

Dam! Better Call Clara!

Taylor Barton

Senior Division

Individual Documentary

Process Paper: 500 Words

Living in Pennsylvania, I often heard stories of the great flood in Johnstown, but never formally learned anything on this topic in school. I have always been interested in local history, and I wanted to learn more about this significant event that occurred only two hours from my house. I have also always been interested in medicine and humanitarian work. Therefore, when my teacher gave me the book *Ruthless Tide* by Al Roker, about Clara Barton and the American Red Cross' impact on the Johnstown Flood, I was extremely intrigued. I wanted to learn more about the involvement of the Red Cross in the flood and the tragedy of the flood itself.

Through *Ruthless Tide*, I found many primary sources, such as statements from survivors, that gave me a starting point for my research. From this point, I visited the Johnstown Historical Association's website, where I discovered a massive archive of images of the flood. To delve deeper into the Red Cross portion of my project, I read several of Clara Barton's books and letters. These sources, as well as the many articles I found about the relief effort in Johnstown, helped me discover the role the Red Cross played in the rebuilding of the town. To conclude this portion of my research, I emailed the American Red Cross and was able to speak with a volunteer who clarified many ambiguities and contradictions I had discovered. Finally, I emailed the curator of the Johnstown Museum to inquire about access to additional primary sources and was invited to visit Johnstown to interview Robert Burkert, President and CEO of the Johnstown Area Heritage Association. My visit was incredibly enlightening, as I had the opportunity to observe the museum, exhibits, and historical sites, as well as speak to, and interview, several experts on the flood.

I chose to portray my topic through a documentary, as I believed it was the most impactful way to tell the story of the flood. The horrific images of the aftermath and relief effort show how tragic the event really was and how many people it impacted. Using Final Cut Pro, I combined music about the flood, photos and visuals from the time period, and my interview with Mr. Burkert.

My topic heavily relates to the theme of triumph and tragedy. Tragedy is highlighted by the devastation of the Johnstown Flood and the tragic deaths of 2,209 people. Additionally, in the aftermath, over 25,000 survivors were left homeless and in need of great help. However, through the tragedy of the Johnstown flood, the Red Cross triumphantly evolved into the charitable and supportive organization it is today. During the rebuilding of Johnstown, the American Red Cross gained national recognition for their peacetime work, thus proving the value of Clara Barton's American Amendment and officially and permanently adding peacetime work to the portfolio of the organization. Triumph emerged from the tragedy of the Johnstown Flood in the form of the development and evolution of the American Red Cross.

Annotated Bibliography

Primary Sources

American Red Cross in WWI. Daughters of the American Revolution, blog.dar.org/tales-archives-dar-and-red-cross-during-wwi. Accessed 28 Feb. 2019. This image of Red Cross nurses aiding in World War I was used to show how the Red Cross worked in War.

Andrew Carnegie. Medium, medium.com/jsk-class-of-2018/how-to-solve-the-local-news-crisis-look-it-up-in-the-library-b3ad39b17edb. Accessed 22 Feb. 2019. This image was used to show Andrew Carnegie, a prominent industrialist who was attracted to Johnstown's endless potential for profit. He was also a leading member of the South Fork Fishing and Hunting Club.

Barker, George. *Camped in the Mud*. 1889. *Library of Congress*, www.loc.gov/item/2017651749/. Accessed 14 Nov. 2018. This image of a relief camp showed the conditions the relief groups had to work in in order to help survivors. It was used to show what Johnstown looked like after the water receded and how relief groups worked around the damaged land to provide aid.

---. *The Johnstown Calamity in Cambria City*. 1889. *Library of Congress*, www.loc.gov/item/2017652208/. Accessed 14 Nov. 2018. This image of a severely damaged house showed how extreme the damage was after the flood in Cambria City. It was used to illustrate how badly the city was destroyed and why so much relief was needed to help the city. Wrecked houses, similar to the one in the picture, were the reasons for needs such as Red Cross Hotels and relief camps.

---. *Main Street after the Flood*. 1889. *Library of Congress*, www.loc.gov/item/2017651749/. Accessed 14 Nov. 2018. This image of Main Street after the flood was used to show how the everyday life of Johnstown residents was affected by the flood damage. The streets were covered in debris, and no building was left standing.

---. *Relief Station - Sufferers Drawing Rations*. 1889. *Library of Congress*, www.loc.gov/item/2017652205/. Accessed 14 Nov. 2018. This image of survivors at a relief station in Johnstown was used to illustrate one of the many ways the Red Cross helped the town after the flood. This picture displayed one of the many relief stations that were set up around town to distribute food and other essentials to sufferers.

---. *Scene of the Fire at Stone Bridge*. 1889. *Library of Congress*, www.loc.gov/item/2017651749/. Accessed 14 Nov. 2018. This image of the fire damage in Johnstown was used to highlight that the town was not only destroyed by water, but also by fire. It also increased my understanding of the extent of damage that was caused exclusively by the fire.

