

GLEN ECHO PARK, DENTZEL CAROUSEL AND BUILDING
George Washington Memorial Parkway
MacArthur Boulevard
Glen Echo
Montgomery County
Maryland

HABS No. MD-1080-A

HABS
MD
16-GLENEC
3A-

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

REDUCED COPIES OF MEASURED DRAWINGS

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior
1849 C St. NW
Washington, DC 20240

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
GLEN ECHO PARK, DENTZEL CAROUSEL

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MD
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Location: MacArthur Boulevard, Glen Echo, Maryland

Present Owner & Occupant: George Washington Memorial Parkway, National Capital Region, National Park Service

Present Use: Public Park

Significance: Built in 1921, the carousel at Glen Echo Park is one of sixteen carousels on its original site, out of approximately 200 in the country. It represents the later work of the William H. Dentzel Company of Philadelphia, which established a successful carousel industry from its founding in the 1860s until William Dentzel's death in 1928. The carousel features several horses by one of the most creative carousel figure carvers in the nation, Daniel C. Muller. Believed to be the first of the elaborate jester head models, the carousel is notable for its high-quality carvings and its "jumpers"--the middle and inner row animals.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History

1. Date of construction: Financial records indicate that construction of the carousel house began in December, 1920, and ended by April, 1921. The carousel was probably built in late April or early May, before the park opened for the season on May 14. According to company records, Glen Echo Amusement Park's Wurlitzer 165 military band organ (No. 3779) was shipped from the factory on April 12, 1926.¹
2. Designer/Builder: The carousel was assembled on-site by a crew from the Dentzel factory overseen by William H. Dentzel. This was common practice among carousel manufacturers. The band organ was manufactured by the Rudolph Wurlitzer Company, North Tonawanda, New York. It replaced the Wurlitzer 153 purchased in 1922 from the Berni Organ Company.²

¹Q. David Bowers, *Encyclopedia of Automatic Musical Instruments* (Vestal, N.Y.: Vestal Press, 1972), 933. Durward Center, who restored the band organ, said he found no serial number on the band organ at Glen Echo Park. He did, however, find 1926 newspapers used as packing material, which he said is usually a good indication of the date of the instrument.

²Glen Echo Cash Book, 1920-1926, Richard A. Cook Collection; "Glen Echo Park," *Washington Post*, 18 May 1926.

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3. Contractor and suppliers: The carousel house was built by employees in the park under the supervision of Frank Finlon, Superintendent of Glen Echo Amusement Park. Finlon is credited with designing and building other rides in the park, including the Coaster Dips, which also premiered in 1921. The building plans may have been furnished by the Dentzel Company. Lumber was supplied by Frank Libby & Co., hardware & glass from Barber & Ross, and paint from E.J. Murphy Company. The electrical machinery was provided by National Electric Supply.³
4. Original plans and construction: No original plans for the carousel or its building have been found.
5. Alterations and additions:
 - a. Carousel House: The original roof was made of plain, stretched canvas with no pattern painted on it.⁴ The design currently painted on the roof derives from a mid-1930s view. Evidence from early photographs indicates that the balustrades enclosed alternating bays of the building, extending outward from one stone pier and curving back to the next pier. Chairs were placed in the spaces. The bays are currently closed off by simpler, wire-mesh barriers stretching straight between the stone piers. The wooden floor of the carousel extended out to the roof line, where the concrete is today. Photographs also reveal that lights on the sides of the exterior support beams have been removed. In the earliest photographs, the ticket booth was located one bay to the right of its present location. A string of exterior lights is visible under the roof of the clerestory.
 - b. Carousel: The carousel structure and the animals have been repainted many times over the years, beginning in 1923 by the Dentzel Company.⁵ The scenic panels on the center drum were painted over at least twice with park paint. The carousel is currently undergoing a slow and careful restoration that began in 1982.⁶ During this restoration, at least one of the panels was discovered to have another coat of scenic paint under the 1921 layer, indicating that the panels may have been recycled from an earlier machine.

³Glen Echo Cash Book 1920-1926, Richard A. Cook Collection, Various Glen Echo Amusement Park records 1891-ca. 1968 and photographs.

⁴This information was derived from photographs in the Richard A. Cook Collection.

⁵Glen Echo Cash Book 1920-1926, October and November 1923, Richard A. Cook Collection.

⁶Rosa Ragan, carousel restoration expert from Raleigh, North Carolina, has been contracted to restore the carousel to its original appearance. A brief description of the technique she employs for animals follows. After doing test scrapings in various areas, Ragan scrapes the layers of paint off using a hot air gun to loosen the paint, if necessary. When she reaches a stable layer, she applies a coat of primer to provide a consistent surface, then repaints the surface using the colors discovered in the test areas. Finally a coat of varnish is applied to seal and protect the paint. On ceiling panels and center drum paintings, the park paint is removed, and the original paint is exposed and touched up where necessary. Ragan's reports on the individual restorations explain each horse, scenic panel and decorative panel in greater detail.

c. Band Organ: In 1926, the present Wurlitzer 165 Band Organ replaced a model 153. The model 153, apparently acquired from the Berni Organ Company in 1922 for \$1,250, probably replaced an earlier organ, repaired in 1920.⁷ This third organ must have accompanied the carousel for its debut in 1921, and may have been an organ the park used with the previous carousel, possibly purchased in 1912.⁸ The band organ facade was painted over during the 1950s. The workings of the organ were restored in 1978, and the facade is awaiting restoration.⁹

B. Historical Context:

1. Amusement Parks:

Many amusement parks began as picnic grounds on the edges of cities. Families and social groups would spend a day picnicking in the cool of the "country," usually along the banks of a river or lake. Eventually, entrepreneurs offered amusements and refreshments for the picnickers, and, in the late nineteenth century, trolley companies began to purchase old picnic grounds. As new transportation systems provided access to the former picnic grounds, the concept of a more cohesive amusement park developed. Soon, each park tried to outshine its rivals by adding the latest and most daring rides during the off-season every winter. By 1919, there were as many as 1,500 amusement parks in the United States.¹⁰ Every city boasted of at least one park nearby, usually on the edge of a body of water. Pittsburgh had Kennywood; Chicago had Riverview; Philadelphia had Rocky Springs; and Washington had Glen Echo. Many parks, including Glen Echo, advertised themselves as the local equivalent of the grandest of all amusement locations, Coney Island.

2. Glen Echo:

The area that eventually became Glen Echo Amusement Park was first developed in 1888 as a subdivision and summer resort community, conceived by Edwin and Edward Baltzley. The Baltzley twins had made a fortune from the invention of an improved egg beater and built a huge restaurant complex on part of their tract, which burned to the

⁷Glen Echo Cash Book 1920-26, Richard A. Cook Collection.

⁸Some newspaper accounts dispute this by claiming that there was a new organ with the carousel in 1921 (*Washington Post*, 1 May 1921). However, the Cash Book notes only the 1922 payment for \$1,250; *Washington Star*, 26 May 1912.

⁹The band organ was converted to a callioli (a different type of mechanical instrument) in 1952 by Ralph Tussing (successor to the Wurlitzer Company) when band organ rolls became expensive and difficult to obtain. In 1977-78 Durward Center of Baltimore restored the organ to its original operating state. The facade of the band organ is being restored by Rosa Ragan, carousel restoration specialist.

¹⁰Gary Kyriazi, *The Great American Amusement Parks, a Pictorial History* (Secaucus, NJ: Citadel Press, 1976), 98.

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ground five months after its completion. In 1889, the Glen Echo Railroad was chartered to provide trolley service, and trolleys began running to the area two years later.¹¹

As part of their development plan, the Baltzleys donated a tract of land to the National Chautauqua of Glen Echo, organized in 1891.¹² The Chautauqua movement enjoyed widespread success around the turn of the century. Advocating liberal and practical education for the masses, chautauquas often travelled from city to city presenting programs of classes, lectures, music and oratory. The National Chautauqua of Glen Echo planned to build a permanent complex for its programs. It constructed several large stone buildings on the site, including an enormous amphitheater (later utilized for the amusement park's Midway) and a three-story stone tower, which currently houses the park's art gallery and gift shop. Unfortunately, a malaria scare after the first season kept most people away from the chautauqua the following year, and Glen Echo never blossomed into the city of learning the Baltzleys and the founders of the chautauqua had planned.¹³

3. Glen Echo Amusement Park:

After 1893 the former chautauqua buildings and grounds were used for picnics, vaudeville and light opera. By 1906, the area had apparently attracted enough amusements to appear as "Glen Echo Amusement Park" in a listing of parks in the national amusement magazine, *Billboard*. L. D. Shaw, builder of the large ferris wheel at Coney Island, was identified as manager of the operation.¹⁴

In 1911, the Washington Electric Railway purchased the Glen Echo Amusement Park and announced it as an "up-to-date summertime playground for residents of the nation's capital."¹⁵ The railway hired Leonard B. Schloss, formerly of Luna Park in Scranton, Pennsylvania, as manager of the park. Schloss served as manager of Glen Echo Amusement Park until he retired in 1950 and deserves credit for its character and generally good reputation.¹⁶ Throughout the course of his management, the park steadily added new attractions (some purchased outright by the park and some operated as concessions), kept the existing ones in good order and maintained the "family

¹¹Leroy O. King, *100 Years of Capitol Traction: The Story of Streetcars in the Nation's Capital*, (Washington, D.C., 1972), 170-71.

