David O. Dodd Extension Homemakers Club Collection Now Open

Home Demonstration Clubs were founded during the early twentieth century as part of the U.S. Department of Agriculture Cooperative Extension Service. The focus of the clubs was the education of America’s farm families. The clubs provided agricultural demonstration programs for men and home demonstration programs for women.

Programs for women were meant to demonstrate improved methods for household responsibilities so farm families could improve their living conditions. Club presentations dealt with various aspects of home improvement such as gardening, canning, sewing, health and nutrition, gerontology, money management, and voter education. After World War II, the organization’s focus evolved to include programs for younger women, urban women, and working women.

The first Arkansas club, a canning club for girls in Mabelvale (Pulaski County), was organized by Emma Archer in January 1912. Clubs in Arkansas, now part of the Arkansas Extension Homemakers Council, have also served the larger community. As supporters of the 4-H program, the Arkansas Council of Home Demonstration Clubs raised funds in 1938 to build a dormitory on the University of Arkansas campus in Fayetteville for 4-H program girls attending the university; the project

Cont. on page 2

Charles E. Wade Worthen Bank Collection Now Open

The Charles E. Wade Worthen Bank Collection contains documents, photographs, and memorabilia collected by Charles E. Wade during his forty-six-year career with Worthen Bank and Trust Company. The bulk of the collection, which covers the years 1922 to 1977, consists of photographs accumulated during the company’s expansion to include first drive-through teller windows and then to offer branch banking, a process that Wade spearheaded.

Charles E. Wade was born in Little Rock on February 20, 1920, the son of Harlan and Ruth Wade. He graduated from what is now Little Rock Central High School in 1938 and worked briefly at Fones Brothers hardware, before joining Worthen Bank in June 1940.

After serving in World War II, Wade re-joined the Worthen organization. The collection includes a letter from bank vice president L. E. Dishongh asking Wade to confirm his intention to return to the company.

Although a portion of the collection pre-dates Wade’s time with Worthen, most items were accumulated during his work managing the company...
was completed in 1951.

The David O. Dodd Extension Homemakers Club was formed in Mabelvale in the 1920s. The collection held by the Butler Center contains nineteen boxes of organizational records for the club consisting mostly of scrapbooks and pamphlets. The scrapbooks were created and maintained by club secretaries and cover most years between 1930 and 2013. The bulk of the pamphlets are club yearbooks and secretaries’ record books, and cover the same time period.

The collection is available in the Research Room of the Bobby L. Roberts Library of Arkansas History & Art, and the finding aid can be accessed here.

pany’s new business development and expansion during the 1960s and 1970s. The collection also includes both formal and informal photographs of Worthen Bank employees, officers, and directors.

Of particular interest are photographs recording the clearing of downtown property by the Central Little Rock Urban Renewal Project in the mid-1960s. Worthen acquired a large portion of the cleared land for the construction of its new headquarters building. This building, at 200 West Capitol, is today the Bank of America Financial Center.

Wade retired from Worthen Bank in March 1986 as a senior vice president. Following retirement, he became executive director of the Arkansas State Golf Association. Wade died on June 20, 2010, at the age of ninety. The collection, MSS.11.73, is available in the Research Room of the Roberts Library, and the finding aid is available online here.

Aerial view of the block including 200 West Capitol after clearing by the Central Little Rock Urban Renewal Project. Worthen Bank purchased the block in about 1965 to build its new headquarters. The headquarters building later became the Bank of America Financial Center.

Keeping Up with Arkansas

By Guy Lancaster, editor of the Encyclopedia of Arkansas History & Culture

Sometimes, I wish I could just make time stand still.

You see, the more entries we have on the Encyclopedia of Arkansas History & Culture, the more time we have to spend making sure everything is up to date. Most recently, Bill Clinton published a novel co-written with James Patterson, so I had to make sure that was mentioned in our entry on the former president. The Arkansas Women’s Hall of Fame recently announced its inductees for 2018, and thus I not only added those names to our entry on the Hall of Fame but also added a line acknowledging this for every woman on whom we already had an entry. As I write this, the Miss Arkansas Pageant is about to begin, so I’ll be keeping an eye out for the winner’s name, to add to our entry on Miss Arkansas.