---. *A Slightly Damaged House*. 1889. *Library of Congress*, www.loc.gov/item/2005691635/.

This image of a severely damaged house displayed how strong the force of the flood was. As evidenced by the photograph, the water was so powerful, it was capable of ripping trees out of the ground and thrusting them through large houses.

Barton, Clara. *The Red Cross in Peace and War*. Washington DC, American National Red Cross, 1906. This book by Clara Barton, founder of the American Red Cross, explained the Red Cross's work in both wartime and peacetime relief efforts. It was used to better understand the Red Cross's level of involvement in disaster relief efforts prior to the Johnstown Flood and how organization's practices changed in the years after.

Barton, Clara. *Red Cross Nurses*. 1898. *New York Academy of Medicine*, nyamcenterforhistory.org/2014/03/13/womens-courage-clara-barton-in-peace-and-war/. Accessed 26 Feb. 2019. This photograph of Red Cross nurses was taken by Clara Barton herself and showed what Red Cross workers looked like during the time period. This image depicted the very early style of uniforms of the Red Cross that would have been common during the time of the flood.

Barton, Clara. *The Story of the Red Cross*. New York, D. Appleton and Company, 1904. This book written by Clara Barton, founder of the American Red Cross, provided detailed accounts of Red Cross relief efforts from actual members of the first chapter of the Red Cross. This helped me build an accurate timeline of the Red Cross based on the founder's actual notes and experiences.

Barton in DC. 1887. *Red Cross Texas*, redcrossntxblog.com/2018/12/25/angel-of-the-battlefield-clara-barton/. Accessed 25 Feb. 2019. Taken only two years prior to the flood, this photograph was used to illustrate what a Red Cross relief group would have looked like during the time period. It also displayed the approximate number of volunteers in the Red Cross at the time.

Buffalo Bill Cody in Paris. *Liverpool Hidden History*, liverpoolhiddenhistory.co.uk/when-buffalo-bill-came-to-newsham-park/. Accessed 25 Feb. 2019. This photograph of Buffalo Bill Cody was used to his display his appearance while performing his Wild West Show. With this show, he raised money for the Johnstown Flood fund in Paris, France.

Catholic Church Ruins after Johnstown Flood. 1889. *Library of Congress*, www.loc.gov/item/92509957/. Accessed 15 Oct. 2018. This image of the remains of a Johnstown church was used to display the major damage caused by the flood. The image also illustrated how much damage the floodwater could do to massive buildings.

Chester A. Arthur. White House. www.whitehouse.gov/about-the-white-house/presidents/chester-a-arthur/. Accessed 25 Feb. 2019. This image was used to display President Chester A. Arthur, who signed the American Red Cross into existence in 1881. For decades, Clara Barton wrote to the government and lobbied for the creation for an American chapter, yet was always denied. President Arthur was the first to listen to her opinions and support her ideas, thus allowing the official creation of the organization.

Churning Debris. 1889. *Johnstown Flood Museum*, www.jaha.org/attractions/johnstown-flood-museum/. Accessed 25 Jan. 2019. This illustration of the Flood provided an idea of what the wave may have looked like, as there are no images of the water destroying the town. There are only images of the town before and after the destruction, so this illustration was used to display the horrors of the flood during its journey through town.

Clara Barton Age 29. 1850. *National Park Service*, US Department of the Interior, www.nps.gov/media/photo/gallery.htm?id=25583136-1DD8-B71C-0783E5DDA7FD1ECE. Accessed 14 Nov. 2018. This image of Clara Barton in 1850 showed her appearance at age 29. In 1850, she moved to DC to work in the US patent office. This move would ultimately incite Barton's interest in humanitarian work, as she only began nursing when wounded Civil War soldiers started flooding DC streets in 1861.

Clara Barton 1904 Portrait. 1904. *National Park Service*, US Department of the Interior, www.nps.gov/media/photo/gallery.htm?id=25583136-1DD8-B71C-0783E5DDA7FD1ECE. Accessed 14 Nov. 2018. This image of Clara Barton in 1904 was used to show what she looked like closer to the time of the flood. The image displayed her appearance as an older adult so it provided a better understanding of what she would have looked like in the late 1800s.

Clara Barton's Headquarters in Johnstown. 1889. *Library of Congress*, www.loc.gov/item/2002707084/. Accessed 15 Oct. 2018. This image of Clara Barton's headquarters was used to show where Barton worked during her in five months in Johnstown. Her headquarters was the site of many important Red Cross decisions and operations that led to the success of the relief efforts in Johnstown.

Cleaning up Debris. 1889. *Vintages*, www.vintag.es/2017/02/the-johnstown-flood-27-rare-photographs.html. Accessed 27 Feb. 2019. This image was used to illustrate the various different relief groups who traveled to Johnstown to help and how they all worked together to clean up the massive amounts of debris. While the Red Cross was the most prominent and impactful relief group in town, many others still contributed to the effort.

