



## Virtual Programs in Commemoration of Women's Suffrage

On **Wednesday, August 12, at 6:30 p.m.** the National Archives at Kansas City in partnership with the National World War I Museum and Memorial, will offer a free virtual program with **Dr. Lisa Tetrault** who will present ***When Women Won the Right to Vote: History, Myth and Memory***. This program will take place virtually via Zoom. [Reservations](#) are requested for this **free event**.

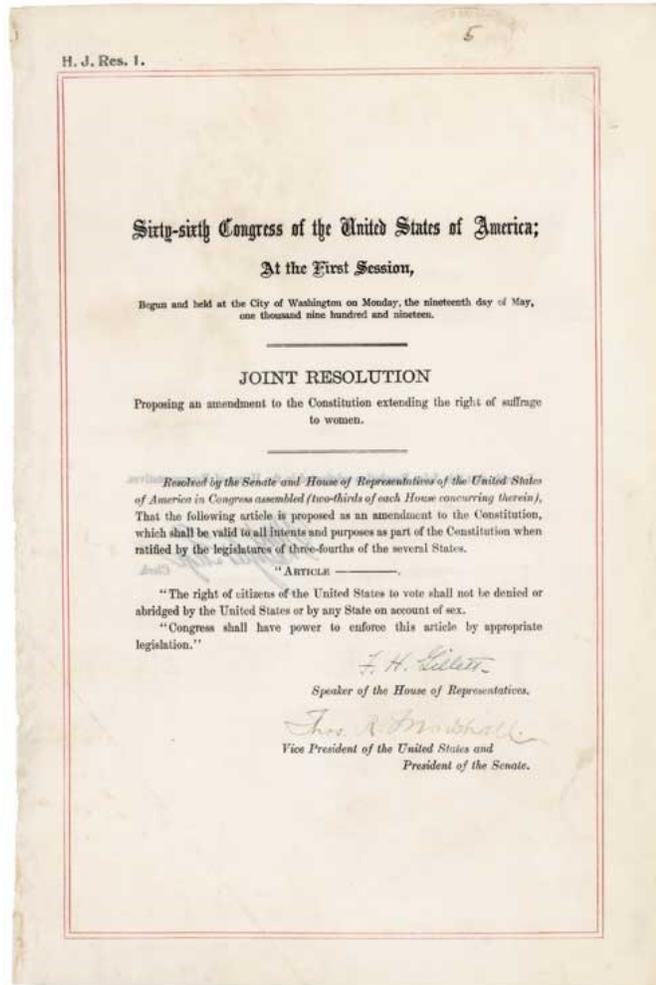
How well do you know the 19th Amendment? When women achieved passage of the 19th Amendment in 1920, they did not win the right to vote - despite repeated claims that they did. Just what, then, did the women's suffrage amendment do? Join Dr. Lisa Tetrault, Associate Professor of History at Carnegie Mellon University and author of the prize-winning book, *The Myth of Seneca Falls: Memory and the Women's Suffrage Movement, 1848-1898*, for a discussion of this often misinterpreted and misunderstood history.

The free events below will be held virtually through the National Archives at Washington, D.C. More information and registration details can be found [here](#).

### **Wednesday August 26, 2020 at 1:00 p.m. Eastern Daylight Time** **Women's Suffrage Conversation with Susan B Anthony, Alice Paul, and Sojourner Truth**

Join us for a lively conversation with prominent leaders of the Women's Suffrage Movement. In partnership with American Historical Theater, we present three important leaders in the history of women's suffrage.

### **Wednesday August 26, 2020 at 6:00 p.m. Eastern Daylight Time** **Vanguard: How Black Women Broke Barriers, Won the Vote, and Insisted on Equality for All** Historian **Martha S. Jones** offers a new history of African American women's political lives in America. She recounts how they defied both racism and sexism to fight for the ballot, and how they wielded political power to secure the equality and dignity of all persons. Joining Professor Jones in conversation will be author and journalist, **A'Leia Bundles**.



Above: Joint Resolution of Congress proposing a constitutional amendment extending the right of suffrage to women, May 19, 1919. Record Group 11, General Records of the United States Government 1778-2006, Enrolled Acts and Resolutions of Congress, 1789 - 2013, Nineteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution. National Archives Identifier 596314

## August 2020

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### Upcoming Events

Unless noted, all events are held at the National Archives 400 W. Pershing Road Kansas City, MO 64108

- AUGUST 12 - 6:30 P.M. VIRTUALLY VIA ZOOM: *WHEN WOMEN WON THE RIGHT TO VOTE* WITH DR. LISA TETRAULT

NOTE: All in-person public events at National Archives facilities nationwide are cancelled until further notice. This includes in-person public programs, tours, school group visits, public meetings, external conferences, and facility rentals.

