

# NURSES

“War leaves permanent scars on everything it touches. For nursing, those scars have been mixed.”

- Historian P.N. Palmer

*“The Spirit of Nursing,”  
sculpted by Frances Rich  
in 1938 in honor of the  
nurses who died during  
their service in the Army or  
Navy during World War I. It  
was rededicated in 1971 to  
honor all nurses who have  
served in the Armed  
Forces. (ANC)*



ARLINGTON NATIONAL CEMETERY  
HISTORY EDUCATION SERIES



# 1898: THE U.S. WAS AT WAR WITH SPAIN

In 1898, the U.S. went to war against Spain after the explosion of the USS Maine in Havana Harbor. Cuba was a Spanish colony, and the U.S. government blamed Spain for the disaster. During the war, battles were fought in Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines.

More than 2,000 American soldiers died during this war, but fewer than 400 died in combat.

Many of the soldiers who died never saw combat or even left the United States. Diseases, including typhoid, malaria and yellow fever, caused most of the American casualties in the Spanish-American War.

The U.S. Army needed sanitary conditions for soldiers: most lived in over-crowded, makeshift camps. It also needed nurses.



*U.S. troops marching during the Spanish-American War. (LOC/William J. Glackens, ca. 1898)*

- 2,000+ soldier deaths
- <400 combat deaths

**How do you  
win a war  
against  
disease?**



# A BRIEF HISTORY OF NURSING



Clara Barton, ca 1865. (LOC/C.R.B Clafin)

## Training Programs

Nursing students typically trained for 2-3 years. They lived in “nurses’ homes” on the hospital grounds and were not allowed to marry. While they were students, nurses worked without pay. Some schools used the free labor to assign nurses duties such as cleaning and doing laundry. Some nurses spent more time doing these chores than learning in classrooms and laboratories.

There were no standardized nursing uniforms, so working nurses wore caps specific to their nursing school after graduating. With every graduate acting as an advertisement for the quality of the nursing school, schools began to compete and improve their curricula.

For most of human history, women have acted as nurses for family, friends, and neighbors. Nursing was often unpaid and done in people’s homes after illness, injury, or as a person aged and was not able to take care of himself/herself.

Some women acquired more knowledge or skills than others: they may have had a relative who was a good nurse or they may have just had a strong stomach, a good constitution, and a talent of caring for others. They might have become known in their community for their knowledge and nursing skills.

In the 1850s and 1860s, the Crimean War (Britain/France/Russia/other allies) and Civil War (American) changed nursing. Technological advancements meant modern firearms inflicted more casualties, and therefore nursing became needed on a large scale, and organization and experience were important. Women volunteered as nurses and some, like Clara Barton (pictured left, Civil War) and Florence Nightingale (Crimean War), became famous for their nursing and organizational work.

Nightingale established nurse education programs around specific principles, which influenced many American nursing programs that would be established after the Civil War.

After these wars, hospitals became more numerous and developed nurse training programs for women. By 1900, there were between 400 and 800 nursing schools in the US.



Providence Hospital Staff, ca 1895. (LOC)



# ARMY EXPANSION & NURSE RECRUITMENT



*Theodore Roosevelt's Rough Riders, at military camp, Montauk Point, New York, 1898. (LOC)*

In April 1898, the United States declared war on Spain and the U.S. Army grew from 28,000 regulars to 300,000 regulars and volunteers. In the lead-up to war, the Army realized that they would need more nurses. Though some Army officers thought that untrained Army infantry corpsmen would be enough to meet the nursing demands, few men volunteered for the position. The Army decided to hire women as contract nurses, who would serve temporarily.

The sudden influx of soldiers strained resources and most soldiers lived in overcrowded, undersupplied makeshift camps. The Army built most of the camps in southern states to prepare the men for the tropical climates where they would serve. Problems with sanitation and overcrowding in hastily built camps led to widespread illness from diseases like yellow fever, malaria, and typhoid.

This was the first time that professionally-trained nurses served in the Army. While Congress authorized funding for 1,000 female nurses, over 1,500 women served as contract nurses during the war and in the time immediately afterward. Nuns from religious orders were also valued as nurses, as they often had the best medical training, and over 250 served.



*Nursing nuns seated in front of tents of the U.S. Army 3rd Division Hospital, 7th Army Corps (National Library of Medicine.)*

