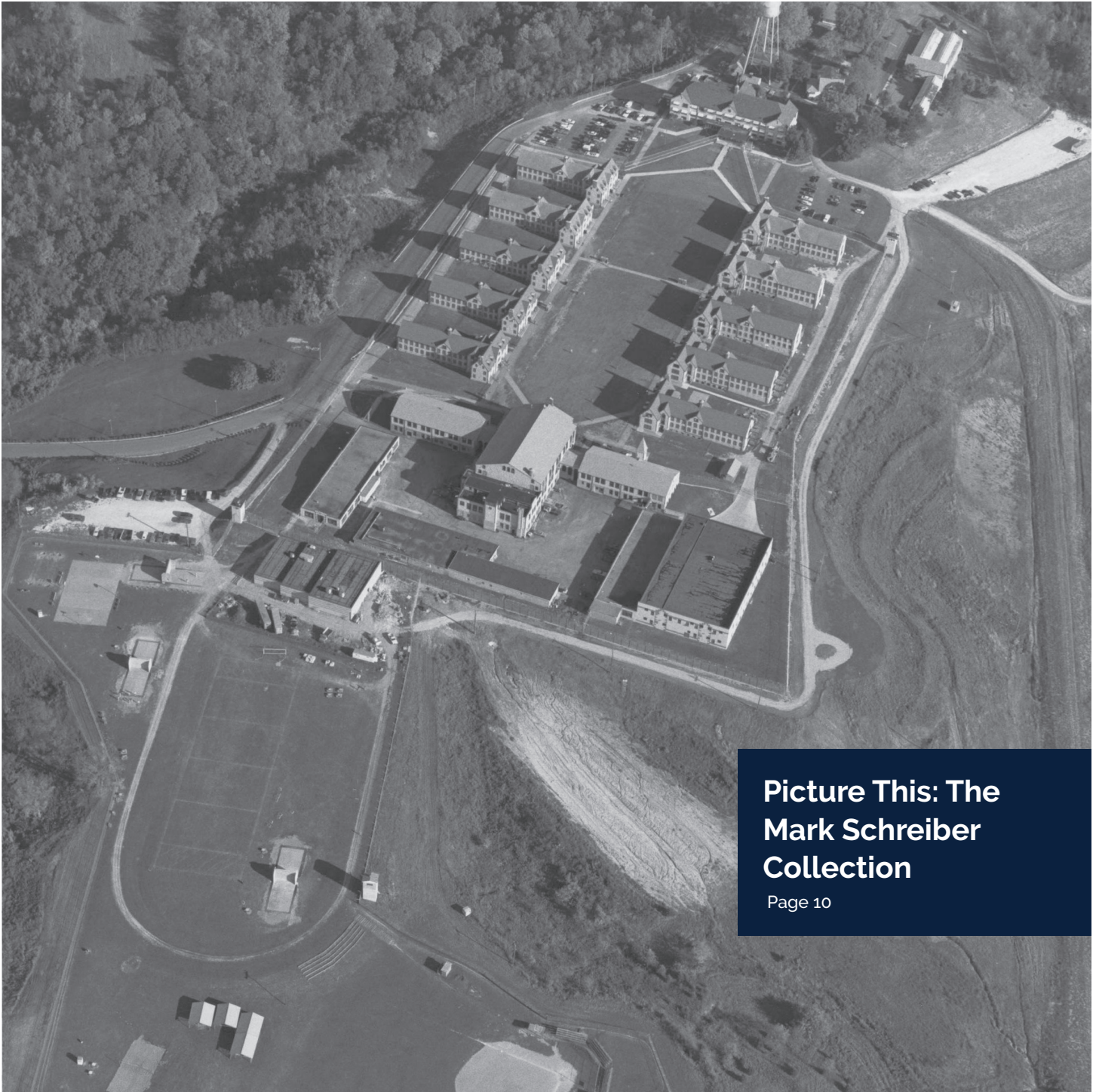


# The Missouri State Archives

Where History Begins

Summer/Fall 2022



Picture This: The  
Mark Schreiber  
Collection

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### On the Cover

Aerial view of Jefferson City's Algoa Correctional Center. Photo by the Missouri National Guard, c. 1980s. *From the Mark Schreiber Collection.*

# From the State Archivist

By John Dougan

Missouri has commemorated its bicentennial of statehood over the last year, celebrating our heritage and the 200 years of history since our admission to the Union. Though COVID-19 severely limited public participation and the impact of many planned signature events, one major initiative is still ongoing: our *Missouri Bicentennial Photograph Drive!* Open to anyone with a connection to the state, we're looking for those old photographs stored in your closet, attic or photo album, even photos taken with your digital camera or mobile device. As long as they fall into one of our four focus areas—Missouri culture, events, people and places—any photograph is eligible for submission, from casual shots of daily chores to vacation pics of your trip to St. Joseph, Branson or Hannibal!

Before you become busy with back-to-school and other fall activities, I urge you to put this newsletter on top of that pile on your desk as a reminder to identify seven photographs in your possession that best depict the lives of your Missouri family and friends. And remember that while professional photos are often outstanding and will be accepted, what we're really looking for are those candid shots telling little known Show-Me State stories. Visit [www.sos.mo.gov/bicentennialphotodrive](http://www.sos.mo.gov/bicentennialphotodrive) to learn more or submit photographs online.



Group taking a break from a barn raising on the Cole County farm of John Peetz, n.d. *From the Missouri Bicentennial Photograph Drive Collection.*



Shown on this page are just a couple of my favorites received to date, but all submissions can be viewed in our Missouri Bicentennial Photograph Drive Collection on Missouri Digital Heritage ([www.sos.mo.gov/mdh](http://www.sos.mo.gov/mdh)).

We look forward to seeing what you come up with!



Protest march supporting prohibition makes its way past Sedalia's Bee Hive Bargain Store, dated June 10, 1908. *From the Missouri Bicentennial Photograph Drive Collection.*

## Missouri Bicentennial Photograph Drive Extended

We're happy to announce the extension of our Missouri Bicentennial Photograph Drive through the end of 2022! Originally slated to conclude at the end of August, we've collected such wonderful images from the public that we just couldn't bear to shut down submissions.

Follow this link to submit photographs using the online submission form:

[www.sos.mo.gov/BicentennialPhotoDrive!](http://www.sos.mo.gov/BicentennialPhotoDrive!)

**By Bill Glankler, Local Records Supervising Archivist**

Grand juries in the early 19th century did more than consider and hand down criminal indictments. They also reported on jail and courthouse conditions and offered presentments, which were written accusations of crime or nuisance prepared from the jurors' own knowledge or observation. Three presentments from the Local Records St. Louis Circuit Court Historical Records Project at the Missouri State Archives-St. Louis hint at the fluid nature of urban slavery and how that may have influenced white social and economic relationships.

Although the slave laws in place at the time made it illegal for slaves to hire their own time or to trade as free persons, jurors often viewed such violations as a growing problem, especially in the City of St. Louis. In June 1823, the grand jury proclaimed it to be "a nuisance and grievous evil" for owners to allow slaves to hire themselves out. Moreover, they denounced slaves "being permitted to receive a licence ... to retail spirituous liquors" and claimed that Phil, "a slave of Benj. Harris ... now keeps a shop of that description in the Main street of the City of St. Louis." In March 1827, the jurors again declared slaves hiring themselves out a "public nuisance" that "exists to a very considerable extent in the City of Saint Louis." According to the presentment, owners hired their slaves to someone in town, who then allowed the slaves "to go at large with no other obligation of restraint except to pay [their] adopted Master a certain sum of money" and the manner in which the slaves earned that money was "a matter of perfect indifference" to either the owner or the master. The jurors believed that the slaves "more frequently make up their wages by stealing or gambling than by honest labour." Finally, they had "good reason to believe that there are many free negroes now going at large in this county who are not citizens of the State, and whose intercourse with the Slaves must be considered as ... injurious to the public peace & safety".

