The papers of Donna Axum Whitworth (MC 1806) tell the story of a small town Arkansas girl who rose through the pageant ranks to the title of Miss America, earned undergraduate and master’s degrees from the University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, and enjoyed a successful career in teaching, broadcasting, consulting, public service, and motivational writing and speaking.

Donna Axum Whitworth was born in 1942 and grew up in El Dorado. During her senior year in high school, she began entering regional pageants and won the Miss Union County, Miss Hospitality, Miss University of Arkansas, Miss Dixie, and Forestry Queen pageants. Following her high school graduation, Whitworth enrolled in the University of Arkansas, where she pledged the Delta Delta Delta sorority and helped found the Uarkettes “singing ambassadors” group.

While working toward her bachelor’s degree at the University, Whitworth won the Miss Arkansas pageant, which enabled her to compete in the Miss America pageant in Atlantic City, New Jersey. She was crowned Miss America in 1964. After her reign ended, she used her Miss America scholarship money to continue her education, earning both her bachelor's and master's degrees in speech and drama from the University of Arkansas.

Whitworth received dozens of awards and honors for her public service. As an energetic supporter of the University of Arkansas, Whitworth worked with the Campaign to Restore Old Main and served on the steering committee for the Campaign for the 21st Century. Whitworth established an endowed scholarship fund for Arkansas high school students with financial need, and she gave a continued on page 5...
Leadership Report

From the Desk of Tim Nutt

If you are reading this, you survived the end of the world, as many thought might happen on December 21, 2012. As we begin a new year, I'd like to reflect on some of Special Collections' accomplishments and milestones from 2012. Of course, as everyone knows, Tom Dillard retired as head of Special Collections after nearly eight years at the helm. We miss seeing him every day, but he stays in touch and shows up every now and then at our events. I was honored to have been selected as Tom’s successor and hope to continue his (and previous directors’) work in preserving Arkansas history.

In April the Arkansas Historical Association held its annual conference in Fayetteville, and Special Collections co-sponsored the opening reception with the Washington County Historical Society. Since the reception was held at the historic Tebbetts House, many departmental employees got into the spirit by dressing in period costume and welcoming conference attendees.

Larry Luckinbill was not in his Sybok costume from Star Trek when he donated his professional and personal papers to Special Collections in June, but he did perform two of his one-man shows while he was here. Larry is a native of Fort Smith and has appeared in numerous films and Broadway plays, but he is best known for his solo performances of Clarence Darrow and Presidents Teddy Roosevelt and Lyndon Johnson.

In September Special Collections was pleased to host a celebration, titled “40-50-100: Milestones in Arkansas’s Environmental History,” marking the anniversary dates of three milestones. The year 2012 marked the fortieth anniversary of the creation of the Buffalo National River, the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the influential Ozark Society, and the 100th anniversary of Dr. Neil Compton’s birth. These histories are so intertwined that it seemed fitting to honor all three together, and we were pleased to have speakers representing each anniversary. Special Collections holds numerous archival collections that document Arkansas’s environmental history, including the papers of Dr. Compton, Congressman John Paul Hammerschmidt, and Gus Albright, as well as the records of the Ozark Society.

We also hosted our annual Archives Month event in October. Our speaker, Ernie Dumas, gave a wonderful presentation on his new book Dearest Letty, a collection of selected World War II letters between journalist Leland Duvall and his wife Letty. At the event we welcomed members of the Trulock family who presented Special Collections with their collection documenting southeast Arkansas before and after the Civil War. We are honored to have this significant collection in our holdings, and I want to thank the Trulock family for their donation.

These are just a few examples of activities we sponsored in 2012. We are already planning for 2013 events, including the third issue of Arkansauce that promises to be just as tantalizing as the previous ones. Thank you all for your continued support of Special Collections, and please drop by and visit if you are in Northwest Arkansas.

Tim Nutt
Head of Special Collections

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Actor, Director, and Playwright
Laurence Luckinbill Donates His Papers

By Diane Worrell

Special Collections recently acquired the papers of University alumnus Laurence Luckinbill, an award-winning film and stage actor, director, producer, and playwright.

The collection consists of both personal and professional materials, including photographs, yearbooks, scripts, plays and screenplays, playbills, and drafts and clippings of articles Luckinbill authored. Film and theatre posters, audio and video recordings, plus copies of Luckinbill’s film work are also contained in the collection. Some of the more interesting items are props, makeup kits, wigs, glasses, moustaches, and a plastic action figure of Luckinbill in his role of Sybok, a character in the movie *Star Trek V: The Final Frontier*.

