

fee for medical care. The African American family shown here enjoyed a standard of living that exceeded many of those living outside the community.

1st Floor South

1.07 The Izard County town of Mill Creek saw its name changed to Melbourne near the time the settlement became the county seat in 1876. The small Ozark Mountains town of approximately 1,500 citizens has changed little from how it appears in this mid-twentieth-century photograph.

1.08 In 1888, Daniel and James Fones incorporated Fones Brothers Hardware Company in Little Rock (Pulaski County). The company operated out of several locations, with the last opening in 1921 at 2nd and Rock streets. Today, the renovated building, shown here in 1980, is the site of the Main Library.

1.10 Grocery and dry goods stores were once the heart of Arkansas rural economies. Stores like S. E. Tucker, shown here in Tucker (Jefferson County) in the early twentieth century, began to close by the 1950s.

1.11 As the cattle-raising business grew, the mass production of adequate amounts of baled hay for cattle feed also became a business. With the development of modern machinery, as shown here on the J. W. Pugh Farm in Portland (Ashley County), hay could easily be supplied to cattle ranchers in large quantities.

1.12 Although Arkansas's first coal mining occurred in Johnson County in the late 1840s, the principal coal mining in Arkansas was in Sebastian County, which accounted for fifty-five percent of the state's production from 1880 to 1976. A large group of coal miners from Hackett (Sebastian County) is shown here in 1939.

1.19 Mississippi County was once the world's largest producer of rain-grown cotton. Shown here in the 1940s is a caravan of wagons loaded with newly picked cotton lined up at a Keiser (Mississippi County) gin.

1.20 Employees of the Tuf-Nut factory located in Little Rock (Pulaski County) work at their sewing machines producing cotton shirts and jeans in the 1940s. The business, which opened in 1917, remained in operation in Arkansas until 1974.

1.22 In 1911, the third battleship christened with the name *Arkansas* was launched. The USS *Arkansas* (Battleship No. 33) saw service in World War I and World War II, and it was awarded four battle stars for its World War II service.

1.23 The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, commonly known as the Rock Island Line, was founded in North Little Rock (Pulaski County) in 1904. Shown here is Engine No. 239, one of many such engines that transported passengers and cargo across the state.

1.24 By the late nineteenth century, tenant farming had virtually replaced the slave-based agricultural farm labor system in the South. This 1940s photograph shows an African American farmer working a field in Wilson (Mississippi County).

1.27 Women of the suffrage movement are shown here posing on the steps of the Arkansas State Capitol with supporter Governor Charles Brough (*in white coat*). On July 28, 1919, Arkansas became the twelfth state to ratify the Nineteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, granting women equal voting rights.

1.28 Federal funding for rural electrification during the Great Depression paved the way for the incorporation of electric cooperatives in Arkansas. By 1942, statewide cooperatives pooled their resources and formed the Arkansas Electric Cooperatives, Inc. (AEC). Linemen of the AEC are shown here installing some of the state's first lines.

1.29 Riverboat travel on the White River was a major contributor to the growth of the town of Des Arc (Prairie County). Many large vessels, such as the *Liberty* steamboat shown here, brought cargo and passengers up the river to the river port town.

1.30 Founded in 1876, the Little Rock Foundry and Machine

these hotels were imploded in 1980 to make way for what is now the Peabody Hotel.

3.29 Jake Hartz Jr. (*left*), son of soybean pioneer Jacob Hartz Sr., stands in front of a train loaded with the first soybeans exported to Japan from the United States, in 1952. The Mitsui Co. purchased the food bean variety, Mamloxi, from Hartz Seed Co.

3.30 The Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad Company constructed a Little Rock (Pulaski County) railroad terminal complex in 1900, which included the passenger station shown here in the 1920s. The building later became the home of the University of Arkansas Clinton School of Public Service.

Outdoors South Side

1.33 Poteau River near Fort Smith (Sebastian County), excerpted from the 1905 book *Art Work of the State of Arkansas*, part five.

