

# Clara Barton

National Park Service  
U.S. Department of the Interior

Clara Barton National Historic Site  
Glen Echo, Maryland  
A Unit of the George Washington  
Memorial Parkway



## Junior Ranger Handbook



This Junior Ranger Handbook belongs to:

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EXPERIENCE YOUR AMERICA™

The National Park Service was created in 1916 so that the United States Government could care for important and special places. Clara Barton National Historic Site was established by an Act of Congress in 1974. It was the first National Park Service site dedicated to the accomplishments of an American woman.

The National Park Service manages over 390 sites located across the United States, Guam, Puerto Rico, American Samoa and the American Virgin Islands. There are approximately 80 National Historic Sites in the National Park Service, but Clara Barton's house is unique. There are no other houses like this one in the National Park Service.

Every National Park Service site is special. It is important to understand some of the reasons why a place is preserved. Clara Barton was a remarkable person. We can learn from her example that one person can make a difference.

***Mission:*** *The mission of the Clara Barton National Historic Site is to tell the story of the early American Red Cross and its founder Clara Barton, through the acquisition and use of museum objects, library and archival material, associated records, and Miss Barton's final home, which was also the first permanent office of the American Red Cross in Glen Echo, Maryland, and to make the home and its collections accessible in historic furnished rooms, short-term exhibitions, special events, and school programs for the education and enlightenment of visitors, researchers, and for future generations of visitors and researchers.*



This Junior Ranger booklet was funded by the National Park Foundation, national charitable partner of America's National Parks. The National Park Foundation supports the National Park Service Junior Ranger program as part of their nationwide effort to connect children to America's heritage and ensure the future of our national parks.

Become an on-line National Park Service Junior Ranger at [www.nps.gov/webrangers](http://www.nps.gov/webrangers).

This book was produced by the National Park Service, developed by Student Conservation Association Junior Ranger Ambassador Allison Dixon. Special thanks goes to Richard Cook, Bruce Douglas, Alan and Kathy Darby, the Poole Collection, and the William J. Moore Collection for the use of their photographs in this publication.

# Junior Rangers

National Park Service  
U.S. Department of the Interior



Hello!

Welcome to Clara Barton National Historic Site. Today, you have the opportunity to become an official National Park Service Junior Ranger! As a Junior Ranger, you have a very special role. You have the chance to help take care of our national parks for everyone to visit and enjoy.

This handbook includes many fun activities to help you learn about Clara Barton, her work with the American Red Cross, and why her former home is preserved by the National Park Service.

Go through the Clara Barton National Historic Site with a park ranger and complete AT LEAST FIVE of the activities in this handbook.

When you have completed the activities, return your book to a park ranger. Be prepared to tell him or her about what you have learned and how you can make a difference in the future of the National Park System.

Do your best, have FUN, and thank you for visiting Clara Barton National Historic Site.





# Clara Barton

Welcome to Clara Barton National Historic Site. This is the house Clara Barton lived in during the last 15 years of her life. It was also used as the headquarters of the American Red Cross from 1897 until 1904. Clara Barton died on April 12, 1912, of double pneumonia while resting in her bedroom.

Clara Barton was born on Christmas day, December 25, 1821, in North Oxford, Massachusetts. She started her career as a teacher at age 17. In 1852, she established the first free public school in Bordentown, New Jersey. Later, she moved to Washington, D.C. and worked as a clerk at the Patent Office. During the Civil War, Clara Barton helped wounded Union and Confederate soldiers by bringing supplies to the front lines during battles. After the war, she searched for missing soldiers and sent information to their families. While on vacation in Switzerland, she learned about the International Red Cross. This was an organization that provided neutral aid to victims of war. She wanted a Red Cross organization in the United States. In 1881, after much hard work, she formed the American Red Cross. Clara Barton served as the president of the American Red Cross for 23 years, until 1904.



# Tour Scavenger Hunt

LOCATE as many of the items below as you can find. They are all somewhere in the house. When you find one, cross it off the list. Keep your eyes open; some of them are tricky. Good luck!

As you tour the home, there are a few rules you need to follow for your safety and the preservation of Clara Barton National Historic Site:

1. Stay with the tour guide.
2. Walk lightly up and down the steps.
3. Do not go past the red ropes in the rooms.



*sewing basket*

Red Cross flag

stove

bandages

closet

washboard

roll top desk

Blue Willow china

bird cage

painting of "Tommy"  
(hint: Tommy was  
Clara Barton's pet)

telephone

graphophone

typewriter

stereopticon

portrait of Dr. Hubbell

piano

sewing machine

sewing basket

sitz bath

chamber pot

wheelchair

wash basin

men's clothing

Red Cross windows



*Blue Willow china*



*sitz bath*

# The Call for Change

After the Civil War, Clara Barton traveled to Europe. In Switzerland, she learned of the International Red Cross and its efforts to aid victims of war. When she returned from her travels, she had a new vision for her life. America needed the Red Cross. Clara Barton had to convince the United States Government to sign an international agreement called the Treaty of Geneva. But the United States Government was not interested in joining an international war relief organization. The Civil War was over, and the United States Government was not planning for future warfare.

In 1881, the American Red Cross was formed under the leadership of Clara Barton. She expanded the original mission from only war relief to include natural disaster and peacetime relief. In 1884, the International Red Cross added Clara Barton's idea of peacetime relief to its work around the world.





Clara Barton had to change the minds of the men who ran the United States Government at a time in history when American women could not even vote. To do this, she took her ideas to the American people. She published pamphlets, gave interviews, and wrote letters explaining her plans. As a result of her efforts, in 1882, President Chester A. Arthur signed the Treaty of Geneva, and it was ratified by Congress. The United States of America officially joined the International Red Cross.

Imagine you are Clara Barton. Write a letter to Congress and the American people explaining why you think they should approve your plan for an American Red Cross. State the purpose of the organization. Be convincing. You have to make people believe your ideas are important. Explain the benefits you think the country would gain from this organization.



To the People of the United States,  
Senators and Representatives in Congress:

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Sincerely,

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# Supplies Needed!

Clara Barton founded the American Red Cross in an effort to aid victims of war, famine, epidemics, and natural disasters. She was convinced that what people needed most during these hard times were things. The things she was referring to were supplies like those shown in the closets throughout her home.

Clara Barton believed it was important to be prepared for a disaster before one occurred. Does your family have a supply kit in case of an emergency? If so, where? In your house or car?



*Clothing for the South Carolina Sea Islands Hurricane Relief, 1893-94*

Imagine you are packing emergency supplies for your family. What sort of things will you need? Draw or list each of your supplies in the box below. Be sure to list how you plan to use each item.



# Clara Barton Word Search

Clara Barton was a hard working woman and one of the first female presidents of a large American organization, the American Red Cross. Find the words that describe Clara Barton or her work.

Determination

Courage

Disaster

First Aid

Clothing

Clara Barton

Prepared

Generous

Bravery

Supplies

Food

Shelter

Red Cross



D N I Y L W I F L U R A A I V R P L N A W  
 A E L M C E O W T C O F G J L M S D C X Z  
 D F T Q R V Y N I L L M Y N D Z C I Q D S  
 M R S E I M F B X A S E I L P P U S D L F  
 F G E O R M S R F R N H U C A F X A I Y R  
 P L Y N P M D C A A C E E G N U I S O L P  
 R P U T F E I Y V B Z C F L K Y R T F D Y  
 E O H N Y M K N D A Y P O Z T E G E I K H  
 P U F C Q Q A Y A R F D O P M E H R E C S  
 A I H L B R F D H T T C D M O P R M R X F  
 R F U B G F E C Z O I O P G C R D N M T D  
 E I J O F K H B F N R O Y C V D R A E R G  
 D R N E G Y O N X S T F N N J L E P T E F  
 J S Y B R A V E R Y N K O I Y N D M N F Z  
 A T W C U I B K M R Y G B N J M C E U R F  
 E A V C H U I M J B C S A X V Y R O P L K  
 F I C B U K O E W C X B H L N O O N H D A  
 S D T J C O U R A G E F H K U Y S E A Z Q  
 D R B I L O P L K K F C W S X X S T Y V D  
 L M Y T E A S C T Y B U H N K J F N O M U  
 M O P Y T R F C Z X W N G N I H T O L C O

# 19<sup>th</sup> Century Inventions

The 1800s was a time of great change. Many things we use today, such as telephones, electricity, trains, typewriters, sewing machines, and cameras were invented. In the American Red Cross staff office, you can see several of the devices Clara Barton used in her work. See if you can find a telephone, graphophone, and letterpress.



Look at the two photographs of the American Red Cross staff office. The black and white photograph was taken in 1898. Clara Barton was living here then. The color photograph was taken after the National Park Service restored the room.

