

Remember Me:**Dr. Hettie K. Painter's Collection of Civil War Era Photos of New Jersey Volunteers**

By Mark Griep

DOI: 10.14713/njs.v12i1.373

Abstract: Dr. Hettie K. Painter was a Civil War field hospital organizer, hospital manager, and state agent for New Jersey and Pennsylvania. As a state agent, she was responsible for visiting the recuperating troops in field hospitals and then communicating their whereabouts to the State. She also ensured that the needs of the injured were met. This paper uses the photographs of New Jersey Volunteers that Dr. Painter collected to illuminate her roles during the Civil War. Nine of the photos feature members of the 1st New Jersey Volunteers and two of the 7th New Jersey. Dr. Painter's husband served in both regiments. There are photos of three quartermasters, a sutler, a surgeon, a brother-in-law, four men who were possibly patients, and a posed photo of New Jersey troops outside their tents that was taken by Mathew Brady.

Dr. Hettie K. Painter was a Civil War field hospital organizer, hospital manager, and state agent for New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Her interests and training made her a good fit for the complex role of a state agent and other leadership roles during the Civil War.¹ While carrying out

¹ (a) Andreas, A. T. *History of the State of Nebraska*, Chicago, Illinois: The Western Historical Company, 1882. Accessed from https://www.kancoll.org/books/andreas_ne/lancaster/lancaster-p19.html; (b) "Performing My Plain Duty: Women of the North at City Point, 1864-1865" by Jeanne Marie Christie, *Virginia Cavalcade*, Volume 46, Issue 5, Summer 1997, pages 214-225; (c) Graf, Mercedes *On the Field of Mercy: Women Medical Volunteers from the Civil War to the First World War*, Amherst, New York: Humanity Books, 2010, pages 64-66. Accessed from <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/14664658.2012.720092>; (d) LaVoie, Sue "Esther (Kersey) Painter" WikiTree profile, created in 2023. Accessed from <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Kersey-932>; (e) Neuverth, Grant, Athanassopoulos, Effie, and Griep, Mark A. "Dr. Hettie Kersey Painter: A 19th Century Pioneering Female Physician and the Lincoln Infirmary" *Nebraska History Magazine*, Spring 2025, pages 28-43.

her military duties, Dr. Painter collected carte-de-visite photographs of a wide range of the military personnel. These professionally made photos were mounted on sturdy, decorative cardboard (2.4 x 4.0 inches) and were popular because they were low-cost and easy to reproduce, which meant they could be exchanged between acquaintances.² Exchanging photographs had begun prior to the War but exploded when soldiers were photographed wearing their uniforms to leave behind as a keepsake. As a former professional photographer, Dr. Painter must have understood that she was tapping into both impulses by collecting these photos. After the War, her collection was such a treasured memory that she gave it in its entirety to a friend. Years later, the friend's daughter and son-in-law realized that it should be placed in the Nebraska State Historical Society's archive where it would be preserved intact. This paper focuses on Dr. Painter's collected photographs of New Jersey Volunteers because their biographies indicate the ways in which she interacted with them. When paired with her biography, the photos show how she moved about and give insights about the complexity of her Civil War roles.

Esther "Hettie/Hetty" Kersey and Joseph Painter were Quakers who were both born in Chester County, Pennsylvania. In 1840, they married, had their first son, and moved to Hardy Township in central Ohio. Their second son was born five years later. During their decade in Ohio, they were active in the underground railroad and abolitionist societies while Joseph was a telegraph operator. The records are spotty describing their whereabouts from 1850 to 1860, but they appear to have moved three times. In 1851, Hettie opened a Daguerreotype Shop in West Chester according to a single known advertisement.³ Apparently, she was the second woman in

² Saretzky, Gary D. with Bilby, Joseph G. "Photographers of the Civil War Era: Theodore Gubelman of Jersey City." *New Jersey Studies: An Interdisciplinary Journal*, vol. 7, no. 1, pages 209–225, 2021. Accessed from <https://doi.org/10.14713/njs.v7i1.228>

³ Hetty K. Painter; Respectfully informs her friends and the public, that she is prepared to take DAGUERREOTYPES in the most approved and durable style. Those wishing either family groupies [sic] or single pictures, will please give her a call. Room opposite the Eagle Hotel, a few doors east of the Car office, Gay St., West Chester.; Dec. 16, 1851 (*The Record*, West Chester, Pennsylvania, Tue, Dec 30, 1851, Page 1)

Pennsylvania to practice photography professionally without the help of male relatives.⁴ By 1858, she must have been living in Philadelphia where she attended the two-year intensive medical program at the Penn Medical College.⁵ Although it was a co-educational medical school, the male and female students were taught sequentially and never shared a classroom. In spring 1860, Painter earned her medical degree.⁶ By June 1860, the Painters were living in the North Ward of Camden, where Joseph's occupation was "telegraph officer" on the Census.⁷

When the War of the Rebellion began in April 1861, Dr. Hettie K. Painter and her husband, Joseph, had been living in Camden, New Jersey, for less than a year. Even so, they both served New Jersey during the War as did their younger son, Leicester, who was 16 years old. Their oldest son, Jesse, was working on the Union Pacific railroad in Wyoming Territory.

⁴ Weatherwax, Sarah J. "More Than "An Elegant Accomplishment": Sarah Garrett Hewes and Pennsylvania's Early Female Photographers" *Pennsylvania History: A Journal of Mid-Atlantic Studies*, vol. 81, no. 4, 2014. Accessed from <https://journals.psu.edu/phj/article/view/62375>

⁵ Neuverth, Grant, Athanassopoulos, Effie, and Griep, Mark A. "Dr. Hettie Kersey Painter: A 19th Century Pioneering Female Physician and the Lincoln Infirmary" *Nebraska History Magazine*, Spring 2025 issue in press.

⁶ Harold J. Abrahams, *Extinct Medical Schools of Nineteenth Century*, Philadelphia: University Pennsylvania of Press, 1966, pages 176-231. Accessed from https://www.google.com/books/edition/Extinct_Medical_Schools_of_Nineteenth_ce/KkFrAAAAMAAJ?hl=en

⁷ United States Census, 1860, for the family of "Joseph H. Painter" Accessed from <https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:MFC3-NQZ>



Figure 1. Photographs of Dr. Hettie K. Painter (A) in the 1860s during the Civil War and (B) in the 1880s when she ran her hospital in Lincoln, Nebraska. Nebraska State Historical Society Object RG2359 No. 46 and 1.

Within Painter's photograph collection at the Nebraska State Historical Society, there is a carte-de-visite of her wearing a dark blouse with white buttons down the front that gives her the appearance of an officer (Figure 1A). There is no photographer's imprint, but it was probably taken in the early 1860s. It could be the photo she gave to others during the war. It is labeled on the front in dark blue ball point pen as "Dr. Hetty K. Painter; Nurse during Civil War" and in the same dark ink on the back as "Photo give SHS June 2-42 by Guy M. Jackson." All the dark blue ball point

pen notes were probably written by the Nebraska State Historical Society's photograph curator in June 1942 after Mr. Guy Jackson donated the photos.⁸

Also in the collection is a cabinet photo of Dr. Painter in which her medals are the focus (Figure 1B). The Maltese Cross medal on the lower right resembles the one presented by the Women's Relief Corps in 1883 to women who served as nurses or who otherwise assisted during the war.⁹ She is wearing a dress that resembles the one from the 1860s photo but also a hat and gloves. The flowers in the foreground and tree trunk on the backdrop create the illusion that she is dressed for the outdoors. The photographer's imprints on the front and back indicate it was made by the Ephraim Clements Studio in Lincoln, Nebraska, where she lived from 1879 until her death in 1889. In dark blue pen on the back, it is labeled "Dr H K Painter Civil War Nurse." According to the acquisition note in *Nebraska History* magazine, the 42 photos were given by Dr. Painter to her "very dear friend" Emma (Ashdown) Manchester. After Emma passed away, the photos came into the possession of Emma's daughter, Genoa, who was married to Guy Jackson.

