History Day Resources in University Special Collections

Joshua Youngblood
Research and Outreach Services Librarian

University of Arkansas Libraries, Fayetteville
Special Collections
Making unique holdings available

Special Collections preserves and provides access to rare and unique materials, including historical manuscripts, the University Archives, the Arkansas Collection of print material, rare books and special libraries, photographs, broadsides, historical maps, and the Arkansas Architectural Archives.

Silas Hunt, the first African American admitted to the UofA Law School, in 1948 in a picture on campus taken by renowned African American photographer, Geleve Grice.
Primary and Secondary Materials available at the University of Arkansas Libraries

- Manuscripts, rare and unique printed collections, fine art, photographs
- Arkansas Collection
- Digital exhibits and collections
- Books, journals, reference materials, and newspapers
- Microfilm
- Pryor Center for Oral and Visual History
- Librarians and archivists available to help

Archivist (me) sharing architectural resources with visiting elementary students, fall 2011.
How do you find them?

• Library catalog and databases, Libguides and topic guides
  • [http://libinfo.uark.edu/](http://libinfo.uark.edu/)
• Basic Online Reference Guides such as Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture, American National Biography (ANB), Biography Resource Center
• Federated search engines such as WorldCat
• Journal databases such as Jstor and American History and Life.
Other Library Resources for Teachers

- **K-12 portal:** [http://libinfo.uark.edu/cuarl/k12portal/](http://libinfo.uark.edu/cuarl/k12portal/)
  - From the U of A libraries, on behalf of the Council for UofA Research Libraries.

- **Arkansas Traveler Databases:** [http://www.library.arkansas.gov/libraryDivisions/Traveler/Pages/default.aspx](http://www.library.arkansas.gov/libraryDivisions/Traveler/Pages/default.aspx).
  - Grant funded project to provide single-searching on databases hosted by the State Library
K-12: Social Studies

Resources for Social Studies and History

Arkansas Archeological Survey

Host: University of Arkansas System

"The Survey is responsible for discovering, protecting, developing, interpreting, and caring for Arkansas' prehistoric and historic archeological resources..." The website contains information about archeology in the state, internships, research stations across the state, guidelines for fieldwork and accompanying reports, a catalog of publications, and links to Indians of Arkansas. The Education Program component on the website offers extensive teaching resources such as content about prehistoric periods, Native American tribes and other sources. Internships, sponsored research, and education news are features.
Newspaper Searching

**Newspaper Tips**

You can search for newspapers by name using the Journal Title search.

Try our new **Arkansas Newspaper Search** to find Arkansas papers by place or time period.

See our **LibGuide for Newspapers** for more help with locating newspapers.
Newspapers: Available here?

Title: Chicago Tribune [electronic resource]
Publisher: Ipswich, MA: Ebsco Information Services,

Online Holdings: Available online 09/05/1997 to present (Selective Business Coverage/News) through Ebsco Newspaper Source

Volumes / Items:
- Location: INTERNET RESOURCE
- Call Number: ON INTERNET
- Status: ON INTERNET

Series: Ebsco full-text newspapers
Access note: Access limited to UAF current students, faculty, and staff
Summary: Ebscohost Newspaper Source offers full-text access to more than 200 U.S. and international newspapers
Technical Details: System Requirements: Internet access, World Wide Web browser, Adobe Acrobat Reader
Mode of access: World Wide Web
Local Subject: Text (Electronic journal)
Subject: United States Illinois Chicago
Additional Author: Ebsco Information Services
Journal Title: Chicago Tribune
Newspapers: Arkansas

Find Arkansas Newspapers by Place or Decade

Looking for Arkansas news from a particular place or time?

Use our Arkansas Newspaper Search to identify papers by county, city, or time period.

Note that not all location / decade combinations may be available.

Search by County

Choose a County: 

Choose a Decade: Any

Or, Search by City

Choose a City: 

Choose a Decade: Any

Or, Just Search by Decade

Choose a Decade: Any

Find My Newspapers! Clear Form and Try Another Search
Doing Primary Research in an Archives/Special Collections

Archives contain unique and rare materials that have not been mass-produced. As such, materials must usually be accessed on site, online through digital scans, or through copies.

According to the American Library Association:

- “Primary sources are original records created at the time historical events occurred or well after events in the form of memoirs and oral histories.”*

On site access requires application and familiarization with procedures, including not using pens, camera policies, and duplication.

Homecoming Parade, 1936. From the Ethel Simpson Collection.
Providing research guidance

The amount of material available through the Special Collections can be overwhelming.

Working with staff to get the most out of research guides and databases will help students feel more comfortable following their research instincts and can help them refine their searching skills.

