

Chapter 1 : Clara Barton Papers: General Correspondence, ; Morlan, John H., | PICRYL

Clara Barton Papers, has 0 ratings and 0 reviews: Published January 1st by LexisNexis, 4 pages, Hardcover.

Worked as a nurse in the Civil war and initiated a campaign to develop the American Red Cross. Papers include correspondence, manuscript notes, speeches, writings, photographs, memorabilia, and files documenting her work for the Civil War, Red Cross, and other relief organizations. Terms of Access and Use: The papers are open to research according to the regulations of the Sophia Smith Collection. The literary rights to the Wells papers belong to the Sophia Smith Collection. It is the responsibility of the researcher to identify and satisfy the holders of all copyrights. Permission to publish reproductions or quotations beyond "fair use" must also be obtained from the Sophia Smith Collection as owners of the physical property. At eighteen she began to teach in neighboring schools. Deprived of her position in after a Democratic victory, she returned to Oxford. She returned to the Patent Office in late . At the beginning of the Civil War, witnessing the almost total lack of first-aid supplies at the battle of Bull Run, she advertised for provisions. Using her own limited quarters as a storeroom, she accumulated supplies and, with a few friends, began in the summer of to distribute them by mule team to hospitals and camps on the battlefields. Barton had an uncanny ability to short-circuit military routine, appearing at military engagements with needed supplies, and increasingly she won the respect and admiration of commanding officers and surgeons. In she established an office in Annapolis where she and a few assistants sought to piece together information concerning missing men and in July she directed the marking of the graves of almost 13, men who died in Andersonville Prison. Between and , while continuing her missing persons work, she lectured throughout the North and West. Exhausted by her activities, she went to Europe in for rest and recuperation. She also distributed funds provided by American relief committees in France. At the outbreak of the Russo-Turkish war in she initiated a five-year campaign for the organization of the American Red Cross Society. Between and she devoted her energies to Red Cross work, providing relief in disasters domestic and abroad, including aid to Cuban civilians and American soldiers during the Spanish American War. By , new methods and leadership were needed and she was forced to resign by the board of directors. Mary Kensel was born in . She married Roscoe Wells, treasurer, vice president, and assistant to the president of the National First Aid Association, which was founded by Barton in . The Wells in their later years moved in with the family of Sally Hooper. After the death of Roscoe Wells circa Sally Hooper continued to care for Mary then an invalid until her death in . Scope and contents of the collection The Clara Barton Papers consist of 4 linear feet of correspondence, printed material, manuscript notes, speeches, writings, photographs, and memorabilia. The bulk of the papers date from to . There are two separate accessions. The first consists of writings, correspondence, and memorabilia collected as sources by Rev. William Barton for his biography of his cousin. Clara Barton gave a portion of the material to her secretary Mary Kensel Wells who supplemented the papers with her own family material. Personal correspondence, Civil War writings and memorabilia, and Red Cross material are of particular interest. Organization of the collection This collection is organized into six series:

Chapter 2 : Barton, Clara, - Social Networks and Archival Context

Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher, institution or organization should be applied.

News that the 6th Massachusetts had been attacked on the streets of Baltimore by a Confederate-sympathizing mob had arrived in Washington before the soldiers themselves. Among those waiting at the station for the bruised and bloodied troops was Clara Barton, with her sister Sarah Barton Vassall by her side. The couple had two children together: Clara Barton was a devoted aunt to her two nephews. Both boys exchanged long letters with their aunt, full of accounts of their daily activities, their perspectives on the politics and the war, and often a poem or two. Aunt Clara stepped in and saved the day, writing: Now My Dear Boy, a few words about Minnesota – You are going to Minnesota as soon as you are able to start, and your mother is going with you. Bernard was a member of Company E of the 15th Massachusetts Volunteers. The first is that the sisters cared deeply for each other. The second is that Sally supported Clara in her war work, and later her work at the Missing Soldiers Office. The neighborhood where both sisters lived. Barton lived where the white dot is located on 7th Street. In one letter, Sally mentions delivering a note to Edward Shaw for Clara. References [i] Oates, Stephen B. The Free Press, 3. It is the protocol of the National Museum of Civil War Medicine to refer to all historical figures by their last name. The Museum has chosen to make an exception here since both of the featured historical figures at one point shared the same last name. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, <https://www.loc.gov/rr/congress/>: Accessed March 15, 2015. Genealogy; Charts and notes, , , to , undated. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, <http://www.loc.gov/rr/congress/>:

Chapter 3 : Clara Barton | racedaydvl.com

Clarissa Harlow Barton was born in North Oxford, MA, on December 25, , the fifth and last child of Stephen and Sarah (Stone) Barton. She was a shy and lonely child, and for two years at the age of eleven she devoted her time to nursing her brother David during a protracted illness, an experience which later affected her life's work.