⁸ Turner, Martha M. "Photograph Department: September 1, 1941, to August 1, 1942" in *Nebraska History: A Quarterly Magazine*, volume 23, number 1, 1942, page 72. Accessed from https://archive.org/details/sim_nebraska-history_january-march-1942_23_1/page/72/mode/2up

⁹ "Civil War 1883 Woman's Relief Corp Medals" University of Wisconsin Archives. Accessed from <https://search.library.wisc.edu/digital/APUSYOMSYQ5WLL8Z>

49TH CONGRESS, } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { REPORT
2d Session. } { No. 4114.

MRS. HETTIE K. PAINTER.

FEBRUARY 18, 1887.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. MORRILL, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill S. 2834.]

The Committee on Invalid Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2834) granting a pension to Mrs. Hettie K. Painter, submit the following report:

The Committee on Pensions in the Senate make the accompanying report, which is adopted by this committee, and the passage of the bill is recommended with an amendment, striking out "twenty-five," in line 5, and inserting "twelve."

This is a bill to pension Mrs. H. K. Painter, as a recognition of her valuable services as hospital and field nurse during the recent war. These services are, briefly stated, as follows:

She nursed the sick and wounded after the first battle of Bull Run for three months and until she lost the use of her right hand, when she returned to her home in New Jersey. General Philip Kearny asked her to return, and she did so, and her services are noticed in Foster's book, "New Jersey in the Rebellion," page 29, and in other works, and by Surgeon-General Barnes. She returned a second time from home, or Philadelphia hospital, on a telegram from Surgeon-General Barnes, after the second battle of Bull Run; took charge of the Georgetown College hospital; thence she went to Armory Square hospital. After the battle of Gettysburg she joined the Army at Frederick, Md.; was ordered to visit Washington and report on the cause of complaints, and her report to the Surgeon-General was satisfactory.

After the battle on Rapidan the Surgeon-General placed her in charge of hospital cars at Brandy Station. After General Grant took command of the Army of Virginia she was ordered to Aquia Creek and across to Fredericksburg, thence, after a short time, to Washington hospital, and thence to City Point, where General Grant gave her passes to and from divisions and hospitals, thence back again to Washington hospitals until the war closed and the closing of the hospitals. But for the death of Grant, Lincoln, Kearny, Mott, and others, she would have received their warm commendation. Since the war she has furnished evidence to many disabled soldiers whose hospital record was imperfect. She is indorsed by resolutions of the encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic of Nebraska.

In corroboration of these statements the committee have the testimony of J. S. Ely, late assistant surgeon, United States Volunteers; Levi Faxon, late of Company I, New York Heavy Artillery; Samuel Read, quartermaster First Regiment New Jersey Volunteers, and others.

Mrs. Painter was a graduate in medicine, a circumstance which made her services doubly valuable. From the ample testimony at the disposal of the committee they are satisfied not only that she deserves a pension, but that it has been too long delayed.

C

Figure 2. House of Representatives Bill 4114 on behalf of granting a pension to Mrs. Hettie K. Painter, containing testimony from Samuel Read and submitted by Mr. Morrill.

One of the most important documents to describe Dr. Painter's activities during the Civil War is an 1887 request to the US Congress for an Invalid Pension (Figure 2). It ended by saying that "Mrs. Hettie K. Painter" not only "deserves a pension, but that it has been too long delayed." It describes her service in sequential order and can be divided into the following four phases: 1) setting up the Fairfax field hospital; 2) DC area hospital management; 3) state agent for New Jersey

and Pennsylvania for the troops in Aquia and Fredericksburg field hospitals; and 4) state agent for New Jersey and Pennsylvania for troops at the City Point field hospital.

Phase 1: Setting up the field hospitals in Fairfax, Virginia

From July to October 1861, Dr. Painter set up a hospital near Fort Runyon and then at Fairfax Theological College. Both field hospitals were created spontaneously out of dire need. The 1887 pension application described it vaguely: “She nursed the sick and wounded after the first battle of Bull Run [July 1861] for three months and until she lost the use of her right hand, when she returned to her home in New Jersey.”¹⁰

To add some context, Dr. Painter’s husband, Joseph H. Painter, enlisted as a Quartermaster Sergeant in the 1st New Jersey in May 1861.¹¹ In July, his regiment engaged in the First Battle of Bull Run, which generated many more casualties and wounded than the Union had anticipated. In fact, there were estimated to have been 2,896 Union casualties. It was the first hint of the deadlier battles to come. Believing she could render assistance, Dr. Painter arrived at Fort Runyon a few days after the battle. A former patient who was living in Philadelphia described her actions in some detail in 1888 [with paragraph returns added]:¹²

“Here she found many sick and sunstruck, others lame. Here her grand work commenced for the suffering. Dr. [Edward Forman] Taylor, Surgeon of the Regiment,¹³ had been taken prisoner at Falls church, leaving the Regiment in bad condition. Here she remained two weeks, doing great service to the cause in relieving suffering. The Col.,

¹⁰ “Mrs. Hettie K. Painter” House of Representatives Bill S. 2834 from Committee on Invalid Pensions to the Committee of the Whole House, February 18, 1887. Accessed from <https://www.congress.gov/49/crecb/1887/02/18/GPO-CRECB-1887-pt2-v18-22.pdf>

¹¹ “New Jersey Volunteers, Field and Staff, First Regiment – Infantry - Volunteers” in *New Jersey Civil War Record*, page 69, Accessed at https://www.njstatelib.org/slic_files/searchable_publications/civilwar/NJCWn69.html

¹² “Woman in the War, Sketch of Work Done in the Army by Mrs. Dr. Hettie K. Painter, Who Is Now Visiting Friends in Washington” *Washington Daily Reporter* (Washington, D.C.) September 20, 1888, page 1

¹³ “Dr. Edward Forman Taylor – US Army Surgeon” National Museum of Civil War Medicine. Accessed from <https://www.civilwarmed.org/surgeon-taylor/>

(afterwards General [William Reading] Montgomery, an excellent man), informed her the Regiment was under marching orders, that he desired her to go to rest until he could inform her of her location.

“In two weeks [mid-Aug 1861] we find her at Fairfax Theological College, three miles from Alexandria, ministering now to the first four New Jersey Regiments. Hundreds lay sick in wet tents, on wet ground. The sun had not shown since the battle. After doing all she could for them through mud and rain one week she demanded that the College be opened for our boys. The Colonel gave his consent not knowing that he dare at that time either. He gave the doctor the keys, as he said “the lines,” advising her to call on her husband, who was commissary, for what she wanted and he would help her. She informed him she would want beef every day. To this he freely assented, and told her he would “send his Captains to her so that they might decide about help, but that she would need forty detailed me.”

“I shall never forget when that array of men stood before her for orders. She said, “Well boys, rather against my Quaker principles, I shall send ten of you strong men foraging. We must have dry hay or straw for beds. Ten will fell trees, prepare the wood and make fire in every room in this house. The remaining twenty I will take under my special care.” These she put to cleaning the house; afterwards taught some nursing, others cooking. They gradually proved apt scholars. Chaplain said to her “And what shall I do?” (He was a working Chaplain). “You will please hitch up Dr. May’s old carriage and go to Washington stores for me. Soon he was on his way with a number of hastily written letters to send home for supplies. In a few hours sheets and counterpanes were sewed up and filled for beds, fires burning, and the poor, sick but grand, noble fellows were brought into her new hospital. Every one of them were carefully washed and dressed in dry clothes and proper diet given them. On looking over the clothing the theologians had left she found a large quantity (as they had no time to gather up their goods after firing on our pickets.) These she used for her boys as they needed them.

