile in fireplace in back parlor replaced with brick.	1930s	Sanchez, HSR, 1976 as reported in Snell		p. 68			
391	201 Library/Library	Arch filled in; wainscoting removed, etc.	1940s	Sanchez, HSR, 1976 as reported in Snell		p. 68			
392	204 Vault/Vault	"Do you remember the empty shelves and pigeon hole cases at the right hand side of the upper vault?"	12/26/1913	Clara Barton Papers, Letters, JBH to SEB				p. 116	

	Unit Area	Statement	Date	Primary Source	Pryor (1977)	Snell (1977)	Pryor (1978) Addend to Snell	Weber (1983)	Lampl (2001)
OUTBUILDINGS									
393	Auntie's House	"a new carriage shed is built . . ."	7/14/1895	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries	p. 72				
394	Auntie's House	Mr. Jarrett finished building a "summer cook house chimney."	4/23/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 47			
395	Auntie's House	"Barker & the boys have nearly made old Auntie a house of our old carriage shed by the new chimney."	8/2/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 52			
396	Auntie's House	Demolished by 1900.	1/27/1900	Map: Glen Echo Park on the Line of the Washington & Great Falls Elect. RY, NARA, Cartographic	p. 73				New
397	Chicken House	"We have a fine new henhouse - ready for the dog hens Gleason is to bring, and he is to send over a little new milch Jersey cow."	3/14/1897	Hubbell Letters, Private Collection					New
398	Chicken House	Elder finishes building a chicken house.	3/15-16/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 44			
399	Chicken House	Elder completes a chicken yard for the nine hens and one rooster that arrived on March 22nd.	3/24/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 45			
400	Chicken House	"permit the clearing away of cow houses and chicken pens, etc. . . ."	3/1899	Clara Barton Papers, Letters, CB to Lucy Hall Brown	p. 70				
401	Chicken House	Demolished by 1900.	1/27/1900	Map: Glen Echo Park on the Line of the Washington & Great Falls Elect. RY, NARA, Cartographic					New
402	Chicken House	New hen house built.	8/22/1901	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 61			
403	Chicken House	A cluster of white buildings standing against a wooded background . . .:	3/1/1904	New York Herald	p. 71				
404	Chicken House	Hennery demolished by 1909-1910?	3/29-30/1976	Daisy Sweitzer Interview	p. 71				

	Unit Area	Statement	Date	Primary Source	Pryor (1977)	Snell (1977)	Pryor (1978) Addend to Snell	Weber (1983)	Lampl (2001)
405	Privy	". . .Elder commenced outside by raising (sic) and remodelling the outhouse."	3/13/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 43			
406	Privy	Elder finishes the privy and builds a boardwalk to it.	3/15-16/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 44			
407	Privy	Demolished by 1900.	1/27/1900	Map: Glen Echo Park on the Line of the Washington & Great Falls Elect. RY, NARA, Cartographics	p. 74				New
408	Stable	"Miss Barton has for some time contemplated the building of a stable, particularly since the arrival of her two horses from Cuba.. . It is today begun under the direction of Judge Sheldon. Mr. McDowell is doing the masonry work in the stone foundation, and assisting Mr. Elder with the wood work. Two or three colored assistants are also here. The stable will be 20 x 24 feet, water will be brought to it, etc." (According to Sanborn maps and photographs, stable was two-story squarish structure.)	10/4/1898	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 59-60			
409	Stable	"Painter commences to paint stable . . ."	11/7/1898	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries	p. 65				
410	Stable	"An excellent stable . . .occupied by Baba . . .the Jersey and a splendid calf . . .and a little further on a family of twenty nice hens."	3/16/1899	Clara Barton Papers, Letters, CB to J.K. Elwell, Jr.	p. 70				
411	Stable	" . . .new hennery is a gem. He has twenty good hens. . . " (Hennery was part of barn+D514.)	3/17/1899	Clara Barton Papers, Letters, CB to JBH	p. 70				
412	Stable	"A new stable has come up . . .in the stable are two fine horses, and under it is Jersey and her calf."	4/15/1899	Clara Barton Papers, Letters, CB to Mrs. Sara Earle. See Sanborn Map, 1927	p. 64				
413	Stable	Dr. Hubbell's goats kept under the barn.			p. 67				
414		"I gave him two stalls this winter, one to stand in a part of the day, the other a box stall in which I have put about eight inches of clay. . . "	12/22/1901	Clara Barton Papers, Letters, CB to J.K. Elwell, Jr.	p. 66				

	Unit Area	Statement	Date	Primary Source	Pryor (1977)	Snell (1977)	Pryor (1978) Addend to Snell	Weber (1983)	Lampl (2001)
415	Stable	"A cluster of white buildings standing against a wooded background . . .:	3/1/1904	New York Herald	p. 64				
416	Stable	Dr. Hubbell "limed the Barn closet."	8/13/1904	Clara Barton Papers, Letters, JBH to CB	p. 64				
417	Stable	Eight mules kept in the stable.	3/15/1905	Hermann Riccius account	p. 67				
418	Stable	Steps mended at the stables.	9/27/1906	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 61			
419	Stable	Barton "padded the wall in Baba's stall to save the further wearing off of his tail."	4/15/1911	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries	p. 63				
420	Stable	"I have Baba in better condition or protection from the rough stone . . ."	4/17/1911	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries	p. 63				
421	Stable	Used as "auto" house as early as 1927.	1927	Sanborn Map, 1927					New
422	Stable	Barn had dutch-type door, top of which was kept open as window.	4/5/1976	Interview with Mrs. Dwight Hughes, 4/5/1976, CB NHS	p. 64				
423	Stable	Demolished by 1954?	1954?		p. 69				
424	Shed	". . .lumber to finish up the shed which is now nearing completion." She was one-story rectangular structure attached to west side of stable.	12/27/1898	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 60			
425	Shed	Tin roof put on shed.	11/1/1902	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 61			
426	Shed	"It's a real satisfaction now to go into the woodshed . . .after a heavy rain . . .and find everything dry and no water on the floor."	8/31/1903	Clara Barton Papers, Letters, JBH to CB	p. 68				
427	Shed	"A cluster of white buildings standing against a wooded background . . .:	3/1/1904	New York Herald	p. 64				
428	Shed	Demolished by 1937.	4/1/1937	Aerial Photograph, CB NHS	p. 68				

Unit Area	Statement	Date	Primary Source	Pryor (1977)	Snell (1977)	Pryor (1978) Addend to Snell	Weber (1983)	Lampl (2001)
429	"We have put up a good platform for the landing at the cars, at the head of the old street, and will lay a little two plank walk by the side of the road (now no road at all) to get to and from the cars out of the mud."	3/14/1897	Hubbell Letters, Private Collection					New
430	Trolley platform shelter constructed known as "Red Cross Station." Boardwalk led to house.	12/15-17/1897	Clara Barton Papers, Diaries		p. 55			

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APPENDIX C: PRELIMINARY INVENTORY HUBBELL LETTERS AND PAPERS, PRIVATE COLLECTION

Two certificates from University of Michigan, College of Homeopathy showing Julian B. Hubbell's medical degree.
One in English, the other in Latin.

Three paper bags full of envelopes addressed to Clara Barton (without letters inside):
Many are just stamps as though someone (most certainly Julian) collected stamps. Many stamps are from different parts of the world: Costa Rica, Turkey, Philippines (1913). Some examples below.

1. National Council of Women of the United States, Rachel Foster Avery, Cor.l Sec'y, Somerton, PA. Addressed to "Miss Clara Barton, 1915 Vermont Ave. received July 22, 1892.
2. Office of the Director-General, World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, Department of Liberal Arts, Selim H. Peabody, Chief. To Miss Clara Barton in Washington, D.C. received March 7, 1893.
3. Same addresser, Miss Clara Barton, Red Cross Headquarters, 17th & F St., N.W., mailed September 26, 1892, received on the 28th. Clara's note in Margin: September 26 underline October 14, '92. Nathl (??)S. Rosenau – Worlds Fare (sic) I ask for space.
4. Addresser: From the Mountain House, Chillicothe, Ohio to Miss Clara Barton, mailed December 22, 1911.
5. From Edwin Baltzley, Washington, D.C. to Dr. J.B. Hubble, Glen Echo, MD. Mailed March 2, 1908.
6. Written in Arabic on front and in English on back: From PARing (?), 20 rue Arpa Soyou, Bulgar T(?)Charchissi, Bomonti, Constantinople, Turkey to Dr. J.B. Hubbell, Glen Echo, Maryland, date unclear.
7. Comite International Geneve (with a Red Cross symbol in insignia) to Miss Clara Barton, Présidente de la Croix – Rouge Américaine.
8. From New York, addressed to Mifs (sic) Clara Barton, No. 5 Hewson St. W(?)anry St., Walworth, London, England. In Margin: "At Mrs. Rouse? Nov. 14 stamped in D.C., no year.
9. Mission of the American Board, Bible House, Stamboul Constantinople to Miss Clara Barton, Glen Echo. G.E. crossed out and written in c/o/ Rev. Wm. E. Barton, Oak Park, Ill, stamped April 28, 10 Stamboul), received at G.E., May 12, 1910.
10. Elizabest (?) envelope cut off, just for stamp, Pension __, Straus___, from Dresden, 19.11.264-5N
11. Stamp showing letter addressed to Hubbell from Costa Rica.
12. Something from Worcester, Mass, Jan. 24, 1912 to Miss Clara Barton, Glen Echo, MD.
13. Tiny envelope addressed to Miss Clara Barton, No. 5, Hewson Street, (Wansey Street?) near Walworth Road, London, from London, someone penciled in 1873.