Coffins in Johnstown. 1889. *Accuweather*, photo.accuweather.com/photogallery/size/30291/downtown+johnstown+after+1889+flood/5. Accessed 25 Jan. 2019. This image of a pile of coffins was used to show how the cleanup of bodies was a vital part of the relief effort. The varying sizes of the coffins acted as a reminder of the destruction of the flood as many of the dead were small children.

Commissary at Johnstown. 1889. *Power Library*, digitalcollections.powerlibrary.org/cdm/singleitem/collection/acacc-jtf/id/4799/rec/23. Accessed 25 Feb. 2019. This photograph of the Pittsburgh Relief Committee and militia was used to illustrate the aid sent by the Pennsylvania State Government to keep the peace in the first few days after the flood, before any other relief groups, including the Red Cross, could safely enter the town.

Conemaugh Valley. 1889. *Vintages*, www.vintag.es/2017/02/the-johnstown-flood-27-rare-photographs.html. Accessed 1 Feb. 2019. This photograph of the flooded Conemaugh Valley was the only image taken of the actual flood water during the event. It was used to show how the areas around Johnstown were affected by the breaking of the dam. It displayed the terrible quality of the sitting water and highlighted why the cleanup had to start immediately. The water was full of dangerous debris and bacteria from all of the death and destruction caused by the flood, which made the aftermath of the event very dangerous, even as the water stopped moving.

Creedon, William H. *Johnstown Disaster: A Journal of Poems.* *Internet Archive*, archive.org/details/johnstowndisaste00cree/page/24. Accessed 6 Nov. 2018. This book of poems about Johnstown from 1889 described the events of the flood and relief effort through the eyes of a survivor. The poetry provided important information about the mechanics of the flood and the feelings of the survivors. This helped me understand the flood from a personal perspective, as the poems are full of deep thoughts and feelings and personal anecdotes.

Debris Pile at Stone Bridge. 1889. *Vintages*, www.vintag.es/2017/02/the-johnstown-flood-27-rare-photographs.html. Accessed 1 Feb. 2019. This image illustrated the aftermath of the Stone Bridge Fire and showed the massive pile of debris left behind after the water drained. All of the debris from the water's journey was stopped at the bridge, resulting in a forty-foot-high pile of wreckage.

Devastation on Main Street. 1889. *Johnstown Area Heritage Association*, www.jaha.org. Accessed 25 Jan. 2019. This image of survivors on top of a stack of wrecked houses was used to highlight the severe devastation of the flood. Entire houses were carried down Main Street by the water and swept into many massive piles. This also illustrated the destruction the relief workers and survivors had to clean up in the aftermath.

Dougherty, C. P. "Statement of C.P. Dougherty." *National Park Service*, U.S. Department of the Interior, 26 Feb. 2015, www.nps.gov/jofl/learn/historyculture/dougherty.htm. Accessed 28 Sept. 2018. Interview. This statement by C.P. Dougherty explained what actually happened the day of the flood from an insider's personal perspective. This was used to analyze the events of the flood from the point of view of a railroad worker who was present during the disaster and was greatly impacted by the damage. This survivors account also helped to clarify the events of the day and form a timeline, as people from different area of the town had vastly different experiences.

Ehrenfeld, Emma. "Statement of Emma Ehrenfeld." *National Park Service*, U.S. Department of the Interior, 26 Feb. 2015, www.nps.gov/jofl/learn/historyculture/emma.htm. Accessed 28 Sept. 2018. Interview. This statement from Emma Ehrenfeld described what happened during the flood when Johnstown lost communication with surrounding towns, as she was working in the telegraph tower when the dam broke. This helped me discover how the telegraph was sent out to surrounding towns for help when citizens were surrounded by water with no modern technology.

Family in Ruins. 1889. *Johnstown Area Heritage Association*, www.jaha.org/edu/flood/story/img/survivors/pages/jt34a.html. Accessed 25 Feb. 2019. This image of a family devastated by the flood emphasized how entire sections of land were leveled, leaving many families homeless for the first few days.

"Fever at Johnstown-Twenty-Five Typhoid Patients in Red Cross Hospital." *Watertown Republican* [Watertown], 4 Sept. 1889. *Chronicling America*, chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn85033295/1889-09-04/ed-1/seq-3/#date1=1888&index=4&rows=20&words=Cross+Johnstown+Red&searchType=basic&sequence=0&state=&date2=1892&proxtext=red+cross+johnstown&y=0&x=0&dateFilterType=yearRange&page=1. Accessed 11 Oct. 2018. This newspaper article informed its readers of the danger of disease in Johnstown, specifically Typhoid, due to the sitting water and dry weather. It also gave credit to the Red Cross for providing help for the ill in the form of supplies, medical attention, and shelter in Red Cross Hotels. This was used to determine the amount of credit given to the Red Cross for their work in Johnstown, as the increasing positive publicity of the organization contributed greatly to their expansion after the flood.