In March 1829, a presentment against slaves hiring their own time and trading as free persons differed from the two above in its more urgent tone and that the jurors directed their accusations at the slaves themselves. This grand jury chose to "extend their enquiries to offences" in violation of the slave laws that "result more from a

careless indifference to a strict observance of the law, than from an intentional violation thereof." To these jurors, these violations had "been suffered to progress ... until it has now assumed a crisis which is deemed dangerous to the moral condition of the colored population" and began to threaten the "good order and domestic economy of society." The jurors proceeded to name 19 individual slaves and their owners who they claimed had violated the slave laws and noted that the law had no truly effective enforcement mechanism. "There is a general disinclination to interfere in the private concerns of others," the jurors stated, "and so long as each citizen is not particularly annoyed by these half-emancipated slaves, he is unwilling to be instrumental in the punishment of his neighbour." But the practice had become so widespread that "the peace of society imperiously requires every citizen to assist in the suppression of this increasing evil" and "in the apprehension of the slaves above named."

This last presentment depicts the violation of these laws as a far greater threat to civil society and in no way indicts the owners, although they are named. But why? Without more research, one can only speculate. Perhaps it reflected a growing concern among slaveholders for the security of their slave property as well as an increasing fear of slave revolt, especially in an urban setting where slaves and free blacks freely associated. The contentious debate over slavery that roiled Missouri's admission as a state still echoed in the public conscience as did the attempted 1822 rebellion planned by free black Denmark Vesey in Charleston, South Carolina. These worries were especially acute in the dawning of an organized abolitionist movement. It may also have been a reaction to a perceived threat to entrenched economic interests. One could not abide competition from one's own property. Finally, it may have been partially motivated by white social and economic competition. It likely is not a coincidence that many of the jurors, as well as the named owners, were powerful members in St. Louis society. But more plausibly it sprang from all of these as Missouri and the nation really began to grapple with the existence of slavery in a free republic.

The Grand Jurors aforesaid, do, therefore, present to the court, the following individuals, as those coming within the purview of the statutes aforesaid, to wit:

Pat. Fagan, & Sylvia his wife,	}	belonging to Lucy Lawless,
and Charles		of Kentucky;
Vincent,	-----	ditto James Clemens;
Major Humphrey,	-----	" John Knight;
Moses,	-----	" Stephen Hempstead;
Mouch,	-----	" Doctor Fauch;
Scott,	-----	" Wm Smith, of Kentucky;
Patrick,	-----	" Estate of Caico;
Wm Rankin,	-----	" Wm Higgins;
Black women, Agate,	-----	" Dantony;
Chaity,	-----	Wm Long;
Amy,	-----	" Davis;
Lizzy,	-----	" Walker, or estate of Wm Warr;
Louisa,	}	Miss Sarah Bates;
Angeline,		
Lucinda,	-----	Robt Wash;
Caroline	-----	Wm Mason;
Aspasia,	-----	Col. Menard.

situation. The Grand Jurors would request the court to give this their presentment such publicity as the interest of the country may require, and the power of the court warrant.

<del>Paul</del>	Justice Post
Herbert Guion	Geo. Collins
Thomas McClure	J. O. Fallon
	Abraham Lick
	M. Rose
	A. J. Whitehead
	Wm. H. Harrison

Wm. M. Cutcher  
 Warrum  
 J. C. Parvill  
 J. H. Himsley  
 Cerre  
 James G. Brown  
 D. Stough  
 George King  
 Charles M. Little

Grand jury presentment arguing against slaves hiring their own time and trading as free persons, filed during the St. Louis Circuit Court's March 1829 term.

# Show-Me Symbols: The State Dinosaur, an Odd Duck

By Visual Materials Archivist Erika Woehl

Dinosaur fossils are rare in Missouri: so rare, in fact, that only one site has ever been found. In 1942, geologist Dan R. Stewart heard of an unusual discovery near Glen Allen (Bollinger County) on a farm belonging to the Chronister family. They were digging a new well when they stumbled upon a set of large, fossilized bones. The Missouri Geological Survey and Water Resources department sent Stewart to investigate the find. He saw twelve vertebrae and a few bone fragments belonging to a previously undiscovered species of dinosaur!

Stewart then enlisted help from Dr. C.W. Gilmore of the U.S. Geological Survey. Together, the two published a paper in 1945 announcing the discovery. Gilmore took responsibility for the classification and described the dinosaur as an Upper Cretaceous sauropod. Sauropods are the largest dinosaurs and include favorites such as *Brachiosaurus*, *Brontosaurus* and *Apatosaurus*. Gilmore named the Missouri specimen *Neosaurus missouriensis*.

Gilmore's fellow paleontologists were quick to point out that "Neosaurus" was already taken as a genus. Gilmore's intent had been to create a new genus, so he published a revision eight months later reclassifying Missouri's dinosaur to "Parrosaurus." With this, the Missouri dinosaur became *Parrosaurus missouriensis*.

There was little to no movement on the Chronister site or the bones over the next few decades. Then, in 1979, paleontologists Donald Baird and John Horner suggested that Missouri's dinosaur was worthy of reclassification. They argued that the bones were very similar to samples from a species called *Hypsibema crassicauda* found in North Carolina. Back in 1945, Gilmore had considered *Hypsibema*, but rejected the genus because it was part of the hadrosaur family: commonly called "duck-billed" dinosaurs. He did not think the vertebrae were hadrosaur-like (remember, he called the dinosaur a sauropod). Baird and Horner



Lake on a misty morning, something akin to prehistoric Missouri where the state dinosaur roamed. Photo by Bill Nunn, October 1982. From the Bill Nunn Manuscript Collection (MS436).

had the advantage of time and more research material. As they said, "A genus known only by its tail bones is necessarily somewhat difficult to characterize and classify." (Baird and Horner 1979, 15)

With all that in mind, it now made sense to put *crassicauda* and *missouriensis* together in the *Hypsibema* genus. Consequently, Missouri's dinosaur became *Hypsibema missouriensis* and an official "duck-bill" as of 1979.