I subscribe to a lot of Arkansas-related RSS feeds, and in my office, I have stacks of newspapers I am slowly going through, looking for any information relevant to entries we might have. But it’s not just the content of the entries that needs updating on a regular basis. As our readers know, each entry has a bibliography of relevant material at the end, and we work to keep those updated, too. So when books and journals arrive here at the Butler Center, I scan them for any content relevant to our entries. I also keep an eye out for new dissertations on relevant subjects or good newspaper write-ups. And despite all this work, we do still occasionally miss news on a particular place or person, just because there is so much to follow.

That’s what I mean when I say I wish occasionally that I could stop time from going forward. Just let me get through the entries we have in progress, please, before going and doing something new. But I know it can’t be—and besides, while it might be convenient for me, it would halt some wonderful developments in the works. For example, El Dorado last year inaugurated the Murphy Arts District, a huge development aimed at revitalizing the community, and breweries keep popping up all over the state. Do I want to stop that from happening? No! And I’d be rather the hypocrite if I asked people to stop producing new works of history on the state.

I guess we’ll keep on, then. At some point, though, the EOA is going to be so big that keeping it up to date is going to be a full-time job. So have you considered making a donation toward our efforts? If so, click here and type “Encyclopedia of Arkansas” under Other in the section that says “Apply My Gift To.”
A Word from the Center
David Stricklin, Director of the Butler Center

Our most excellent parent organization, the Central Arkansas Library System, has undergone a major redo of its website. It’s been a major effort, and it’s taken a long time, and it’s not all finished. But it’s finished enough that a lot of people are having a good time knocking around on it and seeing what it has to offer. You can see in this eBanner some manifestations of the new CALS logo and other branding elements. And you can see some uses of “Library Square,” which is the new name for the five buildings making up what we used to call the CALS Main Library Campus. “Library Square” will get a lot of use. For instance, the five art galleries the Butler Center manages are now “The Galleries at Library Square.” You’ll hear more about all of these things as time marches on. And when you come see us, which we hope you do soon and often, you’ll start to see new signage, which is on the way.

But the CALS website you can check out right now at www.cals.org. And there are some very cool features to try out. Just a few, which you can find under the Discover tab, will put some truly wondrous stuff at your fingertips. One is “Search CALS Catalog,” at https://cals.bibliocommons.com/. That gets you not only to the vast offerings of books to check out but also reading recommendations and a panoply of other resources and services. CALS is a powerhouse in offering things to enrich people’s lives. It’s nothing short of staggering. Also under Discover, if you click on https://arstudies.contentdm.oclc.org/digital/, you can get to the letters, diaries, photographs, and scads of other items in the Butler Center’s collections of unpublished research materials and those of our partners from the University of Arkansas at Little Rock’s Center for Arkansas History and Culture. It’s a pretty amazing portal used by everybody from kids doing school projects to the BBC. You can also check out what’s happening at the Galleries at Library Square—notice how I said that right?—and get information on the Butler Center’s latest art exhibitions and events. That’s all at https://cals.org/butler-center-galleries/. And again, still under Discover, you can find some remarkable posts about events and other cool and important things at https://cals.org/blog/. Under the Events tab, you can peruse the offerings of our Arkansas Sounds concert series and other happenings around the system. Under Visit Us, you can get the lowdown on where we are, how to get here, where to park, and so on. It’s all pretty great, and, as I say, this is just a bit of it.

More is coming online all the time, including a revamp of the Butler Center’s own website. Nathan James, who is one of two CALS deputy executive directors, and his colleagues and the good folks in North Little Rock at Few have worked very hard on all of this. We’re proud to be working with them. So, check it out. Get connected. We’ve got a lot for you to sink your digital teeth into, but also a lot of things to come to in person (as you can see in these pages), a lot of items you can hold in your hands, a lot to discover, and a lot that will surprise you. Hang on to your hat!

Speaking of CALS and advances of various sorts—and this is one of those mundane things that turn out to be kind of important—I’ve been taking just about every opportunity to let people know that we have a new(ish) parking deck. It has the same rates and the same discounts as our surface lot, the one that faces the Main Library between Second Street and the back of the Roberts Library (formerly the Arkansas Studies Institute, but you knew that). If you come to an event at Library Square (formerly the Main Library campus), and if you park in the deck, you will get a discount that might make the whole time free. And this is all on top of the City-run River Market Parking deck across River Market Avenue from the east end of Library Square (formerly...well, you get the idea). So, plenty of parking. Come on down!
... Butler Center Events in the Spotlight

Legacies & Lunch in May welcomed Holly Hope of the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program discussing the mixed masonry buildings of rock mason Silas Owens of Twin Groves.

