

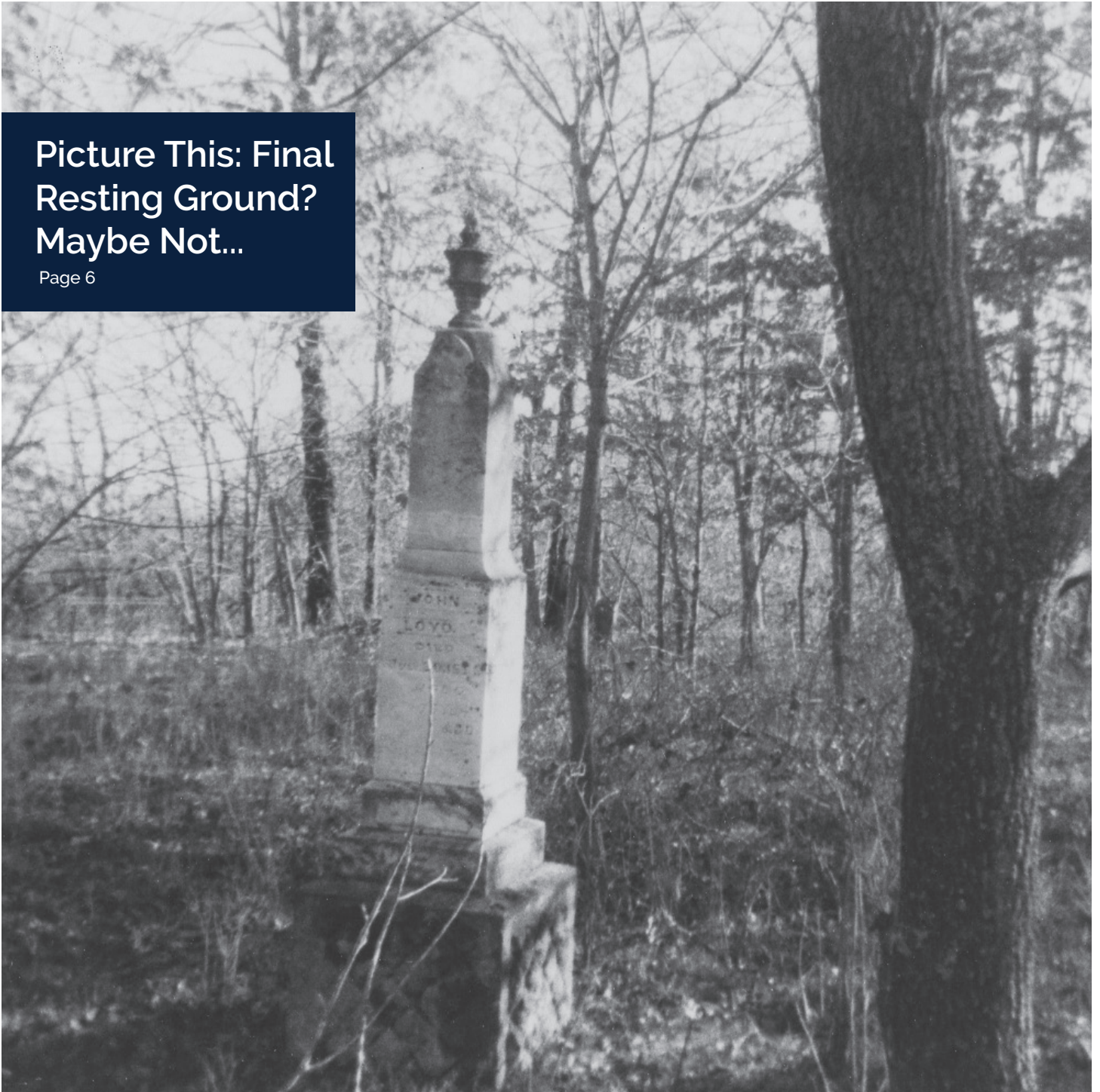
The Missouri State Archives

Where History Begins

Winter 2019

Picture This: Final Resting Ground? Maybe Not...

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The Friends of the Missouri State Archives

The purpose of the Friends of the Missouri State Archives is to render support and assistance to the Missouri State Archives. As a not-for-profit corporation, the Friends organization is supported by memberships and gifts.

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On the Cover

Headstone of John Loyd in Henry County's Field Cemetery before the grave was relocated for the Harry S. Truman Dam and Reservoir project. *Photo by Corps Staff, December 1, 1977.*

From the State Archivist

By John Dougan

After 11 years as the Missouri State Archivist, I'm still routinely blown away by the dedication of my staff. Across the board, Missouri State Archives and all Records Services Division employees are extremely knowledgeable and good at what they do. Whether in the reference room, imaging lab, conservation lab, stacks or myriad other places in which they work, they excel. Sometimes, however, they surpass even their normal excellence. One such occasion occurred November 10, 2018, when the Archives hosted an all-day event commemorating the 100th anniversary of the armistice ending World War I. In this column, I want to call attention to the efforts that made the day so exceptional, beginning with a special thank you to the Friends of the Missouri State Archives for their sponsorship, without which the event wouldn't have been possible.