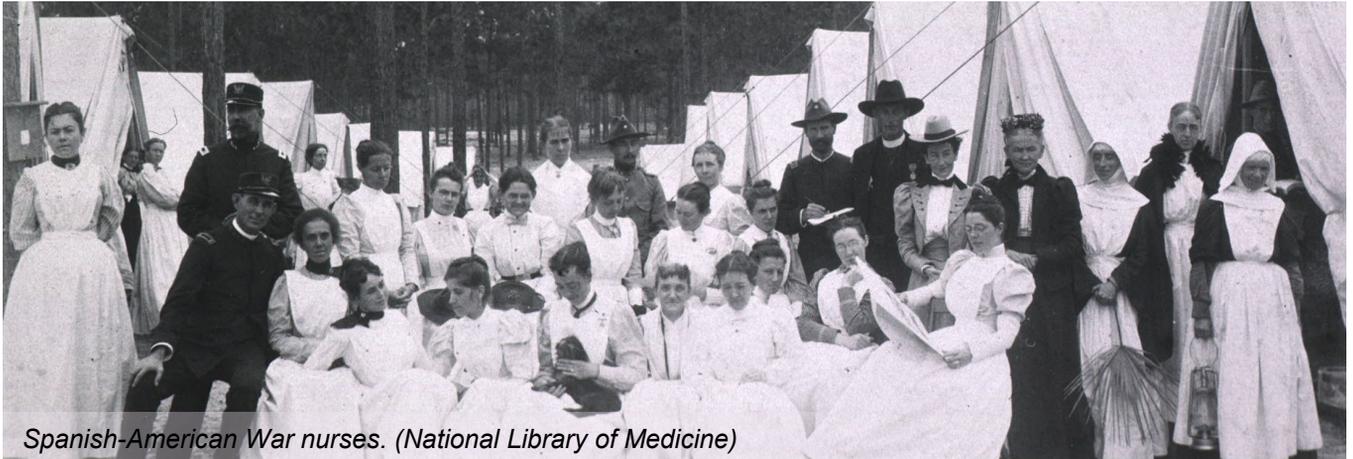
“When you first arrived we did not know what to do with a contingent of women in the camp, now we are wondering what we should have done without you.”

- Colonel John Van Rensseler Hoff, chief field surgeon at Camp Thomas, Georgia to Anna Maxwell, nurse<sup>1</sup>

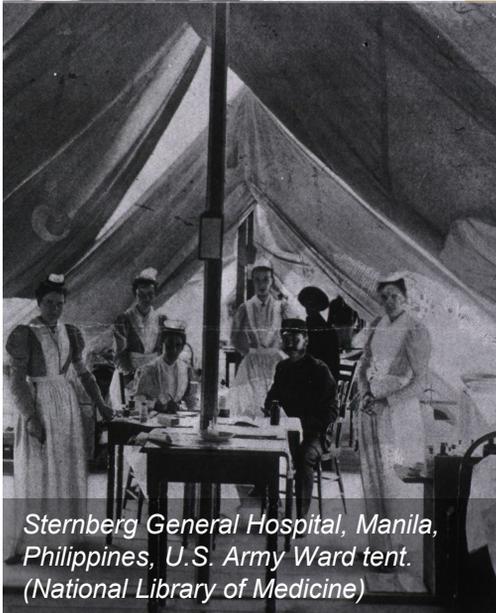
1. Goldenberg, *Nurses of a Different Stripe*



# ATTITUDES TOWARD FEMALE NURSES



Spanish-American War nurses. (National Library of Medicine)



Sternberg General Hospital, Manila, Philippines, U.S. Army Ward tent. (National Library of Medicine)

“I believe, as a rule, that the female nurse should never be employed in military hospitals, except under conditions, such as existed during the Spanish-American War, when an enormous army was placed in the field, and overwhelmed with sickness, there being at the time scarcely sufficient trained hospital corps men in service to attend to the needs of one army corps.”

- Major L. M. Maus, surgeon in charge of the U.S. Hospital at Fort Hamilton, New York, in a letter to Surgeon General George Miller Sternberg (June 3, 1899)<sup>2</sup>

“I am sorry to trouble you again. Your nurses arrived and are hard at work. Owing to the large percentage of sickness among the nurses I felt obliged to keep all six that arrived here. Unless some are able to return to duty I shall be obliged to telegraph on Sunday morning for six or perhaps 10 more. [...] These nurses are very zealous—they over-work themselves from the highest and best motives and many of them take it awfully to heart when they are stopped and to be invalided is very bitter to them.”

- Surgeon E.C. Carter of Camp Thomas, Georgia, from a letter to Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee<sup>3</sup>