14. Mission of the American Board, Bible House, Stamboul Constantinople to Miss Clara Barton, G.E. G.E. crossed out and written in c/o Mrs. E.R. Blakeley, 1210 Astor St., Chicago, Ill, April 22, 1910 from British Constantinople stamp.
15. Island of Corsica, Europe to Mlle. Clara Barton, Ajaccio, Corse. Appears to be Feb.12. Has London Stamp on the back, Fe23 70.
16. From Carlsruhe in Baden, Bahnhof to Mifs Clara Barton, 5 Hewson St., Wansey St., Walworth Road, at Mrs. Bouse's London. Jan. 12, 72.
17. From Geneva, N.Y., Mifs Clara H. Barton.
18. Delplu (?) NY, Dec. 16 to Miss Clara Barton, Washington, D.C., no year.
19. Mifs Clara Barton, Care of Sanitary Commission, Washington City, DC Dec. 15, no year. From New Egypt, N.J.
20. Mifs Clara H. Barton, Washington, D.C., from North Oxford Mass. No year.
21. From Hebron, Dec. 6, no year. Clara H. Barton.
22. Geo. Al Stone, Proprietor of Stones Condensed Air Institute, for treatment of acute and chronic diseases. Rochester, N.Y., to Mifs Clara Barton, Longnefs Hall, Rochester, Mn (Rochester, Minnesota?)

Letters Addressed to Clara Barton – over 700 letters
(Each contains correspondence inside)

1. Letters to CB at Bordentown and Hightstown, N.J. – 44 letters. Mostly from her family, brother Stephen from North Oxford, Mass.
2. Letters to CB at Port Royal, Hilton Head, and Morris Island, South Caroline during Sea Islands Hurricane relief. – 102 letters. Many are military dispatches, especially from the Surgeon General's office.
3. Letters to CB during the Civil War – 75 letters. Mostly sent to the Flying Hospital, Army of the Potomac.
4. Letters to CB at New York, Dansville, Clinton, NYC. – 17 letters.
5. Letters to CB in Chicago – 3 letters.
6. Letters to CB in "Washington, DC" – from many decades, including Civil War era - 310 letters
7. Letters to CB at Pennsylvania and 7th corner – 5 letters
8. Letters to CB at 488 ½ 7th Street, Room 9 – 20 letters
9. Letters to CB at 947 T Street, NW – 8 letters
10. Letters to CB at different Washington, DC addresses – 2 letters. 1326 I Street and 1013 T Street, NW.
11. Letter to CB at Patent Office – 1 letter.
12. Letters to CB at Glen Echo – 30 letters. (A few already copied.)
13. Letters to CB at New Haven, CT – 3 letters.
14. Letters to CB at Cleveland and Canton, OH – 2 letters.
15. Letter to CB at Rhode Island – 1 letter.
16. Letters to CB at Johnstown, PA – 16 letters.
17. Letters to CB at North Oxford, MA – 60 letters.
18. Letters to CB at unknown locations (no envelopes or no addresses written) – 13

Letters to others from Clara Barton – 30 letters
(includes letters to Grand Duchess of Baden)

CB Diary – 1874 and 1875

Original copy of The Story of My Childhood
(with picture of Glen Echo home pasted to inside cover. Little girl's face in foreground.

J.B. Hubbell *Materia Medica* , copyright I.D. Johnson, 1889, signed with Hubbell's name, March 13, 1899.

3 envelopes of clippings saved by Julian/Clara/Rena?
Plus one article.

8 photographs of Clara in various poses – digital camera copied or Xeroxed.
Some we have at CBNHS

Articles and legal documents dealing with the American Red Cross – about 16.
Includes Articles of Incorporation. Includes photographs of Red Cross officers for publication. Several little vignette photos per page (not yet copied).

International Red Cross
about 10 documents

Clara Barton Memorial Association
1 document

Franco Prussian War Items
2 documents (plus one map)

Framed colored print of Armenia? Turkey? Corsica
shows earthquake in background of harbor. Could have been Julian's?

1 copy Harper's Bazaar, Saturday, January 31, 1874

Items from Russia
including pictures of the Bobrusky family and other unidentified people. Also includes some letters, documents – about 10 items.

Items concerning CB lectures
5 items

Various relief mission documents
5 items

Suffrage items
2 meeting passes, clipping, letter from Susan B. Anthony.

Andersonville/Missing Persons items
8 items including photos of relics, Hubbell's copy of the list of missing soldiers and one of Clara's Rolls identifying names of missing soldiers.

Civil War military passes and documents
3 items

Ohio and Mississippi floods items
3 documents plus 1 photo of Josh Throop steamboat

Letters regarding Clara Barton's books
about 10

Clara Barton's writings
articles, red cross summaries, pictures Julian has identified for possible biography.

Rena and Lena Hubbell documents, letters, and photographs
about 12 items

Silver chain jewelry/belly dancing baubles
Armenian? Russian? Turkish?

Philippine photos
8 photos

Postcards of Clara's Oxford, Mass. Homes
about 4

Cuba items
photographs, report on Red Cross activities, and article in Leslie's Weekly – about 20 items

Letters to William Hubbell, Julian's father
about 8

Clara Barton Memorabilia
photograph and documentation of all her medals, lace handkerchief holder, keepsake poem written by her, article about her father, travel books – about 12 items

Armenian items
medals CB received, small silk flag replica, Ottoman map, watercolor, sketches of scenery, photograph of Armenian missionary

Corsican items
beautifully handwritten narrative of journey – appears to be Clara's.

Johnstown flood photographs
Woodvale House photograph, one before flood, one after flood photograph

One aerial 1930s Glen Echo photograph

Julian Hubbell – photographs and obituaries

Letters written to Julian Hubbell
approximately 400 (all copied)

Julian Hubbell diaries
1) 1903 and some 1904 and 2) 1921

Rena Hubbell diaries and travel logs
4 items

Clara Barton scrapbook
assembled by Rena Hubbell

APPENDIX D: POSSIBLE EXHIBIT MATERIAL FOR DR. HUBBELL'S ROOM

Note: The list below is purely theoretical for interpretive purposes. It is more expansive than necessary to interpret the room, in order to describe all possibilities. All items marked 'owned by descendants' must be subject to descendants' approval if exhibited in the room.

Items derived from American Red Cross photograph, circa 1930 (Negative #146, Photo Book II-B):

1. Victorian-era desk. Dr. Hubbell mentions several times in his 1903 diary that he spent time writing at his desk. (A desk from Hubbell's Iowa years is owned by a New Jersey relative of a descendant.)
2. Landscape painting over desk
3. Calendar and wall telephone
4. Platform rocker
5. Paisley-covered backless stool
6. Simple rug

Items based on documentary evidence:

1. Small table near chimney. Hubbell requests that his spectacles be taken from table at that location in letter. (See Appendix B: Construction History Database, 1897-2001.)
2. Spectacles. Known to have worn them based on his photographs and diary accounts. Would have to obtain likeness of what he wore. Could be placed on his desk..
3. Closet could contain gray overcoat and gloves, mentioned in correspondence. (See Appendix B.)

Objects owned by descendants, but not proven to have come from his room at Glen Echo:

1. Brass lamp with green glass shade. Shade features physician's emblem, the serpent, and is, therefore thought to belong to Dr. Hubbell, since he was the only physician in the family.
2. Pair of brass lusters. Oral history is that the pair belonged to Dr. Hubbell.
3. Brass figurine (Russian? Armenian?). According to oral history, belonged to Dr. Hubbell.
4. Homeopathic physician's pocket reference book, *Materia Medica,* inscribed by Dr. Hubbell.
5. Wooden box with ceramic liqueur set. Gift to Dr. Hubble from Czar of Russia, 1893. Comes with letters and certificate of gift.
6. Original University of Michigan degrees in Homeopathy (two).
7. Framed picture of favorite twin nieces, Lena and Rena Hubble, as children.

8. Picture of Charles M. Hubbell, Julian's brother. Could be framed on wall.
9. Traveling trunk. The small metal trunk owned by the descendants may or may not have been Doctor Hubbell's.

