

ARKANSIAN

Newsletter of the University of Arkansas Libraries Special Collections Department

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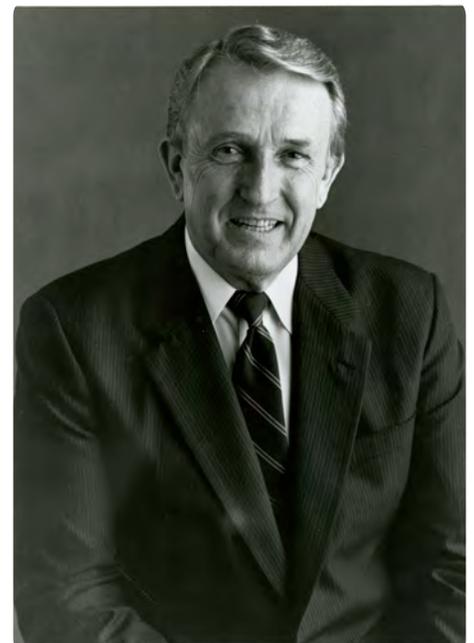
Featured Collection: The Dale Bumpers Papers

The papers of former US Senator Dale Bumpers, housed in over 1,140 boxes, were opened to researchers in a ceremony on Wednesday, March 19, 2014, in the Helen Robson Walton Reading Room in Mullins Library.

Guest speakers were Carolyn Allen, Dean of Libraries; Sharon Gaber, Provost and Vice Chancellor for Academic Affairs; Sen. David H. Pryor; Archie Schaffer, representing the Bumpers family; and Timothy G. Nutt, head of Special Collections.

The Bumpers papers (Manuscript Collection 1490) were donated by the Senator to Special Collections in 2000. The collection includes biographical materials, correspondence, legislative and committee materials, personal and office records, speeches, photographs, and audio-visual materials, all of which document his roots in Arkansas, as well as his senatorial and post-senatorial career in Washington, DC. The collection also contains numerous boxes of ephemera, including a baseball signed by the St. Louis Cardinals (ca. 1980), and an all-red traffic light with the North Little Rock logo, commemorating the senator's sponsorship of the right-turn-on-red legislation. The event also featured an exhibit of many of the photographs from the collection.

"The Dale Bumpers Senatorial Papers is the second-largest manuscript collection held by the University of Arkansas Libraries and contains



Senator Dale Bumpers, ca. 1988

materials supporting research from agriculture to political science to business," said Nutt. "Senator Bumpers' name has a storied reputation not only with the University of Arkansas, but within the state and the nation as a whole, and we are thankful he preserved his papers and made them available to the public so Arkansans can study his legacy for years to come."

Bumpers was born August 12, 1925, in Charleston, Ark. He completed one semester at the University of Arkansas before joining the US

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Leadership Report

From the Desk of Tim Nutt

As the year 2014 draws to a close, I am reminded of the many changes that have occurred in Special Collections over the course of the last 11 months. Unfortunately, some of these changes included saying goodbye to several longtime employees when they left the department.

Diane Worrell, our Special Projects Librarian, retired after nearly nine years with the department. Diane served as editor of both this newsletter, *The Arkansian*, and our annual foodways publication, *Arkansauce*, in addition to overseeing other publicity efforts. Both publications are popular and our success with them is directly tied to Diane's dedication and efforts. She was also

instrumental in starting our annual Archives Month celebration in October, an event that has become a fixture in Special Collections' programming.

We also lost Megan Massanelli, our Reading Room Assistant, when she entered library school at the University of Pittsburgh. Megan not only provided extraordinary service to our researchers, but she was also heavily involved in our exhibits. Her exhibit on the influence of women in establishing public libraries around the state is highlighted in an article appearing elsewhere in this issue. Megan will make an excellent librarian, and I hope she returns to Arkansas after earning her degree. She will make enormous contributions to the library field.

Krista Oldham, who had been with Special Collections for eight years, accepted the position as College Archivist/Records Manager at Haverford College in Pennsylvania. While at U of A, Krista worked in our reading room, but she most often processed manuscript collections. She also worked tirelessly on departmental exhibits. Krista was a dynamo and assisted me on a number of projects. In addition to her position at Haverford, Krista is finishing her degree in library science from the University of Tennessee. She has already begun to make her mark on the archival scene.

Our three Honors College researchers finished their tenure with Special Collections this year. Karsten Powers, of Cabot, graduated in May with a major in Spanish and International Relations. Karsten received a Fulbright Scholarship and is currently teaching English in Madrid, Spain. Lauren Hayes, of Little Rock, also graduated in May and majored in Economics, International Relations, Political Science, Latin American Studies, and Spanish. She is currently working for a social analytics business. Stewart Pence will graduate in May 2015 with a major in International Relations. During their tenure with Special Collections, all three worked to organize the papers of Harvey and Bernice Jones, business leaders and



Tim Nutt, Head of Special Collections

philanthropists from Springdale.