Luckinbill was born and raised in Fort Smith, Arkansas. He discovered his passion for drama while studying at the University of Arkansas. He is especially known for writing and performing critically acclaimed one-man shows portraying prestigious men of history, such as Clarence Darrow, Ernest Hemingway, Theodore Roosevelt, and Lyndon Johnson.

The announcement of Luckinbill’s donation of materials to Special Collections was made during his June 2012 visit to the campus as one in a series of guest scholars brought to campus this year as McIlroy Family Professors in Performing and Visual Arts in the J.William Fulbright College of Arts and Sciences. During his visit, he hosted drama workshops and gave performances, including *Clarence Darrow Tonight!* and *Teddy Tonight!*

“Larry is one of those types of donors that archivists love—he saves everything,” said Tim Nutt, head of Special Collections. “In his papers, researchers can learn about his Broadway performances and see photographs and scripts and other memorabilia from his roles on the myriad of television series, plays, and feature films in which he has appeared—from the soap opera *The Secret Storm* to the groundbreaking *The Boys in the Band* to *Bonanza* to *Barnaby Jones* to *Mary Tyler Moore* to *Murder, She Wrote*, to *Cocktail* and, yes, even to *Star Trek V*: Trekkie or not, who does not get a thrill when looking at an original script from a *Star Trek* movie? These materials are not only interesting, but they will be valuable to theatre students and faculty. Future actors can learn about the craft they love through the papers of someone who has experienced it.”

Special Collections will begin processing the collection to make it available to researchers. Luckinbill plans to continue donating materials as his career evolves.

If You Prefer an Electronic *Arkansian* . . .

If you wish to discontinue your print subscription of *The Arkansian* and receive an electronic version, please contact Valerie Robertson at verobert@uark.edu.

Laurence Luckinbill (right) and Special Collections Head Tim Nutt, fight over an action figure of Luckinbill’s Sybok character from *Star Trek V: The Final Frontier*. 
Rick Mayes Collection Offers a Glimpse into the Rehabilitation of Dickson Street

By Erin Robertson

Rick Mayes, former manager of the Campus Bookstore in Fayetteville, was invested enough in Northwest Arkansas to try to make a difference. Mayes was president of the Pride in Dickson Street (PIDS) organization and executive director of the Dickson Street Central Business Improvement District during the area’s transition from the dingy, dangerous neighborhood it once was to the glitzy example of growth and progress it is today.

PIDS was made up of Dickson Street merchants who worked to improve the image of the area that is now considered Fayetteville’s premier entertainment district. One of the group’s first actions was mobilizing merchants and volunteers to do a thorough cleanup. They picked up litter and got better lighting and curbside litter receptacles. Fayetteville police organized volunteer teams that patrolled the area on foot on Friday and Saturday nights to discourage crime.

As PIDS president, Mayes organized Springfest, a day-long downtown celebration that still exists, and was a pivotal force in bringing the Walton Arts Center to Dickson Street.

The collection (MC 1935) contains correspondence and other records of PIDS and the Dickson Street Central Business Improvement District, newspaper clippings, photographs, DVDs of Springfest, and two framed watercolor paintings.

Thanks to Our Donors!
Donations to Special Collections, January – June 2012

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- Russell Allen, Conway
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- Anthony J. Wappel, Fayetteville
- Joan Watkins, Fayetteville
- Juana Young, Fayetteville
University Libraries’ Dean Carolyn Henderson Allen announced that Timothy G. Nutt has been appointed head of Special Collections, following a nation-wide search.

Tim is a familiar face in the Arkansas historical community. He served as the interim head of Special Collections since February 2012, following the retirement of Tom Dillard. Tim served as assistant head of the Special Collections Department since 2009 and as manuscripts and rare books librarian since 2005. In that time, he acquired more than three hundred manuscript and book collections and supervised the processing of 185 collections. The Honors College awarded him the Distinguished Faculty Award in 2011 for his mentoring of Honors College students in archival practices as well as his contributions to teaching and research.

Tim has published extensively on Arkansas history and also writes, directs, and performs in historical reenactments for the Washington County Historical Society. His scholarly and professional activities include a recent article in the Arkansas Historical Quarterly on the Little Rock Censor Board and articles for the online Encyclopedia of Arkansas History & Culture. He served as editor of the Perry County Historical & Genealogical Society Newsletter, the Washington County Historical Society publication Flashback, the Arkansas Historical Association Newsletter, as well as the Pulaski County Historical Review.