The day began bright and early with "Red Cross" donuts, coffee and Senior Reference Archivist Christina Miller's speaking on World War I records at the Missouri State Archives. Additional programs featured throughout the day included overviews of the Springfield-Greene County Library's "Over There: Missouri and the Great War" online exhibit and Truman State University's "Join, Buy, Save: World War I Posters on the Home Front" exhibit, as well as several Missouri soldier vignettes presented by Cole County military historian Jeremy Amick. Staff assisted with each of these projects, so it was rewarding to see and help share the final products with the public.

While our interpretive center featured speakers, we unveiled a new exhibit in the atrium. With background research contributed by reference staff members Christina Miller, Kelsey Berryhill and Ariadne Rehbein, panels designed by Greg Olson and supplemental artifacts and interpretive reproductions courtesy of the Museum of Missouri Military History and Missouri State Museum, it offered attendees an in-depth look at Missouri's role in the Great War.



Two interactive skits ran throughout the day connecting children in attendance to lesser-known World War I experiences. In "Uncle Sam Wants You," Tracy Wegman, the Archives' education coordinator, and her husband, Mark, of *Archives Alive!* fame, presented an interactive performance about the U.S. Army's induction process. My jumping jacks definitely weren't as coordinated as some of the kids in attendance. In "Hello Girls," switchboard operator, archivist Mary Stansfield, connected children (and curious adults) to soldiers on the front, providing notice—with proper military protocols—that the war was over. Hello Girls were fluent in both French and English, greatly aiding communications along the Western Front during the war.

Several other staff contributions really helped round out the day. In culmination of our #PaperPershing social media campaign, Greg Olson created a life-sized General John J. Pershing cardboard cutout with which attendees could pose for pictures. (Miniature Pershings made appearances all across the state and even in France over the last year!) Additionally, Assistant State Archivist Shelly Croteau created red-felt, remembrance poppy pins for staff to wear. And lastly (perhaps most importantly), even though I wanted to serve authentic World War I-era foods including corned beef and potted meats, staff eventually talked me down and we compromised on grapes, cheese and a delicious current and raisin trench cake, an item commonly mailed to soldiers in the field.

All in all, the day was an overwhelming success thanks in large part to the commitment and hard work of Missouri State Archives staff. It's one of many days that remind me how proud I am of the work we do and how thankful I am to be the Missouri State Archivist.

In each edition of *Where History Begins...*, we like to feature a handful of court casefiles unearthed by Local Records Program archivists and volunteers since our last printing. Below are a few recent finds from our processing projects around the state.

Barry County

April 1894, Charles Garrett v. St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Co., J.W. Reinhart, John J. McCook and J.C. Wilson, Debt. Garrett brought suit over a \$1,000 reward advertised by the railway company for the capture of anyone involved in the robbing of a train and the murder of an express messenger near Mound Valley, Kansas. The railway company had already distributed the reward amongst a group of people who apparently had nothing to do with identifying the culprit, William Chadburn.

Cedar County

March 1881, State of Missouri v. Robert Williams, Assault and mayhem. Williams was charged with biting off the left ear of Riley Shockley.

Franklin County

March 1848, William and Catherine Teamann v. Susannah McDonald, Damages. McDonald's slave, Eli, beat Catherine Teamann with a large hickory stick and the plaintiffs sought \$1,500 in damages. [Editorial note: In April 1847, Eli was charged with assault with intent to kill for the attack against Catherine Teamann. He never faced trial, however, because he was lynched on April 17, 1847. In another case, McDonald sued Teamann and others for damages for abetting the lynching.]

Jackson County

March 1892, Alice S. Morrison v. Ferd Heim Brewing Company, Petition for rent. Morrison sought \$3,600 for the rent of a two-story building at the southwest corner of Seventh and Wyandotte streets in Kansas City. At issue was whether the plaintiff was married at the time of the lease and if it was legal for her to have sole ownership of the building.

September 1889, James H. Hunter and Amanda E. Hunter v. William Weston and Kansas City, Damages. In violation of a Kansas City ordinance, Weston left an empty wagon next to a large pit or quarry on a lot he owned adjacent

to a public highway. The plaintiff's young daughter, Clara Belle, was in the wagon while a little boy played with the wagon's tongue. When Mrs. Hunter saw the children, she ran outside. The boy, fearing he would be in trouble, let go of the wagon and it rolled toward the pit. Mrs. Hunter rushed in front of the wagon, but it overtook her and she fell into the pit. She was severely injured and her daughter was killed in the incident. The casefile noted the pit was 29 feet deep.