Her father was Captain Stephen Barton, a member of the local militia and a selectman who inspired his daughter with patriotism and a broad humanitarian interest. He was also the leader of progressive thought in the Oxford village area. When she was three years old, Barton was sent to school with her brother Stephen, where she excelled in reading and spelling. At school, she became close friends with Nancy Fitts; she is the only known friend Barton had as a child due to her extreme timidity. She continued to care for David long after doctors had given up. He made a full recovery. She was brought back home to regain her health. Upon her return, her family relocated to help a family member: The house that the Barton family was to live in needed to be painted and repaired. After the work was done, Barton was at a loss because she had nothing else to help with, to not feel like a burden to her family. From her cousin, she gained proper social skills as well. This profession interested Barton greatly and helped motivate her; she ended up conducting an effective redistricting campaign that allowed the children of workers to receive an education. Successful projects such as this gave Barton the confidence needed when she demanded equal pay for teaching. Early professional life[edit] Barton became an educator in for 12 years in schools in Canada and West Georgia. She learned how to act like them, making it easier for her to relate to and control the boys in her classroom since they respected her. Barton decided to further her education by pursuing writing and languages at the Clinton Liberal Institute in New York. In this college town, she developed many friendships that broadened her point of view on many issues concurring at the time. The principal of the institute recognized her tremendous abilities and admired her work. This friendship lasted for many years, eventually turning into a romance. Her writings and bodies of work could instruct the local statesmen. No one could exceed her outstanding service to humanity in war and in peace. Once completed, though, Barton was replaced as principal by a man elected by the school board. They saw the position as head of a large institution to be unfitting for a woman. She was demoted to "female assistant" and worked in a harsh environment until she had a nervous breakdown along with other health ailments, and quit. For three years, she received much abuse and slander from male clerks. American Civil War[edit] Clara Barton circa Victims within the Massachusetts regiment were transported to Washington D. Wanting to serve her country, Barton went to the railroad station when the victims arrived and nursed 40 men. She began helping them by personally taking supplies to the unfinished Capitol Building where the young men of the 6th Massachusetts Militia , who had been attacked in Baltimore, Maryland, were housed. Barton quickly recognized them, as she had grown up with some of them, and some she had even taught. Barton, along with several other women, personally provided clothing, food, and supplies for the sick and wounded soldiers. She learned how to store and distribute medical supplies and offered emotional support to the soldiers by keeping their spirits high. She would read books to them, write letters to their families for them, talk to them, and support them. Prior to distributing provisions directly onto the battlefield and gaining further support, Barton used her own living quarters as a storeroom and distributed supplies with the help of a few friends in early , despite opposition in the War Department and among field surgeons. In August , Barton finally gained permission from Quartermaster Daniel Rucker to work on the front lines. She gained support from other people who believed in her cause. These people became her patrons, her most supportive being Senator Henry Wilson of Massachusetts. At the battle of Antietam, for example, Barton used corn-husks in place of bandages. Among her more harrowing experiences was an incident in which a bullet tore through the sleeve of her dress without striking her and killed a man to whom she was tending. She was known as the "American Nightingale. She arrived at a field hospital at midnight with a large amount of supplies to help the severely wounded soldiers. Many of these soldiers were labeled just as "missing". Motivated to do more about the situation, Miss Barton contacted President Lincoln in hopes that she would be allowed to respond officially to these unanswered inquiries. She was given permission, and "The Search for the Missing Men" commenced.