First Geneva Convention 1864. 1864. *Intercross*, intercrossblog.icrc.org/blog/150th-anniversary-of-the-original-geneva-convention. Accessed 25 Feb. 2019. While no images exist from the Geneva Convention of 1864, this cartoon created there captured the spirit of the convention. It displayed the International Red Cross at work and helped to portray some of their newly adopted values to the public after the meeting adjourned.

Fish Nets at the South Fork Hunting and Fishing Club. 1889. *Johnstown Flood Museum*, www.jaha.org/attractions/johnstown-flood-museum/. Accessed 25 Jan. 2019. This picture of the fish nets in Lake Conemaugh was used to show one of the greedy mistakes of the club, as the fish nets prevented necessary drainage and led to the collapse of the dam.

Homeless Family Camping. 1889. *Vintages*, www.vintag.es/2017/02/the-johnstown-flood-27-rare-photographs.html. Accessed 1 Feb. 2019. This photograph of a homeless family after the flood was used to show the conditions many survivors were living in during the relief effort. Over 25,000 survivors were in need of aid and not all were able to get a room in a Red Cross Hotel or an Oklahoma House, so many were forced to join a relief camp or find their own shelter on the outskirts of town.

Homeless Survivors. 1889. *Johnstown Area Heritage Association*, www.jaha.org/edu/flood/story/img/survivors/pages/jt103a.html. Accessed 27 Feb. 2019. This photograph of homeless survivors living in a makeshift shelter was used to illustrate how conditions were before relief groups were able to find somewhere for the thousands of people in need to stay.

House Crushed by the Flood. 1889. *Vintages*, www.vintag.es/2017/02/the-johnstown-flood-27-rare-photographs.html. Accessed 27 Feb. 2019. The Red Cross' main duty was to find shelter for the thousands of newly homeless families. This image of a house cut in half was used to explain why so many survivors needed shelter after the flood.

Inside a Red Cross Hotel. 1889. *Clara Barton National Historic Site*, www.nps.gov/museum/exhibits/clba/redcross.html. Accessed 27 Feb. 2019. This photograph of a dining room within one of the Red Cross Hotels was used to show the appearance, quality, and size of the rooms provided by the Red Cross.

Kilburn. *How and Where They Lived*. 1889. *Library of Congress*, www.loc.gov/item/2017652407/. Accessed 14 Nov. 2018. This image of scattered relief camps demonstrated how many different groups were at the scene to help survivors. The image was also used to show the large amount of tents needed to house all the relief workers and survivors.

---. *Ruins of the Iron Works*. 16 Sept. 1889. *Library of Congress*, www.loc.gov/item/2017652409/. Accessed 14 Nov. 2018. This image of the ruined iron works helped explain why the town was so devastated for so long after the flood. Johnstown was known for the iron works, as iron and steel production was a significant part of their economy. This picture was used to show how badly the work space for iron and steel production was damaged during the flood.

Langil. *Train Carried by the Water*. 1889. *Johnstown Flood Museum*, www.jaha.org/attractions/johnstown-flood-museum/. Accessed 25 Jan. 2019. This image of a destroyed train was used to illustrate the immense destruction caused by the flood. The volume and force of the water was so powerful, it was able to carry full-sized trains away from their tracks and into town.

Lower Johnstown after the Flood. 3 June 1889. *Vintages*, www.vintag.es/2017/02/the-johnstown-flood-27-rare-photographs.html. Accessed 1 Feb. 2019. This image of a leveled Johnstown illustrated the 17 million dollars of property damage that occurred during the flood.

Men of Johnstown. Johnstown Museum. This photograph of men living in Johnstown before the flood was used to illustrate the prosperity of the town prior to 1889, due to the rapidly increasing population.

Michigan Forest Fire. 1881. *Thumb Wind*, thumbwind.com/2015/09/11/1881-michigan-fire/. Accessed 26 Feb. 2019. The Michigan Forest Fire was the first instance of the Red Cross involving themselves in a peacetime relief effort; however, they only sent supplies and donations and briefly aided survivors. This image was used to explain that, even though it was the first, it was not the most impactful early peacetime effort to the organization because of the limited aid provided by the Red Cross.

Modern American Red Cross Aiding in Haiti after Earthquake. 2010. *Red Cross*, www.redcross.org/about-us/our-work/international-services/haiti-assistance-program.html. Accessed 28 Feb. 2019. This image of the current Red Cross aiding in Haiti after the 2010 earthquake was used to show how important peacetime aid has become to the organization. Much of the work the Red Cross does today is disaster relief, due to the work Clara Barton and the early Red Cross did in Johnstown.

Modern Red Cross Workers. Impact for Good, impact4good.com/spotlight-on-the-american-red-cross/. Accessed 28 Feb. 2019. This image of a modern Red Cross worker embracing a survivor in the aftermath of a disaster was used to represent the charitable, helpful organization the Red Cross has become. It evolved from a wartime relief group to a group that aids any and all who need help, and that value was illustrated by this image.

