

ARKANSIAN

Newsletter of the University of Arkansas Libraries Special Collections Department

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Featured Collection: Trulock Collection Documents Antebellum Arkansas Plantation Life

One of the pleasures of working in Special Collections is processing unique manuscript materials that contribute to and broaden our understanding of Arkansas history. One recent example is the Trulock Family Collection (MC 1965), containing correspondence, deeds, financial materials, and photographs that chronicle the history of this legendary southeast Arkansas family.

The Arkansas Trulocks can be traced to James Hines Trulock, who was born in 1799 in Darlington District, South Carolina. Three years later the family moved to Pulaski, Georgia. In 1826 Trulock and brother Sutton Trulock Jr. relocated to the southwest Georgia town of Blakely. On a trip to Bridgeport, Connecticut, James Trulock met his future wife, Amanda Beardsley. They married on October 4, 1837, and moved to Magnolia Place, the Trulocks' Georgia plantation.

In early 1845 Trulock moved with his family to Jefferson County, Arkansas, settling on Victoria plantation, later called Prairie Place, near Pine Bluff. After a short illness, James Hines Trulock died on December 18, 1849, leaving Amanda with five children, forty-five slaves, and roughly 2,000 acres of land to manage. As administrator of her late husband's estate, Amanda took charge of the daily operations of the plantation until the Civil



James Hines Trulock

War brought an end to their farming operations in 1864. Amanda Trulock returned to Connecticut in 1867. Prairie Place plantation remained in the possession of the Trulock family until about 1915, when it was sold.

A recent acquisition, the Trulock Family materials represent a wide range of themes relating to the social, economic, and political history of antebellum Arkansas. The collection contains many items related to slavery, including legal documents on the slave trade and an itemized inventory of the slaves the family owned. The papers also include important documentation on land

Leadership Report

From the Desk of Timothy G. Nutt

As you read this newsletter, the holidays have been celebrated and a new year has begun. Like many others, I set resolutions for 2014, but during this time I also reflect on the events and accomplishments of the past year. Special Collections was fortunate to have received a number of significant manuscript collections documenting Arkansas history. One of those collections is the papers of Harvey and Bernice Jones. Many of you will be familiar with Jones Truck Lines, which

was founded in 1919 in Springdale by Harvey Jones and grew into a major business. The Joneses were extraordinary philanthropists, and they supported numerous organizations around northwest Arkansas and the region. We are so pleased to have the papers of these wonderful individuals. Our three Honors College Interns, who are featured in this issue of the newsletter, are organizing the Jones collection. Special Collections has a special relationship with the Honors College on the UA campus, and I appreciate their continued support of our mission.

Speaking of supporting our mission, there are a number of individuals who I want to recognize for their stalwart support. The Trulock family of Pine Bluff presented their collection of antebellum letters and documents to Special Collections at our 2012 Archives Open House. The collection is a gem, and I have enjoyed getting to know the descendants of James Hines Trulock and Amanda Beardsley Trulock, who settled in Jefferson County in the mid-1840s. The Trulock collection is highlighted in another part of this issue. Margaret Stokes Bateman and her son John are also strong supporters of Special Collections. Margaret has donated the papers of the Gilleyan, Eley, and Stokes families from Billstown, near Delight. This collection is one of the most intact I have come across in a long time and it shows how enterprising these families were. Like the Trulocks, working with Margaret and John on their family's collection has been a wonderful experience for me. Of course, the Trulocks and Batemans are only two fine examples of the support system we have for Special Collections. I also want



Timothy G. Nutt, Head of Special Collections

to take this opportunity to thank the employees of Special Collections. They are the biggest supporters of Special Collections, and we could not provide the excellent service we do without their hard work.

A special event from 2013 was the annual Washington County Historical Society luncheon where Tom Dillard and Bob Besom were recognized as distinguished citizens. Both Tom and Bob, of course, have been involved in the preservation and study of Arkansas history for years. Bob was the long-time director of the award-winning Shiloh Museum of Ozark History in Springdale, and Tom was head of Special Collections through January 2012. Bob also has a connection to Special Collections as he worked here in the late 1970s. The historical society has been recognizing individuals and their contributions to Washington County's history since the early 1950s, and by being named "distinguished citizens," Tom and Bob join an impressive list of previous winners, including Walter J. Lemke, Maud Duncan, and Cy Sutherland. Congratulations to Bob and Tom on this honor!

I want to wish you all the best for 2014.