“In three days nearly five hundred had been received and cared for in comfortable, warm, cheerful rooms and plenty of good food suitable to their conditions. They improved rapidly under her decided but motherly care. For over one week our heroine had not medical assistance, but she did not lose a case. Right grandly did her forty men do their duty under their new and able leader.

“Soon Gen. Phil. Kearney come to take charge of the Regiment. It had been rumored that he was opposed to women being in army hospitals, but he gave her a hearty welcome, (as a by stander told me.) He told her she was a God send, and had saved many lives and to call on him if she needed any assistance. He directed her orders to be carried out. Soon nine surgeons were on hand relieving her of that fearful strain of consequent on responsibility of medical treatment, but her boys still called for her as for their mother, and she responded.”

One of the interesting twists of the above story is that she was charged by Colonel Montgomery to work with her husband, who was the Quartermaster Sergeant of the 1st. This is also likely when she began working with her husband's closest colleagues: Quartermaster Samuel Read, Assistant Quartermaster George Blythe, and Sutler William Brown.¹⁴ There are photos of each of them in her collection and of Major Alexander Way. Since these four had enlisted for three years and some later re-enlisted, it means she had a stable network. Phase 1 ends in October 1861 when she returned home to recuperate from the loss of feeling in her right hand.



Figure 3. Samuel Read, Lieutenant and Quartermaster of the 1st New Jersey Volunteers, circa 1861. Nebraska State Historical Society Object RG2359 No. 40.

Samuel Read (Figure 3) signed the back of his photo as: “Respectfully & fraternally; Your Servant Samuel Read; Lt & Qr. Master 1st Regt NJ. Vol.” There is no photographer’s imprint. From May 1861 to June 1864, Read played an important military role as Quartermaster of the 1st New Jersey Volunteers. He would have overseen the ordering of supplies, maintaining order in the

¹⁴ “New Jersey Volunteers, Field and Staff, First Regiment – Infantry - Volunteers” in *New Jersey Civil War Record*, page 69, Accessed at https://www.njstatelib.org/slic_files/searchable_publications/civilwar/NJCWn69.html

storerooms, and ensuring that the Commissary Sergeant delivered the supplies to those with a requisition. Dr. Painter needed many specialty supplies to set up and run the hospitals. More than a decade after the war, Read added his testimony to Dr. Painter's pension application that was approved by the U.S. House of Representatives in February 1887 (Figure 2).

Quartermaster Samuel Read was born in 1815 in Mount Holly, New Jersey. Before and after the war, he was a bricklayer and laborer.¹⁵ Afterward, he was an enthusiastic supporter of the new fraternal organization called Knights of Pythias. It was founded in 1864 by Justus Rathbone who felt there was a need to bring men together to counter the social divisions brought on by the Civil War.^{16 17} Read brought so many newcomers into the organization that he was elected its first supreme chancellor in 1871. Controversially, he was also responsible for pushing the founder Rathbone out of the organization. Within three decades, the Pythians had over half a million members. Read died in 1888 and is buried in Mount Holly's St. Andrew's Cemetery. In 1894, the Knights voted to erect a 24-foot-high monument in Read's honor near his grave.

¹⁵ 1850 U.S. Census for Samuel Read. Accessed from <https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:M6MZ-RDD>; 1880 U.S. Census for Samuel Read. Accessed from <https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:MNZG-345>

¹⁶ Pythian History. Containing the Life, Death and Burial of the Founder of the Order, Justus H. Rathbone; the Birth and Progress of the Order, Etc. by William D. Kennedy, 1904. Accessed from <https://www.familysearch.org/library/books/viewer/120603>

¹⁷ "Pythian Monument for Mount Holly" Mount Holly News (Mount Holly, New Jersey) 27 Feb 1894, page 3

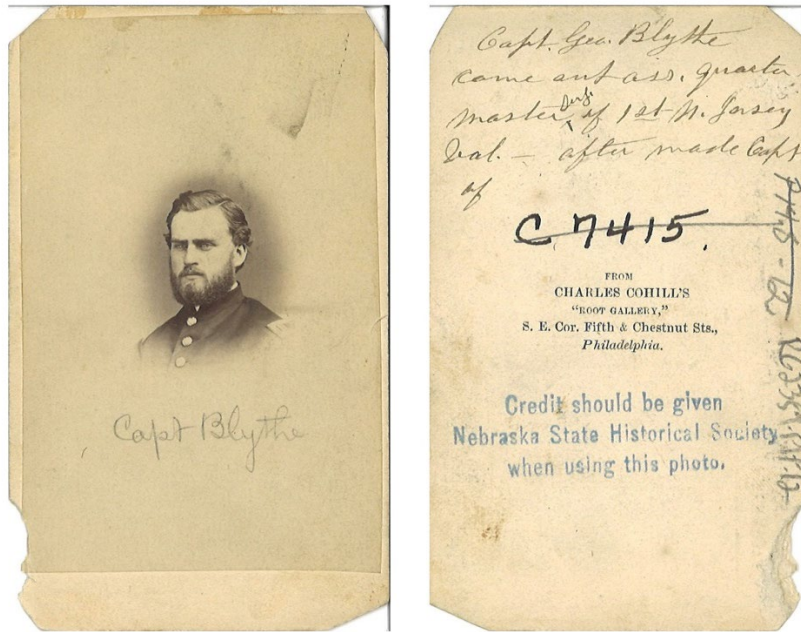


Figure 4. Smith Green “George” Blythe, Captain of the 1st New Jersey Volunteers, circa 1862. Nebraska State Historical Society Object RG2359 No. 12.

Dr. Painter wrote in red-brown ink on the back of the “Capt Blythe” photo (Figure 4): “Capt. Geo. Blythe came and ass. quarter master Serg. of 1st N. Jersey Vol. - after made Capt of _____” The imprint on the back is for photographer Charles Cohill who was active in Philadelphia at “S.E. Cor. Fifth & Chestnut Sts.” from 1861 to 1865. Blythe’s birth name was Smith Green Blythe. He enlisted in May 1861 as a sergeant in Company D of the 1st New Jersey Volunteers.¹⁸ He was promoted to Commissary Sergeant (June 1861), to Second Lieutenant of Company A (March 1862), First Lieutenant of Company F (October 1862), and finally to Captain of Company F (November 1862). He was wounded in the right shoulder in the Battle of Fredericksburg (December 1862; 12,500 Union casualties) and severely wounded in his right thigh at the Battle of the Wilderness (May 1864; 17,000 Union casualties). He was mustered out with a disability in

¹⁸ U.S. Civil War Records and Profiles, Accessed from <https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/1083398:1555>

June 1864. Based on Dr. Painter's note, she must have known him between June 1861 and March 1862.

Smith "George" Blythe was born in 1841 in Cranbury Township, New Jersey.¹⁹ In 1860, he graduated from Lafayette College in Easton, Pennsylvania, and was studying medicine when the war broke out. During the war, in 1863, he married. They had at least nine children. In 1866 and 1867, he studied medicine at the Ohio State Medical College in Cincinnati but didn't graduate. From 1867 to about 1877, he practiced medicine in Iowa in the towns of Vinton, Rudd, and Nora Springs. In 1878, Blythe earned an MD from Bellevue Hospital Medical College in New York City. For the next two decades, he practiced medicine in Nora Springs. He passed away in 1899 in Davenport.