In June, Legacies & Lunch featured a panel discussion led by LaVerne Bell-Tolliver, who was the first African American student to attend Forest Heights Junior High in Little Rock. She was joined by Pinkie Thompson and Kathleen Bell, who desegregated Pulaski Heights Junior High. Bell-Tolliver’s book *The First Twenty-Five: An Oral History of the Desegregation of Little Rock’s Public Junior High Schools* was published by the University of Arkansas Press this year.

Arkansas Sounds in May screened the documentary *Arkansas Wildman* and then welcomed the Legendary Pacers for a tribute to the late Sonny Burgess, who had led the band for many decades.

In June, Arkansas Sounds celebrated the storied history of KAAY, The Mighty 1090, with a panel discussion (top photo) and a concert. From left to right are: panelist moderator Tom Wood (in red shirt) with original KAAY on-air personalities Clyde Clifford, David B. Treadway, Sonny Martin, Barry McCorkindale, and Bob Steel. The KAAY tribute concert (bottom photo) featured musicians Barbara Raney and Buck McArthur; they are pictured here performing “Cindy’s Crying.”

Arkansas Sounds’ John Miller, music critic Anthony DeCurtis, and “Queen of Rockabilly” Wanda Jackson are pictured here at the talk Jackson gave at the Arkansas Literary Festival in April about her autobiography: *Every Night Is Saturday Night: A Country Girl’s Journey to the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame.*

In June, Sounds in the Stacks included a celebration of the fifth anniversary of the Millie Brooks Library. The featured band was Recovery, with Saboor Salaam on saxophone and Ken Richardson on keyboards and vocals.

In April, Sounds in the Stacks featured Dogtown Ukulele playing at the CALS Terry Library.

In a joint effort of Arkansas Sounds, the Clinton Foundation, and Arkansas Governor’s School, Epiphany “Big Piph” Morrow gave a one-hour presentation in June in the CALS Ron Robinson Theater designed to inspire the 475 students in attendance by showing the benefits of using music to advance leadership goals.

In July, Sounds in the Stacks at the McMath Library showcased the jazz piano and vocals of R&B stylist Tim Anthony. Eighteen-year-old library patron Daquarius Chism, who raps as “Lil DQ,” joined him to freestyle a rap about how much he misses his uncle; this was Lil DQ’s debut in public performance.

Kim Sanders was busy installing the Matter of Mind and Heart exhibition in advance of the opening at the July 13 Second Friday Art Night. The exhibition is on view in the Concordia Hall Gallery through December 29.

As the Arkansas Arts Center is closing for renovations, it is placing artwork in other venues when possible instead of moving it to storage. The atrium of the Roberts Library will be the temporary home of two parts of Wendy Maruyama’s Tag Project, which consists of 120,000 replicas of the paper identification tags that internees were forced to wear when they were being relocated to incarceration centers. The tags are grouped into ten sculptural bundles and suspended from the ceiling, with each bundle representing one of the camps (the two camps in Arkansas, Rohwer and Jerome, are represented here). They evoke a powerful sense of the humiliation endured by the internees and the sheer numbers of those displaced. The Butler Center’s art administrator Colin Thompson is shown here installing the sculptures with Arts Center staff members.

In April, Japanese American Memorial Pilgrimages organized a tour that included the Butler Center’s Education in Exile exhibition. Kimiko Marr (left) of the organization is pictured with the Butler Center’s Kim Sanders and Kara Miyagishima (right) from the National Park Service, which supports the Butler Center’s series of four exhibitions on Japanese incarceration in Arkansas.

Rosemary F. Crockett, PhD (left), daughter of Tuskegee Airman Woodrow W. Crockett, visited the Butler Center’s Rhonda Stewart in the Roberts Library Research Room in June on her way to the Crockett family reunion in Texarkana. Miller County native Woodrow W. Crockett served as a combat pilot in both World War II and the Korean War. Entering the service as an artilleryman, Crockett transferred to Alabama’s Tuskegee Institute as an aviation cadet and became one of the pilots of the famous Tuskegee Airmen. Crockett remained in the U.S. Air Force for twenty-eight years; he died in 2012 and is buried in Arlington National Cemetery. Read more about this famous Arkansan in the EOA here.