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 name of an antebellum newspaper in Fayetteville. *The Arkansian* is published twice a year.

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Diane Worrell

Note: No issues were published in 2013.

George D. Walker Papers Now Available

Collection Documents Life of Arkansas Country Lawyer and Military Intelligence Officer

A significant collection chronicling an eastern Arkansas lawyer's involvement in the United States Army Counter Intelligence Corps (CIC) tracking down Nazis in newly liberated areas was recently processed and is available for research.

The George D. Walker Papers (MC 1802) were acquired from Walker's son, William G. Walker of Rogers, Arkansas. The collection contains Walker family materials, World War II correspondence, CIC manuals, and photographs relating to Walker's personal life and military career. These extraordinary materials provide insight into the development of the CIC and offer a fascinating look at the life of an eastern Arkansas attorney.

George D. Walker was born on September 2, 1910 to David Gibson Walker and Frances Lorena Bolick Walker. He grew up in Helena, Phillips County. After graduating high school as valedictorian of his class, he earned a Bachelor of Arts degree from the University of the South at Sewanee, Tennessee, followed by a Juris Doctorate degree from the University of Arkansas, Fayetteville in 1934.

Following his return to Helena to practice law, Walker was commissioned into the United States Army. During World War II, he served as an officer in the Army CIC in Great Britain, France, Belgium, Holland, and Germany. In this role Walker helped capture members of the Nazi Gestapo and SS, as well as other high



George D. Walker, ca. 1944.

ranking officials. By the end of the war, Walker rose to the rank of first lieutenant and received a Bronze Star plus five campaign stars.

After World War II, Walker married Mary Cathryn McElduff. They had three children: George David Walker Jr., Rosemary Frances Walker Elsberg, and William Gibson Walker. Walker practiced law in Helena, Little Rock, and Jonesboro until his death on April 4, 1989.

In the book, *Nazis' Nightmare: CONQUER: How an Arkansas Country Lawyer Helped Bring Nazi War Criminals to Justice*, William G. Walker described his father as a "man of respect and authority . . . not to be underestimated or overlooked—mostly he took care of business in an unusual manner—simply."

Throughout his career, Walker served as president, among other positions, in the Phillips County, Craighead County, and Northeast Arkansas Bar Associations. In addition to his professional service, Walker was a senior warden of St. Mark's Episcopal Church and a member of the Lions Club and Elks Lodge in Jonesboro.

"George Walker's life reads like a movie," said Tim Nutt, head of Special Collections. "From his time in Helena to his trek across Europe, Walker led a fascinating life. This collection gives researchers a glimpse into an adventure filled with drama and intrigue."

-- Krista Oldham

Digital Exhibit Documents

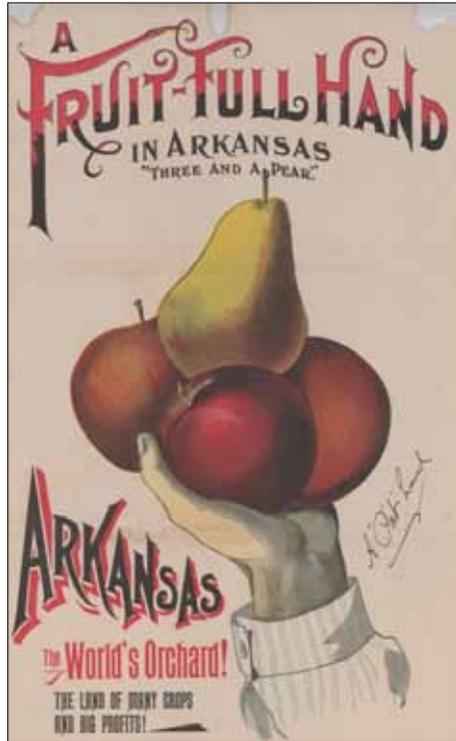
Arkansas Apples

Apples fueled the economic engine of Northwest Arkansas in the early 20th century, and a new digital exhibit, “*Fruit-full*” *Arkansas: Apples*, offers a concise history, luscious renderings and more about the apple industry in Arkansas. The exhibit is a collaboration of the University of Arkansas Libraries and the library of Crystal Bridges Museum of American Art.