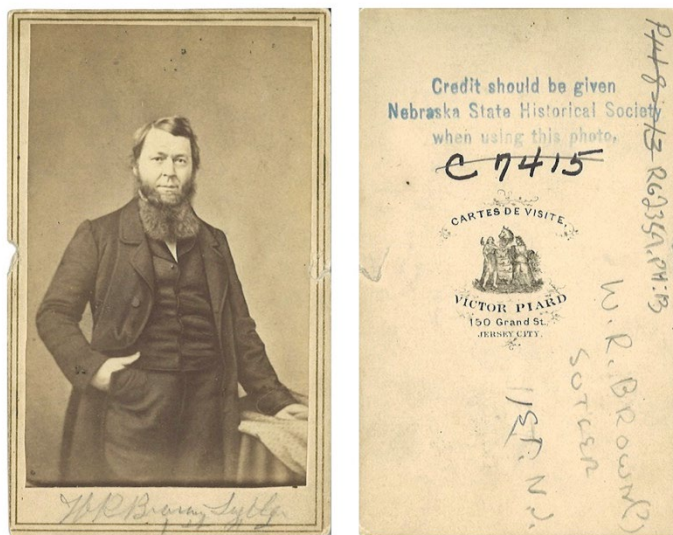


Figure 5. William Riley Brown, Sutler of the 1st New Jersey Volunteers, circa 1861. Nebraska State Historical Society Object RG2359 No. 13.

¹⁹ History of Floyd County, Iowa, 1882, page 956; Accessed from <https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=nyp.33433081919767&seq=9>

The Sutler, William R. Brown, is wearing civilian clothes in his photo (Figure 5). The imprint is for “Cartes de Visite, Victor Piard, 150 Grand St., Jersey City.” Piard was active in Jersey City from 1860 to about 1866. When the war broke out in April 1861, Brown and a partner, Charles Updike, became sutlers for the 1st New Jersey Volunteers. Sutlers were civilians with permission to sell provisions to military personnel.²⁰ They operated from a wagon or tent and sold everything from food to stationery and stamps. Popular items were alcohol, tobacco, coffee, and sugar. Since money was scarce, many sutlers released their own scrip. Several examples of 1861 paper scrip by “W. R. Brown & Co” were bought recently by collectors.²¹ Updike was captured in June 1862. Although the news reports indicated that the Confederates had killed him, he was later released from prison.

William Riley Brown was born in 1819 in Stratford, New Hampshire. From about 1838 to 1850, he was clerk, bookkeeper, and then general manager at the Marlborough Hotel in Boston. It was the first temperance hotel in the U.S., which raises the possibility that he may not have sold alcohol as a sutler. During his time in Boston, Brown married and they had two children. From 1850 to about 1856, he was keeper of the Congress Hotel in Saratoga Springs, New York. To promote the hotel, he minted brass trade coins that featured Liberty’s profile. His name was on the coin’s edge and in Liberty’s head band. In about 1856, he moved to Jersey City to become president

²⁰ (a) Lord, Francis A., *Civil War Sutlers and Their Wares*, London, England: Thomas Yoseloff Ltd., 1969, Accessed through Interlibrary Loan; (b) Hucles, Michael E., *From Haversack to Checkout Counter: A Brief History of the Army Commissary System*, Fort Lee, Va.: U.S. Army Troop Support Agency, c1991; Accessed from <https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=mdp.39015022023975&seq=5>; (c) Delo, David Michael, *Peddlers and Post Traders: The Army Sutler on the Frontier*. Larousse Kingfisher Chambers, 1998, Accessed from https://www.google.com/books/edition/Peddlers_and_Post_Traders/kYnMa08DwdIC?hl=en

²¹ (a) 1st Reg’t N. J. V., June 18, 1861. Due the bearer, for value received TWO CENTS Payable in Merchandise at the Sutler’s Store” signed “W.R. Brown & Co” across the value. Accessed from <https://currency.ha.com/itm/obsoletes-by-state/new-jersey/1st-reg-t-n-ew-j-ersey-v-olunteers-nj-wr-brown-and-co-sutler-scrip-2-june-18-1861-keller-nj-sa002-pmg-very-fine-20/a/141931-85134.s>; (b) TWO CENTS Accessed from <https://auctions.stacksbowers.com/lots/view/3-30ORJ/obsolete-notes-sutler-wm-r-brown-co-1st-regiment-njv-sutlers-store-1861-two-cents-fine>; (c) THREE CENTS Accessed from <https://auctions.stacksbowers.com/lots/view/3-30ORN/obsolete-notes-sutler-wm-r-brown-co-1st-regiment-njv-sutlers-store-1861-three-cents-very-fine>.

of the National Insurance Co. that sold fire and marine insurance. For about a year and a half before the war, Brown and a partner named Oscott ran the Philadelphia Hotel in Jersey City. After the war, William's family moved to Michigan where he was a farmer, served two terms as sheriff of Jackson County, and then sold Fire Insurance. He passed away in 1911 in Jackson, Michigan.

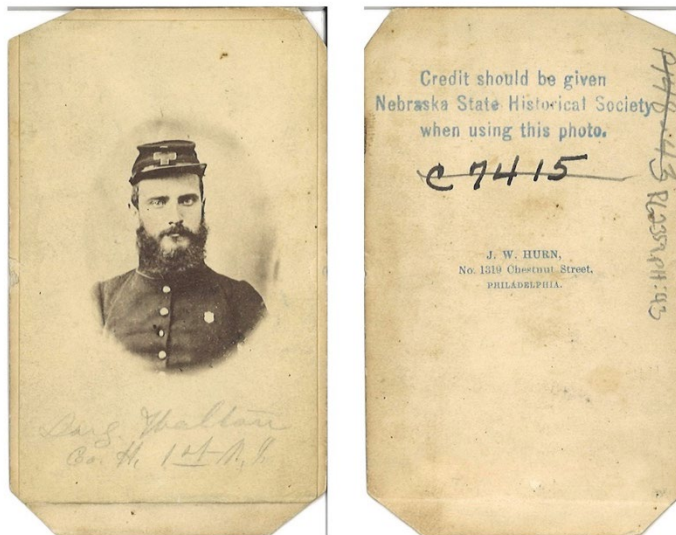


Figure 6. Pearson Matthews Walton, Sergeant of the 1st New Jersey Volunteers, circa 1861. Nebraska State Historical Society Object RG2359 No. 43.

Sergeant Pearson Matthews Walton of the 1st New Jersey Company H is a possible Phase 1 patient (Figure 6). He was wounded at the First Battle of Bull Run by a bullet that passed through his shoulder. He was also shot in the hip and thigh during later unnamed battles. Walton was born in 1839 in Pennsylvania. In 1864, he married in Philadelphia, and they had four children. After the war, in 1872, Walton started a millwright business in Philadelphia. By 1891, he was successful enough that he paid for the construction of a four-story building with a stable, warehouse, and offices. When he passed away in 1914, he was described as “proprietor of one of Philadelphia's oldest machine shops.”²²

²² “Pearson M. Walton” *Newark Star-Eagle* (Newark, New Jersey) Jul 29, 1914, Page 10



Figure 7. New Jersey Soldiers in College Heights, Fairfax, Virginia, 1862, photograph by Matthew Brady. Nebraska State Historical Society Object RG2359 No. 45.

