

THE CLAMSHELL

A Quarterly Newsletter of the Maryland State Archives

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Spring 2025

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Image Caption: BCA Research Room.

Baltimore City Archives - A Definition

The Baltimore City Archives (BCA) is the central repository for Baltimore City government records, reporting directly to the City Department of Legislative Reference. It holds material of both permanent and non-permanent value, with non-permanent records being held for a designated time period until either recycled or destroyed. The BCA has operated under an Intergovernmental Agreement with the Maryland State Archives (MSA), with MSA staff working alongside City staff, for the past fifteen years. In 2023, the agreement was renegotiated for another five-year term.

Letter from the State Archivist

In the last edition of *The Clamshell*, we announced an initiative to earn funds by implementing a paywall for remote access to certain portions of the Maryland Land Records website (MDLR). The decision to impose a fee for remote access—something that has been free since its inception in 1999— was made in an effort to establish a sustainable funding source for a service that is no longer funded by the Judiciary (as it was originally). Nor are the costs to maintain the electronic infrastructure that supports MDLR (and indeed the whole of the Archives electronic records system) covered by our appropriated funds. Using the fee setting authority of the State Archivist's office, and with the approval of the Department of Budget and Management, as well as the Office of the Governor, we proceeded with development of the new website, with plans to begin earning revenue in June.

In anticipation of the paywall, the Archives engaged with stakeholders throughout the state, including individuals and small businesses, to learn about how they use the site, and to respond to concerns. Over 900 individual reports were created upon request so that users could plan for the fees, and subscription levels were developed so that users could determine what access plan made the most sense for them.

However, due to concern on the part of businesses who rely on MDLR, the Archives was asked to suspend our plans for the paywall and to convene with stakeholders and the General Assembly to determine a plan for funding this vitally important service. While our inability to move forward on this initiative has left our agency in a very precarious budget position in FY26, we are encouraged that so many people in the non-profit, business, and government sectors are now keenly aware of the value of MDLR, and the costs required for the Archives to maintain it.

This very challenging situation has enabled us to more broadly advocate for the entirety of the Archives budget and services—so many of which rely upon the electronic infrastructure that enables the preservation of, and access to, the whole of our collections. Establishing sustainable funding for this agency is essential if Maryland's permanent records—many of which are now “born digital”—are to be accessible to the public today, and a hundred years from now.



Elaine Rice Bachmann, State Archivist

Staff Updates

New Staff



Laura Swangin works as an Archives and Records Management Technician for the Baltimore City Department of Legislative Reference (DLR). She began her archival work as a volunteer at the Maryland State Archives (MSA) before transitioning to the Baltimore City Archives. Laura interned at BCA through MSA in the summer of 2023 and continued volunteering afterward. In April 2024, she joined BCA as a full-time employee.



Anita Evans works as an Archives Records Management Officer for the Baltimore City Department of Legislative Reference (DLR). She has worked for DLR for over 30 years, providing research assistance and library collection management at City Hall. Anita will continue to serve as reference and information services staff while also supporting searchroom and front desk operations of BCA when it is open for public appointments, three days a week.

We are very grateful to have these two talented additions to the BCA staff and appreciate their service to the Maryland State Archives.

Retirement



Gerald "Tony" Roberts, former Baltimore City Records Management Officer, retired in January of this year, after a total of 39 years of service to the City over the course of his career. Tony began working for the City of Baltimore's Department of Legislative Reference in 1986 as a Storekeeper, responsible for inventory, shelving and retrieving City records in the City Archives warehouse. Tony moved through the Department over the years, first taking on responsibility for microfilming records, then assisting the City Archivist and Records Management Officer, and finally serving as City Records Management Officer himself.

The Maryland State Archives joins Baltimore City in thanking Tony for his years of distinguished service and offering best wishes for his retirement.