Jasper County

September 1886, State of Missouri v. Perry Havens, et al., Playing baseball on Sunday. Havens and the other defendants, having been charged with playing baseball on a Sunday, were released on their own recognizance. Havens played for the Webb City Stars, but others, including Harrison Peppers and William Andrews, played for the Louisville Colonels.

Lafayette County

October 1894, State of Missouri v. Ed Gains, Practicing medicine contrary to law without certificate or diploma. Gains was accused of practicing medicine and surgery without a medical degree. He claimed to have been a military surgeon, but it was noted he was never commissioned by the United States Army, Navy or Marine Hospital Service.

Madison County

May 1836, Articles of agreement between Amy Harrison and Caleb Cox, administrators of the estate of Isham Harrison, and Cornelius Campbell, a free person of color. Prior to this agreement, Campbell filed freedom suits to emancipate his wife and eight children. The effort freed his wife, Lucinda, and their infant son, Thornton, on the condition that the couple had to give him up when he reached 6 years of age. Campbell was also required to drop the remaining suits.

Platte County

June 1876, State of Missouri ex rel. Stephen C. Woodson v. Joseph B. Evans, Holding multiple public offices. Evans was the appointed Marshal of the Weston Court of Common Pleas and Constable of Weston Township when he was elected Weston Township Assessor. He

Notes from the Field

was charged with Violating Section 18, Article 9 of the 1875 Missouri Constitution, which prohibited holding more than one municipal office at the same time.

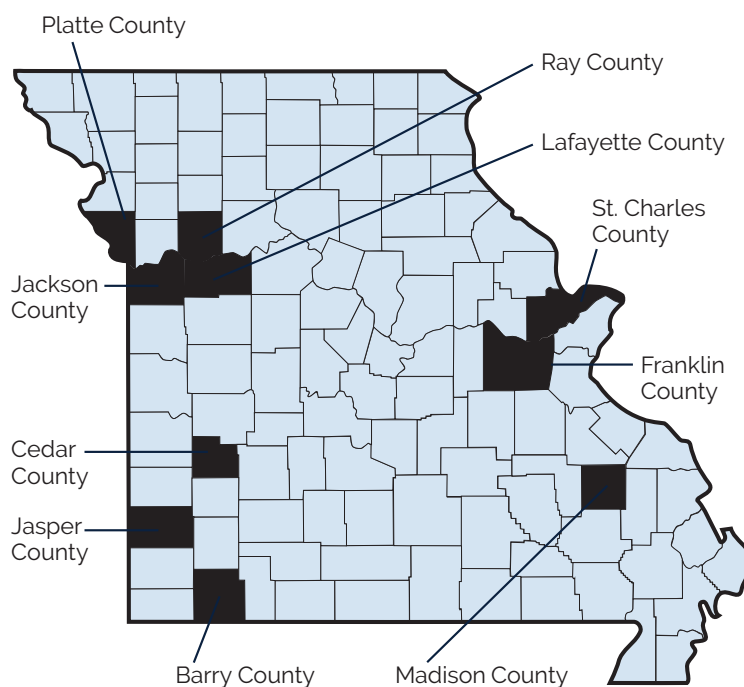
July 1863, State of Missouri v. Jones N. Guier, Robbery. In April 1863, Guier led a band of men in robbing John Unmuesig, a noted "loyal citizen." The assailants came in black face, demanding money and arms. Guier threatened vengeance and to ruin Unmuesig's family if they told Union authorities what happened. The case was initially referred to the military district, but one document noted that it should be sent to the civil tribunal of Platte County. If a "loyal civil court" could not dispose of the case, a certificate stating so had to be sent before it could be heard by a military commission.

Ray County

June 1884, State of Missouri v. Emma Broughton, Concealing the birth of a child/Murder. An infant child was found dead in the Wabash House at the Richmond and Lexington Junction. The Defendant was 17-years-old at the time. She pleaded guilty to murder in the second degree and was sentenced to 10 years in the Missouri State Penitentiary, but was discharged in 1891 under the three-quarters law.

St. Charles County

September 1885, State of Missouri v. August Friederich, Embezzlement. Friederich was accused by the securities on his performance bond of embezzling \$4,503 as St. Charles City Marshal and Collector. The file contains two pieces of correspondence from the securities to the grand jury requesting they not indict Friederich. One states, "it is not my wish to have him punished for any errors he may have committed." The other requests no indictment be found "as we believe that it will be against our interest, as he may refund us the amount paid as such securities in the future."