The exhibit’s name is taken from an 1890 railroad advertisement enticing people to venture to “Arkansas, the world’s orchard.” The exhibit materials include images of apples taken from color plate nursery catalogs, published between 1851 and 1922, from the Crystal Bridges library collection. Materials from the University Libraries’ Special Collections include folklore class reports, folk customs, poetry, and souvenir booklets of Bentonville and Northwest Arkansas. Together, these materials give a sense of the vast production of apples at one time in Benton and Washington counties; in 1910, these two counties had a combined total of 2 million apple trees. The exhibit is available on the University Libraries’ website.

The website also lists the items from which the digitized materials were scanned, a resource list for further historical study of the Arkansas apple industry, and a link to the U.S. Department of Agriculture’s Pomological Digital Library, which has artistic renderings of the 25 apple varieties that originated in Arkansas, including the Arkansas Black and Springdale varieties.

Apples were introduced to the Americas by explorers and later by early settlers who planted “kitchen orchards.” Significant apple production in the South started with Jarvis Van Buren in Georgia, who later contributed much to southern apple nomenclature and literature. Few apple orchards escaped the ravages of the Civil War, but with the growth of the railroads in the 1880s came an increased market for apples. By 1910, Benton and



Railroad advertisement, 1890. Image courtesy of Crystal Bridges Museum of American Art.

Washington counties had the highest population of apple trees of any county in the United States, and the commercial apple industry became the largest employer in the northwest region of the state. “Southern apple mania” didn’t last long. Drought, wind, extreme temperatures, diseases, and insects contributed to poor harvests. A decade after its peak, the demand for apples grown in southern regions lessened due to rising expectations for higher quality fruit, variety uniformity, and reliable supply.

High quality seed catalogs with colorful prints of a variety of fruits, vegetables, trees, and flowers were produced by many of the leading nurseries. Most were created using chromolithography, a printing technique in which an image is drawn with a grease-based crayon onto a block of limestone. A chemical solution is then brushed over the stone, which causes the image to attract the ink, while blank areas repel the ink. Toward the

end of the nineteenth century, chromolithography was replaced with a photographic lithography technique.

In 2006, Crystal Bridges acquired the most complete collection of American color plate books published in the 19th century. This collection of more than 1,200 items explores all of the uses to which color illustration had been applied in the 19th century. Natural history books are the best-known examples, but there are also landscape view books, scientific illustration, sporting books, architecture and design, works of fiction, gift books, and trade publications, such as the seed catalogs used in this digital exhibit. Materials from Special Collections include meeting minutes from the Benton County Horticultural Society Collection and other archival documents.

Collaborators on the project include Janet Parsch and Martha Parker, from the University Libraries, and Catherine Petersen and Jason Dean from Crystal Bridges. University Professor emeritus Roy C. Rom, “Mr. Arkansas Apple,” served as consultant to the project.

-- Jennifer Rae Hartman,
Janet Parsch, Catherine Petersen,
& Joshua Cobbs Youngblood

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 verober@uark.edu.

Staff Profiles: Honors College Interns

Special Collections is fortunate in having three Honors College interns working for us. These internships benefit both Special Collections and the students by providing them opportunities to learn more about Arkansas history and archival standards and practices. The Honors College, led by Dean Bob McMath, provides support to Special Collections by funding three internships this year. The interns learn archival practices while preserving documents crucial to the study of Arkansas history.

Stewart Pence is a sophomore from Joplin, Missouri and an Honors College Fellow majoring in international relations. As an Honors College intern in Special Collections, he prepares collections of manuscripts for research by analyzing and organizing the documents in a logical, structured manner. He currently works on the Jones Truck Lines collection. In his free time he can often be found playing basketball, golf, or soft-

ball/baseball. Stewart's indoor pastimes include watching sports on TV, listening to music, and spending time with his Sigma Phi Epsilon (ΣΦΕ) brothers.

Lauren Hayes grew up in North Little Rock and graduated from Mount St. Mary Academy in Little Rock. She is currently majoring in five different subjects: international relations, political science, economics, Latin American studies, and Spanish. She works in Special Collections as an Honors College intern, organizing and processing the Jones Truck Lines Collection, featuring Harvey and Bernice Jones, who were influential in the development of Northwest Arkansas, especially the Springdale area. Lauren's favorite thing to do outside of work and school is traveling. She spent last summer in Chile.

Karsten Powers was born in Offenbach, Germany. He moved to Arkansas as a child and attended school in Cabot.