Displayed in the Butler Center’s exhibition A Legacy of Brewers (on view through Oct. 27), The Boys (1956, oil on canvas) is thought to be the last painting by Adrian Brewer of his grandsons Grimsley, Larry, and Louis Graham, who posed with the painting at July’s 2FAN. Also on display is the paint-covered palette Brewer used to create the portrait of the boys.
New Arkansas Titles for Fall

This fall, Butler Center Books will publish three new titles: *Arkansas Backstories: Quirks, Characters, and Curiosities of the Natural State* by former state tourism director Joe David Rice; *Mountain Feds: Arkansas Unionists and the Peace Society* by James J. Johnston; and *Remembering Ella: A 1912 Murder and Mystery in the Arkansas Ozarks* by Ozarks historian Nita Gould.

Arkansas is a complex place—part Old South, part Old West, and part traditional hill country—that has shared an amazing array of people and products with the world over the years. Even so, much of what makes Arkansas so special remains largely unrecognized. To help right this wrong, *Arkansas Backstories* highlights the lesser-known aspects of America’s twenty-fifth state. The short essays in this handsomely illustrated book will offer surprises for even the most dedicated and devoted students of the state. How many readers, for instance, realize that the first African American presidential candidate was from Arkansas? Or that an Arkansan candidate formally challenged John F. Kennedy for the Democratic Party’s nomination in 1960? Or that there’s good evidence that Abraham Lincoln lived for a time in northeast Arkansas, chopping wood for a plantation owner?

Few readers may be aware of the connections between Arkansas and the Texas fight for independence. Or the ties between organized crime and Hot Springs. Or the fact that the state came very close to having a huge national park in the heart of the Ouachitas. Or that the world’s first international UFO conference was held in Fort Smith.

These and other captivating topics are what make *Arkansas Backstories* an essential addition to every coffee table in the state. The book will delight any and all interested in Arkansas—one of the country’s most fascinating states. *Arkansas Backstories* (covering topics starting with letters A through L) will be available in September, and the companion volume—*More Arkansas Backstories* (letters M through Z)—will be out in the spring of 2019 ($39.95 hardcover).

Mountain Feds: Arkansas Unionists and the Peace Society by James J. Johnston is the fascinating story of the Arkansas farmers and hill people from northern Arkansas who opposed the state’s secession from the Union.

Slavery was not a big part of the local economy in northern Arkansas. In resistance to secession and to fighting for the Confederacy, residents of the area formed secret organizations—usually known as the Peace Society—and formed their own leadership. Increased pressure from Richmond in the fall of 1861 for the Arkansas government to provide more Confederate soldiers pressed Arkansas’s yeoman farmers to enlist but only provided more incentive for the men to join the Peace Society (later known as the Union League).

Many communities throughout the state at this time forged home protective units or vigilance committees to protect themselves from slave uprisings and what they saw as federal invasion. Unionist mountaineers did the same, but their home protection organizations were secret because they were instead seeking protection from their secessionist neighbors and the state’s Confederate government.

In November 1861, the Peace Society was first uncovered in Clinton (Van Buren County) by the secessionist element, which rapidly formed vigilante committees to arrest and interrogate the suspects. The news and subsequent arrests spread to adjoining counties from the Arkansas River to the Missouri border. In most cases, the local militia was called out to handle the arrests and put down the rumored uprising.

While some Peace Society members fled to Missouri or hid in the woods, others were arrested and marched to Little Rock, where they were forced to join the Confederate army. Leaders who were prominent in the Peace Society recruited and led companies in Arkansas and Missouri Unionist regiments, returning to their homes to bring out loyalist refugees or to suppress Confederate guerrillas. A few of these home-grown leaders assumed leadership positions in civil government in the last months of the war, with the effects of their actions lingering for years to come. *Mountain Feds* will be available in September ($39.95 hardcover; $24.95 paperback).

*Remembering Ella: A 1912 Murder and Mystery in the Arkansas Ozarks* offers an intriguing story by Ozarks historian and preservation enthusiast Nita Gould.

In November 1912, popular and pretty eighteen-year-old Ella Barham was raped, murdered, and dismembered in...
broad daylight near her home in rural Boone County, Arkansas. The brutal crime sent shockwaves through the Ozarks and made national news. Authorities swiftly charged a neighbor, Odus Davidson, with the crime. Locals were determined that he be convicted, and threats of mob violence ran so high that he had to be jailed in another county to ensure his safety. But was there enough evidence to prove his guilt? If so, had he acted alone? What was his motive?

