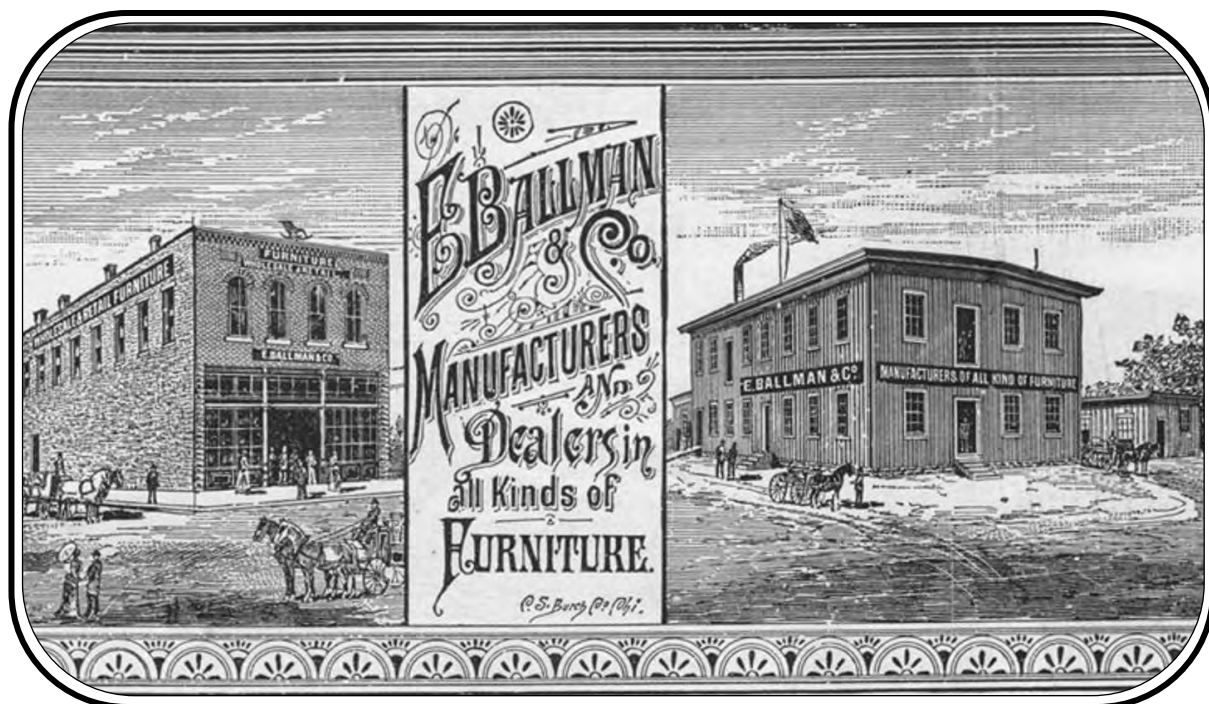
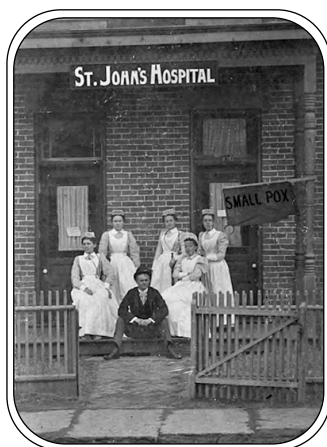




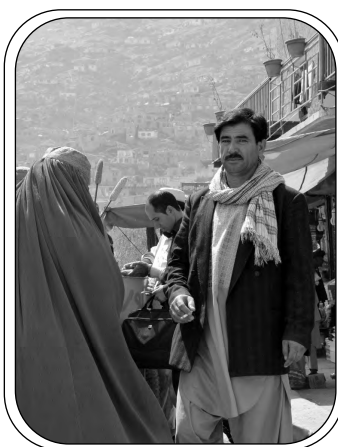
The JOURNAL



Edward Ballman: Furniture King



*Early History of Fort
Smith Medicine*



*'Let Me Die in My
Footsteps': An Excerpt*



*Fort Smith's Historical
Holdings at UALR*



MISSION: The mission of the Fort Smith Historical Society, Inc., founded in 1977, is to publish *The Journal of the Fort Smith Historical Society* and through the Journal and other activities to locate, identify, and collect historical data; to publish source materials and historical articles, all pertaining to the city of Fort Smith and the immediate surrounding area. Preservation of Fort Smith history is our primary mission, and to this end, we always welcome the loan of Fort Smith historical material and will return it promptly.

MEMBERSHIP & ORDERS: Journal back issues are available. Cost for the current issue is \$7.50 plus a \$2 mailing charge per copy. Cost for past issues is \$4 plus the \$2 mailing charge. A composite index for Volumes I through IX is available for \$10 plus a \$4 mailing charge. Cost for the complete set of Journals, Volumes 1 through 37, is \$225. Volumes I and II will be reproduced copies, as these issues are no longer available in original form.

Membership in the Fort Smith Historical Society includes a subscription to *The Journal of the Fort Smith Historical Society*, which is published semi-annually. Correspondence concerning current or back issues of *The Journal*, membership dues and all business matters should be sent to:

Fort Smith Historical Society
Attention: Nancy Ciulla, Treasurer
P.O. Box 3676
Fort Smith, AR 72913-3676

QUESTIONS pertaining to the Fort Smith Historical Society or *The Journal* should be addressed via e-mail to:

Mary Jeanne Black	mblack3086@aol.com
Carole Barger	carlann34@cox.net
Joe Wasson	joe@efortsmith.com

VISIT OUR WEBSITE! www.fortsmithhistory.org.

Our website is updated regularly and contains information on the Organization, Membership, Back Issues: How to order, Tables of Contents of Back Issues, Contacts & Links, Archives and a Gallery of Historical Images: Views of Old Fort Smith

See the Google group, Fort Smith History Forum, for a bulletin board of current research questions. Readers may post their own research questions or topics in hopes of furthering their own research.

Webmaster: Al Whitson
webmaster@fortsmithhistory.org

MANUSCRIPTS: Submissions of all types of Fort Smith, Arkansas, related materials including previously unpublished family Bibles, diaries, journals, old maps, church minutes or histories, cemetery information, family histories, and other documents are welcome. Manuscripts, including quotations and footnotes, must be double-spaced, using *The Chicago Manual of Style* (University of Chicago Press). Footnotes should be numbered consecutively in the text, assembled at the end of the article, along with a list of any additional sources. The author's name, address, phone number and e-mail address should appear only on the title page. Manuscripts may be submitted on CD disks, using word-processing programs supported by Windows. Photographs should be duplicates or submitted in digital format, documents should be photocopies, as they cannot be returned. Manuscripts are subject to editing for style and space requirements. All articles and images accepted will become property of the Fort Smith Historical Society, Inc., unless return is specifically requested. Submit to:

Managing Editors
The Journal of the Fort Smith Historical Society
P.O. Box 3676
Fort Smith, AR 72913-3676

AMELIA WHITAKER MARTIN

Journal Editor & Co-Founder 1977-2004

EDITORIAL BOARD:

Billy D. Higgins, Editor
 Carole Barger
 Wincie Hendricks
 Steven Kite
 George McGill
 Loren McLane
 Clara Jane Rubarth
 Bob Willoughby

DESIGNING:

Cathy Peterson

INDEXING & PROOFING:

Shelley Blanton

OFFICERS AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Chuck Girard, President
 Calline Ellis, Corresponding Secretary
 Sherry Tolliver, Recording Secretary
 Wincie Hendricks, Membership Chairman
 Nancy Ciulla, Treasurer
 Mary Jeanne Black, Inquiry Coordinator
 and Researcher
 Jerry Akins
 Carole Barger
 Jimmy Ciulla
 Jane Ann Hartmeier
 Jerry Hendricks
 Billy Higgins
 Steven Kite
 George McGill
 Loren McLane
 Clara Jane Rubarth
 Joanne Swafford
 Joe Wasson
 Rena Westbrook
 Al Whitson
 Bob Willoughby

Membership in the Fort Smith Historical Society includes subscription to *The Journal of the Fort Smith Historical Society*, which is published semi-annually. Membership year begins January 1 and ends December 31.

For membership, send dues with your name and mailing address to:

The Fort Smith Historical Society, Inc.
 P.O. Box 3676
 Fort Smith, Arkansas 72913-3676

Types of Membership

Annual.....	\$ 30.00
Senior Citizens (62 or older).....	15.00
Annual Sustaining.....	50.00
Joint Membership with Fort Smith Museum of History	100.00
Annual Business Sponsor	200.00
Life (Individual)	350.00
Journal Back Issues	each copy 4.00
(For mail orders, add \$2.00 mailing charge per copy.)	
Composite Index	
For Volumes I thru IX	10.00
(For mail orders, add \$4.00 mailing charge per copy.)	

We welcome the loan of Fort Smith historical materials and will return promptly.

The Fort Smith Historical Society, Inc. is a non-profit organization under Sec. 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954. Gifts and legacies are tax deductible.



The JOURNAL

VOL. 38 NO. 1

CONTENTS

APRIL 2014

News & Opportunities	2
In Memoriam: John Bell Jr.	4
Fort Smith History Conference	6
Jurisdiction Matters	7
by Dan Maher	
Early History of Fort Smith Medicine: The First 100 Years	8
by Taylor Prewitt	
Fort Smith in Little Rock: Our Holdings at UALR's Center for Arkansas History and Culture	16
by Shannon Lausch	
'Let Me Die in My Footsteps': An Excerpt from <i>Postcards From a Political Traveler</i>	19
by Phil Karber	
Edward Ballman: King of Fort Smith Furniture Manufacturing.....	26
by Matthew Myers	
Book Reviews	35
Who Knew?	38
By Mary Jeanne Black	
1914 Newspapers	41
by Wincie Hendricks and Crystal Jenkins	
Mystery Photograph.....	44
Index	45

COVER: Main photo—E. Ballman & Co. Illustration courtesy Pebley Center, UAFS.

Lower left photo—St. John's MD and nurses

Lower middle photo—Typical street scene in Kabul, Afghanistan. Courtesy Phil Karber.

Lower right photo—People pose in front of trolley car. Courtesy UALR Center
for Arkansas History and Culture

PRINTING: Midwest Type and Printing, Fort Smith, Arkansas

© Copyright 2014 ISSN 0736 4261

By the Fort Smith Historical Society, Inc.

c/o Fort Smith Public Library

3201 Rogers Avenue

Mailing address: P.O. Box 3676

Fort Smith, Arkansas 72913-3676

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Change of address cards are free at your post office. If you move, please fill one out and send it to: P.O. Box 3676 • Fort Smith, Arkansas 72913-3676

No portion of this publication may be reproduced in any form, except for brief excerpts for review purposes, without the consent of the editors of *The Journal*.

NEWS & OPPORTUNITIES

Fort Smith Historical Society Quarterly Meeting

Wednesday, April 9, 2014
Community Room, Main Branch
Fort Smith Public Library
6 p.m.

2014 Mid-America Conference on History

Fort Smith Holiday Inn Civic Center
September 18-20, 2014.

Hosted by Department of History, UAfS.

Proposals for both papers and panel sessions in all fields of history will be considered. Proposals may be submitted electronically to Bob.Willoughby@uafs.edu before May 15, 2014. Respond to this call also if you would like to serve as a session chair or moderator.

Drennen-Scott House

Van Buren, Arkansas

The Crawford County Chronicles series begins on April 6 and will continue each month through November on the first Sunday of the month, at 1:30 p.m. and 3 p.m., with guest speakers covering a variety of historical topics significant to the region. No admission charged, but reservations needed.

For reservations and more information use this link: <http://uafs.edu/News/news?storyid=3939> or contact Tom Wing by telephone at 479-262-2750 or by email at tom.wing@uafs.edu

Clayton House "Clayton Conversations"

Sunday, May 18, 2014, 2 p.m. "The History of the Fort Smith Symphony," by Conductor John Jeter. These 2 p.m. Sunday events include refreshments and music starting at 1:30, and tours of the museum following the hour-long presentation. A \$5 donation toward the preservation and programs of the Clayton House is appreciated. Seating

is limited; seats are reserved by calling 783-3000 or emailing claytonhouse@claytonhouse.org

Arkansas Historical Association 73rd Annual Conference

Historic Washington State Park
April 3-5, 2014
Theme: "The Home Front."

Fort Smith Museum of History Fort Smith Western Heritage Month

Thursday, May 1, 5-7 p.m.

❖ Opening Reception for exhibit "Ready to Rodeo"—Free with museum admission: \$5 adults, \$2 children, under age six free.

❖ Saturday, May 10, 12-1:30 p.m.—Luncheon with Mrs. Isaac Parker and the Fortnightly Ladies. Guests will enjoy a program with Sue Robison portraying Mary O'Toole Parker and lunch served by the ladies of the Fortnightly Club. The club was the forerunner of the current Fort Smith Public Library, and Mrs. Parker was an early leader. Mrs. Parker will discuss her role as the mother of the famous Judge Isaac C. Parker's sons. The luncheon is \$20 per person and includes museum admission.

❖ Saturday, May 17, 11 a.m.-1 p.m.—Homecoming for the Atkinson-Williams Warehouse, which houses the museum. The building is on the National Register of Historic Places and has been the home to several businesses through the years: Atkinson-Williams Hardware, Williams Hardware and Speer Hardware. Employees of all the businesses are encouraged to attend as well as anyone with a fond memory of the historic building. A program is scheduled for 11 a.m. with lunch served at noon. The program is free with museum admission; lunch is \$10 per person.

❖ Wednesday, May 28, 1-3 p.m.—Queen's Tea with current and former rodeo queens and Dandies (free with museum admission). Enjoy refreshments, view the "Ready to Rodeo" exhibit and meet the Queens and Dandies.

❖ June 17-August 10—Traveling exhibit "Imprinting the West: Manifest Destiny, Real and Imagined" from the

Mid-America Arts Alliance, an exhibit of lithographs and engravings, some by George Catlin.

United Way Day of Caring

April 22

An event that matches volunteers with a United Way community partner that could use some help. Volunteers make a real difference by tackling agency projects such as painting, landscaping or light maintenance, yard work, and much more.

Following a 7:30 a.m. kick-off breakfast and program at Golden Corral, volunteers, who are matched with projects on a first-response basis, will leave for their work sites. Agencies provide lunch, and volunteers receive a T-shirt.

Ark-Homa Chapter of the Arkansas Archeological Society and Oklahoma Anthropological Society

A joint chapter of the Arkansas Archeological Society and the Oklahoma Anthropological Society meets the third Thursday of April and May 2014. Tim Mulvihill, station archaeologist, conducts the meetings which are scheduled for 7 p.m. in Room 211 of the Math-Science building on the UAFS campus. Public is invited to attend the interesting sessions. More information available at the web site: www.arkansasarcheology.org and Facebook: Arkansas Archeological Survey—UA Fort Smith Station.

Juneteenth Celebration

June 13-14-15, 2014

A grass-roots community Juneteenth freedom day celebration with music, spoken word, art and dance. Contact: FortSmithJuneteenth@yahoo.com; web site: www.FortSmithJuneteenth.com.

Gifts And Memorials

Emery Lundquist
Arkansas Community Foundation
Alvin S. Tilles Endowment

MEMBERSHIP FORM

Check one: ☐ New member
☐ Renewal
☐ Gift

Name

Street Address

City

State

Zip Code

Please check the appropriate box:

- ☐ Annual..... \$30
☐ Senior Citizen (62 and older) \$15
☐ Annual Sustaining..... \$50
☐ Joint Membership with
Fort Smith Museum of History \$100
☐ Annual Business Sponsor \$200
☐ Life Membership—Individual \$350

A nonprofit organization under Sec. 501 (c) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code 71954. Gifts and legacies are tax deductible.

Mail your check to:
Fort Smith Historical Society, Inc.
P.O. Box 3676
Fort Smith, Arkansas 72913

For information, call:
479/784-9427
479/646-9140
479-484-5502

IN MEMORIAM

John Bell Jr.

John Bell Jr. passed away on November 8, 2013. He was a celebrated artist who achieved enormous respect and acclaim in this region. He married his sweetheart from their teenage days, Maxine, and raised a lovely daughter, Lisa, and a beautiful, personable granddaughter, Jessie.

He was born in 1937, suffering low blood oxygen at birth causing Cerebral Palsy. This meant he would spend a lifetime in wheelchairs and had limited use of his upper extremities, especially his right hand.

In reflecting on his art, it was not uncommon to hear people remark, “His paintings are amazing when you consider his condition.”

In actuality, John Bell Jr. never had to overcome a handicap to utilize his talent as an artist. His art was never “handicapped art” or the art of the handicapped. He was always capable of great art, brilliant art, art that stood on its own. In that sense, he was an able-bodied artist blessed with an abundance of talent, creativity, and the discipline to be successful in his field, or perhaps many other fields as well.

This is why he always refused to belong to a “handicapped artist” organization. To John Bell, this was a type of segregation.

This doesn’t mean he did not care about the issues people with disabilities encounter. To the contrary, he was an activist, for most all of his life.

Bell served as president of United Cerebral Palsy Association, district director of the National UCPA and a member of the State Counsel for Development Disabilities Services. He has spoken on countless occasions to many audiences about the issues of access, accommodations and “equal rights”.

