

...offering a hand up, not a hand out --- Clara Barton

"The patriot blood of my father was warm in my veins."

Clara Barton



Clara Barton

1821-1912

Name: Clarissa Harlowe Barton
DOB: December 25, 1821
POB: New Oxford, MA
DOD: April 12, 1912
POD: Glen Echo, MD

Clara was the daughter of Captain Stephen and Sarah Stone Barton. Her father was a well known and respected farmer, horse breeder and politician. Clara was the youngest of five children: two brothers and two sisters. Her nursing instincts came to surface when she nursed her older brother, David, back to health from a serious illness when she was eleven.



On April 19, 1861, a week after Fort Sumter was fired upon, the Sixth Massachusetts troops arrived in Washington in disarray, having been attacked by secessionists in Baltimore. She claimed that some of the men were in fact the boys she taught back in MA. She nursed the critically injured men in her own home and gathered up clothing and food for the troops. She eventually gained the trust of officials for her to nurse and take care of wounded soldiers on the battle front. She gained supplies from all over and was nicknamed "The Angel of the Battlefield"

At the age of 17, Clara became a teacher and the six years to follow she established her own school. After a total of 10 years teaching, she wanted to alter her career and desired to pursue writing and languages in New Clinton, New York. After doing so, she opened another free school in NJ, with over 600 students. A man was put in charge to be the sole leader of the school. Out of frustration she moved to Washington DC, and became a clerk in the U.S. Patent Office, who received the same salary as men.

After the war, President Lincoln granted her the ability to begin a letter writing campaign to search for missing soldiers through the Office of Correspondence. Later in her life, Barton continued to search for missing soldiers and also became involved in the suffragist movement.

Officially, she became the superintendent of Union nurses in 1864 and began obtaining camp and hospital supplies, assistants and military trains for her work on the front. She practiced nursing exclusively on battlefields, experiencing first-hand the horrors of war on sixteen different battlefields.



I may be compelled to face danger, but never fear it, and while our soldiers can stand and fight, I can stand and feed and nurse them.

Clara Barton

meetville.com

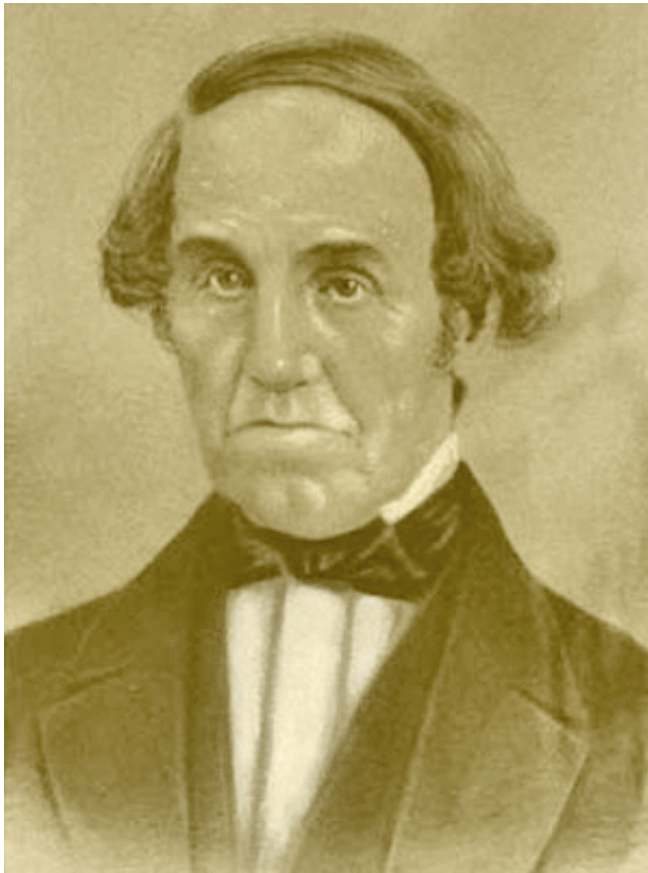
Capt. Stephen Barton

B: 18 August 1774 in Oxford, Worcester, Mass.
D: 21 March 1862 in Oxford, Worcester, Mass.

Sarah 'Sally' Stone Barton

B: 13 November 1784 in Oxford, Worcester, Mass.
D: 18 July 1851 in Oxford, Worcester, Mass.

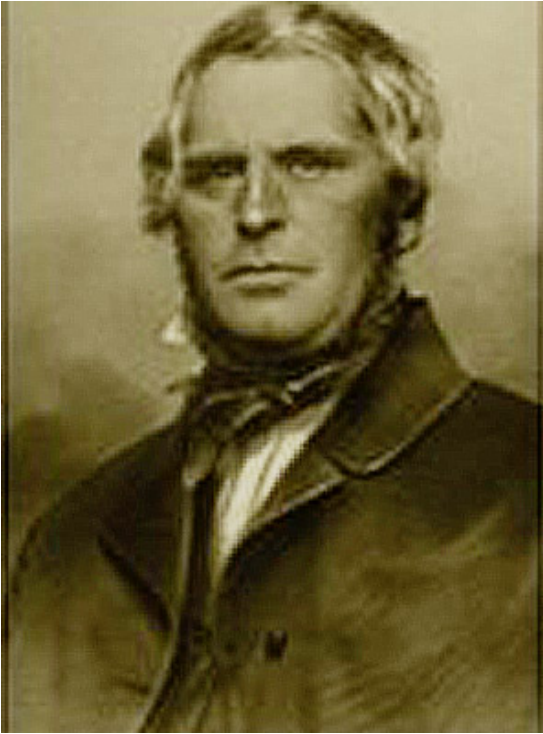
Married: 22 April 1804 in Oxford, Worcester, Mass.



Dorothea Barton
(1804-1846)

(no picture)

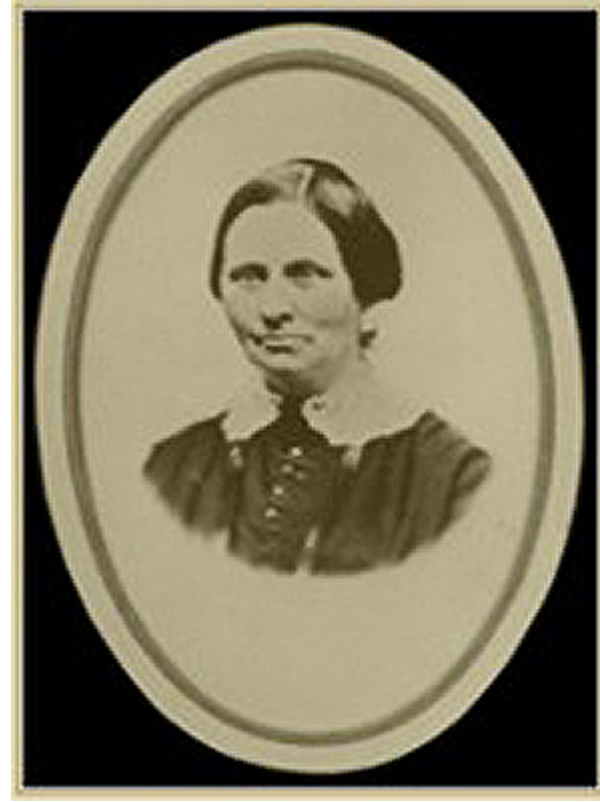
Stephen Barton
(1806-1865)