1.34 Robber's Cave near Van Buren (Crawford County), excerpted from the 1905 book *Art Work of the State of Arkansas*, part eight.

1.35 Crooked Creek near Yellville (Marion County), excerpted from the 1905 book *Art Work of the State of Arkansas*, part six.

1.37 Hanging Rock on Mount Nebo in Yell County, excerpted from the 1905 book *Art Work of the State of Arkansas*, part five.

1.38 Arkansas River and Dardanelle Rock in Yell County, excerpted from the 1905 book *Art Work of the State of Arkansas*, part eight.

1.39 Big Rock in Pulaski County, excerpted from the 1905 book *Art Work of the State of Arkansas*, part one.

1.41 Stoner's Point on the White River in Izard County, excerpted from the 1905 book *Art Work of the State of Arkansas*, part six.

1.42 Calico Rock (Izard County), excerpted from the 1905 book *Art Work of the State of Arkansas*, part two.

1.43 Lake scene in Jefferson County, excerpted from the 1905 book *Art Work of the State of Arkansas*, part six. The photograph is titled "Andrews Lake—Pine Bluff" in the book, but no reference to that place name exists on maps of that period.

Outdoors West Side

2.23 President Harry S. Truman marching with Governor Sid McMath (*second from right*) in the Thirty-fifth Division Reunion Parade in Little Rock (Pulaski County) on May 11, 1949.

2.24 These two young African American women are shown wearing clothing that was typical of working-class citizens of Arkansas and quite popular near the turn of the twentieth century. Much of this type of dress was homemade, based on designs taken from the latest fashion magazines.

2.25 Once a tree was felled, its limbs were removed. Large logs were cut into a more manageable size by loggers using a crosscut saw, which was operated by two men.

2.26 As a member of Company G, Fifty-sixth Infantry, United States Colored Troops, James L. Baldwin saw extensive service in Arkansas near Helena (Phillips County) in the last year of the Civil War.

2.27 During her nearly ten-year competitive aviation career, aviator Louise Thaden of Bentonville (Benton County) set altitude, endurance, and speed records. In 1936, she became the first woman to win the Bendix Transcontinental Air Race.

2.28 Michael Disfarmer was a portrait photographer in Heber Springs (Cleburne County). During his forty-year career, he documented everyday citizens, such as this World War II soldier and two girls.

2.29 Fishing the many lakes and streams of Arkansas is a major pastime for local citizens and thousands of tourists who visit the state each year. Shown here are three happy anglers displaying a stringer of fish caught at Indian Bay in Monroe County.

Arkansas Studies Institute

Image Panel Guide

One of the most striking architectural features of the Arkansas Studies Institute is the collection of more than 100 image panels displayed on the exterior and interior of the building.

This guide provides additional information about the images you see throughout the building. Each interior image has a locator number that corresponds with the number in this brochure. The exterior panels on the Rock Street side of the exterior are listed from north to south. The exterior panels on the Count Pulaski Way side of the building are listed from west to east.

1st Floor North

1.47 This photo of a group of Arkansas governors was taken at the Governor's Mansion on April 2, 1995, during one of President Clinton's visits to the state. The governors are (*left to right*): Dale Bumpers, David Pryor, Jim Guy Tucker, Bill Clinton, Frank White, and Sid McMath.

1.01 The stark living conditions shown here in Boone County in 1935 were documented by a photographer of the Farm Security Administration (FSA). The FSA stressed rural rehabilitation efforts to improve the lives of those living in poverty in rural America.

1.02 Wal-Mart Stores, Inc., is the world's most profitable retail outlet and the largest employer in the United States. On July 2, 1962, Sam Walton opened the first Wal-Mart in the northwest Arkansas town of Rogers (Benton County). This photograph shows some of the first shoppers entering the store on opening day.