Picture This: Final Resting Ground? Maybe Not...

By Erika Woehlk, Visual Materials Archivist

Missouri is rich with man-made lakes created by the damming of its plentiful rivers. Before a dam is ever built, though, engineers and the public must ask, "What will be affected?" The answer is many things, of course, but one major component few people realize takes place is the assessment of human burials in the proposed flood area.

Many of these reservoirs are the result of United States Army Corps of Engineers projects. The Corps' mission is to aid states in flood control, wildlife and habitat management, hydropower and recreation. The federal government funds the projects with supplemental support from the state and local levels. Once a site is identified and approved for a project, many bureaucratic mechanisms are set in motion. One of these churning gears is a branch of the Corps devoted to cemetery relocation assessments.

Corps project engineers determine the elevation of flood pool levels early on in a project. This elevation is critical because everything below the flood level must be assessed. Should a thing remain in place (i.e. be flooded) or be removed? Federal statutes regulate all kinds of "things": utility lines, roads, structures (dwellings, public, business, etc.), railroads, cemeteries and on and on.

There are very rare exceptions, but by and large all human burials at or below flood pool levels must be moved to higher ground. Once the courts formally condemn a cemetery, the difficult work begins. Engineer Regulation (ER) 1180-1-1 Sections 73-800 through 73-809 outline policies and procedures regarding how disinterments and reinternments should occur. Separate rules apply to public and private cemeteries. For example, if a private cemetery requires relocation, the next-of-kin to the buried individuals must be contacted and asked where they would like the body or bodies to be moved. Public cemetery removals are managed by the cemetery board and/or the city or county that own them, although family members may make appeals for special treatment.

The Missouri State Archives maintains a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Manuscript Collection that consists of cemetery-related records for Corps projects in Missouri.

A majority of the records in this series are from the Harry S. Truman Dam and Reservoir project, but there are smaller records series for Long Branch Dam and Reservoir, Longview Lake, Pomme de Terre Dam and Reservoir, Smithville Dam and Lake and Stockton Dam and Reservoir. The full collection consists of one cubic foot of printed records and 1,918 photographs. It was recently processed, and the 224-page finding aid is now available online here: www.sos.mo.gov/CMSImages/Archives/RG998_MS492.pdf. The photographs have also been digitized and are available in-house or by request.

Some of the best materials are records and photographs of cemeteries left in place because they were above flood pool levels. The Truman Dam records include information on approximately 112 cemeteries, "only" 45 of which were removed. That means there are records of almost 70 cemeteries that were left in place because they were above flood pool levels. A handful of these do not appear on traditional online public records sites. This is in part what makes this collection so valuable. Researchers can find cemetery locations that are not on FindAGrave, the Missouri Tombstone Transcription Project, Ancestry.com, MoDOT county road maps, Google maps or the websites of county historical societies. It is a good reminder that not everything is online!

The Archives is currently working with the University of Missouri's Museum of Anthropology to verify some of these sites. Staff are contacting the affected counties to ask if they have current records of the "missing" cemeteries. If not, then some good will have been done for the field of historic preservation by bringing these sites to light once again.

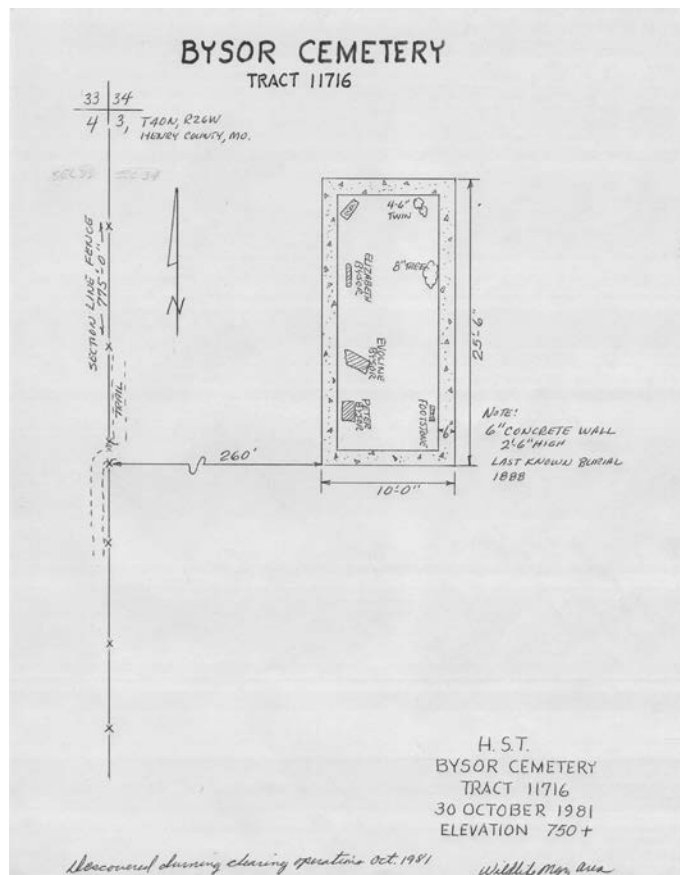
If you are interested in our U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Collection, please visit the online finding aid and email archives@sos.mo.gov with any questions.