Capt. David Barton
(1808-1888)



Sally Barton (Vassall)
(1811-1874)



Clara Barton
(1821-1912)



Clarissa 'Clara' H. Barton

Birth: December 25, 1821 in Oxford, Worcester, MA



Barton Home: North Oxford, Worcester, MA



Clara Barton School: Bordentown, New Jersey



Washington DC before the Civil War



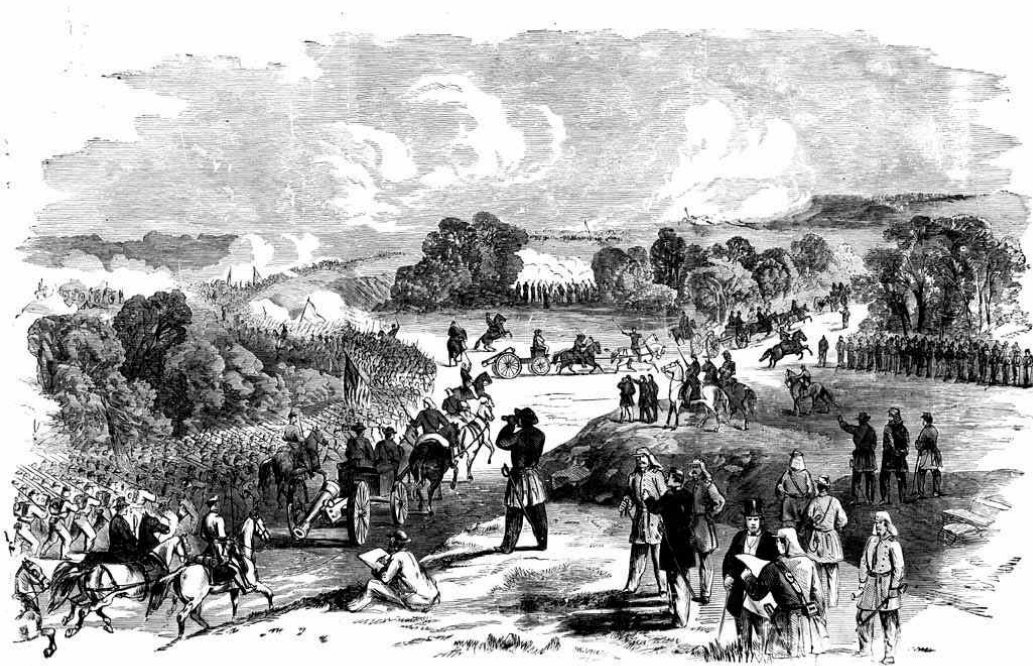
Massachusetts Militia Passing Through Baltimore
(Baltimore Riot of 1861) engraving of F.F. Walker
April 19, 1861



MASSACHUSETTS MILITIA PASSING THROUGH BALTIMORE.

1861

With the firing on Ft. Sumter on April 12, both sides prepared for war. Northern political pressure urged the Union Army to move “On to Richmond” before the Confederate Congress convened there in mid July. The Union Army massed its forces in Alexandria while the Confederates created a defensive line centered on Manassas with guards posted along many of the Bull Run stream fords. That steep sided stream posed problems for the Union Army until an unguarded ford was found six miles north of Manassas. The two armies then clashed on very scenic, tranquil farmland. Union losses numbered 2,895 killed, wounded, and missing while Confederate losses numbered 1,983. Though staggering at the time, there would be much larger losses in future battles including another one on this same field the following summer.



THE BATTLE OF BULL RUN, VA., SUNDAY, JULY 21ST, 1861.—THE FEDERAL ARMY ADVANCING.







Capt. Stephen Barton: A Brave and True Man

Sarah Stone Barton: Wife of Capt. Barton



Clara Barton's Masonic Emblem

Fear not, daughter of sion, behold thy king cometh. John 12:15

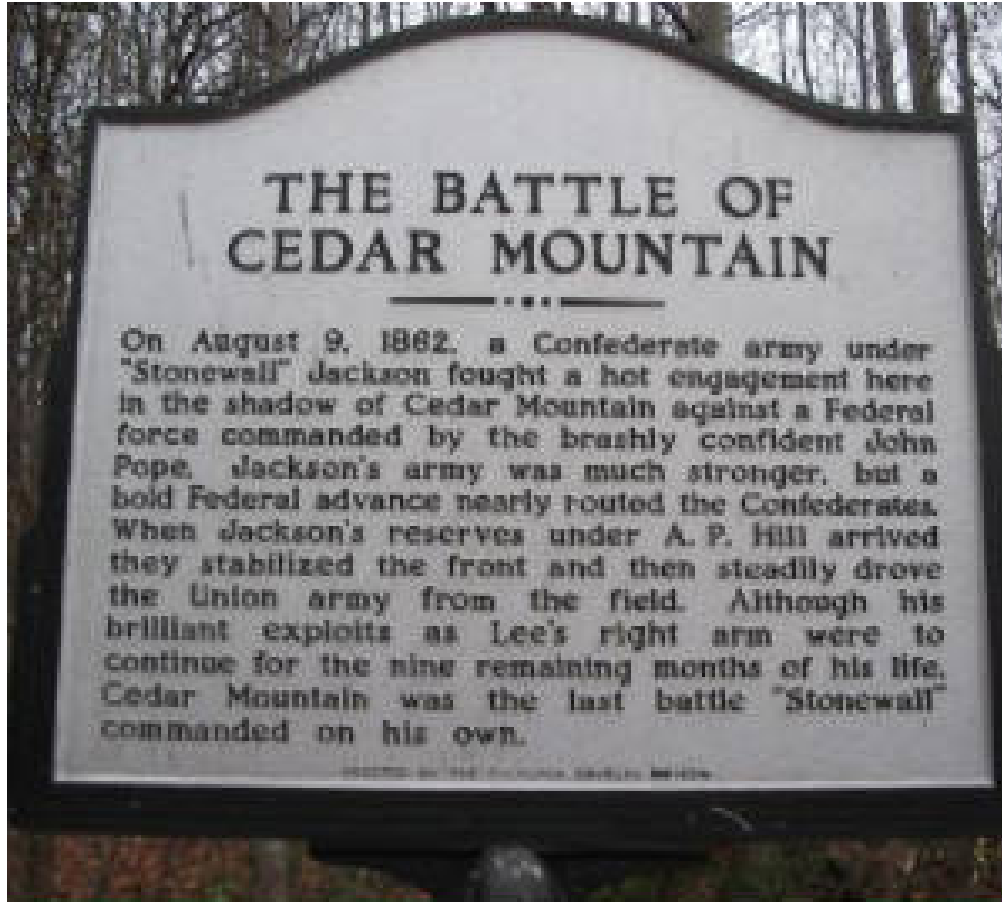


Clara Barton's speech in her own hand

Washington, D. C., 1861
Gentlemen and Ladies ~
I come before you
to-night both willingly and cheerfully -
more than willing to render my
account for the unmeasured kindness
received of the American people - and
the great confidence reposed in me by
the officers and men of the army - during
the trials of the past few years.
If I have been
allowed to perform a work, among the
armies of my country, withheld from
many others - and have thereby learned
facts unknown to them - it is my duty
to state them when required.