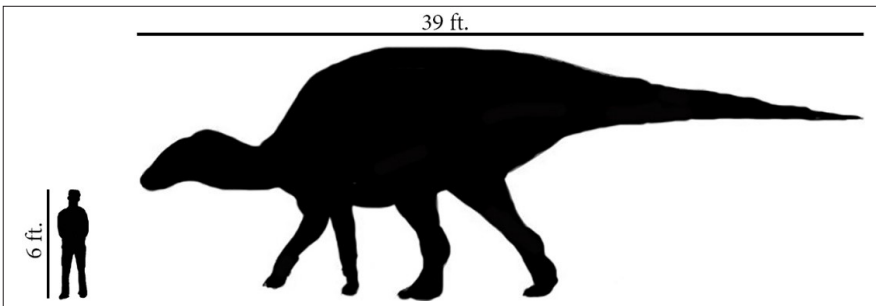
*Hypsibema* was unaffiliated with a taxonomic family, though. "Neither extensive comparison nor expert advice has enabled us to improve on Gilmore's treatment of the problem, so we must leave the family assignment open until more diagnostic material is found." (Baird and Horner 1979, 16) That tantalizing phrase – "until more diagnostic material is found" – encouraged budding Missouri paleontologist Bruce Stinchcomb to investigate the old Chronister site. Stinchcomb actually bought the property from the Chronister family. Together with colleagues from the American Museum of Natural



Original 12 caudal vertebral bones discovered at the Chronister site in 1942. The specimens are now housed at the Smithsonian Institution. Photo by the Smithsonian Institution, Dec. 12, 2019 (modified by Missouri State Archives staff, May 11, 2020). From the Secretary of State Record Services Division Photograph Collection (RG005), IMG\_0006.tif



Model of an adult *Parrosaurus missouriensis* dinosaur sculpted by Guy Darrough and displayed at Kansas City's Powell Gardens as part of its "Jurassic Gardens" exhibit. Photo by Kenneth Keith, 2011. From the Secretary of State Record Services Division Photograph Collection (RG005), Bicentennial\_Exhibit\_01d.tif.



Scaled drawing of a 6-foot-tall person next to a 39-foot-long hadrosaur. Created by MSA staff using modified stock hadrosaur image, May 11, 2020. From the Secretary of State Record Services Division Photograph Collection (RG005).

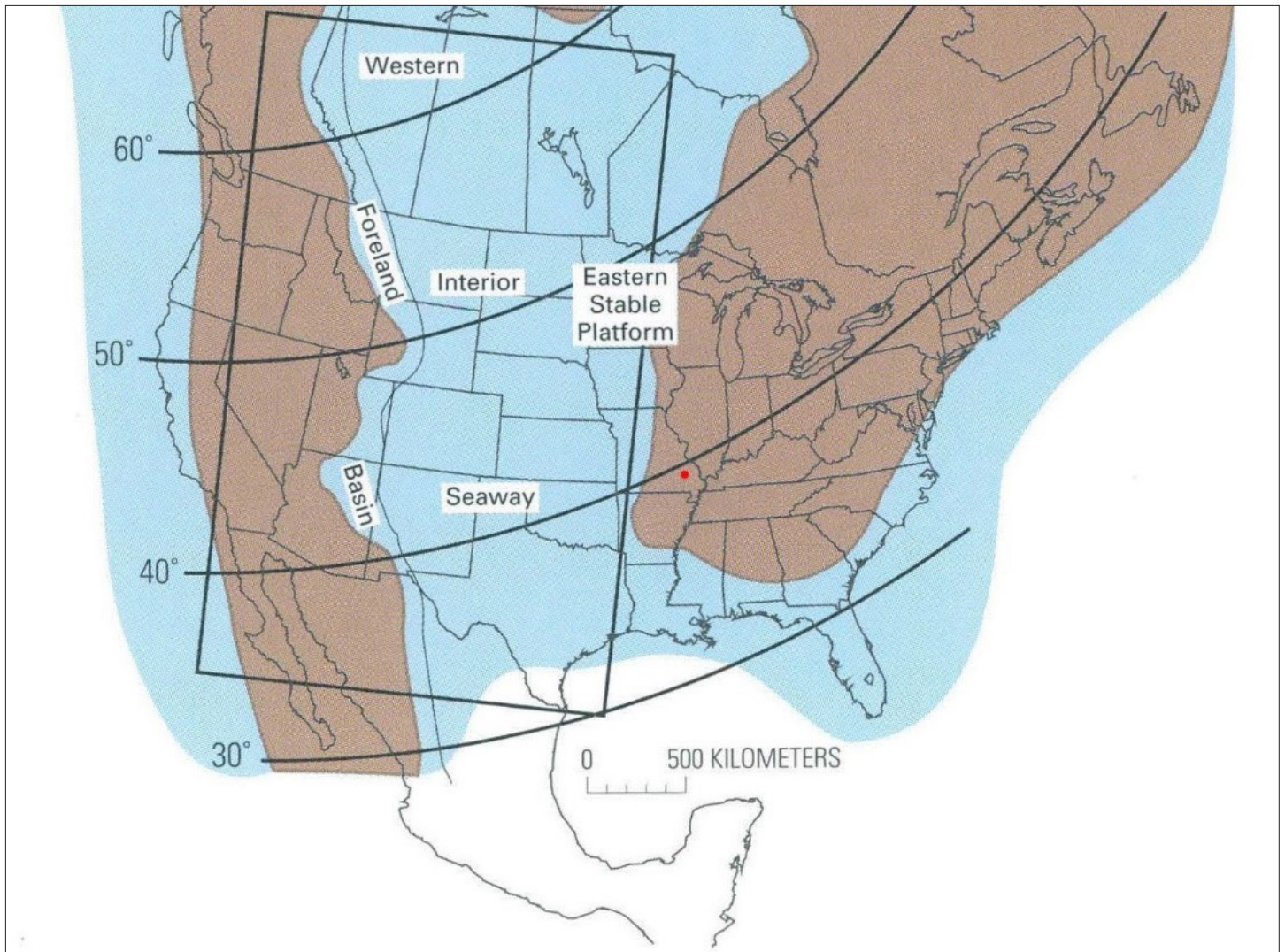
History, University of Kansas Natural History Museum, New Jersey State Museum and Smithsonian Institution, he excavated an additional 31 fossils.

Stinchcomb et al. published their findings in 1994. In addition to four more *Hypsibema missouriensis* central caudal vertebrae, they found many fragments (teeth, hand, arm and leg bones) of indeterminate hadrosaurs, a crocodylian phalanx (a hand or foot bone) and some partial turtle shells. A clearer picture of the Chronister site was emerging.

Other paleontologists worked the Chronister site in the 1980s through 2000s, namely Michael Fix and

Guy Darrough. Fix wrote in 2007, "Thus far we have found numerous bones of a hadrosaur (duck-bill dinosaur) called *Hypsibema missouriense* (our official state dinosaur), including a partial skull of a juvenile, which according to Dr. John Horner is probably the most complete dinosaur cranial material ever found in the eastern U.S. The site has also yielded fossils from a member of the tyrannosaur family, a possible tooth from a relative of the velociraptor, as well as numerous fossils of turtle, crocodile, fishes, and amphibians." (Fix 2007) Because of the number of aquatic and semi-aquatic species discovered at the site by Stinchcomb, Fix and Darrough, paleontologists could now surmise

DATE ASSIGNED	SCIENTIFIC NAME (GENUS, SPECIES)	BY
January 1945	<i>Neosaurus missouriensis</i>	Gilmore
September 1945	<i>Parrosaurus missouriensis</i>	Gilmore
November 1979	<i>Hypsibema missouriensis</i>	Baird & Horner
February 2018	<i>Parrosaurus missouriensis</i>	Brownstein



Western Interior Seaway approximately 94 to 90 million years ago (early in the Upper Cretaceous), as illustrated by Roberts and Kirschbaum. The red dot indicates the Chronister Site in Bollinger County, Missouri. From Roberts, Laura N. Robinson and Mark A. Kirschbaum. (1995) "Paleogeography of the Late Cretaceous of the Western Interior of Middle North America – Coal Distribution and Sediment Accumulation." United States Geological Survey Numbered Series. Paper 1561, p. 2.

that it had been near a body of fresh water: specifically, "a backwater, wetland, or oxbow lake." (Fix and Darrough 2004, 14)

The additional *H. missouriensis* material was significant in further narrowing the dinosaur's taxonomy. In 2018, Chase Brownstein wrote, "This dinosaur [*missouriensis*] is likely assignable to its own genus, *Parrosaurus*, as it is not only separated from the localities where the material assigned to *H. crassicauda* was found but also is now known from more materials, which may allow for detailed description (e.g., Darrough et al., 2005). Therefore, the name *Parrosaurus missouriensis* is preferred herein." (Brownstein 2018, 18) Brownstein reverts the genus back where Gilmore placed it in 1945!