Items shown in his Ann Arbor sketch, representative of his room during medical school, but not necessarily linked to his room at Glen Echo:

1. Cot
2. Bureau
3. Desk (?)
4. Stand (?)
5. Wash stand
6. Table
7. Whatnot

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National Archives and Records Administration
Record Group 200, Records of the American Red Cross

Smith College
Sophia Smith Collection

The Town of Glen Echo, Maryland
Town Minutes – 1904-1926
Tax Books

University of Michigan, Bentley Historical Library
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Clara Barton National Historic Site

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Vann Canada, Maryland (grandson of Sarah Canada)
Sarah Rinehart, Texas (great grandniece of Julian Hubbell)
Helen Hayslip, Iowa (great grandniece of Julian Hubbell)
Lucy Groves, Colorado (great, grandniece of Julian Hubbell)
Laura Raymond, Texas (great, great, grandniece of Julian Hubbell)

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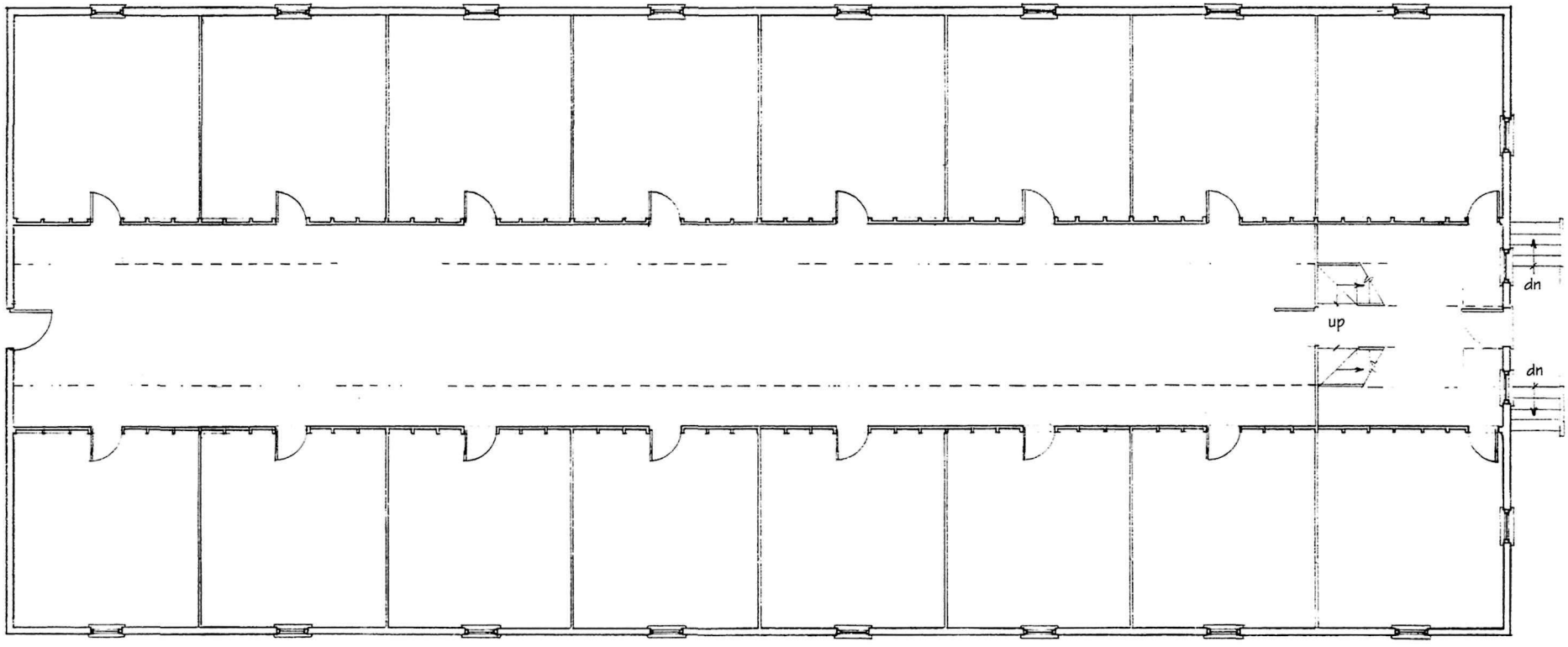


Drawing 1

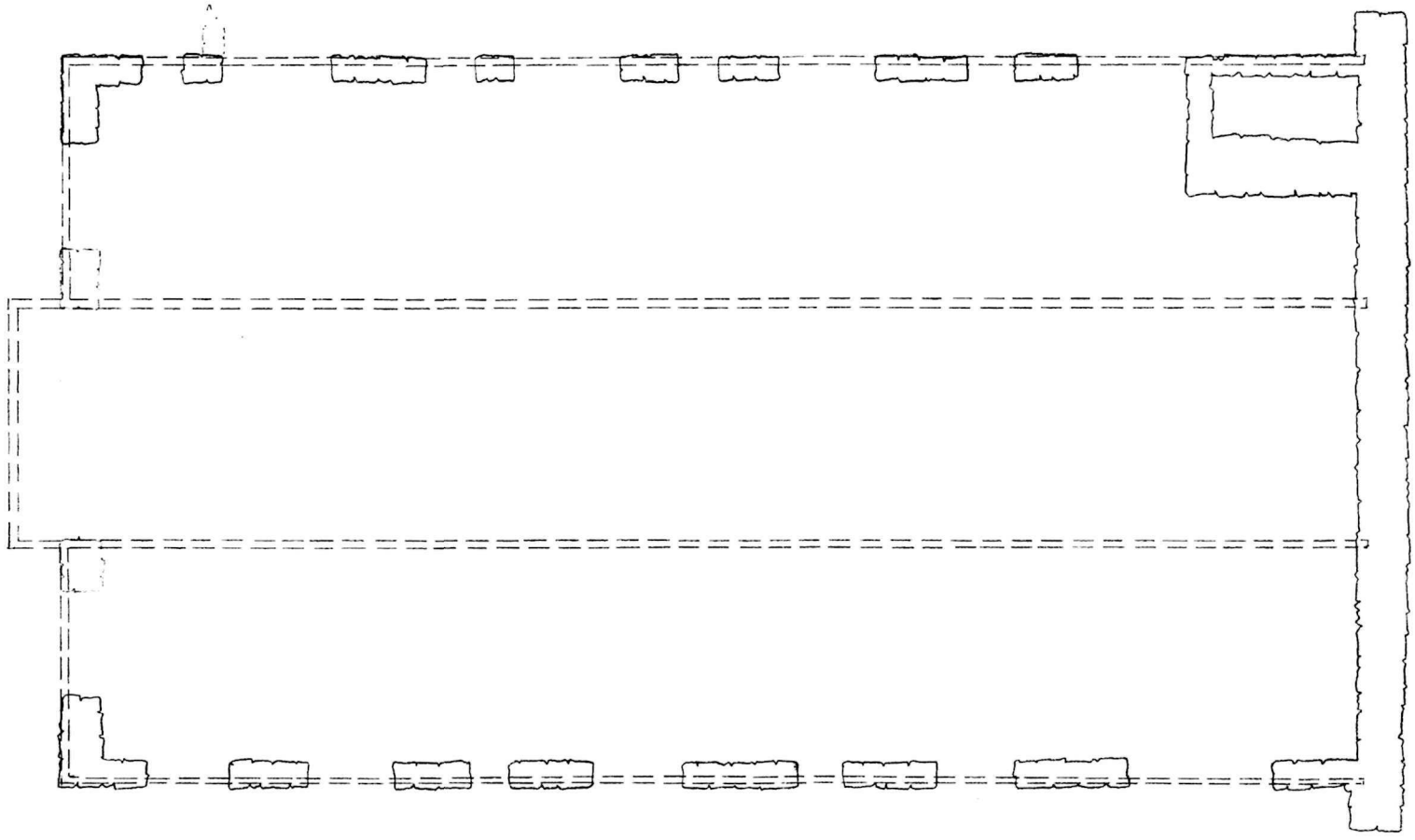
Johnstown Hotel

Conjectural FirstFloor Plan

Approximate Scale: 1/8"= 1'-0"

8 6 4 2 0 4 8

Approximate Scale in Feet



Drawing 2

Clara Barton House-1891

Conjectural Foundation Plan

Approximate Scale: 1/8"= 1'-0"

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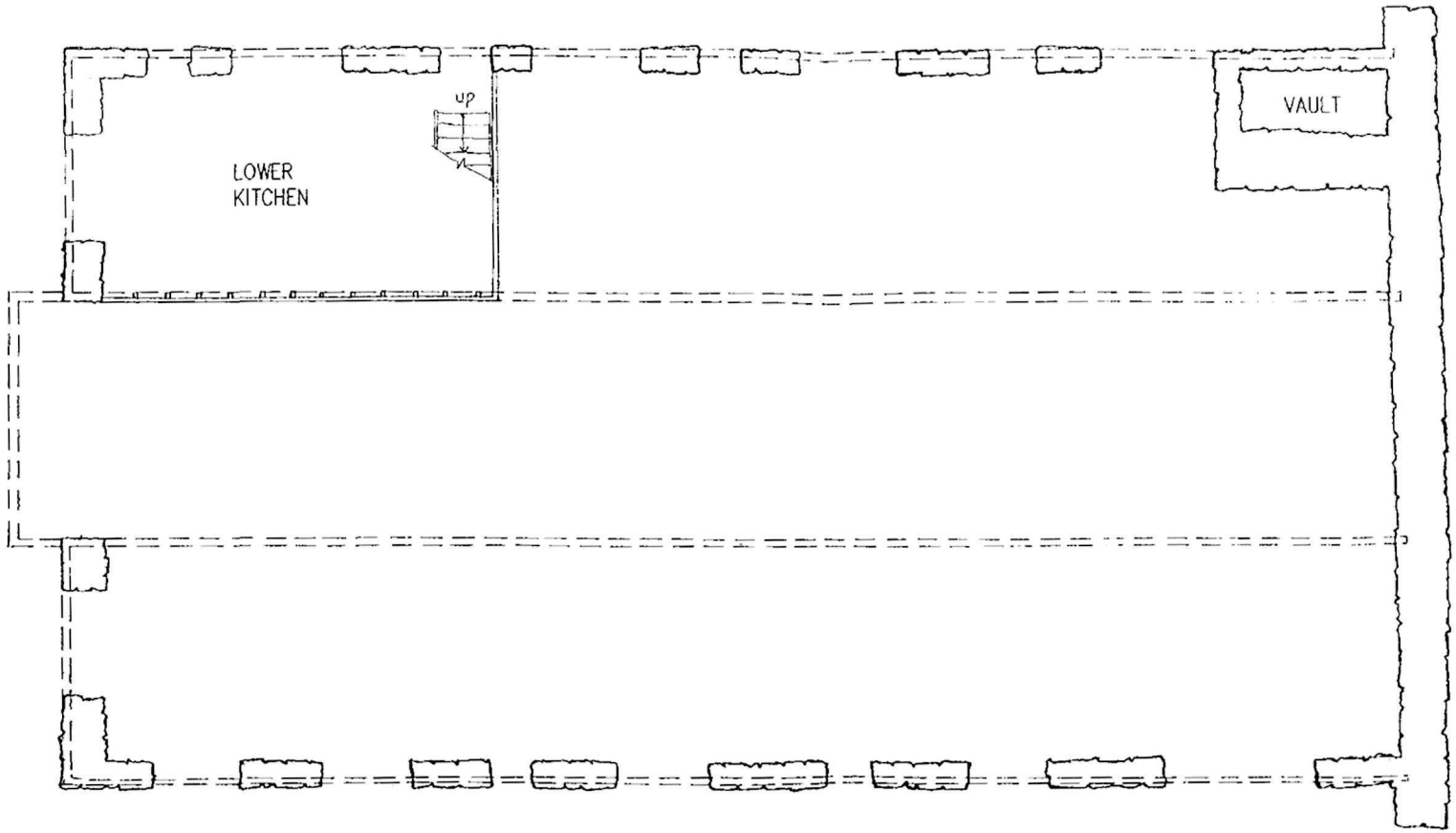
Approximate Scale in Feet