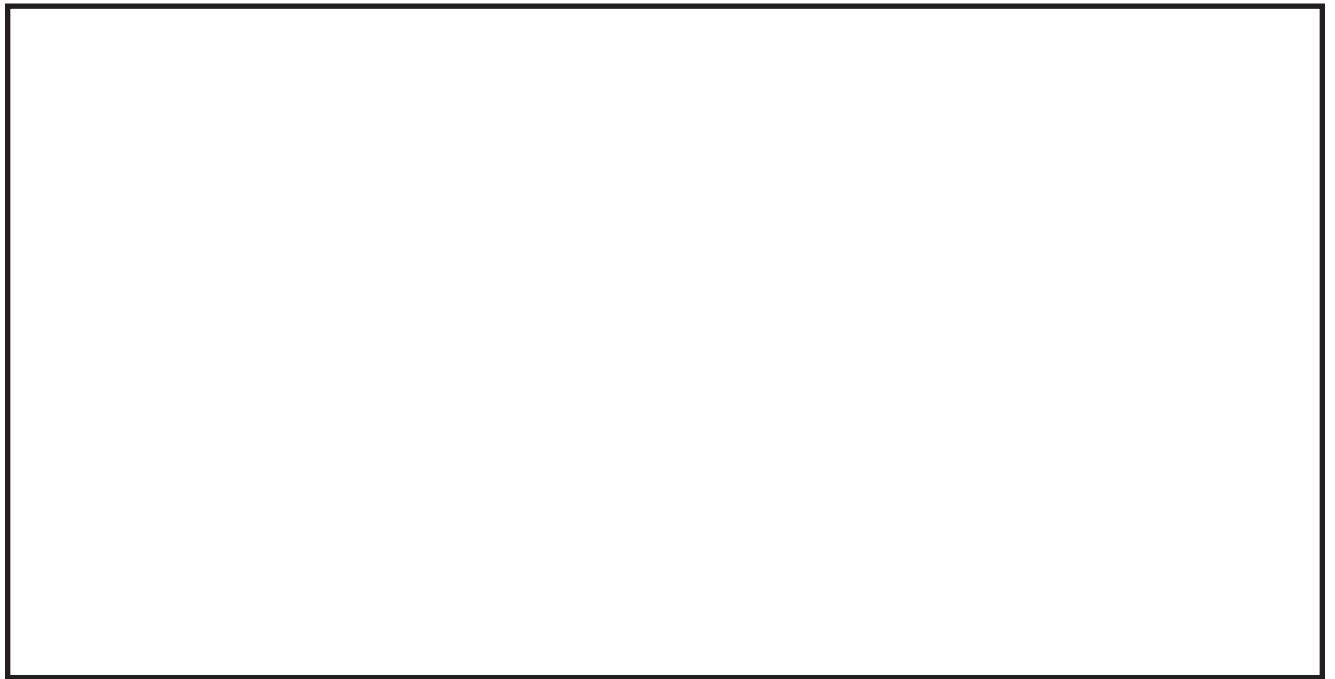
National Park Service staff study original sources such as Clara Barton's diaries, letters, and photographs, so we can tell you the stories of Clara Barton's life and restore her former home accurately.



Clara Barton was an enthusiastic supporter of new technology. Sending and receiving up-to-date news in her office was a very important part of her job. She needed to be able to respond to a disaster very quickly.

If you lived during Clara Barton's time, what kind of equipment do you think you would need to run the American Red Cross offices? For example, Clara Barton used the graphophone to record her voice and the letterpress to make copies of papers.

Invent a new piece of technology to be used by Clara Barton and her workers. Draw your "gizmo" in the box. Be sure to say what it is used for and what each part does.



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# The Real Spirit



*Johnstown Flood, Pennsylvania, 1889*

Clara Barton was a hard working woman. She could not stand to be idle. She was determined to help people by placing their needs before hers. In 1889, she learned of a devastating flood in Johnstown, Pennsylvania. Instead of staying comfortable and safe in her home, she traveled to the destroyed city to help the survivors put their city and their lives together again. As you can see in the picture above, much of Johnstown was completely destroyed.

Use the code on page 12 to fill in the blanks. Learn what Clara Barton believed to be the real spirit of the American Red Cross.

The tragic story of the Johnstown Flood and the heroic stories of the flood survivors are told at Johnstown Flood National Memorial. Johnstown Flood National Memorial is another National Park Service site connected to the story of Clara Barton.



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 22 9 19 9 20 20 8 5 23 15 18 19 20 16 12 1 3 5 19  
 19 20 1 25 12 15 14 7 5 14 15 21 7 8 20 15  
 12 5 1 18 14 20 8 5 18 5 1 12 14 5 5 4 19  
 1 14 4 19 21 16 16 12 25 20 8 5 13 ..... 20 8 9 19  
 9 19 20 8 5 15 18 9 7 9 14 1 12 19 20 25 12 5  
 1 14 4 19 16 9 18 9 20 15 6 18 5 1 12 18 5 4  
 3 18 15 19 19 23 15 18 11.”

1=A	11=K	21=U
2=B	12=L	22=V
3=C	13=M	23=W
4=D	14=N	24=X
5=E	15=O	25=Y
6=F	16=P	26=Z
7=G	17=Q	
8=H	18=R	
9=I	19=S	
10=J	20=T	

*Clara Barton*

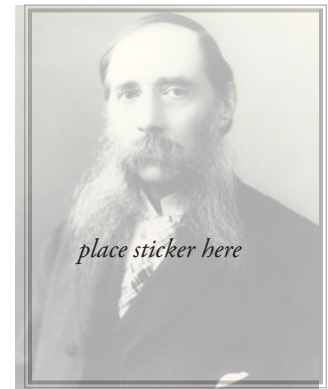
# American Red Cross Volunteers

Clara Barton served as president of the American Red Cross without pay. She was a volunteer. All her workers were volunteers. Men and women were all welcomed. If you had it in your heart to make a difference, you could join her.

Dr. Julian Hubbell was the chief field agent for the American Red Cross from 1881 until 1904. He was also a close friend and co-worker of Clara Barton. Before they met, he was a science teacher. However, it was with the American Red Cross that he found his true calling. He devoted the better part of his life to serving the American Red Cross as a volunteer.

Clara Barton listed the characteristics of a good field agent. They were:

- the ability to view a situation **b**roadly without scorning details
- an objective mind, mellowed by sympathetic **u**nderstanding
- a liking for **h**ard work
- willingness to **c**ooperate with others
- **b**elief in what the Red Cross stands for
- executive **t**alents, but willingness to subordinate his/herself



Use the **highlighted** letters above to fill in the rest of the mystery word below. Remember to keep in mind the goal of the American Red Cross while you *unscramble* the letters.  
Good Luck!

P \_ \_ \_ \_ \_

*Do you have any of these characteristics? If so, draw or describe what you do that makes you a good candidate to work for Clara Barton.*



# Extra! Extra!

- Clara Barton was a teacher. She established the first free public school in the state of New Jersey in Bordentown.
- Clara Barton was a clerk at the United States Patent Office. She was the only woman working in her office and received the same pay as the men working there. This was unusual at the time.
- Clara Barton was a battlefield nurse during the Civil War. She cared for and supplied the needs of both Union and Confederate wounded soldiers.
- Clara Barton wrote letters to families of missing Civil War Soldiers. She answered over 63,000 letters, located information for over 22,000 missing soldiers, and marked the graves of nearly 13,000 soldiers buried at Andersonville Cemetery, now part of Andersonville National Historic Site.
- Clara Barton was a supporter of equal rights and voting rights for women and African Americans.
- Clara Barton was a volunteer with the International Red Cross during the Franco-Prussian War. She aided victims of war in France.
- Clara Barton was the founder of the American Red Cross. She changed the world with her idea of providing peacetime and natural disaster relief.
- Clara Barton was president of the American Red Cross for 23 years. She led over 18 disaster relief operations, including international relief efforts to Turkey, Armenia, and Russia. She also led American Red Cross relief during the Spanish-American War in Cuba.
- Clara Barton was founder of the National First Aid Association of America. Between 1905 and 1910, members of this organization traveled across America teaching first aid and emergency response techniques.

*Is it important for the National Park Service to teach people the stories of Clara Barton's life? Give one reason why.*



# Lumber, Hammers, and Nails, Oh My!

In 1891, Edward and Edwin Baltzley opened a National Chautauqua Assembly in Glen Echo, Maryland. In order to attract potential home buyers to the area, the Baltzley brothers contacted Clara Barton, “Angel of the Battlefield” and founder of the American Red Cross, and offered her a home in their community. They would build her the home of her choice for free. They thought that having someone as famous as Clara Barton living in the neighborhood would draw attention to the area.

Clara Barton selected the design of an American Red Cross shelter she previously used at the site of the Johnstown Flood as the model for her house. She thought this was a good layout for an American Red Cross Headquarters. Because the Glen Echo community did not have direct transportation to Washington, D.C., she originally used the building as a supply warehouse.

In 1896, trolley lines were extended to Glen Echo. She no longer had to use a horse and carriage to travel here. She could now take a 45-minute trolley ride. This made it much easier for Clara Barton to travel back and forth to Washington, D.C. In 1897, Miss Barton and the American Red Cross offices moved to Glen Echo.