We miss Diane, Megan, Krista, Stewart, Lauren, and Karsten. Their unique personalities and quirky senses-of-humor—in addition to their hard work and dedication—made Special Collections “special.” Of course, we wish them the best of luck in their new endeavors.

Special Collections also welcomed new employees. Angela Fritz is the new Assistant Head of Special Collections and Kasey Kelm has been hired as the Reading Room Assistant. A profile of Angela is included in this issue of *The Arkansian*, and Kasey will be highlighted in the spring 2015 issue. Special Collections is also pleased to welcome new hourly employees, including Brandon Beasley, Ashley Cain, Chris Galindo, Kalie Kaitschuck, Cali Rios, and Abigail Siedschlag. These six join current hourly employees Keleigh Hibbard, Krista Casada, Heath Robinson, and Yanitzi Solis. I am pleased to have them working in Special Collections.

I would be remiss if I did not thank the other employees in Special Collections for their hard work. Oftentimes, they do not get the public recognition they deserve, and I want to take this opportunity to thank Joshua Youngblood and Geoffery Stark for the fine work they do in our Reading Room. Amy Allen manages

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THE ARKANSIAN

The Special Collections Department of the University of Arkansas Libraries collects, preserves, organizes, and provides access to research materials documenting the state of Arkansas and its role in the regional, national, and international communities.

Arkansian is an old name by which our early ancestors called themselves, as well as the title of an antebellum newspaper in Fayetteville. *The Arkansian* is published twice a year.

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The Arkansian is available online at:
<http://libinfo.uark.edu/specialcollections/news/arkansian/>

Information about Special Collections can be found online at: <http://libinfo.uark.edu/specialcollections/>

Editor: Tim Nutt
Designer: Mary Lee

Leadership Report

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our University Archives in a stellar manner, while Janet Parsch leads our digital initiatives with aplomb. Vera Ekechukwu, Todd Lewis, and Cat Wallack are excellent manuscript processors. Valerie Robertson as my Administrative Assistant keeps me (and others) on the right track. I appreciate having them as colleagues.

Finally, I want to congratulate some dedicated supporters of Special Collections and Arkansas history. At their recently-held annual banquet, the Washington County Historical Society recognized four distinguished citizens who have contributed greatly to the preservation of the county's history. Susan Young, the Outreach Coordinator at the excellent Shiloh Museum for Ozark History in Springdale, has not only been a friend of mine for many years, but also to many of you reading this newsletter. Her knowledge of Ozark history and culture is impressive, and she is always helpful when we call upon her. David Malone is a strong supporter of the department and the University Libraries. He understands the importance of preserving Arkansas history. Drs. Mitch Singleton and Betty Battenfield were also honored for their work with the Arkansas Country Doctor Museum in Lincoln. Drs. Singleton and Battenfield have preserved the history of health care in rural America and the museum is a gem in Arkansas. Congratulations to all the distinguished citizens. The historical society is led by Jerry Hogan, himself an ally of Special Collections. I am appreciative of all the support these and other friends give to Special Collections.

This issue of *The Arkansian* is just a sampling of our activities in Special Collections. I hope, though, that you enjoy learning about our work. As always please contact me if you have any questions or concerns, or if you would like to support us through a donation of materials or a monetary gift. Best wishes for the holidays and upcoming New Year.

Featured Exhibit: Literary Lifelines: Arkansas Women and Library History

By Megan Massanelli

Women played a major role in the creation and development of public libraries in the United States during the 19th and 20th centuries, and Arkansas women were not an exception. Women's clubs across the state were responsible for the establishment of public libraries in their communities, establishing twenty-five libraries between 1888 and 1935 alone.

In Fort Smith and Morrilton, club women successfully applied for grants through the industrialist Andrew Carnegie to support the construction of their public libraries. Special Collections opened the exhibit "Literary Lifelines: Arkansas Women and Library History" in February of 2014, which focuses on their efforts, along with the efforts of individual Arkansans including Vera Snook, Caroline Stephens, and Ada Check.

At a time when educational and social opportunities for women had begun to expand across the country, white Arkansas women of the middle and upper classes were able to use literary clubs as a way to organize around social issues in a way that fit within the parameters of female social responsibility in the South. While early public libraries opened avenues for working class white citizens, black Arkansans experienced many restrictions to access and a lack of funding for African American branch libraries. However, African American women's clubs and educators pushed for public library access for black citizens.

