

Summer 2016

THE MISSOURI STATE ARCHIVES . . .

Where History Begins



***Restoring Color
Photographs***

page 6

Contents

- 3 From the State Archivist
- 4 Archival Missteps: Lamination
- 5 Federal Census Industrial Schedules
- 6 Picture This: Color Photographs
- 8 Calendar of Events
- 10 Archives Alive! Completes Twelfth Season
- 11 Donations
Free Archival Reference Workshops

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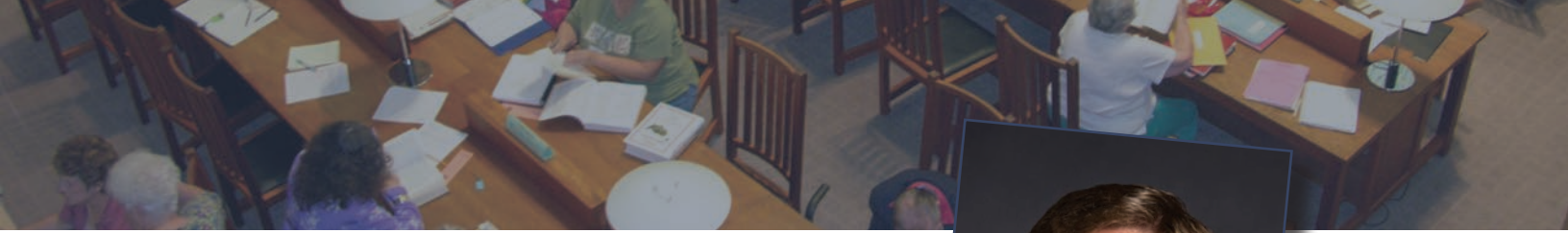
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Missouri State  *Archives*

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On the Cover

Boaters in an unidentified Missouri river, c. 1960. *Commerce and Industrial Development (CID) Collection, Missouri State Archives.*



From the State Archivist

By John Dougan

Given the current demand for records access, the Missouri State Archives is blessed to have such a dedicated and knowledgeable reference staff. If you've ever called for assistance, submitted a research request or visited our facilities in Jefferson City or St. Louis, chances are you're familiar with the work of Christina, Mary, the other Mary, Erika, Kelsey, Daniel, Pat, Mike or our evening and weekend staff. (Who knows, the state archivist may have even helped you if staffing was particularly low!)

These individuals have spent countless hours learning the most efficient ways to use the Archives' many indexes, finding aids and, ultimately, collections, on top of their academic training in archival studies or library science. With over 1,800 research requests received each month, these research tools, tricks and shortcuts are necessities. And while records digitization has improved online access, a strong need remains to provide quality physical access to the large percentage of our holdings that are not digitally available—and we certainly aren't alone in this dilemma.

To share this knowledge and improve access in Missouri's many records repositories, this fall, Senior Reference Archivist Christina Miller and I are teaching five free workshops on the delivery of quality archival reference service in institutions. Since many readers of this publication are employees or volunteers for their local genealogical/historical society, museum or library, or simply have a deep interest in archives, we want to take this opportunity to invite *you* as well. Please see the announcement on page 11 for further information, and know that Christina and I hope to see many Friends in attendance!

Archival Missteps: Lamination

By Mary Kay Coker, Archivist

When archivists and curators talk about learning from the past, we usually mean the content or historical context of our collections.

Take the oldest document held at the Missouri State Archives in Jefferson City. It records the appointment in 1770 of Martin Duralde as the official surveyor of the nascent colony; it was signed in iron gall ink by Don Pedro Piernas, the first Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Louisiana at St. Louis for the Spanish Government.

In itself, this document can tell a story of the beginnings of Missouri, its birth as a French and Spanish colony, its transfer to the United States in the Louisiana Purchase in 1803 and finally its struggle to arbitrate early land claims.

The document can also teach archivists and curators a valuable lesson: *Do No Harm*. New preservation technology is often seductive: it's better, easier, slicker! Oftentimes, it is. But in the preservation field, one method in particular has often caused irreparable harm, as is the case with the Piernas appointment. And it is indeed slick; too slick.

Lamination.