- [http://libinfo.uark.edu/specialcollections/research/guides/civilwar.asp](http://libinfo.uark.edu/specialcollections/research/guides/civilwar.asp)
- Yale’s Beinecke Rare Book & Manuscript Library’s reference section. [http://www.library.yale.edu/beinecke/brblsear/brblser.html](http://www.library.yale.edu/beinecke/brblsear/brblser.html)
Why come to an archives? Isn’t everything online?

No, everything is not online, and come to the Special Collections because we love you.

Viewing items online is in many ways like finding them in edited books or in museum exhibits. Someone has made the decision to collect it a certain way, then has decided which portions or selections are the most important for you to see.

One of the greatest joys of doing primary research is the experience of going to the beginning of the process of creating history.
Research and Mediation

- While that level of curatorial interpretation is important and can be very helpful, it creates an additional layer of mediation between the historian and the resource.

- Most archives have far too much stuff to digitize it all any time soon.

- For the purposes of original research, it is important for the historian to see records and artifacts outside of normalized contexts, that is, to access it for themselves in order to arrive at the freshest, most rewarding possible interpretation.

The Compton children receiving writing lessons on the front porch of their home in Benton County, ca. 1918.
Types of Primary Records commonly available in library special collections:

- **Personal records**: of these are letters, emails, diaries, photographs, daily planners, scrapbooks.

- **Vital records**: records that are absolutely essential for a given organization to continue and are integral to society.
  - Examples include birth certificates, death certificates, and marriage licenses.

- **Literary Manuscripts**: Original unpublished works or drafts of work published later.

- **Institutional records**: the records of organizations and agencies.

- **Mass media records**: Items produced for popular consumption.
  - It is important to consider the levels of mediation between the author and the reader, for example when working with postcard collections.

- **Ephemera**: items produced for a specific event.

- **Artifacts**: there are some associated with certain collections although that is not the express mission of most archives.

- **Oral histories**: Recorded or transcribed interviews or dictations relating personal experiences.
  - A wealth in Pryor Center collection.

- **Photographs**: personal, family, institutional, media.

- **Maps**: Plat maps, historic maps, Sanborn maps, scientific.
Approach archives holdings with analysis in mind

1. **Who** would have created records held here?
2. Locate the records, and **ask for assistance**, through email, by phone or in person before you come to the archives.
3. Go a **box at a time, keeping notes** about what is significant, how your thesis is shaping, and what records you will need copies of or will need to revisit.
4. **Interrogate your sources** – when, where, by whom, and why.
5. As an historian, you are creating narratives, that is, *a series of events to tell a story*. So understanding **where chronologically new sources fit in** is essential, as well as how the narrative develops.
6. Some items are interesting, some are significant for the story you are trying to understand and communicate, and some are neither. **Be judicial**.
“Sources are always changing and are always suspect. Newspapers became a source of evidence in the 18th century; but they too have to be used critically and cautiously... New materials and new historical evidence come up repeatedly, and they have to be used critically as sources, because each has dangers that need to be carefully assessed.”*

*Lynn Lampert, MLIS, MA, “Where will they find History? Undergraduates, Primary Sources and Information Literacy in the Electronic Age,” RUSA ALA, 2005.*
Interrogate your sources

- Finding information online is very convenient—it makes research much quicker and more efficient.
- The need to be **suspicious** of your sources is therefore that much greater. *Criticize everything you put in your research*—test it against other people’s writing. See if there are conflicting accounts or if there is contradictory evidence.

http://www.candidcamera.be/uk/Monty+Python/
History speaks: J. William Fulbright

J. William Fulbright Speaking on the Need to Rebuild Educational Systems Destroyed by the Nazis. [Link](http://docsteach.org/documents/2285210/detail?menu=closed&mode=search&sortBy=relevance&q=Arkansas&commit=Go)


Tangible discourse

A university’s special collections can and should be an active part of the larger community of scholars. The discourse fostered there informs and participates the discourse of the community beyond the university walls as well.

Special collections offers material that may be less known or more thoroughly researched that can enrich and delineate the unique contributions of an institution’s faculty and students.

“Keel Hauling.” James “No Nose” Johnson of Little Rock with the Early Arkansas Reenactors hangs onto the bow of a replica of a keel boat as he and other re-enactors prepare to take a group of teachers out on Wells Lake on Tuesday, Aug. 3, 2010. The cruise was one station of an Arkansas History Conference.
http://www.swtimes.com/multimedia/photos/news/collection_93490ce4-08a2-11e0-8f92-001cc4c002e0.html
Getting to Special Collections: http://libinfo.uark.edu/specialcollections/
Welcome to Special Collections

Special Collections is open today
8:00am - 5:00pm
View all Hours

Recently Opened Manuscript Collections

- Black Americans for Democracy Materials
- University of Arkansas University Club Records
- Bradfield-Clifton Family Materials
- Check's Corner Library Materials
- Phillips County Levee Construction Film

Special Collections News

BAD Manuscript and Digital Newspaper Collections Now Open
A digital collection of newspapers and a manuscript collection, the Black Americans for Democracy Materials (MC 1915), are now open, documenting BAD, an organization for black students begun at the University of Arkansas in the late 1960s. More...