Barton spent the summer of helping find, identify, and properly bury 13, individuals who died in Andersonville prison camp , a Confederate prisoner-of-war camp in Georgia. Barton achieved widespread recognition by delivering lectures around the country about her war experiences in 1862. During this time she met Susan B. She also became acquainted with Frederick Douglass and became an activist for civil rights. She closed the Missing Soldiers Office in 1864 and traveled to Europe. Appia; who later would invite her to be the representative for the American branch of the Red Cross and even help her find financial beneficiaries for the start of the American Red Cross. At the beginning of the Franco-Prussian War , in 1870, she assisted the Grand Duchess of Baden in the preparation of military hospitals, and gave the Red Cross society much aid during the war. In 1877, she met with President Rutherford B. Hayes , who expressed the opinion of most Americans at that time which was the U. Barton finally succeeded during the administration of President Chester Arthur , using the argument that the new American Red Cross could respond to crises other than war such as natural disasters like earthquakes, forest fires, and hurricanes. Barton became President of the American branch of the society, which held its first official meeting at her I Street apartment in Washington, DC, May 21, 1881. The first local society was founded August 22, in Dansville, Livingston County, New York , where she maintained a country home. Once the Spanish-American War was over the great people of Santiago built a statue in honor of Barton in the town square, which still stands there today. Domestically in she helped in the floods on the Ohio river, provided Texas with food and supplies during the famine of 1876 and took workers to Illinois in 1875 after a tornado and that same year to Florida for the yellow fever epidemic. Barton herself traveled along with five other Red Cross expeditions to the Armenian provinces in the spring of 1878, providing relief and humanitarian aid. Barton also worked in hospitals in Cuba in 1895 at the age of seventy-seven. The operation established an orphanage for children. As criticism arose of her mixing professional and personal resources, Barton was forced to resign as president of the American Red Cross in 1905, at the age of 83 because of her egocentric leadership style fitting poorly into the formal structure of an organizational charity. During the dedication, not one person said a word. This was done in order to honor the women and their services. Final years[edit] She continued to live in her Glen Echo, Maryland home which also served as the Red Cross Headquarters upon her arrival to the house in 1895. Barton published her autobiography in 1913, titled *The Story of My Childhood*. The cause of death was pneumonia. As the first National Historic Site dedicated to the accomplishments of a woman, it preserves the early history of the American Red Cross, since the home also served as an early headquarters of the organization. The North Oxford, Massachusetts, house in which she was born is now also a museum. In 2013 the site was indefinitely closed due to repairs. The site was "lost" in part because the city realigned its addressing system in the 1970s. In 2014, General Services Administration carpenter Richard Lyons was hired to check out the building for its demolition. It took years, however, for the site to be restored. In the episode "The Travels of Marco Places named for Clara Barton"[edit] This section needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed.

Chapter 4 : Clara Barton | Selected Bibliography - National Museum of Civil War Medicine

The Clara Barton Papers, held by the Sophia Smith Collection, Smith College, document Barton's work during the Civil War, with the Red Cross, and with other relief organizations. In correspondence with family and friends, the collection also details more personal aspects of Barton's life.