¹²U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Denver Service Center, *Historic Structures Report, Glen Echo Park*, 1987, 1-39.

¹³U.S. Department of the Interior, *Historic Structures Report, Glen Echo Park*. Sections A and B of Chapter III recount the history of the area in detail.

¹⁴U.S. Department of the Interior, *Historic Structures Report, Glen Echo Park*, 40-54; "Park List," *Billboard* 18 (April 18, 1906): 54.

¹⁵"Washington's New Summer Park," *Billboard* 23 (June 3, 1911): 20.

¹⁶U.S. Department of the Interior, *Historic Structures Report, Glen Echo Park*. Section 4 of Chapter III discusses Leonard B. Schloss's career.

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atmosphere" of the park.¹⁷ Because the park was located on a trolley line (later a bus line), attendance climbed steadily until the mid-1950s, when increased mobility, the emergence of regional theme parks, and television combined to decrease public interest in local parks.

With rides, games and attractions on all sides, the carousel was, literally, the centerpiece of the park. In 1921, it was part of a major expansion, along with the Coaster Dips, which replaced the 1912 Gravity Scenic Railway, and a new dancing pavilion.¹⁸

Besides the previously mentioned attractions, the park included a roller coaster called a Derby Racer, the Midway or funhouse, the Whip, the Old Mill, a palm reader and other smaller games. More rides, games and attractions were added in the following years, including the Skooter and Hoopla (1923), the Frolic (1925), the Caterpillar (1926), the Crystal Pool (1931) and the Spanish Ballroom (1933).¹⁹ Schloss was always updating the park to keep and attract patrons.

In 1960 visitors began protesting against segregation at the park. The carousel was one of the first rides on which protesters staged a sit-in.²⁰ As a result of pickets and other demonstrations, the park opened in 1961 for the first time to blacks. The park owners since 1955, Rekab, Inc., instituted an admission fee at this time. Attendance had declined by 1968, and during the winter Rekab decided not to reopen the next spring.

After the park closed, Rekab, Inc. sold most of the rides, including the carousel. When the imminent departure of the carousel was made public, Glen Echo Councilwoman Nancy Long spearheaded an effort that raised \$80,000 in one month (April 1970) to buy back the carousel from the purchaser. The group then donated the carousel to the National Park Service, which controlled the park, with the stipulation that it remain on site.

4. Carousels:

Although every amusement park featured at least one, carousels are not a modern development. Some depictions of crude carousel-type devices date from Byzantine times. The word itself derives from an ancient game the Italians and Spanish called, respectively, *garosello* and *carosella*, or "little war." In it, contestants flung small, perfume-filled clay balls at each other; the object was to catch the balls without breaking

¹⁷For white patrons, that is; Glen Echo Park did not admit blacks until 1961. Many amusement parks sold alcohol, which detracted from the family atmosphere that some parks valued. Glen Echo may not have sold beer or other forms of alcohol until after the end of prohibition. There is a 1912 reference to alcohol not being served at the park. (Glen Echo Press Book, unidentified newspaper, 13 Aug 1912).

¹⁸Montgomery Press, 6 May 1921.

¹⁹Glen Echo Cash Book 1920-1926, Richard A. Cook Collection; Glen Echo Press Books; and U.S. Department of the Interior, *Historic Structures Report, Glen Echo Park*, Section III-D-5: III-63-133.

²⁰Washington Star, 30 June 1960.

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them. The French adopted a version of the game, which matured into part of a highly ritualized festival they called a *Carrousel*. In 1662, Louis XIV held one of the largest *Carrousel*s between the Louvre and the Tuileries Palace to impress his mistress. The participants, dressed in elaborate costumes and mounted on horses decorated with ornate trappings, competed in various contests of skill.²¹

One of the contests during a *carrousel* evolved from medieval festivals. Participants on horseback speared brass rings hung from poles.²² To practice this skill, a device similar to a present carousel was developed. It held riders on wooden seats suspended from a central pole and turned in a circle past an arm that held rings.²³ Thus, rather than being a later addition to the carousel, the carousel seems to exist because of the ring game.

At first, carousels were turned by man or horse power. However by 1870, Frederick Savage had used a steam engine to power a carousel in England. Later, electric engines were embraced by the carousel industry, allowing builders to fashion larger, heavier and more elaborate rides.

5. The American Carousel Industry and the Dentzel Company:

The American carousel industry began with the immigration of the Dentzel brothers, Jacob and Gustav from Kreuznach, Germany, in 1864. Their father, a wheelwright, had produced carousels in Germany since about 1830. Individual carousels existed in the United States before the Dentzels' arrival, but not a carousel industry.²⁴ The brothers settled in Philadelphia and opened a cabinet shop. In 1867, after successfully operating a carousel at Smith's Island, near Philadelphia, they opened a carousel shop of their own.²⁵

Other carousel makers began to appear. They were typically immigrants who had been woodworkers in their native countries. By 1876, at least two other carousel-makers were in business--Allan Herschell, a native of Scotland, and Charles I. D. Loeff, a native of

²¹The area in which this festival was held is still called the *Place du' Carrousel*.

²² The ring used originally may not have been made of brass. According to Thomas Wolf, carousel owner and consultant, the brass ring itself came later, when the amusement ride changed the ring game from a test of skill to a game of chance. Operators wanted everyone to have an equal chance of winning. By changing one of the rings from steel to brass, operators changed the nature of the game; the challenge was no longer to accumulate the most rings, but to obtain the single brass one. Receiving the brass ring was a sign of good luck.

²³Frederick Fried, *A Pictorial History of the Carousel* (New York: A. S. Barnes & Co., 1964): 18-19. While most of the information for early carousels comes from Fried's book, the first authoritative book on carousels, several other books and articles written since 1964 report roughly the same chain of events. They are listed in the bibliography.

²⁴Fried, *A Pictorial History of the Carousel*, 51.

²⁵The best sources for information about the Dentzel family and factory are Frederick Fried, "The Dentzel Carousel, A Condensed History," *Merry-Go-Round* 8, 2 (September 1981): 3-8 and Sondra Evans, "More About the Dentzel Factory . . ." *Carousel Art* 19 (n.d.): 2-39.

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Germany. Eventually, over a dozen companies produced carousels in the United States, but only a few examples survive.

Most carousel historians agree that there were three distinct carousel styles: the "Coney Island Style," the "Country Fair Style" and the "Philadelphia Style." The Coney Island Style, practiced by Looff, William F. Mangels, Harry Goldstein, Solomon Stein and others, was extremely ornate and showy. The fancifully carved animals were fitted with elaborate trappings and sparkling jewels. The original carousels on the Santa Monica Pier and in Central Park in New York are Coney Island style. The Country Fair Style was developed to fill the need for smaller, portable machines to make the rounds of county fairs and festivals. These machines, built by Herschell-Spillman, Charles W. Parker and the Armitage-Herschell Company, featured sleeker, less elaborate and more standardized horses.²⁶ They were easily packed onto a truck or train for transport to the next festival.

The Philadelphia Style, developed most notably by the Dentzel Company and the Philadelphia Toboggan Company, both located in that city, featured realistic animals. Their trappings were more elaborate than the Country Fair-style horses, yet less flamboyant than the Coney Island style; the use of jewels on Philadelphia-style animals was conservative. The carving, however, was some of the most imaginative.