What Cool Stuff Is in the Collection? Glad You Asked!

- Records documenting approximately 150 cemeteries
- Several cemetery maps with grave numbers, and both the names of the interred and next-of-kin
- Photographs of broken headstones that had to be replaced
- Oral histories, such as that describing the burial of "Old Jont," a former slave

Interesting Facts

- There were FOUR cemeteries named Wisner in the Truman Dam project area! Additionally, three were named Wright and two each named Crabtree, Cunningham and Stewart.
- The remains of 4,174 individuals were removed in five phases during the construction of the Truman Dam.
- Cemetery investigations could be difficult work in the summer months. Corps member Tom Craig was listed on a memo as a casualty... of 23 tick and 82 chigger bites!



This diagram is typical of a small family cemetery inspected by the Corps. It shows Bysor Cemetery in Benton County, which was measured at 750 feet in elevation (8 feet above flood level), and therefore kept in place.



The Corps appealed to the public for help identifying burials in or near the Truman Dam flood area. The grave of Henry Harvey is one such example. Local landowner Lawrence McVay informed the Corps that he knew of one gravesite on his land marked only with irises: no fieldstone and certainly no headstone. Oral history held that the grave was of a man named Henry Harvey. Without McVay's help, Truman Reservoir would have flooded Harvey's grave. As it was, his body was exhumed and reinterred in Benton County's Shiloh Cemetery. The Corps provided his new grave with a flat marker inscribed simply with his name, as no dates of birth or death were known. *Photo by Corps staff, May 15, 1973.*



Here is Bysor Cemetery in true color, taken the same day that the diagram [above right] was drawn. The graves inside the concrete retaining wall are completely overgrown. *Photo by Dean Johnson, Oct. 30, 1981.*



Privately-maintained Montgomery Cemetery is a unique site in Cedar County left in place because it was above the flood pool levels of Stockton Reservoir. The entire cemetery is encased in concrete with the headstones (right) aligned parallel to the corresponding footstones (left). *Photo by Clark (no other name provided), Nov. 19, 1963.*



Willitt Cemetery in St. Clair County consisted primarily of fieldstones in a pasture. It was not uncommon for Corps members to encounter unkempt cemeteries. This image has been modified by Archives staff to point out two depressions in the ground and one fieldstone indicative of burials. Willitt turned out to have four marked graves and another 10 unmarked. Removals were made to Bear Creek Church Cemetery. *Photo by R.H. Cox, March 4, 1976.*



Pictured is the exhumed cast iron casket of W.F. McKinzie, L.P. Union Cemetery, Benton County, grave #58. The back of the photo says McKinzie died in Arkansas and was brought home by wagon: another example of the role played by oral history. This is the only photograph of a coffin in the collection. *Photo by Cpt. Scott, Aug. 7, 1973.*



Many of the black and white Polaroid 3000 Type 107 snapshots in the collection were long ago taped into acidic albums like this. They had to be cut out with a scalpel and placed in individual acid-free envelopes. TIP: Never use tape on items you want to keep permanently! Tape discolors and damages photographs and documents.



One box labeled "Cemetery Relocation Photos" and "Keep!" was full of loose images in photo lab envelopes. Often envelopes contained prints from one roll and negatives from another. Re-organizing them was a giant "Match" game!



After processing, the photograph portion of the collection looks like this: numbered and barcoded boxes containing about 250 acid-free envelopes apiece. The envelopes inside contain one image each and are labeled in pencil with the collection name, image location, box and folder number, date and description.

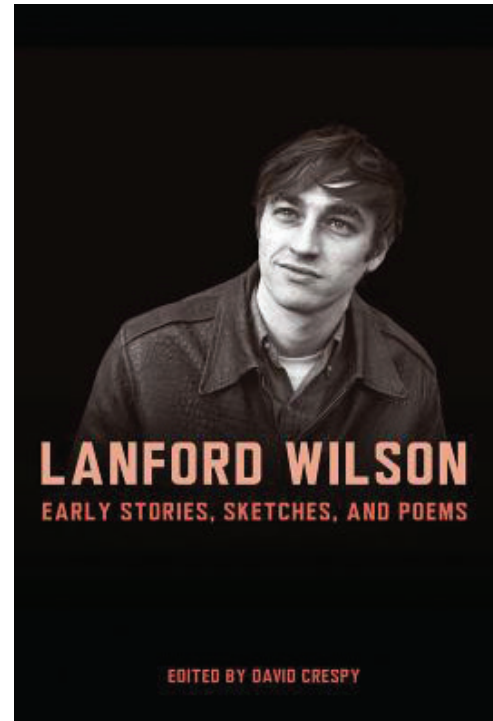
Upcoming *Thursday Evening*



Frolic of the Mind: The Illustrious Life of Rose O'Neill

Thursday, March 21, 2019, 7 p.m.