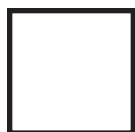
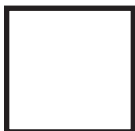
The first version of her Glen Echo house was not exactly the way she wanted it. It had a stone front. Clara Barton did not think it was very attractive. She decided to change it. She also remodeled the inside of the Glen Echo warehouse for use as the American Red Cross Headquarters, offices, and living quarters for staff.

Clara Barton did not have much money to spend on remodeling. She bought recycled building supplies, and in some areas, made do with what she had. The ceiling in the main hallway is constructed with builder’s paper and cotton muslin over the support beams. This was “bandage material.”



*Red Cross Hotel at the site of the Johnstown Flood relief work*

Put the pictures of her house in order. Watch the changes over time.



*Courtesy of the Richard A. Cook Collection*



# Fact or Fiction?

Think back to all you learned on the house tour and in the rest of this Junior Ranger handbook. Are the following statements true or false?

1. Clara Barton was the founder of the American Red Cross. \_\_\_\_
2. The American Red Cross was founded for the sole purpose of helping people during times of war. \_\_\_\_
3. Clara Barton was the president of the Red Cross until she died in 1912. \_\_\_\_
4. Clara Barton inherited this house from her parents. \_\_\_\_
5. The Baltzley brothers, who built the Chautauqua in Glen Echo, also built Clara Barton's house. \_\_\_\_
6. The Baltzley brothers built Clara Barton's house for free because they thought having a famous person living in their community would attract more people to the area. \_\_\_\_
7. As a young woman, Clara Barton attended four years of medical school and became a nurse. \_\_\_\_
8. Clara Barton did not like new technology. She thought the old way was the best way. \_\_\_\_
9. Clara Barton thought it was best to be prepared at all times because you never knew what could happen. \_\_\_\_
10. Clara Barton National Historic Site was the first National Park Service site dedicated to an American woman. \_\_\_\_







# Take the Fun Home!

## Learn More...

As park rangers working for the National Park Service, we are constantly challenged to learn more. As a Junior Ranger at Clara Barton National Historic Site, we challenge you to learn more.

Clara Barton's legacy is preserved at Clara Barton National Historic Site. We have more information available on our website. Complete the on-line activities in the interactive experience and earn an additional certificate. Clara Barton's life story is also connected with several other National Park Service sites.

Travel to these **websites** with your family to learn more.

Clara Barton National Historic Site: [www.nps.gov/clba](http://www.nps.gov/clba)

Antietam National Battlefield: [www.nps.gov/anti](http://www.nps.gov/anti)

Andersonville National Historic Site: [www.nps.gov/ande](http://www.nps.gov/ande)

Johnstown Flood National Memorial: [www.nps.gov/jofl](http://www.nps.gov/jofl)

Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial  
National Military Park: [www.nps.gov/frsp](http://www.nps.gov/frsp)

Glen Echo Park: [www.nps.gov/glec](http://www.nps.gov/glec)

George Washington Memorial Parkway: [www.nps.gov/gwmp](http://www.nps.gov/gwmp)

**Here are two additional organizations important to Clara Barton's story, but not part of the National Park Service:**

Clara Barton Birthplace Museum: [www.clarabartonbirthplace.org](http://www.clarabartonbirthplace.org)

American Red Cross: [www.redcross.org](http://www.redcross.org)



Angel of the Battlefield  
Founder of the American Red Cross



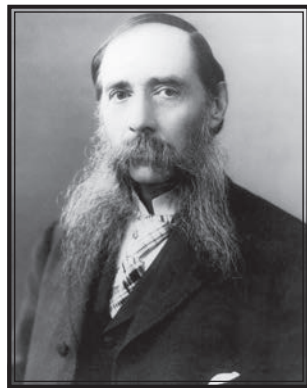
*Illustrated by Cathie Nelsen for Clara Barton National Historic Site*





# Add a sticker!

Find the corresponding objects within the activities throughout the book and place a sticker over them!









# National Park Service

This Award Certifies that

\_\_\_\_\_

is an official Clara Barton National Historic Site  
**Junior Ranger**

As a Junior Ranger, I pledge to do my part to conserve  
unimpaired the natural and cultural resources of the  
National Park System for the enjoyment, education,  
and inspiration of this and future generations.

Ranger Signature

Date





# National Park Service

This Award Certifies that

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is an official Glen Echo Park  
**Junior Ranger**

As a Junior Ranger, I pledge to do my part to conserve  
unimpaired the natural and cultural resources of the  
National Park System for the enjoyment, education,  
and inspiration of this and future generations.

Ranger Signature

Date







# Bingo Stickers





# Linking Together...

Glen Echo Park, Clara Barton National Historic Site and the Clara Barton Parkway are units of the National Park Service managed by the George Washington Memorial Parkway. The Clara Barton Parkway extends along the Maryland and banks of the Potomac River and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, another site preserved by the National Park Service.

The 1930s design for the George Washington Memorial Parkway included a grand circular drive crossing the Potomac River and traversing Virginia, Maryland and Washington, D.C. between Great Falls and Mount Vernon, home of George Washington. The adjoining park lands would protect the shoreline and palisades of the Potomac River, preserve historic features, provide public recreation, and link sites associated with George Washington's life. The circular drive, as envisioned, was not built, but the completed parkways, managed by the National Park Service, honor two important and influential Americans: George Washington, founding father and first President of the United States of America and Clara Barton, "Angel of the Battlefield", founder and first president of the American Red Cross.

Glen Echo Park joined the National Park Service in 1970, "to protect the land and scenery adjacent to the Potomac River Palisades, to preserve the natural and cultural resources within the park and provide for public enjoyment and appreciation of these resources." As a Glen Echo Park Junior Ranger, you have learned many things. We encourage you to explore other National Park Service sites either by visiting them or their websites. Here are just a few with themes that link to the stories of Glen Echo Park, the Civil Rights Movement, the arts, transportation, and stewardship and conservation. See how many more you can find.

Glen Echo Park: [www.nps.gov/glec](http://www.nps.gov/glec)  
The Glen Echo Park Partnership for Arts and Culture, Inc.: [www.glenechoPark.org](http://www.glenechoPark.org)

George Washington Memorial Parkway: [www.nps.gov/gwmp](http://www.nps.gov/gwmp)

Frederick Douglass National Historic Site: [www.nps.gov/frdo](http://www.nps.gov/frdo)

Little Rock Central High School National Historic Site: [www.nps.gov/chsc](http://www.nps.gov/chsc)

Martin Luther King Jr. National Historic Site: [www.nps.gov/malu](http://www.nps.gov/malu)

Saint – Gaudens National Historic Site: [www.nps.gov/saga](http://www.nps.gov/saga)

Weir Farm National Historic Site: [www.nps.gov/wefa](http://www.nps.gov/wefa)

Wolf Trap National Park for the Performing Arts: [www.nps.gov/wotr](http://www.nps.gov/wotr)

Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park: [www.nps.gov/choh](http://www.nps.gov/choh)

Lowell National Historical Park: [www.nps.gov/lowe](http://www.nps.gov/lowe)

Steamtown National Historic Site: [www.nps.gov/stea](http://www.nps.gov/stea)

Catoctin Mountain Park: [www.nps.gov/cato](http://www.nps.gov/cato)

Marsh-Billings-Rockefeller National Historical Park: [www.nps.gov/mabi](http://www.nps.gov/mabi)

Schuykill River Valley National Heritage Area: [www.nps.gov/scriv](http://www.nps.gov/scriv)

Photographs, home movies, and memories are very important in understanding the history of Glen Echo Park. When people tell stories about their own experiences, it is like hearing voices from the past. This is called oral history.

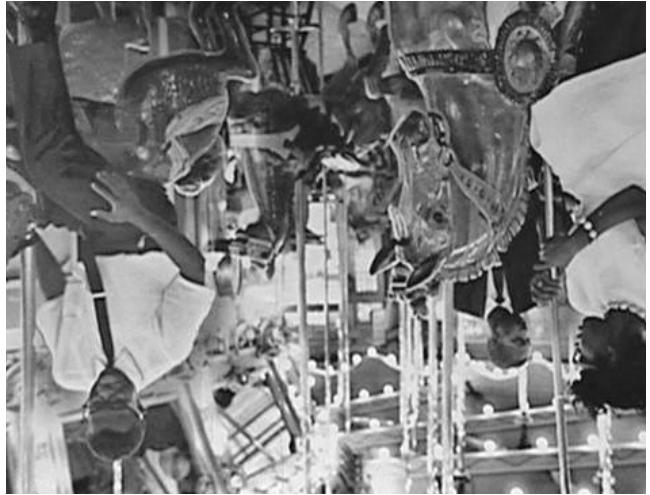
Oral history is a very important way of collecting and preserving people's memories and stories. We can learn many things from the experiences of people through the stories they tell us. Many of the stories we have learned about Glen Echo Park's role in the Civil Rights Movement came from the people involved.