Help us Congratulate Tim Nutt on his Appointment as Interim Head of Special Collections.

Since joining the Libraries in 2005, Tim and his team have successfully acquired and processed hundreds of new collections. He is also widely recognized for his scholarship and leadership of national, state, and local archival and history organizations. More...
Index Arkansas
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Year</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Tidbits from the Springdale News pertaining to Huntsville</td>
<td>2007</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>World War One news of Madison County men from the Springdale News</td>
<td>2007</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Springdale News</td>
<td>2007</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Springdale featured at May meeting of Historical Society</td>
<td>2001</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Historical pilgrimage to Springdale</td>
<td>2001</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>The Springdale meeting of the Arkansas Historical Association, 2009</td>
<td>2000</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>Jones Truck Lines: a change of relationships and ownerships arrives in Springdale</td>
<td>1988</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>1905 Springdale and surrounding country</td>
<td>1987</td>
</tr>
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<td>9</td>
<td>1923 Springdale car owners</td>
<td>1986</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>Sketch of the early history of radio in Springdale, Ark</td>
<td>1985</td>
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<td>Arkansas Centennial Celebration, Materials</td>
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<td>MC 1685</td>
<td>Avera, William F. Memoirs</td>
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<td>Badgett Family Papers</td>
<td>Finding Aid Online</td>
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<td>Barnes, Emma Byrnes. Papers</td>
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<td>MC 619</td>
<td>Barr, Ida G. Scrapbook</td>
<td>Description Online</td>
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<td>MC 1587</td>
<td>Bartlett, Varnie L. Papers</td>
<td>Finding Aid Online</td>
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<td>MC 582</td>
<td>Bates, Daisy. Papers</td>
<td>Finding Aid Online</td>
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<td>MS 838</td>
<td>Beaver, Mary Elizabeth Brandon. Papers</td>
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<td>Bebee, Margaret. Scrapbook</td>
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<td>MC 507</td>
<td>Bell, S. Nadean Riley. Collection</td>
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<td>MC 1372</td>
<td>Berry, Dickinson, Peel Family Papers, 1833...1960...1977</td>
<td>Finding Aid Online</td>
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<td>MC 614</td>
<td>Biggers, R.S. Papers</td>
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<td>MC 1149</td>
<td>Bird, Irene. Scrapbook</td>
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<td>MC 759</td>
<td>Black, Emma Stevenson. Papers</td>
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<td>MC 1632</td>
<td>Blair, Diane D. Papers</td>
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<tr>
<td>MC 1228</td>
<td>Bliss, Jessie C. Papers</td>
<td>Finding Aid Online</td>
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<tr>
<td>MS L34</td>
<td>Bonneville, Benjamin Louis Eulalie de. Papers</td>
<td>Description Online</td>
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<td>MS B64</td>
<td>Borland, Frank L. Reminiscence.</td>
<td>Description Online</td>
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<td>MS B644</td>
<td>Borland, Solon. Letters, 1848-1850.</td>
<td>Description Online</td>
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<td>MV 1677</td>
<td>Boyette, Tom. Correspondence</td>
<td>Finding Aid Online</td>
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<td>MC 1918</td>
<td>Bradfield-Clifton Family. Materials</td>
<td>Finding Aid Online</td>
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<tr>
<td>MC 1794</td>
<td>Bradley, Arthur, Jr. Papers</td>
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<td>MC 1257</td>
<td>Bragg Family Papers</td>
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<td>MC B14</td>
<td>Brander, Jennie E. Letter</td>
<td>Finding Aid Online</td>
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<td>MC 280</td>
<td>Branner, John Casper. Papers</td>
<td>Finding Aid Online</td>
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<td>MC 1339</td>
<td>Briggs, Margaret Virginia. Collection</td>
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<td>B774</td>
<td>Brisco, Mary Susan High Casey. Papers</td>
<td>Description Online</td>
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<tr>
<td>MS 879</td>
<td>Brough, Charles Hillman. Papers, 1895-1935.</td>
<td>Description Online</td>
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</table>
Bragg Family Papers

Correspondence, legal documents, genealogy, photographs, and other materials, 1836-1946

Manuscript Collection 1257

- Information about the Bragg Family
- Information about the Collection
- Contents of the Collection