1.03 During the U.S. Civil War, Arkansas was a divided state, with soldiers in both armies. Shown here are the state's most prominent Confederate general, Patrick R. Cleburne (*left*), and Union soldier William Villines of the 1st Arkansas Infantry.

1.05 Arkansas has been labeled the "duck hunting capital of the world." The ducks held by these two hunters in the 1940s were harvested from present-day Bayou Meto Wildlife Management Area. Located in Arkansas and Jefferson counties, the state-owned area was acquired in 1948 and is one of the largest such areas in the United States.

1.06 Transportation to school was a luxury that most Arkansas public school students did not enjoy until well into the twentieth century. Shown here is an early school bus loaded with students from the small community of England (Lonoke County).

1.13 Soda fountains, such as the one shown here at Argenta Drug Store in North Little Rock (Pulaski County), were popular in the twentieth century. The original Argenta Drug Store was located at 403 Main Street under the ownership of Dr. Edwin Sharp. By the time this photograph was taken in 1939, the business had moved to 324 Main Street.

1.14 The grand opening of a business has long been a time of excitement and celebration in small Arkansas towns. Shown here is a large group of people attending the 1927 grand opening of the J. W. Pugh Mercantile in Portland (Ashley County).

1.15 Within a year of the founding of the Arkansas Road Equipment Company in 1927, the name was changed to the Arkansas Tractor and Equipment Company. A group of those early workers is shown here in 1935. Known today as J. A. Riggs CAT, the company is the largest Caterpillar dealership in the state.

1.17 By the late 1800s, railroad development enabled Arkansas's apple farmers to ship their produce as far away as Maine and Saskatchewan, Canada. Northwest Arkansas became the dominant apple-producing region in the state, and apple producers brought their harvests to apple markets such as the one shown here in Clarksville (Johnson County).

1.18 The town of Batesville (Independence County), which was incorporated in 1848, serves as the seat of county government. With the area being settled by 1810, the town is also one of the state's oldest. Shown here is a business-lined street of 1959, a far cry from the dirt roadway that crossed the town during its earliest days.

1.25 The Capital Hotel in Little Rock (Pulaski County), Little Rock's premier hotel, touted the most luxurious accommodations in the capital city when it opened in 1877. The landmark, which is shown here in 1892, saw a steady decline in the twentieth century until it was restored to its former glory in the 1980s.

1.26 Beginning in the 1930s, the town of Wilson (Mississippi County) was the center of Robert E. Lee Wilson's large Delta farming operation. It was designed as a model community, with residents renting their homes from Wilson and paying a small

Shops, located at East Markham and Ferry streets, produced railroad iron, steam engines, and milling machinery. Parts of the buildings shown here in 1890 are still in use today.

Mezzanine

1M01 Dress-up days were a popular activity in early childhood education in Arkansas. Shown here sometime in the 1920s is Eva C. Radley's Conway (Faulkner County) kindergarten class dressed as clowns.

1M02 This bridge, dubbed the "Million Dollar Free Bridge," opened for traffic on May 6, 1922, and was dedicated in a two-day celebration held on May 11–12. Connecting Garrison Avenue in Fort Smith (Sebastian County) with Oklahoma, it was the fourth bridge to span the Arkansas River at Fort Smith and the second for vehicular traffic.

1M03 This early 1900s photograph shows the Washington County Courthouse with its bell tower in the distance. This Fayetteville landmark remains in use today.

1M04 In this 1880s photograph, citizens in Morrilton (Conway County) examine a large number of cotton bales that have been brought to town to be shipped to market on the nearby railroad.

1M05 In 1883, a second Roman Catholic parish was approved for Little Rock (Pulaski County). Shown here on November 10, 1901, is the laying of a cornerstone for St. Edward Catholic Church, a building that is still used today.

1M06 By the 1880s, logging was a major business in many areas of the state. Logging crews, such as the one shown here from the Reese Mill in southwestern Arkansas, would enter the forest, trim and cut the logs, load them onto wagons, and deliver them to the nearby mill.