Record some of your family's oral history. Ask a family member to share a special story and write it down. Start a family memory scrapbook.

The photo on page 19 was taken during the summer of 1960 at Glen Echo Park. It features two prominent individuals. The man fourth from the left is A. Philip Randolph. Mr. Randolph was a well-known civil rights leader and the founder of the first African American Labor Union. The A. Philip Randolph Pullman Porter Museum in Chicago is dedicated in his honor for his efforts on behalf of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters. Three years after his work at Glen Echo Park, Mr. Randolph worked with Martin Luther King, Jr., to help organize the March on Washington.

The woman in the photo is named Gwendolyn Britt. She is also pictured on the Dentzel Carousel in the top photograph along with Howard University student Marvous Saunders. Mrs. Britt, who was only about 18 years old at the time, was arrested for trying to ride the carousel. Gwendolyn Britt served in the Maryland State Senate from 2003 until her death in 2008.

The Civil Rights Movement was a large part of American history for a long time. The protests at Glen Echo Park lasted 10 weeks. The significance of this "summer of change" in Glen Echo Park carries forward to this day.





# Discrimination is not for our Generation!



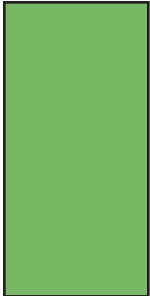
Prior to 1961, Glen Echo Park was “segregated,” which meant only people with a certain skin color were allowed in the park. The Glen Echo Amusement Park had a “Whites Only” admission policy. Imagine how you would feel if someone told you that you were not allowed to enter Glen Echo Park because of your skin color. During the 1960s, one of the biggest issues in America was civil rights.

Civil rights are rights that should be given to all people, no matter what their race or gender. During the Civil Rights Movement in the 1960s, people were speaking out against the injustice of segregation. In some places, African Americans could not sit where they chose on buses or in restaurants or even use the same water fountain or bathroom as white people. It was harder for them to get good-paying jobs. In some parts of the United States, people had grown up thinking this was the right way to treat other people. Others, who felt differently, joined the Civil Rights Movement. Through it, many Americans were working to put an end to segregation.

In 1960, many local residents and college students began peaceful protests outside of Glen Echo Park. They picketed outside the park entrance carrying signs that said things like, “Discrimination is not for our Generation!” and “Stop! Glen Echo is Segregated.” They were trying to convince people to stop coming to the park until the segregation policies were changed. Several African American students were given tickets to ride the carousel by other white members of the protesting group. A few managed to get past security and get on the carousel, but they were soon forced off the ride under threat of arrest by the local police. A few were arrested and taken off the property. Think how you would feel if you were arrested for trying to ride the carousel.

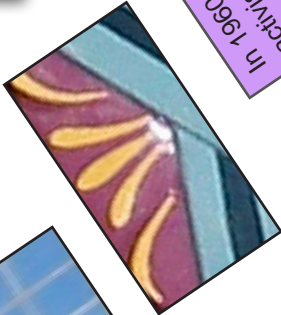
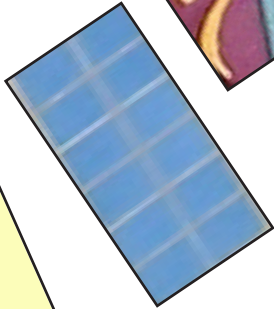
For many of the local protesters at Glen Echo Park, this was their only involvement in the struggle for civil rights. They stood up for their beliefs, and they stood up for the rights of many others. They made a difference.

In 1961, the park owners changed their policy. The campaign was a success. Now, people of all skin colors could come and enjoy Glen Echo Park.



Glen Echo Amusement Park closes in 1968 - move back 3 spaces

Glen Echo Park is integrated in 1961 - move ahead 2 spaces



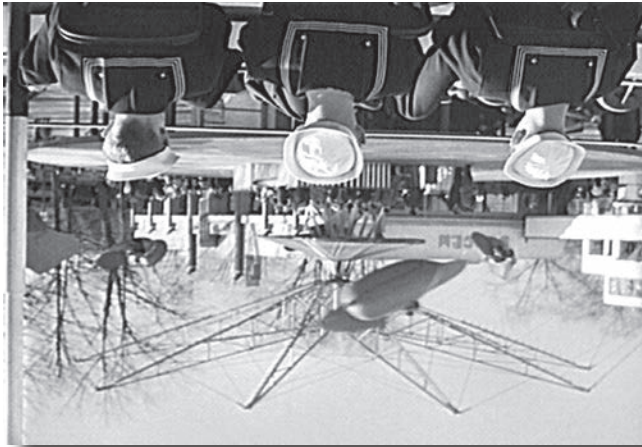
In 1960, Civil Rights activists demand a stop to segregation - move ahead 2 spaces

World War II rationing affects the park - move back 2 spaces

Catch the brass ring on the Dentzel Carousel - move ahead 3 spaces



Swin medal, courtesy of Alan and Kathy Darby



From the Library of Congress



Glen Echo Park has a long history, beginning in the 1880s, with the Baltzley brothers and continuing until today. This game gives you a quick look at the life of the park.

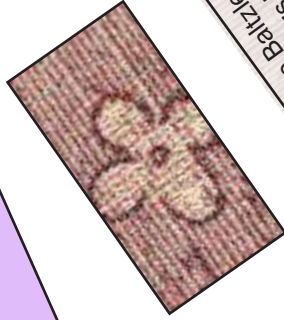
To play, you will need ONE COIN PER PLAYER. If you or your parents don't have one with you, you can always play at home. Your coin acts as your board marker as well as your die. Take turns flipping the coin. If your coin lands HEADS UP, MOVE ONE SPACE. If your coin lands TAILS UP, MOVE TWO SPACES. Once you have flipped your coin and moved the correct number of spaces, place your coin on your spot on the game board and wait for your next turn.



*The Baltzley Eggbeater*



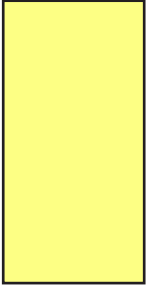
*From the Collection of Richard A. Cook*



The Baltzley brothers build the Chautauqua in 1891  
- move ahead 1 space



Edwin Baltzley patents his men's eggbeater in 1881  
- move ahead 1 space

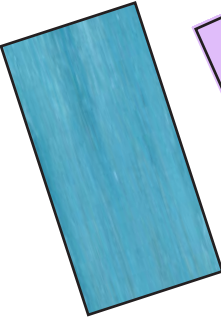


Start



*Courtesy of the Richard A. Cook Collection*

The Crystal Pool is built in 1931 - move ahead 1 space



The Spanish Ballroom opens in 1933 - move ahead 1 space



*Glen Echo Park, National Park Service, courtesy of the William Moore Collection*



*Crystal Pool 1953*

*Courtesy of the Richard A. Cook Collection*



*The Crystal Pool's sandy beach, 1931*

*The old entrance to the Crystal Pool*



*Today, the playground is where the sandy beach used to be located.*



# Take a Dip

The Crystal Pool was built in 1931. It was one of the biggest attractions in the park. The pool was a great escape from the city heat without having to travel a long distance to an ocean or lake. There was even a sandy beach!

**The Swimming's Fine at**  
**GLEN ECHO**

**FREE ADMISSION AMUSEMENT PARK**

**Enjoy Today and Every Day at**  
**The New \$200,000**  
**CRYSTAL POOL**  
**with Seashore Sand Beach**  
Open from 10 A. M. to 11:30 P. M.  
Suits rented or bring your own  
Lockers for thousands  
**SPECIAL PRICES FOR KIDDIES**  
**MORE THAN FIFTY**  
**FINE AMUSEMENTS**  
"The Fun Factory of Washington"  
  
**AN IDEAL PLACE FOR YOUR PICNIC**

Look at this advertisement for the Crystal Pool. What services are offered at the pool?