In Memoriam: David R. Herron



The State Archives mourns the passing of Dr. David R. Herron, former editorial assistant for the Maryland Manual On-line. Dr. Herron retired from the State Archives in 2015, after 15 years of service. Prior to his time working for the Archives, he held jobs teaching, writing and editing, in many different capacities, and was a Vietnam War veteran. In addition to his professional editorial work for the Manual, Dr. Herron served as our in-house event photographer and thanks to his generous efforts we have a wonderful record of staff commemorations and celebrations over many years.

Image Source: MSA SC 1198-1-6783

Staff Development

MARAC Workshop: “Oral History in the Archives”

By Alexander Callahan, Service Year Option and Maryland Corps Member

From Thursday May 1st, to Saturday May 3rd, I attended the Mid-Atlantic Regional Archives (MARAC) Conference in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. The theme of this year’s conference was “Crossroads and Bridges in Archival Practice”. During the conference, I attended a workshop titled, “Oral History in the Archives” which was particularly significant due to the Archives recent work in collecting community stories through oral history interviews. This session was taught by Elizabeth Call and Landyn Hatch, both archivists at the Rochester Institute of Technology, as well as Marilyn McKinley Parrish, a former archivist at Millersburg University. The workshop began with discussing what constitutes oral histories. One of the definitions that was presented was, “Oral history is both a product and a technique for collecting, preserving, and interpreting the knowledge and memories of everyday people, and of their experiences in relation to past events.”

A distinction made by the presenters was the difference between oral histories and podcasts. One of the questions posed was, “Why might a student think that podcasts are more ‘authentic’ than oral history interviews?” A difference between these two categories is that oral histories are recorded for research and educational purposes, while podcasts are generally aiming for entertainment and monetization.

I was particularly interested in the presenters’ discussion of the steps one should take before and during the interview process. Setting up a pre-interview was recommended; it is important that the interviewee knows roughly how long the interview will take and what to expect from the process. While one can give interviewees a list of topics that will be discussed, in advance, the workshop presenters discouraged distributing specific questions to interviewees. Knowing the questions ahead of time allows opportunity for one to overthink responses, which could affect the interview outcome.

During a pre-interview, one can also ask the interviewee if there are any topics they do not want to talk about.

Informed consent, verbally or in writing, from the interviewee is essential to have before the interview begins. The interviewee should understand the scope of the oral history project, and the risks associated with their participation. They should also understand the project's intended deliverables and its future public dissemination before they start the interview. The presenters emphasized that interviewees should retain the right to withdraw their consent, without judgement, at any time during the interview process.

It is important that the interview does not seem extractive; it should instead be collaborative. Individuals can feel very vulnerable during an interview. It can help to have some kind of chit-chat before the interview begins. It is very helpful if the interviewer is personable, kind, and that the interview is conducted in a positive environment. Having someone else in the room that the interviewee knows can make them feel more comfortable.

The session also reviewed the process of asking good interview questions. Good questions should be open-ended and should not result in single word responses. The questions should be easily understood and should follow a particular narrative structure; they should be increasingly complex as the interview progresses.

Finally, one of the most interesting elements of the oral history workshop was the discussion about recording equipment. For example, using an iPhone was deemed a perfectly acceptable way to record an interview. Landyn Hatch also exhibited three recording tools that they have used in the past. These tools included the Sony ICD-PX370, which retails for about fifty dollars, the Zoom H5, which retails for about two hundred and fifty dollars, and the Zoom Q2n-4K, which retails for about two hundred and twenty dollars. I also learned that when one travels to someone's home to conduct an interview, one should have two forms of recording equipment, in case one fails. Overall, it was a privilege to attend this interesting and informative workshop.

Events and Outreach

Brewer Hill Cemetery Project

By Andrew Forschler, Archivist Trainee, Maryland State Archives

Maryland State Archives has partnered with the Brewer Hill Cemetery Association in order to research all individuals buried in Brewer Hill Cemetery. Brewer Hill Cemetery is a historic African American cemetery in Annapolis located on West Street. Some prominent Black Annapolitans are buried in the cemetery, including Wiley Bates and Ellen H. Brown Parker, the only Black woman undertaker in Anne Arundel County in the early 20th century. The cemetery is also the final resting place of Henry Davis, a lynching victim, and veterans going back to the Spanish-American War. The cemetery has unfortunately fallen into disrepair over the years. Many headstones are broken or unreadable. In some cases, burials in the cemetery occurred without a headstone to mark the grave.