Southwest Times Record articles over the years focused on John Bell’s efforts to confront government’s ambivalence to the issues of access to public buildings. For example, a *Southwest Times Record* (August 10, 1975) article by Betty Zander features a picture of Bell in his wheelchair at the Fort Smith Federal Post Office, then on South Sixth Street, in front of ascending concrete steps. Bell is quoted as saying, “I can’t get into half the public buildings in



“THE PARADE,” (2002) by John Bell Jr.
(Image courtesy of Maxine Bell and Bill Kropp families)

the city. All those beautiful architectural steps at City Hall and the post office, and the stores are like a brick wall to a person in a wheelchair. I can’t even buy stamps.”

Bell’s preference was not confrontation, however. He would work with both private and public officials to address barriers, especially in planned and not yet constructed buildings. Many endeavors ended with being told that ramps, doors, and elevators were too costly and nothing would be done, like a planned building at the Westark Community College erected in the mid-1970s.

The dismissal and public apathy to these concerns gradually lessened as people around the country like John Bell Jr. continued their activism. Finally, President George Herbert Walker Bush signed into law the American with Disabilities Act (ADA). As president of “Spokes ’n Folks,” a local organization designed to give people in wheelchairs and their friends a venue for advocacy and society, Bell may have been the first Arkansan to utilize the act in the legal arena.

A national chain that sold ice cream and hamburgers had just built a new restaurant on Rogers Avenue in Fort Smith. Bell noticed that everything the old city code required was done. If you were in a wheelchair, you could park in a handicap space,

wheel up to a properly cut and graded ramp where doors would automatically open. However, you could not eat there!

There were no tables for people in wheelchairs, and all the chairs were bolted to the floor. It angered Bell and his group that the owners and designers of the restaurant only did what they thought was the limit of their legal duty. After unreturned calls, an ADA complaint was drawn up by a pro-bono lawyer and sent to the restaurant's headquarters. Bell was not interested in money but had no more room for thoughtlessness when it came to brand new construction.

In short order, as legal matters go, the restaurant chain agreed to unbolt and replace some chairs for its customers in wheelchairs, a simple enough solution. They pledged to do this on all existing and future restaurants.

The work has not always been uphill. In later years, Bell worked with many sincere and civic-minded people to make the community more welcoming. For example he helped design the children's playground in Creekmore Park with other members of the "Fort Smith Regional Playground for all Children, Inc."

Bell's activism was part of who he was and made living in this region better. His art though, would enhance all our lives and create his lasting legacy.

John Bell didn't plan a career as an artist. He received his BA from the University of Arkansas in 1965 and a certification to teach. He told the *Southwest Times Record* in an article dated May 16, 1964, he intended to teach art after graduation. Both the university and the Fort Smith Schools turned him down.

The feedback he received was the same kind of responses he got about building accessibility. It was clear to Bell they turned him away because of his disability and they just could not visualize him teaching. Much later Bell would work with program students needing job skills to create murals on downtown buildings in Fort Smith. He would teach them to paint and direct the work from below their scaffolds. Students said he "painted by remote control." The murals were beautiful and it was abundantly clear John Bell was an excellent teacher.

Being denied a teaching career, he focused on making a living by his art.

Probably the best article written about John Bell's paintings is by Lynn Wasson in *Entertainment Fort Smith*, April 2004. The article begins by making the point that if someone who lives in Fort

Smith is asked to close their eyes and envision their city's history, it's likely the image they have is of a John Bell Jr. painting. His streetscapes of Garrison Avenue at the turn of the century, land mark buildings, and churches are second nature to anyone who has lived in the area for any real period of time.

This is largely due to the fact that many of his oil paintings have been made into prints and have been popular with the public for decades. They are in doctors' offices, banks, schools, and people's living rooms. Many residents have at least one.

Although he painted land mark buildings, his work was never about the structures. He would point out that people don't hang architectural renderings in their living rooms. For Bell it was always about community. The people and activity surrounding a church or a streetscape always gave the place meaning and purpose, not the other way around.

John Bell's prints come mostly from large oil paintings. He would use only one kind of oil, Winsor & Newton. This is because it was the only paint he felt he could mix on his palette that would give him the color and hues that he demanded, the patented browns and yellow, greens and blues that made up many of his paintings.

A good way to view a John Bell Jr. painting is to cut it into quarters in your mind making four separate details, or boxes. Each quarter of the painting will tell its own separate story. In the painting "The Parade" for example, the right hand corner will depict in almost impressionist style a vignette of a blue mail box surrounded by individuals enjoying the day and the coming parade. A man in blue jeans lights his pipe. Is he a shopkeeper? Alternatively, the left hand corner depicts early 1920s automobiles across from horses and next to individual parade on-lookers.

The paintings are all historically investigated by Bell. The buildings and even the signage along the avenue are based on fact, but the feel, mood, and the captured moment comes from the eye and soul of the artist.

If John Bell Jr. had not been an artist, it is clear he would have been great at anything he had attempted. He had too much creativity, discipline, and perseverance to have failed at any reasonable vocation. This is especially born out by the fact he was great at everything that counted. He was a great husband, father, grandfather, brother and uncle.

—By Bill Kropp III
Proud nephew of John Bell Jr.

Fort Smith History Conference



JUDGE JIM SPEARS, board president of the U.S. Marshals Museum, speaks to an audience at the sixth annual Fort Smith History Conference in the Reynolds Room, University of Arkansas-Fort Smith on January 25, 2014.

(Photo courtesy Fort Smith Historical Society)

Sixth Annual Event Highlights U.S. Marshals Service

The sixth annual Fort Smith History Conference, led by Martha Siler and Leita Spears, was held January 25, 2014, on the University of Arkansas - Fort Smith campus.

Speaking to the theme, "The U.S. Marshals Service: Law and Order on the Frontier," David Turk, historian of the U.S. Marshals Service, gave the keynote address. Pa-

pers were presented by: Tom Wing, assistant professor of history at UA - Fort Smith; Floyd Robison, Judge Isaac C. Parker re-enactor; Julie Oliver, assistant professor of history, UA - Fort Smith; Jacquelyn Harper West, independent scholar; Daniel Maher, assistant professor of anthropology and sociology at UA - Fort Smith; and Kevin Jones, assistant professor of English, UA - Fort Smith.

Jurisdiction Matters

Judge Isaac C. Parker and U.S. District Court for the Western District of Arkansas

By Dan Maher

Popular legend and contemporary history sources perpetuate the erroneous notion that Judge Isaac C.

Parker's jurisdiction consisted of over 74,000 square miles in Indian Territory alone.¹ In fact, at its largest point during Parker's tenure, Indian Territory consisted of the present day state of Oklahoma less Greer County and less the entire panhandle, resulting in approximately 62,000 square miles.² From 1883-1889 the jurisdiction of the court in Indian Territory shrank to only the eastern Five Nations, leaving approximately 35,000 square miles in Indian Territory. From 1889-1896 Parker's jurisdiction in Indian Territory dropped to approximately 22,000 square miles when the entirety of the Chickasaw Nation and over one-half of the Choctaw Nation were removed to the Eastern District of Texas. Moreover, it is seldom noted that Parker presided over several counties in Arkansas.³ Jurisdiction of the United States District Court for the Western District Court of Arkansas 1878-1896, included the following nineteen Arkansas counties.⁴

Total Indian Territory Jurisdiction, 1861-1883 (all of Oklahoma less panhandle, and Greer County which was contested with Texas)

..... 62,000.00 (approximately)

Total Indian Territory Jurisdiction 1883-1889

..... 35,000.00 (approximately)

Total Indian Territory Jurisdiction 1888-1896

..... 22,000.00 (approximately)

ARKANSAS COUNTY NAMES AND SQUARE MILEAGE

Benton	847.36
Washington	941.97
Crawford	593.09
Sebastian	531.91
Scott	892.32
Polk	857.68
Sevier	565.13
Little River	532.25
Howard	588.55
Montgomery	779.08

Yell	929.98
Logan	708.13
Franklin	608.86
Johnson	659.80
Madison	834.26
Newton	820.90
Carroll	630.09
Boone	590.23
Marion	597.01
Total Parker Jurisdiction in Western Arkansas 1878-1896	13,508.60
Total Parker Jurisdiction 1878-1883, Indian Territory and Arkansas	75,508.60
Total Parker Jurisdiction 1883-1889, Indian Territory and Arkansas	48,508.60
Total Parker Jurisdiction 1889-1896, Indian Territory and Arkansas	35,508.60
Total Jurisdiction of Western District Court Sept. 1, 1896, Arkansas	13,508.60



Dan Maher, Ph. D. teaches anthropology at UA Fort Smith. His book Frontier Complex: Remembering, Forgetting, and Profiting with Cultural Heritage Tourism will be published by the University Press of Florida.

ENDNOTES

¹ See *Hell on the Border*, Samuel Harman, the "Isaac Charles Parker" entry of the Online Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture (accessed March 9, 2014), and the Fort Smith National Historic Site exhibit "Long Arm of the Law."

² Jeffrey Burton, *Indian Territory and the United States, 1866-1906*, pp. 121, 153, 219, and Michael Brodhead, Isaac C. Parker: Federal Justice on the Frontier, p. 104-105.

³ See Bradley Kidder Sr., *Journal of Fort Smith Historical Society*, 31(1): 9-13 and 30(2): 7-21.

⁴ Revised Statutes of the United States, Passed at the First Session of the Forty-Third Congress, 1873-74 (2d ed.) 89 1878

Early History of Fort Smith Medicine

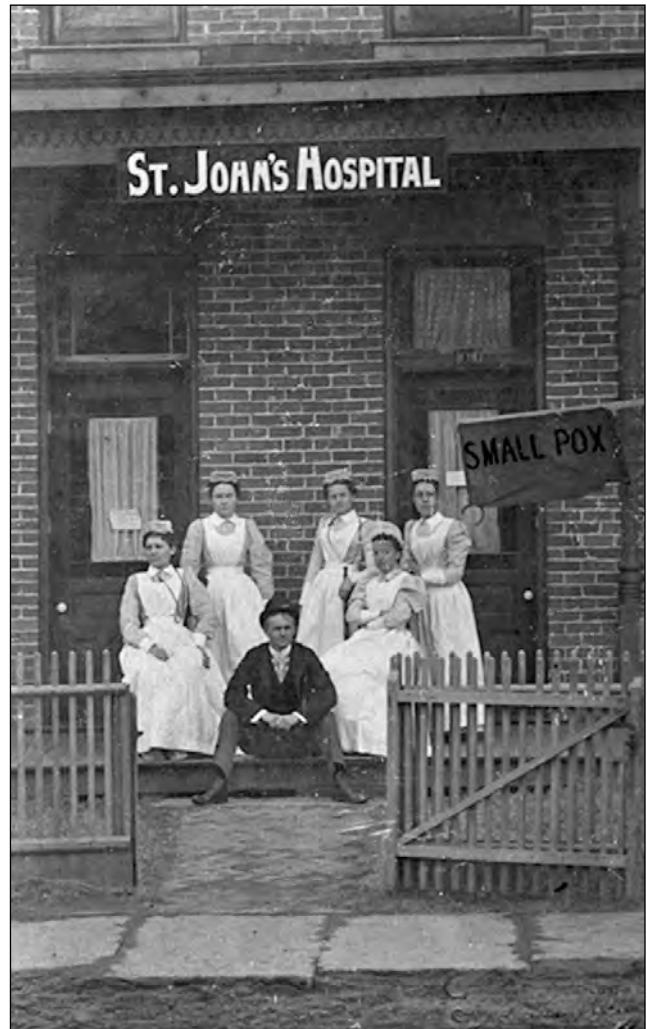
The First Hundred Years

By Taylor Prewitt

A hospital was included in the small frontier fort erected by Major William Bradford after he and his sixty-four man rifle company arrived at Belle Point on Christmas Day 1817. Four were seriously ill and six convalescent when they arrived, but on New Year's Day 1818, Major Bradford wrote, "I have them all comfortably situated together with a Hospital for the sick . . ." ¹

Thus began the activities of the first hospital in Arkansas, at the time of the founding of Fort Smith. There was no doctor at "Camp Smith"—later known as Fort Smith—until Dr. Thomas Russell, surgeon, United States Army, arrived later in 1818. Dr. Russell's tenure was brief; he died at the fort of a "nervous fever" in August 1819, and he is thought to have been the first person buried in the site now known as the National Cemetery. ² The hospital was busy from the first. At times as many as twenty percent of the soldiers were hospitalized or kept in the barracks, most due to "ague and bilious fever." Malaria and yellow fever were raging at this time, and naturalist Thomas Nuttall, who stayed at the fort for a month in 1819, described their effects:

From July to October, the ague and bilious fever spread throughout the territory in a very unusual manner. Connected apparently with these diseases, was one of an extraordinary character. It commenced by slight chills, and was succeeded by a fever, attended with unremitting vomitings, accompanied with blood, and bloody foeces [sic]. Ejecting all medicine, it became next to impossible to administer internal relief. The paroxysms, attended with excruciating pain, took place every other day, similar to the common intermittent. One of the soldiers who descended with us, was afflicted in this way for the space of six days, after which he recovered. On the intermitting days he appeared perfectly easy, and possessed a strong and craving appetite. I was credibly informed that not less than 100 of the Cherokees, settled contiguous to the banks of the Arkansas, [sic] died this season of the bilious fever. ³



ST. JOHN'S MD AND NURSES

Significant improvement in health conditions at this time were more often due to public health measures than to individual medical care, and health in the fort began to improve with the planting of gardens and the raising of crops and livestock. The post hospital again had a surgeon in 1823, Richard M. Coleman. Remedies were limited—

calomel, castor oil, a tonic of Peruvian bark, mustard and linseed plasters, and frequent bloodletting, either surgical or with leeches. Recruits to the army were screened for tumors, ulcerated legs, rupture, skin infections, and piles. All who had not had smallpox were vaccinated. Fifty men at Fort Smith died of yellow fever in 1823.⁴

Movement of the troops to Fort Towson and Fort Gibson left the fort unoccupied from 1824 to 1833, but a civilian population of the town had been established. Assistant Surgeon C. B. Welch reported a host of rather unhealthy conditions in 1834—bilious fever, enlarged spleen, ascites, anasarca, pneumonia, pleuritis, diarrhea, chronic enteritis, and a wide variety of other derangements of the liver and gastrointestinal tract. Eight soldiers and one assistant surgeon died.⁵ A new fort was constructed from 1838 to 1843.⁶ Assistant Surgeon William Hammond agreed to care for the civilian construction workers in addition to the troops, but he found the post hospital wanting in amenities: two “very indifferent apartments,” with one window but no sash or glass—an “old dilapidated building in a half falling condition” with no benches, tables, bunks, or kitchen.⁷ There were, however, civilian doctors: Dr. Joseph Bailey, who had been with the army in Fort Smith in 1836; Dr. J. D. McGee in Van Buren; and Dr. J. H. T. Main, hired by the fort commander to care for the construction workers.

Prosperity and growth of the community helped Fort Smith to retain physicians. Dr. Main stayed for the rest of his life, and Dr. Bailey remained as post surgeon for many years. His son Dr. W. W. Bailey married the daughter of Dr. Main, and the home that Dr. Main built for the young couple was later occupied by Holt-Krock Clinic at the corner of Lexington and Dodson Avenues from 1953 to 1979.⁸

The early nineteenth century was a time when medicine and society were feeling their way toward a system of providing health care without exposing the population to unscrupulous quacks. Some of the physicians in the territory persuaded the Arkansas Territorial Legislation to set up a licensing board for physicians in 1832. A state board of eight physicians would have had absolute power in granting licenses. However, the territorial governor, John Pope, thought the growing territory needed more, not fewer, doctors, and he vetoed the provision, saying that “the highest authority known in this land, public opinion,” was superior to diplomas.⁹

Dr. J. A. Dibrell of Van Buren attempted unsuccessfully to organize a county medical society in 1845, to include the Fort Smith army physicians. (This was before Sebastian County was split off from Crawford County in 1851.) It was two years after this, in 1847, that the American Medical Association was organized to address the issue of



DR. J. H. T. MAIN

lax standards for physicians.¹⁰ Standards of health care apparently lagged at the fort, and a visiting general in 1845 reported that there were no provisions for care of the sick. His orders led to renovation of some of the officers’ quarters as a hospital with additional space for a surgeon. An undiagnosed illness called “The White Plague” struck the fort in the winter of 1846, afflicting about half the troops, several of whom died. Ordinary funeral procedures were curtailed for fear of their having an adverse effect on the soldiers’ morale.¹¹

Discovery of gold at Sutter’s Mill in California in 1848 led to the Gold Rush, and Fort Smith became a major jumping-off place, with as many as 300 people in Fort Smith in March 1849, waiting for a time to start. This was not an unmixed blessing. When the steamboat *Robert Morris* arrived in Fort Smith on the evening of April 15, several of the crew and passengers, including two pilots, had died of cholera. Surprisingly, this did not lead to a local epidemic, although there were several cases of cholera in an emigrant camp four miles from town. The newspaper called for cleansing the city, saying that any inspection of the city would “find dead carcasses and filth, of various kinds, enough to produce pestilence.” A freeze with several inches of snow on April 14 and 15 probably

helped spare Fort Smith from a cholera epidemic this time. In 1851, however, cholera did strike the city, with many deaths. Dr. W. H. Mayers of No. 1, Commercial Row, capitalized on this outbreak by marketing his "Cholera preparation," demonstrating its efficacy by publicly administering it to a man "who was suffering with the diarrhea," with a report of immediate relief.¹²

Editor John F. Wheeler of the *Fort Smith Herald* proved to be a crusader for cleaning up the city, and he chaired a meeting at "the church" (a building initially used by several denominations), where a three-man team was appointed to inspect the city's houses. Any who refused to cleanse their houses on orders from this committee were to be reported to the Town Council. The Council ordered the cleaning of the streets and alleys and sprinkling them with lime.