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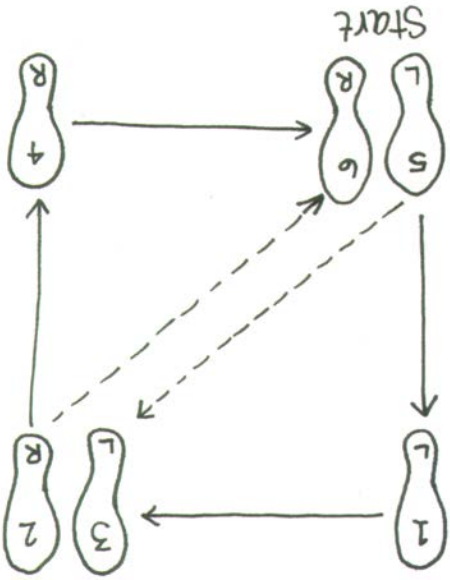
*Did the bathing suits look like ours today? Draw a picture of you at the Crystal Pool.*



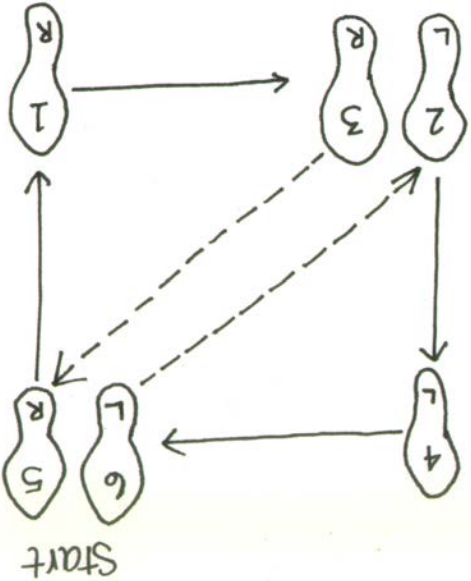
# Waltz

The waltz is an old dance, but a classic that never goes out of style. When dancing a waltz, you are basically making a box and coming back to where you started.

Boys



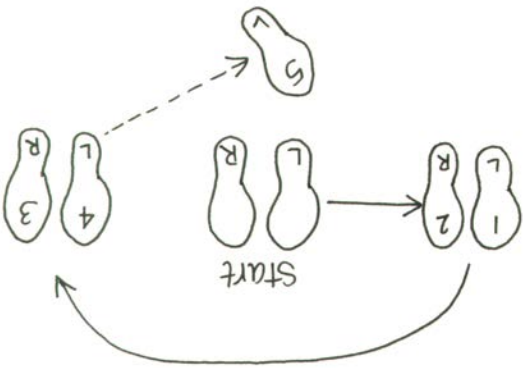
Girls



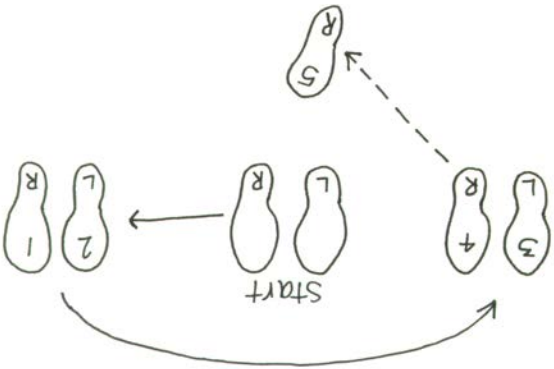
# Swing

Swing dancing was very popular from 1930-1950. Like all dances, there are many variations, but this is the basic step.

Boys



Girls



# Dance into the Past

The Spanish Ballroom was, and still is, a dance hall. It was built in 1933 and was immediately one of the most popular attractions at Glen Echo Park. People came to Glen Echo to hear live music and dance the night away. Even today, the Spanish Ballroom draws hundreds of people each weekend for many different types of dances, including swing, ballroom, salsa, and more.

Today, you have an opportunity to try two popular dances of the time. Follow the foot diagram on the opposite page. Once you go through all the steps, start again. The more you do it, the easier it will be.



# Mirror Maze

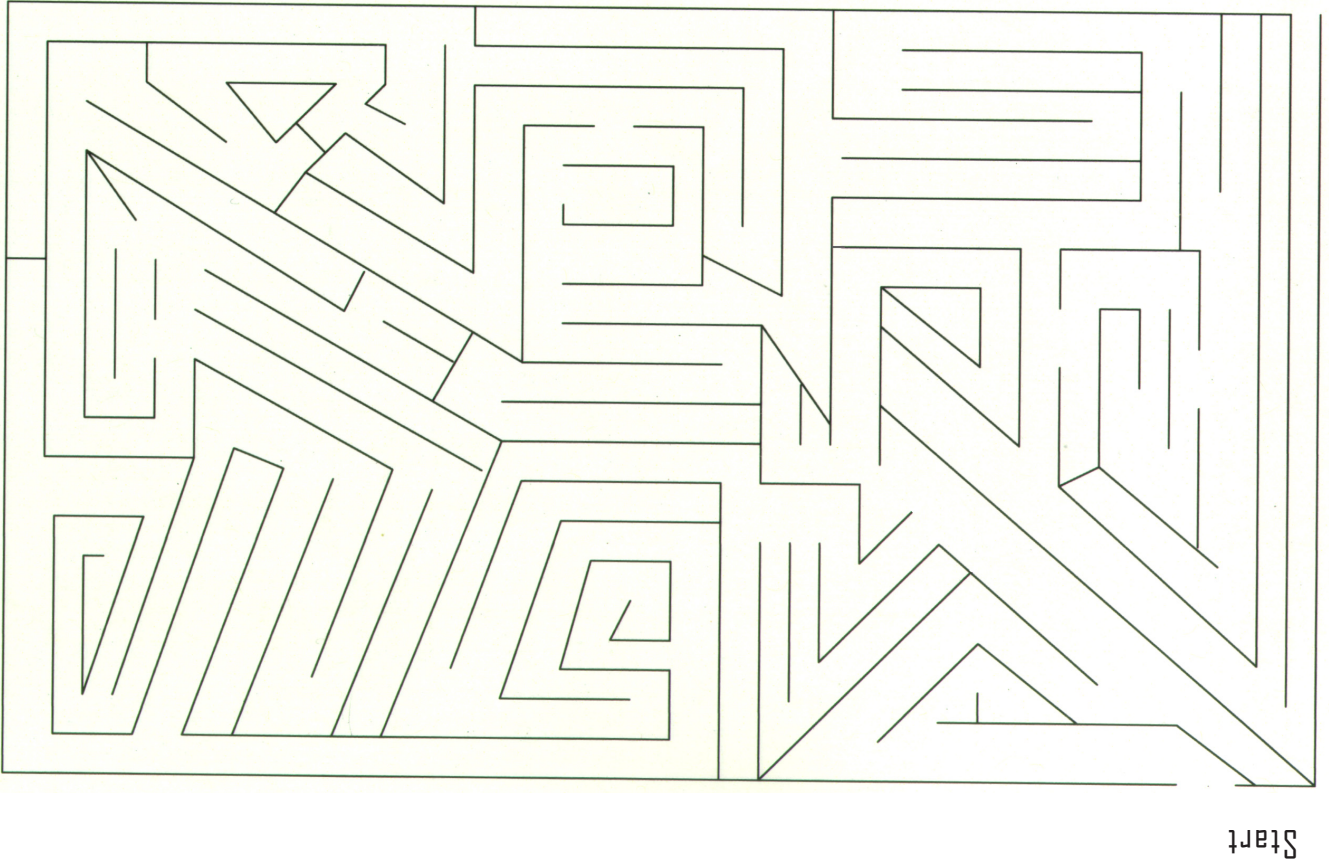
Glen Echo Park had a Hall of Mirrors. For two tickets you could enter a maze that had mirrors for walls, so you never knew which way was out!

The old Hall of Mirrors building is an example of adaptive re-use. Today, the Hall of Mirrors building is used as a dance studio. Music and dance were part of the Chautauqua history, and music and dance classes are part of the current programs offered in Glen Echo Park.

We re-used or recycled the old amusement park building for a new purpose just like you might change or use a room differently at your home.

**Don't get lost  
in the Hall of Mirrors!**

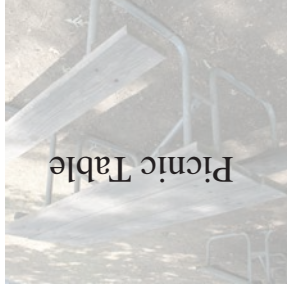
Find your way through the Mirror Maze. Try not to get too turned around!





# Echo BINGO!

Place the corresponding sticker from page 23 over each item you find. Find four in a row to reach Bingo!



# All Aboard!

Take a look at the trolley exhibit by the Chautauqua Tower. This was once the entrance to the park. Around the beginning of the 1900s, there was a transportation revolution. Many new forms of transportation were invented. The electric trolley was one of them. The trolley made it easier to commute from home to work and to get outside of the city. In the early 1900s, the trolley was one of the main sources of transportation in cities. What other forms of transportation existed?

If people could take the trolley to work or school instead of walking, that meant they could live further away. Do you think many people would still want to live in a crowded city? —

Why?

What happened to rural areas around cities after improved transportation, such as the trolley, became available to people?

After the downfall of the Chautauqua at Glen Echo, the park turned into what was called a trolley park. A trolley park was an amusement park owned by a trolley company. The owners of the trolley lines built amusement parks at the end of the line to get more business for the trolley company. Entrance into the park was free, but you paid for your trolley ride.

What do you think you would see while riding the trolley from Washington, D.C. to Glen Echo Park in the early 20th century?

Why don't we ride the trolley anymore?