The cemetery association is interested in using as many avenues as possible to identify all individuals buried in the cemetery. Members of the cemetery association and other volunteers are researching at Maryland State Archives, hunting through death records for ones that mention the cemetery. In addition to noting who is buried in the cemetery, volunteer researchers are collecting demographic information about each person buried there, including marital status, birth place, last known address, parents' information, informant information, occupation, and cause of death.

Researchers have identified 2,292 people buried in the cemetery so far. Most of these people have been identified through research in Anne Arundel County death records from 1898-1950 (found in MSA SE43). Once research has been completed, the cemetery association will determine which of these people have readable headstones in the cemetery. Anyone without a readable headstone's name will be placed on a memorial wall to be constructed in the cemetery.



Image captions: Volunteers with the Brewer Hill Cemetery Project researching Anne Arundel County death records.

Maryland State Archives is still looking for volunteers to assist with this project. Volunteers interested in helping to verify, proofread, and standardize the information collected would be greatly appreciated. For more information about volunteering please contact msabrewerhillcemetery@gmail.com.

Collection Highlights

Search Room Exhibition

By Rachel Frazier, Director of Reference Services, Maryland State Archives



Image Captions: (Left) Rachel Frazier standing beside exhibit case. (Right) Image of items in exhibit case.

Come visit our new exhibition in the Search Room, "Maryland on the World's Stage: The 1893 Chicago World's Fair," and discover not only the beautiful Maryland State Building at the fair, but also the efforts of activists advocating for how Marylanders would be represented at the fair. Most of the images are from government record series MSA S1998, supplemented by other items from our special collection and library. The exhibition will connect visitors to the human experiences found in our unique collections and recognize the value of lesser-used archival sources.

Highlights

Our main case highlights some wonderful images and souvenirs that immerse you in Maryland's own pavilion at the fair. One of the beautiful items we have on display is a burgundy and gold art nouveau notepad with the notes that one Marylander, likely Thomas Jenifer, took while exploring the fair. He mentioned seeing lacework by Miss Clara Cox of Kirkham, Maryland (Talbot County), and my more recent research suggests her lacework was on display right in our own Maryland State Building through efforts to highlight the accomplishments of Maryland women.

And don't miss the additional document cases along the wall! These include displays on Maryland's natural resources, as well as two letters from Marylanders advocating for the representation of Maryland's diverse population at the fair.

Baltimore lawyer and Howard School of Law graduate Joseph Seldon Davis led a life of constant activism, including writing an 1892 letter to Governor Frank Brown advocating for the representation

of Black Marylanders at the fair. That same year, Emily McKim Reed also wrote to Governor Brown, saying "I feel sure we are safe in your hands, & that you will not allow women's interests to suffer, in our state." Stay tuned for upcoming articles as we dig a little deeper into Davis's and Reed's stories.

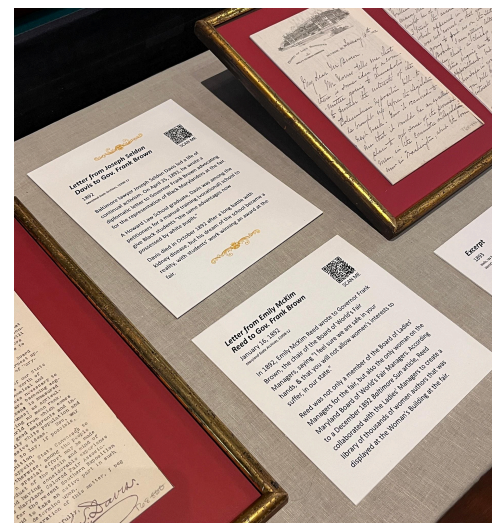


Image Captions: (Left) Camille DiMarco and Edward Heimiller prepare a case. (Right) Vintage cast iron Ferris Wheel, date unknown. Private Collection.