2. Kalisch, “Heroines of ‘98”

3. Kalisch, “Heroines of ‘98”

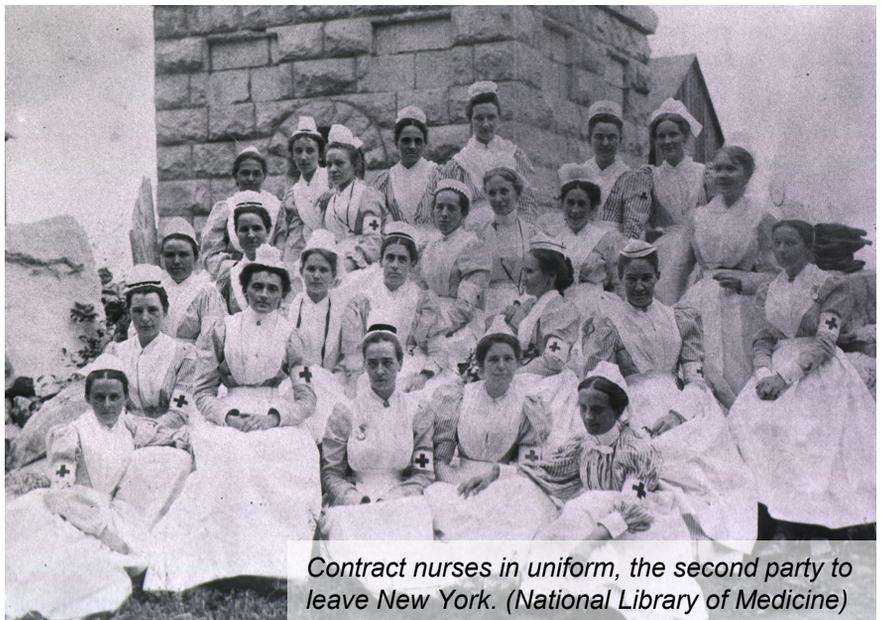


# ATTITUDES TOWARD FEMALE NURSES

“The corps of Army surgeons in charge were men of ability, and it is only fair to say that they worked hard, and gave their skill and attention as far as they were able. But the physicians themselves have said that without the nurses, the record would have contained many more fatalities, and the mortality might have reached as high as 30 or 40 per cent. This seems almost incredible, but it is true. [...] Everywhere the nurses gave evidence of a womanly sympathy in connection with their professional skill, and possibly the effect of these restoratives, if they can be called such, assisted in the ultimate recovery of many cases considered hopeless.”

- Report on the employment of nurses, Ft Monroe, Virginia<sup>4</sup>

“In my opinion this would be very unwise legislation. Trained female nurses are out of place as regular attendants of sick and wounded soldiers in the ward of a general hospital. They may be very useful for certain cases and especially in preparation and serving of special diet,



*Contract nurses in uniform, the second party to leave New York. (National Library of Medicine)*

etc. It is my intention to employ trained female nurses to such an extent as may be necessary and desirable, but the passage of this bill greatly embarrass [sic] me in the administration of our general hospitals.”

- George Miller Sternberg, Army Hospitals Surgeon General<sup>5</sup>

4. Hale, “Life Savers”

5. Kalisch, “Heroines of ‘98”



# UNEQUAL OPPORTUNITIES

Not all women were able to benefit when the nursing profession opened to women. Regardless of their actions during the Civil War, black women were barred from earning formal nursing credentials after the war. In 1879, Mary Mahoney graduated from nursing school, the first African American woman in the United States to study and train as a professional nurse. When nursing schools were established, they remained segregated until the mid-1900s. Hospitals were also segregated at that time.

While Mahoney did not serve as a nurse during the Spanish-American War, she was a strong advocate for the equal treatment and professionalism of African American nurses.

The Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR), who handled the recruitment of nurses during the Spanish-American War, would not accept any black volunteers. However, some black nurses did serve during the war. At the time, many people believed the false notion that African Americans were naturally immune to tropical diseases. The Surgeon General asked Namahyoke Curtis, a prominent minority nurse in Washington, D.C., to recruit black nurses. The women did not necessarily have nursing credentials. Two of the 32 women recruited by Curtis actually died of typhoid fever during the war. Additional women served as nurses by contracting directly with the Army. As many as 80 black women may have served during the war.



*Mary Mahoney, the first African American woman to work as a professionally trained nurse in the U.S. (Public domain)*

## Camp/Hospital Conditions

“Our beds were filled with typhoid cases, and all desperately sick. Carrying ice and nourishment up and down the hillside. Rain failed to dampen our ardor if it did our uniforms and frequently left us soaked all day. How grateful the boys were for these services. It made no difference to us that we were 40 to 50 in a shack when off duty, just room enough to stand between the cots. One lantern banging in the middle of the building for light.”

- Barbara U. Austin, who served at Sternberg Field Hospital, Fort Thomas, Georgia<sup>6</sup>

6. Kalisch, “Heroines of ‘98”



# CAMP/HOSPITAL CONDITIONS



*Dormitory C at Sternberg General Hospital, Camp Thomas, Georgia during the Spanish-American War. (U.S. Army)*

“Miss Dunrise... arrived this A.M. much to our delight & I am much obliged for sending her so promptly. We are in terrible distress for nurses and cant [sic] understand the delay in sending them—there ought to be 50 good nurses in Washington willing & glad to come here. We have now in the hospital 150 cases of typhoid fever & and six trained nurses to take care of these & and there are 100 more cases waiting to come. We need 30 trained nurses & cannot do with less. I understand from the Surgeon General that the matter has been turned over to you & I trust you will at once relieve our distress.”