INFORMATION ABOUT THE BRAGG FAMILY

Samuel Brewton Bragg (1802-1880) and Hosea Bragg (1804-1889) were small plantation owners during the mid-nineteenth century in Ouachita County, Arkansas. Moving from Alabama, the two brothers settled in Arkansas during the early 1840s. Walter Newport Bragg, a son of Hosea, was a farmer who retained most of the old Bragg plantation. Peter Newport Bragg, Sr. (1887-1963), the grandson of Hosea, was born to Walter and Annie Bragg. He was a graduate of the University of Arkansas and Columbia University. He was formerly a teacher and principal of Helena High School, principal of Fayetteville High School, superintendent of Township schools, before retiring as an instructor in Mathematics at the University of Arkansas. He was married to Claudia Smith.
Item Indexing

Series 1. Correspondence, 1845-1938 (Box 1, Folders 1-11)

Antebellum South and Civil War family correspondence received by Hosea and Samuel Bragg from their sisters, nephews, and friends in Alabama, Texas and Louisiana; a letter from Annie Bragg of Chidester to her son, Peter Newport Bragg, Sr. attending college at the University of Arkansas in Fayetteville in 1907; a letter written by Peter Newport Bragg, Sr. to his parents, Walter Newport and Annie Bragg of Chidester, Arkansas, during his college days at the University of Arkansas in 1908 and letters from Camp Pike, Arkansas, Camp Jackson, South Carolina and France during World War I; letters from Annie Bragg to her son, Peter Newport Bragg, Sr.; letters from Gladys Smith in Chicago, Illinois in 1911 to her mother in Fayetteville, Arkansas. These items have been arranged chronologically.

Box 1

1. Letters: 1845-1848
2. Letters: 1851-1859
3. Letters: 1861-1862
4. Letters: 1868, 1888
5. Letters: 1907, 1908, 1911
7. Letters: January - June 1918
8. Letters: July - August 1918
9. Letters: September - December 1918
10. Letters: 1919-1920
11. Letters: 1934, 1938

Series 2. Genealogical Material, n.d. (Box 1, Folders 12 and 13)

Genealogical materials largely relating to the Bragg and Engles families.

Box 1 (cont'd)

12. Genealogical materials related to the Bragg family.
13. Genealogical materials related to the Gladys Smith Bragg (Engles family).
Margaret Smith Ross Papers (MC 1587)

1813-2002

106 linear feet (73 boxes)

About Margaret Smith Ross
About this collection
Contents of the collection

ABOUT MARGARET SMITH ROSS

Margaret Deans Smith Ross was born August 24, 1922, in North Little Rock, the daughter of Cecil H. and Myrtle Gibson Smith. She attended North Little Rock public schools, and from 1939 to 1941 she attended Arkansas Polytechnic College in Russellville. She continued her education at the University of Arkansas, which she attended from 1941 to 1942. A journalism major and a member of Delta Gamma Sorority, she developed a strong friendship with journalism professor Walter Lanke, with whom she later collaborated on several projects. She left the university before graduating to marry Captain Edwin L. Ross in September 1942; he was killed in combat in Normandy on July 4, 1944. They had one son, Edwin L. Ross, Jr.

Following the death of her husband, she lived in Little Rock and worked as a freelance writer for the Arkansas Democrat. In 1953 she became an associate editor of the Arkansas Historical Quarterly, a position she held until 1993. She was a charter member of the Pulaski County Historical Society, and from 1953 to 1957 served as its Journal's first editor. From 1959 to 1957 she was a research assistant at Arkansas History Commission. In 1957 she became the Arkansas Gazette's historian and curator of the J.N. Welsh Collection of Arkansas; she remained with the Gazette for twenty-seven years. From 1968 to 1988 she wrote a historical column for the Gazette, the "Chronicles of Arkansas." She was a charter member of the Arkansas Genealogical Society, founded by Walter Lanke in 1962. In 1968 she became a member of the Arkansas Historical Association's board of directors, a position she occupied until 1989. In 1989 she published a book, Arkansas Gazette: The Early Years, 1819-1866: A History; it received the Award of Merit from the American Association for State and Local History. From 1979 to 1994 she wrote "Grass Roots," a genealogical column for the Gazette. Also in 1979 she became the first fellow of the Arkansas Museum of Science and History. In April 1990 she received a lifetime achievement award from the Arkansas Historical Association. She died of cancer at her home in Little Rock on December 5, 2002.

ABOUT THE COLLECTION

The Margaret Smith Ross Papers were donated to Special Collections by Edwin L. Ross, Jr., of Little Rock on December 17, 2004.