He is the co-compiler of Arkansas History: An Annotated Bibliography, which was recognized in the American Library Association’s list of “Top Ten Reference Sources” for 1995. Tim also co-produced The Little Rock Sound, 1965-69, a music CD featuring Little Rock garage bands.

Tim currently serves as president of the Arkansas Historical Association, as board member of the Arkansas History Education Coalition, as executive board member of the Society of Southwest Archivists, and on the Arkansas Civil War Sesquicentennial Commission. In 2005 he was inducted into the Academy of Certified Archivists—one of only thirteen people in the state of Arkansas.

Prior to coming to the University, Tim was founding deputy curator of the Butler Center for Arkansas Studies at the Central Arkansas Library System in Little Rock and founding managing editor of the online Encyclopedia of Arkansas History & Culture.

“Tim is a tremendous asset to Special Collections and the University in general,” said Dean Allen.

Timothy G. Nutt

Whitworth wrote two books and conducted training seminars on the subjects of women’s education, career development, personal growth, beauty, grooming, stress management, communication skills, goal setting, time management, exercise and fitness, household organization, and parenthood.

The majority of the Donna Axum Whitworth Papers consists of print, photographic, audio, and video materials documenting her reign as Miss America, as well as artifacts such as shoes, earrings, gowns, and her Miss America crown. Also included in the collection are biographical materials, University of Arkansas materials, Delta Delta Delta sorority materials, and recordings of the Uarkettes singing group.

During its 2012 competition in Hot Springs, the Miss Arkansas Scholarship Pageant, Inc. celebrated its 75th anniversary. Festivities included exhibits of former winners’ gowns including Whitworth’s gown, loaned to the pageant by Special Collections. Whitworth is now retired and living with her husband in Texas.
Selected and Annotated
by Todd E. Lewis and Amy Allen

Editor’s note: See page 9 for an article on Land Grant Colleges

Below left: Female journalism students pose for the camera, 1929. Walter John Lemke Papers (MS L541), Image 338.

Upper right: University President David W. Mullins (Right) and head football coach Frank Broyles (Center) accept the national championship trophy, 1964. David W. Mullins Papers, (MC 1116 1942-1987m), Image 41.

Middle right: Participants enjoy barbecue during the Chicken-of-Tomorrow Contest, 1951. Walter John Lemke Papers (MS L541), Image 1053.

Below center: Inspection of student military trainees on the court before Old Main, 1908. John Hugh Reynolds University of Arkansas Photographs (MS R33), Image 16.
Upper left: Stanley Phillips and Billy Nelson study in their room in Gray Hall, ca. 1920. University of Arkansas Athletic Photographs (MC 589), Image 419.


Below center: Agriculture students exhibit their Jersey cows, ca. 1907-1911. Campus Photographs (MC 1157), University of Arkansas, 1907-1911, Image 16.
Editor’s Note: Jerry Hogan can be found doing research in Special Collections on a regular basis. He is a prolific researcher and writer, as well as a good conversationalist and an all-around nice guy. Jerry was recently appointed to the board of the Washington County Historical Society.

You have an interesting history. Tell our readers about your background.

I was born in the Zion community northeast of Fayetteville, the youngest in my family. My mother raised me and my three siblings—an older brother, sister, and another brother—as a single mom. She was a brilliant musician and writer—an especially gifted banjo player and excellent poet—and she always managed to keep us warm, safe, and fed.

In 1949, when I was four years old, my family—including my mother’s father (who passed away in early 1953 when I was seven-and-a-half years old)—moved into town, to Fayetteville.

We moved a lot in town, and as a child, I attended three grade schools in Fayetteville: Leverett, Jefferson, and Bates. I went to Fayetteville Junior High (which became Hillcrest Junior High at the beginning of my ninth grade in the 1959-1960 school year) and one year at Fayetteville High.

In 1961, my mother and I moved to the town of Calipatria, California, in the Imperial Valley, a large farming region whose southern end borders on Mexico. I graduated from Calipatria High School in 1963, having played varsity football and baseball. In 1963-1964, I attended Imperial Valley Junior College and played varsity baseball there in the spring of 1964.

I joined the U.S. Air Force in 1964 and served until 1968, including two years in Japan and about five months in Korea during the Pueblo Crisis of January 1968. My commander in Korea was Chuck Yeager, the man who broke the speed of sound.