It really is not that unusual for a species to be reclassified. Taxonomic charts are finessed all the time as new

discoveries are made or research furthered. Further fossil specimens unearthed in 2017-2018 revealed a skull, forelimbs and tail of an adult *Hypsibema missouriensis* as well as a partial juvenile skeleton. (Makovicky et al. 2020) Those findings were reported in 2020.

Duck-billed dinosaurs were herbivores. They laid eggs and bred in colonial nesting sites. Their nickname comes from the shape of their face, which ends in a shape not dissimilar to a duck's beak. *P. missouriensis* was "of huge size, as its distal caudal vertebrae are similar in dimensions to those of *Hypsibema crassicauda*." (Brownstein 2018, 18) *H. crassicauda* is estimated to be 12 meters long or more. That's over 39 feet!

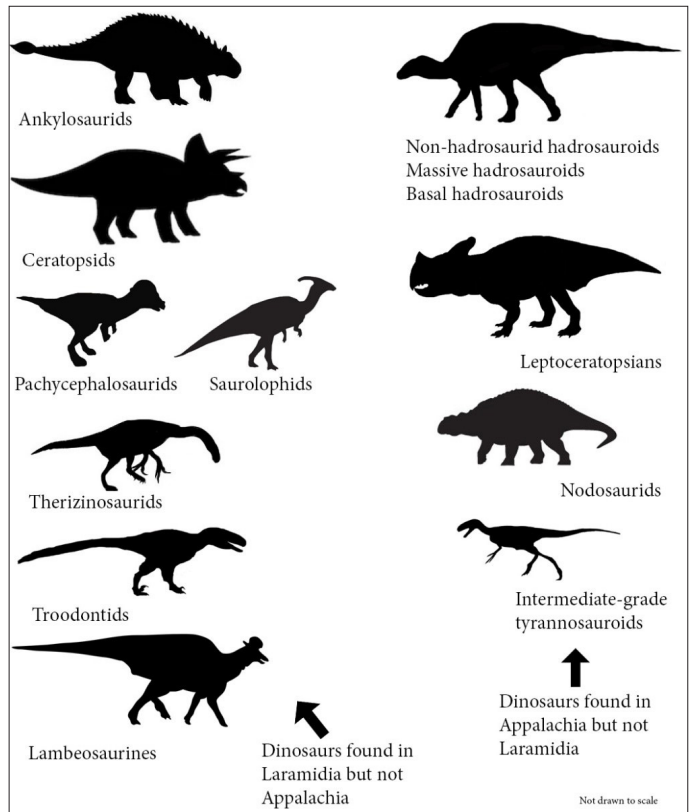
These latest discoveries help paint a picture of Cretaceous Missouri as a land that supported creatures small, big and very big.



There is another reason the Chronister site is special: its location on the ancient map. In the Upper Cretaceous, the continent we now call North America was essentially split in half by a body of salt water called the Western Interior Seaway. The land to the west of the Seaway (today's Rocky Mountains and everything west) was the continent Laramidia. The land to the east of the Seaway (today's Midwest and east coast) was the continent Appalachia. Most of Missouri fell in Appalachia, with the north and western parts of the state actually underwater. When most people think of dinosaurs, familiar names like Tyrannosaurus rex, triceratops, stegosaurus, brontosaurus, etc. are likely the first to come to mind. All those classic dinosaurs lived in Laramidia. Relatively speaking, there are far fewer dinosaur fossil sites in Appalachia. Missouri's one-and-only dinosaur fossil bed is one of them. That means "our" dinosaurs can tell a seldom-heard story of what life was like years ago east of the Western Interior Seaway.

There is quite a difference between the dinosaur fauna found in Laramidia and Appalachia. According to Brownstein, they are distributed like this (see right).

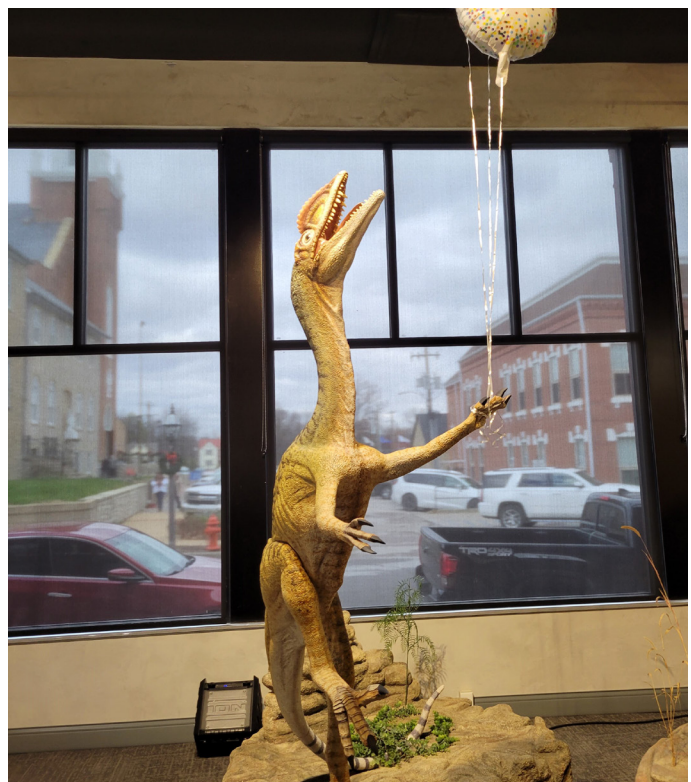
Furthermore, fossils in Appalachia are hard to come by because the continent was in an erosion phase in the Cretaceous. Sediment would break down resulting in unstable soil. Fossils need stability over eons in order to form, which is what was happening in Laramidia. That continent was in an uplift phase. That meant that dead dinosaurs had a chance of being buried in sediment washed down from higher ground and preserved, undisturbed. Appalachia was so unstable, in fact, that there have been zero late Jurassic fossils discovered on its present-day landmass and only one early Cretaceous site. (Kowinsky) The scarcity of Missouri fossils and the rarity of species combine to make Missouri's official state dinosaur one-of-a-kind.



Dinosaurs found on one continent, but not the other. Missouri's state dinosaur, a non-hadrosaurid hadrosaurid, is on the upper right. Created by MSA staff using modified dinosaur stock images, May 11, 2020. From the Secretary of State Record Services Division Photograph Collection (RG005).



Replica of a Parrosaurus missouriensis forelimb on display inside the Ste. Genevieve Museum Learning Center's small onsite lab. The original bones are held by the Field Museum in Chicago. Photo taken by MSA staff at the museum's grand opening, Dec. 11, 2021. From the Secretary of State Records Services Division Photograph Collection (RG005).



Replica Megapnosaurus holding balloons at the Ste. Genevieve Museum Learning Center. Photo taken by MSA staff during the museum's grand opening celebration, Dec. 11, 2021. From the Secretary of State Records Services Division Photograph Collection (RG005).