Before Mickey Mouse, there were Kewpie dolls—the much beloved cherub-faced characters created by Midwest native Rose O'Neill. Introduced to the world in December of 1909 through a cartoon published in *Ladies' Home Journal*, their frolics and impish pursuits became so popular that they moved off the page into doll form and beyond. The success of the Kewpie doll made O'Neill a millionaire, but it was just one of her many creative pursuits. She was also an important illustrator—the only female on the staff of *Puck Magazine*; an author of four published novels and several books of poetry; and a sculptor who exhibited her work in Paris. In *Frolic of the Mind: The Illustrious Life of Rose O'Neill*, Sarah Buhr, Curator of Art at the Springfield Art Museum, unites all of O'Neill's creative endeavors, examining how she pursued these interests and lived life on her own terms, all in spite of the strict social rules placed upon women at the turn of the century. Join us as Buhr discusses the incredible life and work of artist Rose O'Neill.

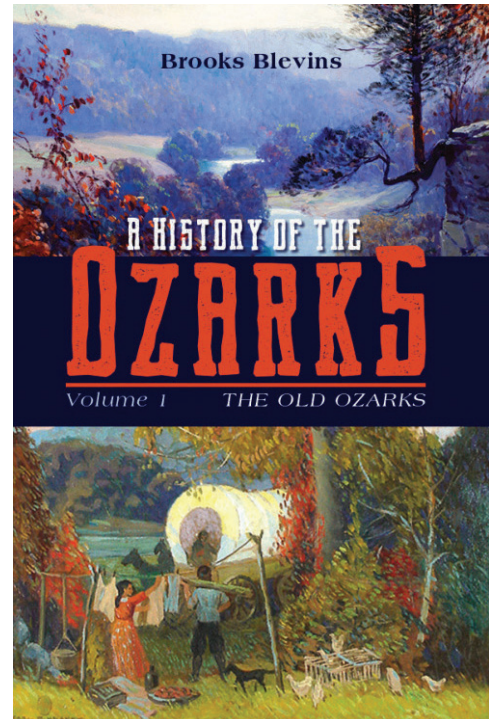
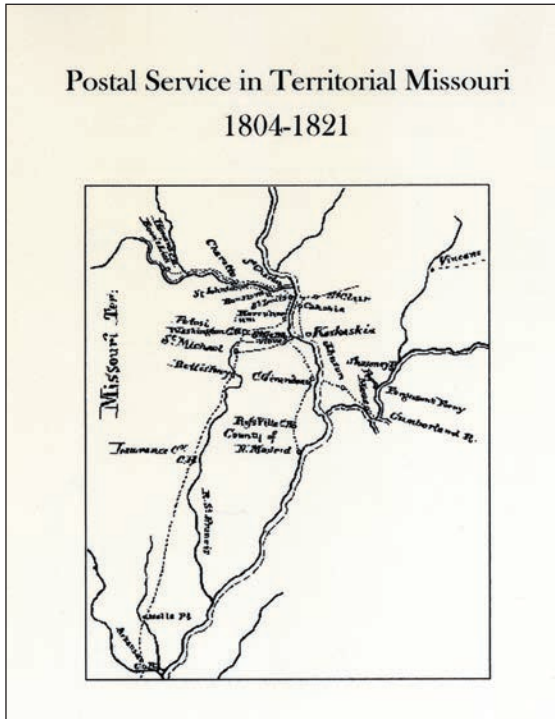


Lanford Wilson: Early Stories, Sketches, and Poems

Thursday, April 11, 2019, 7 p.m.

Before Lanford Wilson was a Pulitzer Prize-winning playwright, he wrote dozens of short stories and poems, many of which take place in the 1950s small-town Missouri where he grew up. When Wilson died in 2011 at age 73, he left his entire manuscript collection to the University of Missouri. His early work, written between 1955 and 1964, when he was between the ages of 18 and 27, provides a rare look at a young writer developing his style. Dr. David Crespy, professor of playwriting, acting, dramatic literature and theatre history with the University of Missouri, edited the compilation of these discoveries in *Lanford Wilson: Early Stories, Sketches, and Poems*. The compositions explore many of the themes Wilson later took up in the theatre, including sexual identity and the rupture of society and families. Join us as Dr. Crespy shares these poignant, never-before-published works providing insight into the origins of some of America's best-loved plays.