A junior pursuing degrees in international relations, Spanish, and European studies, he is a member of the Fulbright Honors Program and an Honors College Fellow. Karsten loves to travel and has traveled extensively throughout Europe, including a summer spent studying in Madrid, Spain. As an Honors College intern for Special Collections, he is working alongside the other interns organizing the business and personal papers of Harvey and Bernice Jones of Springdale, founders of the transportation company Jones Truck Lines.

Trulock Family Papers

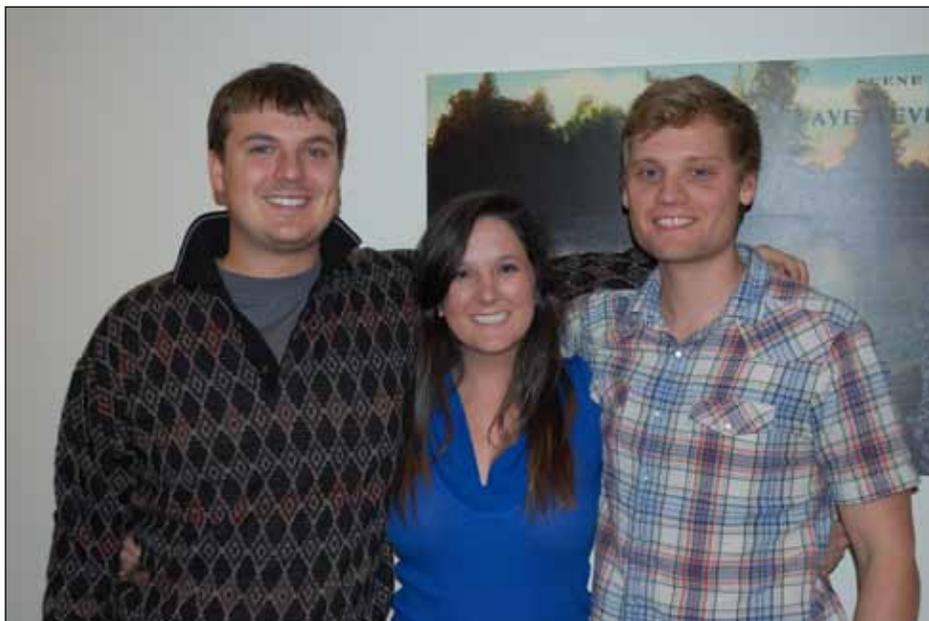
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development in southeast Arkansas.

Even though the Trulock Family Collection is a relatively small collection, it will be a critical resource for students and scholars of the American South. Special Collections Head Tim Nutt observed, "The Trulock family has a fabled place in Arkansas history, for they operated one of the largest plantations in southeast Arkansas. These materials not only show the daily workings of plantation life, but also the family's influence in shaping Pine Bluff and Jefferson County, Arkansas."

Special Collections obtained this collection from David W. Trulock, Jeff M. Trulock, Gregory K. Trulock, Lynne Trulock Ravellett, Arch L. Trulock, and Steven Trulock in November of 2012. The Trulock Family Collection (MC 1965) complements the existing Trulock Family Papers (MC 1160) already housed in Special Collections. The finding aid is available online.

-- Krista Oldham



From left to right: Stewart Pence, Lauren Hayes, and Karsten Powers, all Honors College interns.

Images of Arkansas: Children and Animals

Selected and Annotated
by Megan Massanelli



Left: African American children participate in a Catholic outdoor celebration at the Convent of the Sisters of the Holy Heart of Mary in Hot Springs, ca. 1950. Mary D. Hudgins Collection (MC 534), Image 267b.

Right: Families remembered trips to Hot Springs by posing with one of many make-shift scenes. This family of eight appears to be taking a ride in an ostrich-drawn carriage, ca. 1890. Mary D. Hudgins Collection (MC 534), Image 127.

Below: Group of boys dressed as "conquistadors" participates in Arkansas Centennial activities in Mena, Arkansas, ca. 1936. L. Oscar Plaster Photographs (MC 813), Image 32.





Upper: Madelene and Dorothy Jones capture a frog in Stuttgart, Arkansas, ca. 1924. Core Family Papers (MC 1380), Image 273.