Gustav Dentzel headed the company he founded until his death in 1909, when his son William H. took over. Although William did not carve after 1910, he knew the business, and it continued to thrive under his management. The Dentzel Company became known for producing ornate, yet realistic carvings by arguably the best carvers in the field--Daniel Muller and Salvatore Cernigliaro. Muller, who immigrated with his family from Germany as a boy, and Cernigliaro, an Italian cabinet-maker, were both employed by the Dentzel Company for many years.²⁷ Muller's skilled hands produced some of the most realistic and imaginative horses ever carved, while Cernigliaro specialized in fanciful menagerie animals.

6. Glen Echo Carousel

When the Glen Echo carousel premiered in May 1921, the Washington Star included a description of the new ride, the carousel house and the band organ.

Off to the left, another surprise awaits the old-timer, for the old carousel has passed away and in its stead stands an all new building, with a mammoth dome,

²⁶ Herschell-Spillman, however, did make some larger park machines with elaborate lights and decorations, including the all horse Griffith Park Carousel in Los Angeles and the old menagerie Lakewood Park Carousel now at the Grand Rapids Museum in Michigan.

²⁷Cernigliaro began working for Dentzel in 1903 and continued with few interruptions until 1928; Muller was employed by Dentzel from the 1890s to 1903 and again from 1917 through 1928. Between 1903 and 1917 he and his brother Alfred attempted their own, ultimately unsuccessful, carousel company.

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which houses the finest carousel to be found--a Dentzel type of the 1921 model, built by a Washington man, Frank M. Finlon. It is equipped with every modern device, and animals of every description, three abreast. A new organ will furnish the music and 1,700 electric lamps will make the moving carousel a glitter of light flashing from the gold, silver and bronze leaf trimmings.

Park records state that the carousel cost \$11,000. However, this low price may indicate that the park traded in an older machine.²⁸ This was common practice and at least one machine operated in the park before the present carousel. Perhaps Dentzel agreed to sell the carousel at a reduced price if he could install a concession ride (bumper cars) called the Skooter. In operation by 1923, Dentzel's Skooter collected over \$37,000 in the next three seasons, more than recouping any loss he may have taken on the carousel.²⁹

Music was an important aspect of a carousel. Often, the carousel was one of the first rides visible from the entrance to the park. Carousel organs both announced that the park and carousel were open and established a festive mood. Before the spread of radio, organs provided an important outlet for popular music. The "old-fashioned" tunes heard from organs now were fresh and exciting to amusement park visitors at that time. In fact, the park paid an annual fee of \$20 to the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers for a license to play the carousel music and the music in the dance hall. In addition, it paid a fee each month ranging from \$30 to \$60 to the Berni Organ Company, probably a monthly subscription for new music rolls.³⁰

A Wurlitzer 153 band organ was purchased from the Berni Organ Company for \$1,250 in 1922. The park may have had problems with the organ because in July 1925 it spent \$147.35 on repairs and new rolls of music. In 1926, the park purchased a Wurlitzer 165 Military Band Organ, the largest band organ in regular production. The model 180, a machine which could only be special-ordered, was much larger, but it may not have fit into the existing organ niche built into the carousel building.

The carousel purchased by Glen Echo Park is believed to be the first of the extremely elaborate jester-head models, the final "style" produced by the William H. Dentzel Company.³¹ Models produced during the teens often have no center drum, so the mechanical part of the carousel is visible. The inner rounding board, comprised of

²⁸Thomas Wolf, who owns a 1924 Dentzel carousel now located at Dollywood in Pigeon Forge, Tennessee, visited Glen Echo Park July 18-19, 1994, as a consultant for the HABS/HAER project. Many of the conclusions drawn in this report are based on information and opinions offered by Wolf, who has seen and inspected most of the remaining Dentzel carousels. He is convinced that the Glen Echo carousel must have cost more than \$11,000 because his, which is very similar, cost over \$20,000.

²⁹Glen Echo Cash Book 1920-1926, Richard A. Cook Collection.

³⁰Cash Book 1920-1926, Richard A. Cook Collection.

³¹This is the opinion of Thomas Wolf. Dentzel company records are generally agreed to have been lost in the move from the William Mangels Collection to the Circus World Museum in Barabou, Florida.

vertical mirrors, features less decorative plasterwork. On later examples of the jester-head model, the sweeps are larger, the heads on the outer rounding board are replaced with flowers or skulls, the plaster work on the inner and outer rounding boards is more delicate, the wiring is not exposed and the mechanical system is generally heavier. The Glen Echo Carousel utilizes an earlier mechanical system, similar to the 1917 carousel in Burlington, North Carolina. The later jester-head carousels have a different mechanical system with heavier supporting members and sturdier gears. Although it was beyond the scope of this study to visit other Dentzel carousels, available photographs and expert opinions confirm these statements.

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

1. **Architectural character:** The carousel house is a typical structure for housing carousels in a temperate climate. It has twelve sides with large doors that allow breezes to circulate in the summer and protect the carousel from the elements during the winter. This is typical of a Dentzel Company building plan and may have been supplied by the company.³²
2. **Condition of fabric:** The general structure appears to be sound. The roof surface has been patched, indicating that water has leaked through the roof in the past. The roof is being replaced during the fall of 1994. Some of the floorboards near the entrance to the carousel are worn and will probably be replaced soon.

B. Description of Carousel Building:

1. **Overall dimensions:** The building measures 79' in diameter at the base of the stone piers; it is approximately 35' tall.
2. **Foundation:** The building is supported by piers resting on concrete. Concrete block walls fill the spaces between the piers, creating a crawl space roughly 3' high under the carousel floor.
3. **Floor:** There are two disconnected floors in the carousel building. The inner floor, which is lower than the outer floor, provides a surface for the central drum and mechanical room. The outer floor is the level from which riders enter and exit the ride. The open space between the floors and under the carousel deck allows clearance for the bottom of the jumping animals' support poles to move up and down.
4. **Walls:** There are few actual walls in the building; it is basically an open frame enclosed by folding doors. The shingle-covered "walls," or panels, fill the spaces between the

³²This is the opinion of Thomas Wolf, consultant.

door frames and the stone piers and between the clerestory windows. The bay housing the band organ is completely enclosed, shingled on the exterior and extends outward 5'-6".

5. **Structural system, framing:** The roof is supported by twelve curved, laminated wood beams that rest on stone and brick piers. There are no interior support posts in the building.
6. **Openings:**
 - a. **Doorways and doors:** Each facade of the building features a set of double bi-fold doors, paneled on the lower half with fixed, nine-light windows above. Each doorway has a twenty-four-light, three-sectioned transom.
 - b. **Windows:** A trio of clerestory windows is centered on each side of the building; two diamond-shaped windows flank a vertical rectangular one. The rectangular windows pivot on a central axis and have six lights; the diamond-shaped ones are fixed and have four lights. Vertical eight-light windows flank each doorway.
7. **Roof:**
 - a. **Shape, covering:** The center bell-shaped roof is covered by painted rolled roofing, as is the surrounding lower convex roof.
 - b. **Cornice, eaves:** Deep eaves overhang the lowest level of the roof. The roof above the clerestory windows displays a smaller overhang. The eaves are open revealing the purlins and rafters.

C. **Description of Carousel:**

1. **Plan:** The carousel measures 48' in diameter and is divided into eighteen sections. There are three rows of animals. The outside row consists of fifteen "standers," so-called because they remain stationary, and one "prancer" with both front feet raised and two chariots. The middle and inner rows, with eighteen figures each, are all "jumpers" that move up and down. When there is a lead animal, each figure is numbered with a letter and number according to its row (A-outside, B-middle, C-inside) and position after the lead horse, assigned number 1. The lead horse is the most highly decorated animal on a carousel.
2. **Flooring:** The floor, or deck, of the carousel is wood tongue and groove in eighteen sections. Each section is in two parts, and the split is just to the outside of the second row jumpers. The floor deck is suspended from the sweeps by drop rods on the inner and outer edges of the platform. The outer drop rods double as the poles for the standers on the outer row. The deck slants down from the outside edge to help compensate for the centrifugal force generated by the ride.