By investing their time, energy, and resources into developing libraries across the state, Arkansas women contributed to a more literate population and expanded their own influence. Libraries in Arkansas before those founded through Carnegie and



Two women with the North Arkansas Regional Library Bookmobile, ca. 1956. From the Women's Book Club of Harrison Records(MC843).

government tax funds in the early 20th century operated through private homes and often required a subscription fee to take home books. In addition, school libraries left much to be desired for Arkansas children. The establishment of fully funded libraries created access to information and educational tools for many Arkansans who had previously not had these types of resources available to them. "Literary Lifelines" highlights a few of the women and women's clubs whose works helped establish public libraries in their communities.

This exhibit is currently on view in Mullins Library and notable archival materials on display from Special Collections' holdings include a copy of the Fort Smith Fortnightly Club's original proposal for Carnegie Funds from around 1906 (MC 775 Fort Smith Fortnightly Club Papers), rare book volumes representing original materials from the Fort Smith Fortnightly library, Morrilton Public Library, and Fayetteville Women's Library (Arkansas, Rare, and Women's Library book collections), and a 1950s photograph of two women with a Northwest Arkansas Regional Library bookmobile (MC 843 Women's Book Club of Harrison Records).

Special Collections Welcomes New Assistant Head, Angela Fritz

Special Collections is pleased to welcome Angela Fritz, who recently joined the department as the new Assistant Head of Special Collections. Angela also holds the title of Head of Manuscripts and those job responsibilities include overseeing the unit that organizes manuscript collections and makes them available to researchers.

A native of Iowa, she holds a PhD in American History from Loyola University-Chicago, and an MLS with a concentration in archival administration from the University of Wisconsin. She worked for the Office of Presidential Libraries and Museums at the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) for a number of years.

We asked Angela to tell Arkansian readers a little more about herself and her new job. Please join us in welcoming Angela to Arkansas and Special Collections.

Tell the readers a little about your professional and educational background:

My archival training began at the University of Wisconsin-Madison Graduate School for Information Science. The UW partners with the State Historical Society of Wisconsin to provide an extensive archives training program. I started my professional career by working at the Office of Presidential Libraries and Museums in Washington D.C. where I served as Presidential Library Liaison to the White House for both President William J. Clinton and President George W. Bush.

In 2006, I was awarded the Crown Fellowship in the Humanities at Loyola University, Chicago, which allowed me to pursue doctoral studies in a joint program focusing on American history and public history. One of my areas of studies focused on promoting innovative uses of emerging technologies in support of digital library projects. While in Chicago, I collaborated with the Newberry Library on a National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) grant project titled, "Mending

the Metropolis: Democracy and Diversity in Chicago's Immigrant Neighborhoods." In addition, I have conducted NEH needs assessment surveys for libraries, archives, and museums in the Chicago area. And, I have served as a grant reviewer for the Institute of Museum and Library Services' American Heritage Preservation grant program and the Conservation Project Support grant program.

Over the course of my career, I have had a special dedication to public history initiatives that foster educational opportunities, encourage cultural diversity, and increase access and appreciation of archives and special collections.

What is public history?

Public history presents history in a wide variety of dynamic venues ranging from history museums to university special collections to digital libraries. Public historians engage the public by facilitating discovery to the raw materials of history, which include manuscript collections, photographs, material culture, and oral histories. Their goal is to make history accessible and usable by providing opportunities for individuals and communities to actively experience, view, and interpret history.

How did your interest in public history develop?

I have always loved to explore the ways that history can connect with people and communities as well as how archives, exhibits, and public programs can help us learn from the diversity of people's experiences.

What excites you most about your new job in Special Collections?

My new position will allow me to explore Special Collections' rich archival collections. The University of Arkansas Libraries' Special Collections offer a treasure trove of materials for those who have a passion for political

history. After only a few months, I have been amazed to discover the interdisciplinary nature of Special Collections, which encompasses materials documenting American folk culture, music, literary works, photography, foodways, and architecture.

I look forward to the opportunity to facilitate discovery to the rich materials that are housed at Special Collection. It's exciting to be engaged with collections that not only document the diverse culture and history of the state of Arkansas but also illuminate how historic events, the life stories of people, and the historic remnants of regional culture help us understand our shared American experience.

Contact Angela Fritz
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Donate your Historical Materials!

Special Collections is always looking for materials that document the history of Arkansas, such as:

- Family papers
- Records of Arkansas clubs and organizations
- Photographs
- Videos and films
- Letters
- Books about Arkansas or Books written by Arkansans
- Scrapbooks
- Menus from Arkansas restaurants
- Menus and recipes from family meals

If you are interested in donating materials, please contact

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The Dale Bumpers Papers

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Marines. After his discharge in 1946, Bumpers returned to the University and graduated with a Bachelor of Science in Political Science in 1948. Bumpers married Betty Lou Flanagan in 1949, and they had three children: Brent, William and Margaret. Bumpers earned his law degree from Northwestern University in 1951 and returned to Charleston to manage his family's hardware and furniture store and to open a private law practice. Bumpers was elected Charleston city attorney in 1952 and served until 1970.