An examination of the murder of Ella Barham, and the trial of her alleged killer, opens a window into the meaning of community and justice during a time when politicians and judges sought to professionalize justice, moving from local hangings to state-run executions. Davidson’s appeal has been cited as a precedent in numerous court cases and his brief was reviewed by the lawyers in Georgia who prepared Leo Frank’s appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court in 1915.

Author Nita Gould is a descendant of the Barhams of Boone County and Ella Barham’s cousin. Her tenacious pursuit to create an authoritative account of the community, the crime, and the subsequent legal battle spanned nearly fifteen years. Gould weaves local history and short biographies into her narrative and also draws on the official case files, hundreds of newspaper accounts, and personal Barham family documents. *Remembering Emma* reveals the truth behind an event that has been a staple of local folklore for more than a century and still intrigues people from around the country. *Remembering Ella* will be published in October ($24.95 paperback).

Butler Center Books, which publishes around six books a year, is funded solely through sales of its books and donations from the public. Donations may be made through [www.cals.org](http://www.cals.org) by clicking on the CALS Foundation tab. Butler Center Books has more than fifty titles in print and available to order. For a complete list, click [here](http://www.cals.org). Books are available in bookstores, including the Bookstore at Library Square (formerly River Market Books & Gifts) in Little Rock at (501) 918-3093; from major online retailers; and from our distributor at (800) 621-2736. Your purchases as well as your donations will help ensure that we continue to bring you the best in Arkansas history. For purchasing information, click [here](http://www.cals.org).

The University of Arkansas Press will also present several notable Arkansas-related titles this fall, including *It’s All Done Gone: Arkansas Photographs from the Farm Security Administration Collection, 1935–1943* (out in August) and *Just and Righteous Causes: Rabbi Ira Sanders and the Fight for Racial and Social Justice in Arkansas, 1926–1963* (out in November). Butler Center Books and the University of Arkansas Press share the mission of publishing works on the history and culture of Arkansas and the South.

In 1935, a fledging government agency embarked on a project to photograph Americans hit hardest by the Great Depression. Over the next eight years, the photographers of the Farm Security Administration (FSA) captured nearly a quarter of a million images of tenant farmers and sharecroppers in the South, migrant workers in California, and laborers in northern industries and urban slums.

Of the roughly one thousand FSA photographs taken in Arkansas, approximately two hundred were selected for inclusion in this volume. Portraying workers picking cotton for five cents an hour, families evicted from homes for their connection with the Southern Tenant Farmers’ Union, and the effects of flood and drought that cruelly exacerbated the impact of economic disaster, these remarkable black-and-white images from Ben Shahn, Arthur Rothstein, Dorothea Lange, Walker Evans, Russell Lee, and other acclaimed photographers illustrate the extreme hardships that so many Arkansans endured throughout this era. These powerful photographs continue to resonate, providing a glimpse of life in Arkansas that will captivate readers as they connect to a shared past.
Fifty-five classroom teachers and administrators from forty-four schools around the state participated in the 2018 Summer Seminar at the CALS Main Library on June 7–8. Sponsored by the Butler Center and the Arkansas Humanities Council, this year’s seminar, Mapping the Arkansas Territory, Then & Now, provided participants with primary documents and teaching resources to use during the upcoming 2019 Bicentennial of the Arkansas Territory.

Highlights included presentations by nine noted historians and history educators, site visits to Historic Arkansas Museum and Pinnacle Mountain State Park, and hands-on sessions using Google Earth to analyze historical maps in the Butler Center collection and using smartphones to turn historical letters and journals into student podcasts. The seminar culminated with demonstrations by a five-student team from Cave City High School in Sharp and Independence Counties showing several mapping, oral history, and webpage projects students can create and publish on the Butler Center’s Arkansas History Hub website for teachers. Student-produced content will be added here along with the primary documents, seminar presentations, lesson plans, and teaching resources throughout the coming year.

Professor Andrew Milson from the University of Texas–Arlington opened the summer seminar with research from his book forthcoming from the University of Arkansas Press on five early Arkansas explorers and journalists, Arkansas Travelers: Geographies of the Backcountry Past, 1804–1834. Milson shared his maps tracing the routes of Dunbar-Hunter, Nuttall, Schoolcraft, Bell-Long, and Featherston-haugh and analysis of their commentary on the physical and human geography of their travels. Milson, who specializes in historical geography and geography education, also led breakout sessions during the second day of the seminar demonstrating ArcView GIS mapping software for student use.