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3. **Ceiling and inside rounding board:** Each section of the ceiling is in two parts, is barrel-vaulted and ends in a tympanum-like semi-circle featuring a shell motif surrounded by decorative plaster scrollwork and flanked by leaves. Below these tympanums is the inner rounding board, a wide band with various embellishments which turns with the carousel. A row of large, decorative dentils braces the tympanum section. Below the dentils, rectangular gilt-framed mirrors, tilted in toward the carousel from the top, adorn each section, while cherub heads and festoons of flowers and drapery hang from the bottom of the square panels. The circular edge of the tympanum, each segment of the center section, and the bottom edge of the inner rounding board are outlined in lights.
4. **Center drum:** Eight panels flanked by marbleized Ionic pilasters surround the center drum and hide the mechanical works. These panels were once painted with scenic vistas; three sections have been restored.
5. **Rounding board:** Eighteen jester-head shields cover the ends of the sweeps. Eighteen gilt-framed oval mirrors fill out the rounding board. Each mirror has a festoon of flowers dripping from it embellished with a man's crowned head. Large plaster scrollwork pieces outline each jester head shield and mirror section. The mirrors, the jester-head shields and the bottom edge of the rounding board are outlined in lights.
6. **Mechanical equipment:**
 - a. **Motor, gears, etc.:** The carousel sweeps--the spokes that carry the weight of the carousel--are suspended from the top of the mast-like centerpole by guy rods, three for each sweep. A General Electric induction motor³³ turns a main belt, which transfers power through the horizontal and vertical drive shafts to the pinion gear. The pinion gear turns the segmented ring gear, or sister gear, mounted to the bottom of the sweeps, rotating the carousel around the centerpole on a center bearing.

The inner two rows of animals are connected to the jumping mechanism. A smaller beveled gear affixed to the centerpole transfers power to the crank shafts for the jumpers. Two jumpers are attached to the ends of each crank shaft that rotates with the carousel.
 - b. **Lighting:** Almost every individual component of the carousel is decorated with or outlined in lights--the mirrors and jester-heads on the outer rounding board, the tympanum, the bottom edges of the inner and outer rounding boards and the sweeps. Electricity is transferred to the rotating carousel by means of electric rollers that revolve with the carousel.

³³No. 1048055, Type I 1010720 Form M; volts: 220; cycles: 60; amps: 31.5; seg. amp.: 68; H.P.: 10; phase: 3; speed full load: 690. This information was copied from the motor casing.

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7. Animals:

- a. Menagerie animals: Twelve menagerie animals ride the carousel: four ostriches and rabbits, which are probably Cherni figures, and one deer, giraffe, lion and tiger. This is a standard array of animals for a Dentzel carousel; some surviving Dentzel carousels carry more, some fewer. Two of the four rabbits have bent ears. The lion has a "Cherni" monkey on its shoulder.³⁴ The lion's chest is not decorated with the scarf typical of many Dentzel lions. Animals and horses are decorated more elaborately on the side facing out, called the "romance side." The side facing the center drum, the "non-romance side," is the left side of the animal on American carousels.
- b. Horses: The carousel features forty horses: twenty-eight jumpers, divided evenly between the middle and inner rows, and twelve standers, all in the outside row. Eight of the horses (Types 3-b and 3-c) have the same pose and the same trappings, although they probably were decorated with different colors. With the exception of these eight, no two animals on the carousel are alike.

There are four basic horse types on this carousel, some with further distinctions:³⁵

1. **ARCHETYPAL DENTZELS:** Outside standers, left leg raised, ca. 66" long;
 - a. Regular mane (A-1, A-5, A-6, A-7, A-11, A-12, A-16)
 - b. Clipped or "roached" mane (A-2, A-3, A-10, A-14, A-15)

NOTE: A-2 and A-5 have straight tails; all others have curving tails doweled to the right rear legs.

2. **MULLER SPECIALS:** Large jumpers, right leg raised, tail straight out, elaborate trappings, ca. 62" long;
 - a. Mane flows forward on non-romance side of horse (B-2)
 - b. Mane flows forward on romance side of horse (B-9)
 - c. **MULLER VARIATIONS:** Tousled mane (B-4, B-18)
3. **MULLER JUMPERS:** smaller jumpers, head raised;
 - a. **CIRCUS JUMPERS:** short tail, ears back, forelock, left leg raised, ca. 54" long (B-1, B-7, B-10, B-14, C-3, C-10, C-14)

³⁴"Cherni figures" are named for the Dentzel employee, Salvatore Cernigliaro, who used them widely in his carving. Recently, carousel historians decided that the figures existed before Cernigliaro's association with the American carousel industry, but, since he was so fond of carving them, they continue to bear his name. See Brian Morgan, "Dentzel Carving Styles," *Merry-go-Roundup* 21 (Summer 1994): 12.

³⁵The classifications used in this report are based on National Carousel Association President Brian Morgan's article "Dentzel Carving Styles."

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- b. **OLD-STYLE JUMPERS:** long straight tail, ears up, right leg raised, identical trappings, carved on both sides, ca. 58" long (B-3, B-6, B-16, C-11)
 - c. **ROACHED MANE JUMPERS:** a variation of the old-style jumpers, short tail, ears up, both legs raised, identical trappings (except B-12), ca. 51" long, carved on both sides (B-12, C-6, C-15, C-18)
 - d. **MULLER SPECIAL:** This horse has the characteristics of a **CIRCUS JUMPER** except that it has no forelock and a lock of mane is blown forward along the romance side of its face, unlike any other horse on the carousel. (C-16)
4. **CLOSED-MOUTH CIRCUS JUMPERS:** head down, mouth closed, short tail, ca. 53" long (B-11, B-15, C-1, C-2, C-5, C-7, C-9, C-12)

NOTE: Surprisingly, the Glen Echo Carousel does not have any "Top-knots" or "Mares," horses common on many other Dentzel carousels from this time.

The quality of the carving of individual carousel animals is very high, but there is little agreement on other aspects of the animals. Some experts feel the horses on the outside row are older than the inner row animals. They may be bigger and bulkier than horses on similar 1920s carousels and therefore possibly recycled. If they are recycled, that may explain the seemingly low price of the carousel.³⁶ Rosa Ragan, who is restoring the carousel, reports that she discovered no inconsistencies in the painting on the animals she has restored, leading her to believe that they have their original paint. Many animals on this carousel are painted with glazed aluminum paint which was not used extensively on earlier carousels. On this basis, Ragan feels the outside row animals are original to this carousel.³⁷

Ragan believes some horses on this carousel are older, particularly the four "Old-style Jumpers" with identical trappings. These four horses are four of only eight animals on the carousel that are not unique. All other animals, both horses and menagerie, vary either in body type or in trappings. Only the four "Old-style Jumpers" and the four "Roached-Mane Jumpers" have the same body type and trappings. Interestingly, these are also the eight horses which are carved identically on both sides, leaving them without a "non-romance" side. Other animals are carved elaborately on one side and modestly on the other.

Brian Morgan, current president of the National Carousel Association, notes that the quality of carving on this carousel is very high, especially for horses in the middle and inner rows. The carousel boasts two "Muller Specials," horses probably carved by Daniel Muller (B-2, B-9);

³⁶This opinion was expressed by Thomas Wolf.

³⁷Discussion with Rosa Ragan, July 19, 1994.

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only five of these horses exist.³⁸ Two similar horses (B-4, B-18), which Morgan calls "Muller Variations," are on the Glen Echo Carousel; only two others may exist.³⁹ He feels that the carving style displayed on the carousel is transitional for the Dentzel company, probably due to the influence of Muller, who had returned only a few years before. The animals carved in the late teens and twenties have more unified trappings, and appear to be fashioned from a single piece, rather merely appended to the animals.⁴⁰

8. Band Organ: The current Wurlitzer 165 Military Band Organ originally had a white enamel front with gilded scrollwork along the edges. The hood (the top piece) and the bottom portions of the organ were painted with scenic vistas.⁴¹ It is presently green, with some bronze and pink accents. The hood has been removed and is being restored at this time.

- D. Site: Historic landscape design: This building was always located roughly in the center of the park, which was paved in either crushed rock or asphalt. The immediate area around the carousel appears to have been concrete. No elaborate landscaping is present in even the earliest photographs.

PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

- A. Architectural drawings: A set of drawings (carousel house plans, elevation and limited sections) was made by the National Park Service in 1986. The HABS study of the carousel, produced in the summer of 1994, includes an additional set of measured drawings produced by HABS architects.
- B. Early Views: Most of the photographs illustrating this report were obtained from Mr. Richard Cook, Gaithersburg, Maryland, a local historian who has amassed a large collection of Glen Echo and Glen Echo Amusement Park artifacts.
- C. Interviews:

Richard Allborn, Smithsonian Institution (July 18, 1994)

Matt Caulfield, band organ expert, Glen Echo Park, Glen Echo, MD (July 16, 1994)

Durward Center, band organ restorer, Baltimore, MD (July 29, 1994)

Barbara F. Charles, co-founder of the National Carousel Association, Washington, DC (July 16, 1994)

³⁸One is on the carousel at Disneyland, Anaheim, California; one is in Faust County Park, St. Louis, Missouri; and one is in a private collection (Brian Morgan, "Dentzel Carving Styles," 20). Muller probably carved only the heads, the most expressive part of the horses.