Moore, Charles J. "Statement of Charles J. Moore." Interview by E. S. Hatchelor. *National Park Service*, U.S. Department of the Interior, 26 Feb. 2015, www.nps.gov/jofl/learn/historyculture/moore.htm. Accessed 28 Sept. 2018. In this statement, Charles J. Moore explained how hard it was for warnings and messages to be passed on to the citizens of Johnstown. Moore received a warning from South Fork Dam to send to the people, but had no time to do anything with this information before the water rose too high. This was used to discover why no one was warned and why messages had difficulty being sent in and out of town.

A Pen Memorial to Clara Barton by One of the Johnstown Flood Sufferers. The Red Cross in Peace and War, by Clara Barton, Washington DC, American Historical Press, 1898, p. 174. This memorial for Clara Barton was created by one of the survivors of Johnstown who benefited from the Red Cross' relief work. It was used to illustrate the significant impact the Red Cross had on the lives of Pennsylvanians in Johnstown.

Pickerell, P. N. "Statement of P.N. Pickerell." *National Park Service*, U.S. Department of the Interior, 26 Feb. 2015, www.nps.gov/jofl/learn/historyculture/pickerell.htm. Accessed 28 Sept. 2018. Interview. In this statement, P.N. Pickernell recalled a history of flood issues in Johnstown. As he had lived there his entire life, this helped me understand the flood from a personal perspective and see how common floods were in Johnstown. This was also used to determine how the flood of 1889 was different from all the others.

Red Cross Aiding in Peace and War. Britannica, www.britannica.com/topic/American-Red-Cross. Accessed 27 Feb. 2019. This image of Red Cross tents was used to show the organization's dedication to helping where help is needed, even if the help needed does not involve war.

"The Red Cross at Johnstown." *Southern Standard* [McMinnville], 15 June 1889. *Chronicling America*, chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn86090474/1889-06-15/ed-1/seq-4/#date1=1888&index=1&rows=20&words=Cross+Johnstown+Red&searchType=basic&sequence=0&state=&date2=1892&proxtext=red+cross+johnstown&y=0&x=0&dateFilterType=yearRange&page=1. Accessed 11 Oct. 2018. This newspaper gave its readers details about the Red Cross organization itself before explaining how they were helping with the flood. It was used to see how general knowledge of the organization was passed around through the news.

"The Red Cross at Johnstown-Ministering to the Stricken People." *Helena Weekly Herald* [Helena], 20 June 1889. *Chronicling America*, chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn84036143/1889-06-20/ed-1/seq-1/#date1=1888&index=5&rows=20&words=Cross+Johnstown+Red&searchType=basic&sequence=0&state=&date2=1892&proxtext=red+cross+johnstown&y=0&x=0&dateFilterType=yearRange&page=1. Accessed 11 Oct. 2018. This newspaper from 1889 explained to the citizens of Helena what the Red Cross was and how they helped Johnstown. The newspaper also praised the Red Cross's work in Johnstown by comparing them to angels and explaining the great impact the organization was having on the entire nation. This was used to gauge public opinion on the Red Cross, as the newspaper was filled with great praise for their relief efforts. It helped clarify how the Johnstown Flood led to greater national recognition of the organization, as it explained what the Red Cross was to all of its readers and spoke of the Red Cross as saints.

Red Cross Conference. 1902. *Red Cross Texas*, redcrossntxblog.com/2018/12/25/angel-of-the-battlefield-clara-barton/. Accessed 25 Feb. 2019. This image of a Red Cross conference shortly after the flood was used to portray the leaders of the International Red Cross from all over the world, including Clara Barton from America.

Red Cross Furniture Room, Johnstown, PA. *The Red Cross in Peace and War*, by Clara Barton, Washington DC, American Historical Press, 1898, p. 163. This picture of the Red Cross furniture room illustrated how the Red Cross used donated funds to purchase items needed for the hotels. It was used to show the miscellaneous items donated and purchased to aid in the relief of the town.

Red Cross Hotel, Johnstown Pennsylvania. *Library of Congress*, www.loc.gov/item/cph7938/. Accessed 15 Oct. 2018. This image of a Red Cross Hotel was used to show one of the many different ways the Red Cross aided Johnstown. They created stable, temporary shelters to protect survivors from the severe weather and dangerous conditions outside.

Red Cross Hotels and Infirmaries. 1889. *Johnstown Area Heritage Association*, www.jaha.org/edu/flood/rebuild/recovery_timeline_events.html. Accessed 1889. This photograph of a group of Red Cross buildings, including hotels and infirmaries, was used to show how much the organization contributed to the relief effort and gave to the survivors who were in need of medical assistance and shelter.