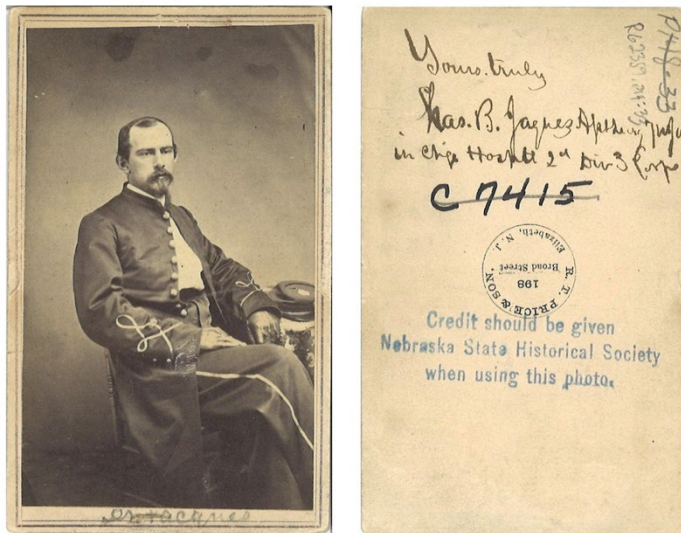
Dr. Painter's collection includes a black-and-white copy of a carte-de-visite of a group of New Jersey soldiers posed outside their tents (Figure 7). A note on the front says: "A Company of New Jersey Volunteers Resting at College Heights, Fairfax, Virginia, 1862." The Princeton Art Museum has the original photo in its collection with the same handwritten note in red brown ink and handwriting that strongly resembles Dr. Painter's.²³ It is not known why the original resides at Princeton whereas a copy is in Nebraska's archive. The photographer's imprint indicates it was taken by Mathew Brady, the accomplished DC photographer whose team documented the Civil War visually. Dr. Painter may have purchased this photo because she knew some of the soldiers or because it reminded her of the Fairfax hospital she had set up.

²³ "A Company of New Jersey Volunteers Resting at College Heights, Fairfax, Virginia, 1862, 1862," Princeton Art Museum. Accessed from <https://artmuseum.princeton.edu/collections/objects/125444>

Phase 2: Hospital Management in Washington, DC

Dr. Painter oversaw two hospitals in the D.C. area: the Georgetown College hospital from September to December 1862²⁴ and the Armory Square hospital in Washington, DC from January to July 1863.

According to the 1887 pension application: “She returned a second time from home, or Philadelphia hospital, on a telegram from Surgeon-General [Joseph] Barnes, after the second battle of Bull Run (August 1862; over 14,000 Union casualties); took charge of the Georgetown College hospital; thence she went to Armory Square hospital. After the battle of Gettysburg (July 1863; over 23,000 Union casualties) she joined the Army at Frederick, Md.; was ordered to visit Washington and report on the cause of complaints, and her report to the Surgeon-General was satisfactory.”²⁵



²⁴ US National Archives, “US Carded Service Records of Hospital Attendants, Matrons and Nurses, 1861–1865” For “Hattie K. Painter” Accessed from <https://catalog.archives.gov/id/75972350?objectPage=181>

²⁵ “Mrs. Hettie K. Painter” House of Representatives Bill S. 2834 from Committee on Invalid Pensions to the Committee of the Whole House, February 18, 1887. Accessed from <https://www.congress.gov/49/crecb/1887/02/18/GPO-CRECB-1887-pt2-v18-22.pdf>

Figure 8. Charles Jaques, Surgeon for the 1st New Jersey Volunteers, circa 1863. Nebraska State Historical Society Object RG2359 No. 33.

During Dr. Painter's second phase, the 1st New Jersey fought in the Battle of Antietam (September 1862), the Battle of Fredericksburg (December 1862; 12,500 Union casualties), and the Battle of Gettysburg (July 1863; about 23,000 Union casualties). As noted above, assistant Quartermaster George Blythe (Figure 4) was wounded at the Battle of Fredericksburg, which means it is possible that she additionally knew him as a patient. Depending on their wounds, troops were stabilized at the field hospitals and then shipped to DC for more complex procedures and recuperation. She may have met 1st New Jersey Surgeon Charles Jaques (Figure 8) during her time in DC. Dr. Painter's whereabouts have not been established between August 1863 and February 1864. She may have taken another leave to recuperate.

Dr. Charles Berry Jaques was Assistant Surgeon of the 7th New Jersey Volunteers from his enlistment in Jul 1862 until he mustered out in Oct 1864.²⁶ His photo is labeled in Dr. Painter's red brown ink as "Dr Jacques" with an extra "c." He wrote on the back: "Yours truly; Chas. B. Jaques Asst Surg 7 NJV in Chief Hospital 2d Div 3 Corps." The imprint says, "R.T. Price & Son, 198 Broad Street, Elizabeth, N.J." Price was active in Elizabeth from 1850 to 1870 but operated as Price & Son for only two years, 1860 and 1861.

Charles Jaques was born in 1834 in Manhattan. Before he left for the war, he married in Bridgewater, New Jersey. They had at least one child. In 1856, he earned an MD from Columbia University's College of Physicians and Surgeons. In November 1866, shortly after the war ended, Jaques passed away in Brooklyn at age 32.

²⁶ U.S. Civil War Pension Index

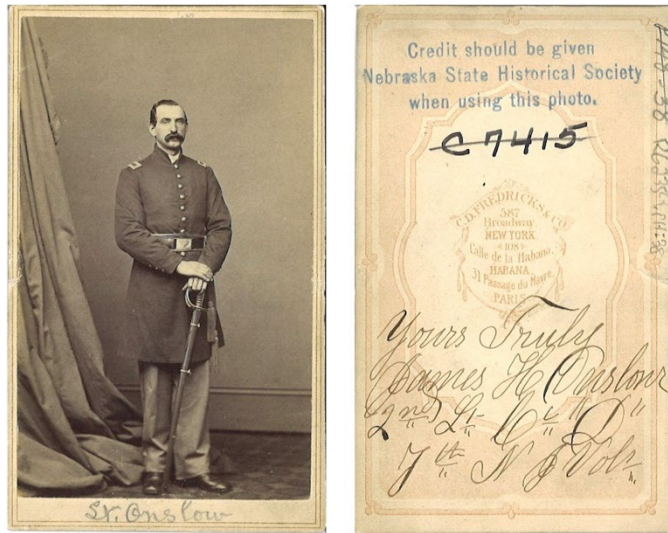


Figure 9. James Onslow, Captain of the 7th New Jersey Volunteers, circa 1864. Nebraska State Historical Society Object RG2359 No. 38.

Captain James Onslow (Figure 9) is a possible Phase 2 patient. He was wounded in July 1863 at the Battle of Gettysburg when Dr. Painter was managing the Armory Square hospital in Washington, DC. Onslow signed the back: “Yours truly; James H Onslow; 2nd Lt Co "D" 7th NJ Vols.” James was born in 1835 in Shropshire, England. In 1859, he immigrated to the US and settled in New York City. In September 1861, he enlisted as Sergeant of Company F of the 7th New Jersey Regiment. He was a Lieutenant when he was wounded during the Gettysburg campaign. After recovering, he married in New York City in November 1863. They had one child. In January 1864, he was promoted to Captain of Company B of the 7th. He mustered out in July 1865. After the war, they lived in Franklin, Massachusetts, and Providence, Rhode Island, where he was variously a painter, engineer, and plumber. He passed away in 1909.

Phase 3: State agent for New Jersey and Pennsylvania for the troops in Aquia and Fredericksburg field hospitals

For a short period from March to about June 1864, Dr. Painter visited troops in the army field hospitals in Virginia at Aquia Creek and Fredericksburg. In May 1864, her husband mustered out as Lieutenant and Quartermaster of the 7th New Jersey. According to the 1887 pension application: “After the battle on Rapidan [also called Morton’s Ford; February 1864; 252 Union casualties] the Surgeon-General placed her in charge of hospital cars at Brandy Station. After General Grant took command of the Army of Virginia [March 1864] she was ordered to Aquia Creek and across to Fredericksburg, thence, after a short time, to Washington hospital...”²⁷

A former patient who was living in Philadelphia gave a description that sums up her work as a state agent [with paragraph returns added]:²⁸

“I could go on enumerating so much of her grand work up to the close of the hospitals in Washington, at her headquarters at the front, on the battle fields and in hospitals, stopping the flow of blood, performing minor surgical operations, cheering the sick and suffering, writing letters home for the boys, using freely of her own means, and yet she is simply termed an “army nurse,” and the pittance of twenty-five dollars per month awarded her, not supposing her system all broken down from such heavy mental strain so constant and much of the time so severe.