Behind the Scenes

Our Search Room exhibitions showcase what we can create solely through in-house talent and resources. While I created the concept, wrote the text, curated the selections, and created the graphic design, imaging staff Ray Connor, Robert Gasperino and James Watson assisted with printing every reproduction and label, and there is not a single item that Camille DiMarco and Edward Heimiller, MSA Conservators, did not meticulously mount, repair, frame, and/or display.

It is thanks to Conservation staff that we have such unique displays. Edward came up with the idea of using an oversized title above the case, and it was Camille's vision to place frames flat in the Fowler cases, shown in the image on the right, to create three-dimensional interest. Thanks to Edward's own personal collection, all of the frames in the



exhibition are from the same era as the 1893 World's Fair. In fact, the glass in the picture frames featured in the main case is *hand-blown, turn-of-the-century glass*.

I continue to study these rich administrative files, since they are a treasure trove of information with still much to be gleaned. Thanks to efforts from our Imaging and IT departments, these files now are available online from home for you to study, too!

[Board of World's Fair Managers \(General File\) 1890-1894 \[MSA S1998\]](#).

We hope you will visit either in person or online!

Book Notes

By Christine Alvey, Librarian, Maryland State Archives



Image Caption: 2024 Kayak Tour of Mallows Bay; Photographer: Patrick Siebert, Executive Office of the Governor.

During spring in Maryland, a few green shoots can be seen here and there, and there is a lot more bird activity.

We are fortunate that Maryland's natural world has been meticulously documented by William S. Sipple in years' worth of journals.

Mr. Sipple generously donated a copy of every volume of his *Maryland Journal: Outdoor and Natural History Observations and Experiences*.

These are available in our public Search Room. Please come in and ask to see them.

Maurice Braverman Collection

By Adrian Ramallosa, Service Year Option and Maryland Corps Member

As part of my time with the Special Collections and Conservation department, I was tasked with processing [MSA SC 6434, the Maurice Braverman Collection](#). Sorting through two large scrapbooks and three filled-to-the-brim boxes was no easy feat, but it gave me insight into a small part of a particular time in history. To understand Maurice Braverman and his collection, one needs to have the historic context in mind.

McCarthyism, so named for the Republican Senator from Wisconsin elected in 1947, is described by the *American History Dictionary* as, “the practice of publicizing accusations of political disloyalty or subversion with insufficient regard to evidence” or “the use of unfair investigatory or accusatory methods in order to suppress opposition.” Before Senator Joseph McCarthy took office, tensions between the United States and Russia had already been high since World War II. In 1949, China also converted to communism after the victory of the Chinese Communist Party, an event that only increased American anxieties and hardened Cold War sentiment.

Maurice L. Braverman, was a young attorney practicing in Baltimore City in the 1940s and early 1950s. Following his arrest in 1952, for “conspiracy to advocate the overthrow of the government by force or violence”¹ Braverman was imprisoned in the Lewisburg Penitentiary in Pennsylvania for the next three years and faced a \$1,000 fine. Given his ideology and beliefs, Braverman was one of many anti-communists prosecuted during this time.