³⁹One is on the Disneyland Carousel and one is in a private collection. Brian Morgan, "Dentzel Carving Styles," 20.

⁴⁰Conversation with Brian Morgan, president, National Carousel Association, July 1994.

⁴¹"Wurlitzer Military Band [Organs] for Skating Rinks, Carouselles, Fairs and Amusement Parks," catalogue, [n.p.: n.d.], 16.

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Richard Cook, Glen Echo Park memorabilia collector, Gaithersburg, MD (July 5, 1994)
Max Hurley, carousel operator, Glen Echo Park, Glen Echo, MD (various times)
Nancy Long, former Glen Echo councilwoman, Glen Echo, MD (June 28, 1994)
Bill Manns, author, New York, NY (July 11, 1994)
Brian Morgan, National Carousel Association (June 30, 1994)
Rosa Ragan, carousel restorer, Raleigh, NC, (July 19, 1994)
Gary Scott, historian, National Park Service, National Capital Region
Robert Truax, collector of streetcar memorabilia, Washington, DC (July 14, 1994)
Diane Vaught, carousel enthusiast, Burlington, NC (July 19, 1994)
Nick Veloz, historian, National Park Service, National Capital Region (July 19, 1994)
Thomas Wolf, carousel expert, Pigeon Forge, TN (July 18-19, 1994)

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PRIMARY SOURCES

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Richard A. Cook Collection. Various Glen Echo Amusement Park records 1891-ca. 1968 and photographs. Microfilm copies of the park records are located at the Clara Barton House, Glen Echo Park, Glen Echo, Maryland. Photographs are located in the home of Richard Cook, Gaithersburg, Maryland.

Letter from Brian Morgan, National Carousel Association, to Diane Leatherman, Glen Echo Park Foundation, 10 September 1990. Copy located at Glen Echo Park, Glen Echo, Maryland.

E. Supplemental material:

1. Glossary

Ceiling - The part of the carousel above the sweeps. Some carousels do not have a ceiling and are open at the top. The Glen Echo Dentzel carousel has a barrel vaulted ceiling.

Center drum - The structure of the carousel that hides the mechanical workings. The drum is often decorated with scenic panels; however, some carousels are open in the center, with exposed motors and gears.

Centerpole - The vertical mast-like pole from which the carousel is suspended and rotates.

Central gear - Situated at the top of the centerpole, it is the gear from which the sweeps are suspended and which allows the carousel to turn.

Chariots - The seats on carousels for riders who cannot or do not want to mount the horses.

Cherni figures - Unique carvings on the animals, usually on their shoulders. Examples are cherubs, monkey heads, human heads, griffins, etc. Although the figures appeared before Salvatore Cernigliaro began working at the Dentzel Company, they were characteristic of his work and became closely associated with him.

Deck - The floor of the carousel on which the animals and chariots sit.

Drop rods - Rods hanging from the inner and outer ends of the sweeps supporting the floor. The outer rods usually double as poles for the outer row standers.

Eagle-back saddles - Saddles with cantles carved in the shape of eagles. Dentzel especially liked eagle saddles, although many were painted like parrots. Early eagle-back saddles featured glass-eyed eagles.

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Factory paint - Paint applied after the original coat, but by the manufacturer at the factory. Animals were sometimes returned to the factory for repainting in the off-season.

Jester-head shield - The large jester-head figure in cast plaster attached to the end of the sweeps, making up part of the rounding board.

Jumpers - Animals that move up and down, providing a galloping sensation. Also referred to as gallopers.

Lead horse - The most highly decorated horse on a carousel.

Menagerie animals - Any animal other than a horse.

Mud sills - The large horizontal wooden members on which the mast and mechanical equipment rest. The mud sills of the Glen Echo carousel do not extend beyond the center drum.

Non-romance side - The side of the animals with the least elaborate carving. This side faces the interior of the carousel. On American carousels, this is the left side of the animal.

Original paint - The first coat of paint applied by the manufacturer.

Park paint - Paint applied by the owners of the amusement park. Usually less detailed than the original paint and often garishly colored.

Ring gear - The large, segmented gear attached to the bottom of the sweeps that turns the carousel.

Romance side - The side of the animals with the most elaborate carving. It faces the exterior of the carousel. On American carousels, this is the right side of the animal.

Rounding Boards -

Inner - The decorative section in the center of the carousel above the center drum. It is an extension of the ceiling and rotates with the carousel.

Outer - The decorative panels on the upper part of the carousel. They hide the ends of the sweeps and give a unified, flowing look to the carousel.

Scenery panels - The decorative panels making up the center drum and surrounding the mechanical works of the carousel.

Shields - Decorative pieces attached to the end of the sweeps so they are not exposed.

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Standers - Animals that do not move up and down, usually the outside row.

Sweeps - The spokes that hang from the central gear by guy wires. The entire weight of the carousel is suspended from them.

Trappings - The saddle, harness, bridle and other decorative elements on a horse or menagerie animal.

2. Selected Excerpts from Newspaper and Magazine Articles (Most newspapers carried the same general story, probably supplied by the park; only the story with the best or a different description is provided):

1 May 1921, *Washington Post*
"A new Wurlitzer organ"

6 May 1921, *Montgomery Press*
"The [carousel] building is circular, 90 feet in diameter, with a dome that has no inside posts supporting it, a novelty in carrousel buildings. The carrousel is the latest model of Dentzel type, 50 feet in diameter, and its galloping chargers will include not only the proud horses of former years but all sorts of animals, three abreast, for the youngsters to choose from."

8 May 1921, *Washington Herald*
"various types of animals for the kiddies to choose from"

27 May 1922, *Billboard*
"Glen Echo Park, the biggest outdoor attraction around Washington, opened for the season Sunday. There are a number of new offerings. Pre-war prices rule for children on the carousel, which is equipped with a new \$4,000 organ, and for some of the other attractions."

18 May 1926, *Washington Post*
"Last night marked another new feature at the park when the music from the new organ of the Carrousel was carried over and amplified in the Old Mill [and] Midway. This feature adds to the fun of the two park attractions."

20 May 1926, *Washington Post*
"new military organ"

16 May 1926, *Washington Herald*
advertisement: "new \$5,000 Military Band Organ"

PART IV. PROJECT INFORMATION:

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Documentation was undertaken in the summer of 1994 by the Washington, D.C. office of the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS). The principals involved were Robert J. Kapsch, Division Chief, HABS/HAER and Paul Dolinsky, Chief, HABS. The project was jointly sponsored by the National Capital Region of the National Park Service, Robert Stanton, Director, and the George Washington Memorial Parkway, Lee Davis, Acting Superintendent, and HABS/HAER. The documentation was initiated by Project Leader Frederick J. Lindstrom, HABS supervisory architect, with Sarah Allaback as HABS supervising historian. The field recording was conducted by Project Supervisor Douglas S. Anderson (Washington D.C.); Architecture Technicians Elizabeth Ann Fleck (Washington D.C.), Virginia Lee Carter (Washington D.C.), and Jacob John Würtzen (US-ICOMOS, Denmark). The project historian was Laura Sparks (Columbia, MO). Large-format photographs were made by HABS photographer Jack E. Boucher. Special thanks to Frank Cucurullo, Site Manager, Glen Echo Park and Rebecca L. Stevens, Regional Historical Architect, NCR.

APPENDIX I

**DENTZEL CAROUSEL
GLEN ECHO PARK, GLEN ECHO, MARYLAND**

3 rows, 52 animals, 2 chariots
40 horses (28 jumpers, 12 standers)
12 menagerie
4 ostriches
4 rabbits
1 deer
1 giraffe
1 lion
1 tiger

Wurlitzer 165 band organ (replacement)

DESCRIPTION OF INDIVIDUAL ANIMALS

(Unless otherwise indicated, animals are not restored. On unrestored animals, bodies are painted brown and trappings are painted in solid colors; these colors are not described. After each description, the horse type is listed [e.g. 1-a], which corresponds to the description located in the body of the main report (See Page 13). This list is a supplement to the photographs included in this project.)