1M07 In 1943, Charles Miller and Hugh Wilbourn Jr. founded the Allied Telephone Company in Little Rock (Pulaski County). After almost forty years in operation, the company merged with another to form Alltel Corporation.

1M08 Long before the supermarkets of today, citizens of small-town Arkansas depended upon local stores such as the C. A. Dixon store in Pocahontas (Randolph County) for many of the goods that they themselves could not produce.

1M09 Following the collapse of the fruit industry in northwest Arkansas in the late 1920s, many area residents, such as John Tyson, turned to poultry. In 1935, Tyson began delivering poultry by truck, and he later introduced shipment by air.

1M10 By the 1960s, sit-ins, in which desegregation supporters would occupy segregated businesses, became a powerful tool for the integration of public facilities throughout the South. Shown here are Philander Smith College students participating in a sit-in at the Little Rock (Pulaski County) Woolworth's store lunch counter in 1962.

1M11 Nurses are shown here tending young patients in the mid-twentieth century at Arkansas Children's Hospital in Little Rock (Pulaski County). Today, the hospital is the only pediatric hospital in Arkansas and is among the ten largest children's hospitals in the United States.

1M12 Union Station in Little Rock (Pulaski County), constructed in 1873 on Markham Street, was the first of three terminals to occupy the site. This building was used until 1911.

1M14 Eberts Field, located near Lonoke (Lonoke County), was a 960-acre World War I training center for aviators. More than 1,000 cadets and 1,500 enlisted men and officers lived and trained at the field. One of the many planes used at the installation is shown here being fueled.

1M15 In 1910, a public library financed by Andrew Carnegie and designed by architect Charles Thompson was constructed in Little Rock (Pulaski County). That building, shown here, was razed in 1964. In 2009, the columns from the original building were relocated near the entrance of the current Main Library.

1M17 *Untitled* (Early River Settlement) colored pencil by Adrian Brewer.

1M18 *Pointe Chicault* (Point Chicot) watercolor and colored pencil by Adrian Brewer.

1M19 *Untitled* (River Scene) watercolor and pencil (from a sketch by Charles Alexandre Lesueur) by Adrian Brewer.

2nd Floor

2.01 Shown here are workers at the Arkansas Ordnance Plant in Jacksonville (Pulaski County), circa 1943. The World War II fuse and detonator manufacturing plant employed thousands of Arkansans until its closure in 1945.

2.02 In 1934 in Poinsett County, a group of African American and white tenant farmers and sharecroppers formed the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union (STFU). One of the nation's first interracial unions, it soon grew to 25,000 members. Shown here are farmers listening to speeches delivered at a union rally.

2.03 By the mid-twentieth century, Harvey Couch's Arkansas Power and Light (AP&L) company was successful in providing electrical power to most Arkansas homes. AP&L workers are shown here in this undated photograph in the process of installing a transformer at Plum Bayou Substation in Pulaski County.

2.05 The public schools of Little Rock (Pulaski County), which were closed the year following the 1957 desegregation crisis, were reopened in 1959. Segregationists are shown here rallying at the Arkansas State Capitol to protest the reopening of the schools.

2.06 The Illinois Hotel in Stuttgart (Arkansas County) was typical of the type of overnight accommodations available to a traveler in Arkansas in the early to mid-twentieth century.

2.07 African American lawyer Scipio Africanus Jones was admitted to practice law in the Pulaski County Circuit Court in 1889 and the Arkansas Supreme Court in 1900. He assisted families during the Argenta Race Riot in 1902 and later worked to free twelve black men following the Elaine Massacre in 1919.

2.08 About the time this 1938 photograph was taken, Arkansas was producing approximately two million bushels of peaches a year. The Elberta peach, being harvested by this Johnson County crew, was introduced to Arkansas in the late 1800s.