Immediately following the 1954 Supreme Court decision on *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas*, Bumpers advised the Charleston School Board to abide by the ruling, and

consequently, Charleston School District became the first public school district in the South to integrate.

In 1970 Bumpers ran for governor of Arkansas, defeating Orval Faubus in the Democratic primary and incumbent Gov. Winthrop Rockefeller with 61.7 percent of the vote. Bumpers ran for the Senate in 1974 and defeated Sen. J. William Fulbright with 65 percent of the vote. Bumpers served in the Senate until his retirement in 1999.

During his 24 years in the Senate, Bumpers served on the Appropriations Committee, the Energy and Natural Resources Committee, and as chair of the Small Business Committee. He developed a reputation as a fiscal conservative, seeking drastic cutbacks to defense spending and striving toward reducing the national debt. He introduced a bill in 1983 to designate 91,000 acres in Arkansas as wilderness, earning him the Legislator of the Year

award from the National Wildlife Federation. In 1998 he was awarded the Ansel Adams award from the Wilderness Society.

The University of Arkansas Board of Trustees named the College of Agriculture, Food and Life Sciences in his honor in 1995. In 2003 he published his memoir, *The Best Lawyer in a One-Lawyer Town*. He and Betty live in Little Rock.

The finding aid was prepared and encoded by Krista Oldham, Cody Hackett, Andrew Donovan, and Case Miner. The finding aid for the collection can be found online at <http://libinfo.uark.edu/SpecialCollections/findingaids/mc1490/default.asp>.

To view this collection, or any housed in Special Collections, please contact the department at 479-575-8444 or email specoll@uark.edu. The reading room is open to the public 8:00am - 5:00pm, Monday - Friday.

The Colonial Arkansas Post Ancestry Digitization Project

By Janet Parsch and Dr. Linda C. Jones

Might your family name be Brindamour, Imbeau, or Montcharvaux, or a derivative thereof? Or another of the nearly 100 "root" names or 480 "derivative" names that Dr. Linda Jones and her project team have identified in a digitization research project? These family names are the foundation of an extensive research project that Dr. Linda Jones, Vice Chair in the Department of World Languages, Literatures and Cultures, has been conducting in collaboration with Special Collections.

Dr. Jones has long been fascinated by the French history of New France and the Lower Mississippi Valley. She completed an MA in Francophone Literature at the University of Arizona, a degree that exposed her to the events of Québec and Acadia. Her MA in Anthropology from the University of Arkansas added fuel to her interests, providing her an opportunity to develop an ethno-historic understanding of the region under French rule and to focus her research on the Seminarians who resided among the Tamaroas and the Arkansas Indians in the early 18th century.

Capitalizing on her interests in historic Arkansas Post, a trading settlement and fort founded in 1686 and located between present-day Gillett and Dumas in southeast Arkansas, Dr. Jones received an Arkansas Humanities Council grant to explore the ancestry and other historical documents regarding the residents of Arkansas Post that were recorded in the censuses and inventories from 1723, 1726, 1731, 1743, and 1749. Using primarily the Core Family Papers (MC 1380), compiled by Dorothy Jones Core, that are housed in Special Collections, Dr. Jones selected materials that offer a glimpse into the peoples and events of Arkansas's first capital through maps, letters, land grants, wills, censuses and genealogical materials representing the individuals who became today's ancestors.

Dorothy Jones Core (no relation to Dr. Linda Jones) was a prominent Arkansas historian who lived in Stuttgart, Arkansas, and whose research focused on the familial history of Colonial Arkansas from the early 1700s to the mid-1800s. After viewing some 30,000 items in the collection, Dr. Linda Jones selected 279 documents to digitize for the project. Forty of these

are in French and seven are in Spanish, all of which were translated. All materials selected for the project were also transcribed for easier reading and for searching electronically.

The digitized collection, Colonial Arkansas Post Ancestry, is available for viewing at digitalcollections.uark.edu/cdm/landingpage/collection/CAPA. In addition to transcriptions and translations, the project includes: a list of primary sources of censuses, maps, and other materials for researching early Arkansas ancestry; a list of digitized collections relevant to French Lower Mississippi Valley history; and sources related to the Core collection, among other documents. Since January 2014, there have been 12,100 views of the project website.

Dr. Jones has already made use of the digitized materials in her class on French Mississippi Archives. In it she assigned students to develop historically-based accounts of individuals who resided at the Post during the 18th century. Future courses will include these same materials to assist students in understanding the challenges of living in the region during the early to mid-18th century.