The next sessions introduced the history of settlement in the Arkansas Territory at two ends of the ancient road traversing Arkansas from northeast to southwest, dubbed much later “the Southwest Trail.” Joan Gould, research consultant with Preservation Matters, shared maps, family letters, and land deeds from General Land Office records documenting settlement in the Strawberry River Valley a decade before and after Arkansas became a territory in her presentation “Lining Up Historical Data Points & Erasing Boundaries: The Forgotten Territorial History of Lawrence County.”

Josh Williams, historian and curator at Historic Washington State Park, shared a photojournalism project park rangers take to school classrooms to inspire local students to find history not far from their homes and school. The slide show “Drive-By History: Red River Settlement & Road Network in Territorial Arkansas” captures glimpses of names of early families and former thriving settlements throughout the original Hempstead County, now revealed in road signs, highway markers, and street names scattered around the southwest corner of Arkansas.

In keeping with the tradition started by Kay Bland, the first education outreach coordinator for the Butler Center, every summer seminar includes a "site-based learning experience.” This year’s trip was to "Mamelle Mountain”—as Pinnacle Mountain was first called—a site explored and described by naturalist Thomas Nuttall in 1819 and geologist George Featherstonhaugh in 1834. Park interpreter Matthew Friant passed around photographs of plants, trees, birds, animals, and rock forms that caught the eye of Nuttall two hundred years prior to the group’s box-lunch picnic. Teachers learned how students could turn the journal entries of the early travelers into a shot list of close-up details and wide-angle views on a photo documentary field trip.

After settling into overnight lodging made possible by funds from the Arkansas Humanities Council, the seminar resumed at a second site visit: Historic Arkansas Museum, formerly known as the Arkansas Territorial Restoration. Director Sewanee Bennett guided teachers through HAM’s exhibition We Walk in Two Worlds, featuring artifacts and oral histories from the three historic tribal nations in Arkansas: the Quapaw, Caddo, and Osage. Curator Victoria Garrett then shared her recent research on foodways traditions of the different cultural groups inhabiting colonial and territorial Arkansas: Native American, Colonial French and Spanish, and the first wave of Scots-
Irish, German, and African Americans. A buffet dinner followed, based on related recipes and ingredients, prepared by Dave Williams from Dave’s Place.


Day two of the seminar began with a follow-up to the previous night’s exhibition by Professor Joe Key, chair of the History Department at Arkansas State University. Using historical maps and treaty excerpts in his presentation “Conflicting Ideas of Land: US Treaties of Cession with Native Americans in Arkansas: 1803–1833,” Key illustrated the sequence of treaties made and then broken that turned into the final chapters in Arkansas for the three tribal nations.

Participants then rotated through two breakout sessions for hands-on workshops for student projects. While Dr. Milson led “Using Google Earth Maps to Follow Early Arkansas Explorers” in the Main Library Computer Lab, George West and Butler Center intern Morgan Guzman trained teachers in “Using Smartphones to Create Historical Podcasts.” Guzman, a graduate student in public history at UA Little Rock with an Arkansas teacher’s license in social studies, developed the lesson plans for the session on how to analyze the historical document, read the passage to communicate meaning and emotion, record the podcast in study pairs, and transfer the podcast to the Butler Center’s Arkansas History Hub website for teachers.

To encourage participants to develop podcasts and mapping projects for the territorial bicentennial with their students in the coming year, the seminar finished with the presentation by the Cave City High School student team (see page 8).

The five-member team shared its research and documentary work on the travels of Henry Rowe Schoolcraft across the Strawberry, Spring, and Eleven Point Rivers on his return from a journey into the White River country in 1819.

Using still and drone video photography to document the sites described in Schoolcraft’s journal, the students wrote their own journal entries on each location, recorded oral history interviews with local historians, wrote and produced a documentary video on Schoolcraft, and created a webpage to share their findings.

The student presenters included: Amelia Counts, webmaster; Joseph Hutchinson, fieldwork research; Curtis Jones, fieldwork research; Ralynnda March, photographer/videographer; and Kendall Townsley, drone pilot & video.