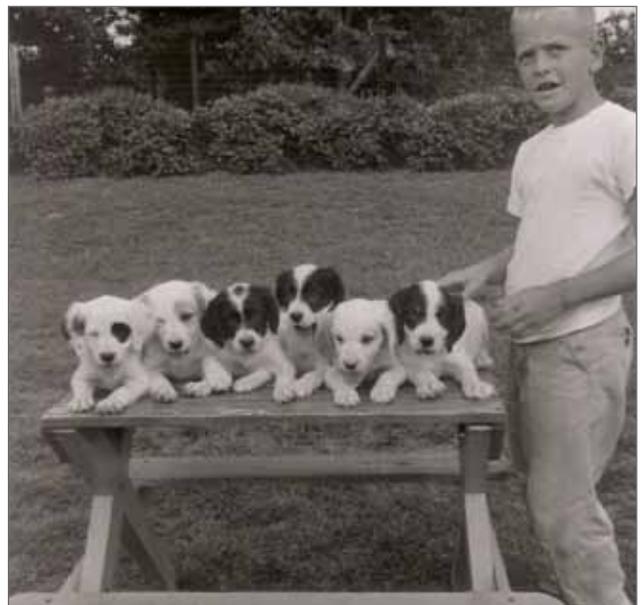
Middle: Kenneth Rex Jones with 4-H Club pigs, around Stuttgart, Arkansas, ca. 1932. Core Family Papers (MC 1380), Image 293.

Below: Famed University of Arkansas music professor, Henry Tovey, coaches his dog through a piano performance in Fayetteville, Arkansas, ca. 1926. Lighton Family Papers (MC 779), Image 888.



Above: A boy in Harrison, Arkansas takes in the fresh air while riding his "Baby Bike," ca. 1930s. Harrison Businesses, 1930s (MC 786), Image 39.

Below: A boy stands with a picnic table full of "bird dog" puppies in Jonesboro, Arkansas, ca. 1960. George D. Walker Papers (MC 1802), Image 325.



Featured Researchers: Family Discovers Father's Letters



The daughters of Bruce Neal Choate view their father's materials with Tim Nutt, head of Special Collections.

In March 2013, Special Collections welcomed Kim Stovall, Lisa Struger, and Sherry Hunt, three daughters of Bruce Neal Choate, a World War II veteran and survivor of the Bataan death march and long captivity in the Japanese prisoner of war camps in the Philippines. While searching Google, daughter Kim had discovered the finding aid for her father's papers--materials the family never knew existed.

The Bruce Neal Choate Letters (MC 1928) contain correspondence between Choate and his family written before and during the war, along with photographs, news clippings, and other documents related to his military service. The materials were donated to Special Collections after being discovered at an estate auction in Fayetteville. How the materials survived and were discovered by Choate's children demonstrates the importance of preserving personal stories. It also illustrates the power of digital media in sharing information and bringing people closer to each other and to their own family histories.

Although their research visit was brief, all three daughters found the experience rewarding. Over the years they had heard only hints about Choate's war experiences from him and their grandmother. Kim said the letters told her about the "emotions my father and his family were feeling," and helped make her father's experiences more real and understandable.

The earliest correspondence in the Choate collection dates from the late 1920s, including letters from Choate's older brother Lionel, who died when Bruce was just eight years old. The Choate family has deep roots in Arkansas, especially in Yell County. Choate's grandfather served as a county circuit judge and was a prominent local merchant. He owned the springs for which the health resort at Sulphur Springs became well known, before he donated the land to the public.

After graduating from Ola High School in Yell County, Arkansas, Choate moved to Carlsbad, New Mexico where he joined the National Guard at the age of 18. In 1941, Choate was sent to the Philippines. Letters between Choate and his parents began during his basic training, prior to America's involvement in World War II. Correspondence describes his travel to the Philippines and the concern of family and friends about his well-being after being captured in 1942. The family received several letters and postcards congratulating the family upon his rescue in February 1945, including official documentation such as telegrams from the U.S. Government.

Bruce Choate married soon after returning from the war and had a daughter, Sherry. After the young couple divorced, he remarried, moved to California, and had five children with his second wife. Following decades of minimal contact, Choate's California

children re-established contact with Sherry through a social networking site.

Sherry grew up in Arkansas but today lives in Oklahoma City. However, the other sisters had never visited the state where generations of their ancestors made homesteads, held public office, and raised their children. Kim was doing some internet research in anticipation of finally making a trip to Arkansas. After searching for "Bruce Neal Choate Arkansas" on Google, she was excited to discover that the first result was the finding aid for the Bruce Neal Choate Letters on the Special Collections' website. The finding aid is a guide to the letters and other documents Kim and her sisters never imagined existed.

The sisters were also amazed at how much material was in the collection. They were gratified to glean "a better sense of the person my father was at the time," Kim said. Their father told stories of being hungry, but for the most part he kept his experiences of captivity to himself.

