

# Clara Barton

National Park Service  
U.S. Department of the Interior  
Clara Barton National Historic Site  
is administered  
by the George Washington Memorial Parkway



Illustration by Cathie Nelsen

This is Traveling Clara Barton. Color her in and take her with you as you visit each site listed on this page. You may also mail her to these places. Collect the stamps as you learn about Clara Barton's Civil War accomplishments. When you are finished, bring or mail Traveling Clara Barton along with your completed Junior Ranger Civil War worksheet to Clara Barton National Historic Site and receive your Junior Ranger badge. The worksheet is available at [www.nps.gov/clba](http://www.nps.gov/clba).

Clara Barton NHS, 5801 Oxford Road, Glen Echo, Maryland 20812

Fairfax Station Railroad Museum

Antietam National Battlefield

Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania  
County Battlefields Memorial National  
Military Park

Clara Barton's Missing Soldiers  
Office Museum

Andersonville National Historic Site

Clara Barton National Historic Site

**Fairfax Station Railroad Museum:** 703-425-9225

[www.fairfax-station.org](http://www.fairfax-station.org)

11200 Fairfax Station Road, PO Box 7, Fairfax Station, VA 22039

The Battles of Second Manassas (Bull Run) and Chantilly (Ox Hill), Virginia were fought in 1862. Clara Barton and four assistants arrived by train at Fairfax Station. She was shocked at what she saw. She stated they were *“a little band of almost empty handed workers, literally by ourselves in the wild woods of Virginia with 3000 suffering men crowded upon the few acres within our reach.”* Clara Barton and her workers cooked, distributed food and water, and nursed the wounded. They loaded patients on a train as Confederate bullets whizzed around them. Finally, Clara Barton boarded the train with the last of the injured men. As the train pulled away she saw Confederate cavalymen galloping into the station.

**Antietam National Battlefield:** 301-432-5124

[www.nps.gov/ancm](http://www.nps.gov/ancm)

P.O. Box 158, Sharpsburg, MD 21782

Clara Barton was ready as “the bloodiest one-day battle in U.S. History” began on September 17, 1862. She performed her first surgery at Antietam by removing a bullet from a soldier’s face with her pocketknife. She also dressed the wounds of a woman fighting in disguise as a man. This was her first time working during a battle. It was almost her last. She brought a cup of cool water to an injured soldier as the battle raged around them. She later described the scene, *“a bullet sped its full and easy way between us, tearing a hole in my sleeve and found its way into his body.”* He was killed in her arms; Clara Barton moved on to the next soldier and continued working.

**Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial National Military Park:** 540-373-6122

120 Chatham Lane, Fredericksburg, VA 22405

[www.nps.gov/frsp](http://www.nps.gov/frsp)

This National Park Service site commemorates four Civil War battles. Clara Barton is connected with three of them: the Battle of Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862; the Battle of Wilderness, May 5 - 7, 1864 and the Battle of Spotsylvania Court House, May 8 – 21, 1864. After the Battle of Fredericksburg, Clara Barton had the bricks from damaged buildings heated and placed around the soldiers as they lay in the freezing wind and snow covered ground so the men would not freeze.

**Clara Barton’s Missing Soldiers Office Museum:** 301-695-1864

c/o National Museum of Civil War Medicine, P.O. Box 470, 48 East Patrick Street, Frederick, MD 21705

[www.civilwarmed.org/clara-barton-missing-soldiers-office](http://www.civilwarmed.org/clara-barton-missing-soldiers-office)

Clara Barton established *The Office of Correspondence with Friends of the Missing Men of the United States Army* on March 11, 1865. She interviewed Civil War survivors and former prisoners of war trying to locate information about soldiers listed as missing. She provided answers for the families of missing soldiers when the War Department did not. Even if she could not find an answer, she still wrote to the family about her efforts. In 1869 Clara Barton closed this program after receiving and answering 63,182 letters and identifying 22,000 missing men. She ran the office from her rented apartment in Washington, D.C. There are plans to open a museum at the Washington, D.C. location (437 7<sup>th</sup> St. NW) in the future.

**Andersonville National Historic Site:** 229-924-0343

[www.nps.gov/ande](http://www.nps.gov/ande)

496 Cemetery Road, Andersonville, GA 31711

Clara Barton arrived at the former Confederate prison for Union soldiers on July 25, 1865. The war was over and only the dead remained. She led the mission that identified and marked the graves of 12,920 soldiers. She also led the effort that established Andersonville National Cemetery. On August 17, 1865, Clara Barton raised the American Flag over the cemetery, thus honoring those soldiers who had died in service of their country.

**Clara Barton National Historic Site:** 301-320-1410

[www.nps.gov/clba](http://www.nps.gov/clba)

5801 Oxford Road, Glen Echo, MD 20812

After the Civil War, Clara Barton established the American Red Cross. She was president of the organization from 1881 until 1904. In 1905, she established the National First Aid Association of America and presided over this organization until 1910. She lived in her Glen Echo home from 1897 until her death on April 12, 1912. This was the first National Park unit dedicated to the accomplishments of a woman.