Union nurse known as the "angel of the battlefield" for treating wounded Union soldiers. Founded the American Red Cross. Clara Barton is one of the most remarkable women in American history. A former schoolteacher, she never received any formal training in nursing. But she became a famous figure on Civil War battlefields, where she tended to thousands of sick and wounded soldiers and delivered huge quantities of medicine, food, and other provisions to Union troops. She also remained in the public spotlight after the war concluded. She grew up on a large farm with her parents, Stephen and Sarah Stone Barton, and four older brothers and sisters. Clara was ten years younger than any of the other children. This situation, she later admitted, sometimes made it seem like she had "six fathers and mothers. All took charge of me, all educated me, each according to personal taste. The family farm was quite successful, and she received lots of attention from her parents and her older siblings. This sometimes made her feel isolated from others, and she became a shy and sensitive youngster. When Barton was eleven years old, her brother David was injured in a construction accident. When David finally recovered from his injuries, Clara decided to continue caring for the sick and injured. After a while, she became a tutor to poor children. She even provided nursing assistance to area families when a deadly smallpox epidemic washed over the region. Barton eventually caught smallpox herself. But even though her recovery was long and difficult, she never regretted the assistance that she had provided. A talented teacher In , Barton became a schoolteacher in the Oxford area. Teaching was one of the few career paths that were open to women during that period, and Barton was determined to make the most of her talents. The seventeen-year-old excelled as a teacher, and within a few months of starting classes, she received many teaching offers from other area communities. She spent the next decade teaching children throughout the region while also continuing with her charitable work. But as time passed she grew restless and dissatisfied with her life and began to look for other challenges. In Barton abruptly left teaching behind to continue her own education at the Clinton Liberal Institute in New York. She spent a year at the school, deeply absorbing herself in mathematics, science, and other subjects that women rarely had an opportunity to study. In , Barton returned to teaching, accepting a position in Bordentown, New Jersey. But when the new school opened in the fall of , Barton discovered that prejudice against women holding positions of authority remained strong. Frustrated and disappointed, Barton resigned from the school and left Bordentown. Rumblings of war Over the next several years, Barton divided her time between the national capital of Washington, where she worked as a government clerk, and her old hometown of Oxford, Massachusetts. Then, as the s drew to a close, Barton found herself increasingly drawn into the political turmoil confusion that was sweeping across the nation. One of these issues was slavery. Many Northerners believed that slavery was wrong and wanted to abolish it. But the economy of the South had been built on slavery, and Southerners resented Northern efforts to halt or contain the practice. By early , hostilities between the North and South had become so fierce that a number of Southern states voted to secede from leave the United States and form a new country that allowed slavery, called the Confederate States of America a total of eleven states seceded by the end of the year. In the spring of , the two sides finally went to war over their differences. Barton proved her willingness to support the Union cause from the very start. When the soldiers who had been wounded in the assault finally reached Washington, Barton sprang into action. She immediately went to help care for the wounded, and she organized a drive to provide the troops with supplies that they had lost in Baltimore. A few months later, Washington received far greater numbers of Union wounded in the aftermath of the First Battle of Bull Run also known as the First Battle of Manassas. More than three thousand Federal troops were killed, wounded, or missing from this battle, which was the first major clash of the war. When the injured Union soldiers reached Washington, the city was completely unprepared to care for them. Once again, Barton devoted her energies to helping the wounded. Working night and day, she gathered clothing, food, and other