Kim was especially moved to learn of the anguish her father felt because of the separation from his family, even before the Japanese attack. Daughter Lisa Choate Struger said, "Although we don't have the material ourselves, we are excited that it will be preserved for years to come."

Bruce Neal Choate passed away in 1991. How his collection made its way to Fayetteville and ended up at a soon-to-be demolished apartment building remains a mystery. However, the materials now preserved in Special Collections show the importance of archival repositories in preserving family histories that shed a light on personal experiences during major historical events.

The Bruce Neal Choate Collection is an archival treasure. The letters illustrate the personal story of an American serviceman and native Arkansan during one of the U.S. military's darkest hours, as well as precious details about a father's life now available to his children and future generations.

-- Joshua Cobbs Youngblood

The Diary of Emma Wayland: A Family's Journey from Arkansas to Texas in 1910

While the Wayland Family Materials (MC 1917) is a very small collection of personal documents, this manuscript collection offers a valuable glimpse into early twentieth century life and travel.

The most notable part of the Wayland Family Materials is the diary of Emma Wayland. Kathryn Campbell Grover, Wayland's niece, transcribed the diary in August 2012, and the transcription is available alongside the original diary. According to her niece, Emma Elizabeth Wayland was born on Oct. 12, 1881, never married, and bore no children. She died in 1920 in Arkansas.

The diary—a small, weathered memo notebook with lined pages, as if it was originally intended for bookkeeping—is filled with Wayland's musings and descriptions of passing scenery written in her neat penmanship. The pages are numbered in Wayland's own hand up to page 70.

"My Trip to Texas" describes Wayland's journey in a covered wagon from Mountain Home, in northern Arkansas, to Texas with her father and family friends.

The group headed west on May 30, 1910, passing through familiar, small Arkansas towns, such as Cotter, Old Yellville, Bergman, Harrison, Batavia, Carrollton, Green Forest, Eureka Springs, Clifty, and War Eagle. Wayland describes the few days she and her group spent in Eureka Springs visiting the Crescent Hotel and Basin Springs, riding the streetcars and—a common thread throughout Wayland's narrative—stopping for ice cream at the local drugstore.

The group crossed over into Oklahoma on June 9 and camped near the Sallisaw River before continuing through McAlester, Kiowa, Stringtown, Atoka and Durant. On June 23, the party camped near the Red River. The wagons then wound through the Texas towns of Sherman, Denton, Decatur, and Bridgeport, where the travelers bought butter from a man who had formerly lived in Boone County, Arkansas. They continued on to Abilene, Gainesville,



Emma Wayland, ca. 1920.

and Galveston, then headed back to Oklahoma. After traveling through Oklahoma City to Tulsa, Emma and unknown members of her group took the train to Monett, Missouri, traveled to Cotter, Arkansas, and then returned to Mountain Home in late September or early October.

"This diary allows researchers and armchair travelers to experience all the joys and frustrations of the Wayland family as they journey from northern Arkansas to Texas when roads were rough," according to Tim Nutt, head of

Special Collections.

The Wayland diary not only provides an intimate glimpse into covered wagon travel in an era of growing technology and automobile use, but it also reminds us of the permanence of the written word. Today the written word has become easily disposable with a click of the "delete" button. Fortunately, Emma Wayland's diary has survived for more than a century and still offers something of value to modern readers.

-- Erin Robertson

Locate Arkansas Images with New Photo Index

Special Collections and Professor Patsy Watkins, of the Walter J. Lemke Department of Journalism at the University of Arkansas, have compiled an online Inventory of Arkansas Photograph Collections. The inventory allows users to search statewide photograph citations by subject, collection, or archive. A citation is a reference to an actual photograph, which may or may not be accessible online. After identifying citations, researchers can contact the institutions that hold the photographs for additional information. The index contains citations to photograph collections held by Arkansas state and regional repositories, archives, and libraries and can be accessed at the Arkansas Photograph Collections online through

the Special Collections' Website.