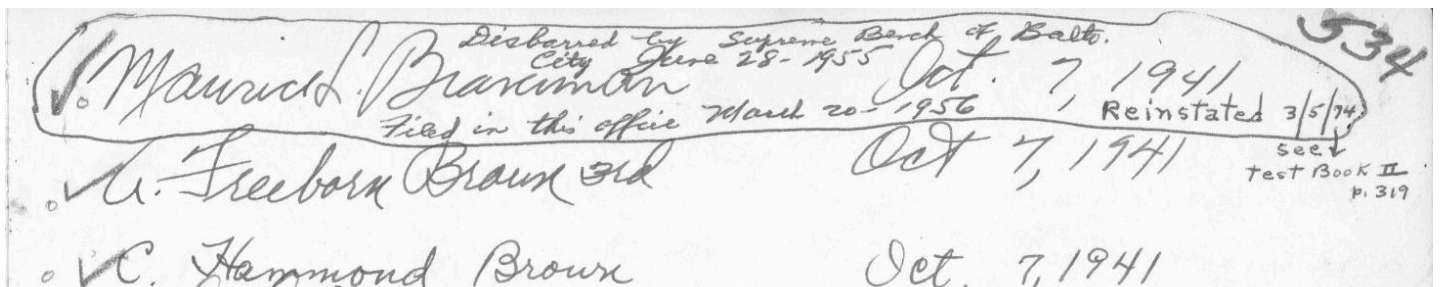


Image Caption: Test Book signature, documenting Maurice Braverman's admission to the bar (1941) and subsequent disbarment (1955) and reinstatement (1974). Supreme Court of Maryland, Test Book, 1916-1957. MSA TE128-1_0209.

Before he was convicted in the United States District Court for the District of Maryland, Braverman was a civil rights attorney. In the 1940s and up until his arrest in 1952, he aided in cases surrounding labor rights and racial equalities. This advocacy and his affiliation with the Communist Party made him a target, as the attention on those with dissenting views grew exponentially. Following the adoption of the Smith Act in 1940, (formally the Alien Registration Act), Braverman's beliefs were characterized as disloyal in the United States.

The two scrapbooks of newspaper clippings in MSA SC 6434 document Braverman's legal and political struggles. They illustrate local and national press coverage of trials often portraying the defendants as revolutionary organizations using language that seems to criminalize their ideology. The collection also includes material related to Braverman's fellow defendants—George Meyers,

¹ Hill, Michael, “Braverman is Reinstated to Maryland Bar”, *The Evening Sun*, March 2, 1974.

Leroy Wood, Dorothy Rose Blumberg, Philip and Regina Frankfeld— who were charged under the Smith Act for their involvement in the Communist Party in Maryland. In addition to attorneys, union organizers and teachers were also targeted for their political beliefs.

One newspaper article in particular, titled "Book-Burning of Nazis Cited to Baltimore Jury," details the court proceedings where Maurice Braverman cited Nazi Germany's book burnings as part of his closing appeal. He had been arguing that he and the other five defendants were being jailed with no evidence. For instance, emphasizing the lack of evidence, Braverman shared that he was accused of "selling five subscriptions to a newspaper (*The Worker*) that goes legally through the U.S. mails..." and "testifying before a congressional committee as the attorney for the Communist Party."

Braverman's story shows that history doesn't repeat itself, but instead it rhymes. Today, talk concerning free speech, government surveillance, and political extremism is still very prevalent with parallels that can be drawn between Braverman's time and ours. For example, he was punished for his political beliefs rather than actions and today there are tensions around labeling activists, whistleblowers, and journalists, as threats based on their associations or rhetoric. Alternatively, the Red Scare was fueled by an existential fear of communism. Today, fears around political extremism can again lead to calls for expanded government powers that risk suppressing dissent.

If you are interested in learning more about this time in history, I recommend taking a look at the following: *Red Scare: A Study of National Hysteria, 1919-1920* by Robert K Murray, which can be found in the MSA library, and *Communist Party in Maryland, 1919 - 57* by Vernon L. Pederson. For collections with more insight into communism, see Special Collections, [MSA SC 2183-1-1](#), which is a collection of personal papers by Richard Krebs who cooperated with the Committee on Un-American Activities and is the author of *Out of the Night*. Also, in Government Records, [MSA S104-24](#) there are copies of files on "Subversive Activities."

Maryland250 Musings



On July 4, 2026, America will commemorate the 250th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence with many events, displays and activities. The Maryland State Archives serves on the MD250 Commission and will join the semiquincentennial celebrations by sharing a number of reflections and projects over the next few years. Our focus is to raise up the contributions of all people, document the untold and underrepresented stories of Marylanders, and to preserve their rich legacy for future generations.