# Hidden Treasures from the Stacks

## Health and Healing: Two 19th Century Inventions that Changed the World

When people rate important patents from the 19th century, the names of Edison and Bell often come to mind. The lightbulb and telephone are considered their most important inventions, but they each held many other patents in far flung fields of interest. It is hard to imagine a world without their inventions. Lesser known, but just as significant, is patent 4,848 by dentist William T.G. Morton and Charles T. Jackson. This patent paved the way for modern anesthesiology practices.

Dentist William T.G. Morton is considered the founder of anesthesiology. Patent 4,848, Improvement in Surgical Operations, issued to Morton and Charles T. Jackson, caused a revolution in the medical world. Patients would no longer be awake during a surgery. Using ether to anesthetize a patient made surgery safer for both patient and surgeon. Though Morton and Jackson's 1846 patented method is very crude by today's standards, it made possible additional inventions and improvements in the field.

Morton's first public use of anesthesia is well documented. He came upon the idea of using ether in dental procedures after seeing a failed surgery with nitrous oxide by his former partner Dr. Horace Wells at Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston. Morton consulted his mentor and teacher, Dr. Charles T. Jackson, who suggested that Morton should try using ether. On October 16, 1846, Morton utilized Jackson's suggestion with a method of delivering the ether of his own design and anaesthetized patient Gilbert Abbott while Dr. John Warren performed surgery to excise a tumor from Abbott's neck.

After the public demonstration, Jackson discussed the process with patent attorney R.H. Eddy. Jackson was a medical doctor, and utilizing a patent was not an accepted practice in the medical field at the time. In comparison, Morton as a dentist, was not restrained by these ethical practices. As a workaround, the patent listed Jackson as a co-inventor in order to legitimize the use of the method in medical practice, but he assigned his rights to Morton. An agreement was reached to compensate Jackson for his part of the patent.

The patent did little to enrich either man. They, along with Wells, fought for years over who should receive credit for the discovery. Some of these disputes were heard in the halls of Congress. A hearing in 1853 resulted in the publication of Statements Supported by Evidence of Wm. T.G. Morton, M.D. on his Claim to the Discovery of the Anesthetic Properties of Ether. Morton would eventually be given widespread credit for the development of anesthesia and is considered a founder of the profession.

In the midst of the debate on the origins of anesthesiology, Louis Pasteur, a French chemist and microbiologist, began working on a problem that would lead to his discovery that made drinks safer for subsequent generations - pasteurization. He also made important advances in crystallography, studies disproving spontaneous generation, epidemiology, vaccines, and fermentation.

In the 1850s, Pasteur determined that microorganisms caused both the fermentation and spoilage process in making beer and wine. Yeast, a microorganism, was used to cause fermentation to create beer or wine, but then other microorganisms, such as the bacteria that were in the finished product, caused the product to spoil quickly. The wort was boiled in open containers that were exposed to the atmosphere, resulting in evaporation loss during the boiling process and the exposure to germs that would cause a great degree of variation in the end product and would quickly spoil. This method was best suited for smaller batches and when the finished product was removed from the brewing vat for storage, it was exposed to air which led to the reintroduction of bacteria. Pasteur determined that by heating the finished product, the bacteria could be eliminated and the product would last longer. Patent 135,245 was issued on January 28, 1873, to Pasteur for Improvement in Brewing Beer and Ale. This patent provided for a method of brewing beer or ale without exposing the mixture to air.

Six months later on July 22, 1873, Patent 141,072 was issued to Pasteur for Improvement in the Manufacture of Beer and Yeast to prevent spoiling during manufacturing and bottling. The process calls for using pure yeast, heating the wort, and controlling the exposure of the wort to air or contaminated equipment as it cools to prevent the reintroduction of germs. It also provided for removing the batch through tubing to prevent contamination that could spoil the product.

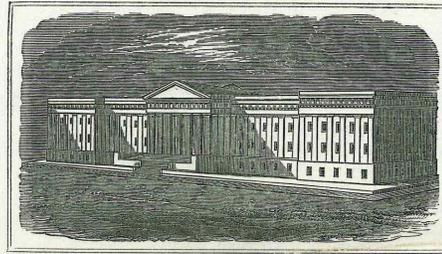
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By the 1880s, others adapted the process for use on milk products. In 1908, Chicago passed the first municipal law that required the pasteurization of milk.

The inventions by Morton and Pasteur were groundbreaking and ushered in great changes to medical practices and public health that resulted in drastic improvements for all. The impact of these patents is far reaching - saving an unknown number of lives and continuing to benefit society. While improvements continue to be made in these areas, these fields owe their starts to these inventors in the 19th Century. More information about patent records can be found in the [National Archives Catalog](#).