Developed in the 1930s and quickly embraced by the National Archives and the Library of Congress, lamination was hailed as the newest innovation in preservation technology. Lamination works by applying heat and pressure to plastic sheets, usually cellulose acetate, forcing the plastic into the tiny openings on the surface of the document. The weak become strong! What wasn't to love?

Unfortunately, as years went by and valuable documents like the Emancipation Proclamation were laminated, experts discovered the much heralded preservation technique had itself become a preservation problem.

First off, damage may have been done to documents just in the laminating process, melting or crushing wax seals, smearing the ink, even scorching the paper. More insidious, however, was the long-term damage done by off-gassing and the breakdown of cellulose acetate, which in its extreme form can turn documents to dust.

What should you do with laminated documents? Find them. In archives, they are often the most intrinsically valuable documents, the kind we once proudly put on display for years at a time. Normally they are easy to spot, as they appear glossy with a high sheen and feel slick; however, if tissue was used on a document

prior to lamination, they may instead look dull and washed out, like seeing through a filmy window.

The Smithsonian Institute recommends monitoring your laminated documents once a year to check for signs of deterioration, including a vinegar smell, oily appearance, sticky surface, warping or peeling, discolored paper and stiffness or brittleness.

Most of us know that vinegar smell in old film is a dangerous sign. Not as many realize the same thing applies to lamination. When documents get to this stage, they need attention. Cellulose acetate breakdown cannot be reversed once started.

If a document does not pass the sniff test, it should be isolated immediately to prevent the off-gassing affecting more stable documents. Cold storage will slow deterioration until the document can be dealt with properly. Do not put laminated documents in Mylar, a chemically stable plastic sheeting made from the resin Polyethylene Terephthalate (PET), as this will only increase deterioration as off-gasses are trapped.

Several sources say that lamination is irreversible; while in practical terms this may be true, it is not necessarily true. Delamination is possible, though time-consuming and expensive, requiring a trained conservator with specialized equipment and chemicals.

For this reason, delamination is usually only performed on documents with high intrinsic value. The National Archives, for instance, delaminated the Emancipation

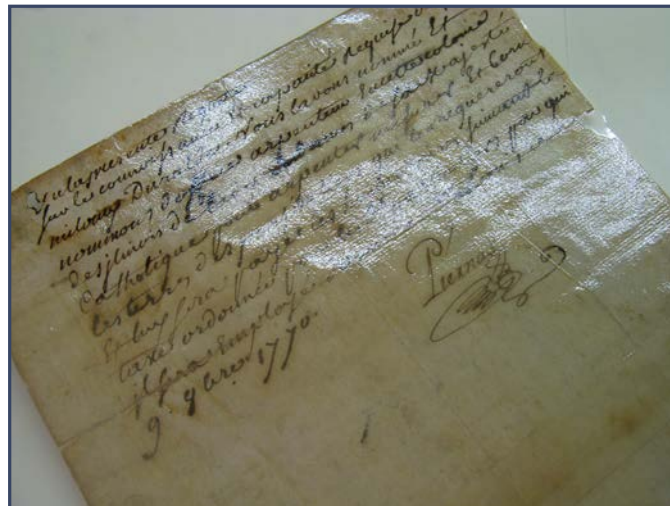
Proclamation in the late 1980s and, more recently, the Louisiana Purchase treaty papers.

No one knows for sure how long laminated documents will last but here are some tips to keep them stable for as long as possible:

- Keep documents in environmentally controlled conditions with constant relative humidity around 50% and constant temperature of 70° F or less
- House documents in acid-free folders and boxes
- Interleave documents with acid-free paper

Thankfully, for the citizens of Missouri, the Piernas appointment appears stable for now. For more detailed guidelines on the care and handling of laminated documents, see the Smithsonian Institute website at <http://anthropology.si.edu/conservation/lamination>.

This article is reprinted courtesy of the Missouri Association of Museums and Archives. It originally appeared in the Summer 2012 edition of their newsletter.



Laminated appointment papers of Martin Duralde. Signed by Don Pedro Piernas, Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Louisiana.

Federal Census Industrial Schedules

By Erika Woehl, Research Analyst

Those conducting research into Missouri's manufacturing history will benefit greatly from a newly digitized set of records available at the Missouri State Archives. In March 2016, the Archives collaborated with the Missouri History Museum in St. Louis, which houses the original 1850, 1860, 1870 and 1880 federal industrial schedules, to digitize each for increased public access.