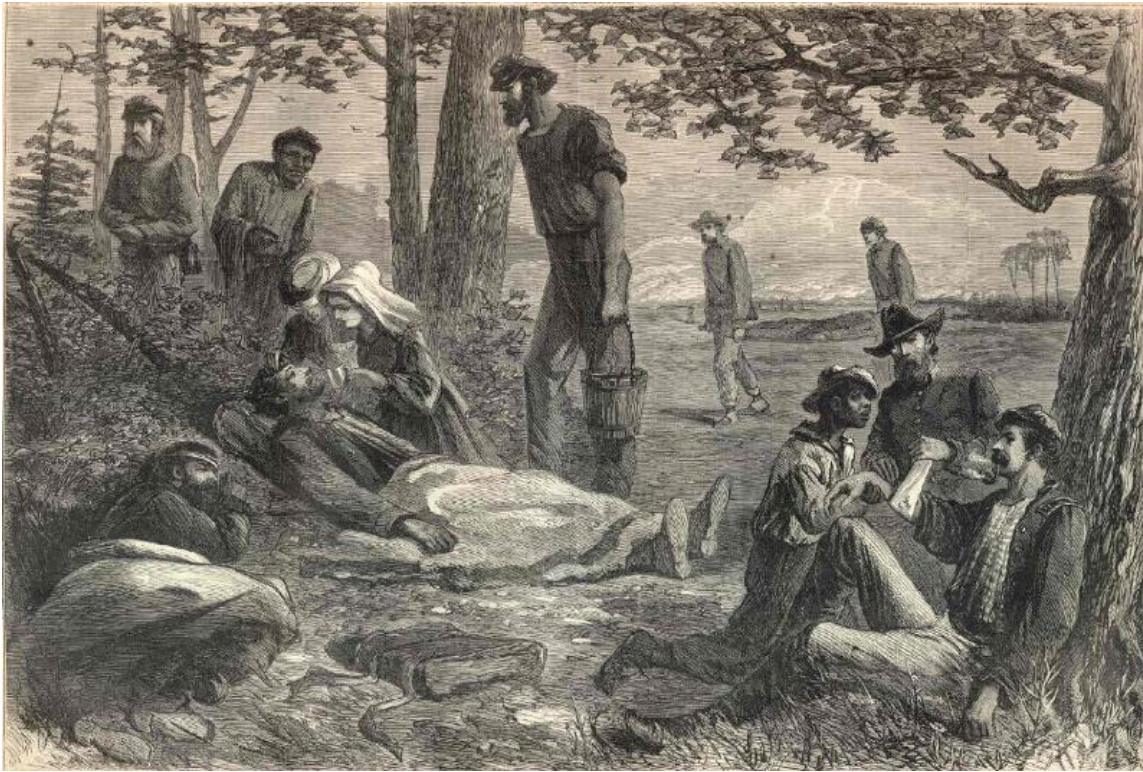
I was strong - and I thought I ought to
go to the rescue of the men who fell -
But I struggled long and hard with
my sense of propriety - with the appalling
fact - that I was only a woman, whispering
in one ear - and the groans of suffering
men - dying like dogs - - unprotected and
unsheltered - for the life of the very ins-
titutions which had protected and educated
me - thundering in the other -
I said that I struggled
with my sense of propriety - and I say it
with humiliation and shame - - Before God
and before you I am ashamed that I thought
of such a thing -
But when our armies fought at
Cedar Mountain - I broke the shackles and went to the front

In my feeble estimation, General McClelland with all his laurels sinks into insignificance beside the true heroine of the age, the ~~homely~~ holy angel of the battlefield. Dr. James Dunn, Civil War Surgeon



Clara Barton and others

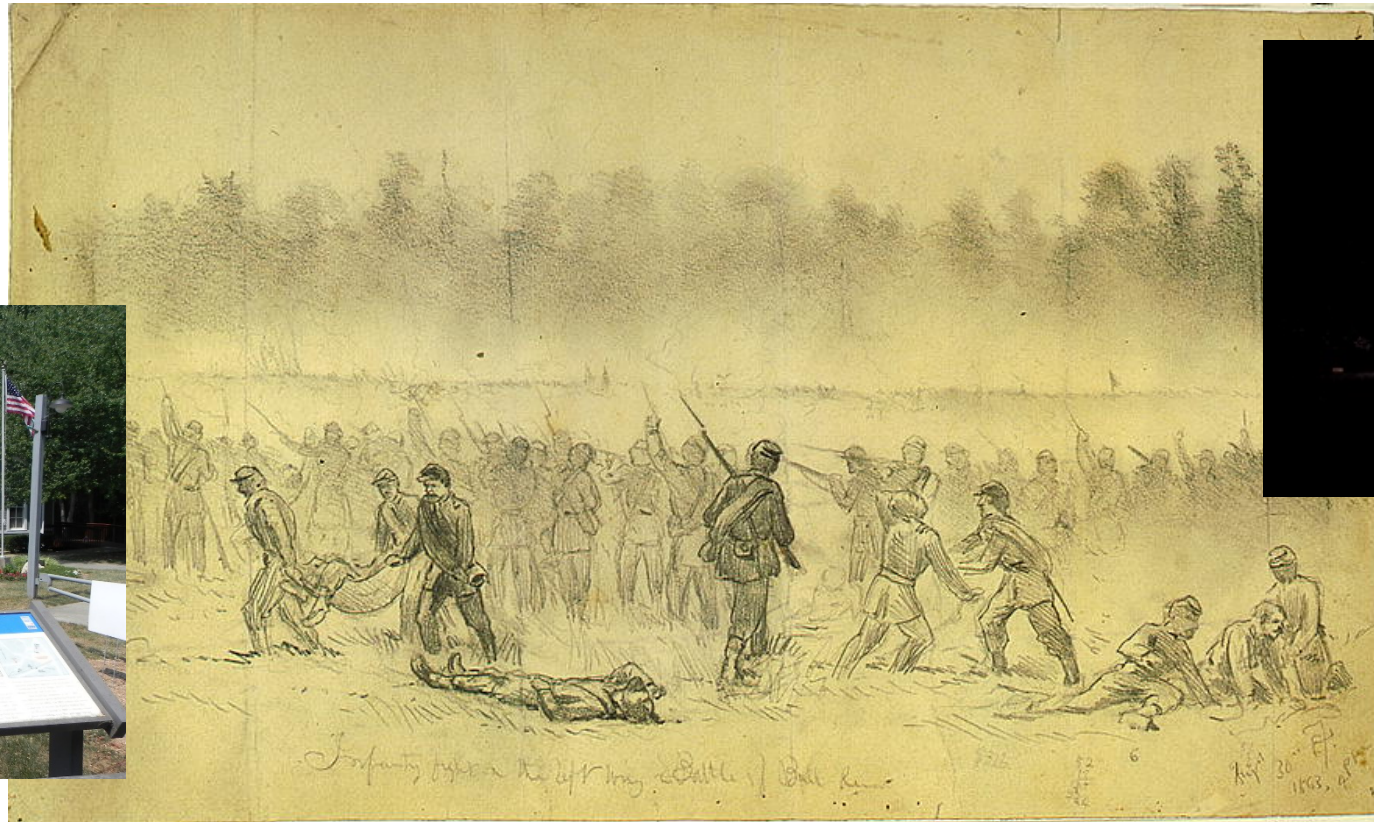
First Responder in the Battle Field



Battle of Second Manassas (southern name) / **Bull Run** (northern name)