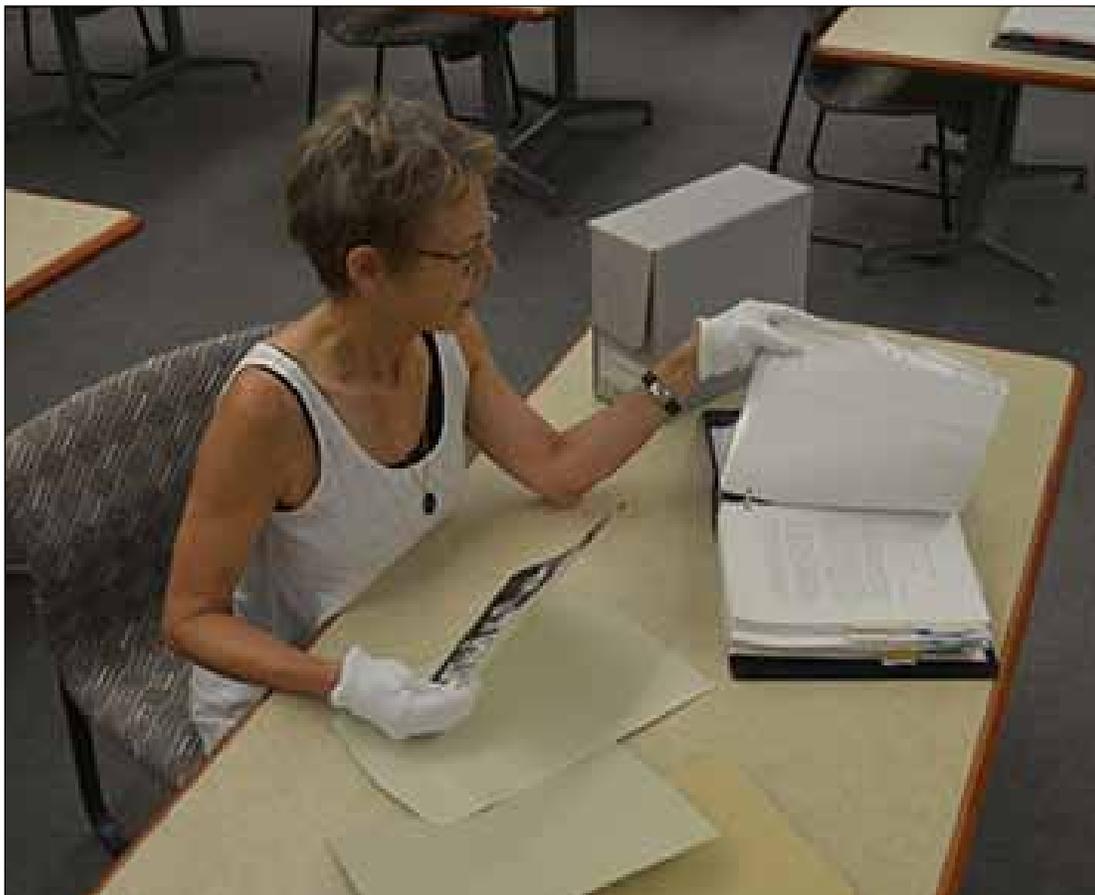
Professor Watkins conceived the idea for the database and gathered information from around the state. Her goal was to identify institutions with photograph collections in order to increase awareness of the resources available to researchers, generate interest in research, and celebrate the rich cultural heritage and local history of Arkansas. Access to the database was further developed by the Libraries' faculty and staff, including Andrea Cantrell (retired), Beth Juhl, Arthur Morgan, Tom Dillard (retired), and Timothy G. Nutt.

"Several years ago I was researching a group of 100 snapshots of federal rehabilitation relief clients taken in the Ozark hills of Boone and Newton

counties in 1935. They had turned up in the attic of a Prairie Grove woman, who had given them to the Shiloh Museum of Ozark History. I wanted to find any other photos from that period and place that might be in Arkansas photo collections," explains Watkins. "I just assumed there would be a database of Arkansas historical photo collections and it would be easy to find what I wanted. When I learned there wasn't, I was amazed."

Institutions are encouraged to submit information about newly-acquired photograph collections for inclusion in the database by contacting Special Collections at (479) 575-5577 or verobert@uark.edu.

-- Jennifer Rae Hartman



Professor Patsy Watkins

Find the Unexpected: Recent Exhibits in Special Collections

Special Collections installs exhibits throughout the course of the year to celebrate events and to highlight materials from our collections. The Special Collections' exhibit committee (Catherine Wallack, Joshua Youngblood, Krista Oldham, Valerie Robertson, and Megan Massanelli) works diligently to create exhibits that showcase the holdings of Special Collections and increase our visibility across campus and the state. Some of the exhibits last year were:

Internment and Heroism: Images of Japanese Americans during World War II from Special Collections included images, government documents, camp newsletters, and school yearbooks. During World War II, more than 20,000 Japanese Americans were involuntarily interned in camps in Arkansas under the War Relocation Authority.