An avid collector of Arkansas-related historical materials, Ross assembled a collection that includes her personal papers, historical and genealogical research materials, and the original records of the Pulaski County Circuit Court dating from the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Her personal papers include correspondence, published "Chronicles of Arkansas" and "Grass Roots" articles, and drafts of writings. Historical materials include materials related to Arkansas during its territorial and early statehood period, Civil War and Reconstruction, and Arkansas history after Reconstruction. Original court documents pertain to notable Arkansans including Robert Crittenden, James S. Conway, Augustus A. Garland, Albert Pike, Henry Rector, Chester Ashley, William Woodruff, Powell Clayton, Elisha Baxter, Joseph Brooks, and M.E. Gibb. Other court documents pertain to subjects such as debt, murder, prostitution, real estate, etc. Court documents pertaining to African Americans include materials on slaves, freed Negroes, and freedmen. Also included among the court documents are post-Civil War amnesty oaths, Reconstruction-era militia claims, and materials related to the Brooks-Baxter War. The History of the Arkansas Gazette is highlighted through nineteenth century court documents and papers produced during Ross's career. Also included is significant correspondence of Walter Lanke as well as photographs made by him.

Materials include correspondence, court documents, scrapbooks, diaries, physician appointment books, photographs, drawings, etc.

RESTRICTIONS APPLY

The Pulaski County Circuit Court Records were received in poor condition. Efforts have been made to treat documents for mold, and to remove hazardous metal fastenings such as pins. Nevertheless, researchers should handle these materials with care, and are encouraged to wear masks and gloves (available from the reading room attendant).

PROCESSED BY

Todd E. Lewis, April 2006.

Question: is this primary or secondary? Should it be cited?
Margaret Smith Ross Papers (MC 1587)

Series 4. Genealogy (Boxes 33-37)
- Subseries 1. Families and Individuals
- Subseries 2. Other Genealogical Materials

This series consists of genealogical research materials. It is divided into two subseries. The first focuses on families and individuals. The second includes materials related to marriage, divorce, etc. records, obituaries, and tombstone epitaphs.

Subseries 1. Families and Individuals.

This subseries consists of research materials on specific families and individuals. Materials are arranged alphabetically by last name.

Box 33 Families and Individuals

1. Alexander.
2. Allen.
3. Ashbrook.
4. Anthony.
5. Ballard.
7. Beaty.
8. Beckwith.
16. Brandon.
17. Bridgewater.
20. Browning.
22. Bryan.
23. Bywaters.
25. Cleveland.
"The man in the picture is Mr. Speiser, who delivered ice in Baring Cross for many years. The boy is his son, Fritz Speiser. The picture was taken at the side of Mrs. Seymour's house at the northwest corner of 9th and Division Street. The grassy path is Division Street. Mrs. Seymour, who took the picture, was then Mrs. Metz, later Mrs. McDonald. She and her husband, Mr. Metz, came to Baring Cross in 1898 and lived on Parker Street at about 8th Street, until they bought this house in 1899 from a Mr. Powell, a railroad engineer."

From the Margaret Smith Ross Papers (MC1587), box 42, folder 32, image 949. Special Collections of the University of Arkansas Libraries, Fayetteville.
Folklore Class Reports, 1958-1999

MS F.16

Contents: 820 items

Mary Celestia Parler's students wrote class reports on an extensive range of topics in folk and popular culture. Some are based on field interviews and personal contact and others on research in primary and secondary sources. The range of topics is broad, from traditional subjects like folk medicine and superstitions to histories of small towns in Arkansas and urban and campus lore. Produced before the advent of copying machines, the papers sometimes contain original photographs or other documents, including material craft objects and sound recordings. Additions to MS F.16 were made by Dr. Robert Cochran, professor of English, 1976-

The file is sortable by Student, Title, or Date by clicking on the column heading. More specific word search is available. Go to Edit on the toolbar, scroll down to "Find in Document," type word or phrase, then click "Find Next."

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Student</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Pages</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Formats</th>
<th>Subjects</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abington, Eugene</td>
<td>My Grandfather, Dr. E.H. Abington and Abington Homestead</td>
<td>1960, Summer</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>Loc. 488 MS F.16 6.1-1960</td>
<td>paper, photographs, drawings</td>
<td>Abington Homestead, Prairie County, Arkansas, buildings, Beebe, family histories, architecture, letters, Reconstruction, oral histories, work, banking, medicine, farming, Augusta, Back Roads and Bicarbonate, hunting</td>
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<td>Abney, Carol Ann</td>
<td>Tales of Old Southern Negro Folkways</td>
<td>1968, Fall.</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Loc. 520 MS F.16 6.23-1968</td>
<td>paper</td>
<td>African American, customs, beliefs, superstitions, churches, religion, dialects, marriage, tales</td>
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<td>Abney, Lavada</td>
<td>Threshing in the Ozarks</td>
<td>1958, Summer</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>Loc. 475 MS F.16 6.23-1958</td>
<td>paper, photographs, clippings</td>
<td>farming, machinery, threshing, oral histories</td>
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<tr>
<td>Adamson, John W.</td>
<td>A Portrait of Duck Hunting</td>
<td>1963, Fall.</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>Loc. 503 MS F.16 6.11-1963</td>
<td>paper, photographs</td>
<td>Stuttgart, Arkansas, ducks, hunting</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aist, John E.</td>
<td>Log Structures of</td>
<td>1963, Fall.</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Loc. 503 MS F.16</td>
<td>paper</td>
<td>buildings, vernacular architecture, barns</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Turning Points in History:
Suggestions from National History Day related to
Arkansas

