The Butler Center Events

2nd Friday Art Night
Friday, September 9
5 to 8 p.m.
Arkansas Studies Institute
401 President Clinton Ave.
The Art of Living: Japanese American Creative Experience at Rohwer

Dishongh Lecture
Thursday, September 15
6:30 p.m.
(exhibit will remain open until 6:30 for pre-lecture viewing)
Darragh Center, Main Library
100 Rock St.
Delphine Hiratsuka, author of The Art of Gaman, will discuss the creativity of Japanese Americans interned in camps across the United States during World War II.

Legacies & Lunch
Wednesday, October 5
Noon to 1 p.m.
Darragh Center, Main Library
100 Rock St.
Lie Schiffer, daughter of Rosalie Santine Gould, will discuss her new book Camp Nine, a novel based on life at the Rohwer Relocation Center. Legacies & Lunch is sponsored in part by the Arkansas Humanities Council

2nd Friday Art Night
Friday, October 14
5 to 8 p.m.
Arkansas Studies Institute
401 President Clinton Ave.
Tom Hardin: Pinhole Photography
Leon Niebuhr: 21st Century Basketmaker
Arkansas Pastel Society’s National Exhibition

The Art of Living
Exhibition of art created by internees in Arkansas during World War II

An exhibition of internee art from the Rohwer Relocation Center in Desha County, The Art of Living: Japanese American Creative Experience at Rohwer, will open in the ASI’s Concordia Hall on Friday, September 9, 2011, during 2nd Friday Art Night.

In 2010, Rosalie Santine Gould of McGhee donated her extraordinary collection of artwork and other materials from the World War II-era Japanese American internment camp at Rohwer to the Butler Center for Arkansas Studies. The art had been created in the camp under the tutelage of art teacher Jamie Vogel, who collected and saved her students’ art in the years following the war and willed it to Gould. The Butler Center has created a multimedia art ex-

Bob Compton Papers Available

The Butler Center is pleased to announce the availability of the Bob Compton Papers. These political papers, which the Butler Center acquired in 2008, relate to Compton’s 1970 Arkansas gubernatorial campaign on the state’s Democratic ticket.

Robert (Bob) Curran Compton was born on March 27, 1929, in El Dorado, Arkansas, to Thomas Junious Compton and Virginia Knox Compton. He attended public schools in Prescott, then received a bachelor of arts in 1949 from Hendrix College in Conway and a laws degree in 1952 from the University of Arkansas School of Law in Fayetteville. He married Margaret Villee, and the couple had three children: Bob Jr., Cathleen, and Walter.

Compton was a special agent for the Federal Bureau of Investigation from 1952 to 1953. In 1954, he became a partner in the firm of Brown, Compton, Prewett & Dickens. He became a partner in Compton, Prewett, Thomas and Hickey in 1982. He was a member of the Union County
Art of Living Events

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Cont. from The Art of Living, p.1

exhibition from the collection, including a cell-phone audio tour, a student-created video, and computers with links to oral histories and other archives.

This is the first exhibition that brings together multiple departments of the Butler Center, utilizing the talents of those in manuscript processing, the art department, the AV/AR oral history project, the Encyclopedia of Arkansas, public relations, and website/media design.

Join us for the opening of this incredible and moving display of art produced by young people and adults under challenging conditions. Media used includes canvas, paper, fabrics, and found objects such as wood, rocks, and nuts.

The Art of Living will be on display in Concordia Hall in the Arkansas Studies Institute (401 President Clinton Ave.) from September 9 through November 26, 2011. All events associated with the exhibit are free and open to the public. Gallery hours are Monday through Saturday 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Book your guided group tour now by contacting Caroline Millar at (501) 320-5793.

Visit www.butlercenter.org/rohwer for more information and to plan your visit.

Cont. from Bob Compton Papers, p.1

Bar Association and the Arkansas Bar Association, serving as president from 1975 to 1976. He received the Arkansas Best Lawyer Award in 1988. He was also a member of the American Bar Association. In 1965 and 1987, Compton was a special justice of the Arkansas Supreme Court and special chief justice in 1989.