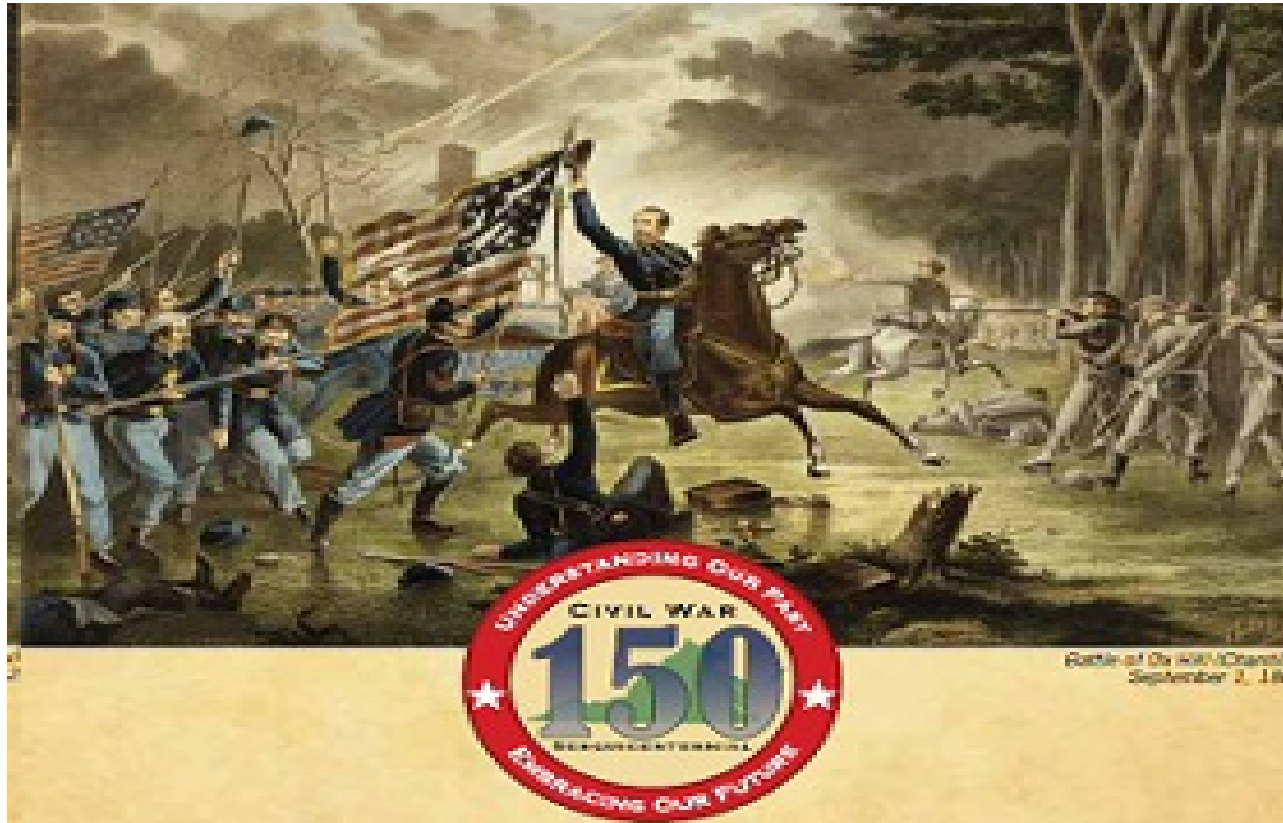
In 1862, President Lincoln created the Army of Virginia. The Southern forces, the Army of Northern Virginia under Generals Lee, Longstreet, and Jackson sensed an opportunity to threaten Washington, D.C. Lee's army met the Army of Virginia commanded by General Pope at the Manassas on August 28-30, 1862. This was called the Battle of Second Manassas or the Second Battle of Bull Run, depending on whether you are a Southerner or a Northerner. Casualties in the three-day battle were horrendous: Pope's ill-lead army suffered 14,462 killed, wounded, or missing. Lee's forces lost 9,474.

As the Union Army withdrew before Lee's troops, a field hospital was established along a hillside between St. Mary's Church and the Fairfax Railroad station. The wounded were laid out on the hillside, and many on pews taken from the church. They awaited food and medical supplies from trains sent from Alexandria and they would be loaded onto those same trains for transit east to Alexandria.



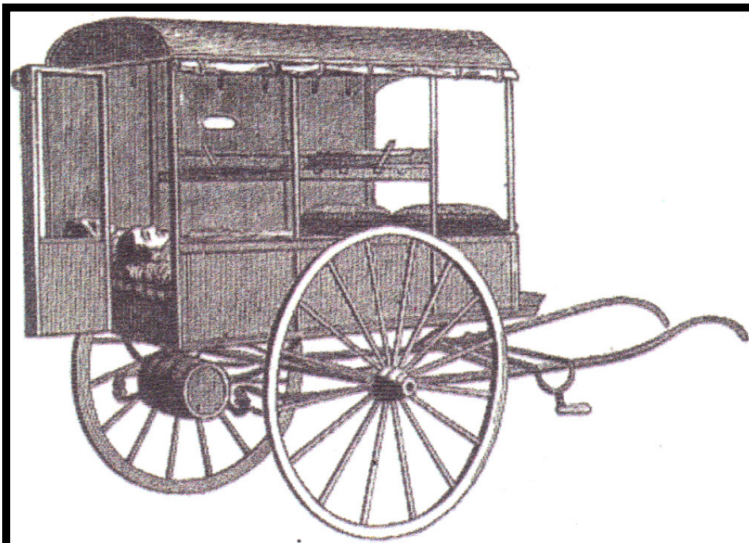
Battle of Chantilly (southern name) /**Ox Hill** (northern name)

Making a wide flank march, Jackson hoped to cut off the Union retreat from Bull Run. On September 1, 1862, beyond Chantilly Plantation on the Little River Turnpike near Ox Hill, Jackson sent his divisions against two Union divisions under Kearny and Stevens. Confederate attacks were stopped by fierce fighting during a severe thunderstorm. Union generals Stevens and Kearny were both killed. Recognizing that his army was still in danger at Fairfax Courthouse, Maj. Gen. Pope ordered the retreat to continue to Washington. With Pope no longer a threat, Lee turned his army west and north to invade Maryland, initiating the Maryland Campaign and the battles of South Mountain and Antietam. Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan assumed command of the Union forces around Washington.