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Images of Arkansas:

Musicians from the Arkansas Folklore Collections

Selected and Annotated by Joshua Cobbs Youngblood



The Baker Family Band at the Ozark Folk Festival, Eureka Springs, Arkansas, 1952. On recto is typewritten, "The Bakers of St. Paul, Arkansas at the Ozark Folk Festival, Eureka Springs, 1952". People identified from left to right: "Daughter of Bill Baker," "Bill Baker," "Lou Gabbard," and "Toby Baker." Removed from the Otto Ernest Rayburn Papers (MS R19), "Ozark Encyclopedia." From Picture Collection 3126.



Booth Campbell and Child at the Ozark Folk Festival, Eureka Springs, Arkansas, ca. 1955. From Otto Ernest Rayburn Papers (MS R19), "Ozark Encyclopedia," volume E-15.



Fred High speaking with an unknown woman at the 1958 Prairie Grove Folklore Conference. From the Mary Celestia Parler Papers, MC1501 B4 F15 Image 9. Photograph by David Parker Rushing.



"Tobe" Baker of St. Paul, Arkansas, playing mandolin at the Ozark Folk Festival, Eureka Springs, Arkansas, ca. 1950. (MS R19 5 v2 p.132.) Caption from "Ozark Panorama" by Otto Ernest Rayburn: "Clarence 'Tobe' Baker of St. Paul, Arkansas at the Ozark Folk Festival. Clarence and his brother, Bill, are top hillbilly entertainers." From volume 2 of "Ozark Panorama," part of the Otto Ernest Rayburn Papers (MS R19).



Bookmiller Shannon and Band Performing in the Stone County Courthouse, Mountain View, Arkansas, ca. 1970. From Picture Collection 4967.



4-H players dancing on the grounds of the University of Arkansas as part of the Arkansas Farm Families program of the Agricultural Extension Service, ca. 1940. From *A History of the Agricultural Extension Service in Arkansas* by Mena Hogan, p. 189, S544.3 A8 H65, the Arkansas Collection.



Young woman playing accordion on stage at the Ozark Folk Festival, Eureka Springs, Arkansas, ca. 1955. From Otto Ernest Rayburn Papers (MS R19), "Ozark Encyclopedia," volume E-15.

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For more information, and many more photos, please visit Special Collection's flickr photo albums at <https://www.flickr.com/photos/arkansasspecoll/sets>

Featured Researcher:

Stuart W. Leslie



Dr. Leslie examining Edward Durell Stone's drawings, from the Arkansas Architectural Archives.

Stuart W. Leslie is a Professor at The Johns Hopkins University in the Department of History of Science and Technology. He started at Hopkins as a Post-Doctoral fellow in the early 1980s, pursued his unique areas of research including the history of Cold War Science, and published extensively on these topics. His most recent efforts have been more architecturally oriented.

*Exactly how archival material will be used can never be predicted. That the Arkansas Architectural Archives held critical information for an article in *Physics Today* is a surprise. Dr. Leslie's investigation into Edward Durell Stone's Pakistan Institute of Nuclear Science and Engineering is just one example of the richness of possibilities within the resources of Special Collections. Cat Wallack, Architectural Records Archivist, had an opportunity to meet with Dr. Leslie during his research visit this past July.*

You are not quite the typical patron of the Arkansas Architectural Archives. Would you describe the research you are currently working on?

I'm writing an article for *Physics Today*, the journal of the American Institute of Physics, about the Pakistan Institute of Nuclear Science and Engineering. Designed in 1961 by Edward Durell Stone, PINSTECH

stands out as the unchallenged architectural advertisements for Atoms for Peace, the signature Cold War initiative that offered American nuclear know-how to the developing world in exchange for bilateral agreements to pursue purely civilian nuclear programs. Stone reprised many of the best elements from his celebrated US Embassy in New Delhi to create a nuclear Taj Mahal for Pakistan's new capital, Islamabad, complete with a decorative dome for the reactor shield, an exhaust stack in place of a minaret, and a neo-Mughal garden with fountains and reflecting pools. Physicists have a surprisingly strong interest in the buildings in which they work, and PINSTECH may be the most beautiful physics laboratory in the world. Nowadays, though, it's one of the most secretive, since Pakistan's nuclear weapons program has facilities nearby. So, Stone's once gleaming building is now painted in military camouflage.

How does this particular topic fit in with your overall research interests?

My study of PINSTECH will be paired with a study of Philip Johnson's Atoms for Peace reactor, designed for

Israel in the same years, as a chapter for a book titled "The Architects of Modern Science", a look at a dozen iconic laboratories and health care centers by such modernist masters as Louis Kahn, I.M. Pei, among others.