The Cave City student project, which was started in early March, was facilitated by Cave City principal Marc Walling, librarian Tara Ball, and history teacher Julie Sandy and was mentored by Blake Perkins, professor of history at Williams Baptist University in Walnut Ridge and a co-author with Joan Gould of the research on early Lawrence County, funded in part by the Arkansas Humanities Council.
Awards and Honors for the Butler Center

The 77th Annual Conference of the Arkansas Historical Association (AHA), held in April in Fort Smith, brought a lot of honors to the Butler Center and its staff and projects. EOA editor Guy Lancaster’s book *Bullets and Fire: Lynching and Authority in Arkansas, 1840–1950* won the John W. Graves Award for best book on race relations. The Butler eBanner, edited by EOA assistant editor Ali Welky and designed by EOA media editor Mike Keckhaver, won the Walter L. Brown Award for Best Newsletter. The Walter L. Brown Award for Best County or Local Journal went to the Pulaski County Historical Society’s *Pulaski County Historical Review*, edited by the Butler Center’s Bob Razer. EOA staff historian Mike Polston accepted an award of merit for Cabot Public Schools’ *Arkansas Great War Letters Project*, an effort he directs. The Butler Center’s Brian Robertson was elected to the AHA’s board of trustees.

Finally, it was reported in June in the *Arkansas Democrat-Gazette* that Mike Polston won a prize from the Arkansas Press Association for Best Freelance Writing for a larger weekly for his piece “Historian Recalls Lynchings,” which appeared in *The Leader of Jacksonville*.

**Leung (Godspell, Glee) and Tony Award®-winner Lea Salonga (Miss Saigon, Mulan).**

**Sounds in the Stacks**

Tues., Aug. 14, 6:30 p.m.  
**CALS Fletcher Library**—FREE  
Brian Nahlen, solo guitar & vocals

Thurs., Sept. 6, 6:30 p.m.  
**CALS Maumelle Library**—FREE  
Lee Street Lyrical featuring Casey Penn & Buddy Case (acoustic singer-songwriter duo)

Thurs., Oct. 18, 6:30 p.m.  
**CALS Williams Library**—FREE  
Tonya Leeks (soulful jazz saxophone & vocals)

**Other events:**

Tues., Oct. 2  
**CALS Ron Robinson Theater**  
Screening of *The Exorcist: The Version You’ve Never Seen*. Signing 5:00–6:00; brief Q&A and talk before the movie at 6:00; movie starts at 6:30. $5 for Q&A in the theater and movie ticket only; signing is free. Butler Center Books author and stuntwoman Ann Miles, who performed the famous “spiderwalk” stunt in the extended cut of the movie, will be on hand to answer questions and sign copies of her book *Spiderwalk: The High Life and Daring Stunts of a Small-town Girl from Arkansas* (Butler Center Books, 2018).

Wed., Oct. 10, noon to 1 p.m.  
**CALS Ron Robinson Theater**  
“Save the River Parks: A 25-Year Anniversary Retrospective and Celebration of the Landmark 1992 Campaign.” A panel discussion will be led by campaign director Ben Combs to tell the story of the legal challenge and 1991–92 election campaign that prevented massive highway development in the Riverdale area and led to support for initiatives including the Big Dam Bridge, Two Rivers Bridge, and other public parks and trails. There will also be an exhibition of photos, clippings, and campaign materials. Co-sponsored by the Clinton School of Public Service.

Thurs., Oct. 11, 6:30 p.m.  
**CALS Main Library Darragh Center**  
Entries Needing Media (photographs, etc.):