Although Compton began testing the waters for a campaign run as early as May 1969—and was the first gubernatorial candidate to file—he did not officially announce his candidacy until March 31, 1970. In July, he opened his state campaign office in El Dorado with the slogan, “Bob Who?” The slogan was derived from an off-hand response from Governor Winthrop Rockefeller when a reporter asked him about the announced candidacy of Compton.

On August 22, 1970, just a few days before the primary election on August 25, Compton held a large political rally in El Dorado. The day was proclaimed “Bob Compton Day” by the city mayor and county judge. However, he was unsuccessful in the primary. In a runoff election, Dale Bumpers defeated former Arkansas governor Orval Faubus for the Democratic nomination. Bumpers then won the general election over incumbent Republican governor Winthrop Rockefeller. Compton, after closing out his campaign, returned full time to his law practice.

The University of Arkansas School of Law designated one of its main classrooms as the Robert C. Compton Classroom in a dedication held on May 14, 2004. Compton died in El Dorado on August 6, 2005, at the age of 76.

The Bob Compton Papers—with dates ranging from 1967 to 1970—contain political and campaign correspondence, often with attachments, speeches, news clippings, and flyers. The collection also holds event schedules, notes, and media-related material. Researchers can access the collection in the Research Room of the Arkansas Studies Institute.
A Word from the Center
David Stricklin, Head of the Butler Center

Sometimes, what we do at the Butler Center is laced with emotion. We enjoy getting to work with Arkansas history and learning about the stories that animate it, collecting resources that explain those stories, and helping teachers, researchers, and writers share them with a broad section of the populace. Getting ready to share the Rohwer story has generated enjoyment, but it has also confronted us with a range of other emotions.

We are grateful, first to Rosalie Santine Gould for giving us this remarkable collection and for keeping the collection together in the first place, as the article that begins on page 1 details. But we are also grateful to our colleagues at UALR who did so much to tell about the camps both at Rohwer and at Jerome during their great “Life Interrupted” project of several years ago. And I’m anticipating a great tide of emotion when we open the exhibition, with Rosalie in attendance along with people who were confined at Rohwer, and another wave when we welcome Delphine Hirasuna for her lecture on September 15 on the significance of the art produced in the camps. Her work on the Japanese concept of gaman, the patient endurance of the unbearable, has informed our work on the exhibition and the various resources we’ve created to extend the life of the show and deepen the impact of the collection Rosalie gave us. We’re looking forward to all of these things.

We are also grateful to Tom W. Dillard, in whose honor we are beginning to build an endowment fund for the care and expansion of the Encyclopedia of Arkansas History & Culture. The EOA continues to dazzle, with visitors from 202 countries. I believe the United Nations only has 192 members, so we are ahead of them! The great start Tom helped give the EOA before he left the Butler Center to go to his job in Fayetteville in 2004 has been an inspiration to the folks who have worked so hard to make the EOA such a spectacular resource. His enduring role as the premier owner of Arkansas history has placed him in the highest ranks of those who have sought—and fought—to preserve the state’s history from its founding to the present. We are pleased to honor Tom in this integral way and look forward to having more to say about that in the future.

We have had a great summer at the Butler Center. Come see us!

Save Paper, Reduce Waste

The Butler Center wants to save paper and reduce waste. If you have an active email address, help us by opting to receive email-only alerts about our programs and events. Contact Kathryn Heller at kheller@cals.org or (501) 320-5717 to update your information.