Editor Wheeler appeared to be pleased with the results. In a newspaper article protesting the removal of the troops from Fort Smith to Fort Gibson, he stated:

A more healthy place for troops we venture to say, is not to be found in the United States than Fort Smith. During the time the 2 companies of the 5th Infantry were stationed here, which is nearly 2 years, there were not exceeding half a dozen deaths, including those brought here with disease, contracted while in Mexico. Not a case of Cholera was among them last season, though the soldiers were called upon to remove freight from boats that had disease upon them.¹³

Despite these claims, the hot summer of 1850, with temperatures of 100-105 in the shade, brought a smallpox epidemic, which ran its course through the end of August.

Private practice began to grow: two physicians, Dr. S. H. Payne and Dr. W. F. Blakemore, began practice in Greenwood in the early 1850s. The 1860 business directory of Fort Smith listed six physicians: J. H. T. Main, N. Spring, E. R. DuVal, J. E. Bromford, William Beall, and A. S. Dunlap.

Of these, Dr. Nicholas Spring was mayor of Fort Smith in 1850. He and his brother-in-law William Sutton operated a mercantile house, Sutton and Spring, which was one of thirteen businesses destroyed by a fire in 1860. Their business lost \$40,000, and Sutton, who had built the house now known as the Clayton House, also lost \$12,000 personally. Sutton abandoned his house and fled to Texas as the Civil War began. The house then became one of six buildings comprising the U.S. General Hospital, maintained by Union forces after they occupied Fort Smith in 1863.¹⁴

The prevailing diseases were pneumonia and smallpox;

there were also forty cases of what was called "vaccination syphilis," spreading to 500-600 cases with all the symptoms of true syphilis. Syphilis was once thought to be transmitted by smallpox vaccination, an association no longer accepted, so one would suspect that syphilis was syphilis. As an example of the caseload at the hospital, 263 patients were admitted during December 1863 and of these, sixteen died, three deserted, and seventy-seven returned to duty. There were sixty-four cases of pneumonia, thirty-four of smallpox, and thirty-nine of "spurious vaccination"—probably syphilis.¹⁵

The city was severely damaged by the war. Cemeteries were spoiled; "yard and garden fences have disappeared, fruit trees and shrubbery have been destroyed." The fort's hospital was abandoned in 1869, and indeed the fort itself closed in 1871. There were eighty-two cases of malaria reported in the fort in the first eight months of 1869; other illnesses were less numerous: five cases of dysentery, five of venereal disease, and three of rheumatism. There was one death.¹⁶

Before the fort's hospital closed, it played a part in the treatment of African Americans. The soldiers of the 11th U.S. Colored Infantry were treated at the U.S. General Hospital, as the hospital at the fort became known. There was a sequence of names for this institution: the Military Hospital, the Colored Military Hospital, the Colored Hospital of Fort Smith, and the Freedman's Hospital. For several days after Appomattox the city was under the direct patrol of the soldiers of the 57th U.S. Colored Infantry. The Freedman's Hospital served the refugee population, which was white, as well as the Freedmen, who were former slaves.¹⁷

The city's population was 2,227 in 1870. Yellow fever, dysenteries, and malaria were the most frequent diseases.¹⁸ Dr. Spring and Dr. Main offered free care to the families of Confederate veterans.

Drs. E. R. DuVal and J. C. Field of Fort Smith represented Sebastian County at the organizational meeting of the Medical Association of the state of Arkansas in 1870. However, this society disbanded in 1875 after exhausting its resources in dealing with a dispute in which one Hot Springs physician filed charges against another.

Doctors were a varied lot. For instance, the *Fort Smith Elevator* reported in 1880 that Dr. Preston was continuing to entertain crowds of listeners on the Avenue with his comic songs as he discussed the merits of his famous worm medicine. In this environment, the establishment of the credibility of the medical profession was one of the major reasons for forming medical societies; and the Sebastian County Medical Society was organized at Greenwood (then the county seat) on March 2, 1874, by fifteen physicians.



DR. MINNIE SANDERS

Sixteen physicians from Sebastian and Crawford Counties were among the charter members when the Arkansas Medical Society obtained its charter on October 11, 1875. Six of these had been charter members of the Sebastian County Medical Society. A list of their names and the medical schools they had attended shows a diversity of backgrounds: W. Worth Bailey, University of Michigan; J. E. Bennett, University of Maryland; J. W. Breedlove, University of Louisville; Albert Dunlap, Transylvania University; Elias R. DuVal, Pennsylvania Medical College; and J. H. T. Main, Sterling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio.

The Sebastian County Medical Society designated itself as an auxiliary of the state society, and it adopted the Code of Ethics of the American Medical Association. Its objects were to enable the members of the profession to keep pace with the progressive spirit of the age in which we live; to promote peace and concord among its members; and to engender a love of science. A candidate for membership was required to demonstrate good moral character, to have graduated from a

medical school recognized by the AMA, and to have received no more than two blackballs.

Some members of the society objected to the application of Dr. J. Price because he had circulated "unethical cards" listing a change in his "individual" fees. There was sensitivity about some "irregular" physicians attempting to attract patients with low fees, and there was some discussion of setting a standardized list of fees. This idea was rejected, however, and it was agreed that fees would be "individually determined." And so Dr. Price was admitted to membership.

"Homeopaths, eclectics, and apothecaries" continued to pose a threat to medical standards, and in 1883 the county society's Judicial Committee reported that no members of the regular profession were to consult with the "irregulars." The issue of fees did not die, and in 1883 eleven physicians of the county society signed a fee list in hopes that it would place the members of the society above reproach in the matter of commercialism. An ordinary visit was \$2; a few of the other fees were: \$10 for syphilis (to be paid in advance); \$50-\$100 for a strangulated hernia; and \$5-\$50 for hemorrhoids.

Dr. Kelleam was removed from the society in 1892 for advertising specific treatments. Four standards were established: Advertising a specialty or treatment of one disease was forbidden; placing cards in public was acceptable but not encouraged; "irregulars" were to be consulted only in an emergency; and consultation with regular physicians was to be done in the most professional manner.¹⁹

The Sebastian County Medical Society was among the earliest to admit a woman. This was Dr. Minnie Sanders, educated at Union Academy in Anna, Illinois; Woman's Medical College in St. Louis; Woman's College in Chicago (later Rush Medical College); and Keokuk Medical School in Iowa, from which she received her medical degree in 1890. She became a demonstrator in anatomy at Woman's Medical College in St. Louis and assistant to the chair of gynecology there. She practiced with her father in Jonesboro, Illinois, where she was called to jury duty. A physician was required for a particular case, and no male doctor could be located. Accordingly the judge declared her to be a "person" and allowed her to serve, becoming perhaps the first woman juror in the world.

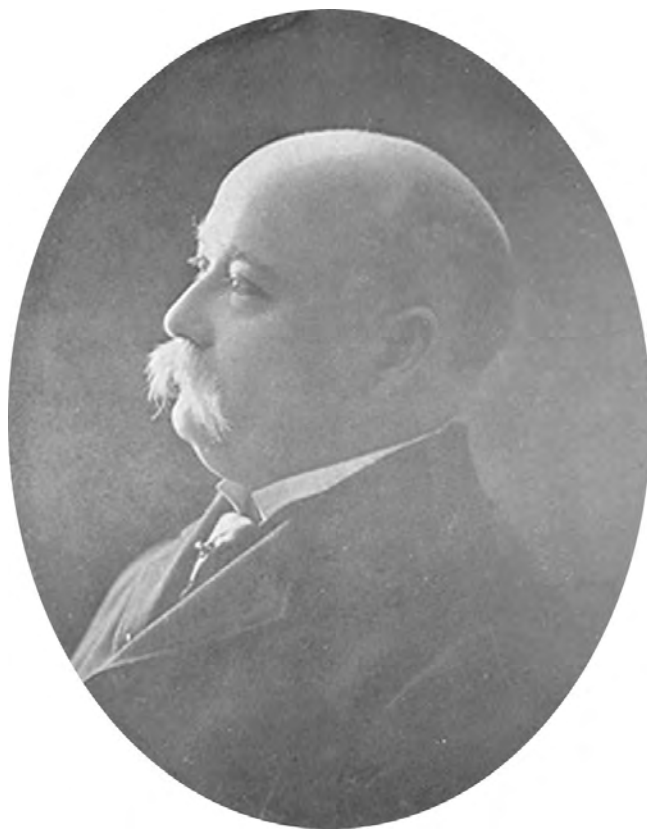
She came to Fort Smith at the invitation of her cousin, Mrs. W. P. Throgmorton, wife of the pastor of the First Baptist Church, thinking that her poor health would be improved in a milder climate. She practiced from 1892 to 1895, when she retired to marry Henry Clay Armstrong.²⁰ She bore four children, including

Minnie Ruth Armstrong, a public school teacher for whom the Ruth Armstrong Nature Area at Old Greenwood and Rogers Avenue is named.

The most significant improvements in the health of the city were brought about by vigorous public health measures. The city council appointed Dr. J. G. Eberle to try to overcome the numerous obstacles to improving the streets at a time when Garrison Avenue was described as “belly deep in mud.” With the issuance of bonds that were without legal status, and without any laws to facilitate the collection of taxes, Dr. Eberle saw to it that the paving of the streets was begun in 1888 and completed in 1891. All the bonds were paid off in 1907. The soft red bricks used in the original paving lasted only twenty-three years, and wood blocks were laid in 1912-1913. When the wood warped, new brick paving was finally laid on Garrison in 1924, laid over the original 1888 five-inch concrete base.²¹ By 1898 there was a “magnificent system of water works,” with drains and sewers, sidewalks, and street lamps. Boasting in 1891 of an “ideal climate, perfect sewer system, and pure water,” the city claimed that its mortality rate of 18 per thousand population was far below that of New Orleans, 29.2.²²

The Sebastian County Medical Society took its educational purposes seriously. Albert Dunlap, who had come to Fort Smith in 1852, presented a paper on cerebrospinal fever (meningitis) in 1874. Dr. James Edward Bennett, who had come to Fort Smith with the Union Army in 1861, reported that he had treated seven cases of cerebrospinal fever at the U. S. Army Hospital in 1863, with five deaths. Dr. Elias DuVal, who later became president of the medical society in 1878, presented a paper on the changes in the treatment of pneumonia during the previous fifty years. Most members were reluctant to give up blood letting, but Dr. Bennett reported that he had treated fifty-five cases of pneumonia at the U. S. Army Hospital in 1863, using no bloodletting, with success in fifty-two of the fifty-five cases.²³

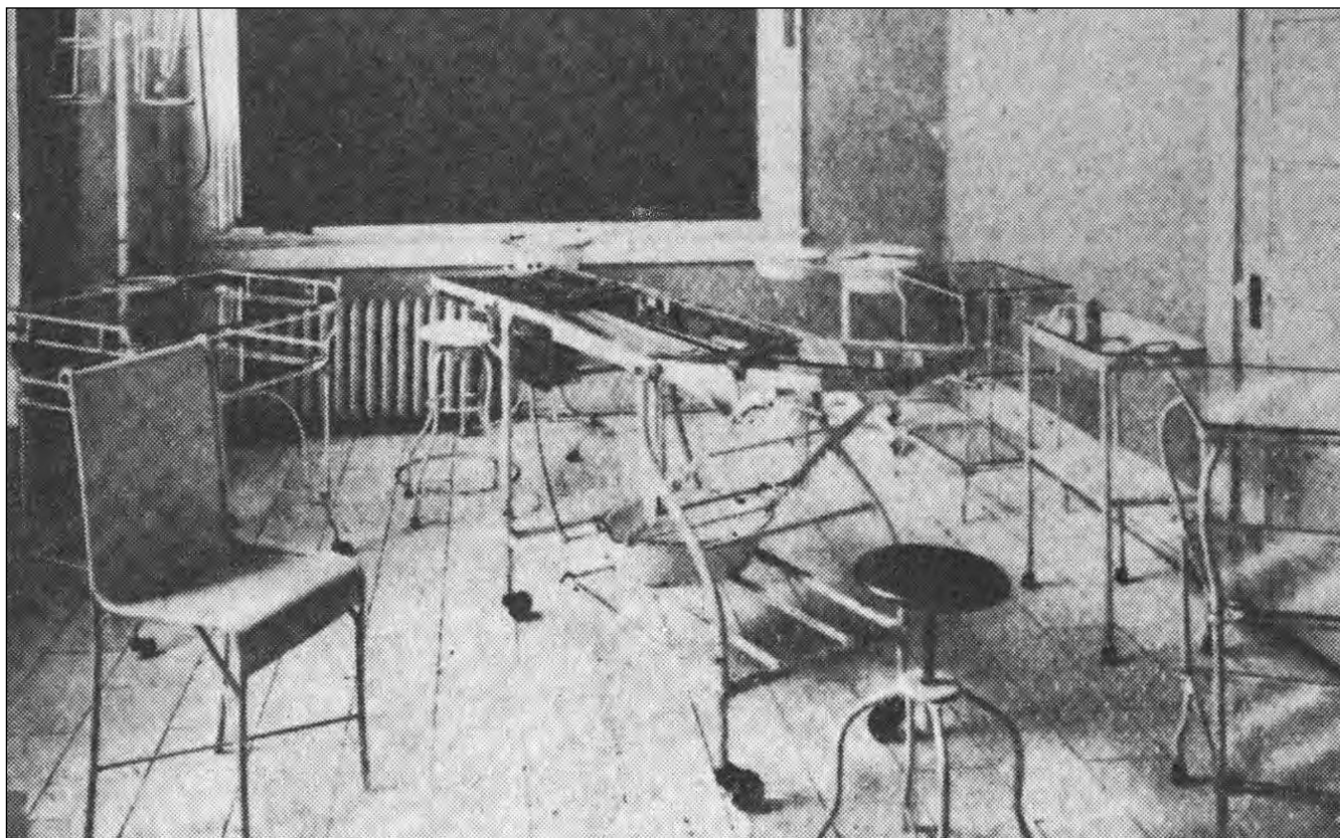
A railroad employee crushed his foot while at work one day in 1887 in Fort Smith. It soon became infected, requiring amputation, but he had no friends and no funds. A physician was willing to operate without a fee, but surgery was usually done in the home, and he was an itinerant worker without a place where the surgery could be done. Rev. George Degen of St. John’s Episcopal Church learned of this dilemma and raised \$500 to rent a vacant building at Fourth and G Streets. The women of the church supplied furniture and linens, and the patient and physician moved into this new “hospital,” which became known as St. John’s Hospi-



GEORGE T. SPARKS

tal, the first civilian hospital in Arkansas. (The 1883-84 *Fort Smith City Directory* listed “The Fort Smith Hospital and Free Dispensary, Mulberry at the corner of Howard.” There are no further records of this hospital, or when it closed.)²⁴ A women’s volunteer group kept St. John’s open and it was incorporated by the state in 1890, with Judge Isaac C. Parker as president of the board of trustees.

Staff physicians were elected by the county medical society, with Dr. W. W. Bailey as the first chief of staff. A crisis occurred when a group of “irregular” physicians, the Progressive Medical Society, insisted on its right to admit patients. The medical society responded that charity patients could be admitted only with the approval of the chief of staff or a visiting physician (all members of the county society). No patients of “irregulars” could be admitted. Here the board of trustees intervened and ruled that one-third of the hospital could be controlled by the Progressive Medical Society. The county medical society found this unacceptable; they withdrew from St. John’s and organized a City Charity Hospital. In the end, the two hospitals were united to form the Belle Point Hospital, and the Progressive Medical Society ceased to exist.



SURGERY BEGAN TO MOVE from kitchen tables to the hospital in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, as shown in this operating room at the Belle Point Hospital. Many patients preferred to have their surgery at home for several years.

(Photograph from Amelia Martin's book, *Physicians and Medicine: Crawford and Sebastian Counties, Arkansas 1817-1976*)

This hospital moved to a new building on 916 South Twelfth Street in 1902, and in 1908 George T. Sparks, a member of the board of trustees, left \$25,000 to the hospital with the condition that its name be changed to Sparks Hospital in memory of his wife, Ann Eliza Dibrell Sparks, a daughter of Dr. James A. Dibrell of Van Buren.²⁵ (George Sparks was a grandson of Aaron Barling, who came to Fort Smith as a soldier in 1822 and stayed after his service ended in 1824. He purchased 450 acres of land at what is now Barling. In 1825 his wife traveled by boat from Baltimore to New Orleans, thence up the river to Fort Smith.)

The Sparks bequest allowed the hospital to add a new wing, increasing its capacity to 100 beds. Apparently paying patients were now willing to leave home to enter the hospital, which had originally been primarily a refuge for those unable to pay. Sparks maintained two charity wards and a ten-bed annex for African Americans.