"The Red Cross House: Miss Clara Barton Astonishes the Good People of Johnstown." *Johnstown Weekly Democrat* [Johnstown], 2 Aug. 1889. *Chronicling America*, chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn86083274/1889-08-02/ed-1/seq-2/#date1=1888&index=12&rows=20&words=Cross+Johnstown+Red&searchType=basic&sequence=0&state=&date2=1892&proxtext=red+cross+johnstown&y=0&x=0&dateFilterType=yearRange&page=1. Accessed 11 Oct. 2018. This newspaper article described Red Cross Hotels and all that the organization was doing to help the survivors. It was used to understand how the relief effort was publicized and how the Red Cross was portrayed in the media following the flood.

Red Cross in War. New York Academy of Medicine, nyamcenterforhistory.org/2014/03/13/womens-courage-clara-barton-in-peace-and-war/. Accessed 26 Feb. 2019. This illustration of Clara Barton aiding soldiers during the Civil War was used to explain how the American Red Cross was created. Barton began her humanitarian work on the battlefields of the Civil War before the Red Cross was even officially recognized by the government.

The Red Cross of the Geneva Convention Pamphlet. 1878. National Park Service, www.nps.gov/clba/learn/historyculture/rcwhat.htm. Accessed 25 Feb. 2019. This pamphlet written by Clara Barton detailed the events of the Geneva Convention and explained to the public why an American chapter of the Red Cross was needed. After writing pamphlets like this one to the government for several years, the Red Cross was finally created in 1881 after receiving approval from President Chester A. Arthur.

Red Cross Promotion Poster. Digital Commonwealth, www.digitalcommonwealth.org/search/commonwealth:5m60r522w. Accessed 25 Feb. 2019. This Red Cross poster from 1917 promoted the new values of the Red Cross to the public. It stated, "I am the Red Cross of peace. I heal the wounds of war. I am a refuge from fire, flood, and pestilence." It also stated that the Red Cross was "in the service of those who suffer." This poster was used to illustrate how the Red Cross changed after the flood, expanding their services to all those who suffer, rather than just those who suffer in war.

"The Red Cross Relief." *Rock Island Daily Argus* [Rock Island], 1 Aug. 1889. *Chronicling America*, chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn92053945/1889-08-01/ed-1/seq-3/#date1=1888&index=0&rows=20&words=Cross+Johnstown+Red&searchType=basic&sequence=0&state=&date2=1890&proxtext=red+cross+johnstown&y=0&x=0&dateFilterType=yearRange&page=1. Accessed 11 Oct. 2018. This newspaper article from 1889 informed citizens of Rock Island of how the American Red Cross was using their donations to help rebuild Johnstown. This paper included a personal thank you note from Clara Barton, telling Rock Island that they helped build a new Red Cross Hotel, which helped house multiple homeless families. This was used to understand the extent to which Clara Barton and the Red Cross were known by the nation. Additionally, the language of the newspaper indicated the town had great respect for the Red Cross and their work in Johnstown, which helped to show how the organization grew by the day after the flood.

Red Cross Tornado Aid. 2013. *United States Army*, www.army.mil/article/105633/red_cross_needs_tornado_aid. Accessed 28 Feb. 2019. This recent picture of the Red Cross aiding with tornado relief was used to show how the Red Cross expanded its horizons and started taking on relief efforts of various different peacetime disasters.

Relief Effort at Masonic House. 1889. *Vintages*, www.vintag.es/2017/02/the-johnstown-flood-27-rare-photographs.html. Accessed 1 Feb. 2019. This photograph of relief workers handing out supplies was used to describe the relief effort and how donations were distributed.

Relief Workers in Johnstown. 1889. *Johnstown Area Heritage Association*, www.jaha.org/edu/flood/story/img/loc_flood_damage/index.html. Accessed 15 Oct. 2018. This image of relief workers in Johnstown was used to show what relief workers looked like while helping flood victims and rebuilding Johnstown in 1889.

Riis, Jacob. *Mulberry Street.* 1898. *World Digital Library*, www.wdl.org/en/item/158/. Accessed 22 Feb. 2019. This image of a crowded New York street was used to show how busy newly industrialized big cities were becoming. This explained why many wealthy families were eager for the opportunity to escape to the South Fork Fishing and Hunting Club for fresh air and a quiet environment.

Rise of Rockefeller. 1872. *Hustle*, thehustle.co/the-history-of-john-d-rockefeller-standard-oil. Accessed 25 Feb. 2019. This image of a Standard Oil Company refinery was used to represent the aid sent to Johnstown from all over the world, as the Standard Oil Company set a carload of Kerosene to aid in the relief effort.

Ruins of Johnstown. 1889. *Vintages*, www.vintag.es/2017/02/the-johnstown-flood-27-rare-photographs.html. This aerial view of Johnstown taken only hours after the flood was used to show how vastly the flood changed the town when compared to a picture taken before from the same spot.

Sailboat on Lake. *Tribdem*, www.tribdem.com/news/it-s-still-controversial-debate-rages-over-culpability-of-wealthy/article_efecef7a-4a87-5b22-95e7-866e8f48206c.html. Accessed 22 Feb. 2019. This image of a sailboat on Lake Conemaugh was used to illustrate the volume of water that was released with the destruction of the dam, as well as the activities the wealthy families in the club used the man-made lake for.