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FOR ARKANSAS STUDIES
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The Art of Living
Sept. 9 through Nov. 26, 2011

From the Mabel Rose Janise Vogel/Rosalie Santine Gould Collection, the Butler Center has created a multimedia exhibition titled The Art of Living: Japanese American Creative Experiences at Rohwer that showcases an exhibition created by interns at the Butler Relocation Center in Desha County. The exhibit will be on display in Concourse Hall in the Arkansas Studies Institute (401 President Clinton Ave.) and free and open to the public.

www.butlercenter.org/rohwer
Paul W. Dolle Civil War Collection

This newly processed collection, assembled by a private collector, contains original items dating from 1861 through 1952. The correspondence, documents, and photographs shed light on the experiences of individual soldiers and military units from both sides in the Civil War, as well as families, communities, and businesses caught up in the war. In addition, the eclectic collection carries the story forward with material related to Civil War pensions and the postwar lives of veterans and their families.

The collection consists mostly of individual items, such as the 1862 portion of the journal kept by an officer of the 59th Illinois, including a description of the Battle of Pea Ridge. The complete journal was later published as The Rough Side of War: The Civil War Journal of Chelsey A. Mosman, 1st Lieutenant, Company D, 59th Illinois Volunteer Infantry Regiment, edited by Arnold Gates.

The collection also includes two other diaries, one by a Union officer and one by a Confederate officer. A fifteen-page narrative by Major Hermann Schluter of the 9th Wisconsin Infantry covers the dates from January 22, 1862, to August 13, 1863. The pocket diary kept by 1st Lieutenant Israel P. Nolen of Company D, 13th Arkansas Infantry, contains both personal and official information from the years 1861 to 1864. An accompanying document includes a summary of the contents of the diary, including transcribed portions.

Another individual item of great interest is large map of the battlefield at Pea Ridge. The map, believed to be the work of a Union soldier, is hand drawn in brown ink on orange necessity paper.

In addition, the collection contains groups of items related to particular people or organizations. One such example is Dr. Turhand Dice of Utica, Missouri, who served as a surgeon with the 57th United States Colored Infantry. Documents include postwar correspondence to and from Dice regarding needed information for pension applications, a carte de visite with his photograph, and family correspondence and documents.

Also notable is a series of letters written by Colonel Benjamin W. Johnson of the 15th Arkansas Infantry while in the Johnson Island Prison at Sandusky, Ohio. Johnson wrote to men from the local community to thank them for befriending him and for assisting him with his needs, promising to repay them as soon as possible. The final letter is written from his home near Camden, Arkansas, describing the conditions there, but also repeating his commitment to repay the funds lent to him while he was in prison.

The postwar story is told most powerfully in this collection through records from the United Confederate Veterans, the United Daughters of the Confederacy (UDC), and especially the Department of Arkansas of the Grand Army of the Republic (GAR). One record book, for instance, contains the minutes covering...
The Butler Center’s 2011 Genealogy Workshop

Speaker Earnest Lacey during his session on hidden gems in records.

Robyn Dodson and her son, Jeremiah, enjoying lunch in the garden of the Main Library. Jeremiah was the youngest participant in the 2011 workshop.

Butler Center local history and genealogy specialist Rhonda Stewart draws a name for a door prize, with the help of Bill Schumaker.

EOA Endowment Fund Announced

The Butler Center is pleased to announce the creation of an endowment fund for the Encyclopedia of Arkansas History & Culture to be named in honor of founding EOA editor-in-chief Tom W. Dillard. Dillard was instrumental in the creation of the EOA during his time as curator of the Butler Center and continued to offer guidance to the project after he left the Butler Center in 2004 for his current position as head of special collections at the University of Arkansas in Fayetteville. He is set to retire from that post at the end of January 2012.

Dillard is often called the “dean” of Arkansas history and has inspired countless researchers, writers, publishers, documentary producers, and teachers to create resources for the study of Arkansas’s past, including the EOA. The free online site has been a spectacularly successful addition to the array of Arkansas history resources, with millions of hits each month and visits from nearly every nation in the world.

Funds from the endowment will be used to ensure that the EOA remains an up-to-date, free resource for educators and the general public.

We are beginning a campaign to raise funds for the Tom W. Dillard Endowment. Below is a form to use to make a gift to the fund.

EOA Endowment Fund

If you would like to contribute to the EOA Endowment Fund, please fill out the information below. Checks should be made out to the Butler Center for Arkansas Studies.