# Round and Round on the Carousel

The mission of the National Park Service is to  
***Preserve the Past, Protect the Present,  
and Manage for the Future.***

The restoration of the Dentzel Carousel at Glen Echo Park is an example of how the National Park Service fulfills this mission. The carousel was built in 1921. It was hand-carved and hand-painted. In the 1970s, when the National Park Service received the carousel, it was in very bad shape. Over the years, the carousel animals were repainted many times. The National Park Service restored the carousel to its original beauty for future generations to enjoy.

Part of the restoration process included leaving small areas of the original paint exposed on the carousel, like windows into the past. This will help future preservationists see the original paint colors. the next time the carousel needs repainting.

A preservationist is someone who wants to save or preserve historic structures, natural areas or endangered species. The National Park Service has many career opportunities, in addition to park rangers, if you are interested in helping preserve places, things or animals important to America.

*How did the park:*

Preserve the Past?

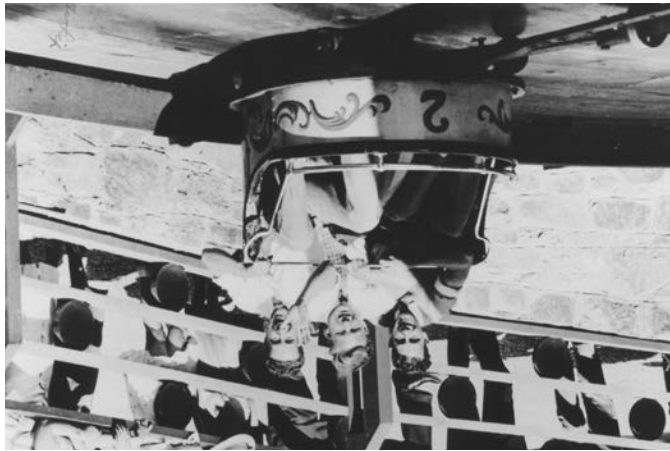
Protect the Present?

Manage for the Future?

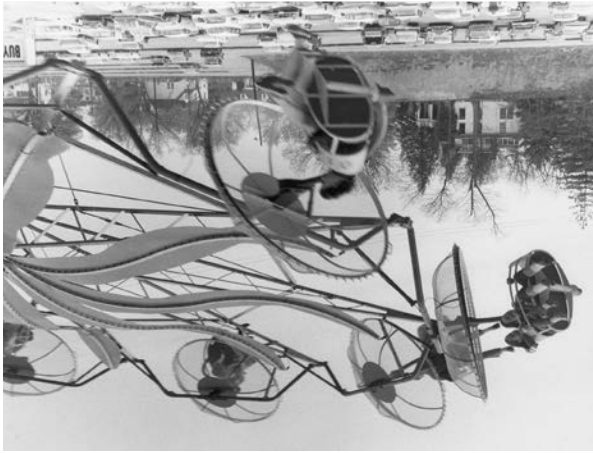
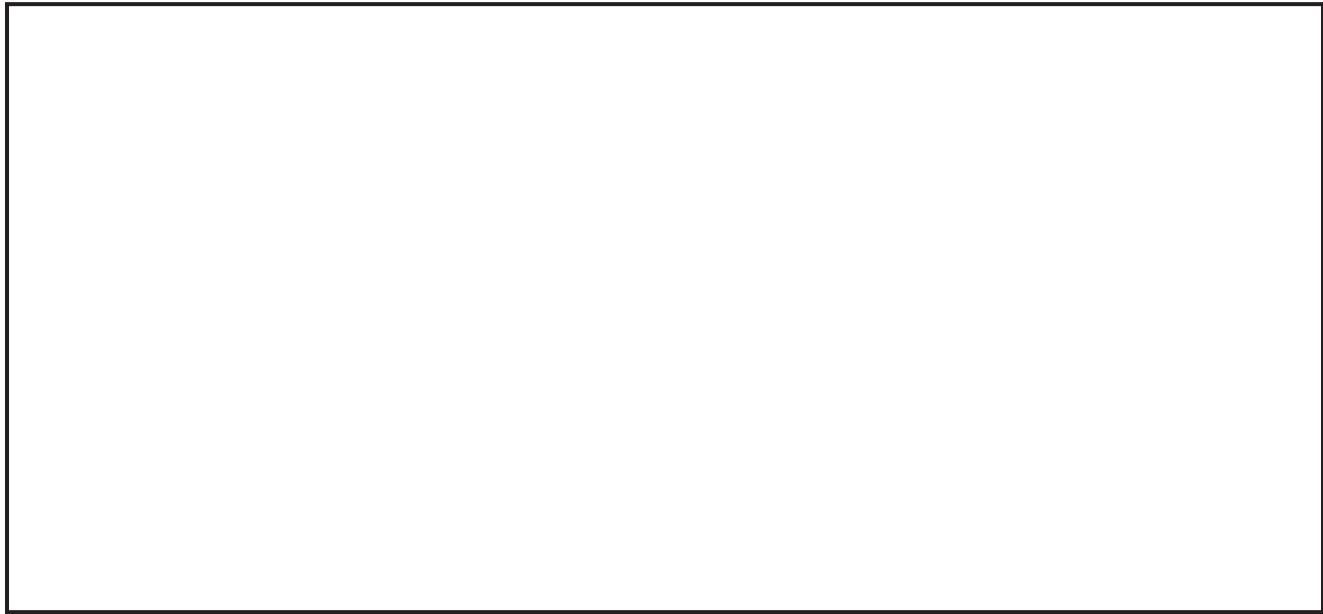
The carousel is part of what you can see and do in Glen Echo Park. It runs from May to September. Limited use helps prevent damage. You can also protect the carousel when you ride. Never climb on the animal's legs and do not jump on or off the carousel. With your help, your children and grandchildren will be able to enjoy a ride on the Glen Echo Carousel.



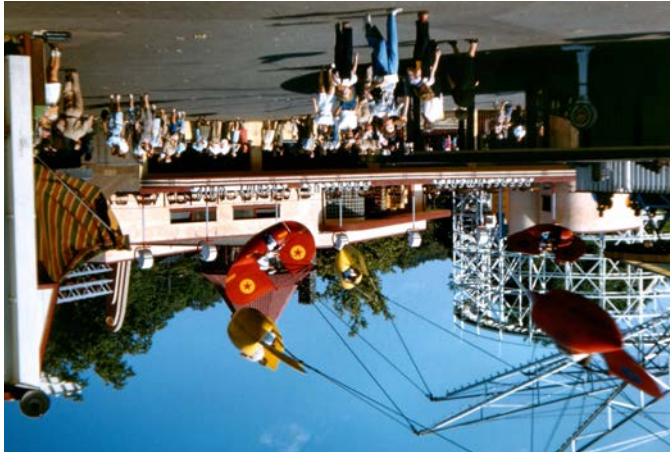
Imagine you could design a new ride for Glen Echo Park. What would it look like? What would it do? Does it have any special features that would make it stand out from the other rides? What time period is your ride from? Draw or describe your ride below.



*The Whip*  
Courtesy of the Richard A. Cook Collection



*The Paratrooper Ride.*  
In the distance to the left is Clara Barton's home.  
Glen Echo Park, National Park Service, courtesy  
of the Poole Collection



*The Flying Skooters*  
Glen Echo Park, National Park Service,  
courtesy of the William Moore Collection

# Buy Your Tickets Here!

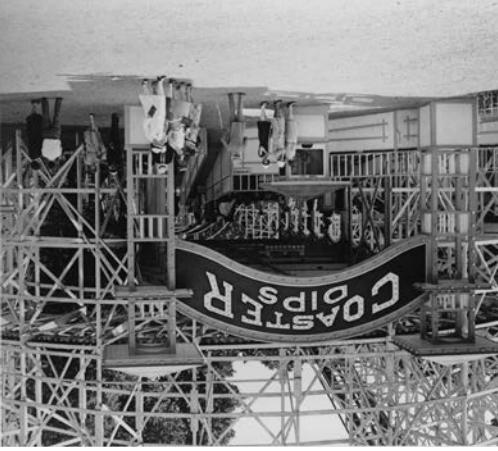
Glen Echo Park was always changing its rides so people would want to come back again. For a while, it was the goal of the amusement park's owners to add a new ride or attraction each year. Many rides came and went over time. Some of the long-lasting rides included the Dentzel Carousel (which is still here today), the Coaster Dips, and the Whip. All of these were driven by mechanical power, yet they were all built before 1922! A ride of that speed and size was a sight to see in the early 1900s. Not all people had cars back then, but they were riding roller coasters! That is what drew people to the park. It was a chance to experience something new and exciting with so much freedom.

Have you ever visited an amusement park?

If so, what was your favorite ride?