"Scenes from a Red Cross Camps." *Youtube*, uploaded by Gilder Lehrman, www.youtube.com/user/gilderlehrman. This footage of a Red Cross camp in World War I was used to show the Red Cross in action during a wartime relief effort.

South Fork Hunting and Fishing Club. Johnstown Area Heritage Association, www.jaha.org/. Accessed 25 Jan. 2019. This image of the South Fork Hunting and Fishing Club was used to show the lavish lifestyle of the wealthy families who created Lake Conemaugh. It also increased my understanding of the size of the lake that would eventually destroy Johnstown by displaying the volume of water that was released when the dam broke.

Stone Bridge Fire. 1889. Johnstown Flood Museum, www.jaha.org/attractions/johnstown-flood-museum/. Accessed 25 Jan. 2019. This illustration of the Stone Bridge Fire provided insight as to what the fire may have looked like while it was raging. As no photographs of the actual fire exist, this illustration by a survivor was used to explain the events that occurred at the bridge.

Survivors of the 1889 Flood. 1889. Johnstown Area Historical Association, www.jaha.org/edu/flood/story/img/survivors/pages/jt35a.html. Accessed 25 Feb. 2019. This photograph of a group of male survivors in the wreckage was used to explain how the survivors created committees and began the cleanup before any official relief groups arrived.

Survivors Selling Food out of Their Tent. 1889. Johnstown Area Heritage Association, www.jaha.org/edu/flood/story/img/survivors/pages/jt35a.html. Accessed 25 Feb. 2019. This image of a family selling food out of a small tent showed how survivors began the relief effort on their own. As seen in the image, even children involved themselves in any way they could.

Trees Destroyed by the Flood. 1889. Johnstown Area Heritage Association, www.jaha.org/edu/flood/rebuild/img/stereo-destruction/pages/jt17a.html. Accessed 28 Feb. 2019. This photograph of the aftermath of the flood was used to show how the water picked up entire buildings and trees and carried them through town. It also showed how the water was so forceful that it ripped entire multiple-story buildings in half.

Typical Scene after the Flood in Johnstown. 1889. *The Red Cross in Peace and War*, by Clara Barton, Washington DC, American Historical Press, 1898, p. 164. This image of a completely destroyed Johnstown provided a better understanding of what the town looked like after the flood and how extreme the damage was. It was used to understand the scene the Red Cross encountered when they came to town and was compared to after pictures to illustrate the extraordinary work of the relief groups.

Walter, Ernest. *Camp of Relief Corps.* 1889. *Library of Congress*, www.loc.gov/item/2008675501/. Accessed 14 Nov. 2018. This image of a relief camp in Johnstown was used to show what the campsites looked like and illustrated the conditions in which the Red Cross had to work and the survivors had to live.

Wealthy Pennsylvania Families. 1888, Johnstown Museum. This image was used to portray the lavish lifestyles of the wealthy families that vacationed at the South Fork Fishing and Hunting Club.

Secondary Sources

American Red Cross. 2018, www.redcross.org/. Accessed 28 Sept. 2018. This website provided official information about the Red Cross, specifically its history, operations, and how it functions today. This was used to learn more about how the Red Cross actually functions and how they help people in times of war and peace.

"Angel Comes to Johnstown." *History Engine*, U of Richmond, historyengine.richmond.edu/episodes/view/4550. Accessed 19 Oct. 2018. This website explained the Flood Relief Commission of Pennsylvania and how they failed to provide immediate help to the survivors of the flood. This was used to understand the role the Red Cross played in saving the town, as they had to take over many jobs that should have been done by the Flood Relief Commission.

"Broken Dreams." *Youtube*, uploaded by Premium Music, 2 Aug. 2017, www.youtube.com/watch?v=5DNI22MvaNo. Accessed 1 Mar. 2019. This audio clip contained music that I inserted behind my script. The sad tone of the music was appropriate for explaining the great tragedies that occurred in Johnstown.

Burkert, Robert. Interview. 7 Dec. 2018. I traveled to Johnstown to interview Robert Burkert, president and CEO of the Johnstown Area Heritage Association. During this interview, I was able to learn more about the flood from the perspective of a man who lived in the town for most of his life and still does today. He provided insight on the more personal side of the flood, telling stories of the ancestors of people still living in town. He also explained Clara Barton's role in the relief effort in great detail, including the balance of power between her and the Genera Hastings, the Red Cross Hotels, and her strategies to rebuilt Johnstown. He acknowledged the great impact the Red Cross had on the town and explained how her work still resonates with its citizens today.

"Clara Barton and the American Red Cross." *National Park Service*, www.nps.gov/nr/twhp/wwwlps/lessons/27barton/27facts2.htm. Accessed 5 Dec. 2018. This website provided a detailed history of Clara Barton and the creation of the American Red Cross. It increased my understanding of the Red Cross' creation by explaining Barton's cooperation with the Geneva Convention and describing her extensive lobbying for the creation of an American chapter of the International Red Cross.