• Plessy v. Ferguson and the Growth of Jim Crow
• Ronald Reagan and the Resurgence of Conservatism in America
• The Civilian Conservation Corps: Savior of Young Men
• The Great Migration of African Americans to the North and its Consequences
• Ms. Magazine and the Growth of the Feminist Movement
• The Great Railroad Strike of 1877 and the American labor Movement
• The Homestead Act and the Settling of the West
• Rachel Carlson’s Silent Spring and the Growth of the Environmental Movement
Turning Points in History:
Resources in UA Special Collections

- Territorial Period and Early Statehood
- Civil War and Reconstruction
- The Morrell Act, Agricultural Extension, and Higher Education
- African American History
- Civil Rights, before and after Little Rock
- Hard Times and High Water
- The World Wars and Arkansas Communities
- Politics and Leadership at Home and Abroad
- Architecture, Art, and “Modernism” in Arkansas
- Folklife and Regional Identity
- Women’s Political Power and the Women’s Movement
- Environmental History in “The Natural State”
Territorial Period and Early Statehood

- Original letters and other materials from leaders such as David Walker, Albert Pike.
- Significant documents related to territorial governance and statehood.

Early print of “The Arkansas Traveler” (above) and a portrait of Albert Pike (right), on display in Special Collections.
Letter from John C. Calhoun, May 14, 1818, suggesting “the Arkansaw” as the best place to resettle the six nations of Iroquois (MC572).
Civil War and Reconstruction

- Civil War Resource Guide
- Ample microfilm and archival holdings of manuscripts, letters, and photographs
- Southland College Papers, political collections from the period, and personal papers of David Walker and others.
- Family history collections
- Arkansas Collections and rare books collections

Original broadside announcing a slave auction and display of rare books on the Civil War.
Letter written to Judge David Walker thanking him for his resistance to secession and respect for the constitution just weeks before the beginning of the Civil War. (MSW15 item15 p1-3).
Confederate Veteran Reunion at Elk Horn Tavern at the site of the Battle of Pea Ridge, 1916 (PC4974)
The Morrill Act, Agricultural Extension, and Higher Education

- University Archives, *Razorbacks, Arkansas Travelers*, Board of Trustees materials
- Faculty research collections, as well as theses and dissertations
- Cooperative Extension Service collections
- UAPB foundational records

The UAPB Faculty, PC3902 form Photographic Collection, ca. 1905.
African American History

- Southland College Papers
- William Grant Still and Florence Price collections of African American classical composers
- Papers of prominent African American leaders such as Alfred E. Smith and Daisy Bates
- BAD Times print and digital collections

“Haircut,” by Geleve Grice, Pine Bluff.

George W. Hayman

William Grant Still at the piano composing
Before and after photographs of a student at Southland College, Helena, Arkansas.
Books as Primary Sources:  
*Life of Scott Bond*

Above: a page from *Life of Scott Bond* showing wealthy turn of the 20th century landowner, Bond, and his son planning for a frog farm. Right: Booker T. Washington visiting the Bond home.
Civil Rights, before and after Little Rock

- Several manuscript collections including those of Daisy Bates, Arkansas Council on Human Relations, Virgil T. Blossom, Orval Faubus, and Nathaniel Griswold
- Papers concerning Black political leaders in the state
Hard Times and High Water

- New Deal agencies such as the WPA and FERA
- Joe T. Robinson Papers
- Collections pertaining to economic changes and the floods of 1927 and 1937
- Southern Tenant Farmers Union, Commonwealth College, and other labor activists in the state.

Cotton pickers on the Lee Wilson Plantation.