Clara Barton House-1891

Conjectural Foundation Plan

Approximate Scale: 1/8"= 1'-0"

8 6 4 2 0 4 8

Approximate Scale in Feet

TN

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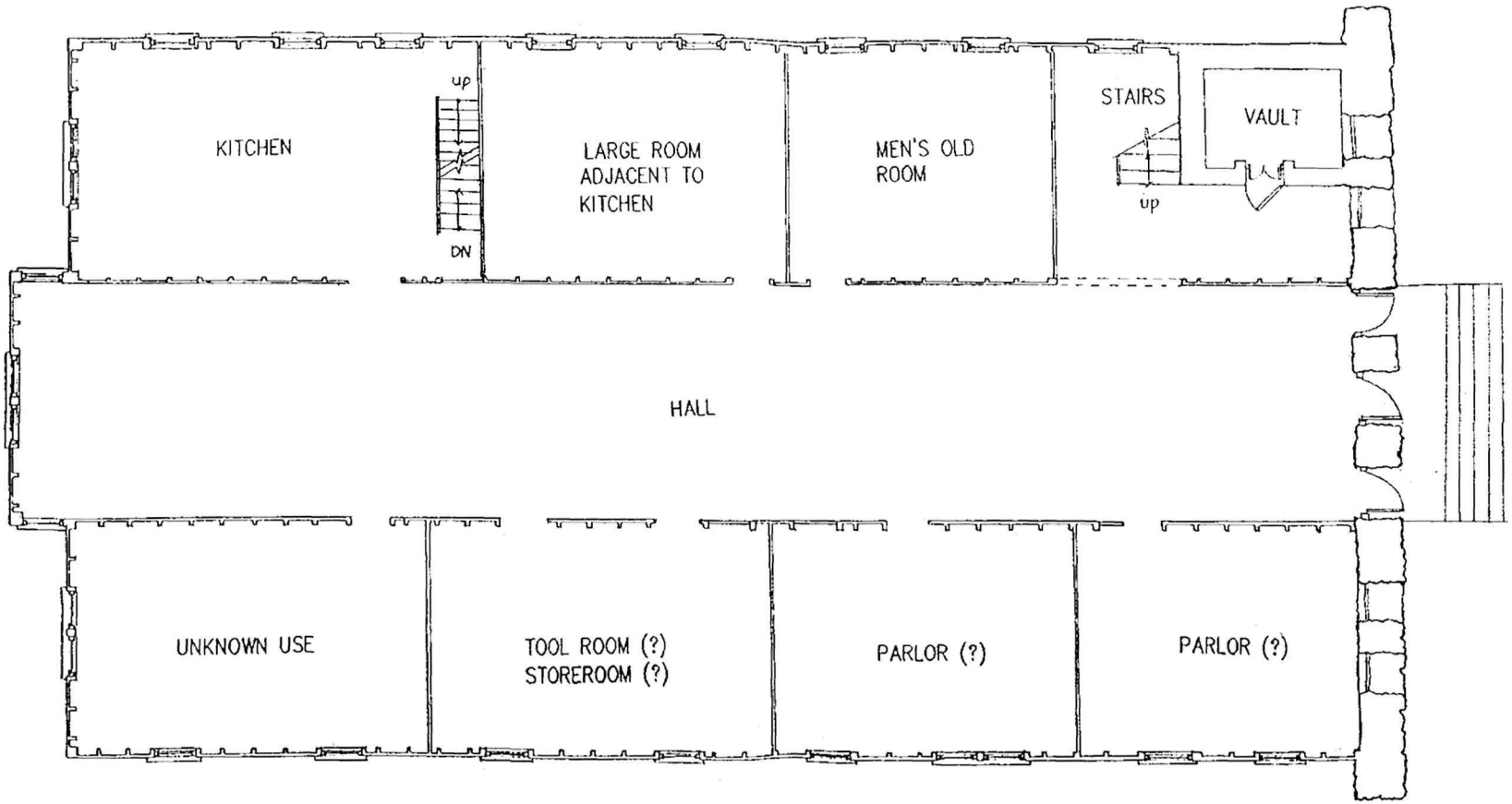


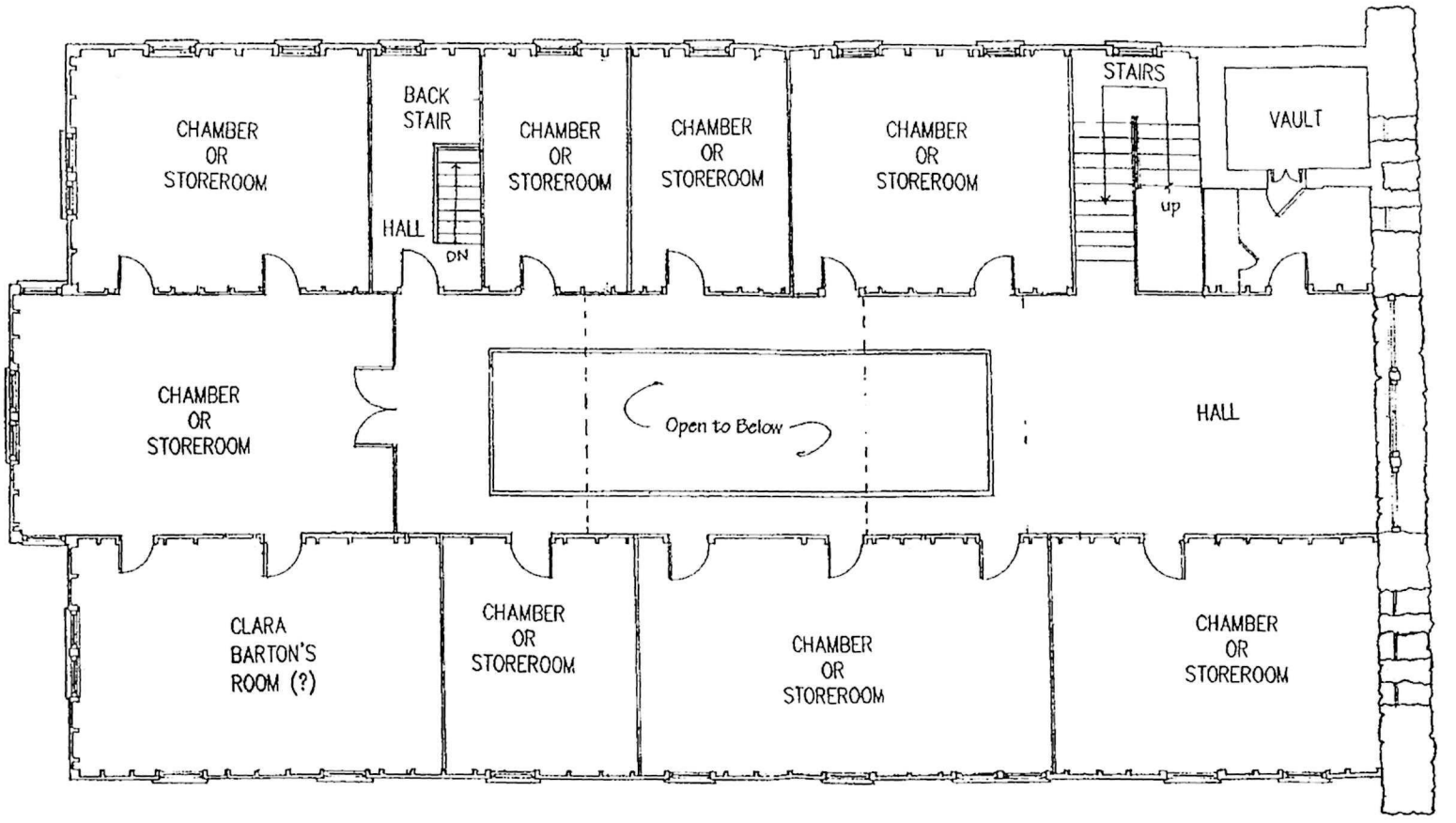
Clara Barton House-1891
Conjectural First Floor Plan