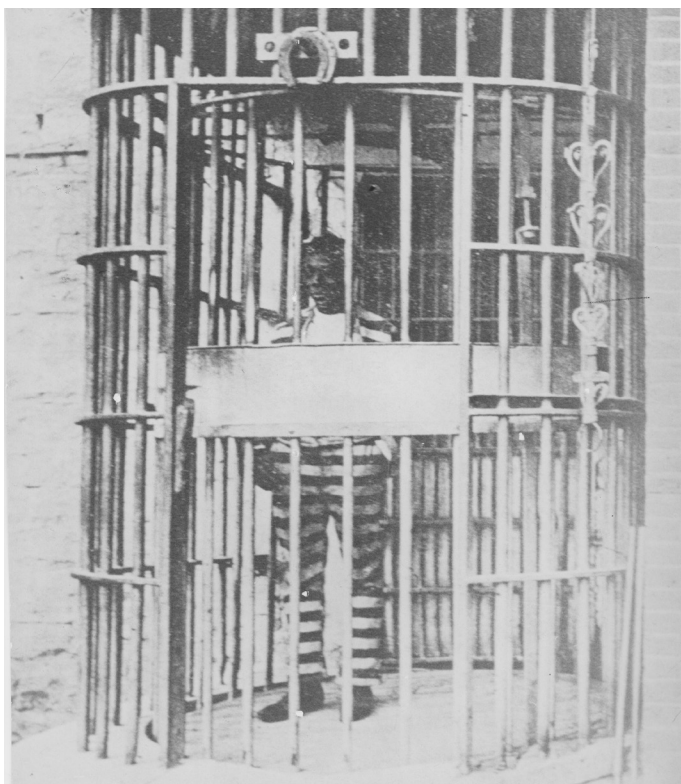
# Picture This: The Mark Schreiber Collection, a Visual History of Missouri Corrections

By Erika Woehlk, Visual Materials Archivist

Mark Schreiber is a former longtime Missouri Department of Corrections (MDC) employee and author of two books on the state agency. For more than two decades, he donated personal and professional photographs of correctional facilities, inmates, staff and events to the Missouri State Archives. We recently completed processing this enormous collection of invaluable resources and placed it online for the public in the form of the nearly 5,800 photograph Mark Schreiber Collection on Missouri Digital Heritage!

## Collection Link

<https://mdh.contentdm.oclc.org/digital/collection/p16795coll31>



Henry Holmes (c.1858-1914), aka "Shoo Fly," was a long-time repeat offender who was placed in charge of turning MSP's round gate. Holmes served at least seven terms in MSP, starting when he was a teenager. Unknown photographer, c1899 (*MS297\_258\_021*).

## From the Old to the New

The Missouri State Penitentiary (MSP) opened in 1836. While we don't have any photographs that old (nor did photography even exist then!), one of the collection's



Members of the Corrections Special Tactics Assault Response (aka C-STAR) Unit search an abandoned lead mine north of Potosi, Missouri, for two convicts, David C. Gist and Randy Paul, who escaped from Missouri Eastern Correctional Center. Paul would be captured on March 28, 1990, in Minnesota, while Gist was captured in Mississippi the following month on April 6, but escaped again on April 9. He was recaptured several days later and brought back to Missouri. Photo by Mark Schreiber, March 11, 1990 (*MS297\_246\_180*).

earlier inmate images is of a gentleman nicknamed "Shoo Fly," taken c1899. For a long time, MSP was the only state-run correctional facility in Missouri, but overcrowding eventually led to the need for more. Today, there are 20 MDC facilities scattered across the state. Thus, below is one of the Schreiber Collection's more modern photographs, dated March 11, 1990 (yes, that's recent in archival terms!), of another institution: Missouri Eastern Correctional Center, located in Pacific, St. Louis County. The newest Schreiber Collection photograph (not pictured) dates from 2005.

## From the Morbid to the Mundane

Corrections is by nature a rough business and MDC's mission requires them to interact with some of the worst humanity has to offer. The Schreiber Collection doesn't shy away from some of the awful events in Missouri's correctional history. For example, there's an entire set of photographs that you won't find digitized online because it's a closed series containing very graphic images of injured and deceased inmates and employees, the results of assault, murder and suicide. There are plenty of federal and state laws and regulations that determine whether a record is open, closed or restricted. It's an archivist's job to know these rules and process the records



Three inmates carry a wounded inmate through MSP's center lobby during the riot the night of Sept. 22, 1954. Deputy Warden W.P. Steinhauser looks on armed with a shotgun. Four inmates were killed, others wounded, along with several guards. The Missouri State Highway Patrol, Missouri National Guard and Jefferson City and St. Louis Police all participated in quelling the violence. Unknown photographer (MS297\_238\_173).

accordingly. So, although the link at the beginning of this article directs you to the open photographs on Missouri Digital Heritage, we also have a Schreiber Collection finding aid that goes into detail on all the different series therein, both open and closed ([www.sos.mo.gov/CMSImages/Archives/manuscripts/RG998\\_MS297.pdf](http://www.sos.mo.gov/CMSImages/Archives/manuscripts/RG998_MS297.pdf)). This 66-page document provides descriptions of the various collection record series and information about how to access each, in addition to brief histories of the facilities represented.

**Helpful research tip:**  
**ALWAYS CHECK THE FINDING AID!**

That said, there are some "open" collection photographs available online that might make one uncomfortable. The 1954 MSP riot is well represented, for example. Missouri is also a death penalty state, so the collection includes photographs of criminals like kidnappers/murderers Bonnie Heady and Carl Austin Hall being led to the gas chamber immediately prior to their executions. There are photographs of the empty MSP gas chamber and the Potosi Correctional Center lethal



Convicted kidnapper and murderer Bonnie Heady is escorted by U.S. Marshals to MSP's gas chamber for execution on Dec. 17, 1953. Photo copyright Bob Blosser, Jefferson City Post-Tribune (MS297\_238\_196).

injection room, the latter utilized beginning in 1989. You can find photographs of contraband, offensive inmate tattoos and much more. In fact, the Schreiber Collection is our first online collection to require a blanket warning for disturbing content.

#### — FYI —

We combined Schreiber's images of the 1954 MSP riot with those from six other Missouri State Archives collections, creating a photo album documenting the event on our Flickr page found here: [www.flickr.com/photos/missouristatearchives/albums/](http://www.flickr.com/photos/missouristatearchives/albums/).

On the flip side, the vast majority of Schreiber Collection photographs are relatively mundane. There are hundreds of images of the various facilities' buildings. Want a picture of the pipes running underneath a MSP housing unit? Sure, we've got that! How about images of mules raised at Church Farm? Definitely! There are loads of photographs of inmates working the various prison farms, such as the one on the next page.



Boonville Training School for Boys inmates stand by a full truck of pumpkins on the institution's farm. The facility housed juvenile male offenders, ages eight to 20. Photo by the East Texas Engraving Company, 1943 (MS297\_245\_060).



The crumbling stone wall that used to serve as the main entrance to the women's prison. The sign reads, "Female - Dept Farm - No. 1 1932." Photo by Mark Schreiber, Feb. 22, 1991 (MS297\_246\_156).



Renz Correctional Center's main administration/dormitory building during the Missouri River flood of 1993. The high water level caused the facility's permanent closure. Photo by Mark Schreiber, July 8, 1993 (MS297\_251\_096\_04).



Renz Correctional Center inmates aid in a sandbagging effort at nearby Cedar City, Missouri, in late-September or early-October 1986. The town and the Correctional Center were significantly damaged by that year's flood. Seven years later, both would be flooded again, this time resulting in the abandonment of the town and facility. Photo by Mark Schreiber (MS297\_242\_157).