After the service, I went back to school, graduating with a B.A. from Central Missouri State in 1971, an M.A. from the University of Puerto Rico in 1976, and a Ph. D. from Arizona State University in 1979. All of my degrees are in English.

I worked one year as a Visiting Assistant Professor of English at the University of Arizona (1979-1980) before becoming a technical writer. I worked as a technical writer, for both software and hardware, from 1980 until 2003, most of it as a contractor for IBM Tucson and IBM Boulder.

What led to your passion for local history?

My passion for local history was ignited by accident when I was on a visit to see my mother back in 1998. I discovered that an old, professional Class D baseball minor league had existed in Northwest Arkansas and Southwest Missouri back during the Great Depression—1934-1940. I became so enamored with local history during this research that I am still researching local history, most of it not sports related, to this very day, and I expect to keep doing so until I can no longer do anything. I seem to have an unlimited interest in local history and a passion for research that never dulls—probably because I was unable to pursue my academic career.

Do you have any favorite manuscript collections in Special Collections? If so, why do you like them?

In particular, I have enjoyed the collections of Walter J. Lemke, W. S. Campbell, and Charles Morrow Wilson—about whom I have written a considerable amount. Ellen Compton was a great help and supported me very much in my Charles Morrow Wilson research. Generally speaking, I suspect there isn’t a collection in Special Collections that would not interest me—at least very few.

I believe you have a new book of fiction, titled The Apostate. Describe it.

continued on next page
Tell our readers about your band.

I play in a family band, East of Zion. We play what is known as Americana music—basically, it’s folk music with a bluegrass sound and instrumentation. My cousin Mac Fultz and his wife Pat are the center of the band—he is a talented guitar player and singer, and Pat is one of the finest singers you’ll ever hear. The other member of the band is Mac and Pat’s nephew and another cousin of mine, Nathan Miller. Nathan, also a member of the band Cletus Got Shot, plays mandolin, sings and brings incredible energy to our shows. I am the sideman in the band, playing the upright bass.

By Joshua Youngblood

July 2, 2012 marked the 150th anniversary of the Morrill Act that led to the creation of more than one hundred institutions of higher education, now known as “Land Grant” schools.

When Representative Justin Smith Morrill of Vermont first introduced his act for the creation of institutions of higher learning in every state in 1857, he could not have envisioned the tremendous impact his proposal would have on the future of the nation. The Morrill Act ultimately made university education available to millions more Americans. The Act and subsequent acts of Congress also led to the establishment of agricultural experiment stations, extension services, and other various methods of ensuring that university research had practical social and economic applications. In Arkansas, the Morrill Act began the process that created the University of Arkansas in 1871.

The Morrill Act was the culmination of decades of changing perceptions in the United States about the importance of public institutions of higher learning. After vigorous debate, the Act eventually passed both houses of Congress before it was vetoed by President James Buchanan in 1859. Morrill reintroduced the bill after the election of Abraham Lincoln, who signed it into law July 2, 1862.

Under the terms of the Morrill Act, each state was granted thirty thousand acres for each of its members of Congress. That land was to be used as a location for a school or be sold to generate funds for the establishment of a school.

The purpose of the Land Grant colleges was “without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to Agriculture and the Mechanical Arts, in order to promote the several pursuits and professions of life.”

In 1890, the second Morrill Act required states to ensure higher education opportunities for African Americans. Special Collections holds documents related to the founding of the Branch Normal College that was created by the Arkansas legislature in 1873 and dedicated to the education of African Americans. Branch Normal became a Land Grant school itself after the second Morrill Act. The University of Arkansas Board of Trustees, Branch Normal College Records (MC 1921. UA), contain correspondence, reports, official records, and transcript excerpts of Board of Trustees meeting minutes concerning the early decades of Arkansas’s historically black college. Branch Normal joined the U of A system in 1972 with a new name, University of Arkansas at Pine Bluff.

The Smith-Lever Act of 1914 established cooperative extension services as a partnership between the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the Land Grant schools, with the purpose of sharing useful and practical information with the American farmer and homemaker. Special Collections holds the archives of the University of Arkansas Cooperative Extension Services (MC 1145) and other related materials.

Nearly seventy years after the founding of the University, University President J. William Fulbright said, “In other words, you all know that a successful farmer must know many things other than how to plant a field. To be successful in a broad sense, he should know some history and economics. It is every citizen’s duty to know the significance of the great social and political issues which confront him continually.”