Right: Petition for letters patent submitted by Charles T. Jackson and William T.G. Morton for Improvement in Surgical Operations. Record Group 241, Records of the Patent and Trademark Office, 1836-1978, Patent Case Files, Patent Case File No. 4,848, Improvement in Surgical Operations, Inventors Charles T. Jackson and Willima T. G. Morton. National Archives Identifier 167821289



To the **COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS** of the United States of America.

The Petition of *Charles T. Jackson and William T. G. Morton* of *Boston* - in the County of *Suffolk* and State of *Massachusetts*

**Respectfully Represents:**

That your Petitioners have invented a new and useful *Improvement in alleviating a penetrating pain in surgical operations* which they verily believe has not been known or discovered by any other person or persons prior to their invention thereof, or been described in any printed publication before the present time, or been on sale or in use for more than two years prior to the date hereof, or ever been abandoned to the public.

Your Petitioners therefore desire that **LETTERS PATENT** may be granted to *said W. T. G. Morton* securing to *him and his* legal representatives, for the term of fourteen years, an exclusive property in the above mentioned invention, or right to make and use it and to vend it to others, by them to be made, used or sold, as it is described in the accompanying and written specification; your Petitioners being citizens of *the United States*

and having paid *thirty* dollars into the TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES, and complied with all the other conditions expressed in the Acts of CONGRESS, for such cases made and provided.

Signed at *Boston* in the State of *Massachusetts* the *twenty seventh* day of *October* in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty *eight*

*Charles T. Jackson*  
*W. T. G. Morton*

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L. PASTEUR.

Manufacture of Beer and Yeast.

No. 141,072.

Patented July 22, 1873.

Fig. 1.

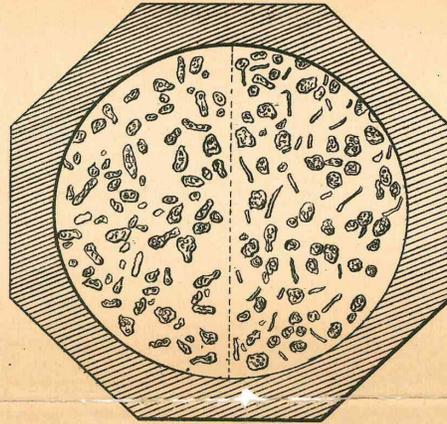


Fig. 3.

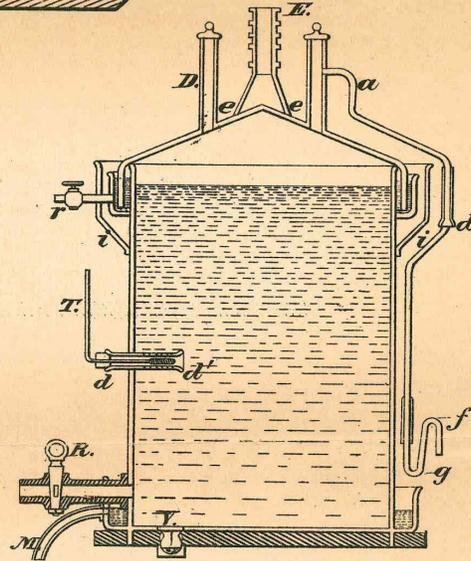
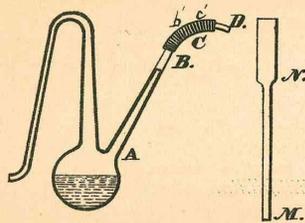


Fig. 2.



Witnesses.

Charles Delmas

Adolphe Guisard

Inventor.

Louis Pasteur.

AM. PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHIC CO. N.Y. (OSBORNE'S PROCESS)

# Resources for Online Teaching and Learning

Join us online for interactive learning programs! In partnership with the Presidential Primary Sources Project, we are offering programs for students in grades K-12 and for educators looking for professional development. To sign up for any of the sessions below, visit the [Distance Learning Sign Up Page](#).