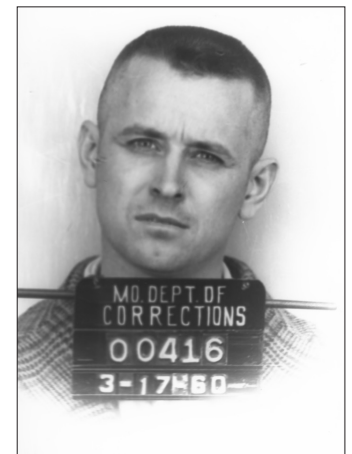
### Special Events

The Schreiber Collection documents significant events that affected MDC facilities. In particular, there are hundreds of photographs of the 1986 and 1993 Missouri River floods that inundated Renz Correctional Center just north of Jefferson City. There are also just over 100 pictures from an investigation into dozens of dairy cow deaths at the Central Missouri Correctional Center's farm in February 1985. (We'll spare you those in this article!)

The collection includes hundreds of C-STAR and E-Squad unit training event photographs, and plenty of pictures of MDC staff working law enforcement fairs. If you happen to have an ancestor who worked for Corrections, maybe you can spot them in the Schreiber Collection!

### The Famous and Infamous

MSP has hosted several famous visitors and infamous inmates. In 1940, there was the visit from the then-world's tallest man, Robert Wadlow (see photo). Boxers Joe



Inmate no. 00416, James Earl Ray, upon his March 17, 1960, admission to MSP on a 20-year sentence for armed robbery. Ray escaped seven years later before assassinating Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. in Memphis, Tennessee (MS297\_248\_052 and \_053).



MSP Warden Tom Scott sits down to lunch with a few visitors. The young man on the left is Robert Wadlow, then the world's tallest person. At the time this photo was taken, he was roughly 8 feet, 11 inches tall. Wadlow would sadly die two months later at the age of just 22. Seated next to him is his father Harold, followed by Warden Scott, actor Wallace Beery and Deputy Warden W.E. Blagg. Two inmates serve as waiters. Wadlow was on a promotional tour for a shoe company, while Beery was visiting his former chauffeur, MSP inmate Larry B. Sudduth. Unknown photographer, May 5, 1940 (MS297\_259\_001).

Louis, Archie Moore and Jack Dempsey each visited the MSP in their days. Actors Wallace Beery and Don Murray visited the Penitentiary as well (Beery is in the photo with Wadlow above).

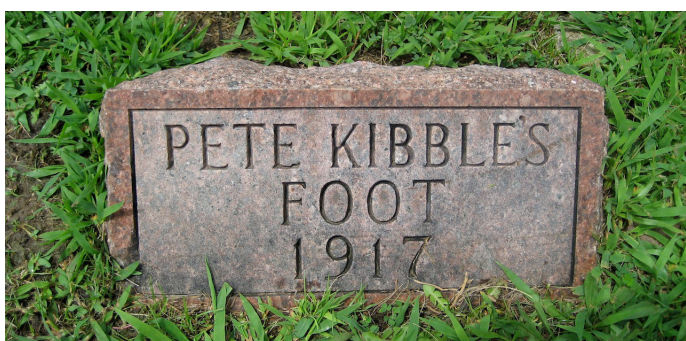
Perhaps the most infamous inmate in "the Walls," as MSP is sometimes called, was James Earl Ray. Ray escaped from MSP in 1967 before assassinating Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. in 1968. The FBI confiscated his original mugshots, so all that remains at the Missouri State Archives (the official repository for historic MDC mugshots) are these copies housed in the Schreiber Collection.

We would love to go on and on about all the amazing images found in the Schreiber Collection, but there's only so much room in a newsletter! Remember that there are nearly 5,800 photographs in this remarkable collection representing 34 Missouri correctional facilities and even two in Kansas. If you have a question for us, please don't hesitate to ask. "Do some time" and visit the Mark Schreiber Collection online!

# Social Media Rewind

Here at the Missouri State Archives we pride ourselves on the quality of our social media posts and quickly growing online presence. Our popular Facebook page now has 12,000+ followers and we also started Instagram and YouTube accounts earlier this year. (Follow us on all three if you haven't already!)

For those that prefer to avoid social media or haven't yet connected with us, we've chosen a few of our most popular posts from the past year to reprint on the following pages. We hope you enjoy!



Grave marker of Pete Kibble's foot, from the Oakwood Cemetery in Milan, Missouri. Photo by Bill Diessliin, March 19, 2012, via Find a Grave.

## **May 23, 2021 – Pete Kibble's Foot**

Perhaps one of the strangest grave markers we have here in Missouri is that of Pete Kibble's foot. Yes, you read that right—Pete's not quite all there.

**#OnThisDay** in 1917, while working for the Quincy, Omaha & Kansas City Railroad, Kibble slipped and fell under a train, severely injuring his right foot. He was taken to a nearby hospital in Quincy, Illinois, where Doctors removed the appendage and part of his lower leg.

For reasons lost to history, Mr. Kibble (or perhaps a family member) chose to bury the amputated body part in Oakwood Cemetery across the river in Milan, Missouri. Presumably, Kibble was to join his foot when his time came. As fate would have it, however, he lived many more years before he in 1942 passed away and was interred in Reno, Nevada, separated from his lost limb by 1,600 miles.

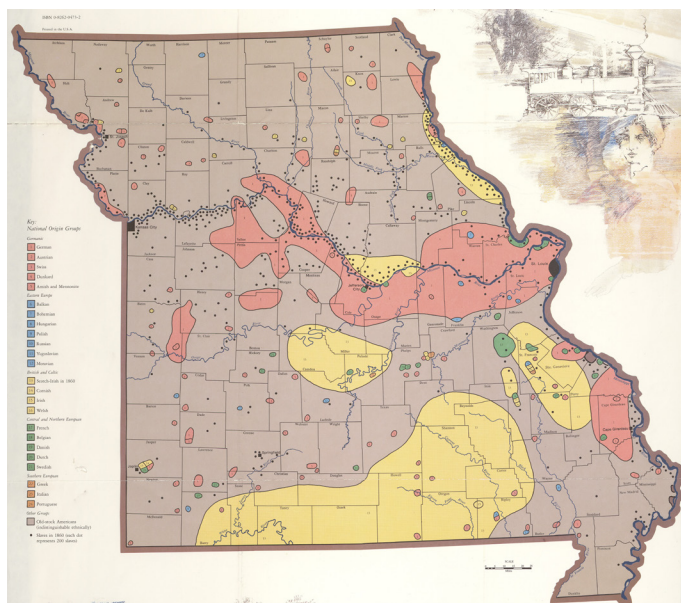
## **Sept. 24, 2021 – Show-Me Prohibition**

Did you know that by September 1914 there were enough Missouri counties banning the sale of alcohol to essentially make the state dry before the 18th