- Major J.W. Bayne, M.D., in a letter to Dr. McGee thanking her for sending a nurse and describing the conditions at Camp Thomas, Georgia <sup>7</sup>

7. Gessner, “Heroines of Health”

8. Kalisch, “Heroines of ‘98”

“[After being assigned to the Army hospital at Montauk Point, Long Island, New York] we had to hustle to . . . get into uniform then we returned to the Colonel’s tent and were ordered to line up outside and a group of doctors were told to choose the nurse each wanted. It was positively funny and yet humiliating to stand there and wonder who would choose you. I don’t know how they sized us up...We worked from 5 o’clock until about 8 o’clock without food of any kind, and when we went to breakfast we would get black coffee and some kind of mush, Indian meal or oat meal, then back to work [until 8 p.m.]. I remember one dinner I went to where there was nothing but boiled cabbage and black coffee.”

- Rose M. Heavren, a nurse, from a speech about her experiences at a reunion of Spanish-American War Nurses, March 28, 1950<sup>8</sup>



# CAMP/HOSPITAL CONDITIONS

“We had no disinfectant whatsoever to use. There was not even one wash basin in these wards for the nurses to wash their hands. At one time when there was a shortage of water for several days, we were requested “not wash at all.” The three toilets which were supposed to be adequate for the needs of the 200 nurses, were over 500 feet away from their sleeping quarters. Every



*Pavilion D Hospital Ward at Sternberg General Hospital, Camp Thomas, Chickamauga, Georgia during the Spanish-American War. (U.S. Army)*

one of the nurses had contracted dysentery and under these fearfully unsanitary conditions, consider how inevitable it was, that the majority of the nurses left Sternberg Hospital Service with an intestinal condition which soon became chronic and which we shall suffer from the effects of, until the end of our life.”

- Nurses Helen B. Schuler and Florence M. Kelly on the conditions at Sternberg Field Hospital at Fort Thomas, Georgia<sup>9</sup>



*Soldiers load stretchers into horse-drawn ambulances during the Spanish-American War. (National Library of Medicine)*



# REQUIREMENTS



McGee, date unknown. (National Library of Medicine)

In addition to her skills as a doctor, Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee (pictured) was a gifted organizer. She created a committee of the Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR) to screen and select nurses for contract service during the War. After the war, she founded the Society of Spanish-American War Nurses and continued to look out for the interest of the veteran nurses.

Dr. McGee believed that it was important for contract nurses to be professionals: to have been trained by a hospital. In addition to their education, she and her team would have also looked carefully at each nurse's experience and character. Character was typically verified by a letter of recommendation, usually from the superintendent of nurses at a nursing school.

"I will only point out that there were 1,700 women, [...] who served as nurses in the Spanish War period. Of that number [...] only 184 are drawing pension. [...] Hundreds of nurses are not eligible because they served only in the greatest emergency: hence less than 90 days. Of course, many have died. The Spanish War nurses are veterans in every sense of the word. [...] They fought the enemy of disease, which was the real enemy in the Spanish-American War, and they took the medicine of death and illness, just as the soldiers did. Thirteen of my nurses died in the service."

- Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee, in testimony to Congress about the need for additional support for Spanish American War nurse veterans in 1926.<sup>10</sup> Legislation passed in 1922 required nurses to have served for a minimum of 90 days to collect benefits and many nurses were excluded from receiving benefits.

10. Gessner, "Heroines of Health"



# WOULD YOU WANT THIS JOB?

## Responsibilities:

- 14-hour shifts
- 20-minute lunch break
- Provide your own uniform
- Give ice baths and dress wounds
- Prepare food
- Feed soldiers
- Administer medicine
- Keep wards clean

## Benefits:

- \$30 a month
- Lodging (sometimes)
- Meals

*Typical letter of reply to nursing volunteer application:*

Dear Madam:

