

## Red Cross <sup>[1]</sup>

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## Red Cross

by John B. Dysart, 2006; Additional research provided by Kelly Agan; Revised December 2021



Red Cross station, Raleigh, NC, World War I Era. From General Negative Collection, North Carolina State Archives, call #: N-64-8-154.

<sup>[2]</sup>The [American Red Cross](#) <sup>[3]</sup>, a nonprofit humanitarian organization dedicated to helping citizens prepare for and respond to large-scale emergencies, was formed in 1881, modeled on humanitarian work by volunteers in the [Crimean War](#) <sup>[4]</sup> (1854-56) and the later Austrian-Italian War (1859). In North Carolina, women often took the lead in organizing Red Cross chapters. Some of the state's first chapters were formed in [Buncombe](#) <sup>[5]</sup>, [Rowan](#) <sup>[6]</sup>, and [New Hanover](#) <sup>[7]</sup> Counties. A [Wilmington](#) <sup>[8]</sup> chapter was organized on 10 Nov. 1908 and an [Asheville](#) <sup>[9]</sup> chapter on 17 Apr. 1911. These early chapters were formed to help meet the needs of individual families affected by crises such as natural disasters or fires. The Salisbury chapter dates to the beginning of [World War I](#) <sup>[10]</sup> and later played a leading role in the establishment of the blood donor program.

An American Red Cross chapter was organized by local women in [Raleigh](#) <sup>[11]</sup> in 1916; the following year it founded a "colored auxiliary" for [African Americans](#) <sup>[12]</sup>. Chapters were organized in [Durham](#) <sup>[13]</sup> and [Greensboro](#) <sup>[14]</sup> in 1917. While efforts were underway by Raleigh women to organize the city's chapter earlier on in the war, the official charter was granted on March 12, 1917 and signed by then President Woodrow Wilson. A number of the state's most notable and pioneering women signed the petition to create the chapter like: [Jane McKimmon](#) <sup>[15]</sup> (agricultural extension education leader), [Delia Dixon-Carroll](#) <sup>[16]</sup> (Raleigh's first female medical practitioner), [Ella Bickett](#) <sup>[17]</sup> (wife of the governor), [Cornelia Petty Jerman](#) <sup>[18]</sup> (leader of the state's women suffrage movement), and [Mary Wyche](#) <sup>[19]</sup> (organizer of the state nurses association). Among the North Carolina Red Cross's early projects were the opening of a tuberculosis sanitarium near Wilmington just prior to World War I, the operation of canteens at railroad stations for World War I servicemen, and aid in the [influenza epidemic](#) <sup>[20]</sup> of 1918. First aid and lifesaving classes were also offered. In some communities around the state, the Red Cross in the early years provided public health nurses, home classes in infant care and nutrition, and care for disabled veterans. It provided notable assistance during a [hurricane](#) <sup>[21]</sup> in 1933 and in railroad accidents in 1943.

Many Red Cross chapters were formed in North Carolina during the [World War II](#) <sup>[22]</sup> era and afterward. By the early 2000s there were more than 50 chapters in the state, with service districts covering all 100 counties. The [Greater Carolinas Chapter](#) <sup>[23]</sup> is North Carolina's largest Red Cross chapter, serving nearly 1 million people in [Charlotte](#) <sup>[24]</sup> and



Red Cross Nursing Class, 1938, probably in or near Raleigh, NC. From the Albert Barden Collection, North Carolina State Archives, call #: N\_53\_15\_6459.

irreplaceable during North Carolina's most horrific natural disasters, particularly major hurricanes. Probably the most visible Red Cross-sponsored events, blood drives, are often carried out by volunteers in churches, on university campuses, and in several other settings. The Rowan County<sup>[6]</sup> Red Cross Chapter was renamed the Elizabeth Hanford Dole Chapter<sup>[26]</sup> in 1995 to honor the Salisbury native who was then the president of the American Red Cross and who was elected a U.S. senator<sup>[27]</sup> from North Carolina in 2002.

**Reference:**

Foster R. Dulles, *The American Red Cross: A History* (1950).

**Additional Resources:**

The American Red Cross: <http://www.redcross.org/><sup>[3]</sup>

**Image Credit:**

Red Cross station, Raleigh, NC, World War I Era. From General Negative Collection, North Carolina State Archives, call #: N-64-8-154. Available from <https://www.flickr.com/photos/north-carolina-state-archives/6100675721/><sup>[2]</sup> (accessed October 12, 2012).

Red Cross Nursing Class, 1938, probably in or near Raleigh, NC. From the Albert Barden Collection, North Carolina State Archives, call #: N\_53\_15\_6459. Available from <https://www.flickr.com/photos/north-carolina-state-archives/2655850096/><sup>[25]</sup> (accessed October 12, 2012)>

**Subjects:**

Gilded Age (1876-1900)<sup>[28]</sup>

Medicine<sup>[29]</sup>

Societies, clubs, and organizations<sup>[30]</sup>

UNC Press<sup>[31]</sup>

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Encyclopedia of North Carolina, University of North Carolina Press.<sup>[33]</sup>

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**Source URL:** <https://www.ncpedia.org/red-cross>

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[3] <http://www.redcross.org/>

[4] [http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/british/victorians/crimea\\_01.shtml](http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/british/victorians/crimea_01.shtml)

- [5] <https://www.ncpedia.org/buncombe>
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- [26] <http://www.redcross.org/nc/salisbury>
- [27] <http://bioguide.congress.gov/scripts/biodisplay.pl?index=d000601>
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