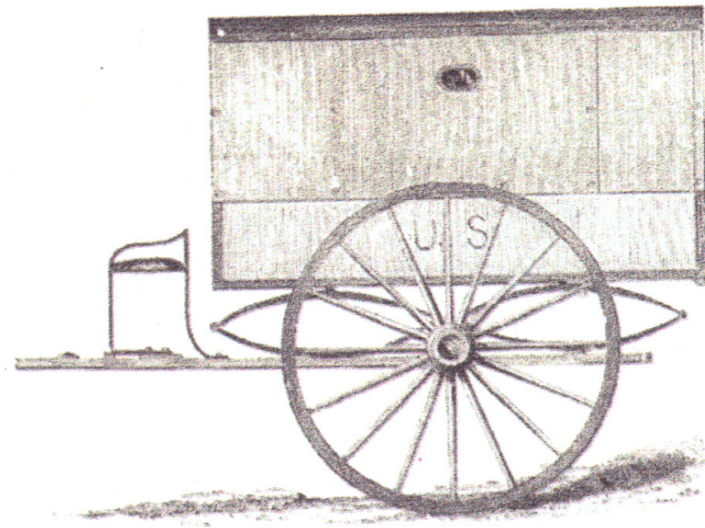
Civil War Ambulance Wagons

At the time of the Battle of 2nd Manassas and the Battle of Ox Hill, two-wheeled ambulances were the norm. Four-wheeled ambulances, though available, did not become common until the later years of the War. These two-wheeled ambulances brought numerous wounded soldiers, along numerous dirt or corduroy roads, into the area around the Fairfax Station and St Mary's Catholic Church. Marketed as the "Finley", designed by Surgeon C. A. Finley, and the "Coolidge", designed by Assistant R. H. Coolidge, in the 1850's, a Board of Medical Officers thought that "a two-wheeled ambulance wagon is the best for the conveyance of dangerously sick or wounded man." Many a wounded soldier experienced the jarring shaking and jerking of these two-wheeled vehicles before it was felt that the four-wheeled ambulances were much more stable and less jarring to the wounded. (Source: The Medical and Surgical History of the War of the Rebellion. (1861-1865) – Part III, Volume II, Chapter XV. Transportation of the Wounded. Ambulance Wagon.



Coolidge Ambulance Wagon

<http://www.civilwarhome.com/images/fig457coolidge.jpg>

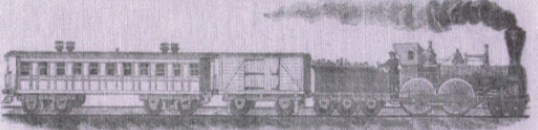


Finley Ambulance Wagon

<http://www.civilwarhome.com/images/fig456finleyside.jpg>

Orange and Alexandria Railroad

**ALEXANDRIA
AND
WASHINGTON
RAILROAD.**



ON AND AFTER MONDAY, THE 21st Inst.

**The Trains on this road, until further notice,
will run regularly at the following hours:**

They will leave ALEXANDRIA for WASHINGTON, at 7 3-4, 10, and 11 1-2 o'clock, A. M.; and at 1 1-2, 3 1-2 and 5 1-4, P. M., and connect with a line of Omnibuses at the Bridge, running to the Office of the Company, on Sixth Street, in the National Hotel building, a few doors from Pennsylvania Avenue, and to the Baltimore Depot in time for the Cars.

For Alexandria, the Omnibuses will leave the Office of the Company, at 7 1-2, 9 3-4 and 11 1-4 A. M.; and at 1 1-4, 3 1-4, and 5 o'clock, P. M., connecting with the cars at the Bridge.

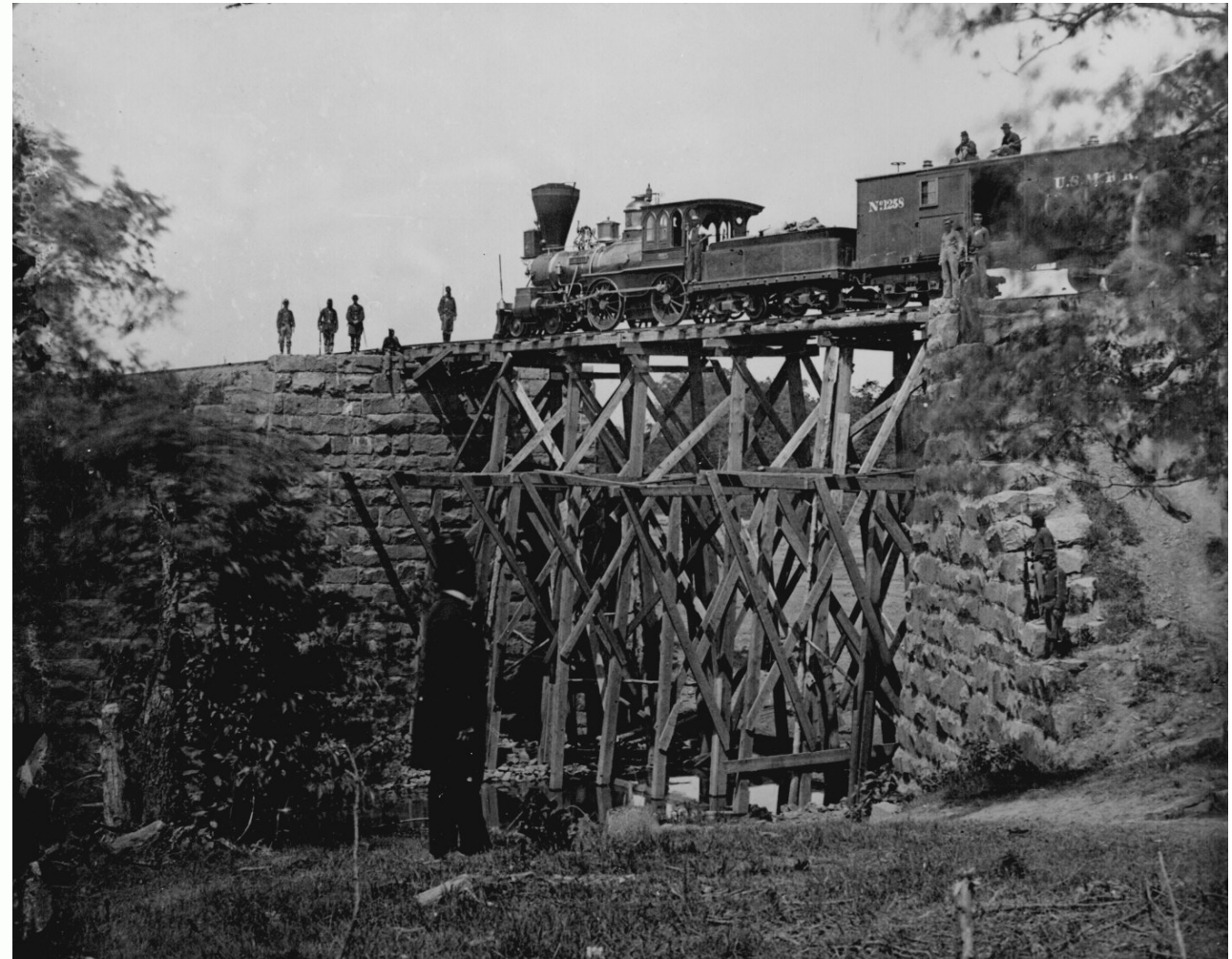
FARE THROUGH TO THE AVENUE, 25 Cts.