In every federal census taken from 1850 to 1880, the population schedule was accompanied by several of the "non-population" variety, including the better-known agricultural schedules and, in 1850 and 1860, slave schedules. What most people do not realize is that there were also schedules recording industrial and manufacturing activities, including business values, materials used, wages, modes of power and the quantity of goods produced.

SCHEDULE 5 - Products of Industry in _____ in the County of _____ State
of _____ during the Year ending June 1, 1850, as enumerated by me, _____ Ass't Marshal

Name of Corporation, Company, or Individual, producing Articles to the Annual Value of \$500.	Name of Business, Manufacture, or Product.	Capital invested in Real and Personal Estate in the Business.	Raw Material used, including Fuel.			Kind of motive power, machinery, structure, or resource.	Average number of hands employed.		Wages.		Annual Product.		
			Quantities.	Kinds.	Values.		Male.	Female.	Average monthly cost of male labour.	Average monthly cost of female labour.	Quantities.	Kinds.	Values.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14

Template of the 1850 industrial schedule.

Want to know how the lumber industry in Missouri changed between 1850 and 1880? The pre-Civil War industries of a particular county? How about the average salary of a saddler? Did Bob Smith use man, water, steam or horsepower to operate his business? The industrial schedules have all these answers and more.

Although there were some questions regarding manufacturing in prior census years, the first industry-specific questionnaire was introduced in 1850. It collected data on the numbers and types of industries present, as well as numbers of employees (both male and female), wages and gross production. As the decades progressed, so did the schedules. By 1880, the Department of the Interior's questions were too numerous for just one page. Thus, the 1880 schedule, identified that year as the "manufacturing schedule," was expanded to include several sub-schedules that delve deeply into the economic details of particular industries. For Missouri, these sub-schedules are:

Schedule 1	Agricultural Implements
Schedule 2	No Missouri Responses
Schedules 3-4	Boots and Shoes; Leather (Tanned and Curried)
Schedules 5-6	Lumber Mills and Saw-Mills; Brick Yards and Tile Works
Schedules 7-8	Flour and Grist Mills; Cheese, Butter and Condensed Milk Factories
Schedules 9-10	Slaughtering and Meat-Packing; Salt Works
General Schedule	Industries not listed on other schedules, include breweries, wineries and distilleries; blacksmith shops; cooperages; photography studios; confectioneries, etc.

(continued on page 10)

Picture This

By Amy Moorman, Visual Materials Archivist

Color Photographs

The Missouri State Archives recently processed and digitized the color transparencies (positive images on film) from the Commerce and Industrial Development (CID) Collection, a state agency from 1945-1970. CID documented and promoted the state of Missouri, including industrial, agricultural, cultural and recreational resources, and was a precursor to today's Division of Tourism. The Archives' holdings of CID photographs are extensive, consisting of 136 boxes. The color transparencies are a small subset of that collection, only seven boxes, but they represent some of the earliest color photography in the Archives.

Color photography dates back to the earliest days of the photographic record, but it did not become a ubiquitous format until the early to mid-20th century. Color brings vibrancy and life to photographs, and color images are an increasingly popular method with which to document society.

The downside to color photographs is their inherent instability. No matter the efforts taken to preserve them, color photographs will degrade. Their colors will fade. This deterioration can be affected by the type of paper or film used in processing; the quality of the inks, dyes or other chemicals involved in the creation of the image; and the storage conditions of the photographs over time.

Many of the color photographs in the CID collection have faded, and though we might not know the exact cause of this degradation, the end result is the same: a pale, discolored photograph. There are professional studios or technicians that could resurrect some of the original vibrancy of a faded photograph by reprinting or otherwise altering it, but there is an infinitely easier and more cost effective method of correction now available.

As demonstrated by the before and after examples shown, a digital surrogate of a photograph can be altered and enhanced with photo editing software (in this case, Photoshop) to restore its colors. It may not result in a perfect recreation of the original, but with few technical skills needed, the difference is stark.