Speaker Series Programs



Postal Service in Territorial Missouri, 1804–1821

Thursday, May 16, 2019, 7 p.m.

As Americans moved west into new lands opened to settlement following the Louisiana Purchase, establishing communication channels with the rest of the country became increasingly important. Postal service was crucial to linking new settlers on the frontier to their family, friends and business interests back east, as well as emerging markets along the Mississippi and Missouri rivers. In his book, *Postal Service in Territorial Missouri, 1804–1821*, author Robert G. Schultz examines the growth and development of such service operating across the intervening miles of wilderness in the area that was to become the state of Missouri. In addition to the innumerable service problems these services faced, he offers an in depth look at their postal routes, post offices and postmasters. Join us as Schultz, for the first time, shares his research on this fascinating and little-examined subject.

Other Upcoming Thursday Evening Speaker Series Programs

June 13, Jim Merkel, *The Making of an Icon: The Dreamers, the Schemers, and the Hard Hats Who Built the Gateway Arch*

June 8, Friends of the Missouri State Archives 2019 Annual Meeting, Brooks Blevins, *A History of the Ozarks* (\$25 luncheon cost included with membership)

William E. Foley Research Fellowship



The Friends of the Missouri State Archives offers the William E. Foley Research Fellowship to help support the use of public records in scholarly research. Any research project that utilizes the holdings of the Missouri State Archives, and/or its St. Louis branch, to further knowledge of state or national history is eligible for funding.

Fellows receive a \$1,500 award intended to defray expenses incurred when visiting the Archives and/or its St. Louis branch. Distribution occurs in two payments: the first (\$700) upon the recipient's notification of the award, and the second (\$800) upon completion of research at the Archives and/or its St. Louis branch.

Fellows must complete their research within a year of the award date and are required to submit a final report explaining the work performed. Furthermore, fellows must acknowledge the Friends of the Missouri State Archives' William E. Foley Research Fellowship in any work(s) resulting from the research, as well as provide the Missouri State Archives with a copy of any such work(s).

Applicants for the 2019 William E. Foley Research Fellowship should complete an application form and provide a research proposal, curriculum vitae and list of references. **Review of completed applications will begin on Monday, April 1, 2019.** These materials may be sent to Dr. Shelly J. Croteau, Assistant State Archivist, Missouri State Archives, P.O. Box 1747, 600 W. Main St., Jefferson City, MO 65102 or shelly.croteau@sos.mo.gov.

Selection will be based on the soundness of the proposal, relation to the Archives' holdings as demonstrated by citation of specific collections, qualifications of the applicant and potential for impact within the academic community. Further, proposals making use of materials only available onsite at the Missouri State Archives or its St. Louis branch will be given preference over those involving federal and state records already available online. Notification of awards will be made by **April 30, 2019.**

Visit www.sos.mo.gov/archives/education/WEF for information on how to apply.

A 60-Year-Old Intern

By John Hempe

Not too many years ago, I had a revelation while flipping through old photographs in one of the dozens of antique shops that populate St. Louis' well-known Cherokee Street antique district. An epiphany even. And it was a little disconcerting, partly because it had never really occurred to me before, at least not in such an in-your-face way.

Standing alone in a darkened corner of the shop, surrounded by all manner of antiques and vintage items, I realized that far too many of them had been on the planet for less time than I had. In fact, many of them were items I vividly recalled from my own childhood, things I actually used as part of everyday life. A set of brightly colored aluminum drinking glasses that pinged when they bumped your teeth. A Rock'Em Sock'Em Robot game where the winner knocks the block off the loser with a violent right uppercut. A Vietnam era field jacket exactly the same as the one I had worn in the Marine Corps in the late '70s. All in all, it could make a person feel really old.

I think age is a relative thing—like time. We all know an hour in a dentist's chair lasts far longer than an hour on a massage table, or at least we understand the concept of such a comparison. But then nearly everything could be considered relative, right? I've had people ask me if I was a good golfer and my standard comeback has always been, "It depends on if I'm playing with Jack Nicklaus or Jack Nicholson (assuming Jack Nicholson isn't any good)." But it's relative. The point is, it's as much about comparisons as reality, and it's a matter of how you look at it.

For eight weeks over last summer, I worked as a 60-year-old "intern" for the Missouri State Archives, alongside several 20-something college students, cleaning, repairing, humidifying, flattening and processing Supreme Court of Missouri case documents from the April 1877 term. It was quite a departure from my regular occupation as a substitute teacher in the Blair Oaks School District, but then I happen to like departures, especially if they're out of the ordinary.