Light articles or bundles will be forwarded between Alexandria and Washington, from the office in either place.

Heavy freights will be transported over the Road, if delivered at the Depot in Alexandria, or at the Long Bridge.

JOB CORSON, Superintendent.

December 21st, 1857.







Clara Barton, Angel of the Battlefield
Fairfax Station, Virginia
August 30 – September 1, 1862



Fairfax Station Railroad Museum

11200 Fairfax Station Road, Fairfax Station, VA



St. Mary's Church of Sorrows
5612 Ox Road, Fairfax Station, VA

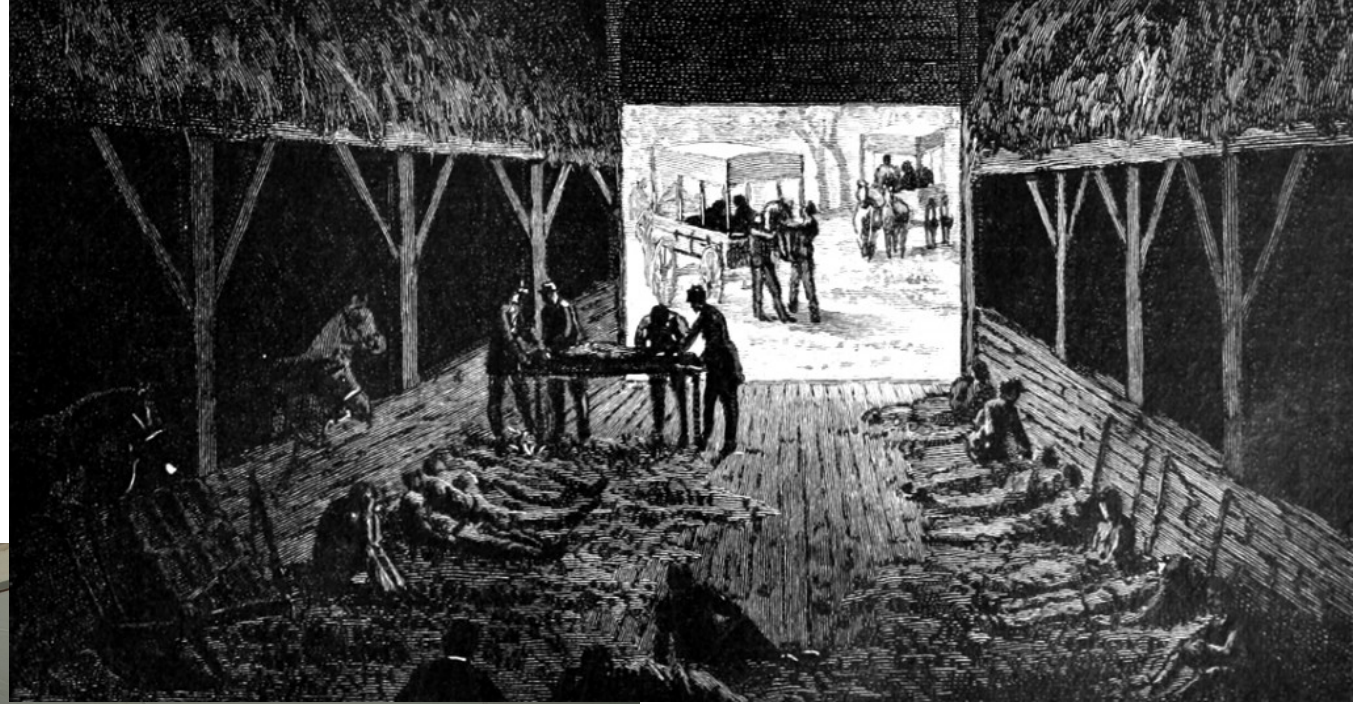




Clara Barton

Clara Barton had arrived from Alexandria on one of these trains. She was a clerk at the Government Patent Office who had gathered a group of volunteers to tend to the wounded and dying. She nursed the wounded for three days and nights as heavy rains fell and doctors operated in the only dry place available, the church. Many soldiers died and were buried in the churchyard. Although 20,000 Confederate soldiers began the push toward Fairfax Station, Miss Barton, her volunteers, and the doctors remained until the last of the wounded were evacuated. She watched from the windows of the last train as Union agents, under orders, fired the depot, preventing the advancing Confederates from these spoils. As a result of her experiences at Fairfax Station, she would later devise a plan to establish a civilian society to care for the wounded, which became the American Red Cross.









Battle of Antietam (Sharpsburg)
Wednesday, September 17, 1862
Result: Tactically inconclusive;
strategic Union victory



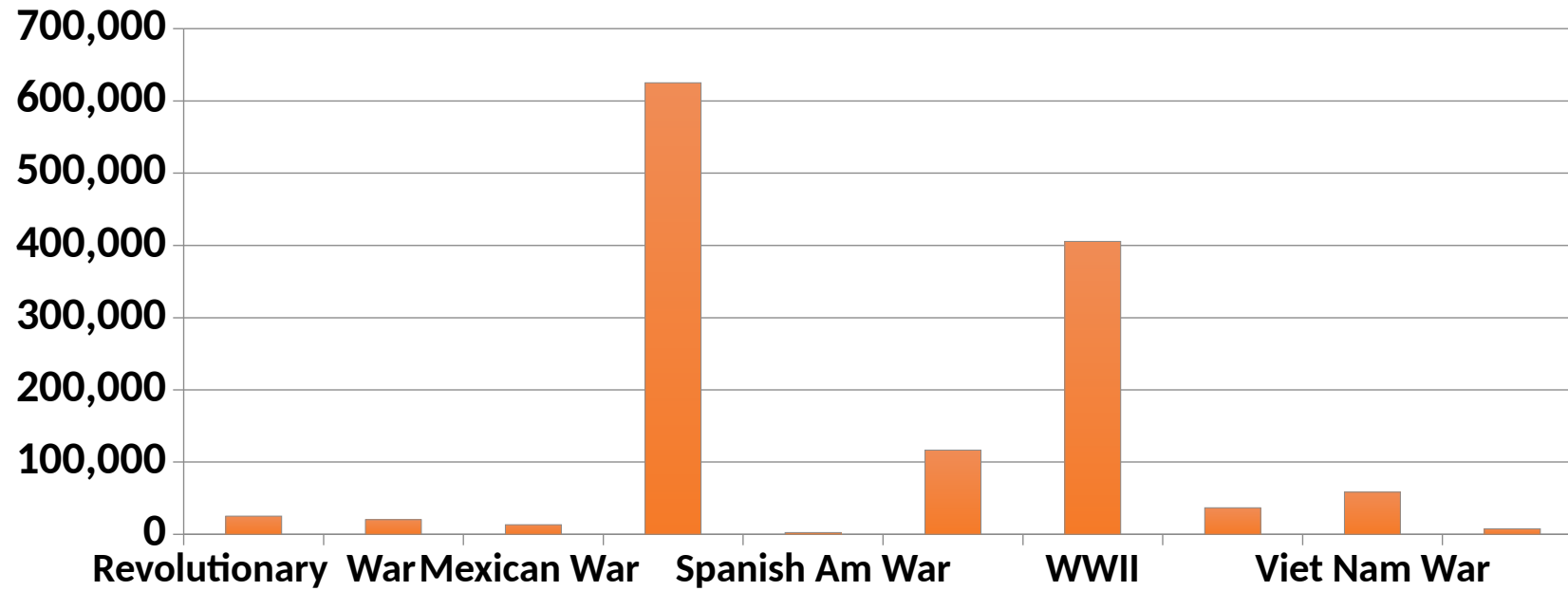
What could I do but go with them [Civil War soldiers], or work for them and my country? The patriot blood of my father was warm in my veins." Clara Barton



Wounded soldiers being tended to in the field after the Battle of Chancellorsville near Fredericksburg, Va., May 2, 1863.