ROW A

- A-1 - Lead Horse; restored; white dappled, dark gray mane; eagle saddle; shoulder festooned with roses and other red flowers; 1-a.
- A-2 - restored; original paint exposed; gray; eagle saddle; Indian head Cherni figure on shoulder; 1-b.
- A-3 - roached-mane; eagle saddle; quilted blanket; trappings with fringe and dangling interlocking loops; 1-b.
- A-4 - Lion; Cherni monkey; fringed blanket.
- A-5 - restored palomino; straight tail; eagle saddle; Cherni gargoyle holding front fringed trappings in teeth; 1-a.

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- A-6 - eagle saddle buckled over fringed blanket; abstract flower-like discs draped from shoulder to flank; extra strap through mane; four discs on chest; 1-a.
- A-7 - triangular fringed trappings with tassels on front; fringed blanket folds back on itself from front and back; 1-a.
- A-8 - restored chariot; two green metallic griffins holding a blue drape.
- A-9 - Giraffe; restored; simple trappings form an "A" on flank; under giraffe is incised "XVI."
- A-10 - "Sleigh-bell horse;" eagle saddle; small blanket; shoulder and flank draped with four vertical bands each containing four sleigh bells; 1-b.
- A-11 - incised decoration; shoulder draped with four vertical panels ending in large tassels; flank has seven triangular pieces ending in circles; trappings on flank carved to look like they have thread holes; 1-a.
- A-12 - eagle saddle; starburst blanket over fringed blanket; four flowers adorn shoulder; 1-a.
- A-13 - Tiger; simple saddle and trappings; wide band on flank decorated with flowers.
- A-14 - restored; eagle saddle; mottled fur-like saddle/blanket with green metallic trim; trappings have southwest Indian motif: large sunbursts on shoulder and flank, many sets of feathers; 1-b.
- A-15 - eagle saddle in various sections; lattice-like blanket has small tassels; trappings on shoulder are threaded through three flower-like discs; 1-b.
- A-16 - eagle saddle has several overlapping sections; griffin-like animal spread along entire shoulder (not a normal Cherni figure); extra strap on neck through mane; 1-a.
- A-17 - unrestored chariot; similar to first chariot but blanket fringe ends in balls rather than strings.
- A-18 - Deer; blanket and trappings carved with intricate celtic-like designs; leaf in mouth; saddle strap disappears into a sleeve; on underside of deer is incised "VIII."

ROW B

- B-1 - restored; white w/dark gray mane; interlocking trappings on chest; 3-a.
- B-2 - Muller Special, reverse mane; cut out trappings on chest; fringed with discs in the fringe; 2-a.

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- B-3 - saddle has semi-circular notch in it; blanket curls in front and chest strap attaches; trappings create open ellipses on shoulder and flank and a circle on stomach; carved identically on both sides; 3-b.
- B-4 - Rabbit; ears straight; flatter nose; wide tail; simple trappings; shorter fur. (NOTE: B-4 and B-5 are numbered here as they appear on the carousel. They were switched on the carousel at some point and sometimes bear opposite numbers.)
- B-5 - Muller Variation restored; cut-out trappings on shoulder and chest; large buckles incised decoration; mane flows in a circle; 2-c.
- B-6 - Identical to B-3.
- B-7 - simple saddle; small blanket; front and rear corners end in a three-sectioned bulbous shape; 3-a.
- B-8 - Ostrich; simple saddle; small buckle with straps holding blanket; saddle curls in front on both sides.
- B-9 - Muller Special; mane in front; incised decoration; tassels on shoulder with medallions; 2-b.
- B-10 - simple saddle; four layers of blanket; trappings criss-cross horizontally on shoulder and chest; 3-a.
- B-11 - restored palomino; saddle curls in center; six-star blue blanket overlays 5-star red blanket; no saddle strap; 4.
- B-12 - roached-mane; rear trappings interlock with curl on saddle; small scarf-like blanket on shoulder; carved identically on both sides; trappings in front continue straight across chest; 3-c.
- B-13 - Rabbit; left ear bent forward; elaborate trappings; five discs strung on shoulder; horizontal incised strap connects with scarf on flank.
- B-14 - simple saddle with three blankets and one strap; chest features pendant-like decoration "dangling" from strap; 3-a.
- B-15 - saddle has large and small curl; blanket drapes in front; shoulder trappings have two rows of triangular "fringe"; 4.
- B-16 - Identical to B-3.
- B-17 - Ostrich; saddle has two curls on top (one on each side); saddle has curl that holds part of V-shaped strap; blanket curls back in rear.

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B-18 - Muller Variation; simple saddle and blanket; shoulder and chest have wind-blown tassels; 2-c.

ROW C

- C-1 - restored; saddle and blanket have painted decoration; metallic shoulder trapping features hanging star; 4.
- C-2 - simple saddle; two blankets; scalloped trapping from shoulder to chest; 4.
- C-3 - simple saddle; three blankets; top one is scalloped; trapping features small medallion-like circle on chest; 3-a.
- C-4 - Rabbit; left ear bent forward; blanket curls backward in front; other trappings have incised decoration.
- C-5 - restored; simple saddle with painted decoration; figure-eight design on shoulder trappings; notch in rear of saddle; 4.
- C-6 - roached-mane; like B-12 except chest strap has circular medallion; 3-c.
- C-7 - saddle curls; blanket comes to an extreme tear drop shape on flank; 4.
- C-8 - Ostrich; simple saddle, strap under feathers; heart-shaped blanket.
- C-9 - saddle has keyhole notch at bottom rear; blanket is forked in rear; shoulder trappings form a V; 4.
- C-10 - saddle has curl where strap meets it; two blankets; top blanket has fringe; shoulder trappings have fringe and bridle has fringe; 3-a.
- C-11 - Identical to B-3.
- C-12 - saddle has two curls; strap is cut through blanket; bottom blanket has deep folds near rear of saddle; front trappings have undulating pattern and small medallion in center of chest above strap; 4.
- C-13 - Rabbit; both ears straight; saddle makes three-cornered "star" at bottom; straps weave in and out of oval-shaped blanket.
- C-14 - simple saddle; trappings make large swirl above right front leg; 3-a.
- C-15 - roached-mane; like B-12 except chest strap has circular medallion; 3-c.

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- C-16 - saddle has two curls on top rear; two blankets; bottom blanket partially cut out in rear; mottled like fur; 3-d.
- C-17 - Ostrich; saddle has curl in front on both sides; small blanket, wide straps; all with incised decoration.
- C-18 - roached-mane; like B-12 except chest strap has circular medallion; 3-c.

APPENDIX II

CAROUSEL STATISTICS

- 217 - Historic Carousels in North America
 205 - in United States
 12 - in Canada
 16 - in their original locations in the United States (although some have been in their present locations or over 80 years)
- 27 - Dentzel Carousels extant in North America (1 is in Canada)
 8 - listed in National Register of Historic Places
 4 - are National Historic Landmarks
 3 - are on their original site

DENTZEL CAROUSELS IN NORTH AMERICA

KEY: Date of construction; Date at present site; Present site; Number of animals and chariots, other information; Listing on National Register of Historic Places and National Historic Landmark Status (August 1994)

A = Animals
 CH = Chariots
 H = Horses
 J = Jumpers
 JH = Jumping Horses
 M = Menagerie Animals
 NHL = National Historic Landmark
 NR = National Register of Historic Places
 O.S. = Original Site
 S = Stationary Animal

1892	(1909)	Meridian, MS	28A: 20H (all S)8M;2 CHNR, NHL
1895	(1980)	Houston, TX	52A: 25H (all J)27M;2 CH
ca. 1900	(1945)	Indianapolis, IN	42A: 31H (17J, 14S)11M;2 CHNR, NHL
1900-1910	(1965)	Toronto, CANADA	52A: 31H (18J, 13S)21M;2 CH
ca. 1902	(1955)	Buena Park, CA	52A: 28H (18J, 10S)24M;2 CH
1902	(1950)	Logansport, IN	42A: 32H (all S)10M;2 CHNR, NHL
ca. 1905	(1972)	Upper Marlboro, MD	43A: 30H (16J, 14S)13M;2 CH
1905	(O.S.)	Rochester, NY	52A: 33H (22J, 11S)19M;2 CH