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☐ Check enclosed  ☐ Cash enclosed
Explorations of Arkansas History

Guy Lancaster

Off the beaten path.
That’s where much of the action happened in Civil War Arkansas, far away from the oft-commemorated sites of Pea Ridge, Prairie Grove, Helena, Pine Bluff, Camden, and Little Rock—little-known places such as Scatteredville, where Union soldiers fought Confederate guerrillas near the Missouri state line; or McGraw's Mill in Montgomery County, where Ouachita Mountain Unionists fought the Confederate Homeguard. The Civil War touched nearly every corner of Arkansas. A 1963 Arkansas Historical Quarterly article lists more than 300 military events occurring in the state from 1861 to 1865, but most of these, though known, have gone unstudied or under-studied in the intervening years.

Earlier this year, the Encyclopedia of Arkansas received a grant from the Arkansas Civil War Sesquicentennial Commission to develop entries on some of these overlooked skirmishes and expeditions. We now have a handful of these entries online and nearly eighty more at some stage of the editorial process. The result is a fascinating account of the war as most people in Arkansas likely experienced it: small raids, surprise attacks by unknown forces, desperate foraging parties, local residents rattling on both Confederates and Federals, and blurred lines between ally and enemy.

Historian Mark A. Lause has recently argued that the Trans-Mississippi area is where the Civil War really began. Likewise, the forests and bayous off the beaten path were where the Civil War was really fought, in hundreds of little skirmishes all across the state. In this, the first year of the Civil War Sesquicentennial, we begin to bring that history to light.
Champion of Underprivileged Subject of New Biography

Adolphine Fletcher Terry never held public office, but some historians posit that she had a greater and more positive impact on Arkansas and the South than that of most elected officials.

Terry’s life and achievements are celebrated in a new book: *Obliged to Help: Adolphine Fletcher Terry and the Progressive South* by Stephanie Bayless (Butler Center Books, Sept. 2011). This illuminating look at Terry’s life and accomplishments examines why this Southern aristocratic matron, the daughter of a Confederate soldier, tirelessly devoted herself to improving the lives of others and, in so doing, became a model for activism across the South. “Years after her death, Terry continues to be an inspiration for many,” notes Bob Razer, editor of the Pulaski County Historical Society Review. “She was active in education, health care, the arts, mental health, public libraries, and with programs offering assistance to people hit hard by the Great Depression.”

In 1958, Terry was a founding member of the Women’s Emergency Committee to Open Our Schools (WEC) in the wake of the desegregation crisis at Central High School in Little Rock. Although the WEC was careful to present itself as working only for the reopening of the schools and not for integration, Terry herself openly challenged racial inequalities in Arkansas. Noted Arkansas newspaperman Harry Ashmore once said of Terry, “Her operating assumption is that most of us, black or white, are better than we usually have a chance to be.”

A number of factors spurred Terry’s extraordinary activism, which she initially undertook as a young woman as a duty of her privileged status and also as a way to avoid boredom. These efforts later evolved into a consuming interest in the well-being of those around her. As Terry herself noted: “We are bound to accept this responsibility … We are obliged to help them.”

Adolphine Fletcher Terry died in Little Rock, Arkansas, on July 25, 1976, at the age of ninety-three. Her life was a monument to progress in the South, particularly in her native state of Arkansas, a place she once described as “holy ground.”

*Obliged to Help: Adolphine Fletcher Terry and the Progressive South* is available from local and national book sellers or through Butler Center Books’ distributor, the University of Arkansas Press in Fayetteville, at (800) 626-0090 or online at www.uapress.com.
Rice, the most popular grain in the world, is Arkansas's leading agricultural product. Although it was only rarely grown in Arkansas before the twentieth century, rice came to dominate eastern Arkansas farms, beginning in the Grand Prairie but rapidly expanding into the Mississippi Delta and the Arkansas Valley. Shown here is a photograph of rice threshing in Stuttgart, ca. 1910.

Courtesy of the Butler Center's general photograph collection.