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<th>Location</th>
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<tr>
<td>Amagon (Jackson County)</td>
<td>Goodwill Industries of Arkansas</td>
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<td>Pernella Anderson (1903–1980)</td>
<td>Goshen (Washington County)</td>
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<td>Antimony Mining</td>
<td>Grannis (Polk County)</td>
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<td>Antoine River</td>
<td>Paul Greenberg (1937–)</td>
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<td>Arkansas Shakespeare Theatre</td>
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<td>Arkansas Synodical College</td>
<td>Isaac Scott Hathaway (1872–1967)</td>
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<td>David Auburn (1969–)</td>
<td>Hopefield (Crittenden County)</td>
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<td>Ballet Arkansas</td>
<td>Bobby James Hutton (1950–1968)</td>
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<td>Sylvanus Blackburn (1809–1890)</td>
<td>L'Anguille River</td>
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<td>Virgil Tracy Blossom (1906–1965)</td>
<td>Lead Hill (Boone County)</td>
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<td>Bonanza (Sebastian County)</td>
<td>Julius Lester (1939–2018)</td>
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<td>Bracero Program</td>
<td>David Levering Lewis (1936–)</td>
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<td>Bradley Bunch (1818–1894)</td>
<td>Herbert Littleton (1930–1951)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Briarciff (Baxter County)</td>
<td>Mabelvale (Pulaski County)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cabotfest</td>
<td>Massard Prairie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caddo Valley (Clark County)</td>
<td>Ralphie May (1972–2017)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camden Army Air Field</td>
<td>Jim McKrell (1937–)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cave Springs (Benton County)</td>
<td>Mechanics’ Institute of Little Rock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Cecil (1822–1884)</td>
<td>Mercury Mining</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central City (Sebastian County)</td>
<td>Montrose (Ashley County)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chotctaw Freight Terminal</td>
<td>Benjamin Edward (Ben) Murphy (1942–)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clarence Byrle Craft (1921–2002)</td>
<td>Norphlet (Union County)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lorraine Albert Cranford (1918–2004)</td>
<td>Northern Snakehead</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current River</td>
<td>Oxford (Izard County)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Denton (Lawrence County)</td>
<td>Palestine (St. Francis County)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diamond City (Boone County)</td>
<td>William Pickens (1881–1954)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dimension Stone Mining</td>
<td>Rodeo of the Ozarks</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dyer (Crawford County)</td>
<td>Salesville (Baxter County)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ecclesia College</td>
<td>St. Francis (Clay County)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fourche River</td>
<td>James Lamar Stone (1922–2012)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fulbright Industries</td>
<td>Strong (Union County)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gangster Museum of America</td>
<td>Summit (Marion County)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gilmore (Crittenden County)</td>
<td>Ruth Harris Thomas (1900–1973)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>William Thomas (1923–1945)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Thompson-Robbins Air Field</td>
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<td>Thornton (Calhoun County)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Tripoli Mining</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>William “Sonny” Walker (1933–2016)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Henry Wheeler (1841–1904)</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>John Garrett Whiteside (1885–1947)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Wittlott (Little River County)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wittsburg (Cross County)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Entries Needing Authors:

- Am Olam Colony
- Amendment 75 (a.k.a. Conservation Sales Tax)
- Arkansas Brewing Co.
- Arkansas Whistleblower Act
- Aromatique
- Clash of the Ozarks (Television Series)
- V. L. Cox
- Dixie Café
- Ferncliff Camp and Conference Center
- Fort Smith Sedition Trial of 1988
- Frank W. Gibb
- Charles Jacobson
- Pancho’s (Restaurant)
- Ponca Bible Camp
- Kenna Ruth Rothhammer
- David Solomon
- Richard Thalheimer
- TheatreSquared
- Transit Strike of 1955

If you have photos or other media, please contact Mike Keckhaver at mkeckhaver@encyclopediaofarkansas.net

If you would like to write one of these entries, please contact Guy Lancaster at glancaster@encyclopediaofarkansas.net

The mission of the Central Arkansas Library System Foundation is to provide support for educational and cultural programming for the patrons, communities, and neighborhoods being served by the Central Arkansas Library System (CALS) and its branches, including the Butler Center. Please go to cals.org to make a donation.
The modern technique of digitization can lead us back in time—in this case, to the Little Rock of more than a hundred years ago. Part of the Quapaw Quarter Association records, this fully digitized souvenir booklet from 1902–1903 contains general information about the city of Little Rock, including descriptions and photographs of homes, schools, colleges, and businesses located in Little Rock at this time. It even features the “million-dollar state capitol,” then under construction. (As stated in the Arkansas State Capitol entry on the EOA: Convict crews supervised by experienced builder and Capitol Commissioner George Donaghey began work in July 1899. Despite some delays, the foundation was essentially complete by late October 1900, and the cornerstone was laid on November 27, 1900; more here.)

Interestingly, page 21 has this description of the Fletcher Coffee and Spice Company, which moved a few blocks to what is now the Roberts Library, home of the Butler Center, in 1909:

THE FLETCHER COFFEE AND SPICE CO.—Importers and Roasters of High Grade Coffees, Teas and Spices. Manufacturers and Jobbers of Grocers’ Sundries. No. 219. East Markham Street. This is one of the most important enterprises in Little Rock and carries on a wonderful business. The coffee roasting plant in the rear, run by electric power, is the only roaster in the State, and the manager in charge of the plant has had twenty-years experience and perfect blending and roasting of coffees is assured.

The entire booklet, recently digitized by the staff members in the Butler Center’s Research Services division, can be found online here.