Ward in the Carver General Hospital, Washington, D.C





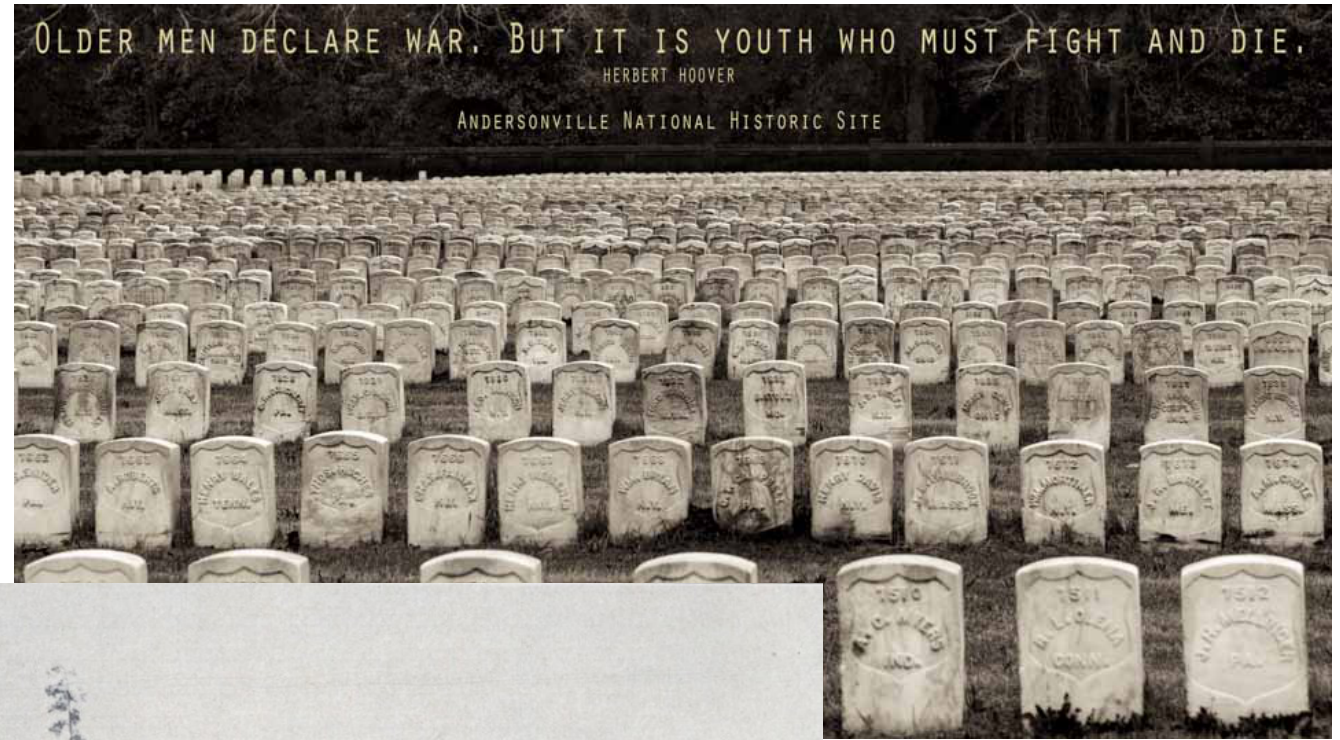




Dorence Atwater
1845 - 1910
Clerk of the Dead:
Andersonville, GA
prison
Recorded 13,000 names