St. John's Hospital established Arkansas's first nursing school in 1895 and by 1914 there were fourteen hospitals in the state offering nursing courses. The Arkansas State Nurses' Association was organized in 1912, and in the following year the legislature passed a law that prevented

unqualified nurses from calling themselves "registered."²⁶

Surgery was still performed mostly in the homes, as indicated by a headline in the July 26, 1908 edition of the Fort Smith *Southwest American*:

OPERATED FOR GALL STONES

Mrs. May C. Kayser was operated on for gall stones at her residence near the Electric park, and was relieved of about eighteen stones, some of which are as large as ordinary marbles. The technique of the operation was rendered very difficult by the extensive adhesions which during the protracted period of her illness had formed between the under surface of the liver and the adjacent coils of intestine, in the deep recesses of which the stones were lodged. . . .

This is the fourth time in Dr. Ludeau's wonderfully successful career as a surgeon that he has been called to perform this formidable operation in private residences, and all of his patients have made a rapid recovery.²⁷

Jules Ludeau grew up in Louisiana, received his medi-



ST. EDWARD'S INFIRMARY WAS BUILT IN 1905, replacing a small infirmary that had been established on the same property at Fifteenth and Rogers in 1893.

(Photo courtesy of Fort Smith Museum of History)

cal degree in Kentucky, and moved to Fort Smith in 1906 and opened the Fort Smith Medical Institute. He built the Ludeau Hospital in 1910, also known as the Fort Smith Hospital, at 1425 North Eleventh Street. This he sold in 1913 to Dr. Charles Holt and Dr. A. J. Morrissey, who changed its name to St. John's Hospital. Dr. Ludeau apparently moved away in 1917.²⁸

Dr. Holt closed St. John's in 1934 and merged it with Sparks, where he became the manager. The vacant St. John's Hospital then became the home of Holt-Krock Clinic, and its patients were subsequently admitted to Sparks.

The Sisters of Mercy came to Fort Smith in 1853 with a mission to "care for the poor, sick, and ignorant." They built a small infirmary in 1893, then founded St. Edward's Hospital in 1905. By 1907, it had increased its capacity from thirty to forty patients. One-fourth of its patients were charity cases in the early years, and for nine years it was given an allowance by Sebastian County.²⁹ The new brick building on Little Rock Road (now Midtown Apartments on Rogers Avenue) was built in 1923.

Infectious diseases continued to be a major problem in the early twentieth century. Several fatal cases of diphthe-

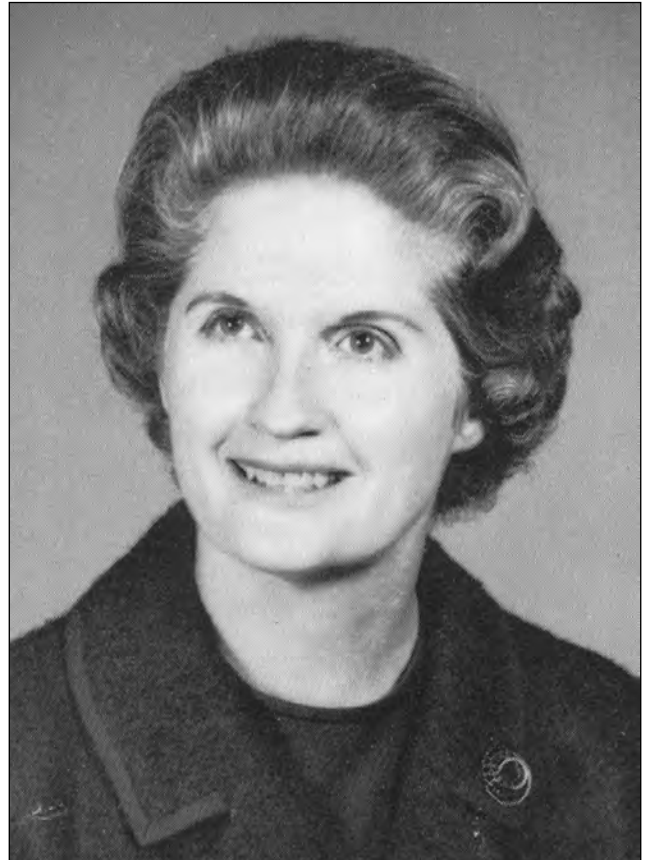
ria occurred in 1910; tuberculosis was rampant and malaria was a continuing problem. The First World War with its great influenza pandemic closed out the first 100 years of Fort Smith and its advances in medical care. Fourteen of the fifty-two members of the Sebastian County Medical Society served in the war. Surgery in Fort Smith was still occasionally done in the home, particularly for African-American patients who did not have ready access to hospital care. The house call was still a fixture in medical practice. Cooper Clinic and Holt-Krock Clinic would be formed in 1920 and 1921. Sidewalks, drains, and sewers were in place and new brick paving would be laid on Garrison Avenue in 1924. Though antibiotics were some two decades in the future, these public health measures taken in Fort Smith were a powerful deterrent to the scourges and epidemics of the previous century.



Taylor Prewitt, MD is a cardiologist who practiced at Cooper Clinic from 1969 - 2003. His article The Smith Brothers and the Paris Hospital, appeared in the February 2014 Entertainment Fort Smith magazine.

ENDNOTES

- ¹ Amelia Martin, *Physicians and Medicine: Crawford and Sebastian Counties, Arkansas 1817-1976* (Fort Smith: Published by Sebastian County Medical Society, 1977) 2-3.
- ² Maranda Radcliff, "Fort Smith National Cemetery," *The Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture*, <http://encyclopediaofarkansas.net/encyclopedia> (Accessed January 9, 2014).
- ³ Thomas Nuttall, *A Journal of Travels into the Arkansas Territory during the Year 1819*, edited by Savoie Lottinville (Fayetteville: The University of Arkansas Press, 1999) 237.
- ⁴ Martin, 8.
- ⁵ *Ibid.*, 11.
- ⁶ J. Fred Patton, *The History of Fort Smith 1817-1992* (Published 1992) 74.
- ⁷ Martin, 12.
- ⁸ Odie Faulk and Billy Mac Jones, B. Fort Smith: *An Illustrated History* (Muskogee: Western Heritage Books, 1983) 191.
- ⁹ Michael Dougan, "Health and Medicine," *The Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture*, <http://encyclopediaofarkansas.net/encyclopedia> (Accessed December 28, 2013).
- ¹⁰ Martin, 91.
- ¹¹ Patton, 95.
- ¹² Martin, 20-21.
- ¹³ *Ibid.*, 22.
- ¹⁴ *Ibid.*, 24.
- ¹⁵ Angela Walton-Raji, "U.S. Military Hospital and Freedman's Hospital Fort Smith, Arkansas," *Journal of the Fort Smith*



AMELIA MARTIN, wife of Dr. Art Martin, wrote *Physicians and Medicine: Crawford and Sebastian Counties 1817-1976*, an invaluable 647-page source of information. She was co-editor of the *Fort Smith Historical Society Journal* in 1977, the year the society was founded.

(Photo from dust jacket of *Physicians and Medicine: Crawford and Sebastian Counties 1817-1976*)

- Historical Society 22, 2 (September 1998): 19-21.
- ¹⁶ *Ibid.*, 27-28.
- ¹⁷ *Ibid.*, 19.
- ¹⁸ Martin, 29.
- ¹⁹ *Ibid.*, 37-39.
- ²⁰ *Ibid.*, 217-19.
- ²¹ *Ibid.*, 44.
- ²² Sarah Fitzjarrald, "Blocks and Stone and the Red Brick Road," *Journal of the Fort Smith Historical Society*, 14, 1 (April 1990): 3-8.
- ²³ Martin, 34, 43.
- ²⁴ *Ibid.*, 132-33.
- ²⁵ *Ibid.*, 40-41.
- ²⁶ *Ibid.*, 139. Dougan, "Health and Medicine" (Accessed January 9, 2014).
- ²⁷ Martin, 55.
- ²⁸ *Ibid.*, 451.
- ²⁹ *Ibid.*, 152.



FROM OUR “OVERSIZE PHOTOGRAPH COLLECTION,” a crowd gathers around James Brizzolara, mayor of Fort Smith (1878-1882), who is in a wheelbarrow, at the northwest corner of Garrison and Seventh Street, circa 1880s.

(Courtesy of UALR Center for Arkansas History and Culture)

Fort Smith in Little Rock

Our Holdings at UALR’s Center for Arkansas History and Culture

By Shannon Lausch

A treasure trove of rare manuscripts, photographs, maps, and books awaits researchers studying Fort Smith history at the University of Arkansas at Little Rock’s Center for Arkansas History and Culture (UALR CAHC). Our Fort Smith

holdings, which span the 1820s to the 1980s, document the lives of prominent individuals and provide a vibrant portrait of politics, business, and even rodeo life in the city. The CAHC’s extensive materials on Fort Smith are largely the result of a pur-



FROM OUR “BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY PHOTOGRAPH COLLECTION,” *people pose in front of trolley cars at the Arkansas-Oklahoma Interstate Fair in Fort Smith, 1911.*

(Courtesy of UALR Center for Arkansas History and Culture)

chase made thirty-three years ago, when William “Fadjo” Cravens sold his prized collection of Arkansasiana to the university.

Cravens, who was vice-president of Merchants National Bank, had a passion for Arkansas history. From 1952-1980, he was one of the most active historical collectors in the state.¹ He knew that many historical letters, diaries, brochures, and legal documents were often destined for the trash heap or to be stashed away and forgotten in an attic. Therefore, Cravens saved items documenting Arkansas’s history, which at the time was largely neglected. As Cravens’s reputation spread, people gave him old family letters and photographs that they did not have the resources or space to preserve themselves.²

Cravens’s own family background was deeply rooted in Fort Smith. In fact, he credits his father and grandfather, who were both Fort Smith city attorneys and U.S. congressmen, for his interest in collecting historical materials.³ But when his collection could no longer fit into his library and piles were gathering in his bathroom, workshop, and summer home, Cravens realized he needed to sell it.

When Cravens contacted UALR about whether the university would be interested in purchasing the collection, then archivist Bobby Roberts and history department chair Fred Williams advocated for its acquisition. Not only would such a collection sub-

stantially add to UALR’s archives, which was just two years old, but the collection was also in danger of leaving the state. Yale University and the University of North Carolina were also potential buyers.⁴

Upon examining the collection, Roberts estimated that it contained sixty cubic feet of manuscripts; thirty cubic feet of ledgers; eight cubic feet of scrapbooks; four thousand pamphlets, two hundred postcards, and fifteen hundred photographs. “Much of the material Cravens had collected never has been seen by scholars,” Roberts said in January 1981.⁵ Because of Cravens’s Fort Smith roots, the collection was particularly rich in covering events in western Arkansas in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century.

Roberts and Williams were successful in convincing the university to purchase the collection, with help from a \$25,000 grant from the Donaghey Foundation. When Cravens’s collection arrived at the university, archivists identified and processed the assorted manuscripts and cataloged thousands of pamphlets and photographs. Their work uncovered many hidden gems. These included nineteenth century letters of Robert Crittenden, Arkansas Territory secretary of state; Elias Conway, fifth governor of Arkansas from 1852 to 1860; Albert Pike, Confederate general; and John Nicks, adjutant general of Arkansas Territory.

Thirty years later, Cravens's collection remains a central part of CAHC's holdings. New generations of researchers unfamiliar with Cravens's legacy may be surprised to learn of the cache of western Arkansas materials that can be found in Little Rock. The collections on Fort Smith, in particular, are rich with potential.

Some examples of these collections include:

Harry E. Kelley Papers, 1866-1935
(UALR.MS.0052)

Harry Elsworth Kelley moved from his native Kansas to Fort Smith in 1887, where he prospered through investments in real estate and railroads. He founded the Fort Smith Natural Gas and Power Company in September 1887 and developed the city's first natural gas field, Massard Prairie, in 1905. He was also involved in developing Fort Smith's waterworks. His papers concern his various business enterprises, but also discuss current events, including the assassination of John Clayton, race relations, and the Forrest City massacre.

Household of Ruth, 1918-1933 (UALR.MS.0029)

The Household of Ruth is the female auxiliary of the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows, (GUOOF), an African American fraternal organization founded in 1843. GUOOF served as an alternate branch to the formerly segregated Independent Order of Odd Fellows (IOOF). The Household of Ruth, established in 1856, focused on assisting the men of GUOOF, as well as providing relief to those in need. Record and account books in this collection date from 1918 to 1933, providing lists of members paying their dues and meeting minutes. African American women are a particularly under-documented group in Arkansas history, and this collection provides a glimpse into their charitable activity in the early twentieth century.

J. E. Garner Papers, 1902-1971 (UALR.MS.0048)

Originally from Springfield, Missouri, John Edward "Pat" Garner settled in Fort Smith after serving in the army during World War I. He became city editor of the Fort Smith newspaper *Southwest Times Record* and later became news

director of the radio station, KFPW. In 1949, Garner's interests turned toward politics, and he was elected to the Arkansas State Senate, serving four terms. He then served in the Arkansas House of Representatives from 1957 to 1961. His papers not only concern his radio and political career but also reflect his interest in rodeos, having been the promoter of Fort Smith's Arkansas-Oklahoma Rodeo and Fair.

Subject photograph collections

Cravens's photographs were divided into subject collections, many of which feature Fort Smith. "Business and Industry," "Sports," and "Transportation," are just a few where Fort Smith is represented. There are also photograph collections dedicated exclusively to Fort Smith, including "Old Fort Smith," "Fort Smith Buildings," and "Fort Smith Scenes."

These collections only represent a small portion of our Fort Smith materials. We encourage researchers to visit or contact us at cahc@ualr.edu with questions about our holdings. The CAHC is located in downtown Little Rock at the Arkansas Studies Institute, a partnership between CAHC and the Butler Center for Arkansas Studies, a department of the Central Arkansas Library System.

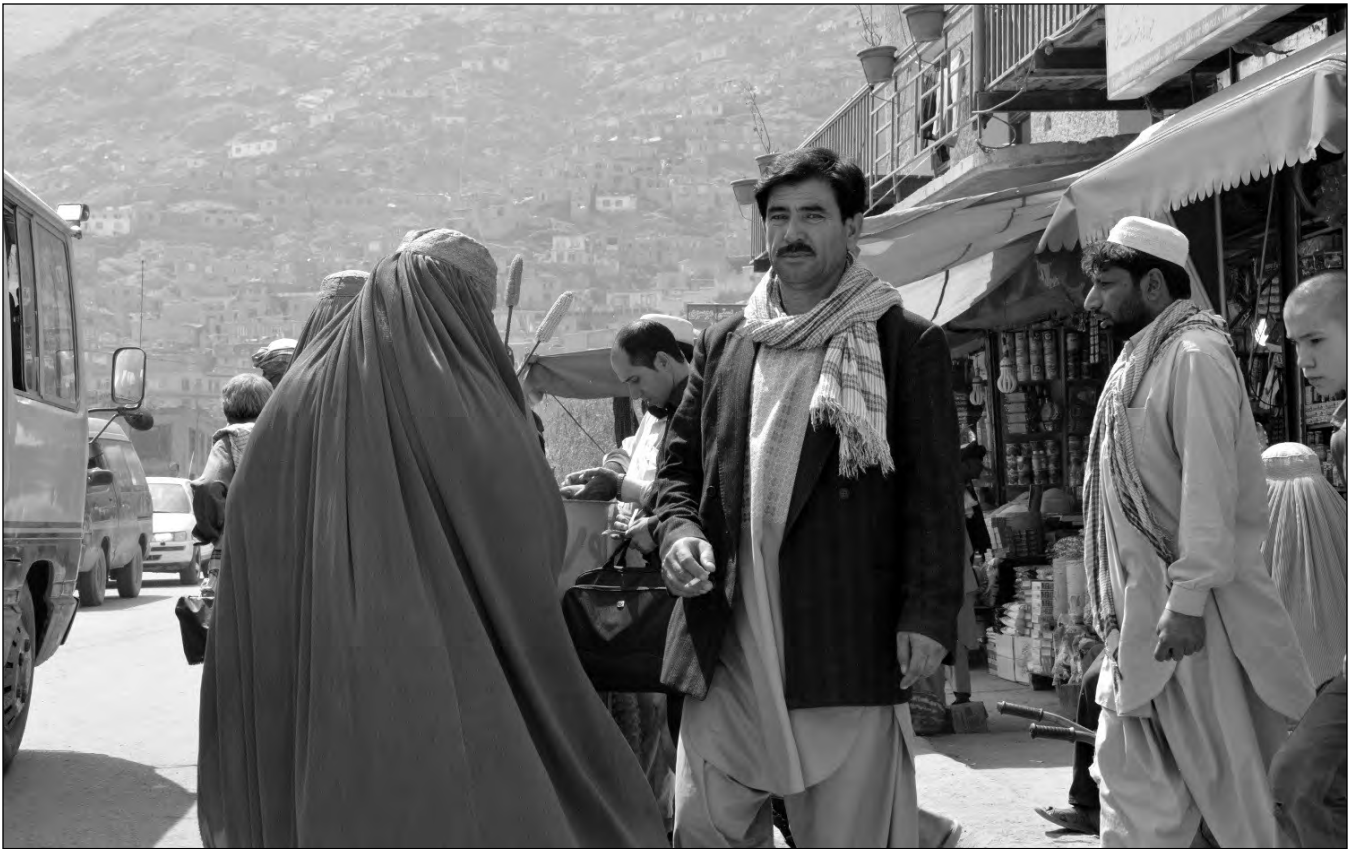
A joint catalog of our holdings is available at www.arstudies.com. Fort Smith has a rich history, and we are excited to see what future researchers will uncover.