The Missouri State Archives digitizes records, including photographs, primarily for easier and more widespread access. In the case of these CID color transparencies, however, digitization is an effective method for combating the inevitable dilemma of fading color photography.



Above: St. Louis Art Museum, c. 1967.
Before and after restoration.

Below: Horseback riders exit an unidentified trail, c. 1950s.
Before and after restoration.

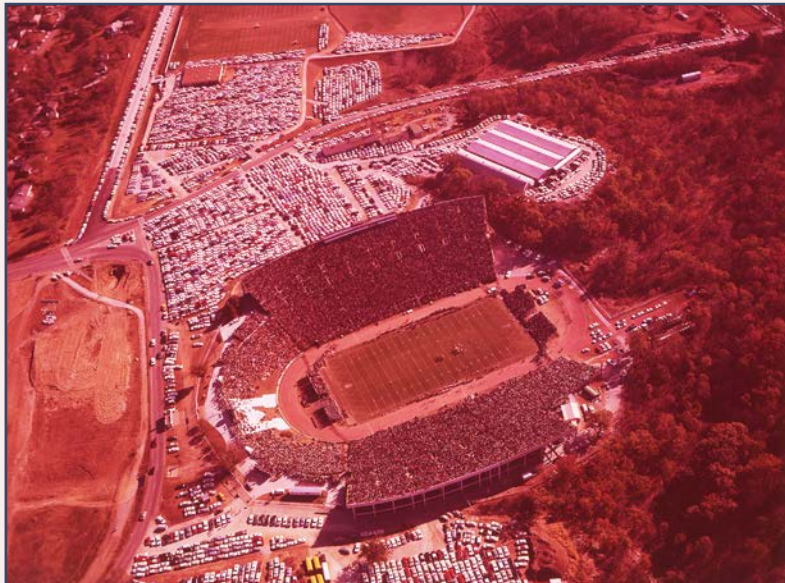




Above: Children play with hula-hoops, c. 1960.
Before and after restoration.



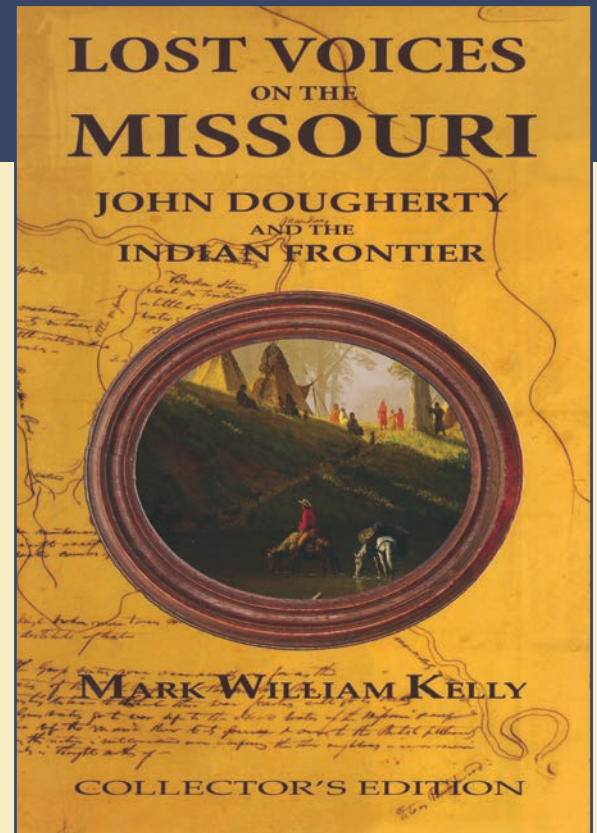
Below: Memorial Stadium, University of Missouri-Columbia, c. 1965.
Before and after restoration.