Out of the Closet presented rare journals, pamphlets, posters, and other materials exploring the history of homosexual, transsexual, and transgender Arkansans in commemoration of LGBT Pride Month.

CURE: Healing, Health and Medicine in Arkansas explored how attitudes toward medicine have evolved in Arkansas over the last two centuries and presented an assortment of documents, photographs, and rare books.

Collection Curiosities: Strange and Unlikely Items in the Archives highlighted the variety of materials available in the archives, from hat pins to toilet paper.

Celebrating the University of Arkansas Press highlighted titles published by the Press from its establishment in 1980 to the present.

North American Indian: Photos by Edward S. Curtis featured the work of Edward S. Curtis, who shaped the fields of photography and anthropology with *The North American Indian*, a 20-volume series, published in 1930 documenting nearly 100 tribes in North America, which is housed in our Rare Books Collection.

Gerstacker's Arkansas showcased editions of the works of Friedrich Ger-

stacker and was presented in conjunction with "The Legacy of Friedrich Gerstacker: Arkansas and the Wild West" symposium, held on the University of Arkansas campus.

New Acquisitions in Special Collections 2011-2012 featured notable recent acquisitions to the holdings of Special Collections.

40-50-100: Milestones in Arkansas's Environmental History featured items representing three important milestones in Arkansas's environmental history: 40 years since the creation of the Buffalo National River, 50 years since the founding of the Ozark Society, and 100 years since the birth of Dr. Neil Compton.

Alice Ghostley: Actress, Comedienne contained photographs, playbills, and other memorabilia that celebrated the life and career of Alice Ghostley, Arkansan and award-winning actress. (MC 1846).

Sidney Sanders McMath: A Man for Arkansas at 100 featured materials documenting the life of Arkansas's 34th Governor, Sidney Sanders McMath, in conjunction with a symposium held in Little Rock.

War and Reflection: Selections of Rare Books Related to the Civil War from Special Collections exhibited rare books relating to the historical themes of the American Civil War.

Thanks to Our Donors! Donations to Special Collections, 2013

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Martha Agee, Fayetteville
Melissa Banks, Fayetteville
Margaret Bateman,
Starkville, Mississippi
Nancy and Larry Bittle,
Fayetteville
Wayne Boyce, Newport
Mark Boyer, Fayetteville
Sissi Brandon, Little Rock
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George Cline, Harrison
Deann Coleman, Batesville
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THE ARKANSIAN

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Are You Arkansas-Literate?

Arkansas Quiz (Arkansas Tourist Attractions)

- 1. What now defunct health resort was the site of the only presidential convention ever held in Arkansas?**
A) Hot Springs National Park B) Monte Ne C) Esau-Na D) Armstrong Springs
- 2. Name the Arkansas theme park that was based on Al Capp's popular comic strip "Li'l Abner."**
A) Perryville Paradise B) Daisy Duke Town C) Dogpatch, USA D) Kitty Korner
- 3. Which cave system, run by the US Forest Service, is more than one mile long and boasts three levels?**
A) Cave City B) Blanchard Springs Cavern C) Dairy Hollow D) Devil's Den
- 4. What cave, fitted with a concrete dance floor, a band alcove, and a 30' bar, was a nightclub in the 1930s?**
A) Wonderland Cave B) The Hope Hole C) Bigelow Maze D) Miss Laura's
- 5. What tourist attraction features the third-tallest statue of Jesus in the world?**
A) Lake Ouachita B) Mount Magazine C) Historic Washington D) Great Passion Play
- 6. What still-operating amusement ride made its debut at the 1924 Arkansas State Fair?**
A) Magic Mountain B) Burns Park Train C) Arkansas Carousel D) Arkansas Twister
- 7. What Arkansas tour home is landscaped with 100 rock sculptures, an antique garden, a 200-foot rock fence, fourteen-foot rock pillars, and fourteen bottle trees?**
A) Old State House B) Peel Mansion C) Lakeport Plantation D) Quigley's Castle
- 8. What amusement park featured a shooting gallery, a zoo, and a picture gallery where one could pose in an old bathtub, on the back of a burro, or in front of an angry bear (stuffed)?**
A) Happy Hollow B) Wayne's World C) Dillard Depot D) Ragsdale Round-up