To commemorate the Morrill Act’s 150th anniversary, the center spread on pages 6-7 is devoted to historical photos of the University of Arkansas, Fayetteville.
40-50-100: Milestones in Arkansas’s Environmental History

By Janet Parsch

Over two hundred people celebrated environmentalism in the Natural State with an event titled “40-50-100: Milestones in Arkansas’s Environmental History” on September 19, 2012 in the Helen Robson Walton Reading Room in Mullins Library.

The event commemorated the 100th anniversary of the birth of Neil Compton, founder of the Ozark Society, who was born at Falling Springs Flats in Northwest Arkansas on August 1, 1912. Fifty years ago, Dr. Doug James, professor of biological sciences at the University of Arkansas, and Dr. Compton held the first meeting of the Ozark Society on May 24, 1962, with the goal of saving the Buffalo River in northern Arkansas from being dammed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. March 1, 2012 marks the fortieth anniversary of the day President Richard M. Nixon signed legislation establishing the Buffalo River as the first national river.

Speakers included Carolyn Henderson Allen, dean of University Libraries; Richard B. Hudson, UA vice chancellor of Government and Community Relations; Tim Nutt, head of Special Collections; Ellen Compton, daughter of Neil Compton, and Kevin Cheri, who compared his first assignment to the river as a park ranger in the late 1970s to his current experiences as park superintendent. Alice Andrews, president of the Ozark Society from 2002-2008, described the “Save the Buffalo” campaign as well as other environmental efforts in Arkansas since that time.

An exhibit illustrating the three milestones was displayed in the Walton Reading Room, along with an exhibit of William McNamara’s woodcuts and watercolor paintings that were inspired by the Buffalo River landscape. McNamara uses what he calls “abstract realism” to create atmosphere and emphasize subtle patterns of nature. U.S. Congressman John Paul Hammerschmidt, who sponsored the legislation to create the Buffalo National River, was an honored guest at the event.

Collections that document Arkansas’s environmental history include the Neil Compton papers (MC 1091), the Ozark Society papers (MC 477 and MC 219), the Ozark Society Foundation Records (MC 1811), the Congressman John Paul Hammerschmidt papers (MC 1230), the Governor Orval E. Faubus papers (MC 1034), and Senators David Pryor (MC 336) and Dale Bumpers papers (MC 1470). The Gus Albright Scrapbooks (MC 1295) provide a chronological record of the state-wide debate over the fate of the Buffalo River. The proceedings of the Environmental Defense Fund, 1961-1972 (MS En89) illustrate court battles associated with environmental activism in the state.

In a related event, Special Collections’ staff worked with the Peel Compton Foundation and the Walmart Visitor Center, both in Bentonville, to create an exhibit commemorating the 100th anniversary of Neil Compton’s birth on August 1, 1912. Special Collections’ staff provided documents and images for this permanent exhibit at the Compton Gardens and Conference Center, which is adjacent to the Crystal Bridges Museum of American Art in Bentonville. The Ozark Society Foundation contributed to underwriting the new exhibit and refurbished space.

The exhibit covers Compton’s early years in Bentonville and at the University of Arkansas, his military and medical career, his involvement with the Ozark Society, his writings and photography of the Arkansas natural environment, and his activism. Information on the Gardens and exhibit is available at www.peelcompton.org/.
Staff Profile
Martha A. Parker

Martha A. Parker joined the University Libraries as Librarian in Residence in January, 2012. She started in the Cataloging Department and recently began a rotation in Special Collections. She has already worked at the research services desk, learned software for creating digital collections, and contributed to the various events and activities in the department. She recently worked on a departmental project dealing with the history of the apple industry in Northwest Arkansas, in collaboration with the Crystal Bridges Museum of American Art.

Martha comes to the university from North Carolina, where she earned her master’s degree in library and information studies from the University of North Carolina at Greensboro and her bachelor’s degree in business administration from Queens University in Charlotte. At Greensboro she was an ACE (Academic and Cultural Enrichment) scholar in the Laura Bush 21st Century Librarian Program funded by a grant from the U.S. Institute of Museum and Library Services. Prior to her work in libraries and archives, Martha worked eighteen years in retail management positions. Her first career was in elementary education, teaching second and third graders for five years in her hometown of Monterrey, Mexico.