Finding the Maryland 400 Publication

On April 22nd, the Society of Sons of the Revolution in the State of Maryland made a very generous donation of \$10,000 in support of publishing the forthcoming book, *Finding the Maryland 400: The*

History of the Maryland Line in the Revolutionary War. This book, by Maryland State Archives senior archivist Owen Lourie, chronicles the soldiers from Maryland who played a key role in the American victory over the British. Building on a decade's worth of research, it traces the lives of the first men who volunteered in early 1776 through their years in the army and after the war. publication is set to coincide with the 250th anniversary of the Battle of Brooklyn in August 1776, where the last stand of "Maryland 400" helped save the rest of the American army, while taking heavy losses. The book is being published by the Archives entirely with outside funding, and this donation by Society of Sons of the Revolution in the State of Maryland is a significant step toward completing the effort.



The Archives is happy to report that it also has received a \$4,000 grant from the Maryland 250 Commission to support the project. If you would like to support this publication in honor of Maryland's earliest first responders and in celebration of the upcoming American semiquincentennial, please consider a donation to the [Friends of the Maryland State Archives](#).

Image Caption: Members of the Society of Sons of the Revolution presenting the donation in support of the Finding the Maryland 400 publication to State Archivist Elaine Rice Bachmann and Research Archivist Owen Lourie.

Conservation Corner

Preserving *An Emblem of Love*

By Edward Heimiller, Conservator, Maryland State Archives

The Conservation team under Special Collections leads the preservation efforts of original collection material held by Maryland State Archives. In April, three needlepoint samplers were pulled from storage for examination, including one embroidered with the inscription *An Emblem of Love* ([MSA SC 3899-1-1](#)). As the name suggests, a sampler is a panel of sample embroidery skill, usually made of a silk thread on linen. Originally a practical item, samplers were used to collect new stitches and patterns. Samplers may have an array of specially selected designs and patterns, as well as sets of letters and numbers, or even include names and dates. By the mid-18th century, cross-stitch became the dominant form. Samplers from this period are more uniform and square with borders decorating central imagery and text. This approach was due to their increasingly educational use as they become a key part of a young woman's education. Practicing embroidery allowed for creative freedom in an otherwise restrictive upbringing and adulthood. The ability to create a sampler or a decorative needlework was a sign of status, as only women and girls of prosperous families could afford the supplies, had the education, and leisure time for this pursuit.

Descending in the family of the donor, the three embroideries that were examined were created by Mary Trew (1789-1842), the daughter of William Trew (1751-1815) and his wife, Mary Trey (1755-1816). Members of the Religious Society of Friends, also known as Quakers, her family

resided at Providence Plantation in Kent County, Maryland. She created these samplers while attending the 'Southern Boarding School' at Duck Creek Crossing (now Smyrna) Delaware.² Members of the Duck Creek Meeting Quaker Community established the school. Operating from April 1801 until 1805 the first superintendent of the school was James Iddings (1755-1811), an itinerant Quaker minister who moved to Duck Creek Crossing in 1798 with his wife Mary, and their four children. An antislavery advocate, he was a founding member and secretary of Easton's Philanthropic Society "for the relief and protection of free blacks and people of colour unlawfully held in bondage, or otherwise oppressed".³ Seeking support for his geography textbook, he corresponded with then United States President, Thomas Jefferson. In January 1804, his textbook, *The Monitor's Instructor; or A System of Practical Geography of the United States of America, in Verse*, was published in Wilmington, Delaware. In February the same year, he advertised opening a school in Easton, Maryland, for "teaching the common branches of an English education," including reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, mathematics, geography, and bookkeeping. His preaching would take him throughout Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, and Pennsylvania.⁴ Students for the Southern Boarding School came from members of the Duck Creek Meeting community; however, children of nonmembers were admitted as space permitted.⁵ Hallmarks of Quaker samplers, including naturalistic sprays of flowers, stitched text in a bold Roman alphabet, octagons, medallions, swans, and botanical borders, are exemplified in the patterns of these three samplers.⁶ Other samplers from pupils of the Southern Boarding School are in the collections of Winterthur Museum & Garden, Wilmington, Delaware, and Colonial Williamsburg, Williamsburg, Virginia.⁷