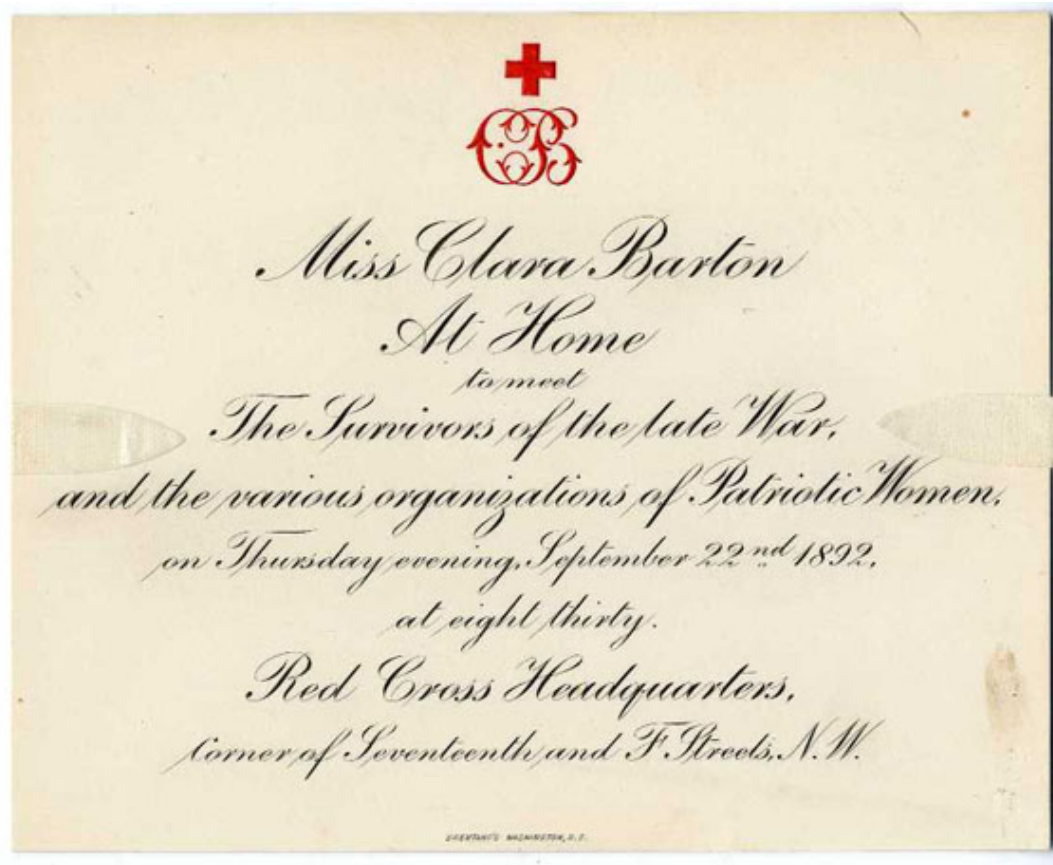
Andersonville Prison, GA

No.	Name	Rank	Regt	Dis. Cause	Date of Death
1643	J. B. Myers	Capt	13 Pa	M.	June 16/64
1644	S. Buckles	Pvt	3. M.D.	B.	"
1645	D. Wilson	"	48 N. I.	D.	"
1646	J. P. Mills	Sergeant	U.S. Army	"	"
1647	M. Switzer	Pvt	17. U.S.	"	"
1648	J. B. Watcomb	"	4. Mich	F.	"
1649	E. W. Griffin	"	13. Pa.	L.	"
1650	A. H. Henshaws	"	4. i. Cav.	D.	"
1651	W. Bries	"	132. N. I.	E.	"
1652	J. W. Siles	"	88 Ills	D.	"
1653	W. Barrow	"	17. U.S.	J.	"
1654	A. Brewster	"	4. Pa. Cav.	S.	"
1655	H. R. Boffland	Sergeant	15. Mich	K.	"
1656	D. Hermann	Pvt	22. Mich	D.	6/164
1657	A. Tomlin	"	7. Tenn	M.	"
1658	A. Abner	"	7. N. H.	Sy	"
1659	J. G. Southland	Sergeant	1. Reg.	H.	"
1660	J. M. Jones	Pvt	20 N. I.	"	"
1661	C. Shawcross	"	44. Ills	C.	"
1662	S. F. Ram	Sergeant	15. U.S.	A.	"
1663	C. A. Williams	Pvt	8. Ky	"	"
1664	J. R. Deard	"	6 Mich	E.	"
1665	S. Blanchard	Pvt	16 Ills	D.	"
1666	W. H. Hartsell	Pvt	2 Ohio	Xo	"
1667	M. Springer	"	112 Ills	E.	"
1668	J. Myers	Capt	2. Tenn	D.	"
1669	H. Brown	Sergeant	24 Ills	L.	"
1670	W. Smith	Pvt	2. Tenn	D.	"
1671	H. McBracklin	"	1. Del.	B.	"
1672	W. L. Sprague	"	6 Ohio	K.	"
1673	J. R. Harvey	Pvt	1. Minn	"	"





Personal Red Cross items



Johnstown PA Flood killed 2209 people 1889



One of the hotels constructed by the American Red Cross to provide lodging to homeless flood survivors.



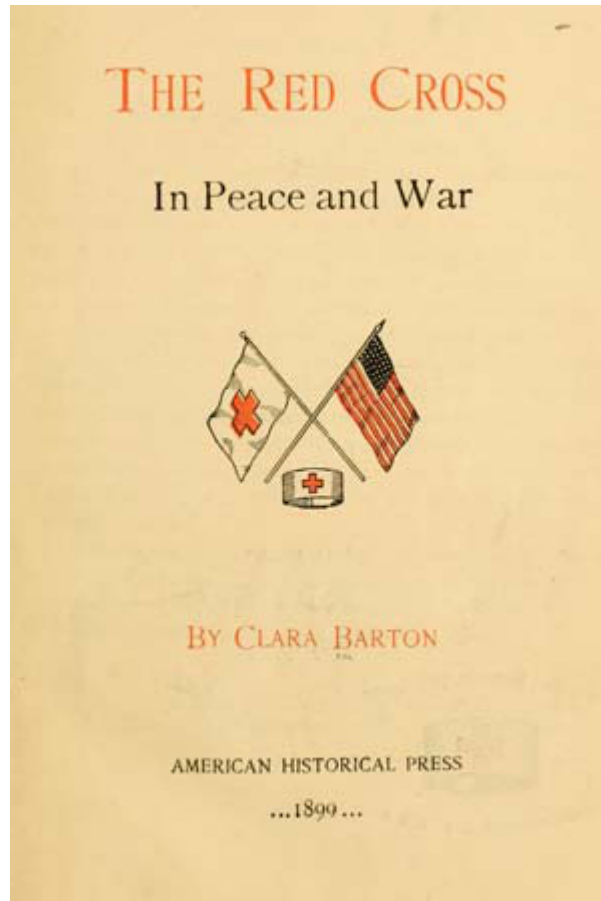
Barton and her Red Cross staff on a picnic in Tampa, Florida, waiting for permission to go to Cuba in 1898.



Clara Barton: Picture taken in Cuba 1898 during Red Cross relief just prior to the Spanish-American War.

Age 77







Issued 1948



**Established 1905 as President
until her death in 1912**

Clara Barton 1821-1912



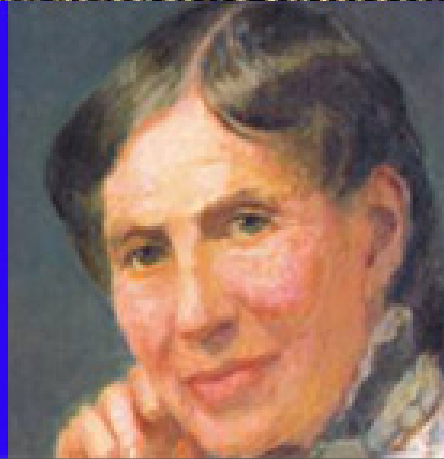
Clarissa 'Clara' H. Barton
1821 - 1912



"The surest test of
discipline is its absence"

Clara Barton

1821 - 1912



Local CW Battle Casualties

1st Manassas

- Union
 - Killed 422
 - Wounded 946
 - Missing 1,632
- Confederate
 - Killed 395
 - Wounded 1,609
 - Missing 13

2nd Manassas/Ox Hill (Chantilly)

- Union
 - Killed 1,600
 - Wounded 7,853
 - Missing 4,826
- Confederate
 - Killed 1,107
 - Wounded 6,204
 - Missing *

* Incomplete data

The current US Population is approximately 304,000,000. The 1860 US Population was 31,400,00, roughly one-tenth our current population

2nd Manassas Casualties

Union

•	State	k	w	m	total
-	NY	647	2960	2037	5,154
-	PA	296	1691	2037	4,024
-	MA	155	760	270	1,185
-	OH	87	403	154	644
-	WI	100	457	76	633
-	WV*	54	223	134	411
-	NH	46	207	112	365
-	Ind.	57	237	62	356
-	ME	27	222	63	312
-	NJ	35	166	104	307
-	MD	22	78	109	209
-	RI	6	19	2	27
-	VT	1	-	8	9
-	CN	-	1	1	2
	Sub-Total	1,533	7,426	4,679	13,638

US Regulars 67 427 147 641

TOTAL 1,600 7,853 4,826 14,279

Confederate

•	State	k	w	m*	total
-	GA	330	1,846	-	2,176
-	VA	243	1,353	-	1,596
-	SC	211	1,232	-	1,443
-	LA	102	418	-	520
-	NC	70	443	-	513
-	TX	47	319	-	366
-	AL	59	299	-	358
-	MS	31	156	-	187
-	TN	9	122	-	131
-	FL	5	15	-	20
-	MD	-	1	-	1

TOTAL 1,107 6,204 - 7,311

West Virginia was not a state in 1862 but the numbers were extracted from the War of the Rebellion published between 1880 and 1901.