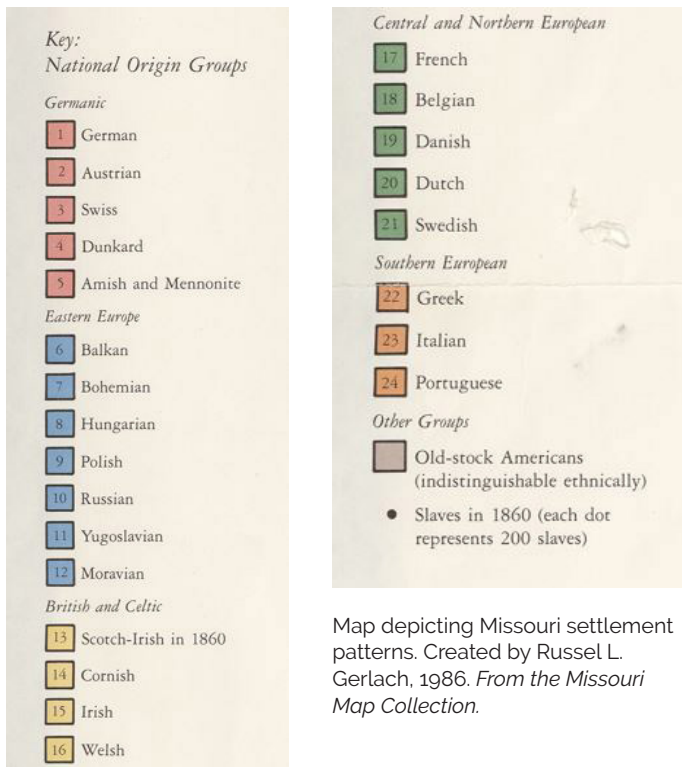
Clark County Sheriff Paul Larken and his brother, Ben, posing after an alcohol bust during Prohibition in Kahoka, Missouri. Unknown photographer, c.1926. *From the Vanishing Missouri Collection.*

Amendment's ratification in 1920? Pictured here is Clark County Sheriff Paul Larken and his brother, Ben, posing after a Kahoka, Missouri, alcohol bust, in a photograph taken during Prohibition from our Vanishing Missouri Collection.



## **Oct. 4, 2021 – Missouri Settlement Patterns**

For today's **#MapMonday** post, we present a unique map depicting Missouri settlement patterns. It was created in 1986 by Russel L. Gerlach whose family recently (and generously, we might add) donated



the copyright to the Archives. Groups shown include Germanic, Eastern European, British and Celtic, Central and Northern European, Southern European, "old stock" Americans and enslaved persons. The map illustrates how, for example, German immigration to the Missouri generally began in the 1830s, triggered by the writings of Gottfried Duden, a German who wrote glowingly of our state.



Emmett Kelly on a return trip to his boyhood home of Houston, Missouri, for a ceremony at which he received the keys to the city. Unknown photographer, Aug. 9, 1956. From the *Commerce and Industrial Development Collection*.

**Dec. 9, 2021 – Emmett Kelly**

#OnThisDay in 1898, Emmet Kelly was born in the small community of Sedan, Kansas, though his family would soon after pick up stakes and move across the border to

Houston, Missouri. Widely recognized for his sad hobo clown character, "Weary Willie," he had a lasting impact on the art of professional clowning. During the Great Depression, Kelly gained popularity because circus audiences identified with his unfortunate situation and downtrodden demeanor. One famous routine simply involved him munching on a cabbage while watching the rest of the circus perform.

Kelly is shown here on an August 1956 return trip to his boyhood home of Houston for a ceremony at which he received the keys to the city, in a photograph from our Commerce and Industrial Development Collection.



Taum Sauk Hydroelectric Power Station reservoir while under construction. Unknown photographer, 1962. From the *Department of Natural Resources Geology and Mines Collection*.

**Dec. 14, 2021 – Taum Sauk Reservoir**

#OnThisDay in 2005, water breached the Taum Sauk Reservoir Dam when pumps failed to stop operating, filling the hydroelectric power station's already full upper reservoir. It sent more than one billion gallons of water down Proffit Mountain into Johnson's Shut-Ins State Park near Lesterville. The new upper reservoir dam, rebuilt from the ground up, is the largest roller-compacted concrete dam in North America.

These photographs from our Department of Natural Resources Geology and Mines Collection show the construction of the original Taum Sauk Hydroelectric Power Station reservoir in 1962.



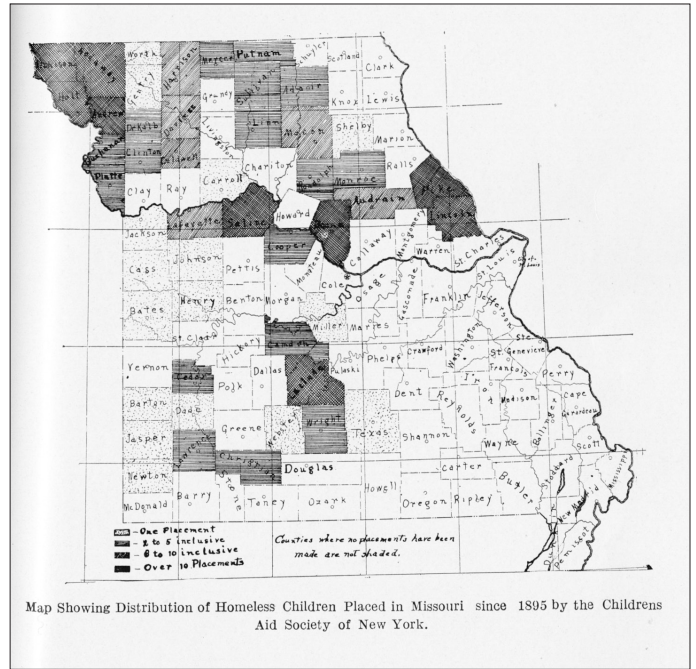
Nell Donnelly posing in front of a commemorative plaque following the dedication of the James A. Reed Memorial Wildlife Area. Unknown photographer, 1960. *From the Department of Conservation Collection.*

**Dec. 16, 2021 – Nell Donnelly**

**#OnThisDay** in 1931, Nell Donnelly and her chauffeur, George Blair, were kidnapped and ransomed for \$75,000. Donnelly's success as a women's clothing designer, manufacturer and entrepreneur made her a target for kidnappers—a crime that occurred much more frequently during the Great Depression.

Former U.S. Senator and well known attorney James A. Reed, with whom Donnelly was involved in an extramarital affair, received word of the abduction while in Jefferson City. He immediately returned to Kansas City and requested help in finding the pair from notorious Kansas City mob boss Johnny Lazia. Through the efforts of Lazia and the Kansas City Police Department, both Donnelly and Blair were safely released after 34 hours without the payment of any ransom. Less than a year later, Donnelly divorced her husband and married Reed.

Shown here is Donnelly in front of a commemorative plaque following the dedication of the James A. Reed Memorial Wildlife Area in 1960, in a photograph from our Department of Conservation Collection.



Map Showing Distribution of Homeless Children Placed in Missouri since 1895 by the Childrens Aid Society of New York.

Map showing the cumulative totals by county of the Children's Aid Society's placement of children in Missouri, 1895-1910. Originally printed in the 1909-1910 Seventh Biennial Report of the State Board of Charities and Corrections of Missouri. *From the State Documents Collection.*

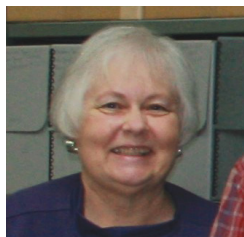
**March 28, 2022 – Orphan Trains**

For today's **#MapMonday** post, we present a sad chapter in our nation's history. In the mid-19th century, the Children's Aid Society of New York and a few other, similar groups found themselves unable to care for all the homeless, orphaned and unwanted children left in their custody. Charles Loring Brace, the society's founder, developed a plan in 1854 to send these children to the Midwest by train where they would be adopted. These were referred to as "Orphan Trains," and the controversial program continued with varied success for decades.