Shannon Lausch is an archivist at the UALR Center for Arkansas History and Culture.

ENDNOTES

- ¹ Margaret Arnold, "Banker Finds Value in Preserving History," *Arkansas Gazette*, February 23, 1981, p. 1B.
- ² Jeanne Hopkins, "Collection Outgrew Home," *Southwest Times Record*, January 29, 1981.
- ³ Ibid.
- ⁴ UALR Review, "Archives Gains Fadjo Cravens Jr. Collection," March 1981, p. 5.
- ⁵ UALR News Bureau, "UALR Archives Acquires Fadjo Cravens Collection," *Campus Bulletin*, January 26, 1981, p. 1.



TYPICAL STREET SCENE
(Photo courtesy of Phil Karber)

‘Let Me Die In My Footsteps’

By Phil Karber

Editor’s Note: This article is an excerpt from Phil Karber’s latest book, Postmarks from a Political Traveler.

It was pushing noon. The Dhuhr prayer had just ended at Sherpur Mosque, from which a sheet of white-robed men streamed out before shearing off into Kabul’s chaotically clogged and crumbling streets. As we inched around the mosque and through the crowd, two suicide bombings in the last week and daily street protests over an American-made, anti-Islam film strummed furiously in my mind like dueling banjos. That these pious men evoked the visage of a uniformed rabble, I told myself, was nothing more than the new-kid-on-the-block jihad jitters.

A short distance north, at a sharp bend on Shahid Road, Ahmed, my cabbie, rattled to a stop in front of an arched wooden gateway—which gave relief to a fortress-size wall. As I stepped into the road, donkey carts joined the street melody of burqa-clad beggars, beeping yellow taxis and biblical men in turbans who sported long gray beards

and muscled pushcarts of hot, fresh food. Wafted by a light wind, it all blended into the clouds of dust that on most days thickens the high thin air of Kabul. A mottled black and white, swag-bellied cur, with four feeding pups, plunked herself down in the covered space beneath the wooden doors. Two street kids caught sight of me and made a beeline for this foreigner. A dirt-laden plastic blue sign next to the wooden doors announced the British Cemetery.

Hollering above the racket of the road, I stirred the caretaker. Expecting an aging man named Rahimullah, once popular among visitors for his storytelling, I instead was greeted by his son, Samir; his father had died two years before. The doors closed, the cacophony dulled to the buzz of a ‘bee-loud glade.’ Before me spread a bounded refuge of peach trees, graveled paths braided with rose bushes and machine-manicured grass dotted with irregular-shaped headstones. Samir, like his father, is paid a monthly stipend by the British embassy to keep up the tidy, tran-



AUREL STEIN'S GRAVE
(Photo courtesy of Phil Karber)

quil presence.

In the day, the Taliban owned a guesthouse next door. Mullah Mohammed Omar, the Taliban's supreme leader, once accosted Samir's father to find out why, for thirty years, he would keep up a kafir cemetery. Rahimullah, thought of as a "man of infinite jest," answered without affect: "At my age a blind man would have more chance of finding a job." Mullah Omar has only one eye.

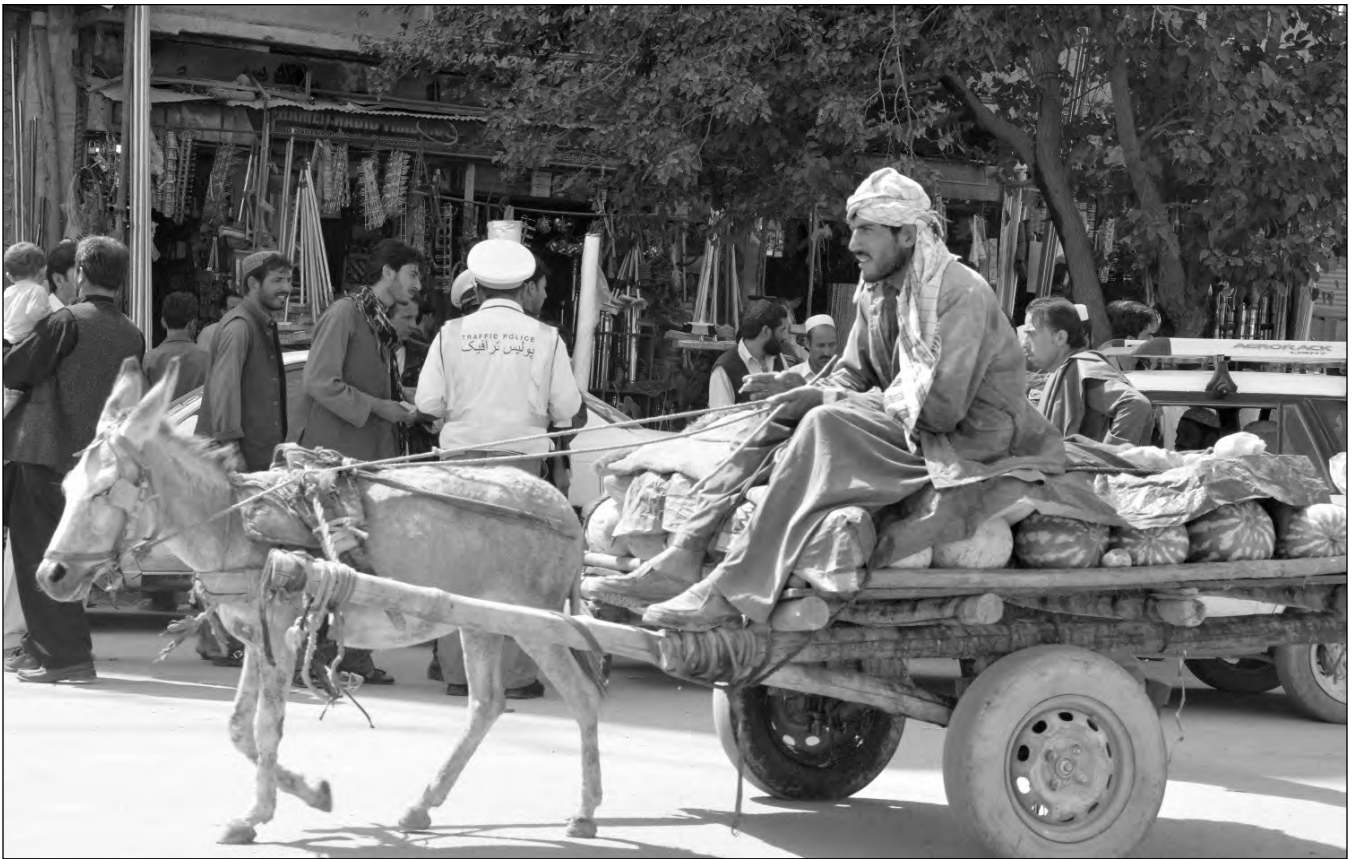
A public health doctor friend of mine, who has been working in Afghanistan since the mid-seventies, returns often to Kabul's British Cemetery to pay homage to Aurel Stein, the Jewish, Hungarian born British archaeologist known for his Central Asian discoveries. Stein learned through his finds at the Mogao Caves (Dunhuang) that Buddhism was first propagated in China almost 2000 years ago, out of the Kingdom of Ghandara in western Pakistan and eastern Afghanistan. Stein was an expert on Alexander the Great's eastern campaign across Ghandara to the Indus, but he never turned a single spade of Afghan dirt. In 1943, shortly after finally receiving the elusive permission from King Zahir Shah, Stein died in Kabul of the flu at age eighty.

A decade ago I retraced the Silk Road steps of those first Buddhists arriving in China, from the Peshawar Plains of ancient Ghandara to the Mogao Caves. Centuries later

the seeds of Islam were sown along the same arc of Silk Road entrepôts into China. Such travels through time, not unlike any old trip to the bone yard, never fail to sharpen my focus on the fleeting nature of life and empire. Kabul's British Cemetery is but an allegory of foreign interventions in Afghanistan—the so-called "graveyard of empires." Yet cemeteries, as Stein would surely attest, are apt to turn up inspirational surprises.

Stories of war and peace going back to the 19th century are the mixed-current legacy of this sepulchral force field. Explorers, soldiers, missionaries, aid workers, journalists, children, Aurel Stein, and even a '60s-era hippy (Billy Batman) are buried here. Best I could tell, all are foreigners: German, French, Canadian, American, Italian and British. Tributes abound to fallen fighters from the first and second Anglo-Afghan Wars. I learned that Victoria Cross winner Captain John Cook, of the 5th Gurkha Rifles was killed in a bayonet charge defending the former Sherpur Cantonment that is now the British Cemetery. Many of the old-fashioned, thin-stone markers of the British army have been moved to the south wall. Mingled among the small headstones are marble plaques commemorating the current generation of British soldiers killed in Afghanistan.

Near Aurel Stein's cross-marked grave, beneath a peach tree, fresh fallen fruit blanketed the white marble



(ABOVE) *Donkey cart in road outside cemetery.*
(LEFT) *Entrance to British Cemetery.*

(Photos courtesy of Phil Karber)



slab of UNHCR worker Bettina Adele Goislard of Saumur, France . In 2003, Goislard was assisting 50,000 refugees who were returning to their homes in Ghazni province when two young boys on a motorcycle pulled alongside her UN-identified vehicle and shot her. She was the first UN worker killed after the fall of the Taliban. The Taliban took credit, saying Goislard was targeted because she was a Christian (which judging from her grave markings, she was not). Following her death, the UN withdrew from four provinces.

A cluster of gravestones, mostly engraved with Biblical verses and crosses, grabbed my attention in the south-east corner of the cemetery. Concertina wire curled like ivy across the rampart walls looming above. At first glance, it appeared to be a family plot. As I swiftly surveyed names, dates and epitaphs, I found myself next to two freshly dug graves, and facing a bluish gray headstone imprinted with a simple white cross. On a ground slab beneath the headstone, barely visible through a wash of debris and two bouquets of faded flowers, was the elegiac stanza of a folk song about living life without fear of death.

Two years before, I watched in terror the news ac-



CLASS AT HABIBIA SCHOOL, A BRITISH INSTITUTION

(Photo courtesy of Phil Karber)

counts of Thomas E. Little's horrific killing. At the time, I recall lamenting not just his death but that he was a traveler I would have enjoyed bumping into in a '60s-era Kabul chaikhana (teahouse). Now, at age sixty-one, the same as Tom when he was murdered, in the solitary intimacy of a cozy corner of Kabul's British Cemetery, I felt inexorably spirited into Tom's self-sacrificing life (and legacy). It didn't hurt that, like me, I would learn, he had been a history buff and a Dylan fan.

Dr. Tom, as most called him, was an optometrist from upstate New York. He arrived in Afghanistan with his wife Libby in the late '70s. They were high school sweethearts and would eventually raise three daughters in Afghanistan. They stayed through the Soviet-Afghan war and the Battle for Kabul, working for International Assistance Mission, a Christian NGO (nongovernmental organization). They experienced their faith, by all accounts, through humanitarian deeds and not by proselytizing. By the late '90s, however, the Taliban made it impossible for them to carry on their work in Afghanistan. When Coalition Forces arrived in 2001, Tom and Libby returned to lend a helping hand to thousands of beleaguered Afghans in need of medical supplies and eye and dental care.

On August 5, 2010, according to their friend and fellow

"Afghan hand" Edward Girardet, Tom, Dan Terry, who often traveled Afghanistan by bicycle, and a team of eight other aid workers were picnicking in a wooded area of the Hindu Kush. Tom's group had trekked 120 miles, unarmed, from village to village, using packhorses to cross a 16,000-foot pass. (Humanitarian aid workers rarely carry weapons in conflict zones, a practice employed to avoid having their missions construed as political.) The team had been providing medical assistance to farmers, shepherds and villagers in the mountain fastnesses of Nuristan province, notably a conflict-ridden region. Their two-week medical mission just completed, they were homeward bound as several bearded men, wearing ankle-length white robes, and armed with Kalashnikovs, ambushed them. In short order, the attackers ransacked the awaiting Land Rovers and robbed the picnicking medical team, before executing them one by one. An Afghan driver was spared after reciting the Kalima, the Muslim profession of faith. The Taliban and Hezb-e-Islami—both insurgent groups operating in the mountainous area—claimed responsibility. None of the killers was ever found.

Tom and Dan, according to family friend Jacob Baynham, had survived many close calls—kidnappings, rocket attacks and wildfires. Fluent Dari speakers, they



GOAT HERDER IN STREETS OF KABUL, AFGHANISTAN.

(Photo courtesy of Phil Karber)

knew what it took to gain the trust of the Afghans. They understood that in order to have sustained development you have to take the same risks as locals; in other words they did not relish danger for its own sake. Indeed, Tom and Dan were a breed apart from most of the thousands of diplomats and aid workers, on short term assignments, cycling in and out, who honeycomb the Embassy and USAID compounds and the guesthouses of Kabul. Doing mole runs to the office in \$150,000 armored Land Cruisers, or having a nocturnal, see-and-be-seen adventure at one of Kabul's many walled restaurant compounds serving alcohol and farangi cuisine, was not their style.

Like the Vietcong in another war, the Taliban and other insurgents in Afghanistan have cultivated a climate of fear—of separating locals from foreigners. I didn't have to leave the guesthouse to know that employees and contractors of one USAID-sponsored NGO after another, rarely if ever visit project sites outside of Kabul. In a hearts and minds struggle, it's a given that for every added layer of security, there is an incremental loss of credibility. Most NGOs working in Afghanistan have security protocols designed to minimize company liability for death or injury: Don't walk the streets of Kabul; don't go out at night; and if you don't follow the rules, you are shipped out. Tom and Dan broke all the rules. Fear was not their companion; freedom was—the rare kind that

says if I die, I die a free man. Advancing their humanitarian mission by taking extreme risks, while famously maintaining a mystical calm, brought to mind Erich Remarque's archetypal ground pounder in *All Quiet on the Western Front*: "No soldier outlives a thousand chances. But every soldier believes in Chance, and trusts his luck."

The warrior and humanitarian/aid worker are often at odds in the moral/political debate over going to war, but once there they frequently share, in varying degrees, transcendent psychological states. Courageous acts, it can be said, are morally neutral virtues. Further, the warrior and aid worker each have, perhaps as opposites, the moral objective of sacrificing for something, an 'idea, a people, a person.' "The transcendent state is a major reason warfare is an intractable human problem and so difficult to put a stop to," wrote award-winning author and decorated Vietnam vet Karl Marlantes. "It offers us raw life: vibrant, terrifying and full blast. We are lifted into something larger than ourselves. ... Why do adults enter professions such as ambulance driver, search and rescue, firefighter? Because these activities lift you from your limited world." A man with a hearty sense of mission aside, Tom's optometry practice in upstate New York wasn't skydiving.

Unlike the warrior ego that requires medals and recognition, for over three decades Tom and Dan quietly performed their humanitarian deeds, without praise or position, brick



IN MARKET WOK COOKING MINCED LAMB

(Photo courtesy of Phil Karber)

after brick, before confronting the menace of death with eyes wide open. Buried side by side, their epitaphs speak volumes about their courage, compassion, humility and conviction. While Dan's tombstone is scored with scripture about forgiveness and faith, etched on Tom's gray granite slab are liberating lyrics from Bob Dylan's song, *Let Me Die in My Footsteps*:

Let me drink from the waters where the mountain
streams flood,
Let me smell of wildflowers flow free in my blood,
Let me sleep in your meadows with the green grassy
leaves,
Let me walk down the highway with my brother in
peace,
Let me die in my footsteps,
Before I go down under the ground

The song, written in 1962 at the height of the Cold War and Cuban Missile Crisis, was inspired by the hysteria of the fallout shelter fad. Knitting-together Dylan's words decrying fear as a life choice with Tom's valorous story of social-mindedness spoke to me from a place in which absence is stronger than presence. As I do my own mosey toward the bone yard, wake up calls—the deaths of my parents, two brothers and several dear friends, my own episode with can-

cer—don't alarm me nearly as much as the notion of stepping back from this 'sweet swinging sphere' a single second before my time. My chance encounter with Thomas E. Little at the British Cemetery had jarred open a chink in me. Pouring forth like a Hindu Kush river in spring melt was an emboldening clarity that said to stay true to my primal compass that steers and guides in the direction of 'Ithaca'—that is toward the journey, and all waypoints I've yet to cross. "I wish I had," by such reckoning, are the white flag words on the mast of the quick... beached in a stationary world!