Approximate Scale: 1/8"=1'-0"

8 6 4 2 0 4 8

Approximate Scale in Feet

N TN



Clara Barton House-1891

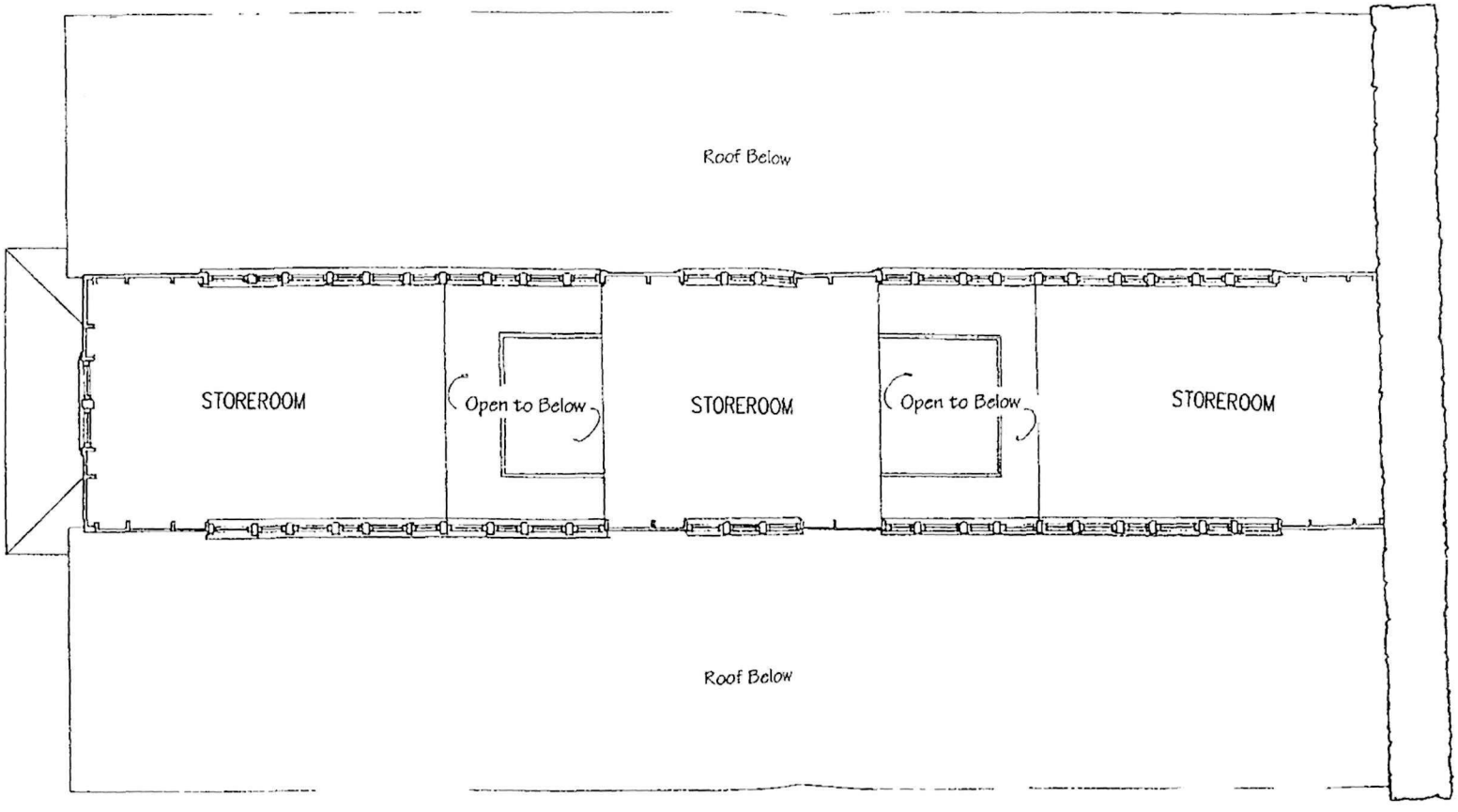
Conjectural Second Floor Plan

Approximate Scale: 1/8"= 1'-0"

8 6 4 2 0 4 8

Approximate Scale in Feet

N



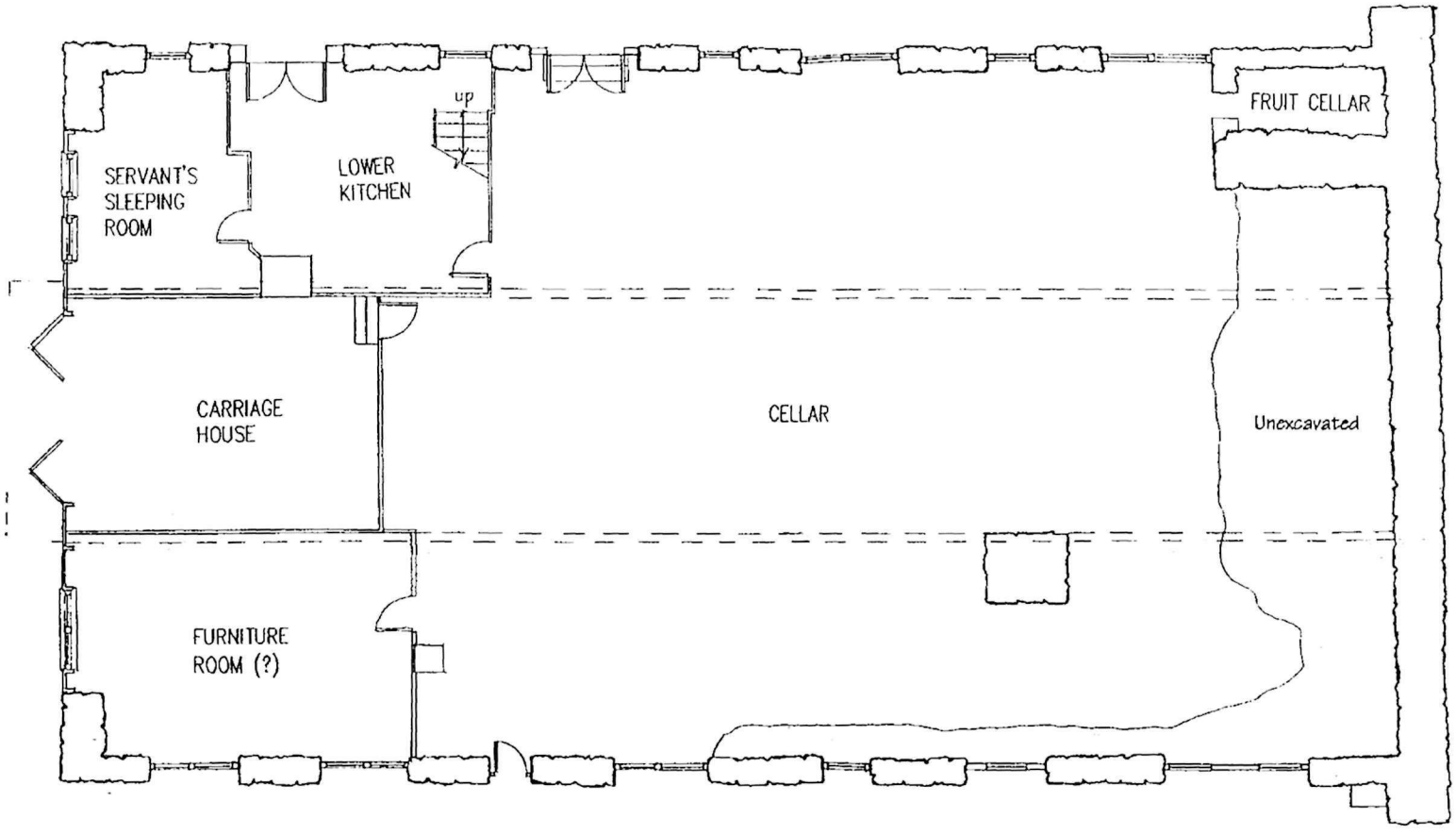
Clara Barton House-1891
Conjectural Third Floor Plan

Approximate Scale: 1/8"= 1'-0"

8 6 4 2 0 4 8

Approximate Scale in Feet

N



Clara Barton House-1897

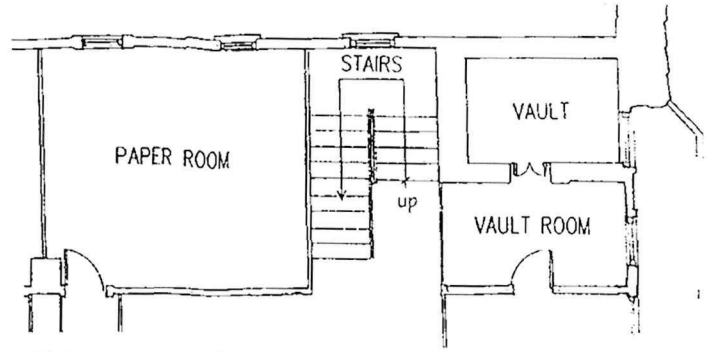
Conjectural Basement Plan

Approximate Scale: 1/8"= 1'-0"