Fall 2016 Program Calendar

**Lost Voices on the Missouri:
John Dougherty and the Indian Frontier**
Thursday, September 15, 2016, 7 p.m.

John Dougherty participated in every notable aspect of life on the western frontier and made significant contributions to the fur trade of the upper Missouri River Valley. He was an interpreter and natural historian on the first federally sponsored scientific expedition to the interior of the continent and facilitated the U.S. Army's reach up the Missouri River to establish the remote outposts of Martin's Cantonment in 1818, Fort Atkinson in 1819 and then Fort Leavenworth in 1827. Dougherty was later appointed Indian agent for the tribes of the upper Missouri River and served as a Whig Party congressman from Clay County in the 1840 Missouri state legislature. He established the town of Iatan on the Missouri River, in modern day Platte County, to facilitate westward expansion and, in company with Robert Campbell, was a successful trader along the Oregon Trail. Of lasting import, John Dougherty constructed Multnomah, arguably the grandest Little Dixie plantation home in the state, near Liberty in 1856. Join Mark W. Kelly, professional archaeologist and historian, as he shares his research into the life and times of a remarkable Missouri frontiersman.

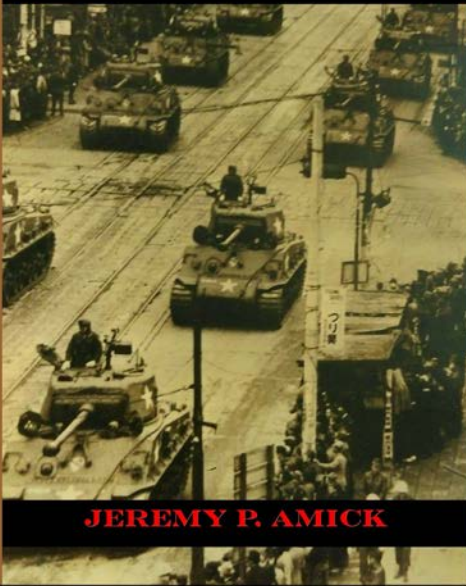


Cole County at War: 1861-1975
Thursday, October 13, 2016, 7 p.m.

With military origins dating back to the brief visit of the famed Lewis and Clark expedition, the residents of Cole County have never failed to heed the nation's call to arms. Whether brother fighting brother in the Civil War, an unsuspecting farmer drafted into World War I, a young man leaving high school to enlist in the fight against the Axis Powers during World War II or those serving the nation on the Korean peninsula or in the jungles of Vietnam, the county has sacrificed many of its citizens in the name of freedom. Others, meanwhile, returned to their homes after wartime to build a better life for their children and communities. In *Cole County at War: 1861-1975*, veterans from more than 150 families are featured, including many of the original members of American Legion Post 5 and the founders of Lincoln University. Join us as military historian and author Jeremy P. Amick provides a glimpse into the lives of the Cole County men and women who have selflessly given of their time and lives in defense of state and nation.

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**COLE CO MISSOURI
AT WAR
1861-1975**



JEREMY P. AMICK

Fall 2016 Program Calendar

The Osage World: Cultural Change in the Late 17th through Early 19th Centuries
Thursday, November 10, 2016, 7 p.m.

The excavation of sites occupied by the Osage Nation during the late 17th through early 19th centuries began in 1940 under the direction of Carl Chapman, professor of anthropology and American archaeology at the University of Missouri. Widely recognized as Missouri's premier archaeologist, Chapman continued digs on the four principal sites until the early 1980s. Shortly thereafter, he and his wife died in an automobile accident and his work was never fully reported. To fill this void, Larry Grantham, chief archaeologist for Gauss Archaeology, LLC, recently started writing about the excavated materials. Grantham will share information about the sites, including evidence of houses, other structures and recovered artifacts. He will also discuss how the changing Euro-American countries in control of the territory during the period differed in their attitudes toward the Osage Nation, and how the Nation's shifting acceptance of these countries' goods ultimately affected their tenures in the state.

Right: Soldier of the Oak a Little Osage Chief, by C.B.F. St. Memin 1805. In the collection of the New York Public Library.



Archives Alive! Completes Twelfth Season

By Brian Rogers, Principal Assistant for Boards and Commissions

This spring marked the twelfth season of *Archives Alive!*, the Missouri State Archives annual outreach program for students in fourth and fifth-grades. Nearly 5,400 children from 78 schools around the state attended one of the 27 free history-based theatrical performances, making the 2016 season once again a success.