supplies for the soldiers. Over the next several months, Barton became a constant presence in Washington-area hospitals. She continued to gather supplies for the soldiers, and she spent long hours sitting by their bedsides, reading or talking to them. Some of her conversations with the soldiers distressed her deeply. They told her that medical supplies often lagged far behind the army. They also admitted that many seriously wounded soldiers out in the field had to wait for long periods of time before they received any medical attention because the Union Army had so few doctors. Some soldiers had to endure long wagon rides to Washington or other Northern cities before they received any attention at all. Some of these soldiers died before they reached their destination, bleeding to death or dying from infections. As Barton listened to these alarming stories, she recognized that the Union troops needed to receive medical attention much more quickly. She then requested permission from the Union authorities to provide aid to wounded soldiers out in the field rather than wait until they were transported all the way to Washington. At first, the officials turned her down because they did not believe that a woman could handle the sight of battlefield gore and misery. But Barton refused to give up on the idea. Instead, she spent months lobbying attempting to influence various politicians and army officials. In the spring of 1862, she finally received permission to treat soldiers out on the battlefield. As soon as Barton received official permission to work in the field, she made arrangements to carry needed medical supplies and food with her. When Barton heard about the battle, she rushed to the scene and immediately began tending wounded Union soldiers. I thought that night if heaven ever sent out a homely angel, she must be one [since] her assistance was so timely. All day long Barton worked tirelessly to bandage and feed the wounded, even as the sights and sounds of the terrible battle swirled all around her. At one point, she recalled, she bent down to give a wounded soldier a drink of water. There was no more to be done for him and I left him to rest. I have never mended that hole in my sleeve. *Healing the Wounds*, "and here she won the admiration of the common soldiers and of many surgeons. She had proved her courage and ability beyond a doubt" to the army and to herself. She had marched with the soldiers, gone without food and rest, slept under the stars, and stood her ground under fire, even when others ran. In recognition of her efforts on behalf of wounded Union soldiers, people started calling her the "angel of the battlefield. She sometimes quarreled with other people and organizations who were trying to provide medical supplies to Union troops. In addition, the endless exposure to torn and bleeding bodies sometimes made it hard for her to go on. After one battle, she admitted, "I looked at myself, shoeless, gloveless, ragged, and bloodstained, [and] a new sense of desolation and pity and sympathy and weariness, all blended, swept over me with irresistible force. After several months of rest, however, she was able to return to her nursing work. Over the next several months, Barton continued to work on behalf of Union soldiers and families. She helped people find out what happened to missing family members who had fought in the war, and she gave a series of lectures on her wartime experiences. In 1863, Barton traveled to Europe, where she hoped that a long period of rest might help her deal with growing depression and nagging health problems. Soon after her arrival, she learned about an organization known as the International Convention of Geneva, or International Red Cross. This organization, founded in 1864, was dedicated to providing medical aid and other assistance to people wounded in wartime. In 1870 a war broke out between Germany and France. The organization refused to take sides in the war; instead, it devoted all of its energies to treating soldiers and civilians people not involved in the war, including women and children who were injured or made homeless in the conflict. In 1873, she returned to the United States, where she began working to create an American branch of the international aid organization. Over the next several years Barton worked tirelessly to see her dream of an American Red Cross become a reality. One year later, the U. S. Senate ratified officially approved a treaty that made the nation an official member of the International Red Cross. Over the next two decades, Barton devoted her life to building the American Red Cross into a great relief organization. These criticisms seemed to be supported by dwindling public support for the group. The Senate cleared her of any intentional wrongdoing, but public confidence in the organization continued to decline. Weary and bitter about the whole controversy, Barton finally resigned as president of the American Red Cross on May 14, 1881. Barton, meanwhile, adopted a quiet lifestyle. Settling in Glen Echo, New York, she spent her days reading or working in her garden. She died on April 12, 1912, *In the Service of Humanity*. Silver Burdett Press, Clara Barton National Historic Site. *A Woman of Valor: Clara Barton and the Civil War*. Florence Nightingale Clara Barton