2.10 Shown here in this late 1920s photograph is the southwest corner of Markham and Broadway streets in Little Rock (Pulaski County). The streets remain major avenues of travel through the downtown area of the capital city.

2.11 During much of the twentieth century, bookmobiles were used to deliver reading materials to citizens living in isolated areas. Portable libraries, such as the Pulaski County Bookmobile shown here circa 1938, were the only access to current books and magazines for many of the state's adults and children.

2.12 Conrad Elsen founded the town of Subiaco (Logan County) at the request of Abbot Ignatius Conrad of Subiaco Abbey. Elsen (*far left*) greets the arrival of the first self-propelled Fort Smith, Subiaco and Rock Island railroad car to Subiaco.

2.14 In 1887, Ned Christie was accused of murdering a Fort Smith (Sebastian County) deputy U.S. marshal. After almost five years, a posse of twenty-two men, including the eight shown here, killed Christie in a shootout. In 1922, Christie was cleared of the deputy's murder.

2.15 Adjusting to a new life was difficult for many of the more than 100,000 Japanese Americans incarcerated at relocation centers during World War II. Children at the Rohwer Relocation Center in Desha County, one of the two Arkansas camps, stand with their Easter baskets, eagerly awaiting the great egg hunt.

2.17 In the days of segregated sports, the Claybrook Tigers, from Claybrook (Crittenden County), fielded a semi-professional black team. Despite winning the Negro League championship in 1935 and 1936, the team folded after the 1937 season.

2.18 City or community bands were a common form of enter-

tainment in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. These bands, such as the fourteen-member Fordyce Concert Band shown here, performed at special gatherings or celebrations.

2.19 Michael Disfarmer was a portrait photographer in Heber Springs (Cleburne County). During his forty-year career, he documented everyday citizens, such as in this 1940s family portrait.

2.20 The town of Eureka Springs (Carroll County) has long been a tourist destination because of its many unusual attractions. In this photo, two calves pull a small cart on one of the town's steep streets.

2nd Floor Balcony

2.21 John Wesley Bruce, shown here standing in front of his cabin home near Sandtown (Independence County), is typical of the thousands of hardscrabble subsistence farmers scratching out a simple existence in the foothills of the Ozarks during the early twentieth century.

2.22 Discrimination in the late 1890s led to a new Back-to-Africa movement. Many black Arkansan missionaries participated, such as the Methodist missionary group who posed for this photograph before making the trip to Liberia in 1898.

3rd Floor

3.01 Clarendon (Monroe County) was inundated by water during the 1927 Flood. One of the worst disasters to affect Arkansas, the flood had covered almost half of the state by mid-April. The waters began to recede only in late June.

3.02 In April 1968, former presidential candidate and U.S. senator Barry Goldwater of Arizona made a stop in Fayetteville (Washington County). He was greeted by (*left to right*) Bill Clinton, David Mullins, unidentified woman, and Mark McLarty.

3.03 Legislation in 1838 established the state's first penitentiary in Little Rock (Pulaski County) near the present-day Arkansas State Capitol. Inmates are shown here in the early 1900s engaged in mandatory hard labor, a common practice of the time.

3.05 By the late 1800s, lumber production had developed into a major Arkansas enterprise. Many communities were home to a lumber mill, such as the Portia Lumber Company in Lawrence County. The company, shown here in 1894, provided much-needed employment.

3.06 By the late 1800s, the Bald Knob (White County) area was famous for its strawberry production, which resulted in the town being known as the "Strawberry Capital of the World." This 1952 photo shows local farmers delivering strawberries to a farmer's market.

3.07 A variety of music traditions run deep in Arkansas. This 1900 photograph taken in front of an Ashdown (Little River County) store, shows four African American musicians posing with their instruments.

3.09 Richard Butler (*left*), who was one of several Little Rock School District lawyers, and Superintendent Virgil Blossom are shown outside the U.S. Supreme Court building in 1958 after the Court ruled that desegregation must proceed immediately.