How did Edward Durell Stone end up working in Pakistan?

Unlike US embassies, say, where the US State Department chose the architects, the Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission hired Stone to design PINSTECH. The Pakistanis knew from Stone's acclaimed American embassy in New Delhi that he could draw inspiration from traditional Islamic architecture while still delivering a thoroughly modern, functional building. Pakistan's greatest scientist, Nobel prize-winning physicist Abdus Salam, personally selected the site, and PINSTECH became the first building completed in Islamabad, Pakistan's new capital city. PINSTECH's success led to other important Pakistani commissions for Stone, including the Presidential Palace and the University of Islamabad.

Was Stone a good fit for the project?

Ideal. Nowhere else would Stone have been able to fashion such an inspirational temple of science. With the single exception of Johnson's Soreq Nuclear Research Center in Israel, no other reactor in the world has serious architectural aspiration. What other reactor dome had gold-gilded mosaics? PINSTECH is a great source of pride for Pakistan to this day, and in talking with some of the scientists who worked there, they say it was the sort of place that made them a little more creative. It's right up there with Louis Kahn's Salk Institute, but almost unknown because of its location.

Was this project politically sensitive at the time of construction?

In the late 1950s and early 1960s Atoms for Peace provided research reactors for dozens of countries across the world. These were small, swimming-pool reactors that ran on enriched uranium but could not be used to produce weapons-grade material. After the 1971 war with India, and India's first nuclear test a few years later,

PINSTECH, along with the rest of Pakistan's atomic energy program, was conscripted into an all-out effort to build a Pakistani bomb. That program was successful, but of course hugely controversial in terms of nuclear proliferation. PINSTECH became militarized and secretive, though most of its work is still unclassified.

Can you tell us anything about the state of this facility today?

Yes, but then I'd have to kill you! Seriously, PINSTECH is still an important national, even international, center for research in theoretical and nuclear physics, radiochemistry, lasers and other high-tech fields. It trained most of Pakistan's current reactor designers. It also has close ties to the University of Islamabad (now Quaid-i-Azam University, renamed for Pakistan's founding president). It's a great source of pride for Pakistan, for its architecture and its science. The complex is remarkably well-preserved, though it doesn't look as good in military camouflage as it did in creamy white concrete and gold mosaics.

Does the documentation reflect different attitudes about the nuclear technology than those which are prevalent today?

In retrospect, the idea of sharing US nuclear know-how with the developing world and expecting it to remain strictly civilian seems incredibly naïve. Nonetheless, PINSTECH trained the engineers who built civilian reactors for Pakistan's electric grid as well as those who fashioned its nuclear weapons program. The PINSTECH story looks a little different from the archives of the US Atomic Energy Commission, which did worry about proliferation and other security issues, as well as the delicate matter of how to assist Pakistan without alienating India. In an era when carbon emissions and climate change are urgent scientific matters, nuclear power, which does not generate greenhouse gases, will almost certainly make a comeback.

Were you surprised by anything you discovered in the Edward Durell Stone Papers?

PINSTECH is surprisingly well documented. The Stone papers give a

good sense of his interactions with Pakistani scientists, several of whom visited his New York studio to comment on the design. I did not know much about Stone's work on the University of Islamabad, and given its close connections with PINSTECH, that will feature prominently in my chapter. I discovered a file of correspondence between Stone and the Israeli atomic energy group, which considered Stone for their reactor but ultimately chose Philip Johnson instead. That will provide a nice segue for the chapter. Frankly, I'm glad Stone didn't design both reactors. I prefer a compare and contrast between the two architects. Johnson's design might be called "high brutalism," but has an attractive courtyard with shaded arcade. It doesn't come close to the scale and elegance of PINSTECH, though.

How useful were the Edward Durell Stone Papers to you?

Trained as a historian of science, I'm still learning my way around architectural archives, which tend to require more attention to visual sources—blueprints, plans, photographs, drawings. That's still a challenge for me, but a welcome one. You would never guess from the Department of Energy's archives that PINSTECH was anything more than just another research reactor, and certainly never realize that it became such a significant national symbol. You can find it on Pakistani postage stamps, for instance.

Is there anything future patrons should know about the University of Arkansas Special Collections?

Besides that the staff is incredibly knowledgeable and helpful? The archives are very well organized, and the online finding aids invaluable. Fayetteville is an expensive trip from the East Coast. Fly Southwest Air to Tulsa and cut the cost in half. I would certainly recommend the Dickson Street Inn, comfy, economical, and an easy walk to the center of campus. Make sure to have at least one dinner at Hammontree's Grilled Cheese, and set aside a half-day for Crystal Bridges. Who can visit an architectural archive and miss a Moshe Safdie museum? Plus, it's free, courtesy Walmart.