These textiles are understandably fragile. Textile conservation is the caring for and repairing of textile objects. The most common types of damage for textiles are staining, material deterioration, water damage, and frame damage. Some objects may need intensive work to support them structurally. Others may need only a gentle dusting or washing. Sometimes objects are in good condition, but a conservator is needed to advise on safe storage to prevent future damage. Once the samplers were removed



Image Caption: Hand stitching of 'An Emblem of Love' embroidery during treatment. MSA SC 3899-3-1

² Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties: Maryland Historic Trust State Historic Site Survey K-84 (Providence Plantation) <https://apps.mht.maryland.gov/mihp/MIHPCard.aspx?MIHPNo=K-84>

³ Oberg, Barbara, James McClure, and Elaine Pascu, *The Papers of Thomas Jefferson Vol. 41: 11 July to 15 November 1803*. Princeton University Press, 2014, 354.

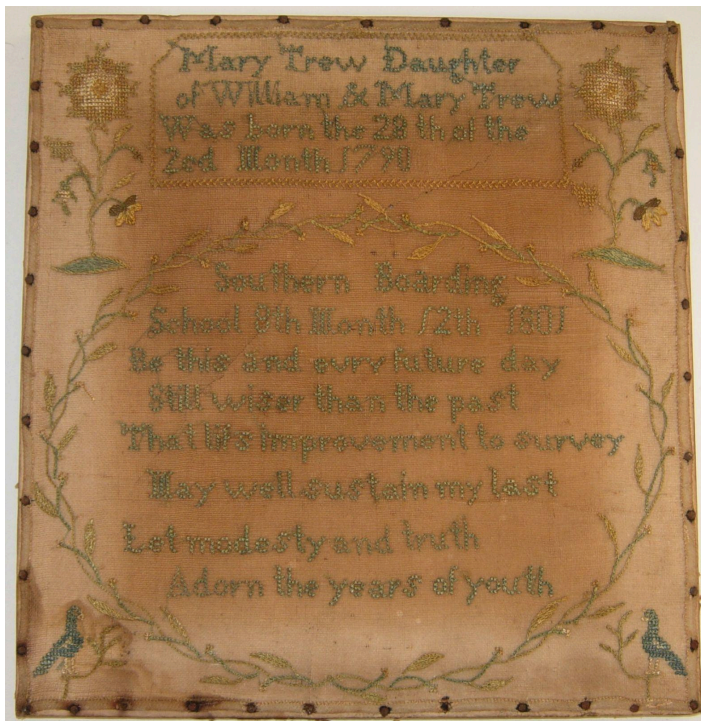
⁴ Easton, Md., *Republican Star*, 28 Feb. 1804, 23 Apr. 1805; J. Thomas Scharf, *History of Delaware, 1609-1888*, 2 vols. [Philadelphia, 1888], 2:1028, 1096, 1104; F. Edward Wright, ed., *Vital Records of Kent and Sussex Counties, Delaware, 1686-1800* [Westminster, Md., 1986], 50; Joanne C. Iddings and others, *Iddings Family Genealogy* [n.p., 1992], 38-9.

⁵ Ring, Betty. *Girlhood Embroidery*, Vol. II, Knopf, 1993, 490.

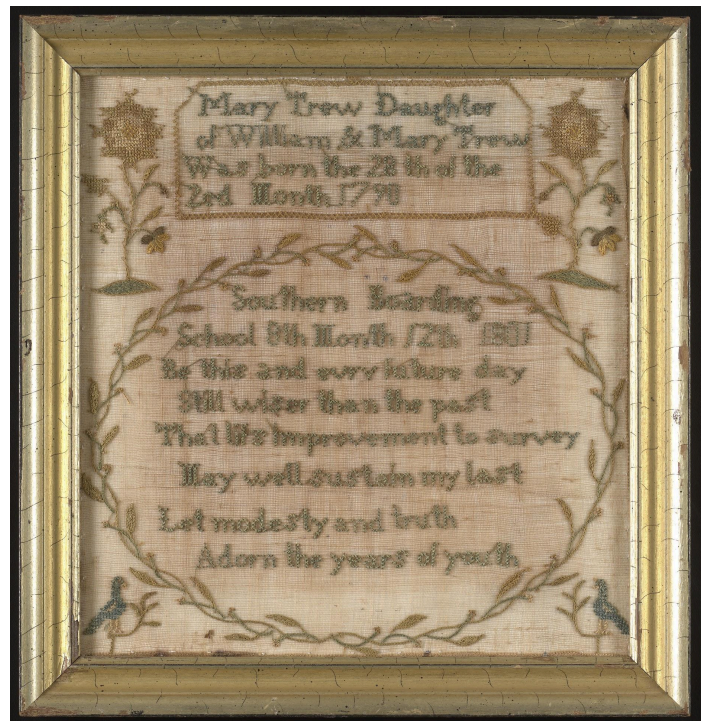
⁶ For a quintessential Quaker sampler by Jane Stead at Ackworth School in the collection of Colonial Williamsburg see Object Number [1999-28](#).