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1907	(1985)	Riverside, CA	52A: 29H (18J, 11S)23M;2 CH (animals repl.)
1909	(1922)	Memphis, TN	48A: all H (32J, 16S)2 CHNR
ca. 1910	(1935)	Seaside Heights, NJ	58A: 53H (35J, 18S)5M;2 CH (4-row)
ca. 1910	(1921)	Raleigh, NC	52A: 29H ((19J, 10S)23M;2 CH
(?) 1910	(1976)	Gurnee, IL	48A: 43H (33J 10S)5M;CH-not ment.
1914	(1971)	Dallas, TX	66A: all H (50J, 16S)2 CH (4-row)
ca. 1917	(1923)	Pen Argyle, PA	44A: 34H (all S)10M;2 CH
1917	(1948)	Burlington, NC	46A: 26H (16J, 10S)20M;2 CH
ca. 1920	(1952)	Shelburne, VT	20A: all JH2 CH
1920	(1987)	Chesterfield, MO	66A: 62H (45J, 17S)4M;2 CH (4-row)
1920/21	(1955)	Anaheim, CA	72A: all JH0 CH (4-row)
ca. 1921	(1925)	San Francisco, CA	52A: 36H (24J, 12S)16M;2 CH
ca. 1921	(1968)	Sandusky, OH	52A: 41H (27J, 14S)11M;2 CHNR
1921	(O.S.)	Glen Echo, MD	52A: 40H 12M;2 CH NR
ca. 1924	(1971)	Sandusky, OH	66A: 62H (50J, 12S)4M;2 CH (4-row)NR
1924	(1990)	Pigeon Forge, TN	48A: 33H (25J, 8S)15M;2 CH
ca. 1926	(O.S.)	West Mifflin, PA	68A: 66H (50J, 16S)2M;4 CH (4-row) NR, NHL
1926	(1962)	Arlington, TX	66A: all H (50J, 16S)2 CH (4-row)
unkn.		Bridgeport, CT	(4-row) no other information

APPENDIX III

CAROUSEL EXPENDITURES

1911-1912 Voucher Book

1911

8 May	Wm. H. Dentzel	\$3.72
22 May	Washington Rbr. Co.	\$10.56
28 May	Lutz & Co.	\$17.50
3 June	Littlefield & Alvord	\$5.00
3 July	Wm. H. Dentzel	\$14.40
8 July	King's Palace	\$10.00
14 July	W. F. Mangels Co.	\$18.00
5 Aug.	C. M. Lipp	\$160.00

1912

1 June	Frank Libby & Co.	\$10.00
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A. H. Crise--cashier of carousel in 1911.

The following information was taken from the 1920-1926 Cash Book, except those entries marked "-VB" which came from the Voucher Book, dated 1921-1924.

1920

22 May	E. F. Droop & Sons, Co. Cars'll [musical merch.]	\$12.00
22 May	Berni Organ Co. Cars'll	\$105.60
7 Aug.	James B. Lambie & Co. Cars'll [hardware]	\$3.80
7 Aug.	Philadelphia Toboggan Co., Cars'll	\$27.00
8 Oct.	L.B. Schloss "tearing old--new Cars'll Bldg."	\$112.00
5 Nov.	W.T. & F.B. Weaver Grounds, Cars'll	\$125.00
10 Dec.	Frank Libby & Co. Cars'll [Lumber]	\$2,795.24
10 Dec.	Barber & Ross Cars'll [Hardware & Glass]	\$57.11

1921

7 Jan.	Barber & Ross Cars'll [435.00]	\$438.50
7 Jan.	Berni Organ Co. "(1920 Organ Repairs)"	\$32.60
25 Apr.	H. H. Woodsmall Co. Liab. Ins.	\$500.00
8 June	National Electric Supply Cars'll [257.65] [Electrical machinery & supplies]	\$922.48-VB
8 June	W.T. & F.B. Weaver Cars'll [73.27]	\$443.43-VB
8 June	E. J. Murphy Co. Cars'll [162.56]	\$394.88-VB

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	[Paint & glass]	
29 June	Frank Libby & Co. [969.20]	\$1908.35
9 July	Littlefield, Alvord & Co. Cars'll [Hauling]	\$3.80
6 Aug.	Pot. Elec. Appl. Co. Cars'll Exp. [\$375.70]	\$779.65
6 Aug.	Globe Ticket Co. Cars'll "Gen. X.P."	\$36.71
10 Sept.	W.T. & F.B. Weaver (OPR) Cars'll	\$19.00
12 Sept.	H. H. Woodsmall & Co. "Liab. Ins."	\$25.77

1922

2 May	H. H. Woodsmall & Co. "P/L Insurance"	\$500.00
20 May	Berni Organ Co. (CAP) Cars'll	\$1250.00
25 May	Littlefield, Alvord & Co. Cars'll [27.40]	\$40.53
3 June	E. J. Murphy Co. Cars'll	\$3.60
3 June	W.R. & E. Co. "Salvage old Cars'll "CARS'LL CAP"	\$3,000.00
1 July	Berni Organ Co. "New Music-CAP" Cars'll	\$60.39
10 July	H. H. Woodsmall & Co. "Liability Ins."	\$334.56

1923

4 May	Am. Soc. of Composers, Authors & Pub. "1923 Cars'll License"	\$20.00
12 May	Ralph W. Lee & Co. "Liab. Ins."	\$447.00
23 May	Berni Organ Co. Cars'll	\$30.19
11 June	Berni Organ Co. Cars'll	\$30.19
7 July	Berni Organ Co. Cars'll	\$30.19
20 Aug.	Berni Organ Co. Cars'll	\$30.19
1 Sept.	J. E. Hurley Cars'll	\$19.90
	[Machinists & Boilermakers]	
1 Sept.	N.E.S. Co. Cars'll grounds [54.25]	\$61.45
19 Sept.	Ralph W. Lee & Co. Cars'll [88.16] "Liability Ins."	\$450.87

1924

7 Apr.	Am. Soc. of Composers, . . . "1924 Licenses" Cars'll [20.00]	\$60.00
11 Apr.	Berni Organ Co.	\$60.31
5 May	J. L. Campbell & Co. Cars'll [150.00] "Pub. Liab. Ins."	\$350.00
20 May	Berni Organ Co.	\$71.57
11 June	Berni Organ Co.	\$60.31
19 July	Berni Organ Co.	\$30.19
23 Sept.	J. L. Campbell & Co. Cars'll [29.28] "Additional Earned Premium"	\$381.36

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1925

10 Apr.	Geo. E. Walker Cars'll [93.07] [Lumber]	\$144.91
17 Apr.	Am. Soc. of Composers, . . . Cars'll [20.00] "1925 Licenses"	\$60.00
6 May	J. L. Campbell & Co. . Cars'll [150.00] "Liab. Ins."	\$488.50
13 July	Central Armature Works Cars'll [Electric machinery & motors]	\$5.15
25 July	Berni Organ Co. "Repairs & 3 rolls" Cars'll	\$147.35
14 Sept.	J. L. Campbell & Co. Cars'll [23.55] "Liab. Ins."	\$333.55
22 Aug.	Berni Organ Co. Cars'll	\$62.55
9 Nov.	N.E.S. Co. Cars'll	\$11.18

1926

5 Jan.	N.E.S. Co. Cars'll	\$107.24
11 Jan.	Central Armature Works Cars'll [56.55]	\$225.40
2 Apr.	Am. Soc. of Composers, . . . Cars'll [25.00]	\$125.00
9 Apr.	W. S. Tipton "(Cars'll Rings)"	\$10.19
30 Apr.	J. L. Campbell & Co. Cars'll "Liab. Ins." [138.00]	\$449.42
5 May	Littlefield, Alvord & Co. [hauling] [46.70]	\$86.37

APPENDIX IV

NATIONAL LANDMARKS

Broad Ripple Park (Children's Museum) Carousel, Indianapolis, IN
Crescent Park Loeff Carousel, Providence, RI
Flying Horse Carousel, Westerly, RI
Flying Horses Carousel, Oak Bluffs, MA
Highland Park Dentzel Carousel, Meridian, MS
Parker Carousel, Abilene, KS
Loeff Carousel and Roller Coaster on the Santa Cruz Beach Boardwalk, CA
Santa Monica Loeff Hippodrome, CA
Spencer Park Dentzel Carousel, Logansport, IN

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Arkansas

Herschell--Spillman Carousel, War Memorial Park Midway, Little Rock [1989]

California

Looff Carousel and Roller Coaster on the Santa Cruz Beach Boardwalk [1987] (NHL)

Colorado

Elitch Gardens Carousel, Kit Carson County Fairgrounds, Burlington [1978] (PTC)