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A recent grant from University of Arkansas Teaching and Faculty Support Center further supports Dr. Jones's long-term goal of developing understanding of the region and of ancestral relationships between the two settlements of Arkansas Post and Kaskaskia, Illinois. Through this grant, she has been able to procure copies of documents from historical Kaskaskia regarding settlers who first lived in the Illinois Territory before settling at Arkansas Post. With these documents now in hand, and a pass-through donation made by Dr. Jones to Mullins Library of the complete set of microfilm devoted to these records, she is further providing learning opportunities for University of Arkansas students to expand their own knowledge and understanding of the region. A long-term goal is now closer at hand: to become a recognized center for French Arkansas ancestry.

When I discuss the project with others, it is more surprising to me to find someone who knows about French Arkansas than to find someone who does not," Dr. Jones says. "I hope that the tables can now turn and that projects such as ours can help others learn more about the early European ancestry of our wonderful state."

University Libraries' staff Tim Nutt, Janet Parsch, Deb Kulczak, Martha Parker, Jason Dean, and Arthur Morgan assisted with the project. Amalie Holland, Joseph Covey, and Claude Petit in the Department of World Languages, Literatures and Cultures also provided extensive assistance. Collaborations to provide digital access to materials like these is an on-going goal of Special Collections.

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Valerie Robertson
at verober@uark.edu**

Staff Profile:

Anne Marie Martin

Anne Marie Martin has become a familiar face around Special Collections over the past year. In October 2013 she began working as part of a grant project funded by the Japanese American Confinement Sites (JACS) program of the National Park Service. The Center for Advanced Spatial Technologies (CAST) at the University received the JACS grant, which brings together researchers and archivists from institutions across the state including the Arkansas State University Heritage Studies Program, the Butler Center for Arkansas Studies, and University of Arkansas Libraries Special Collections.

The project is using a database and digital collection of documents, manuscripts, and fine art to help create a virtual representation of the homes, gardens, cemetery and other spaces occupied by Japanese Americans while at Rohwer. All in all Anne Marie will help Special Collections make available nearly 300 digital records about the lives of internees relocated to Arkansas during World War II. Joshua Youngblood sat down with Ms. Martin recently to learn more about her project.



Anne Marie Martin

What brought you to the University?

When considering where to attend to work on my Ph.D. in history, I spoke with professors from my Master's program. One of my professors had done his Ph.D. at Arkansas, and when he heard what I planned to study he recommended I come here. I'm very thankful for that recommendation - I've had a wonderful experience here!

Have you always been interested in archives? What experience did you bring with you and what is your most memorable experience in an archives?

I've always, always loved old things. In many ways, being back in grad school is a sort of second career for me - right out of undergrad I went to library school, earned my MLIS, and worked as a university librarian in South Carolina for five and a half years. While there, I had the chance to take



Mr. and Mrs. Ted Ohashi at the two-bedroom house they just rented, St. Louis, MO, March 6, 1945. The Ohashis were married at Rohwer Internment Camp. A graduate of the University of California, Ted was employed as director of aquatic activities at the St. Louis YMCA after his confinement in Rohwer. From the Nathaniel R. Griswold War Relocation Authority Papers (MS G88 257).

over the archives, which I loved. Along with the basic, day to day running of the archives, we also celebrated the university's centennial, undertook a substantial digitization project of the entire run of the university's yearbook and other publications, and a professor published a book on the history of the school. Those were all great experiences, and things I learned so much from.

You're in the Ph.D. program in the UA Department of History. What are your plans after you graduate?

My current goal is to teach history at a college or university. However, I've not ruled out returning to archival or library work, because it's something that I really do enjoy.

Could you explain a little about what you're working on in Special Collections. Has it been a fun project?

I'm very excited to be working on our Japanese American internment project. Mostly my job has been digitizing and metadata creation for the Nat Griswold Collection (MS G88 257). Griswold was the director of Community Activities at the Rohwer camp, and his records contain information about many of the camp's social and educational activities. Our items will be combined with items from the partner institutions around the state to create a database of materials. I've learned so much doing this project, and am really happy to be helping make this information available!

Coming Soon...

ARKANSAUCE
The Journal of Arkansas Foodways

Spring 2015

Rare Book Acquired In Celebration of Libraries' Two Millionth Volume

One of the gems of Special Collections is its Rare Books Collection. The collection currently contains about 3,000 volumes, but a concerted effort is underway to enhance and expand our holdings. One of the exceptional titles recently acquired is a rare book published in 1605 that is widely considered to be the first great classic of American history.