“Of course the ladies did little or none of the menial service, but they watched by the sick when all others slept, administering to their wants. I have heard the doctor say when interrogated that she came to the army to play the part of mother. And well did she play that part. There were but a few so well qualified - having a medical education, a well drilled mind, never nervous or disconnected, always cheerful, kind and generous, and would think of many nice things for the boys that were restorative. At any hour, day or night she was on hand if called for, besides her regular visits to all parts of the house. Gen. Kearney appointed her matron over all the buildings there.

“New Jersey can never repay the debt she owes her, independent of any other state, Governor Parker, of New Jersey, sent her a commission in response to a long

²⁷ “Mrs. Hettie K. Painter” House of Representatives Bill S. 2834 from Committee on Invalid Pensions to the Committee of the Whole House, February 18, 1887. Accessed from <https://www.congress.gov/49/crecb/1887/02/18/GPO-CRECB-1887-pt2-v18-22.pdf>

²⁸ “Woman in the War, Sketch of Work Done in the Army by Mrs. Dr. Hettie K. Painter, Who Is Now Visiting Friends in Washington” *Washington Daily Reporter* (Washington, D.C.) September 20, 1888, page 1

petition sent up from the field, signed by officers and enlisted men, Pennsylvania boys soon followed with another. Thaddeus Stephens desired to see it as he wished the Pennsylvania boys would not forget she was a Pennsylvanian. He also signed it, with a strong recommendation for a commission. In a short time a hearty response came from Governor Curtin with a strong commission from him, for her, from Pennsylvania.”



Figure 10. Jethro Bonney Woodward, Sergeant of the 1st New Jersey Volunteers, 1860s. Nebraska State Historical Society Object RG2359 No. 44.

This was a deadly period for the 1st New Jersey who, in May 1864, fought in the Battle of the Wilderness and then the Battle of Spotsylvania Court House. Dr. Painter may have met “Sarg. Woodward N. Jersey Vol” (Figure 10) during this period or the next. There is no note or photographer’s imprint on the back of his photo. Jethro Bonney Woodward enlisted in Company D of the 1st New Jersey Volunteers in May 1861. In September 1862, he was promoted to Commissary Sergeant. In April 1863, he was once again a private and, in August 1863, he was promoted to Sergeant Quartermaster. He mustered out in June 1865. There is no evidence that he was wounded.

After the war, Woodward attended the Seminary at Princeton, and was licensed by the Presbytery of Newton, New Jersey, in April 1871. By May 1872, he became the pastor at the First

Presbyterian Church in Lafayette, New Jersey. In 1882, Woodward married in Trenton and became the pastor in East Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania. They do not appear to have had any children. He became the pastor in Prompton in 1886, and in Covington in 1889. Between 1893 and 1897, he was living in Covington without a charge. He was pastor in Knoxville from 1897 to 1898. In 1908, Woodward passed away in Covington.



Figure 11. Alexander Way and his wife, Emma (Serviss) Way; Alexander was Major of the 1st New Jersey Volunteers, circa 1863. Nebraska State Historical Society Object RG2359 No. 29.

Major Alexander Way (Figure 11) was the 1st New Jersey's superior officer and may have been a Phase 3 patient. He was wounded in May 1864 at the Battle of Wilderness (17,000 Union casualties) when Dr. Painter was acting as the state agent. The front of the photo is labeled in Dr. Painter's red brown ink: "Maj Alex. Way & Wife." The imprint on the back says: "D. Clark, Photographer, No. 4 King Block, Commerce Square, New Brunswick, N.J." Clark was active in New Brunswick from 1852 to 1902.

Alexander Way was born in 1826 in New Jersey. In 1851, he married Emeline "Emma" Serviss in New Brunswick, and they had at least seven children. Before the war, Way was a

bookkeeper for the Horace Day Rubber company, the first producer of hard rubber in the US. At the start of the Civil War, he raised Company G mostly from undergraduates at Rutgers University and then served as its Captain. In June 1862, he was wounded at the Battle of Gaines' Mill. In July 1863, he was promoted to Major of Company S. In May 1864, he was wounded at the Battle of Wilderness (17,000 Union casualties). In March 1865, he was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel by brevet, meaning there was no change in pay or responsibility. After the war, he sold real estate and insurance. In 1887, he pled guilty to embezzling from his insurance company. After he was convicted and jailed, the officers of his Masonic Grand Lodge signed a petition for his release, which was submitted as a bill to the legislature and quickly approved. In 1889, he was pardoned by the Governor. The next year, Way passed away in New Brunswick.

Phase 4: State agent for New Jersey and Pennsylvania for the troops in the City Point field hospital

Dr. Painter was state agent for New Jersey and Pennsylvania at the City Point field hospital from June 1864 until the end of the war in August 1865. According to the 1887 pension application: "...and thence to City Point, where General Grant gave her passes to and from divisions and hospitals, thence back again to Washington hospitals until the war closed and the closing of the hospitals. But for the death of Grant, Lincoln, Kearny, Mott, and others, she would have received their warm commendation."²⁹

²⁹ "Mrs. Hettie K. Painter" House of Representatives Bill S. 2834 from Committee on Invalid Pensions to the Committee of the Whole House, February 18, 1887. Accessed from <https://www.congress.gov/49/crecb/1887/02/18/GPO-CRECB-1887-pt2-v18-22.pdf>

The former patient living in Philadelphia described Dr. Painter's charge as follows:³⁰ "After General Grant came in command of the army [Mar 1864] he gave her a pass to and from the armies operating against Richmond [the Confederacy], directing all officers to assist her in her invaluable work."

Much more detailed descriptions of Dr. Painter's activities were provided in nurse Adelaide Smith's 1911 memoir;³¹ Smith was at City Point from November 1864 until the end of the war.



Figure 12. President Grant with his wife, Julia, and son Jesse at City Point Army Headquarters, 1864. From Elson, Henry W. & Barnes, James, *The Photographic History of The Civil War in Ten Volumes: Volume Three, The Decisive Battles*. The Review of Reviews Co., New York. 1911. p. 13.

City Point (now called Hopewell) is on a hill above the James and Appomattox Rivers, which gave it access to barge traffic and a wide view of the region. In March 1864, Grant was promoted to Lieutenant General with command over the entire Army. Soon, he instructed the engineers to build his headquarters (Figure 12), a large supply depot, and field hospital at City

³⁰ "Woman in the War, Sketch of Work Done in the Army by Mrs. Dr. Hettie K. Painter, Who Is Now Visiting Friends in Washington" *Washington Daily Reporter* (Washington, D.C.) September 20, 1888, page 1

³¹ Smith, Adelaide W. *Reminiscences of an Army Nurse During the Civil War*, New York: Greaves Publishing Company, 1911. Accessed from <https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=uc2.ark:/13960/fk3ws8hs6p&seq=7>

Point (see below). During the early period of his generalcy, Grant signed a pass for Dr. Painter that allowed her to travel freely throughout the entire area. During the last year of the war, there were many battles in this region, several of them with thousands of casualties and wounded, which meant this was a very busy complex. President Lincoln visited the City Point area twice. The first time was in June 1864 when it was nearing completion. The second visit was from March 24 to April 8 with his wife, Mary, and son Tad. During these two weeks, City Point was the seat of military and political power in the U.S. Although there is no evidence that Dr. Painter ever met Grant or Lincoln, it is likely that she did and surprising that she did not have their photos in her collection.