"Clara Barton Chronology 1870-1912." *National Park Service*, U.S. Department of the Interior, 10 Apr. 2015, www.nps.gov/clba/learn/kidsyouth/chron3.htm. Accessed 11 Oct. 2018. This timeline displayed Clara Barton's life from 1870 to 1912. This helped me understand Barton's life and the chronology of the relief projects of the Red Cross from 1870 to 1912. This time period included the Johnstown Flood of 1889, so it helped me discover the projects taken on by the Red Cross before the flood and how their operations changed after.

"Clara Barton: International Relief Organizer." *Clara Barton Museum*, 14 Nov. 2018, www.clarabartonmuseum.org/relief-organizer/. Accessed 16 Nov. 2018. This website explained how Clara Barton transferred the medical skills she learned in Europe to the United States to create the Red Cross. It was used to build a timeline of relief projects by the Red Cross and to understand how the Red Cross evolved into the organization it is today.

"Clara Barton National Exhibit Site." *National Park Service*, U.S. Department of the Interior, www.nps.gov/museum/exhibits/clba/redcross.html. Accessed 28 Sept. 2018. This website explained Clara Barton's connection to the International Red Cross and how she was able to create the American Red Cross with the knowledge she gained helping in the Franco-Prussian War. This helped me understand how the Red Cross was developed into a real organization and the influences it had in its formative years.

"Clara Barton's Crusade to Bring the Red Cross to America." *PBS News Hour*, 22 May 2014, www.pbs.org/newshour/health/clara-barton-founding-american-red-cross. Accessed 1 Mar. 2019. This website explained Clara Barton's journey to create the American Red Cross. It increased my understanding of the timeline of events that led to the Red Cross becoming an official organization in America.

"The Flood and the American Red Cross." *Johnstown Area Heritage Association*, www.jaha.org/attractions/johnstown-flood-museum/flood-history/the-flood-and-the-american-red-cross/. Accessed 16 Nov. 2018. The website described the effect Johnstown had on the development of the Red Cross. It was used to explain how the publicity and significance of the flood contributed to the Red Cross becoming the organization it is today.

The Johnstown Flood. Directed by Charles Guggenheim, 1989. This documentary was commissioned by the Johnstown Flood Museum to capture the events of the flood of 1889. It provided video footage from the time period, which is very rare, as the first video ever taken was recorded only one year before the flood.

"The Johnstown Flood." *Access Genealogy*, www.accessgenealogy.com/pennsylvania/the-johnstown-pennsylvania-flood.htm. Accessed 1 Mar. 2019. This website provided a timeline of the relief effort and detailed the work of all the relief groups in town. It also provided a myriad of primary sources, including photographs and film.

McCullough, David. *The Johnstown Flood*. New York, Simon & Schuster, 1968. This book about the Johnstown Flood provided an abundance of background information on the flood and discussed all people involved in the breaking of the dam and the relief effort. This was used to learn more about the actual breaking of the dam and to find more information on all the people involved.

Roker, Al. *Ruthless Tide: The Heroes and Villains of Johnstown Flood, America's Astonishing Gilded Age Disaster*. New York, Harper Collins, 2018. This book provided background information on the Johnstown Flood, as it explained the events of May 1889, as well as the causes and effects of the flood. This was used to understand the entirety of the flood, including the time before and after and the people involved, as many other sources focus only on a small portion of the flood. This also helped to understand the role the Red Cross played in the relief effort and how the flood, in turn, benefited the Red Cross through publicity. The bibliography of this secondary source provided me with primary sources, such as statements from survivors, that aided me in the early days of my research.

Urban, Kelly. "Johnstown's Jewel: Clara Barton Made Her Name - and the Red Cross' after Disaster." *The Tribune Democrat*, 25 May 2014, www.tribdem.com/news/johnstown-s-jewel-clara-barton-made-her-name--/article_f24913f3-b60e-516d-b55c-7ef6634f8e24.html. Accessed 31 Oct. 2018. This website explained the relationship the Red Cross had with other relief groups in town. They took control of the relief effort by allocating duties to all other groups willing to help. This website also explained how, as a result of the dominant role of the group, the Red Cross gained recognition and respect from both the citizens of Johnstown and the United States.

Winkelstein, Warren, Jr. "The Johnstown Flood: An Unnatural Disaster." *Epidemiology*, vol. 19, no. 1, Jan. 2008, journals.lww.com/epidem/Fulltext/2008/01000/The_Johnstown_Flood__An_Unnatural_Disaster.24.aspx. Accessed 6 Nov. 2018. This magazine article explained how the flood was caused more by human error and neglect than the actual weather and landscape. It helped me by providing statistics on the flood, such as the exact number of dead and injured and how many survivors were helped by the newly formed Red Cross