“Rounding up bootleg whiskey” and Crowd with whiskey barrels” (MC813); “Rowdy boys with whiskey and guns (MC709#16).
The World Wars and Arkansas Communities

- Sid McMath papers, and those of other citizens that served overseas
- Substantial collections pertaining to the Japanese-American internment in Arkansas
- Walter Lemke papers, including “Letter to Uncle Walt”

Images sent back home to “Uncle Walt” by UA students serving overseas, including a picture of Paris on VE Day

Cartoon political flier depicting service of Gubernatorial Candidate Sid McMath
December 7th 70 years ago, when the Japanese bombed Pearl Harbor, was a day that changed the lives of every University of Arkansas student. Among other student concerns, such as the availability of slides rules and upcoming Greek socials, the front page of the Arkansas Traveler two days later shows students learning about the new state of war and Arkansas servicemen already overseas. One article at the bottom of the page even goes so far as to suggest, “Football Coaches and Business Deans Fade Into Insignificance as War Comes.” From the collection of historical Arkansas Travelers available in Libraries Special Collections, http://library.uark.edu/record=b1001510~S1.
Japanese Americans and World War II

Clockwise from top: Japanese Americans En Route to Jerome Relocation Camp, No Date/ca. 1944, Japanese-American Soldiers Escorting Captured Troops, ca. 1944, (MS C127 209 209a); and a young worker digging drainage ditches in barracks streets at Jerome Center, 1942 (MC452).
Politics and Leadership at Home and Abroad

- Senator and University President J. William Fulbright Collection
- Associated collections pertaining to Fulbright Program, international scholarly and cultural exchange
- Papers of Brooks Hays, Sid McMath, Orval Faubus, David Pryor, Dale Bumpers, John Paul Hammerschmidt and others

From the Orval E. Faubus Papers (MS F271 301): "Wilker D. Mills, J. William Fulbright, John L. McClellan, Orval E. Faubus, and John F. Kenndy at Dedication of Greer's Ferry Dam, October 3, 1963."

Lyndon B. Johnson with Daisy Bates at the White House in 1964. (Photo from the Daisy Bates Collection, MC 582.)
Architecture, Art, and “Modernism” in Arkansas

- Fay Jones Papers (born in Pine Bluff)
- Edward Durell Stone Papers (born and raised in Fayetteville)
- Growing collection of landscape architecture materials
- Fine art and Arkansas-related print items, as well as the Louis and Elsie Freund Papers
- Numerous literary collections including John Gould Fletcher, Charles Finger, and Donald Harington.

Elevation drawing of Leonard Chapel, designed by Fay Jones

Kennedy Center, Washington, D.C., designed by Edward Durell Stone.
Fayetteville theatre and courthouse, ca. 1925 (MC 1427) and Carlson Terrace student-veteran housing on the UofA campus before being removed recently.
Images of Missouri Ozark artist, Thomas Hart Benton from the Rayburn *Ozark Folk Encyclopedia* and an original score for *I’m Picking my Last Row of Cotton* by William Grant Still.
Letter from Thomas Hardy to John Gould Fletcher

John Gould Fletcher and Charlie Mae Simon, and a letter from Thomas Hardy to Fletcher in 1920.
Folklife and Regional Identity

- Papers of folklorists like Vance Randolph, Otto Ernest Rayburn, Mary Parler
- Folklore class reports and Parler folk music collection
- Photographic collection
- Arkansas print materials (books, journals, broadsides)
- [http://libinfo.uark.edu/specialcollections/research/guides/folklore/](http://libinfo.uark.edu/specialcollections/research/guides/folklore/)

Photograph of Quapaw Chief by Edward Curtis, available as a limited edition print available in UARK’s rare book collection.

The “Arkansas Traveler” evolves in the national eye.
Fayetteville eccentric Charles Von Berg, Collier’s Drug in the 1950s, and “two girls with a frog” from the Core Family Papers.
Women’s Political Power and Women’s Rights

- Diane Blair papers, Hattie Carraway Papers [http://libinfo.uark.edu/specialcollections/findingaids/caraway.html]
- Fayetteville Women’s Library Papers
- Florence Price Papers
- Home demonstration and Women’s Clubs collections)
- [http://libinfo.uark.edu/specialcollections/research/guides/womensstudies.asp]
Letter to Hattie Caraway from FDR, 1943
(MSC176Ser1F1Item14)

Women's Library Flyer, Fayetteville
Women's Library Archives (MC1180 Box1 File8, ca.1980)
Florence Price; a Home Demonstration agent with a family in Johnson County; and a woman photographed in Helena by African American politician and photographer, William Hines Furbush, ca. 1870.
Environmental History in “The Natural State”

- Ozark Society, OMNI Center and other organizations in Arkansas
- Papers of Neil Compton, Ken Smith, and other leaders to preserve Arkansas wilderness
- National Park Service materials
- Lumber, agricultural, and ecological research Materials

White River dam construction, from the Rayburn Collection (MS19 13 loc101 number7).