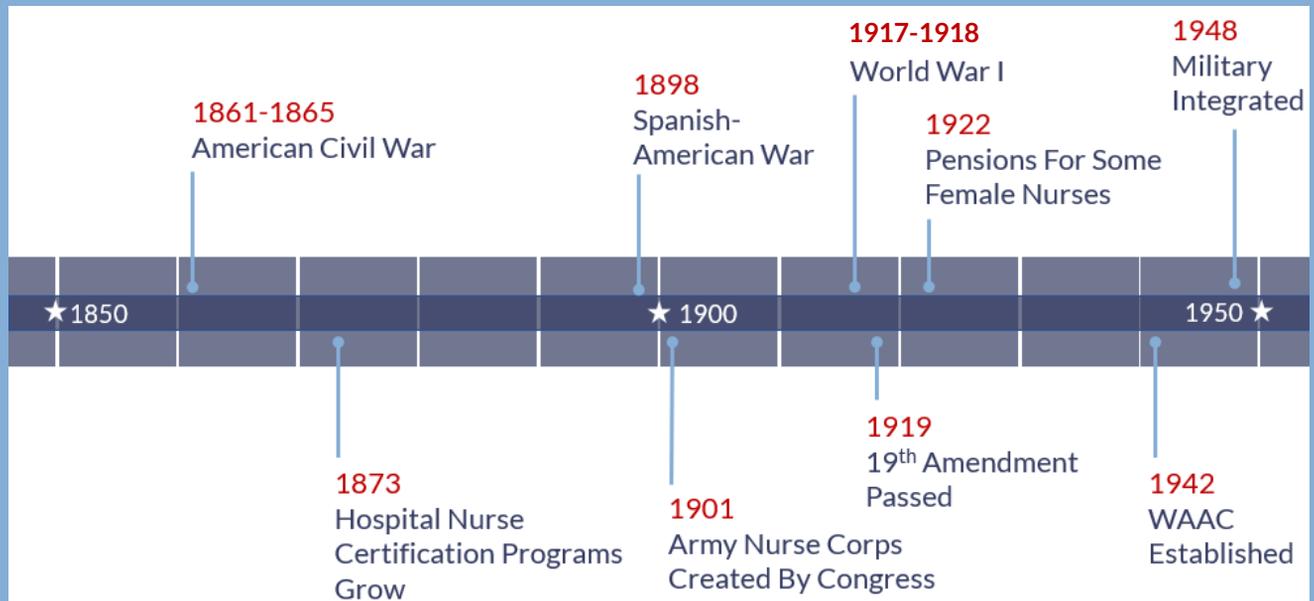
Your application of recent date has been received. All applications from women for hospital positions, whether addressed to the Surgeon-General or to the director of the DAR hospital corps, are placed on file in this office. The reserve list is composed, however, only of those who have had hospital training and who answer satisfactorily to the inclosed [sic] questions. Nurses who receive appointment in the army must be between 30 and 50 years of age. They will be paid railroad fare to the place of duty and \$30 a month with board. If practicable, lodging will be given, but other expenses must be met by the nurse. Women may later be appointed to shore duty in the Navy, but no provision has yet been made therefor. Indorsements as to good character and general ability should accompany the application, and it is requested that, if possible, such indorsements [sic] should include one from some Daughter of the American Revolution.

Anita Newcomb McGee, M.D.,  
*Vice-president General,  
D.A.R. Hospital Corps*<sup>11</sup>



# NURSING AND THE MILITARY

## Nursing and the Military, from 1850-1950



The American Civil War (1861-1865) created an immediate need for large numbers of nurses. At this time most nurses had no formal training. In the years following the war, nursing programs began and the 1870s saw significant growth in the number of programs available. Many nurse certification programs followed the “Nightingale Principles.”

During the Spanish-American War, the Army realized that they would need more nurses. Rather than let female nurses join the Army, they hired them on short-term contracts. This was the first time that professionally-trained female nurses had been used in the military. While not serving *in* the military, they served as a quasi-military unit. Despite some opposition to women serving close to the frontlines, over 1,500 women served as contract nurses during the war and in the time immediately afterward.

In 1901, the Army Nurse Corps was created,

with much of the legislation drafted by Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee.

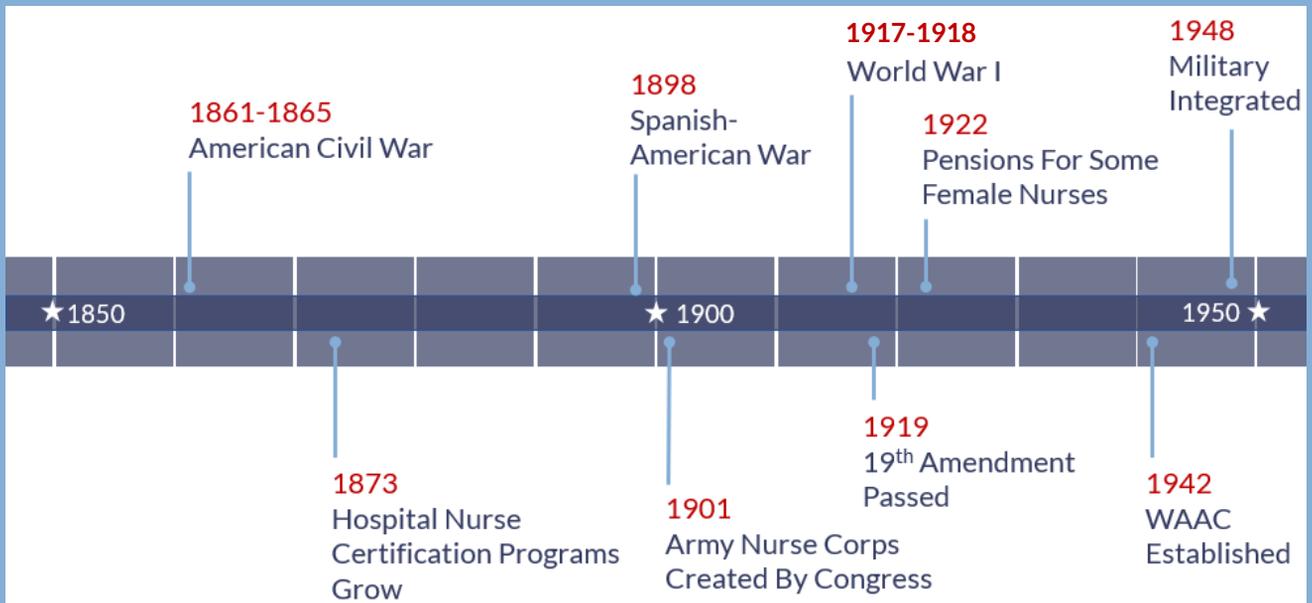
During U.S. participation in World War I (1917-1918), thousands of American women supported the war effort and over 16,000 served overseas in some capacity. While women were able to serve in positions that had previously been barred to them, most women who served worked as nurses. The demand for nurses increased at home and abroad during the Spanish flu epidemic of 1918. More than 260 Army nurses died during World War I, most from influenza.