This map from the 1909-1910 Seventh Biennial Report of the State Board of Charities and Corrections of Missouri shows cumulative totals by county of the Children's Aid Society's placement of children in Missouri, 1895-1910. Authors Michael D. Patrick and Evelyn Goodrich Trickel estimate in their book "Orphan Trains to Missouri" that as many as 100,000 children were placed in the state over time.



# Tribute to Longtime Volunteer Lynda Stubblefield



Our longtime volunteer and friend Lynda Stubblefield passed away unexpectedly early on the morning of Aug. 15, 2022. Lynda began volunteering with the Missouri State Archives in the summer of 2003 and continued

for the next four years. Following her retirement in 2008 from Jefferson City Public Schools, where she taught driver's education, she volunteered several days a week practically every week until she passed.

Lynda's exceptional work was recognized early on. At the 2009 Friends of the Missouri State Archives annual meeting, she was awarded the group's annual Volunteer Award after having spent more than 1,550 hours processing veteran's records, death certificates, circuit court case files and Missouri Supreme Court case files.

Over the past 19 years, Lynda volunteered more than 11,000 hours, processing tens of thousands of records, including death certificates, World War II reports of

separation, attorney general opinions, Civil War claims, National Guard enlistment contracts, World War II Reserve Military Force enlistments, National Guard Officer service files, Scott County Circuit court case files, Missouri State Fair records and World War I bonus claims.

She was also an expert on the flatbed scanner. Thanks to Lynda, we've posted online through Missouri Digital Heritage around 22,600 photographs from the Gerald Massie, Department of Conservation, Louise and Omar Putman, Geology and Mines, Vanishing Missouri and Division of Tourism collections. She also scanned many photographs from other collections only available in-house, including an amazing 35,000 Missouri State Penitentiary inmate mugshots.

Lynda's husband Don has also been a longtime fixture with us. The couple, who were married 51 years, were and are like colleagues to our permanent staff and the other in-house volunteers alike. We could always count on Lynda for a smile and a story. She valued Missouri history and we valued her. She will be missed.

## A Note of Appreciation for Our eVolunteers...

From the staff of the Missouri State Archives, thank you for contributing your time and efforts to our recent online projects. Volunteer support makes our mission to preserve and provide access to the state's records much, much easier. So, whether you've indexed (or reviewed) 25 or 25,000 names, know that your work is greatly appreciated!

### Here are just a few recent highlights...

- With more than 300 eVolunteers participating in this year's death certificate project, we indexed the roughly 51,000 records filed in 1971 in just under three weeks—an unprecedented feat in the decade that we've completed this task online.
- Then, with assistance from 176 eVolunteers, we indexed the records of more than 200,000 enslaved Missourians on the state's 1850 and 1860 Slave Schedules using FromThePage, a platform that enables indexing multiple records on a single page. These records are now for the first time available online and we continue to use FromThePage to index other census and tax records.

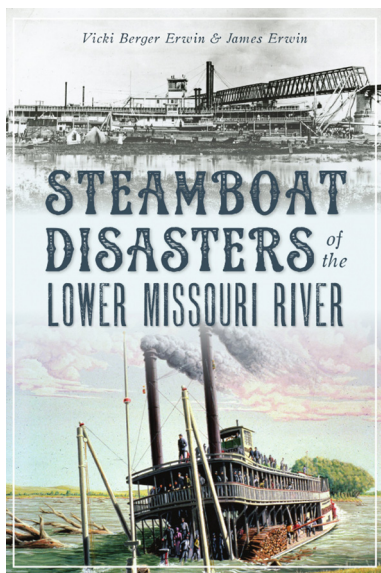
- And last, but certainly not least, our 168-person FamilySearch group has so far reviewed upwards of 600,000 names as part of the 1950 U.S. Census Project. When completed, the resulting index will enable convenient online public access, again for the first time, to the rich family history information found in these records.

We're honored to count you as a team member and hope that you'll continue volunteering with us in the future. If you have questions about ongoing and/or upcoming projects, please contact our eVolunteer coordinator at [archvol@sos.mo.gov](mailto:archvol@sos.mo.gov). You can also stay informed by following the Missouri State Archives (@missouristatearchives) on Facebook, Instagram and YouTube.

***Follow the link to learn how to become a Missouri State Archives eVolunteer and help us provide greater access to the records of our state!***

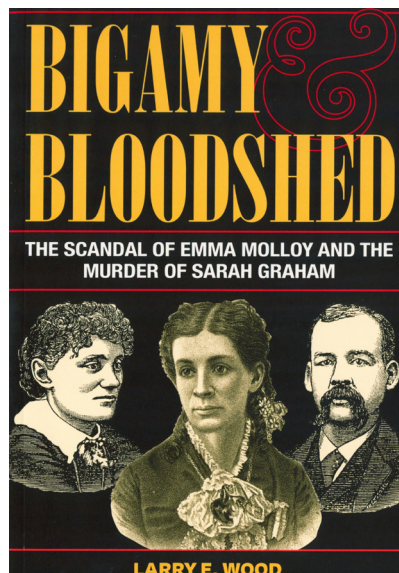
[www.sos.mo.gov/records/archives/evolunteers/](http://www.sos.mo.gov/records/archives/evolunteers/)

# Upcoming *Thursday Evening Speaker Series* Events



## ***Steamboat Disasters of the Lower Missouri River*** Thursday, Sept. 29, 2022, 7 p.m.

During the 19th century, more than 300 vessels met their end in the steamboat graveyard that was the Lower Missouri River, from Omaha to its mouth. Although derided as little more than an “orderly pile of kindling,” steamboats were, in fact, technological marvels superbly adapted to the river’s conditions. Their light superstructure and long, wide, flat hulls powered by high-pressure engines drew so little water that they could cruise on “a heavy dew” even when fully loaded. But these same characteristics made them susceptible to fires, explosions and snags. Join us as authors Vicki and James Erwin detail the perils faced on every voyage by steamboats, their passengers and crews.



## ***Bigamy and Bloodshed: The Scandal of Emma Molloy and the Murder of Sarah Graham*** Thursday, Oct. 20, 2022, 7 p.m.

Join us as a Larry E. Wood presents the story of Emma Molloy, temperance revivalist, prohibitionist and accessory to murder. In the summer of 1885, ex-convict George Graham bigamously married Cora Lee, foster daughter of nationally known temperance revivalist Emma Molloy, and the three took up residence together on the Molloy family farm near Springfield, Missouri. When the body of Graham’s first wife, Sarah, was found at the bottom of an abandoned well on the property early the next year, Graham was charged with murder, while Cora and Emma were implicated as accessories. Wood will describe how this sensational story made national headlines, threatening Mrs. Molloy’s career as a prominent evangelist and temperance revivalist.

### **Other Upcoming Programs**

**Being Cherokee, presented by Galen Gritts (more details soon to come!)**

Thursday, Nov. 10, 2022, 7 p.m.

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With speaker approval, programs stream here on Facebook Live:  
[www.facebook.com/missouristatearchives/live](http://www.facebook.com/missouristatearchives/live).

Program recordings are also available here on the Missouri State Archives YouTube channel:  
[www.youtube.com/c/missouristatearchives](http://www.youtube.com/c/missouristatearchives).

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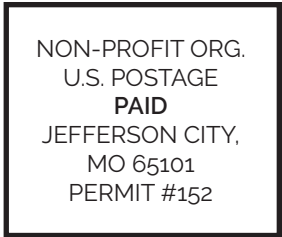
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