- Tuesday, August 4 - *The Potsdam Conference and the Atomic Bomb*, Grades 7-12
- Thursday, August 6 - *Presidential Transportation*, Grades 2-6
- Tuesdays, August 11 - *The Little Rock 9 with former student Dr. Terrence Roberts*, Grades 6-12
- Thursday, August 13 - *Who's in Public Service?*, Grades 2-5
- Tuesday, August 18 - *American Women and the Vote*, Grades 3-6
- Thursday, August 20 - *What's in a Museum Collection?*, Grades 2-6
- Tuesday, August 25 - *Amendments to the Constitution: You Do the Math*, Grades 6-12

## Webinar for Educators - Presidential Powers and Precedents: What's the Limit?

- Offered on Tuesday, September 22, one 90-minute session at 4:00 p.m. Eastern Daylight Time
- Five case studies will examine the limits of Presidential Power in this webinar for secondary school educators (grades 6-12).
- The Hoover Library will examine the Bonus March. In 1932, Hoover used the military to clear protesters out of Washington, DC — but does the President have the power to do that? The intersection of Constitutional rights, legislative process, and presidential precedent makes this topic extremely valuable in the classroom.
- The Truman Library will look at the Steel Crisis. The United States faced a major steel strike while U.S. soldiers were in Korea in 1952. President Truman issued Executive Order No. 10340 to take possession of privately owned steel mills and keep them running. He felt this posed a grave threat to our national defense. Do presidents have the power to take private property when American is at war?
- The Carter Library will examine the Antiquities Act. The Antiquities Act of 1906 gives the President the power to circumvent Congress when they feel decisive action is needed to protect cultural and scientific resources. In 1980, President Carter used it as leverage to bring Congress to the table and pass the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA), protecting over 150 million acres of public land and expediting implementation of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971. In response, Alaskans would burn him in effigy next to the Ayatollah. Was he justified or did he exceed his Constitutional authority?
- The Reagan Library will go back to 1981 and ask the question, “Who is in charge when the President is shot and rushed to emergency surgery?” Join in the discussion as we look at historical documents, precedents, and the Constitution as we work to answer this question.
- The Clinton Library will examine the Kosovo crisis. Congress passed the War Powers Resolution in 1973 to limit the ability of the President to engage in military conflict without seeking a declaration of war from Congress. Did President Clinton overstep his authority by conducting strategic air strikes in Kosovo? How does this compare to other administrations?

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES, PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES & PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARY SOURCES PROJECT PRESENTS

## SUMMER STUDENT PROGRAMS

AND TEACHER PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

OFFERING ONLINE INTERACTIVE PROGRAMS FOR GRADES K - 12

**PROGRAMS INCLUDE:**

- The Little Rock 9
- American Women and the Vote
- Constitutional Amendments
- The Potsdam Conference & the Atomic Bomb
- And More!

**FULL SCHEDULE AND SIGN UP!**

<https://forms.gle/emS9JVzB8VCug8rK6>

The graphic features a dark blue background with yellow and red circles, a white pencil icon, and an American flag icon. The National Archives logo is in the top left corner.

# National Archives Facility Information Regarding COVID-19

(updated as of July 31, 2020)

The National Archives is committed to the health and safety of our visitors and staff. We are continuing to monitoring the situation regarding COVID-19. National Archives staff will continue to serve the public remotely by responding to emailed requests for records and [History Hub](#) inquiries.

While we are closed, we invite the public to explore our online resources by visiting [www.archives.gov](http://www.archives.gov) and viewing our [online exhibits](#) and [educational resources](#) and participating in our [Citizen Archivist Missions](#).

Finally, all in-person public programs and events are canceled until further notice. We will continue to update the public as agency guidance becomes available. Follow the National Archives at Kansas City on [Facebook](#) or on Twitter [@KCArchives](#).

## Are you connected to the National Archives at Kansas City?



We encourage our patrons to use electronic mail and social media to connect with us. Our Facebook address is [facebook.com/nationalarchiveskansascity](https://facebook.com/nationalarchiveskansascity). In addition, you can find us on Instagram [@kansascity.archives](#) or tweet us via Twitter [@KCArchives](#) or [#KCArchives](#).



All information about upcoming events and programs is emailed to patrons through our electronic mailing list. If we do not have your address on file, please send an email with your preferred address to [kansascity.educate@nara.gov](mailto:kansascity.educate@nara.gov) or call 816-268-8000.



By providing your address, you grant the National Archives at Kansas City permission to send you information about special events, and programs. Per the Privacy Act of 1974, we will not share your personal information with third parties.



NATIONAL  
ARCHIVES

KANSAS CITY

**GENERAL INFORMATION:** The National Archives is open Monday through Friday 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Closed on weekends and Federal holidays. Hours are subject to change due to special programs and weather.

The National Archives is located at 400 West Pershing Road, Kansas City, Missouri, 64108, and is home to historical records dating from the 1820s to the 1990s created or received by Federal agencies in Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

For more information, call 816-268-8000, email [kansascity.educate@nara.gov](mailto:kansascity.educate@nara.gov) or visit [www.archives.gov/kansas-city](http://www.archives.gov/kansas-city). Tweet us [@KCArchives](#). Follow us on Instagram at: [kansascity.archives](#). Find us on Facebook [www.facebook.com/nationalarchiveskansascity](https://www.facebook.com/nationalarchiveskansascity).