World War I was also a turning point in women’s rights. While women in some states were already able to vote, the visibly different role of women in the war tipped the scales for universal suffrage in the U.S. In 1919, Congress passed the 19<sup>th</sup> amendment, which granted universal suffrage to women.



# NURSING AND THE MILITARY

## Nursing and the Military, from 1850-1950



While women were making great strides towards equality, there were still many areas for improvement. In 1922, Congress granted pensions to women who had served as nurses in the Spanish-American War. Not all women who served as nurses in the war received pensions at this time. To qualify, nurses were required to have served for at least 90 days. Due to the short duration of the war, most nurses did not qualify. Some would wait decades for official recognition from the government and others would not receive recognition during their lifetimes.

When World War II began, Congresswoman Edith Nourse Rogers of Massachusetts worked with Army leaders to establish the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps (later the WAC). As a volunteer during World War I, she had seen how the military treated women unequally. Women had worked for the

military, but were responsible to procure their own food and quarters, lacked legal protections, and received no disability benefits or pensions after the war.

While women were still not treated equally (performing comparable duties for less pay and at lower rank), the WAC was a step forward. During World War II, 140,000 women served in the Army while 11,000 served in the Navy WAVES, 10,000 women volunteered for the Coast Guard SPARS, and 20,000 served in the Marines. While black women were allowed to serve in segregated units of various military organizations, their numbers at the beginning of the war were limited by quotas. Over time some of the quotas and bans were lifted.

With the integration of the military in 1948, women, regardless of race, were able to serve in a variety of positions.



# NURSES & THE 1918 INFLUENZA PANDEMIC

During World War I (1917-1919), more than 50,500 U.S. service members were killed in action or died from combat wounds. The casualty count was doubled by the 1918 influenza pandemic, which killed an additional 55,322 service members at home and abroad.

Many historians believe that the “Spanish flu” originated in Haskell County, Kansas in early 1918. By March 1918, soldiers at Camp Funston, Kansas were infected. As military personnel were sent all over the United States and abroad to Europe, they carried and spread the flu. By early 1919, soldiers and sailors returning from war brought a mutated strain of the flu back with them to the U.S.

Without antibiotics to treat secondary infections, care was palliative and focused

on nursing. The need for nurses became so great that African American women, who had been barred from military nursing during World War I, were recruited to help care for soldiers.

Isolation was common as infected patients were quarantined. When Army medical facilities filled, patients were housed in recreational buildings and tents. Nurses focused on keeping patients comfortable and hydrated.

Quality care improved a patient’s survival chances but put the caregiver at risk. Medical personnel, especially nurses, often became sick while caring for patients.

When the pandemic ended in 1919, there were an estimated 675,000 deaths in the United States and 50 million worldwide.



Camp Funston, Kansas during the Spanish influenza pandemic of 1918. (U.S. Army)



# SECTION 21: NURSES AT ARLINGTON

As warfare modernized during the late nineteenth century, governments mobilized female nurses to ensure wounded or ill servicemen received proper care during times of warfare. The Army first used professionally trained nurses during the Spanish-American War. With the creation of the Army Nurse Corps in 1901 (and similar organizations in the other military branches), thousands of others soon followed. Section 21 of Arlington National Cemetery, commonly known as the “Nurses Section,” is the final resting place for 653 nurses who served in the U.S. armed forces during the Spanish-American War (1898), World War I (1917-1919), and World War II (1941-1945). These women helped professionalize the nursing field and integrate it into the military. Monuments dedicated to these women can also be found in Section 21.



*Navy nurses examine the scar on a WAVE's forehead in 1943. (NHHC)*

*Section 21 at Arlington National Cemetery. The Nurses Memorial is seen at left. (ANC/Elizabeth Fraser, 2018)*