Tom had requested burial in the British Cemetery. Afghanistan had long ago 'seeped deep down in [his] soul,' as the Dylan song lyrics go on to say. President Barack Obama (a Dylan fan) posthumously awarded Tom the Presidential Medal of Freedom. His senseless murder and the country's steep decline into sordid violence seemed—at least to friends such as Girardet—like the end of an era, a loss of hope for many Afghans and Afghan hands. Yet Tom's wife Libby, for all her grief, conveyed a message of unflappable faith in humanity at the White House award ceremony. Paraphrasing her remarks, she said: "It was a privilege to serve and be accepted and loved by the Afghan people, in spite of the war. My daughter said we left our small world in upstate New York and entered the big world of Afghanistan; for Americans to appreciate the bigger world would be a big step in the right direction." Libby concluded by saying "Tom



(ABOVE) Tom Little's grave marker
(RIGHT) Joellen Lambiotte in Kabul street.
(Photos courtesy of Phil Karber)

would be surprised at being recognized by the President for his obscure work; that he never sought awards or recognition; and that this Medal of Freedom must represent peace and goodwill to mankind. That's a good place to begin."

The whoop of gunships vibrated overhead replaced the once familiar kruuu-kruuu honking of migrating Siberian cranes. Before returning to the cocoon of HESCO barriers and sandbagged turrets at my guesthouse, I had Samir wash layers of mud off Tom's granite slab. That accomplished, my chance communion complete, perhaps the next cemetery visitor - if not Aurel Stein's spiritual descendant a thousand years on - will also come to appreciate the goodness and elegant transcendence of the man who chose to "die in his footsteps before going down under the ground."

Phil Karber, former CFO of Hanna Oil and Gas Company, is married to Joellen Lambiotte of Fort Smith, who works in international health for an affiliate of Johns Hopkins University, and is president-elect of South Africa Partners. Karber and Lambiotte have a home in Cambridge, Mass. but since the mid-nineties have lived in Hanoi, Bangkok, Nairobi, East London (South Africa), and



Accra (Ghana). They will soon relocate to Dar es Salaam (Tanzania). Karber has explored landforms, people, and cultures on seven continents, in over 130 countries and various islands. He has written three books on his off-the-beaten-track observations, one of which, The Indochina Chronicles won a 2006 Lowell

Thomas Travel Book of the Year Award. His fourth book, Postmarks from a Political Traveler, will be released by Paradigm Publishers in the fall of 2014. Karber frequently visits Fort Smith and his many friends here.

Edward Ballman

King of Fort Smith Furniture Manufacturing

By Matthew Myers

Furniture was Fort Smith's largest and most important industry and job provider in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, a development shaped by Edward Ballman who founded companies and made other contributions to the city and state. His passion was for furniture making and for the wood used to produce it. Ballman's seven companies manufactured a wide variety of furniture pieces from dressers and desks to kitchen tables and cabinets.

Even before Ed Ballman arrived in the city, however, furniture making had a presence in Fort Smith, dating back to the Reconstruction period. From 1867 to 1869, Fredrick W. Meier and C. Erhardt manufactured furniture and caskets and repaired furniture.¹ In 1875, Meier worked with the Northwest Parlor Company, which specialized in beds.²

Fred Meier joined partners, William Ott, Charles Kade, and F. Schaidt, to open Ott, Meier, and Company in 1877, just a year before Ed Ballman began his career in Fort Smith.

Entrepreneurs of these early furniture shops were craftsmen who embarked on larger-scale operations. Some like Meier, had immigrated to the city looking for such opportunities. Other businesses were created by those who were born here or moved here at a young age.

Brothers Charles A. and George S. Birnie resided in Fort Smith back to 1825, before the official incorporation of city.³ In fact, Charles Birnie was one of the five trustees for the incorporation of Fort Smith in 1842.⁴

The Birnie brothers entered the furniture business in 1869 by acquiring a shop from Fred Meier and C. Erhardt. Meier stayed with the company for five years until opening his own business.⁵ Eventually Charles' son, Charles A. Birnie Jr., who was born and raised in Fort Smith, took his place in the partnership.

Charles A. Birnie Jr. served in the Confederate army and at the end of the war, he returned to Fort Smith and the furniture business along with his uncle George Birnie. Birnie Furniture Company retailed furniture, but occasionally manufactured pieces as well. In 1876, Birnie installed a steam engine in his factory, one the first of its kind in Fort Smith.⁶

Birnie sold the business in 1882, and went into the funeral business with his brother, Henry C. Birnie. They



MR. EDWARD BALLMAN

(Photo from Fort Smith: An Illustrated History)

built the pine caskets some of which were used for convicted men hanged during the Judge Parker era, including Cherokee Bill. The most famous funeral handled by the brothers was that of Judge Isaac C. Parker.⁷

Antone Kasberg's furniture factory is an example of how, even though the furniture industry in Fort Smith was thriving, not everyone could make it. Kasberg opened a factory in 1881, grossing \$20,000 per year, but this was not enough to compete with the larger factories.

On average, factories in the city grossed around \$75,000 per year. With that gap, Kasberg could not keep up and closed his factory after a few years.⁸

Kasberg could not compete in a market where larger production operations were becoming the norm, and Fort Smith investors saw the growing industry as something they wanted to be a part of. McLoud, Vaile, and Sparks Furniture Manufacturing Company is an example of investors forming one such company. McLoud, Vaile, and Sparks Furniture Manufacturing Company, established in 1880, was a large-scale factory. The three men who formed the company, Samuel McLoud, John Vaile, and George T. Sparks, were all officers of the First National Bank. Their lack of experience in the furniture industry proved too much for Vaile. He resigned and John B. Bull-



MCCLLOUD AND SPARKS FURNITURE COMPANY.

(Photo courtesy of Pebley Center, Boreham Library, UAFS)

ock, who worked in the factory, replaced him.

In 1888, the company was renamed McLoud and Sparks Furniture Company. The company was moved to another location in 1895, operating there for the next twelve years. George Sparks died in an accident in California on July 12, 1907. His shares in the company were split between two people, his estate administrator F. A. Handlin and his son Mitchell B. Sparks. McLoud took the role of president and held it until his death on September 7, 1914, when Handlin became president. McLoud and Sparks Furniture Company sold in 1919 and the name was changed to Goodnow-Ward Furniture Company. It stayed under this name for three years until it was changed again, this time to the Garrison Company.⁹

Northwestern Parlor Suit Company was founded in March 1888 by Anton Hoffman, Joseph Doetsch, Charles R. Cummings, and Jesse N. Cummings to make parlor suit frames sold by the retail arm of the company in Chicago until 1889, when the company sold and moved. The Cummings brothers stayed here and operated a saw mill adjacent to the old factory building.

Charles and Jesse Cummings saw an opportunity in January 1892 and bought back the company renaming it Cummings Brothers' Furniture Company. In 1894, Jesse sold his shares in the business to William J. Johnson, a resident of Fort Smith.¹⁰

In 1894, an important move was made that benefitted the owners of Cummings Brothers' Furniture Company as well as the industry as a whole. This was a merger with another business owned by a rising star in Fort Smith furniture industry, Ed Ballman.¹¹

Although the merger was the end of Cummings Brothers' Furniture Company, it was the start of a great chain of

events that made Fort Smith's furniture industry one of the best in the nation.

Fort Smith Chair Company was founded by Wilbur T. Cates, Elam H. Stevenson, and Henry H. Hoover on May 30, 1892, who, like McLoud, Vaile, and Sparks, were new to the furniture industry. Stevenson, a medical doctor, was president. Cates, a dentist in Fort Smith, was chosen as vice president. Hoover, a loan broker, took the positions of secretary, treasurer, and manager. But like John Vaile, the furniture industry was not for Stevenson or Cates, and both of them resigned their positions in the same year Fort Smith Chair Company was created. Hoover brought in Walter Ayers as a new partner.¹²

In 1896, Fort Smith Chair Company manufactured 13,000 chairs in three weeks and shipped them on nine freight cars to St. Louis. A banner on each freight car read "Loaded with 13,000 chairs for the Republican Convention in St. Louis. Made in Fort Smith, Arkansas."¹³

The rise of furniture manufacturing in Fort Smith corresponded to the upsurge in railroad building that could take the product to distant markets such as St. Louis and Chicago.

In 1914, Walter Ayers took the position of president of the Chair Company eventually being replaced by his nephew, Walter W. Ayers in 1938. In a presentation, John G. Ayers, treasurer after Walter W. Ayers became president, said of the enterprise, "It primarily has been a chair company until a couple of years ago, they started out manufacturing Bowback chairs, rocking chairs, Kennedy rockers, high chairs, and so on." At the time of this presentation in 1964, Fort Smith Chair Company had 250 employees and a production valued at \$3 million.¹⁴

The Miller and Jones Furniture Company history is

blurry. Dates from two primary sources on the company differ, sometimes by a span of ten years. What is known is that the company began with John Goulding Miller, born and raised in Indiana. During the Civil War, Miller served in the Union army and fought in the Red River Campaign of 1864. After the war, Miller remained in Arkansas to operate sawmills before establishing J. G. Miller and Company in Fort Smith in 1879.¹⁵

Miller went into a partnership with Charles W. Jones a few years later. Miller and Jones Furniture Company was incorporated on August 14, 1885. This was the city's first large table factory. "Miller and Jones produced an extensive line of tables, everything from library tables to kitchen tables in a variety of sizes and styles. Additionally, they produced hat racks, bookcases, and wash stands."¹⁶

In 1893, Miller had a fantastic opportunity to showcase some of his company's furniture. He sent three pieces to the Chicago World's Columbian Exposition to be displayed as a representation of Arkansas' furniture industry. The pieces he sent included a chair, a table, and a whatnot. A whatnot is typically a set of open shelves used for displaying china and other collector items.¹⁷

The Miller and Jones whatnot was unique because it was made from different hardwoods native to Arkansas.¹⁸

Tragedy struck on July 12, 1901, when the factory caught fire. According to Bernard Johnson, "Damages amounted to \$20,000 or \$25,000 with insurance coverage of only \$6,000."²⁰ Because the cost was too great, Miller could not afford to reopen the furniture factory. After closing Miller and Jones Furniture Company, he opened a shop to make excelsior, which was used in packing boxes for shipped goods.¹⁹

Not all furniture companies of Fort Smith died out. Some that began in the late nineteenth century survived into the late twentieth century, although some changed ownership and manufacturing lines even company names.

Fort Smith Rim and Bow started in 1903 in Fort Smith when Henry Cutting moved from Metropolis, Illinois, where he had made boat parts. As the covered wagon seemed to be a growing industry and with Oklahoma attracting settlers, he picked Fort Smith as an ideal location for his new business. Bows and rims for wagon wheels were steam bent into shape. A similar steam bending process could produce oak and hickory plow and tool handles. When automobiles appeared, Rim and Bow made stakes and slats for the beds of farm and freight trucks. The Cutting family branched into the Western Wheelbarrow Company in South Fort Smith which operated until 1976. Rim and Bow on North Sixth Street put in a Russell dry kiln in 1950 which speeded up the air drying process. With stifling competition from overseas manufacturers, Rim and Bow closed early in the twenty-first century.²¹

Charles Blackwell Eads moved to Fort Smith in 1890, and his brother Louis Sutton Eads followed him a decade later. In 1901,

the brothers opened Eads Brother Furniture Company. Their strategy envisioned a wide line of products, making furnishings for every room in the home.²²

Some owners in Fort Smith operated their factories for as long as financially feasible. They sold or disbanded only when they could carry on no longer. On occasion, larger national corporations sought to acquire family-owned Fort Smith manufacturers. Okla Homer Smith's successful furniture manufacturing business provides a great example.

Okla Homer Smith grew up in the Fort Smith area and got his start in the furniture industry as a wood carver and later as a paint salesman. From the time he began working he knew he wanted his own factory. After saving \$45,000, in 1938 Smith opened Okla Homer Smith Furniture Manufacturing Company, Inc. In the factory's early stages it produced filing cabinets, desks, beds, and dressers. For a period during World War II, Smith made shell boxes for the U.S. Army. During the baby boom era, Okla Homer Smith saw the trend and began a production line of baby cribs. They were so popular, Smith invested in tools and designs in order to produce a full complement of juvenile furniture. In the 1950s, Okla Bennett Smith, began working for his father. During this time "the company became internationally known as the largest and best manufacturer of juvenile furniture in the world."²³

After his father retired, Okla Ben Smith headed the family manufacturing business which was located near the Andrews' Field ball park. In 1982 the business was sold to Gerber Baby Food Company. Gerber continued to make juvenile furniture under the Nod-A-Way brand. In 1999, the plant, having again changed ownership, closed, no longer able to compete with overseas manufacturing.

A few of Fort Smith's biggest names in its furniture industry got their start in the twentieth century. Herman J. Udouj was born in Altus, Arkansas, on January 12, 1917. Udouj began his furniture industry connection with a job as a stenographer for Mitchell Manufacturing Company in 1932. By 1936, Herman had saved enough money to open his own furniture business with the help of his brother, Rudolph. This fledgling business was soon closed because Herman and Rudolph enlisted for service in World War II.²⁴

After the war, Herman Udouj came back to Fort Smith and with three business partners started up Riverside Furniture Corporation. The factory specialized in juvenile furniture and started with thirty employees. A few years later Udouj opened his second factory, Twin Rivers Furniture Corporation which absorbed Riverside's crib production lines. Herman's nephew, Richard Udouj, began his long career with Riverside in 1959.²⁵

The two companies continued to grow throughout the years. According to an article in the *Times Record*, "In giving a summary of Riverside expansion since 1949, Richard said business has quadrupled, running from about \$3 million that year to around \$13 million in 1968." Ac-



OKLA HOMER SMITH FURNITURE MANUFACTURING COMPANY

(Photo courtesy Pebley Center, Boreham Library, UAFS)

counting for part of that success was the roll-top desk that became a profitable production item. Some of these desks are still in service. Sometime in the 1950s, Riverside discontinued its line of juvenile furniture and began to focus on mass market furniture, but Twin Rivers still manufactured juvenile furniture.²⁶

In 1966, Twin Rivers was merged into Riverside and was purchased by Arkansas Best Corporation. The business is still in operation today, shipping to more than 3,000 retailers in the United States and Canada.

Don Hargis Flanders, along with his father, Henry Jackson Flanders, and Willie Sherman, started up his manufacturing facility in March 1954. Flanders lived in Fort Smith while Sherman was a resident of Pine Bluff. The company began manufacturing three styles of desks. One model became the largest selling desk in the country. Flanders Manufacturing Company received a large order from Singer Sewing Machine for 5,000 high-quality sewing machine desks. Flanders filled this lucrative order and the company prospered. Governor Winthrop Rockefeller asked Flanders to make something special as a gift from Arkansas for the Republican Governor's Conference to be

held in Hot Springs in 1969. Flanders responded by making a secretary desk for each of the governors, one of which was received by the California governor at the time, Ronald Reagan. That Fort Smith made furniture piece is on the cover of a *Time* magazine article on President Ronald Reagan and Nancy when they were interviewed at their California ranch home.

Don Flanders knew the power of friendship and called on his friends in the Fort Smith furniture industry whenever he needed help. For example, his line of spice drawers was sold by Riverside. Flanders and Okla Homer Smith had a mutual friendship and shared information and insights into the business. This was one of the advantages to having a concentration of the furniture industry in one city. In the early days when things got tight with the budgets, they offered help to each other, Okla Smith once loaning a cash-strapped Flanders \$2500 to cover his payroll.²⁷

Flanders Manufacturing Company continued to thrive under the ownership of Don Flanders until 1969, which was the year Arkansas Best Corporation bought Flanders having already acquired Riverside. Flanders stayed on as a consultant until 1970, when he left to start Flanders Indus-



FACTORY AND STORE OF E. BALLMAN & CO.

(Illustration courtesy Pebley Center, Boreham Library, UAFS)

tries, Inc. which specialized in solid steel outdoor furniture and aluminum folding furniture.²⁸

Hugh Hammersley returned to Fort Smith after World War and joined Jim Henson in making sofa sleepers at a shop on South Sixth Street. In this way, Hammersley learned the business and in 1953 incorporated Southland Furniture on North Thirty-second Street. As production needs increased, Hammersley acquired a larger building near the airport that turned out upholstered furniture in that location through 1971.²⁹ Two of the largest and the longest lasting companies in the industry here were Ward and Garrison, both of which were located north of Garrison Avenue. These plants adjoined and employed so many workers, 1,700 at Ward alone, that quitting time was staggered to alleviate some of the traffic rush since after World War II so much of the workforce was commuting in by automobile from the surrounding communities in Arkansas and eastern Oklahoma.

Ward made bedroom furniture. At that time, it was an old-fashioned piece where the front edge of it rolled over being made of plywood that had been sawn in the back and could be bent for this rounded effect. They called it waterfall bedroom furniture. Ward continued to make this low priced product and higher quality furniture until it closed in 1982.³⁰

All of the above mentioned men and the furniture companies associated with them contributed to building a furniture industry which became the economic mainstay of

Fort Smith, which became a paramount furniture manufacturing center. Even among all the great entrepreneurs described above, one man came along with the vision, the energy, and the way about him from the time of his arrival in the city until his death to constantly rebuild and renew the furniture industry. The variety of manufacturing establishments he had a hand in creating provided the citizens of Fort Smith with almost any type of furniture they needed. This man was Edward Ballman and his story in the industry began when he was a young man.