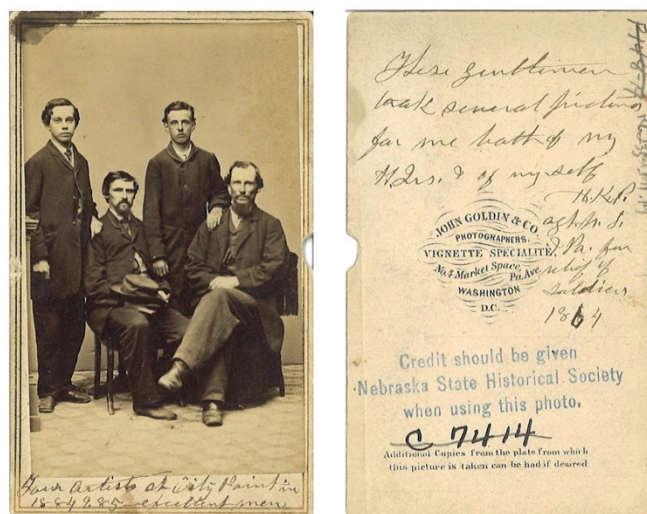


Figure 13. Four Photographers, September 1864. Nebraska State Historical Society Object RG2359 No. 19.

Dr. Painter's collection includes a photo of four men with a note (Figure 13) that says: "Four artists at City Point in 1864.9.85 – excellent men" and "These gentlemen took several pictures for me both of my H.Q.s. & of myself H.K.P. agt. N.J. & Pa. for relief of Soldiers 1864." Dr. Painter doesn't name them, but it is likely that they took the headquarter photos and the six tintypes in September 1864 (although the meaning of 85 in 1864.9.85 is confusing). The

photographer's imprint is for Goldin & Co. of Washington, DC, which was active from 1863 to 1865. From 1866 to 1886, John Goldin continued operating but did not use "& Co."

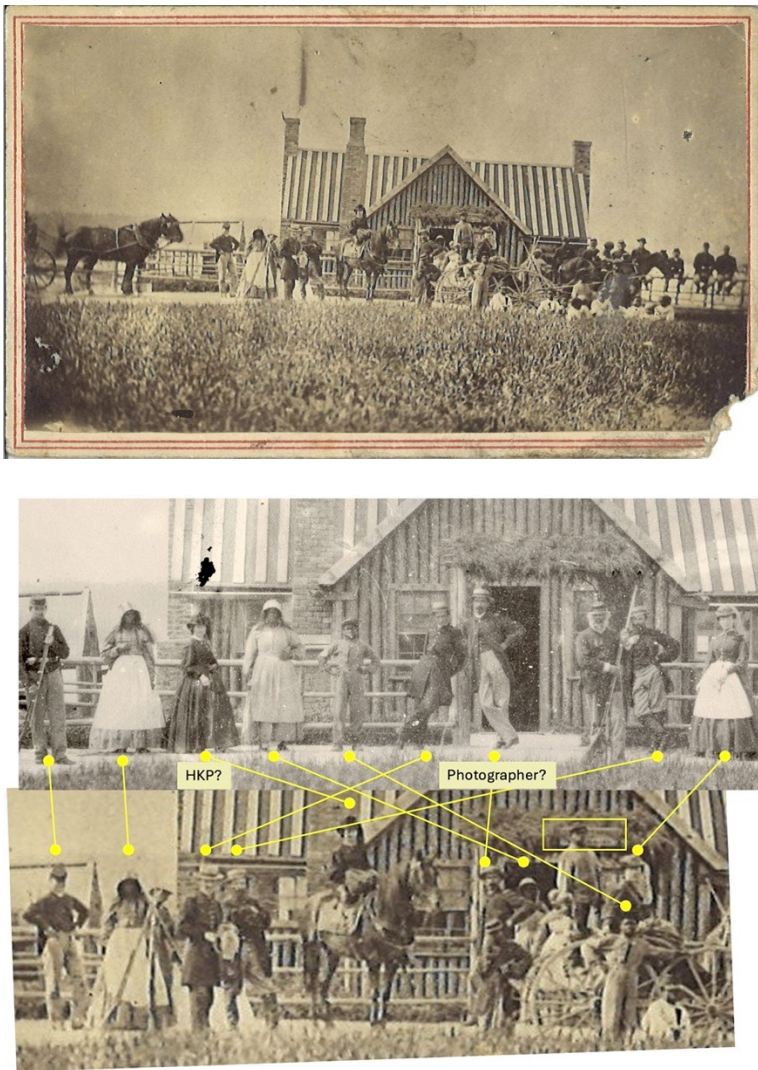


Figure 14. (A) Carte-de-visite of a gathering in front of City Point Hospital Headquarters, circa late Summer 1864, and a (B) comparison of the (B, top) tintype photo with the (B, bottom) carte-de-visite photo. Both photos have been horizontally flipped given that tintypes were reverse images. The sign above the door is in a rectangle. Nebraska State Historical Society Object RG2359 No. 4 and 9.

There are two photos of City Point Hospital Headquarters with many people gathered outside (Figures 14A & B). The tall grass and absence of snow is consistent with late summer 1864, shortly after the building was constructed. The woman at the center on a horse may be Dr.

Painter. Nevertheless, the Figure 14A photo was reproduced on page 235 of Adelaide Smith's nursing memoir with caption: "My Quarters at the Close of the War,"³² even though she is not in the photo since she arrived in November 1864. Smith described the building as "a rustic cottage of one story built by the engineer corps in pretty artistic style with boughs and branches cut from the woods near by." The boughs and branches are visible above the door in the photo. She says the interior consisted of a central entrance and four rooms.

A comparison of the tintype with the carte-de-visite (Figure 14B) shows how the people moved around and indicates that the tintype was taken shortly before the two buggies and four horses arrived. The comparison also suggests that the carte-de-visite is a copy of a tintype. The sign above the door is only visible in the carte-de-visite indicating that the photographer had managed the scene during the interim. There is nothing written on the front or back of either photo.

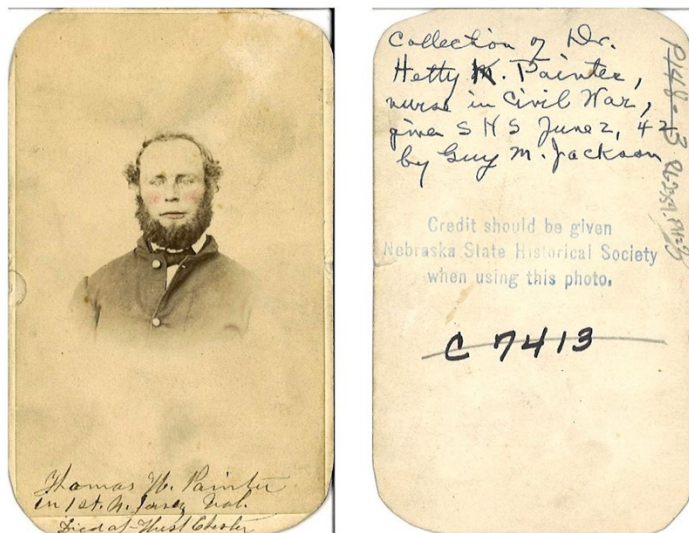


Figure 15. Thomas Painter in civilian clothes, circa 1865. Nebraska State Historical Society Object RG2359 No. 3.

³² Smith, Adelaide W. *Reminiscences of an Army Nurse During the Civil War*, New York: Greaves Publishing Company, 1911, page 117. Accessed from <https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=uc2.ark:/13960/fk3ws8hs6p&seq=7>

There is a photo of Dr. Painter's brother-in-law (Figure 15) labeled in brown-red ink as "Thomas W Painter in 1st. N. Jersey Vol. Died at West Chester." There is no photographer's imprint on the front or back, which makes it hard to date the photo. Thomas Painter mustered into Company H of the 1st New Jersey in March 1865 and mustered out in June of the same year. He was single when he passed away in 1871 indicating that Dr. Painter wrote this note, and probably the others, a few years after the war.