Neil Compton, from the Compton Papers.
Pages from the rare pamphlet, *Views from the Proposed Ouachita National Park*, showing areas of virgin forest to be preserved by a park in Arkansas approved by the U.S. Congress before being pocket vetoed by President Coolidge.
From big...to small...to big....
...or vice versa

1. A student arrives at a general interest or topic such as environmentalism and the Buffalo River

2. After secondary reading, begin honing areas of focus: Ozark Society, Neil Compton, early activism, legal effects.

3. Identify particular events and primary sources: Judge Douglas canoeing or the involvement of Governor Faubus or the establishment of the National Park.

4. Identify other areas to flesh out the narrative: for example, the Governor Faubus collection, including his writing and the letters from constituents.

5. Create a fuller understanding of historical problems and even controversy, while grounding research with other primary sources such as memoirs and newspaper accounts.

6. Consult the historical literature again in order to better contextualize the narrative and form your conclusion.
First look at the Buffalo River — early 300, making stands — $1.25 per day — in a stand of white oak — perhaps the last uncut area — same amount 6-7 feet in diameter.
Impressed with fresh, clear, cool water.
A pool would appear to be 3 feet deep, and when one stepped in would reach to the waist.
No silt, no mud, no murky water — just clear.
As a childless day this because if the uninterrupted forest of giant trees, unperturbed plants and the leaf of mould of the ages and the rich soil of the ages.
1. Blowing Cotton - pure air conditioning.
2. The Two Hundred Creatures.
I would always have wondered, then teaching Career, Communicated College.
Then teaching Science, Communicated College.
Lumberjack in the West, County Office.
Undercut in the West, County Office.
Then the Office of Governor before I discovered the Buffalo River again.
A float trip with Mack Sturgis and Dane Warbin. Randy Rush - Farrell was along.

I believe there is Dad. That he has endowed man with a soul and instilled in him his spirit which speaks to him through the intangible we call conscience.
I believe that we must, at times, if not always, give heed to this silent inner voice. Regardless of the consequences, be they political, economic, or social standing. Or rather — that a man must do what he thinks is best for his country, his fellow man, and to the glory of Dad.

I also believe that without this we cannot preserve any thing good, even the Buffalo River after it has been made into a National river as we have desired.
Digital collections: from subject to engagement

Digital materials provided by Special Collections open the classroom and assigned activities to interactive use of media.

http://libinfo.uark.edu/SpecialCollections/exhibits/default.asp

The most aggressive digitization programs have only scratched the surfaces of the collections of libraries and archives that have begun making material available online.

“In the next century, transformed by digital information and electronic communication, the library becomes the common ground of the university and the community.”

--William Plater, Chancellor's Professor of Public Affairs, Philanthropic Studies, English, and Informatics at Indiana University, 1995.
BAD Times

The BAD Times digital collection includes twenty issues of newspapers published between 1971 and 1977 by the Black Americans for Democracy, a student organization founded at the University of Arkansas in the late 1960s.

“Drawing Distinctions: The Life and Work of American Cartoonist George Fisher” provides samples of the life and career of a Little Rock political cartoonist whose work documents Arkansas and American history since World War II.


“German Prisoner of War Letters” is a collection of 10 letters sent after the war by former German prisoners at Camp Dermott to a prominent farmer and merchant near Parkdale in Ashley County, Mr. E.D. Gregory, on whose farm the men had labored as prisoners.

http://libinfo.uark.edu/SpecialCollections/POW/
“Land of (Unequal) Opportunity: Documenting the Civil Rights Struggle in Arkansas” is a compilation of records and photographs that document the history of civil rights in the state. A central focus of the project is to insure that both documents and illustrations were included, in the belief that photographs, cartoons, drawings, etc., are also important research tools.

“Shared History” offers 500 photographs of the City of Fayetteville and the University of Arkansas Campus. Photographs include images of the Washington-Willow Historic District, the Fayetteville square, Dickson Street, the train station, and University of Arkansas buildings such as Old Main or Razorback Stadium.

http://scipio.uark.edu/cdm4/index_HappyHollow.php?CISOROOT=/HappyHollow
Commonwealth College

Entire of Commonwealth College Fortnightly, the newspaper of the radical labor college active in Mena, Arkansas during the 1920s and 1930s.

http://libinfo.uark.edu/specialcollections/commonwealth/#about
The Pryor Center was created in 1999 at the urging of former U.S. Senator David H. Pryor and Barbara Pryor of Arkansas, who have long had an interest in Arkansas history. The center has the mission to document the cultural heritage of Arkansans by collecting oral and moving image resources, and to share those resources with scholars, students, and the public.

Arkansas Extension Homemakers: 
http://pryorcenter.uark.edu/projects/aehc/slideshow/
Serving up fresh history everyday.

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