Following a five-year run of *Civil War Archives Alive!* that commemorated the sesquicentennial of the conflict in Missouri, this year saw the introduction of a new performance. Television talk show hosts Molly & Dolores, played by local Jefferson City actors Laura Morris and Gina Connor, travel back in time to the early days of the territory we now know as Missouri. The two tell the story of the earliest Missourians and those who explored and settled the area in the late 17th through 19th centuries, including Jacques Marquette, Louis Jolliet, Pierre Laclède and Laura Ingalls Wilder. Also covered in the new performance is Missouri's role in the Civil War, although in much less detail than the last five years, and both World Wars.

Co-sponsoring the 2016 season along with the Friends of the Missouri State Archives were the Missouri Humanities Council, with the support of the National Endowment for the Humanities, the Missouri Arts Council, Hawthorn Bank and the Rock Island Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The Missouri State Archives is extremely grateful for the generosity of these groups.

Since its inception in 2005, *Archives Alive!* has remained a favorite among students, parents and teachers alike, with many schools making return trips each year. If you would like to support this invaluable program, or are a teacher interested in bringing a school group to a 2017 performance, contact Emily Luker at (573) 526-5296 or emily.luker@sos.mo.gov.



Federal Census Industrial Schedules

(continued from page 5)

For a business to appear on the industrial schedules, or the manufacturing schedule as it was called in 1880, it had to be valued at \$500 or more (roughly \$14,000 today). The names of individuals also appear much more frequently than business names, meaning the schedules should prove both useful and fascinating to genealogists.

Although the Missouri State Archives does not accept individual name search requests for these schedules, patrons can request digital images of an entire county by contacting the Missouri State Archives reference staff at archives@sos.mo.gov or (573) 751-3280. Blank templates of all industrial/manufacturing schedules are also available for researchers through the Archives' website at www.sos.mo.gov/records/archives/census/pages/industrysups.

FUN FACTS

- In 1850, there were just 2,923 responses to the industrial schedule; by 1880, that number had grown to 8,592.
- St. Louis ranked sixth among the 100 top-grossing U.S. cities in 1880 for the production of goods.
- Missouri's manufacturing industries employed 13,743 children between ages 10 and 15 in 1880, representing 12.5 percent of the total manufacturing labor force.
- Blacksmithing was the most prevalent Missouri industry on 1880 general schedule.

Donations to the Friends of the Missouri State Archives (April 28, 2016 to August 22, 2016)



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Judy Osborn-Hill, Greenville
April Webb, St. Louis

FREE Archival Reference Workshop Dates Announced

The Missouri State Archives and Missouri Historical Records Advisory Board (MHRAB) are pleased to announce the dates of five upcoming reference workshops:

- **Cape Girardeau**, Tuesday, September 20, 2016, from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m., at the Missouri Department of Conservation Southeast Regional Office, 2302 County Park Dr., Cape Girardeau, MO 63701
- **Springfield**, Wednesday, September 21, 2016, from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m., at the Springfield Conservation Nature Center, 4601 S. Nature Center Way, Springfield, MO 65804
- **Kirkville**, Tuesday, October 11, 2016, from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m., in the Truman State University Student Union Building, 901 S. Franklin St., Kirksville, MO 63501
- **St. Joseph**, Thursday, October 20, 2016, from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m., at the Remington Nature Center, 1502 McArthur Dr., St. Joseph, MO 64505
- **Jefferson City**, Tuesday, October 25, 2016, from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m., at the Missouri State Archives, 600 W. Main St., Jefferson City, MO 65101

Workshop Description:

Missouri State Archivist John Dougan and Senior Reference Archivist Christina Miller will provide an informative overview of reference services best practices, from providing public access to ensuring a positive researcher experience. Topics to be covered include the conducting of reference interviews; establishing access and security policies; public outreach strategies; and tips for working with researchers, amongst others.

Registration:

For further information, or to register for a workshop, contact the Missouri State Archives' liaison to the MHRAB, Brian Rogers, at (573) 526-1981 or brian.rogers@sos.mo.gov. Attendance at each offering will be capped at 30, with registrations occurring on a first-come, first-served basis. All registrations must be received no later than one week prior to the scheduled workshop date.

Funding for the workshops is provided by the National Historical Publications and Records Commission through a State Board Programming Grant awarded to the Missouri State Archives and the Missouri Historical Records Advisory Board (MHRAB), the central advisory board for projects relating to historic records developed and carried out within Missouri.

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