struggled throughout the Civil War to convince people that women could make major contributions in the effort to help save wounded young soldiers. She often encountered resistance, but her efforts were made a little easier by the example of Florence Nightingale. Florence Nightingale is regarded as the founder of modern nursing. An English woman from an upper-class background, she became involved in caring for sick and wounded people in the mid-1850s, when the Crimean War engulfed several nations. The Crimean War pitted Russia against Turkey, which wanted to rule itself without interference from Russia. When Nightingale heard about the horrible hospital conditions in which wounded soldiers were treated, she decided to do something about it. Ignoring critics who argued that women had no business being in the midst of rough soldiers and dirty conditions, she organized a group of thirty-eight women nurses and traveled to army hospitals throughout the war zone.

Chapter 5 : Clara Barton Papers,

The literary rights to the Wells papers belong to the Sophia Smith Collection. The holder of the copyright to Clara Barton's unpublished works is unknown. It is the responsibility of the researcher to identify and satisfy the holders of all copyrights.

Organized Red Cross relief aid to victims of Mississippi and Ohio river floods Organized Red Cross relief aid to earthquake victims, Charleston, S. Organized Red Cross relief for yellow fever victims, Jacksonville, Fla. Organized Red Cross relief aid to flood victims, Johnstown, Pa. Organized Red Cross relief aid to Russia for victims of drought and famine Organized Red Cross relief aid for the Armenians in Turkey American National Red Cross Organized Red Cross relief aid to victims of a hurricane and tidal wave, Galveston, Tex. Published *The Story of My Childhood*. Died, Glen Echo, Md. Named after the heroine of a Samuel Richardson novel, she was the youngest of five children of Captain Stephen Barton , and Sarah Stone Barton Learning to spell and read at the age of three, Barton began her formal education both outside the home, under the instruction of Richard Stone, and inside, under the guidance of her much older siblings. At the age of eight, Barton left home to attend high school, but returned after a year. Her education then continued three years later under private tutors, Lucian Burleigh and Jonathan Dana. Her long career in humanitarian service also began at an early age, when from to , she was the devoted nurse and companion of her brother David, who was an invalid due to a riding accident. From to , Barton taught in local schools in the North Oxford, Massachusetts, area. After her term at Clinton, Barton taught at Highstown, New Jersey , and then at Bordentown, New Jersey , where she established the first free public school in the community. When Bordentown officials hired a male president to run the successful school, Barton resigned. She then went to Washington, DC, where, with the help of Alexander DeWitt, a congressman from her home district, she got a job as a clerk in the U. Patent Office, as one of the first regularly appointed female civil servants. The outbreak of the Civil War in began for Barton a long career in providing care for the sick and wounded. In April , she provided nursing care and supplies for the wounded of the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment, involved in a Baltimore riot. After securing permission from Surgeon-General William A. Hammond to visit battlefields and to cross enemy lines, Barton brought aid and supplies to the wounded on sixteen battlefields, including those of Antietam, Fredericksburg, the siege of Charleston, and the Wilderness campaign. Following the conclusion of the Civil War and until , Barton held the position of the superintendent of the Missing Persons Bureau, during which time she located many of the bodies of Union soldiers who died as prisoners at Andersonville, Georgia, where she rebuilt the cemetery. Meanwhile, from to , she traveled extensively, giving public lectures throughout the North and West. When her voice gave out, she went to Europe to rest, and there first learned of the International Committee of the Red Cross. As a result, the International Committee of the Red Cross was formed and gained official status in at a convention in Geneva, Switzerland. By the time Barton learned of the Treaty of Geneva of , 32 nations had signed the document, proclaiming that medical teams and facilities should be treated as neutrals in a conflict situation, and that the wounded deserved care. Before returning home to urge the United States to sign, Barton became involved with the International Committee during the Franco-Prussian War Besides caring for soldiers, she showed her inclination to move beyond simple handouts to help rebuild lives, as she set helped civilian women in Strasbourg, France, earn money for food by setting up an exchange system in which the women sewed needed clothes and received money for food in return. Finally, on March 1, , President Chester A. Garfield appointed her its first president. At the conference in Geneva, Barton secured the adoption of an "American amendment" which authorized the Red Cross to help not only in times of war, but in times of natural disaster and calamity during peace. Unfortunately, both bills died in committee. Barton then met with her advisors, and at the first board meeting in almost ten years, reached decisions regarding the executive committee, the local societies, and membership, and drafted a new constitution. Her mission was not only to grant immediate relief but also to supply materials for rebuilding houses and lives. Three years later, in , President William McKinley finally signed a bill, which both incorporated the American National Red Cross under a federal charter and, to some degree, protected the

insignia. Then, in , after a U. Senate investigation, which revealed poor business practices, President Theodore Roosevelt withdrew federal patronage from the American National Red Cross. The following year, Barton resigned, and Mabel Thorp Boardman became the new president. Barton then served as president of the National First Aid Association, which endeavored to teach first aid to people nationwide, from to Joint funeral services were held in Glen Echo and in Oxford, Massachusetts, where she is buried.

Chapter 6 : Sample Essay About American Red Cross Founder Clara Barton

Title Clara Barton Papers: General Correspondence, ; Childs, Annie E., Contributor Names Childs, Annie E.

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Duplication of Materials policy for more information. Queries regarding publication rights and copyright
status of materials within this collection should be directed to the appropriate curator. Digital copies of the
letters in this collection are available at <http://www.digitallibrary.org>: Named after the heroine of a Samuel Richardson novel, she was
the youngest of five children of Captain Stephen Barton , and Sarah Stone Barton Learning to spell and read
at the age of three, Barton began her formal education both outside the home, under the instruction of Richard
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new president. Barton then served as president of the National First Aid Association, which endeavored to teach first aid to people nationwide, from to Joint funeral services were held in Glen Echo and in Oxford, Massachusetts, where she is buried. The correspondence focuses on personal matters and her Red Cross relief work in Cuba, as well as her attending the International Red Cross Conference in Karlsruhe, Germany in Processing Information Processed by: Processed by Karen E. Eglinton, June ; Revised by Jennie A. Levine, August ; Revised by Elizabeth A. The collection was separated into series, and paper clips and small nails were removed. The collection was then placed in acid-free folders and put into an acid-free box. Markup completed by Sarah Heim.

Chapter 7 : Clara Barton papers, (Microform,) [racedaydvl.com]

Clara Barton () was the founder and for twenty-three years president of the American Red Cross. She was born in North Oxford, Mass. From the description of Papers, c. c.

Chapter 8 : Clara Barton Papers, by Clara Barton

Philanthropist, nurse, educator, and lecturer. Correspondence, diaries, reports, legal and financial papers, organizational records, lectures, writings, scrapbooks, printed matter, memorabilia, and other papers relating to Barton's work to provide relief services during the Civil War and the Franco.

Chapter 9 : Clara Barton - Wikipedia

The papers of Clara Barton (), humanitarian and founder of the American Red Cross, document various of Barton's Red Cross efforts and her involvement in the National First Aid Association.