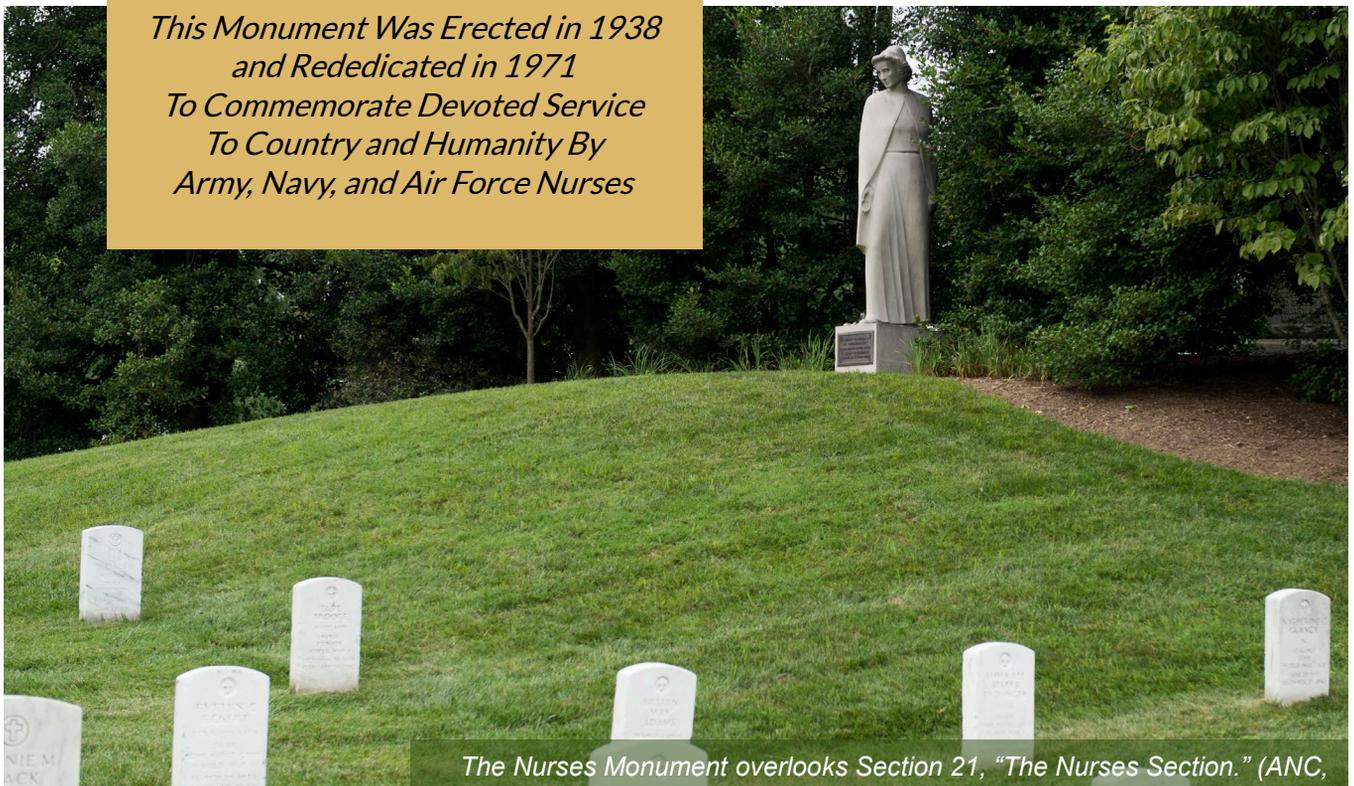
# NURSES MEMORIAL

Overlooking the “Nurses Section” is a white statue made from Tennessee marble. The figure, often called “The Spirit of Nursing,” is surrounded by evergreens and appears to gesture towards the rows of deceased nurses that lie before her. The figure is dressed simply with her hair pinned up, a practical style many nurses adopted while working.

Frances Rich, who later served as a Navy WAVE (the women’s branch of the U.S. Naval Reserve during World War II), sculpted the statue in 1938 initially to honor the nurses who died during their service in the Army or Navy in World War I. However, its meaning has since expanded to include all nurses who served in the Armed Forces.

The dedication ceremony occurred in 1938. On July 13, 1970, Navy Capt. Delores Cornelius, deputy director of the Navy Nurse Corps, requested authority to install a bronze plaque which reads:

*This Monument Was Erected in 1938  
and Rededicated in 1971  
To Commemorate Devoted Service  
To Country and Humanity By  
Army, Navy, and Air Force Nurses*





# SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR NURSES MEMORIAL



The monument in is dedicated "To Our Comrades". (ANC/Elizabeth Fraser,



Klotho McGee, daughter of Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee, beside the monument on May 2, 1905, the day of its dedication. (Public domain)



The Maltese cross is seen at the top of the monument. (ANC/Rachel Larue, 2015)

The Spanish-American War of 1898 was the first American war in which women could serve as contract nurses in the U.S. Army. More than 1,500 women served as nurses during the war. Although no nurses were killed in combat, 140 died of typhoid and 13 from other diseases.

The Society of Spanish-American War Nurses dedicated a monument to the memory of those brave women volunteers who nursed the wounded and sick during the Spanish-American War. Many of the nurses who served and lost their lives during the war are now buried near the monument in Section 21 of Arlington National Cemetery. The Maltese cross, the insignia of the Society of Spanish-American War Nurses, atop the large granite stone is dedicated to the memory of their "comrades."

Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee, as president of the Society of Spanish-American Nurses, is credited with directing the efforts to erect the Spanish-American War Nurses monument. Her daughter Klotho unveiled the monument and is pictured beside it on the day of its dedication on May 2, 1905.



# INDIVIDUAL NURSES



Maxwell before 1921  
(Public domain)

## ANNA CAROLINE MAXWELL

1851-1929

*Spanish-American  
War*

Maxwell became a nurse in 1880. She served as the superintendent of

nurses at hospitals in Montreal, Boston and New York. She created a new training school for nurses at Presbyterian Hospital in New York City, which became the Columbia University School of Nursing. During the Spanish-American War, she petitioned the Surgeon General to allow her and her nurses to station themselves in U.S. military hospitals and implement sanitation reforms.



McGee (NIH)

## DR. ANITA NEWCOMB MCGEE

1864-1940

*Spanish-American  
War*

Born into a well-educated Washington, D.C.

family, McGee attended medical school and became a doctor. During the Spanish-American War, she advocated for the use of professionally trained female nurses in the Army. She organized the Daughters of the American Revolution to evaluate nurse applicants and served as Acting Assistant Surgeon of the U.S. Army. After the war, she helped create the Army Nurse Corps.



Curtis' grave at Arlington

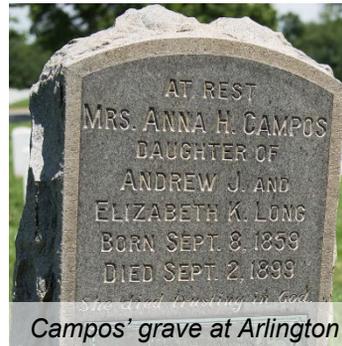
## NAMAHYOKE "NAMA" CURTIS

1861-1935

*Spanish-American  
War*

Curtis had received more education than many minority women of her

time, but did not complete formal nurse training. The wife of a prominent African American physician in Washington, D.C., Curtis was assigned by the Surgeon General to recruit African American "immune" nurses during the Spanish-American War.



Campos' grave at Arlington

## ANNA "ANITA" H. CAMPOS

1859-1899

*Spanish-American  
War*

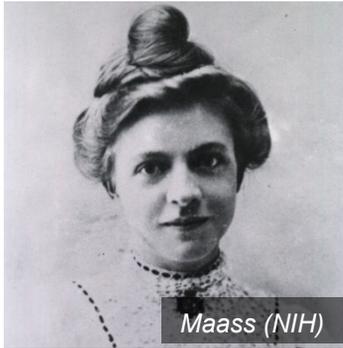
Campos was the first Spanish-American War nurse buried at

Arlington National Cemetery. Born to farmers in New Jersey, she married Cuban-native Charles V. Campos and they lived in Cuba for a time. Campos was living in the United States when war broke out and she enlisted as a nurse. She died from malaria in Cuba in 1899.

Like many people during this time period, especially women, minorities, and the working class, limited details about the lives of Curtis and Campos are known. Many of these details come from government records which often provide minimal detail.



# INDIVIDUAL NURSES



Maass (NIH)

## CLARA LOUISE MAASS

1876-1901

*Spanish-American  
War*

Born to German immigrants, Maass became a trained nurse at age 19.

During the Spanish-American War she served as a contract nurse. In 1900, she volunteered to be part of a yellow fever study in Cuba. While participating in this experiment, she contracted yellow fever and died at the age of 25. In 1952, Cuba honored her on a national postage stamp. In 1976, the U.S. honored Maass with their own commemorative stamp.



Delano (LOC)

## JANE DELANO

1862-1919

*World War I*

Delano, a distant relative of U.S. President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, founded the American Red

Cross Nursing Service in 1909. She also acted as the superintendent of the U.S. Army Nurse Corps from 1909 to 1912. By the outbreak of World War I, the American Red Cross Nursing Service had more than 8,000 registered and trained nurses ready for emergency response. Delano was on a Red Cross mission in France when she died in 1919. She was posthumously awarded the Distinguished Service Medal.



Higbee ca. 1917 (NHHC)

## LENAH S. HIGBEE

1874-1941

*World War I*

Higbee completed nurse's training in 1899 and postgraduate studies in 1908.

Later that year she joined the U.S. Navy, becoming one of its first 20 nurses. She became the Navy's chief nurse in 1909 and the second superintendent of the Navy Nurse corps in 1911, a position she held through World War I. Higbee received the Navy Cross for distinguished service in 1918.



Hipps in 1945 (Army)

## JUANITA REDMOND HIPPS

1912-1979

*World War II*

During World War II, Hipps served as a U.S. Army nurse in the Philippines and chronicled her

Experiences in a bestselling book, "I Served on Bataan" (1943). Reaching the rank of lieutenant colonel, Hipps also helped to establish the Army Air Corps flight nurse program.



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**Page 3:** Claflin, C.R.B. [*Union nurse Clara Barton*]/*Claflin's Photographic Gallery, 229 Main Street, Worcester, Mass*. Photograph. ca. 1865. <https://www.loc.gov/item/2018651854/>

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