3.10 Riverboat travel on the White River was a major contributor to the growth of towns along the waterway. While many vessels brought cargo and passengers, some, such as the one shown here near Des Arc (Prairie County), were used to push barges.

3.11 The Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA) was established to address social issues of the day. By the late 1800s, many larger Arkansas towns had YMCAs. The original building that housed the first YMCA in Pine Bluff (Jefferson County) in the 1890s is shown here.

3.13 The former Missouri Pacific depot located in Hope (Hempstead County) was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1992. Since 1996, it has served as the Hope Visitor Center and Museum. Exhibits document local history and the life

of President Bill Clinton, a Hope native.

3.14 Beauty contests sponsored by a variety of organizations have long been popular in Arkansas. The one shown here in the 1920s was sponsored by an unidentified American Legion Post apparently consisting of African American membership.

3.15 In May 1911, Little Rock (Pulaski County) hosted the twenty-first annual National United Confederate Veterans' Reunion. The three-day event culminated in a grand parade. City streets, including Main Street (shown here looking north from 6th Street), were lined with plaster columns and decorated in red-white-and-blue bunting.

3.16 With the coming of the railroad in the 1880s and the production of hydroelectric power by local dams, Mammoth Spring (Fulton County) became a center of industrial growth in northern Arkansas. The town's Main Street is shown here in the midst of that early twentieth-century growth and development.

3.17 During World War I, more than 70,000 Arkansas men, both white and African American, entered military service. Despite efforts by white leaders to limit their role, black soldiers, such as these three men believed to be from Brinkley (Monroe County), loyally served their segregated country.

3.21 Long before store-bought clothing became the norm, average citizens made their own. It was common, however, for those who could afford them to have some items custom-made by the local tailor. Shown here in the early 1900s is Brown & Brown Tailors of Helena (Phillips County).

3.22 Elvis Presley advised Sonny Burgess of Newport (Jackson County) and his bar band to go to Memphis, Tennessee, where they secured a recording contract with Sun Records. Renamed Sonny Burgess and the Pacers, the band became one of Sun's original rock-and-roll recording artists.

3M.01 President Theodore Roosevelt is shown here speaking from the "Human Flag" stand at the grand opening of the fifth annual Arkansas State Fair at Oaklawn Park in Hot Springs (Garland County) on October 10, 1910.

3M.02 The Grand Army of the Republic, a Union Civil War veterans' organization, was founded in 1886. McPherson Post No. 1 in Little Rock (Pulaski County), with several of its members shown here, was the first organized in the state.

Clinton School

3.23 Hillary Rodham Clinton played a major role in all of Bill Clinton's campaigns. This photograph shows the familiar sight of Bill Clinton delivering a speech while his wife stands nearby.

3.24 Mollie Merry, a student at the University of Arkansas Clinton School of Public Service, completed her international public service project in Malawi, where she worked with the William J. Clinton Foundation to develop a community-run preventative healthcare clinic.

3.25 By 1923, El Dorado (Union County) boasted fifty-nine oil companies. With the development of local oil wells such as the Barnes No. 1 well shown here, the small farm town grew quickly and became known as the oil capital of Arkansas.

3.26 In 1974, David Pryor of Camden (Ouachita County) entered an open race for the office of governor. After winning the primary against former governor Orval Faubus, he easily defeated Republican Ken Coon in the general election. He is shown here on the campaign trail greeting potential voters.

3.27 On April 7, 1968, Governor Rockefeller (*second from right*) held a public ceremony of mourning on the steps of the Arkansas State Capitol for the death of Martin Luther King Jr. He was the only Southern governor to hold such a ceremony.

3.28 One of the most luxurious hotels in Little Rock (Pulaski County), the Ben McGehee (later known as the Grady Manning), opened on Markham Street in 1930 within a stone's throw of the Hotel Marion, a well-known political gathering spot. Both of