City Park Carousel, Pueblo [1983] (Parker)

Connecticut

Lake Compounce Carousel, Southington [1978] (Carmel/Looff/S&G/Murphy)

Lighthouse Point Carousel, New Haven [1983] (Murphy-Carmel/Looff)

Iowa

Herschell-Spillman Two-Row Portable Menagerie Carousel, Story City [1986]

Indiana

Spencer Park Dentzel Carousel, Logansport [1987] (NHL)

Broad Ripple Park Carousel, Indianapolis [1987] (NHL) (Dentzel)

Kansas

Lander Park Carousel, Abilene [1987] (NHL) (Parker)

Louisiana

New Orleans City Park Carousel and Pavilion, New Orleans [1986] (Murphy)

Maryland

Carousel at Glen Echo Park, Glen Echo [1980] (Dentzel)

Mississippi

Highland Park Dentzel Carousel and Shelter Building, Meridian [1987]

New York

Highland Park Carousel, Endwell [1992] (Herschell)

C. Fred Johnson Park Carousel, Johnson City [1992] (Herschell)

George F. Johnson Recreation Park Carousel, Binghamton [1992] (Herschell)

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George W. Johnson Park Carousel, Endicott [1992] (Herschell)

Ross Park Carousel, Binghamton [1992] (Herschell)

West Endicott Park Carousel, Endicott [1992] (Herschell)

Herschell, Allan, Carousel Factory, North Tonawanda, [1985]

North Carolina

Menagerie Carousel, Burlington [1982] (Dentzel)

Pullen Park Carousel, Raleigh [1976] (Dentzel)

Ohio

Dentzel, William H., 1921 Carousel, Sandusky [1990]

Dentzel, William H., 1924 Carousel, Sandusky [1990]

Muller, Daniel C., Carousel, Sandusky [1982]

Oregon

Herschell, Allan, Two-Abreast Carousel, Seaside, [1987]

Herschell-Spillman Noah's Ark Carousel, Portland [1987]

Loeff, Charles, 20-Sweep Menagerie Carousel, Portland [1989]

Mangels, William F., Four-Row Carousel, Portland [1987]

Parker, C. W., Four-Row Park Carousel, Portland [1987]

Rhode Island

Crescent Park Carousel, East Providence [1976] (NHL) (Loeff)

Flying Horse Carousel, Westerly [1980] (NHL) (Dare)

Tennessee

Libertyland Grand Carousel, Memphis [1980] (Dentzel)

Virginia

Buckroe Beach Carousel, Hampton [1992] (PTC)

Washington

Natatorium Carousel, Spokane [1977] (NHL?) (Loeff)

DENTZEL CAROUSEL AND BUILDING
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NHL=National Historic Landmark
PTC=Philadelphia Toboggan Company
(Name of manufacturer, if not in title)
[date of listing on National Register]

APPENDIX V

GLEN ECHO AMUSEMENT PARK
1899-1968

LIST OF RIDES

Source: Glen Echo Press Books
Richard A. Cook Collection

Most of this information was extracted from the Glen Echo Press Books, part of the Richard A. Cook Collection, which contain press clippings and advertising related to the park and collected by park personnel. Some material has been supplemented with other sources, such as *Billboard* magazine. Specific quotes or unique information from newspapers can be identified using the following key for newspaper names: H--Washington *Herald*; S--Washington *Star*; T--Washington *Times*. Listed after each year is the opening day date, if it was mentioned. The year the ride or attraction first appeared is in parentheses, followed by the year it was removed. A question mark after a date indicates that it is an estimate; a "pre-" before a date indicates that this was the first year mention was made of the ride, but it was listed as being an old attraction.

1907

Hippodrome (in Auditorium) (1907)
Scenic Gravity Railway (1907?-1911)
Mangels Carousel (1907?-1920)

1908

Hydraulic Dive/Marine Tobaggan? ("railway ride through a waterfall?") (1908-1912) (located next to stone tower)

1911 (27 May) (1st year w/no admission fee)

Boating
Ferris Wheel (1911?-1914)⁴²
Midway (in amphitheater) (1911-1948)
 Human roulette wheel (1911-1922)
 Giant slide ride (1911)
 California red bats (1911)
Miniature Electric Railway (1911)
Free movies (1911)
Shooting Gallery (1911)
Social Dip (1911) (located at rear of park, ran in front of Clara Barton's house)
Social Whirl (1911)

⁴²There is some confusion about when the Ferris wheel was installed. Newspaper accounts of the time refer to it as both old and new in 1911; *Washington Star*, 28 May 1911 and *Washington Herald*, 28 May 1911. The Ferris wheel was not in the park in 1915, according to *Washington Star*, 19 May 1915.

DENTZEL CAROUSEL AND BUILDING
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1912 (25 May)

Ferris wheel moved to front (1912)

New Band Organ (1912-1921) (Wurlitzer 125?)

Scenic Gravity Railway (1912-1920) (a.k.a. "the ride among the tree tops"; located next to stone tower, where Hydraulic Dive/Marine Toboggan had been)

1913

Gyroplane (1913-1915) (second in U.S.—H, 28 June 1914; "removed to make room for the [Derby] Racer" in 1916—T, 14 May 1916)

1914

Dancing pavilion enlarged (1914)

Yellow Barn built (1914)

1915

Firefly—in Midway (1915)

Skee-ball (1915-1953) [no new rides]

1916 (20 May)

Derby Racer (1916)

1917 (19 May)

Joy Jigger—in Midway (1917) ("the soup bowl ride"—T, 22 May 1917)

1918 (18 May)

Whip (1918-updated 1935)

Barrel of fun—in Midway (1918)

1920 (15 May)

Old Mill (1920-1937)

1921 (14 May)

Coaster Dips (1921) (located next to stone tower where Hydraulic Dive/Marine Toboggan and Gravity Scenic Railway had been previously)

Dentzel Carousel (1921)

New Dancing Pavillion (1921-1925)

1922 (13 May)

New Organ for Carousel (1922-1926) (Wulitzer 153)

Rocking Pigs—in Midway (1922)

He Haw Maud—in Midway (1922)

1923 (12 May)

Skooter (1923-1930)

Hoopla (1923)

New roulette wheel--in Midway (1923)
Live lobster pit--in Midway (1923)
Crossing the ice--in Midway (1923)
Whirl-i-gig--in Midway (1923)
Piggly and Wiggly--in Midway (pre-1923)
Military band organ added to Old Mill (old Wurlitzer from carousel?) (1923)

1925 (16 May)
Frolic (1925) ("a parabolic centrifugal thriller"--H, 23 May 1925)
Crystal Ballroom (1925-1932)

1926
Caterpillar (1926)⁴³

1930 (10 May)
Larger Ferris Wheel (1930)
New Fountain (1930)

1931 (9 May)
Aeroplane Swings (1931-1939?)
Dodgem (1931)
Crystal Pool (1931)

1933 (6 May)
Spanish Ballroom (1933)

1935
Pretzel (1935)

1936 (18 April)
Motorboats (1936-1942)
New Whip (1936) (relocated also)

1938 (16 April)
World Cruise (Old Mill) (1938-1950)

1939
New entrance (1939)
New administration Bldg. (1939)

1940 (13 April)
Flying Skooter (1940) (aka Airplane Swing?)

⁴³Mentioned in *Billboard* advertisements as new in 1926.

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1944 (8 April)
Octopus (1944)

1946 (13 April)
Cuddle Up (1946)

1947
Joyride (1947)

1948
Hall of Mirrors (1948)
Kiddieland Rides (5) (1948)

1950 (8 April)
Comet Jr. (1950)

1951
Tilt-A-Whirl (1951)
Kiddieland: Circus Ride (1951)

1953 (4 April)
New Skee-ball (1953)

1954
Kiddieland: Sky Fighter (1954)

1955 (2 April)
Giant Ferris Wheel (1955)
Laff in the Dark (1955)

1959 (28 March)
Satellite Jet (1959)
Kiddieland: German carousel? (1959)

1963
Paratrooper (1963)

1966
Alpine-Hi (Sky ride) (1966)

ADDENDUM TO:
GLEN ECHO PARK, DENTZEL CAROUSEL AND BUILDING
George Washington Memorial Parkway
MacArthur Boulevard
Glen Echo
Montgomery County
Maryland

HABS No. MD-1080-A

HABS
MD
16-GLENEC,
3A-

PHOTOGRAPHS

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