⁷ For other samplers by pupils of the Southern Boarding School see Winterthur Museum collections Object Number [1982.0329](#) and Object Number [1983.0085](#).

from acidic supports and it was determined it was safe to clean them, they were lightly vacuumed at a low suction to remove loose dirt particles that can abrade and cut fibers. Wet cleaning (use of water) removes the acid build-up from cotton and linen textiles and leaves them cleaner and more flexible, while wool and silk are more difficult to wet clean as they become weakened when wet. Since the embroideries are made from linen and silk, a modified wet cleaning was performed to remove acidic buildup and reduce staining. As a precaution, inconspicuous places of the silk embroidery were tested to ensure the colorfastness of the thread. Once cleaned, the embroideries were remounted to new archival supports. Hand stitching is a major conservation technique. This method was used to support and mount the flat textiles for display. Unlike ornamental needlework such as embroidery, the hand stitches used for conservation are not intended to improve the appearance, but to protect and stabilize. The aim is to support the textile with hand stitching through the weave of the fabric, avoiding abrading or piercing the fibers of the textile. Once mounted to the new archival supports, the embroideries were placed back in their frames. Offset clips with screws were used to allow the embroideries to be easily removed from their frames in the future. Photographs were taken throughout to document the condition and treatment.



Before: (MSA SC 3899-4-1)



After: (MSA SC 3899-4-1)

Treasured textiles may be susceptible to deterioration, but efforts can be made to preserve them. Here, the aim was to change or alter as little as possible and preserve the essential nature of the pieces. These samplers offer insights into Quaker life in Maryland and their conservation will ensure they are better preserved for decades to come.

If you are looking for a textile conservator, one of the easiest ways is to check professional organizations. In the United States the American Institute for Conservation maintains a list of professional conservators which is searchable by their specialty, location, and services offered. Link: <https://www.culturalheritage.org/about-conservation/find-a-conservator>

Interested in learning more? Suggested reading:

Allen, Gloria Seaman, *Maryland Sampling: Girlhood Embroidery, 1738-1860*, Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore, Maryland, 2007. (Copy at MSA Library: Call no.: 1050 A7, Allen)

Ring, Betty, *Girlhood Embroidery: American Samplers & Pictorial Needlework, 1650-1850* (Two Vols), Knopf, 1993.

Swan, Susan Burrows. *A Winterthur Guide to American Needlework*. Winterthur, Del.: Henry Francis du Pont Winterthur Museum, 1976.

Swan, Susan Burrows. *Plain & Fancy: American Women and Their Needlework, 1650–1850*. Austin, Tx.: Curious Works Press, 1995.



Before: (MSA SC 3899-3-1)



After: (MSA SC 3899-3-1)



Image Caption: After cleaning, back of An Emblem of Love Sampler showing the vivid colors preserved from not being exposed to light. (MSA SC 3899-3-1)



It is through generous donors that the Archives has been able to acquire and preserve many treasures of Maryland's history. Donations support our mission to preserve and make accessible the historic records of Maryland, as well as supporting the professional development of our staff. To donate to the Friends [click here](#).

The Friends of the Maryland State Archives is a 501(c)3 organization and donations to it are tax deductible to the full extent of the law.



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