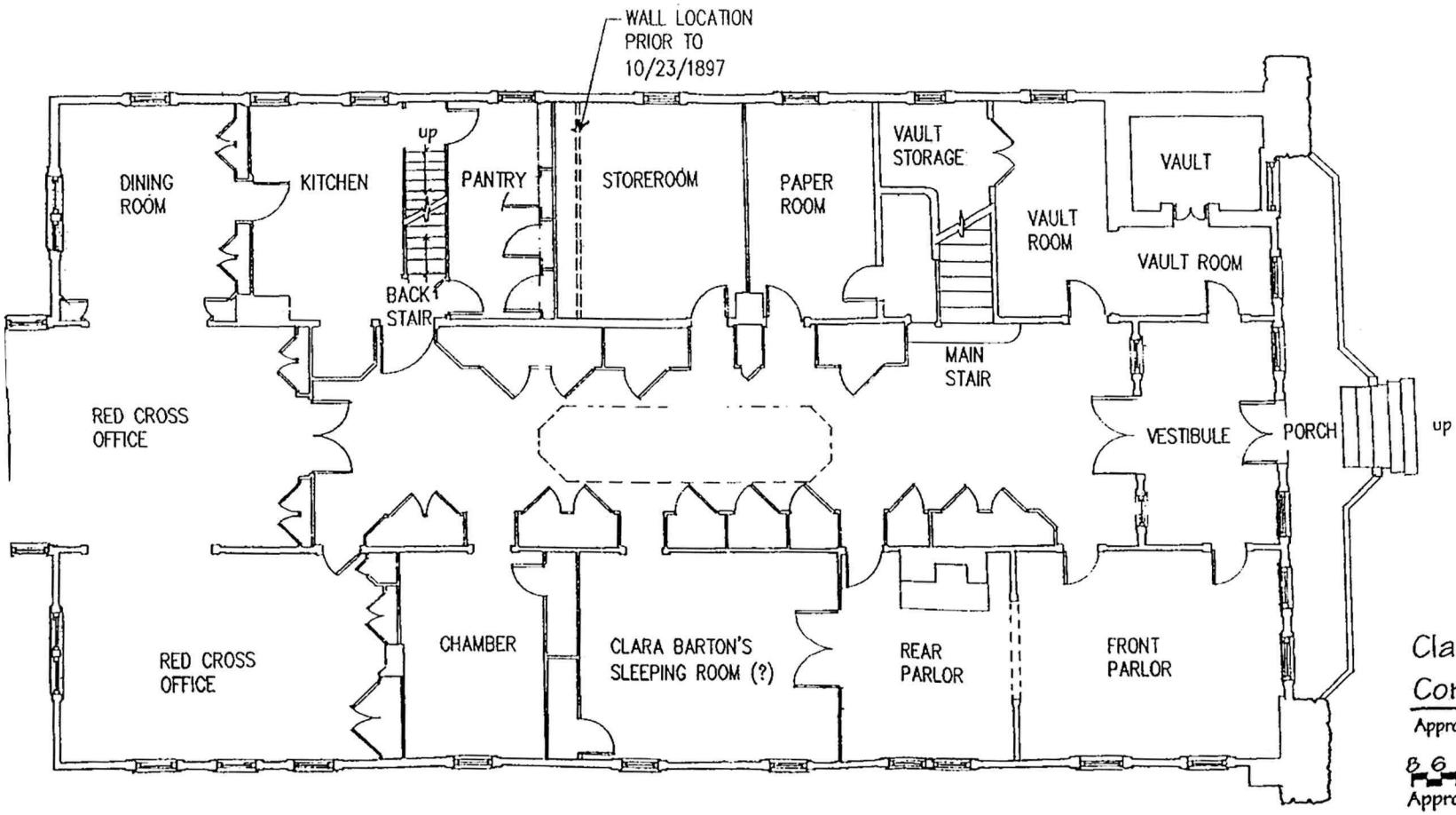
8 6 4 2 0 4 8

Approximate Scale in Feet

N



PRIOR TO MOVING OF STAIR 11/15/1897



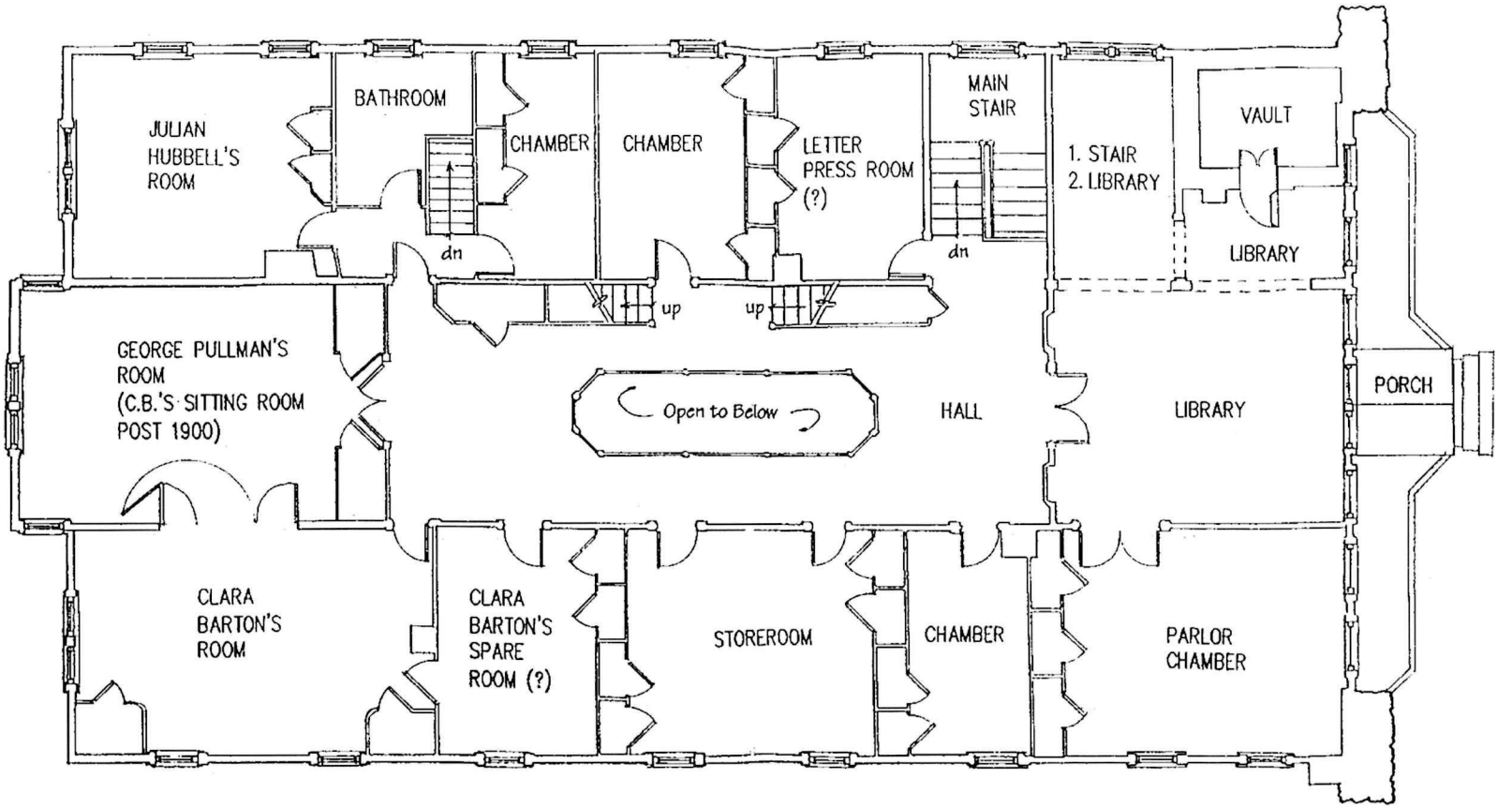
Clara Barton House-1897
Conjectural First Floor Plan

Approximate Scale: 1/8"= 1'-0"