In 1878, Ed Ballman came to work with Ott, Meier, and Company in Fort Smith in from Indianapolis, Indiana, recruited by his friend there, William Ott, also from Indianapolis. Two years later the company was sold to Alex H. Reynolds. Meier continued on as factory manager, and after one year, Reynolds sold it back to Meier and two partners, Jacob C. Huff, a saw mill operator who had come here from Indiana, and young Ed Ballman.³¹

The men moved the factory's location in 1885 to a spot north of town on the Arkansas River. A few months after the purchase of the new factory, while attempting to cross the river, Jacob Huff's boat sank, and he drowned. This was not good for the other two owners because it caused a need for refinancing before the company had accumulated much capital, and Ballman and Meier went into debt.³²

Ballman purchased more of Jacob Huff's shares than did Meier, and the firm was renamed. The partnership ended a few years later after health problems forced Meier to retire, his shares being purchased by Ballman, now the



BALLMAN-CUMMINGS FACTORY

(Photo courtesy of Pebley Center, Boreham Library, UAFS)

sole proprietor. Not only were his business interests flourishing and on fast track, Ballman had embarked on a courtship of the love of his life, Louise Weigand. The engagement was followed by a wedding in 1891. The couple had two daughters, Marie Catherine and Ed Louise.

Ed Ballman, who had realized the potential of Fort Smith and its furniture industry early on, now set out on the path to help make that potential a reality. By creating more factories, more employees could be hired which in turn helped the city grow in population. Noticing his success of his companies, other men started their own in order to compete with or complement his products. Ballman realized that profits would follow a wider range of furniture, so he developed over time, seven such factories with help from family and friends and this created his influence over Fort Smith's furniture industry.

E. Ballman and Company made walnut chairs with wood obtained from the largest sawmill in Fort Smith operated by brothers, Charles and Jesse Cummings. They produced and shipped lumber to consumers across the United States. Pencil makers in Europe were supplied from this Fort Smith mill.³³ Sensing an opportunity, Ballman joined his furniture factory with Cummings' mill.

On August 6, 1894, Ballman, Charles Cummings, and W.J. Johnston combined operations taking the tree from logging and lumber processing to the finished furniture with the Ballman-Cummings Furniture Company. Mr. Ballman took the role of president and treasurer because he owned half of all of the shares. The three men elected



LOUISE WEIGAND BALLMAN, with her daughters, Marie Christine and Ed Louise, on the porch of their house at 423 North Sixteenth Street on January 1, 1900.

(Photo courtesy of Joe Wasson)

Mr. Cummings as vice president with a quarter of the shares. W.J. Johnston, who purchased a part of Jesse Cummings' shares in the brothers' sawmill before the merger, was elected secretary and owned a quarter of the shares.³² Business was good for Ballman-Cummings. So good in fact that on October 8, 1897, the *Fort Smith Elevator* reported that the company's employees were working past dark to ship out its



MARIE CATHERINE BALLMAN PRATT.

(Photo from Fort Smith: An Illustrated History)



ED LOUISE BALLMAN.

(Photo courtesy Pebley Center, Boreham Library, UAFS)

products. They were behind in production and had to fill fifteen more rail cars while providing 300 orders for local retail shops.³⁵

Ballman-Cummings Furniture Company made furniture pieces such as chamber suites, dressers, chiffoniers, sideboards, and desks. They did so well that Ballman branched into other areas of furniture production and marketing. He convinced his friend, William J. Kropp, to move from St. Louis to Fort Smith in order to open another furniture factory. This resulted in establishing Fort Smith Folding Bed and Table Company in 1902 which, along with other furnishing, made folding beds for easier storage.³⁶

In October 1900, Ballman and his brother Emil purchased the Perfection Bedding Company from Ed Stable to produce mattresses and pillows for their bedroom lines.³⁷ In 1904, Ed and Emil invested in Fort Smith Couch and Bedding Company. An incident reported in the newspaper revealed ups and downs of the furniture industry. According to the *Arkansas Democrat*, "just as Ballman was getting his couch and bedding company on its feet and had filled his first order for a mixed-car-load of furniture, the gold panic broke and every order for furniture was cancelled."³⁸

Despite this set back that occurred with changing national economy, Ballman showed his determination and his confidence by acquiring Border Queen Kitchen Cabinet Company, later known as the Border Queen Company. Edward Kropp, brother of William Kropp, moved to Fort Smith from St. Louis to help create the company which by 1915 was selling cabinets with the help of advertisements such as in the Nevada Daily Mail, which promoted one model as top quality: "No other Cabinet can ever hope to attain the ultra-quality, or the satisfaction-giving devices that are found in the "Border Queen."³⁹

Ed Ballman added two more factories in the years of World War I: Fort Smith Metal Products Company (later known as Mitchell Manufacturing Company) that produced bed springs, well buckets, metal seat cushions, and sunshades for vehicles and, in partnership with Ennis Porter of Indiana, Fort Smith Mirror and Glass Company which became Porter Mirror and Glass Company in 1920 and then Willard Mirror Company when Clyde Willard purchased the company that he had been managing since 1918.⁴⁰

Ballman and William and Edward Kropp created a marketing umbrella concern in 1921, Fort Smith Furniture Manufacturers



BALLMAN HOME on North Sixteenth Street under restoration by owner James Tatro.
(Photo by Dan Maher)

Company. The different pieces of furniture and products made by the companies that he had a hand in creating came together with one retail sales force. Ed Ballman founded, inspired and/or deeply invested in seven furniture companies.

According to Odie Faulk, author of *Fort Smith: An Illustrated History*, “At one time or another Ballman served as president of all of these companies.”⁴¹ In fact, he was still president of Fort Smith Manufacturers Company when he died in 1923 at the age of 65. At the time, only five furniture companies in the city were under the control of other owners, an indicator of Ballman’s paramount influence on the furniture industry in Fort Smith.⁴²

Ed Ballman served as a director for Merchants National Bank, invested in Speer Hardware Company and other local businesses, and served as president of the Furniture Association division of the Arkansas State Board of Trade and in marketing his furniture, he came in contact with many different people. Author Odie Faulk says that he was once called on “to conduct peace negotiations with Indians in the Indian Territory because, since coming to Fort Smith, he had done business with them and had gained their trust and respect.”⁴³

The family philanthropy and civic leadership did not end with Ballman’s death. His daughter Marie Catherine married Howard Pratt, while Ed Louise remained a single woman. Both daughters

continued the Ballman contributions to society. Ed Louise’s philanthropy and leadership, her terms on local Boards, and her substantial financial support of the Fort Smith Junior College, which became the University of Arkansas-Fort Smith, helped lift the city and left lasting impressions of the family for the modern population.

Ed Ballman understood the importance of conservation of Arkansas’ natural resources, most importantly its valuable hardwood forests, and fostered Arkansas’ first national forest in 1905, the Western Arkansas National Forest, the basis of the Ouachita and Ozark National Forests that millions enjoy and utilize today. Conservation preserves are among Ballman’s greatest accomplishments in sustaining a wood products resource while protecting the natural beauty of Arkansas.⁴⁴

An industry that was second at one point and continued to be one of the top furniture making centers in the nation until late into the twentieth century deserves considerable historical and scholarly attention. Fortunately, organizations and archives like the Museum of Fort Smith History, the Hardwood Tree Museum, and the Pebley Center at UAFS preserve and spread the knowledge of how important socially and economically the industry was through collections and exhibits of photographs, documentation, oral histories, and artifacts of

the furniture industry, wood products, and conservation in Fort Smith and all of Arkansas.

Fort Smith's sprawling furniture industry, of course, has more to the story in terms of founders, labor, and products than a single article can cover. Plainly, the furniture industry, with its amazingly wide variety of pieces manufactured, with sales in the millions of dollars, and with a huge labor force was the economic jewel as Arkansas' second-largest city matured.

Many people nurtured Fort Smith's furniture industry, but Ballman was a principle, indeed a kingly figure in its development. His seven companies paved the way for others and together these businesses provided thousands with jobs. Ed Ballman's work and influence dictate his place as a very important figure in Arkansas' history.



Matthew F. Myers of McGehee, Arkansas, is a 2013 Summa Cum Laude graduate of University of Arkansas - Fort Smith.

ENDNOTES

- ¹ Bernard Johnson, *Fort Smith Furniture Manufacturers of the Late 19th Century*, (Fort Smith: Old Fort Museum, 1982), 1-2.
- ² Donna Campbell, "Store owner's dream keyed industry," *Southwest Times Record*, June 27, 1976.
- ³ Ruth B. Mapes, *Old Fort Smith: Cultural Center on the Southwestern Frontier*, (Little Rock: Pioneer Press, 1965), 45
- ⁴ "Fort Smith Articles of Incorporation Papers 1842," *The Journal of the Fort Smith Historical Society*, Vol. 1, No. 1 (September 1977): 4. The others were John Rogers, Joseph H. Heard, Joseph Bennett, and Samuel Edmonson.
- ⁵ Bernard Johnson, *Fort Smith Furniture Manufacturers of the Late 19th Century*, (Fort Smith: Old Fort Museum, 1982), 2.
- ⁶ *Ibid.*, 13.
- ⁷ "Birnie Brothers Funeral Home and Putman Funeral Home," *The Journal of the Fort Smith Historical Society*, Vol. 3, No. 1 (April 1979): 34-35.
- ⁸ Johnson, 13-14.
- ⁹ *Ibid.*, 10-11.
- ¹⁰ *Ibid.*, 6-7.
- ¹¹ Certificate for the formation of Ballman-Cummings Furniture Company, August 6, 1894.
- ¹² Johnson, 16.
- ¹³ "Old Folks and Facts"
- ¹⁴ John G. Ayers, "History of the Fort Smith Furniture Industry," (speech, Fort Smith Chair Company, August 1963).
- ¹⁵ Odie B. Faulk, *Fort Smith: An Illustrated History*, (Fort Smith: Old Fort Museum, 1983), 203
- ¹⁶ Johnson, 20
- ¹⁷ Mary McMahon, "What is a whatnot?," wiseGEEK, <http://www.wisegeek.org/what-is-a-whatnot.htm> (accessed November 20, 2013).
- ¹⁸ Faulk, 203.
- ¹⁹ Johnson, 25.
- ²⁰ Faulk, 203.
- ²¹ Interview with Randy Cutting, July 29, 2010. Hardwood Tree Museum Collection, Pebley Center, Boreham Library, UAFS.
- ²² *Ibid.*, 183
- ²³ Okla Bennett Smith, "History of Okla Homer Smith Manufacturing Company." Hardwood Tree Museum Collection.
- ²⁴ Faulk, 207.
- ²⁵ Eric Allen, "Riverside Furniture Firm Shows Remarkable Growth," *Times Record*, May 25, 1969.
- ²⁶ Faulk, 207.
- ²⁷ Don Flanders, interview by Billy D. Higgins and Larry J. Olsen, December 21, 2009, interview 2, Hardwood Tree Museum Collection, Pebley Center, Boreham Library, UAFS.
- ²⁸ "History of Flanders Mfg. Co. and Flanders Industries, Inc.," February 28, 2005. Hardwood Tree Museum Collection.
- ²⁹ Interview with Hugh Hamersley, August 23, 2011. Hardwood Tree Museum Collection, Pebley Center, Boreham Library, UAFS.
- ³⁰ Interview with Preston Swofford, June 4, 2011. Harwood Tree Museum Collection, Pebley Center, Boreham Library, UAFS.
- ³¹ Faulk, 167.
- ³² Fort Smith Historical Society Inc., "Edward Ballman," <http://www.fortsmithhistory.org/archive/March2007/BallmanBio.html>. (Accessed March 11, 2013).
- ³³ "Ed Ballman Fathered Furniture Industry Here." *Southwest Times Record*. May 28, 1967.
- ³⁴ Certificate for the formation of Ballman-Cummings Furniture Company, August 6, 1894.
- ³⁵ "1897 Newspapers," *The Journal of the Fort Smith Historical Society*, Vol. 22, No. 1 (1998): 37.
- ³⁶ Thomas Register of American Manufacturers and Thomas Register Catalog File, (Thomas Publishing Co., 1905), page number not listed.
- ³⁷ "1900-1901 Newspapers," *The Journal of the Fort Smith Historical Society*, Vol. 25, No. 2 (2001): 38.
- ³⁸ O.F. Smith, "Fort Smith Fourth Furniture Manufacturing Center of Nation," *Arkansas Democrat*, March 14, 1948.
- ³⁹ "Special Sale of Border Queen Kitchen Cabinets," *The Nevada Daily Mail*, October 9, 1915.
- ⁴⁰ Leslie Przybylek, "Glass Companies of Fort Smith: An Initial List," *The Journal of the Fort Smith Historical Society*, Vol. 28, No. 1 (2004): 14-15.
- ⁴¹ Faulk, 167.
- ⁴² Edwin P. Hicks, "The Fifty Million Dollar Industry!"
- ⁴³ "Ed Ballman Succumbs to Long Illness," *Southwest American*, July 14, 1923. 44 Faulk, 167.
- ⁴⁴ Faulk, 167.

BOOK REVIEWS

Robert Willoughby, *The Arms of Michael*. Phoenix International, Inc. 2014. Pp. 272. Prologue, seventeen chapters, epilogue. \$3.99 from Amazon Kindle.

Robert Willoughby, a professor of history at UA Fort Smith and a noted author of nonfiction historical books before this novel, has used his knowledge of British and medieval history to create a wonderful story. The author uses his history background and his travel experiences to good purpose.

The story begins with a discovery in a well on an archaeological dig in the Holy Land by a British professor, David Bishop. The well was connected by tunnels to a crusader castle, and the find turned out to be a shield, armor with religious designs worn in ceremonies centuries ago, and a sword. The villagers near the dig wanted these artifacts left alone, but Bishop and his expedition co-leader, Dr. Miriam Kunderstrum, an American from Nazareth, Pennsylvania, managed to get them crated up and shipped to Jerusalem University. Too bad, terrorists find out about them and kidnap a BBC liaison person Will Christopher to hold for ransom of these weapons they think are powerful. David Bishop and Miriam had to do something about that and they did.

There are no illustrations except for the cover art done by the author but a lot of drawings are not needed when the descriptions are so good. The novel's main characters get caught up in an adventure with the professors battling kidnappers and Israeli security guarding their interests over a blend of modern settings and flashbacks. The ending I will not tell you, but it involves an Archangel in disguise who lends some big help in the last chapter although one of the main characters does get killed.

This reader really liked the dialogue and all of it is imaginable for me with an action ending so exciting that I kept turning the pages with a thumb swipe in the Kindle way. The Kindle was a perfect device for a book that mixes past and present. I think those who order this electronic book will agree Robert Willoughby has created a perfect first novel, too.

Reviewed by Peggy Higgins. Ms. Higgins is a retired Hobson teacher.

Bich Minh Nguyen, *Stealing Buddha's Dinner*. New York: Penguin Books, 2007. Pp 256. \$12.99 E-Book;

\$15.00 paperback.

As a young girl in April 1975, Bich Minh Nguyen and her older sister accompanied their father, uncles, and grandmother as refugees from Vietnam who were sheltered and later relocated at Fort Chaffee. She sparingly describes the camp as "the place where her father forgot to prepare," and the place from which they would become Americans, "once outside the gate." But the ideal did not so simply align with the pronouncement, and their lives became more complicated throughout the next fifteen years together.

The 1983 landscape she describes of Grand Rapids, Michigan, where they relocated after leaving Chaffee, is reminiscent of Fort Smith; brick buildings and other traces of the nineteenth century furniture boom stand amid an assimilation of pride and forlornness near the river with a downtown that occasionally hosts festivals and speaks of an Indian ancestry even further removed from its current condition. Similarly, she found herself constructing her ideal of American identity from television commercials, song lyrics, and food—candy given by her father to appease and curry favor; fruit from her grandmother given first in offering to the Buddha statue, then divided between the sisters after two days there; ice cream from her Latina stepmother on special occasions; unfamiliar foods and customs at family dinners with friends in her neighborhood. The multiculturalism of her own household ostracized the young Nguyen, as she describes "wanting to belong everywhere, I ended up belonging nowhere at all."

As contrasted to her sisters' extroverted stylish performances in fashionable clothes at shopping malls and about town, Nguyen's lonely bookish remoteness reads cannily to one who has experienced the paradoxical comfort of academic success; her sequestration as an outlier among outsiders, an Asian girl in a swirl of North American whiteness, was compounded by the condescension of siblings and acquaintances alike. On returning to Vietnam as an adult to visit relatives, her feelings of detachment were redoubled, as she felt like "a tourist in the country where [she] was

supposed to have grown up” and “a foreigner among people who were supposed to be [hers].”

The title is an eponymous metaphor for Nguyen’s resistance within her own home against her grandmother’s cultural practice of Buddhism and her stepmother’s social struggle against poverty and for civil rights, and moreover against the outside dominant forces of “All-American” culture which Nguyen could not discern as “a promise, a threat, or a warning.”

She succinctly describes the spoils of the military-industrial complex as expressed in contemporary consumer culture as “the myth of endlessness...exemplified by the all-you-can-eat Ponderosa Buffet,” a trough of exorbitance with frontier imagery meant to reinforce ideals of fulsomeness that leaves everyone bloated and dissatisfied.

Throughout her remembrances, Nguyen employs puns, double entendre, and other figurative language to signify both her position within her blended family and the world at large as well as the constructions of appropriate behavior for girl children, especially those who, like herself, felt different and disconnected from socially constructed norms. Nguyen narrates her experience by turns sardonically and wistfully, elucidating the unspoken subtext of American assimilation: “Come on in. Now transform. And if you cannot, then disappear.” She remains both visible and legible, her keen voice quietly but never scornfully describing the divisive nature of her youthful experience, from an infrequently represented intersection as woman, Asian-American, and émigré. Her crisp, evocative details relay an accessible perspective on the self-important air of Reagan-era America with its creeping, often crippling discomfort of excess and economic disparity that will resonate with readers in the Arkansas River Valley regardless of their political, racial, or socioeconomic particulars.