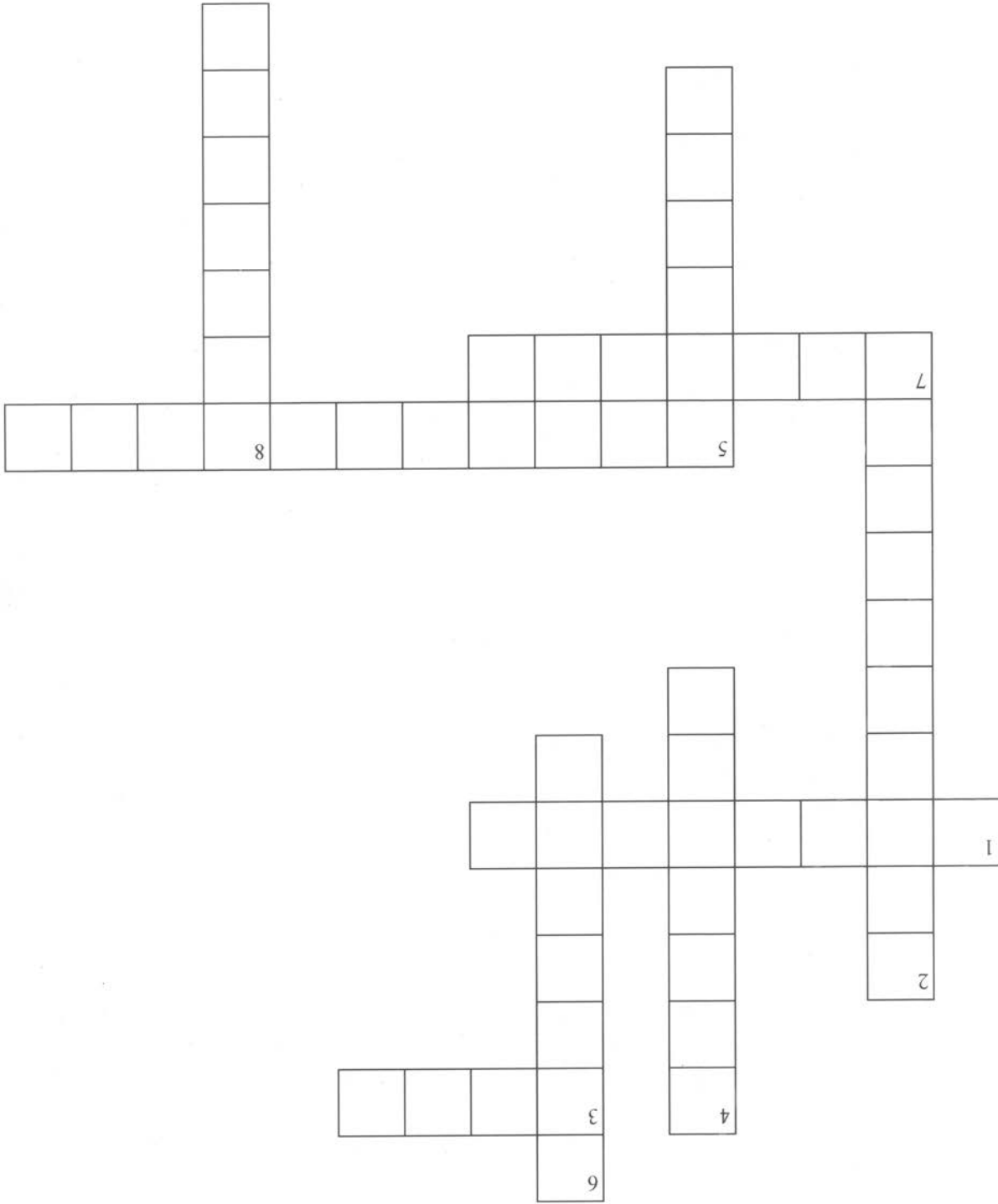


*From the Collection of Richard A. Cook*



*From the Library of Congress*





# Popcorn! Get your Popcorn!

Move along to the Arcade Building. In order to offer comfortable and safe areas for the public to attend classes and to enjoy the children's theaters and galleries, this building underwent a major construction project. Sometimes the National Park Service needs help with big projects. The National Park Service entered into a partnership with Montgomery County and the state of Maryland in order to accomplish this goal.

Did you notice the "Popcorn" sign on the outside of the building? Amusement park visitors used to stop here to buy popcorn. Today, the building is used for other reasons. On the second floor, you can sign up for classes in the Glen Echo Park Partnership for Arts and Culture office. The National Park Service Visitor Center and an art gallery are located on the first floor. Many of the art pieces displayed in the Popcorn Gallery were created by artists or students from Glen Echo Park classes. You can also see a bumper car like the ones used in the bumper car pavilion. On the wall is a timeline about Glen Echo Park's history. Take a look at it. Look for clues to help you fill in the crossword puzzle.

1. The Chautauqua was built by the \_\_\_\_\_ brothers.
2. The National \_\_\_\_\_ Assembly was created as a place for adults to learn and relax.

3. In 1898, the first amusement park \_\_\_\_\_ opened at Glen Echo.
4. The \_\_\_\_\_ Carousel opened in 1921.
5. (down) In 1960, members of the Student Non-Violent Action Group and local residents \_\_\_\_\_ outside of Glen Echo.
6. In 1960, the \_\_\_\_\_ stopped coming to Glen Echo.
7. Since 1971, Glen Echo Park has been home to \_\_\_\_\_ and performers offering year-round activities.

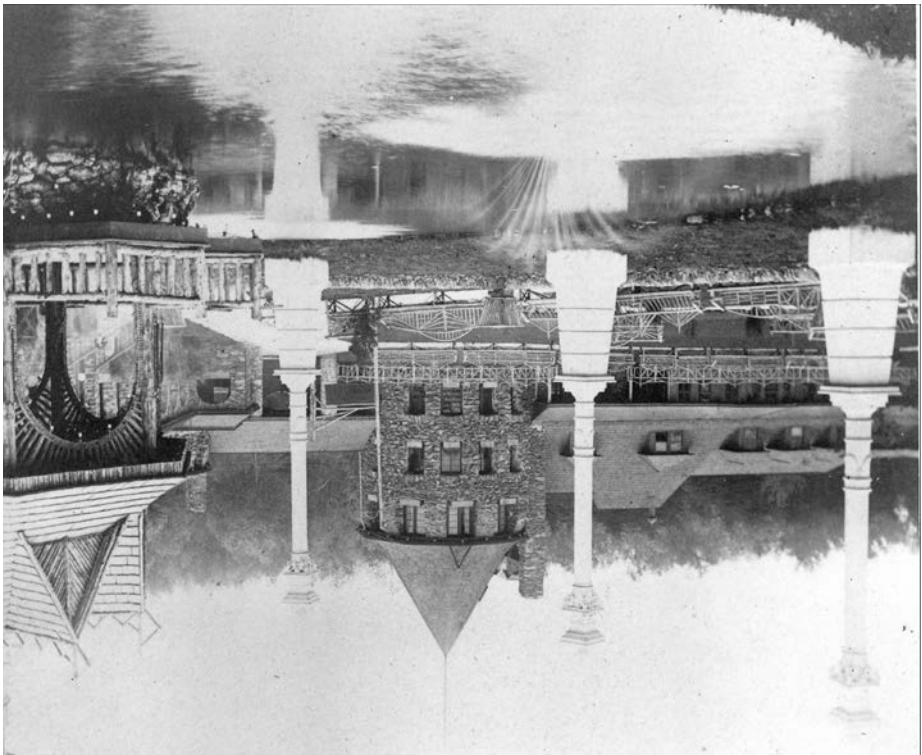
8. In 1977, the \_\_\_\_\_ Ballroom

5. (across) In 2002, a \_\_\_\_\_ was created between the National Park Service, Montgomery County, and the state of Maryland.