8 6 4 2 0 4 8

Approximate Scale in Feet

N



Drawing 8

Clara Barton House-1897

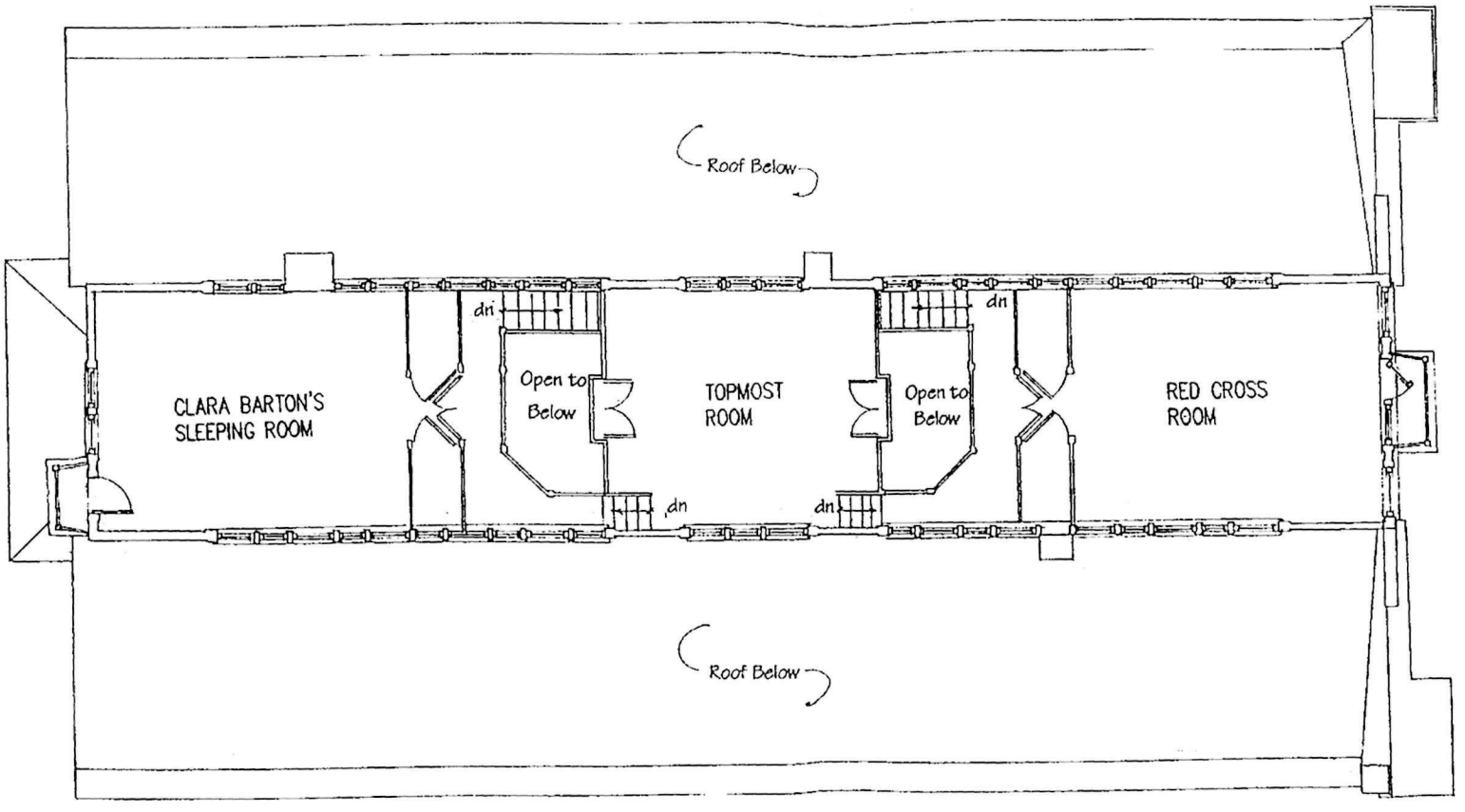
Conjectural Second Floor Plan

Approximate Scale: 1/8"= 1'-0"

8 6 4 2 0 4 8

Approximate Scale in Feet

N



Clara Barton House-1897

Conjectural Third Floor Plan

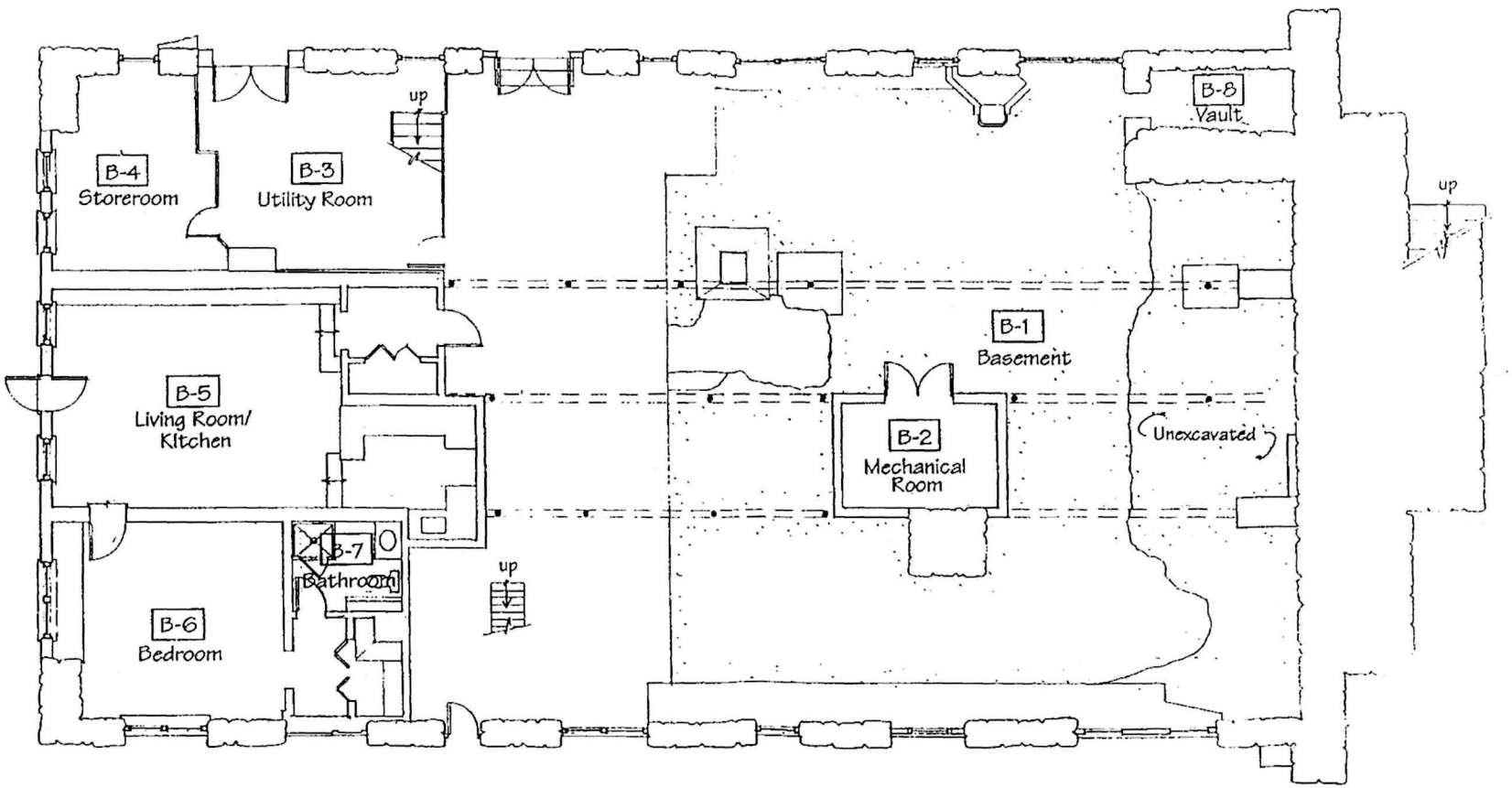
Approximate Scale: 1/8"= 1'-0"

8 6 4 2 0 4 8

Approximate Scale in Feet

N

TN



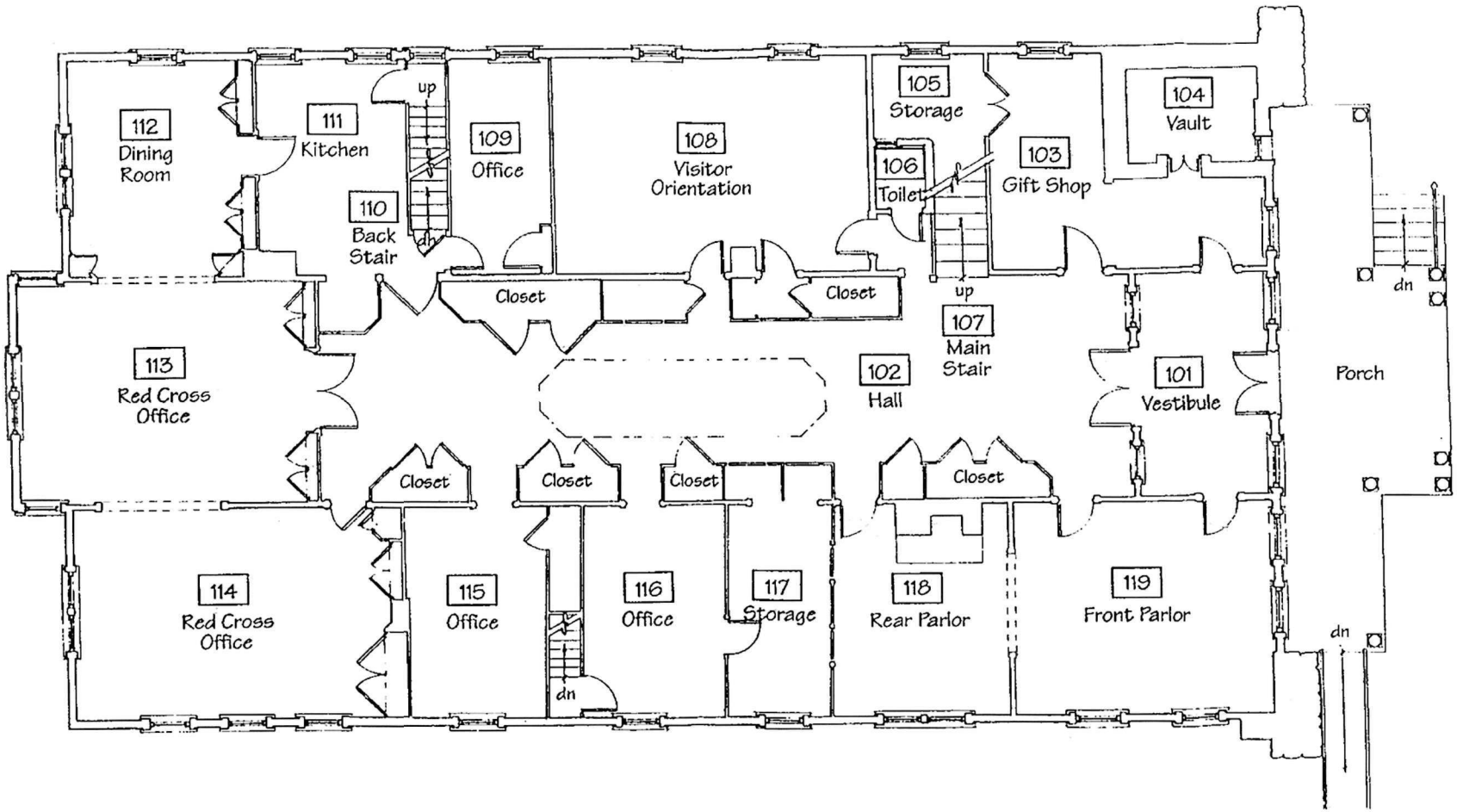
Clara Barton House-1996

Basement Plan

Approximate Scale: 1/8"= 1'-0"