La Florida del Inca: Historia Del Adelantado Hernando De Soto, Governador y Capitan General Del Reyna De La Florida y De Otras Heroicos Cavalleros Espanoles E Indios, written by Garcilaso de la Vega, is an account of Hernando de Soto's 1542 expedition through the present day southeast United States.

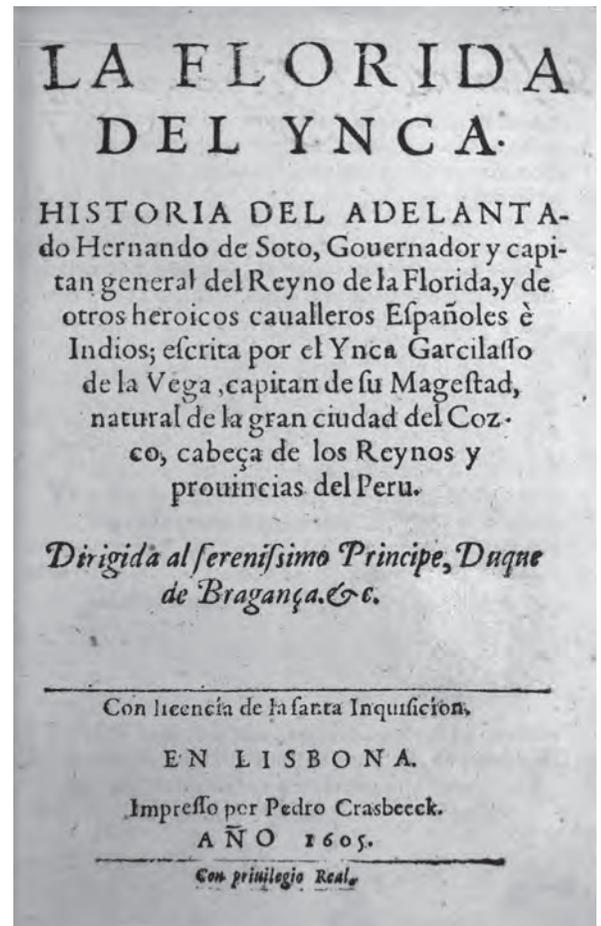
De Soto and his group crossed the Mississippi River in late June 1541, becoming the first Europeans to set foot in Arkansas. The following year, de Soto died in Arkansas and was buried in the Mississippi River to conceal his death from the Indians.

De la Vega based his book on interviews with survivors of the expedition. Although *La Florida del Inca* is not considered to be the most

accurate account of the de Soto expedition, it is the most dramatic and detailed.

De la Vega was born in Peru, the son of a high ranking Peruvian mestizo conquistador and an Incan princess. Known as "El Inca," Garcilaso is most recognized for his contributions to Peruvian history and culture. He is also considered the first published author to be born in the Americas.

La Florida del Inca was purchased to commemorate adding the two millionth volume to the University Libraries' collection. The book is available for viewing in the reading room. Contact Special Collections (479-575-5577 or specoll@uark.edu) to arrange an appointment to see this new title, and many other rare titles related to early Arkansas exploration and history.



Front cover of Garcilaso De la Vega's *La Florida Del Ynca*

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THE ARKANSIAN

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Are You Arkansas-Literate?

Arkansas Quiz (Towns with Population Under 500) Created by Tim Nutt

1. This eastern Perry County town (pop. 315), renamed after the president of the local lumber company in 1911, was previously known as Esau. It abuts the even smaller town of Fourche (pop. 62).

A) Bigelow B) Big Toe C) Nuttville D) Johnson City

2. This numerical town (pop. 173) in Stone County was named for the school district number, after the original choice of Newcomb was discarded.

A) One Thousand B) Section Sixteen C) Fifty-Six D) Three

3. The legendary country music singer Charlie Rich, known for his 1973 song “Behind Closed Doors,” was born in this equine-sounding St. Francis County town (pop. 378).

A) Mare B) Colt C) Black Beauty D) Hoof

4. The annual “Old Folks’ Singing” get-together, which dates back to 1885, is held in this Grant County town (pop. 448).

A) Sawyer B) Cokesbury C) Happyland D) Tull

5. Both Ms. Willie K. Hocker, the designer of the state flag, and Black Panther Party leader Eldridge Cleaver were from this small Jefferson County town (pop. 255).

A) Wabaseka B) Robertson C) Wocka Wocka D) Jonesboro

6. Named for the daughter of the president of the Malvern Lumber Company, this Hot Spring County town (pop. 241) is home to two Acme brick manufacturing plants.

A) Perla B) Dillardtown C) Road Runner D) Strauss

7. According to local lore, this Clay County town (pop. 149) was named because the residents achieved their goal of establishing a community near the railroad.

A) Eye One B) Ragsdale C) Achievement D) Success