Martha is very active with national organizations, particularly the National Association to Promote Library and Information Services to Latinos and the Spanish Speaking (REFORMA). She is the chair of REFORMA’s Organizational Development Committee and serves on the REFORMA Public Relations Committee, as well as the American Library Association’s International Relations Committee and the Association of College and Research Libraries Racial and Ethnic Diversity Committee.

Martha says, “I believe I am in a constant intellectual state of change and that the worst thing that could ever happen to me is to stop learning.” Of her time in Special Collections, she says, “This has afforded me the opportunity to learn the intricacies of acquiring a collection, approaching donors, and digitizing a collection. This is an area of interest for me, and I am lucky to be able to learn from such a talented staff.”

When not at work, Martha enjoys walking, hiking, bicycling, taking classes, reading, and photography. From her time in the retail industry, she still follows fashion trends and owns many shoes.

Special Collections Receives Grant from Arkansas Humanities Council

By Janet Parsch

The Arkansas Humanities Council recently funded a planning grant to inventory and assess the physical condition of two important manuscript collections related to Arkansas music: the Florence Price Papers Addendum and the Inspiration Point Fine Arts Colony Records.

The Florence Price Papers Addendum consists of fourteen boxes of materials that were rescued from an abandoned house south of Chicago, Illinois. This collection will add substantially to the existing collection of Florence Price materials that Special Collections acquired in 1974.

Florence Beatrice Price was born April 9, 1888, in Little Rock. She studied composition and organ at the New England Conservatory of Music in Boston. She taught at Shorter College in Little Rock and Clark University in Georgia. Price composed more than three hundred pieces and received the 1931 Wanamaker Prize for her “Symphony in E Minor.” She was the first African American female composer to have a piece played by a major symphony orchestra. She died in Chicago on June 3, 1953.

The second collection contains the records of the Inspiration Point Fine Arts Colony, also known as Opera in the Ozarks, located near Eureka Springs. This collection dates from 1950, when the organization was founded, and includes programs, administrative records, scores, recordings, photographs, pamphlets, and newspaper clippings. Inspiration Point Fine Arts Colony continues to stage full-orchestra, full-costume, full-length operas that are performed exclusively by students and early professionals who sing the leading and supporting roles, design the sets, sew the costumes, design the programs, and manage all other production elements.

The planning grant will cover creation of basic inventories of the two collections and a report on issues relating to the processing of the collections. Members of the grant project group include Tim Nutt, principal investigator and project director, Janet Parsch, and Krista Oldham from Special Collections. Dr. Michael Dougan, Emeritus Professor, Arkansas State University; Dr. Martin Nedbal, UA Music Department; and Dr. Blake Wintory, Lakeport Plantation Museum, will serve as Humanities Scholars for the project.
Are You Arkansas-Literate?

Arkansas Quiz (Arkansas Actors and Actresses)

1. Which El Dorado native starred in the original Fright Night movie and the television series Herman's Head?
   A) Dorathy Boulden  B) J.B. Hogan C) William Ragsdale  D) Alan Ladd

2. Which North Little Rock actress and FOB won an Academy Award for her role in the 1980 film Melvin and Howard?
   A) Mikey King  B) Dede Ragsdale  C) Alysanne Crymes  D) Mary Steenburgen

3. The cult science fiction television series Buck Rogers in the 25th Century starred which Little Rock native?
   A) Gil Gerard  B) Arthur Morgan  C) Gerard Gilroy  D) Twiki Ambuquad

4. The character Herb Tarlek, played by Frank Bonner of Little Rock, worked at which fictional radio station in Cincinnati?
   A) WORK  B) WKRP  C) WHYY  D) KHOG

5. Which of the following Arkansas-native actresses played the title character in the 1950s television series Annie Oakley?
   A) Gail Davis  B) Natalie Canerday  C) Lisa Blount  D) Tess Gibson

6. Which actress from Hope is best known for her roles in Close Encounters of the Third Kind and the holiday favorite A Christmas Story?
   A) Laura Miller  B) Melinda Dillon  C) Galadreal Simmons  D) Octave Thanet

7. Which Pine Bluff-native had a long-running career in Western movies, starring in his first film in 1903's The Great Train Robbery?
   A) Broncho Billy Anderson  B) Stallion Sal Murphy  C) Appaloosa Art Smith  D) Shetland Stew Youngblood

ANSWERS: 1 (C)  2 (D)  3 (A)  4 (B)  5 (A)  6 (B)  7 (A)