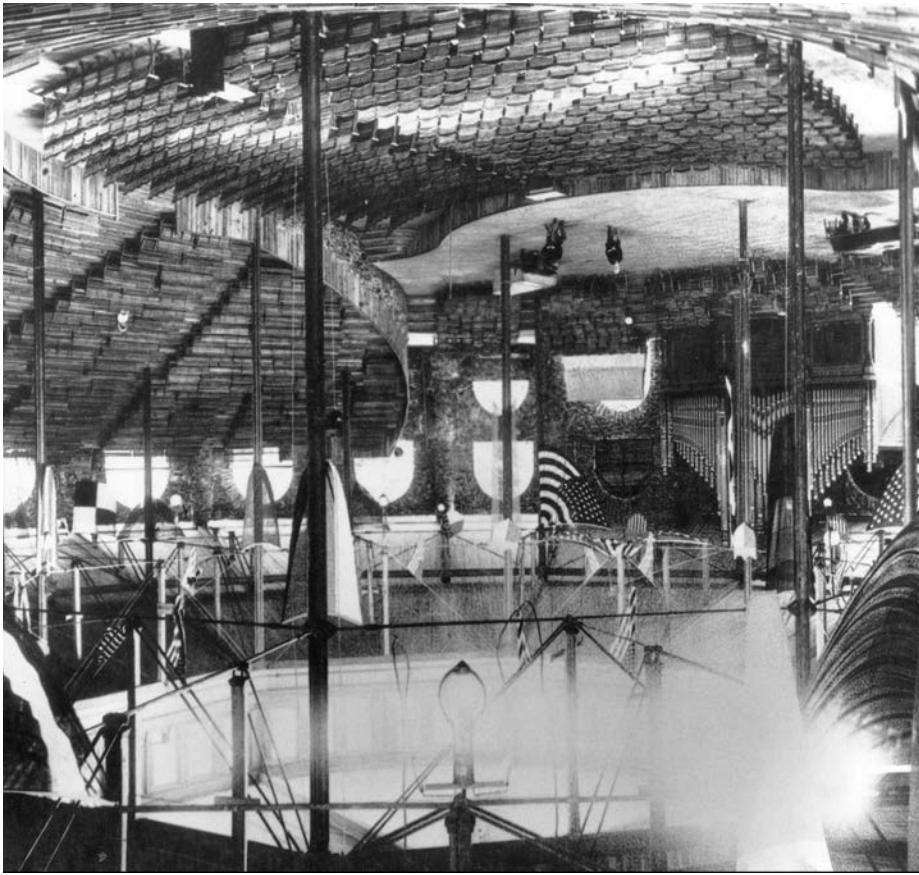


Does any part of this photograph look familiar to you? This is a photograph of the entrance area for the Glen Echo Chautauqua before it was developed as an amusement park. Try standing in the same location the photographer used in the 1890s and look at the changes.



*Courtesy of the Richard A. Cook Collection*

This is the interior of the amphitheater built for the Glen Echo Chautauqua. In 1891, this was one of the largest auditoriums in the country. It had 6,000 seats. The amusement park converted the building into a funhouse with many different attractions, including a giant slide. It was condemned in 1949 and burned by the fire department in 1956. The foundation ruins, photographs, and people's memories are all that remain of this once grand structure.



*Courtesy of the Richard A. Cook Collection*

- If so, name three. (Tip = Look for a Glen Echo Park Classes and Events catalog.)
  - Today, Glen Echo Park is managed by the National Park Service and many different classes are offered through the Glen Echo Park Partnership for Arts and Culture. Are there things you can learn at the park today that you might have learned at the Chautauqua in 1891?
  - What do you think it would have been like to spend a summer at the Chautauqua?
  - What is the Chautauqua Tower made of?
- complete the questions below:
- Locate the Chautauqua Tower on your map and place a STAR next to it. This is the only surviving building from the Glen Echo Chautauqua. Walk over to it, take a look, and
- Glen Echo, Maryland, was developed by Edwin and Edward Baltzley in 1891. The same brothers built Clara Barton's house next door. The area was developed as the 53rd National Chautauqua Assembly. The first Chautauqua was built in Chautauqua, New York. It was originally a religious training center to teach Sunday school teachers how to be better teachers, but later it became popular as an educational center for the arts and culture. Many people attended the Glen Echo Chautauqua programs during the summer months. There were many things you could learn about, including music, art, history, philosophy, archeology, literature and domestic skills. Some people camped in tents, and others bought land from the Baltzley brothers and built their summer cottages in the town of Glen Echo.



*Courtesy of the Richard A. Cook Collection*

# Junior Rangers

National Park Service  
U.S. Department of the Interior



Hello!

Welcome to Glen Echo Park. Today, you have an opportunity to become an official National Park Service Junior Ranger! As a Junior Ranger, you have a very special role. You have the chance to help take care of our national parks for everyone to visit and enjoy. This handbook includes many fun activities to help you learn about the history of Glen Echo Park and how it is used as a national park today.

Explore Glen Echo Park with your Junior Ranger Handbook. The map will help you get from one location to the next. A timeline of the history of Glen Echo Park is displayed in the Arcade Building Visitor Center on the first floor. You can visit the National Park Service office located in the lower level of the red brick building next to the carousel. Glen Echo Park tours are available with a park ranger upon request, staff permitting.

Complete AT LEAST FIVE of the activities in this handbook. When you have completed your activities, return your book to a park ranger. Be prepared to tell him or her what you learned and how you can make a difference in the future of the National Park Service.

Do your best, have FUN, and thank you for visiting Glen Echo Park.





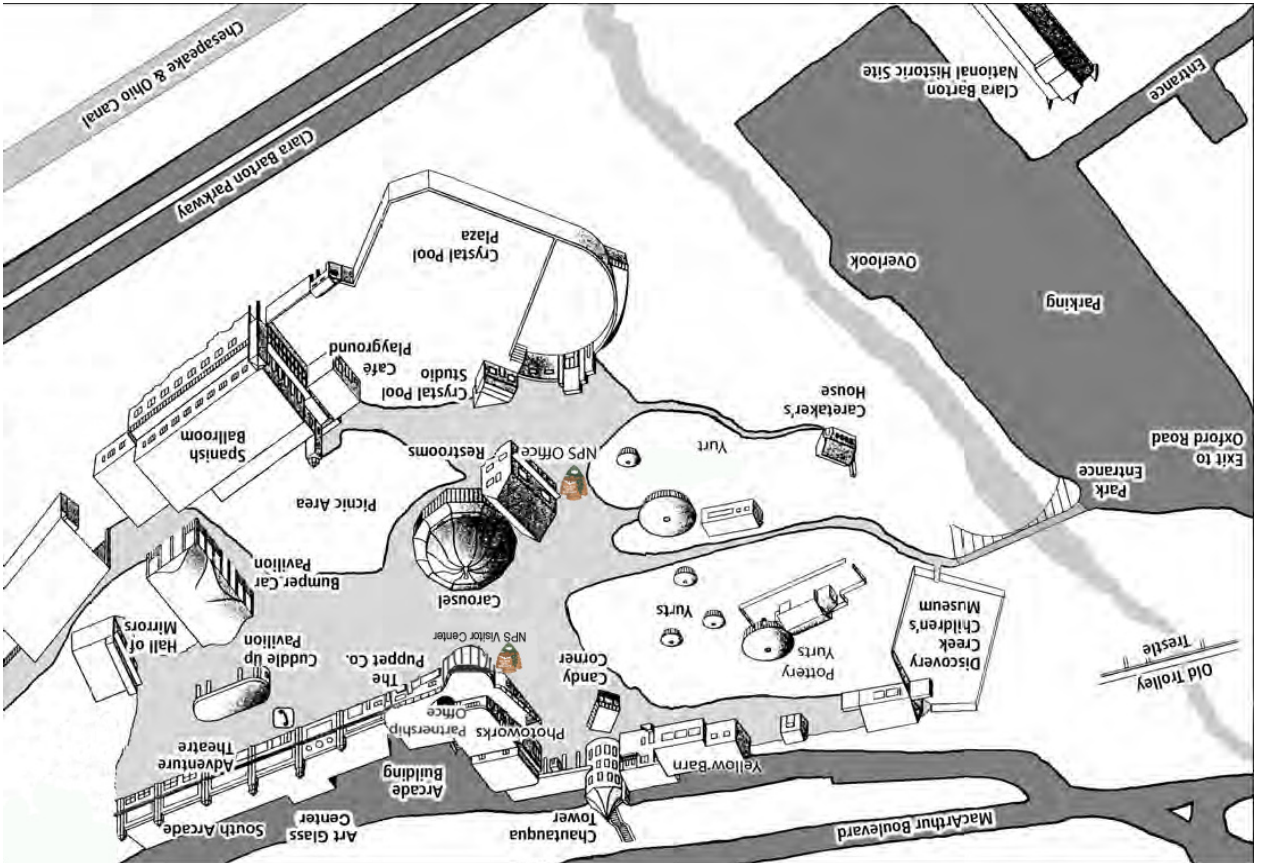
This book was produced by the National Park Service, developed by Student Conservation Association Junior Ranger Ambassador Allison Dixon. Special thanks goes to Richard A. Cook, Bruce Douglas, Alan and Kathy Darby, the Poole Collection, and the William J. Moore Collection for the use of their photographs in this publication.

Become an on-line National Park Service Junior Ranger at [www.nps.gov/webangers](http://www.nps.gov/webangers).



This Junior Ranger handbook was funded by the National Park Foundation, national charitable partner of America's National Parks. The National Park Foundation supports the National Park Service Junior Ranger program as part of their nationwide effort to connect children to America's heritage and ensure the future of our national parks.

Glen Echo Park's significance is found in its unique resources and varied history. Glen Echo Park is a site of the Chautauqua movement of the late 19th century. It is a rare example of an early 20th century amusement park and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The site represents the only example of an amusement park preserved within the National Park System and maintains an operating carousel and historic ballroom. Glen Echo Park also represents a microcosm of American society and its involvement in the Civil Rights Movement in America.







This Junior Ranger Handbook belongs to:

*Photo courtesy of Bruce Douglas*



# Junior Ranger Handbook

## Glen Echo Park

National Park Service  
U.S. Department of the Interior  
Glen Echo Park  
Glen Echo, Maryland  
A Unit of the George Washington  
Memorial Parkway