After the Civil War



Figure 16. (A) Dr. Hettie Painter, (B) Emma (Sargent) Gates, and (C) Captain Jacob Gates photographs taken in the same studio, circa 1865. Photo of Painter is from "Reminiscences of an Army Nurse During the Civil War," 1911, page 117. Photos of Mrs. and Capt. Gates are from Nebraska State Historical Society Object RG2359 No. 26 and 25.

An undated photo of “Dr. Hettie K. Painter” (Figure 16A) in Adelaide Smith’s memoir³³ shows Dr. Painter in civilian clothes reaching for a bottle that contains a dark liquid on a three-legged table. Dr. Painter’s photograph collection includes a carte-de-visite of Emma (Sargent) Gates in the same pose (Figure 16B). It is labeled “Mrs. Gaits a frd. & nurse during the war from N.Y. – 1865 H.K.P.” The bottles probably contained photographic solutions rather than drugs, but either one of those would have amused Dr. Painter given that she was a Daguerreotypist, physician, and hospital manager. The two photographs were undoubtedly taken in the same studio on the same day. The photo of Emma’s husband, Captain Jacob Gates (Figure 16C), was labeled by Dr. Painter as “Capt Gaits in N York Cavalry.” He is wearing his Army uniform, leaning lightly on his sword, and he is standing on the same diamond-patterned carpet. The back of both Gates’ photos indicate they were taken by Abraham Bogardus at 363 Broadway in New York City. Bogardus started his decades-long career as a Daguerreotypist in the 1840s. According to City Directories, his shop was located at 363 Broadway from 1862 to 1869, which is consistent with the date of 1865 that Dr. Painter wrote on Emma Gates’ photo.

Emma Sargent was born in Ellisburg, New York, in 1839. She married Jacob Gates in the same city in 1859. We know from Dr. Painter’s photo note that Emma was a nurse, but it does not explicitly state that she worked in an army hospital. The paucity of army records relating to nurses presents a challenge to proving this point. To fill in the gap, a group of historians have created a resource page on WikiTree.³⁴ Unfortunately, none of the resources mentions Emma (Sargent) Gates. In August 1861, Jacob Gates enlisted in the Army. From 1863 to 1865, he served as Captain

³³ Smith, Adelaide W. *Reminiscences of an Army Nurse During the Civil War*, New York: Greaves Publishing Company, 1911, page 117. Accessed from <https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=uc2.ark:/13960/fk3ws8hs6p&seq=7>

³⁴ Martin, Gail, and LaVoie, Sue WikiTree page for “Research Resources: Nurses – US Civil War Era.” Accessed from https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Space:Research_Resources:_Nurses_-_US_Civil_War_Era

of Company D of the 20th New York Cavalry. In April 1865, he was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel and mustered out in July 1865. After the war, Emma, Jacob, and their daughter farmed near Ellisburg. By 1881, however, they were living in London, England, where Jacob was a merchant. In about 1903, Jacob passed away and Emma moved to Buffalo, New York, where she died in 1924.

In Andreas' *History of Nebraska*, 1874,³⁵ Dr. Painter's post-war years are described as follows:

“After practicing her profession in Washington, D. C., Alexandria and Richmond, Va., until 1868, she visited her two sons, who were pioneers on the U. P. R. R.; J. K. [Jesse], at Cheyenne, Wy. Ter., and L. M. [Leicester], at Corinne, Utah Ter. Her health had thoroughly given away; after a time, she recuperated and her services were in demand, her practice extended as far west as Sacramento, on special occasions to the family of Gov. Bigler, and others and south to Salt Lake, where she located. Here she had an extensive practice numbering among her patients were several of President Brigham Young's and Bishop John Sharp's families, also other prominent families in the Territory, until her health again failed, and she was compelled to cease business. She was reduced almost to death's door, when, recovering somewhat, through the earnest solicitation of her son, J. K., she sought restoration in the mountains of Colorado, without much benefit, thence came to Lincoln, Neb., (her husband had gone into business at this place). In the course of one year, she was again able to resume practice, in which she has been remarkably successful. From her extensive travel and experience in medicine she saw the importance of erecting an infirmary, where chronic cases could be more successfully treated. This is the first institution of the kind in the West. In this enterprise she has been eminently successful. From the manner of treatment and the healthy and salubrious climate of Nebraska she has had patients from Connecticut to California.”

Conclusions

Dr. Painter is usually described as a Civil War nurse. While she engaged in extensive nursing, she was never officially a nurse. Specifically, she was not hired by Dorothea Dix who

³⁵ Andreas “History of Nebraska” 1874. Accessed from https://www.kancoll.org/books/andreas_ne/lancaster/lancaster-p19.html

was appointed by the United States Sanitary Commission (USSC) to serve as the Superintendent of Army Nurses in 1861.³⁶ Throughout the War, Dix recruited about 3,000 female nurses and oversaw their work in military hospitals. In 1863, however, Army doctors were given full control over management of all hospital personnel and Dix's authority decreased. Before and after the war, Dix fought to change the institutional treatment of the mentally ill in a wide range of cities and states.³⁷

In contrast to Dix, Dr. Painter's war work included a great deal of travel and agency. As a volunteer physician, she established the first Union army hospital south of the Potomac River. Later in the war, she managed several hospitals that were either new or lacked effective leadership. She was commissioned by the governors of Pennsylvania (about 360,000 soldiers) and New Jersey (about 88,000 soldiers) to work in hospitals and on the battlefield, where she gathered the names of the injured and ministered to their personal needs. Dr. Painter emerged from the Civil War as a physician who was much beloved by the veterans who sought her treatments.

Dr. Hettie Painter's collection of Civil War photographs provides unique insight into her activities because they document who she must have depended upon the most. After the war, she shared her stories about the photos with her great friend, who inherited the collection. The friend's daughter and son-in-law later donated the collection to the Nebraska State Historical Society, where it has now been used to remember Dr. Painter.

³⁶ Howe, Julia Ward, editor, *Representative Women of New England*, Boston: New England Historical Publishing Co., pages 423-425, 1904. Accessed at <https://archive.org/details/representativew00elligoog/page/423/mode/1up>

³⁷ Gollaher, David L., *Voice for the Mad: The Life of Dorothea Dix*, New York: Free Press, 1995

Mark Griep is an emeritus professor of chemistry at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln. His research focus is on the interaction between bacterial primase and helicase, two enzymes that act on the lagging strand during DNA replication. He is the co-author with Marjorie Mikasen of ReAction! Chemistry in the Movies (2009; Oxford University Press), which described the history of chemistry in movies by examining over 100 movies in detail. The book was partially funded by an Alfred P. Sloan Award in the Public Understanding of Science. In 2014, he successfully nominated Dr. Rachel Lloyd to become a National Historic Chemical Landmark. Lloyd was the first woman from the U.S. to earn a Ph.D. in chemistry and then to become a professor of chemistry at the University of Nebraska where she quantified the sucrose in sugar beets to help launch the state's beet sugar industry. In 2017, Griep received the Helen M. Free Award for Public Outreach from the American Chemical Society for his movies project and for his long-term efforts to raise awareness about the life and career of Dr. Rachel Lloyd. In 2020, he received Nebraska History's Champion of History award for his research into the early history of the University of Nebraska chemistry department. In 2023, he received the University of South Dakota's Estee Lectureship in Chemical Education for his work Indigenizing a chemistry lab manual for use at tribal colleges and for his work on chemistry in the movies. Please send questions to Mark Griep, Department of Chemistry, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, 736 Hamilton Hall, Lincoln, NE 68588-0304, mgriep1@unl.edu.

Photograph Permission

Figures 1, 3-11, 13, 14, 15, 16B&C are reproduced with permission from Nebraska State Historical Society folder RG2359.

Figure 2 is from the *Congressional Record* and is in public domain.

Figure 12 and 16A are from books no longer under copyright.

Acknowledgments

The author is grateful to Matthew Mickelson of the Nebraska State Historical Society for his help in making these photographs available.