8 6 4 2 0 4 8

Approximate Scale in Feet

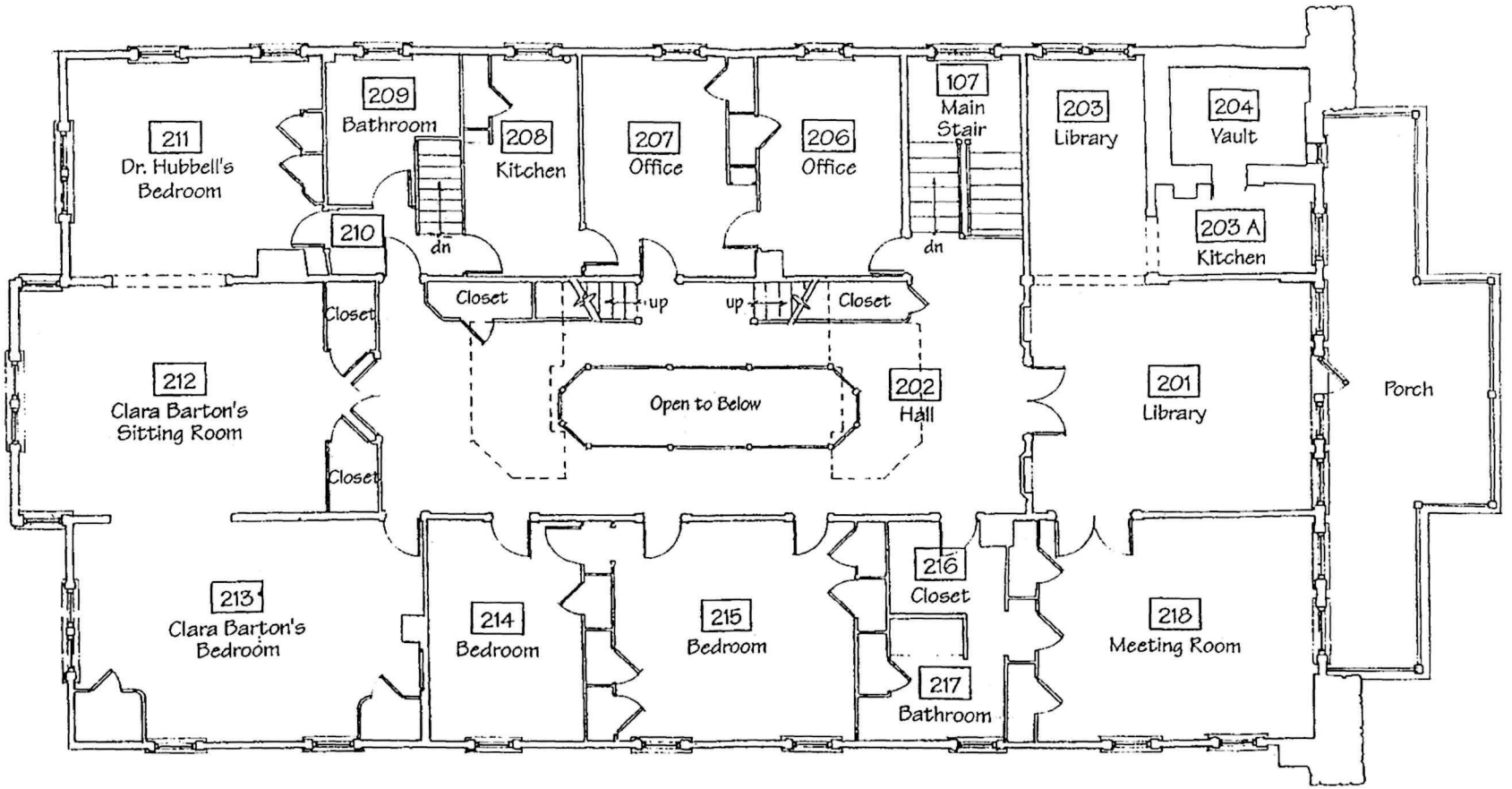


Clara Barton House-1996
First Floor Plan

Approximate Scale: 1/8"= 1'-0"

8 6 4 2 0 4 8

Approximate Scale in Feet



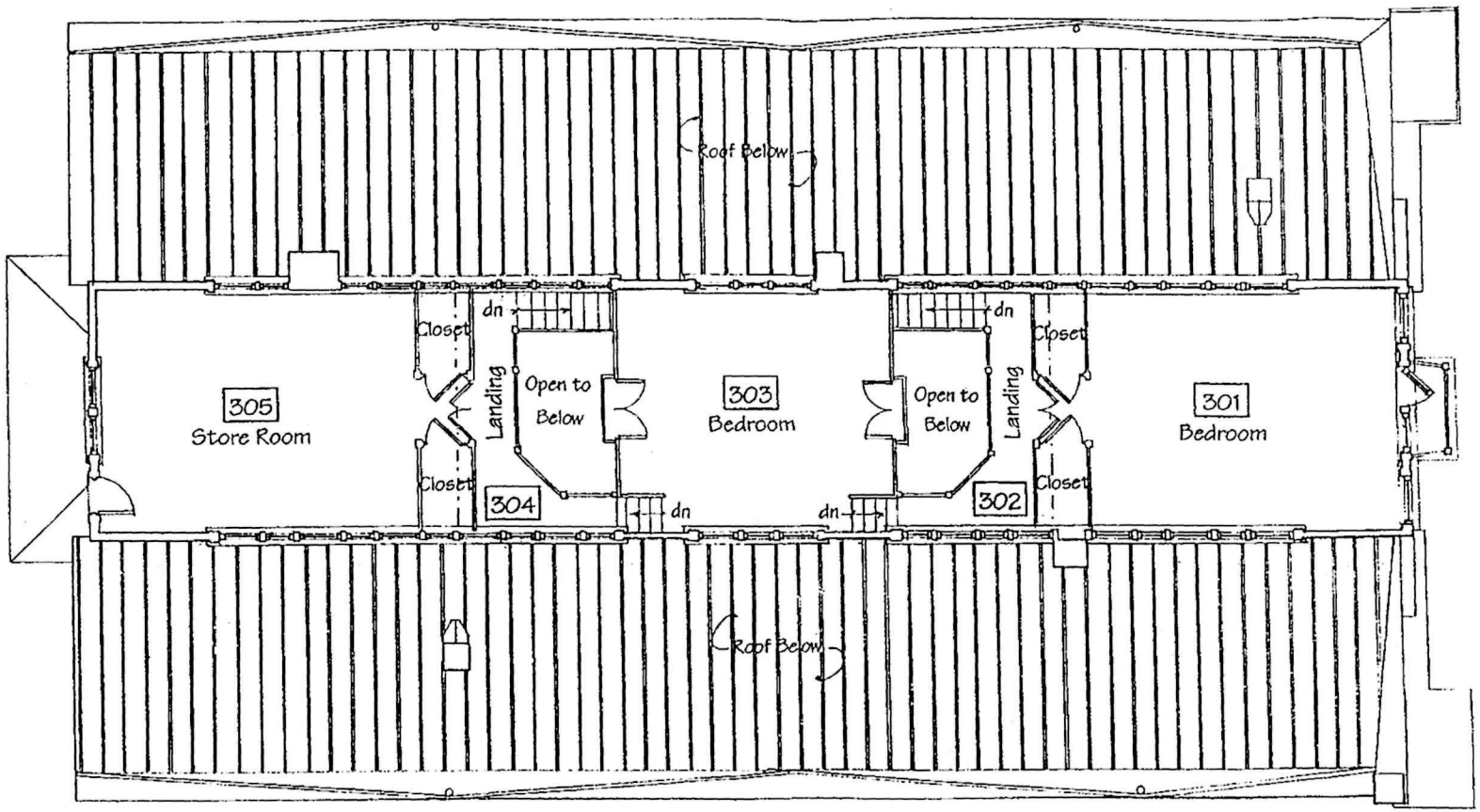
Clara Barton House-1996

Second Floor Plan

Approximate Scale: 1/8"= 1'-0"

8 6 4 2 0 4 8

Approximate Scale in Feet



Clara Barton House-1996

Third Floor Plan

Approximate Scale: 1/8"= 1'-0"

8 6 4 2 0 4 8

Approximate Scale in Feet

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

Historic Architecture Program
National Capital Region
1100 Ohio Drive, SW
Washington, D.C. 20242

Prepared by:
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Bethesda, MD
March 2002

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Cover Design: Rebecca Stevens A.I.A.

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