When I was offered the internship, my first thought was, "Um...can a 60-year-old man actually be considered an



intern?" I looked up the most common definitions of "intern," and found "a student or trainee who works at a trade or occupation in order to gain work experience" and "a recent medical graduate receiving supervised training in a hospital." Obviously neither of those definitions applied to me, and yet it struck me that this was actually an interesting offer, and I accepted. And I'm glad I did.

Now some people might think rolling up your sleeves and diving headfirst into crusty 140-year-old casefiles would be anything but interesting. Not so, however, especially if you get the opportunity to read what's inside them and you happen to be a history wonk. Truth is, if you go deep enough, you might actually discover there's enough material for an HBO series. Once again, it's relative. If you think it will be mind-numbingly boring, then it probably will be. But, if you look at it through vintage lenses, you might actually see it as an exciting expedition into our own past.

One of the first cases I processed involved a man charged with murder for killing another man who confronted him at a private social event the night before his wedding. Almost immediately, my mind began to whirl with the possibilities. Was the deceased man attempting to interrupt the marriage because he also was in love with the bride-to-be, or did he simply have an ax to grind? The casefiles never divulged this information, so unfortunately I'll never know. But it was

fun to speculate. By the way, the man was ultimately convicted of manslaughter and was sentenced to three years in state prison. I can only wonder if the woman waited those three years, or if she elected to move on.

Another case involved a woman who was struck by a train estimated to be traveling just five miles per hour. She died of her injuries the following day and her husband brought a wrongful death suit against the railroad company asking for \$5,000 in damages. Her husband's attorneys insisted the train's conductor failed to ring the locomotive's bell or blow the whistle, as was the law at the time, and therefore the woman was not fairly warned of imminent danger.

Unfortunately for the husband, multiple witnesses testified otherwise. Apparently, the woman was walking between the rails searching for her dog and wearing her bonnet down over her ears. On top of that, she was more than a little inebriated. Witnesses also reported that employees on the train sounded the alarm repeatedly, ringing the bell and blowing the whistle, while trying their best to stop the train.

There is a wealth of history in those Supreme Court casefiles, and they all have stories to tell. Stories that run the gamut from murder, to theft, corruption, fraud, disputes over land or water or wages, or even a \$60 cow that, for whatever reason, elected not to step aside for an oncoming train.

What I found to be most fascinating about the Supreme Court casefiles is that that they all feature our fellow Missourians, or at least ancestors of our fellow Missourians. Reading them felt close to home, almost eerily so sometimes.

Toward the end of my internship, one archives veteran approached me and asked if I found it interesting that most of the issues and incidents within the files could still be seen as applicable today. I knew exactly what he was thinking. If we as a society have evolved much over the past 140 years, or if instead we are effectively mired in an endless loop of offenses, transgressions and improprieties.

My response to that is, like everything else, it depends on how you look at it. Arguments can be made to favor all sorts of viewpoints, and in the end, all of them might be accurate... relatively speaking.

I very much enjoyed my internship with the Missouri State Archives. The facility is top notch, and the talented people there are amazingly dedicated to their individual tasks. Much to their credit, they never made me feel as though a 60-year-old intern was anything out of the ordinary. And so it ought to be, simply because I could have been an 80-year-old intern, or 100.

As I said, age is relative thing—like time. It's all a matter of how you look at it.

To check on current internship opportunities, contact Assistant State Archivist Shelly Croteau at shelly.croteau@sos.mo.gov.

Blue Books Available for Purchase



The 2017-2018 Official Manual of the State of Missouri, commonly known as the "Blue Book", is now available for purchase. Anyone interested in ordering a Blue Book can download an order form by visiting www.MoBlueBook.com or call (573) 751-1880 to receive a form by mail.

While the manual has been available online since January of last year, funding for the book's printing was first made available in July 2018 through HB 12. The cost is \$15 per book, plus shipping costs.

The manual, which the Secretary of State's Office publishes every two years dating back to 1878, includes the latest contact information for government officials and departments, biographies of elected officials, information on the state's laws and salaries of government employees.

Completed order forms should be mailed with payment to the Secretary of State's Publications Division, PO Box 1767, Jefferson City, MO 65102.

Donations to the Friends of the Missouri State Archives

(October 1, 2018 to January 31, 2019)

Harry S. Truman (\$1,000)

Tom Hobbs, Greenfield
Nancy Martin, Columbia

Thomas Hart Benton (\$500)

Petra DeWitt, Rolla
Ann Fleming, Chesterfield
Tom & Barb Mentzer, Jefferson City
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Dred & Harriet Scott (\$250)

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Mark Twain (\$100)

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Joseph & Patricia Ashman,
Warrensburg
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