Reviewed by Jacquelyn Harper West. Ms. West is employed by the UAFS English Department.

Todd Timmons, *Mathematics in Nineteenth-Century America: The Bowditch Generation*. Boston: Docent Press, 2013. Pp. 269. Images. Bibliography. \$15.95 cloth.

In revealing the importance of early nineteenth-century American mathematics, Professor Todd Timmons of the University of Arkansas-Fort Smith has written an illuminating work detailing

the important scholarly contributions of the “Bowditch generation.”

The early nineteenth century is an important era in the history of mathematics because of three elements; the development of the international scholarly reputation of Nathaniel Bowditch, mathematical papers being published in scientific journals until later in the century when the United States established its own mathematical journals, and American mathematicians deviating from British mathematical philosophy and embracing a more continental approach, particularly that of the French mathematician Pierre-Simon Laplace.

Timmons attempts to sketch four main components that caused this development in mathematics. First, the writings of Nathaniel Bowditch, in particular his translations of Laplace, developed a critical mass of mathematical philosophy that was new in America. Second, the development of professional journals. Third, the increase of scientific jobs that led to more financial support even though American mathematics still remained many years away from establishing funded research positions. Fourth, the educational development in American because of these previous developments.

Nathaniel Bowditch is where Timmons marks the beginning of this revolution in American mathematics. However, there were other mathematicians who also helped spearhead this transition. John Farrar, for example, initiated an effort to bring continental mathematics to his students through various translations of French classics. Farrar’s students were thus exposed to a style of mathematics other than that which was accustomed, namely, a British mathematical approach.

While many were influenced by Bowditch and Farrar, neither had a larger impact than did Benjamin Peirce. At Harvard, Peirce was taught by Farrar and he helped Bowditch in translating Laplace. Peirce’s first publication came in one of the journals founded by Robert Adrain. Peirce played a vital role in continuing the work of Bowditch and Farrar and hence these men established what Timmons calls the “Bowditch generation.”

Timmons recognizes that more work is needed to connect Bowditch, Farrar, and Peirce to that of E.H. Moore. However, Timmons task is to establish the American reputation in theoretical mathematics, as well as the scholarly development to establish American mathematics as a community of profes-

sional researchers. Therefore, 1800-1835 must be seen as a crucial period in the history of mathematics in the United States. We can thank Professor Timmons for enlightening his reader on this important period.

Reviewed by Joshua Packwood. Dr. Packwood is an Assistant Professor of Philosophy at University of Arkansas-Fort Smith.

Kevin L. Jones, *Images of America: Fort Smith*. Charleston, S.C.: Arcadia Publishing, 2013. Pp. 127. Illustrations. \$21.99.

Arcadia Publishing, the leading local history publisher in the United States, is best known for its Images of America series. This one of a kind pictorial series depicts the history of America as it chronicles the lives and stories of small towns and downtowns across the country.

The author has successfully captured the spirit and growth of Fort Smith from the 1800s through the 1970s. Using a pictorial format, the author chronologically allows the story of this city and its surrounding area to unfold through the photographs and captions.

The book begins with an early lithograph of the original Fort Smith and then continues its walk through the city's early history with pictures of homes, businesses, and the military influence that fertilized its early growth. The captions that so gracefully punctuate each picture often contain a cross reference from the historical location to the current address.

This handy tidbit allows the reader to visually locate the designated spot in history or bring the area to mind using current landmarks.

It is unknown by this reviewer if the author purposefully highlighted the women of this area or if their role becomes apparent just in the factual unveiling of the history of the area. Their role in the education, societal, and economic growth in the area is well documented spanning from the birth of the first white child in the area to the first female taxi driver.

The author has created an informative and enjoyable book that documents moments in the lives and times of Fort Smith and the surrounding area. It can be read from beginning to end or picked up for the frequent or occasional brief glance into history.

Review by Cynthia Glidewell. Ms. Glidewell lives in Fort Smith and is the author of The Red Hat Society Travel Guide: Hitting the Road with Confidence, Class, and Style.

Letters From Readers

Inquiries will be published in the *Journal* as space allows and should include the following:

- ❖ Your full name and address.
- ❖ Full name of ancestor about whom you desire information.
- ❖ Definite time period (birth, marriage or death date, or date appearing in a certain record at a definite time period.)
- ❖ State the relationships (names of parents, names of children, names of brothers and sisters, or in-laws).

Material should be submitted using word-processing programs supported by Windows. Do not abbreviate any words; put all surnames in capital letters; capitalize only the first letter of given names and places; write dates as follows (day, month, year: example 25 January 1978.)

Suggestions for Submission of Articles

We welcome the submission of articles, previously unpublished, covering significant historical events and persons in the Fort Smith and surrounding area. Manuscripts, including quotations and footnotes, must be double-spaced, using *The Chicago Manual of Style* (University of Chicago Press). Footnotes should be numbered consecutively in the text, assembled at the end of the article, along with a list of any additional sources. The author's name, address, phone number and email address should appear only on the title page. Manuscripts may be submitted on CD disks, using word-processing programs supported by Windows. Photographs should be submitted in digital format.

All correspondence and manuscripts should be submitted to:

Managing Editors

The Journal of the Fort Smith Historical Society

P.O. Box 3676

Fort Smith, AR 72913-3676

WHO KNEW?

When DP of Denver, Colorado, emailed Fort Smith Historical Society to verify facts about a deceased uncle written in an old letter, FSHS Historical Society volunteers were asked to unravel a mystery.

Query from DP, Denver, Colorado

In October 9, 1887, close to Fort Smith, Arkansas, was a train wreck. My husband's great-uncle was brakeman on that train and was killed. I am having trouble finding information on the accident. Do you have anything about it in your archives or know where I might get more data about that accident?

According to letter written by his wife, he was taken to Fort Smith after the accident and died there. Appreciate any information you can help me with. Thank you, DP

P.S. I think it was called, "The Frisco Wreck", but not sure.

From FSHS to DP

I am glad that you did not give up on me. I found it! ... I think. If this is not your relative, could you give me a name, time of birth or something to give me a link, a surname, did he live in Missouri? Fort Smith, Arkansas?

This account appeared on October 21, 1887 of the *Springfield Express*, Springfield, Missouri.

Monday afternoon a west-bound freight train ran over a man lying on the track killing him instantly. Investigation identified the fellow as Burt Chandler, a printer. For several weeks he had been working at the *Leader* office. He had been drinking and it is supposed that he became unconscious and laid down on the tracks. The unfortunate young man's parents lived at Ottawa, Kansas, to which place the remains were forwarded.

On Thursday of last week, Harry A. Jackson, a brakeman on the Gulf line was fatally injured while coupling the cars at Everton. (There is an Everton, Arkansas, population 170 near Harrison in Boone County).

In 1870 the South Pacific Railroad pushed out from Springfield to Neosho, then into the Indian Territory, passing through the future location of Monett. In late 1870, the South Pacific was renamed the Atlantic & Pacific, and in 1876, it became the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway, commonly referred to as the "Frisco."

More info: Peirce City, named after a railroad official, was founded about April, 1870 and grew to 300 buildings within a year. For the next decade, it was an important

shipping point for Northwest Arkansas. In 1870, for example, merchants in Fort Smith ran newspaper ads heralding "the latest goods by wagon from Peirce City."

Thank you so much for your reply. My husband's uncle who was brakeman on the train that wrecked, was named Albert Haines. The wreck happened somewhere near Chester, Arkansas. The engineer was also killed and his name was, well, I'll have to check my information again since it is not here close by and get back to you. The wreck occurred on Oct 4, 1887. Albert was born in England and came to the U.S. in 1868.

DP Denver, Colorado

JW writes:

I found it! From the *Fort Smith Elevator*, October 7, 1887, page 2:

Accident on the Frisco Monday night about 12 o'clock an engine on its way from Pierce City to Tailbine (best I can make out) broke the flange of its driving wheel two miles from Porter, on the Frisco road, and after jumping the track ran about 180 feet and then turned on its side into a ditch alongside the road, killing the engineer, J.H. Collins, and severely scalding the fireman, a man by the name of McLain, and Albert Hain, a brakeman who was riding on the tender.

Engineer Collins' body was brought to this city and embalmed and then sent to his home in St. Louis. Fireman McLain, notwithstanding his serious injuries, went on to Paris, Texas, the next day. Albert Hain was brought to this city and placed in St. John's hospital, where he died Wednesday night.

I looked in the next two weeks of the *Elevator* and didn't see any other news of the train wreck.

FSHS Volunteer JW

To JW:

Thank you so much for finding the account of the Frisco Train wreck involving Albert Hain. With this additional information, I will be able to look for more data. (For things I might have passed up.)

MJB

I did find a death record:

Fort Smith, Sebastian, Arkansas Death Records

Last Name: HAINS First Name: ALBERT

Died: OCT 1887

Book 1 Page 125

Year of Death 1887

I looked for the 1880 census record for the last known location for Mr. Albert Haines /Hains/ Hain/Haynes and with that possibly could locate an obituary record. I have not found a grave in Fort Smith, yet.

1880 Federal Census:

Name: Albert Haines

Age: 16

Birth Year: abt. 1864

Birthplace: England

Lived: Polk, Cass, Missouri in 1880

Race: White

Gender: Male

Relation to Head of House: Son

Marital status: Single

Father's Name: George Haines

Father's Birthplace: England

Mother's Name: Martha E. Haines

Mother's Birthplace: Ohio

Occupation: Works On Farm.

Thank you for the death record. I did have the 1880 census but glad to have the death record. Am still trying to find where he was buried too.

Thank you so much for your help.

DP

To DP, I have not exhausted all places to look for Albert Hain/Hains/Haines' burial. Don't give up on me yet.

MJB

Subject: Re: 1887 Train Wreck

According to letter found in grandmother's things, he was buried in "rogers graveyard" so perhaps does not have a stone or record of burial. Thank you for all your help.

DP

To DP:

The letter you found describing Albert Hains' burial in, "rogers graveyard", leads to even more questions of Albert Hains' final resting place. As diligent as your husband's grandmother was with her recordings of your Family History, she had no way of knowing the "Rogers Graveyard" in Fort Smith would be moved and renamed. I can give you the long version and the short version:

1. The short version is: I do not know for certain where the remains of Albert Hains are.

2. The long version, Captain John Rogers, a Fort Smith founding father established Rogers Cemetery. At its con-

ception, around 1850, Rogers Cemetery was located on the north side of Grand Avenue on 17th Street on what was considered the outskirts of town. Because of Fort Smith's rapid growth, it did not take long for the city to circle the Rogers Cemetery. By 1900 the cemetery was seen as valuable land. As a result, the City Council of Fort Smith ordered that the remains buried in the Rogers Cemetery be removed. The edict issued by the city council appeared in the city newspaper, *Fort Smith Elevator*, Friday July 19, 1901 page 5. "This ordinance provided that if the relatives of the parties buried in the cemetery do not remove the same within six months the city shall take up the work and make re-interment in the city cemetery." The "city cemetery" is Oak cemetery. Oak cemetery records indicate a section of the cemetery which was set aside for the, "Rogers transfers." J. Frank Weaver later wrote in the city newspaper, *Southwest-Times Record*, March 20, 1927, "Some removals were made. I do not believe more than 25 per cent of the number originally buried."

I own a book that was written by Sue Clark in 1994, *Oak Cemetery Records*.

Mrs. Clark made a very thorough search of Oak Cemetery and other records that might help locate the remains of your husband's uncle. Sue even listed burials from City Death Records & Birnie Funeral Home Records without a location of remains. None of these records contain the name of Albert Hains. I tried several different spellings of Hains, even looked for Albert as a last name, at the end of each section, names are listed that are known to be interred in that section but because of a number of reasons the exact location in that section is not known. "There is a section: "Old Potters Field." For each pauper's grave there was a number engraved on a metal stake which was driven into the ground. We were unable to find any of these." Sue Clark wrote. There were records that listed the names (the identity of the remains), death date and number.

I am sorry Donna. At one time I was determined to find these graves and right a wrong. The fact is, errors happen. There was no intentional harm, I seriously doubt if someone was trying to take a short cut. There could be so many reasons that the metal stakes got separated from the graves after burial. There were so many people who could not read or write. Some graves may never have had markers, perhaps the metal plate got in the way of the mowers. We cannot un-ring a bell.

We do not know for certain yet if Albert Hains was buried in Rogers Cemetery, if he was and moved to Oak Cemetery in Fort Smith. I will keep looking.

This has been a great lesson for me. I finally understand that at times records cannot be found. Because of this the closest we can get is "more likely than not."

MJ

No. 1764		October 6 th 1887	
Mr. Frisco R.R.			
Address Fort Smith Arkansas			
To Casket	Case #0-5-9	15.00	
Hearse to Depot Embalming	Gloves	20.00	
Deceased Albert Haynes	Age 23 Years	Robe 1	6.00
Died October 5 th 1887	Shipped to Rogers Ark	Buried October 6 th 1887	
Disease R.R. Accident	Cemetery Rogers - Ark		
undershirt drawers socks			
		2.25	
		43.25	
			5.00
			38.25
			43.25

DEATH CERTIFICATE NO. 1764 FROM BIRNIE BROTHERS FUNERAL HOME

To DP:

Looking for your husband's great uncle has become quite the saga. I revisited the facts known hoping a step back would reveal the obvious. The funeral home records only go back so far. The only Fort Smith funeral home records that cover the 1887 timeline are the Birnie Brothers Funeral Home Records.

These Birnie Brothers records in Ft. Smith, Arkansas, are from Jan. 14, 1882 – Sept. 14, 1904. No other known funeral home records, that we know of, in Fort Smith, go back further than the 1900s. (These records are housed in the Main Branch of the Fort Smith Public Library, 3201 Rogers Avenue, Fort Smith, AR 72903, 479-783-0229, Fax: 479-782-8571

Birnie Brothers Funeral Home

#1764 10/6/1887 Frisco RR Fort Smith, Ark. Deceased: Albert Haynes Age: 23

Date of Death: 10/5/1887

Railroad Accident

Shipped to Rogers, Ark Oct. 6, 1887

Cemetery: Rogers, Ark.

Casket Case #0 - 5 - 9 \$15.00

Donation \$ 5.00

Embalming \$20.00

Cash- Jan 4, 1888 \$38.25

Robe-one \$ 6.00

Undershirt, drawers, socks \$ 2.25

Total Expenditures \$43.25

Total Payments \$43.25

I am so happy to have the funeral home record, at least

that proves the accident. You have worked so hard for us. Please send me your snail mail address. I really appreciate all the work you have put in searching for this uncle.

DP

To DP of Denver, Colorado:

It is a bit difficult to read the funeral home record with its scratching. I did notice that the funeral home waived the \$2.50 fee they would have charged to take the deceased in a hearse to the depot. That was a large amount of money to pay in those times. I have seen pictures of the glass hearse and the horses wore white crochet blankets that cover the entire sides and back of the horses. The sides of the blanket go down to the stomach of the horses. I believe there are two. The horses had black feather plumes. I do not know for sure if they had them that fancy in 1887. If not, they had them shortly thereafter. It would be interesting to know how they got their \$5 donation. I love to do research.

It is just like a good mystery and you never are sure if you are going to get it solved or not. I always know that if I am doing my personal research in another area and I am not able to physically go and research there, someone might help me find an elusive uncle. Just works that way.

My pleasure,
Mary Jeanne

The Fort Smith Historical Society and its Inquiry Coordinator and Researcher welcomes inquiries.

1914 NEWSPAPERS

SOUTHWEST TIMES RECORD

January-June 1914

By Wincie Hendricks and Crystal Jenkins

Abstracted from microfilm
at the Fort Smith Public Library

Editor's note: Most spelling, punctuation and grammar appear as printed in *The Southwest Times Record*.

January 2, 1914

BRIDLE MADE IN JAIL

In one of the windows of W. J. Murphy at 410-420 Garrison avenue, is a fine bridle elaborately made of horse hair, which is the handiwork of Jack Callahan, a federal prisoner from Oklahoma in the county jail. It took Callahan about five months to complete the bridle, but he did not work every day, because of illness. Those who should know say it is a very fine piece of work and that it is worth from \$50 to \$75. It will be raffled and the proceeds will go to Callahan. The maker of the bridle learned the art from Tom Horn, famous Wyoming cowboy, and has ridden the range all through the west and northwest. He is being detained at the county jail by the federal authorities on a liquor charge.

January 6, 1914

MRS. ELIZABETH FUTRAL

Elizabeth, wife of M. E. Futral, died Monday morning at the family home, 1304 North Twelfth street, funeral from the home this afternoon at 3 o'clock. Rev. L. M. Broyles pastor of Central Methodist church officiating.

For thirty years Mr. and Mrs. Futral have been prominently connected with the history of this city. Mrs. Futral was one of the charter members of Central Methodist church in which throughout its history she has been an active and devoted member. Above every

other life record she has been a devoted wife and mother, and there survive to mourn her loss, her husband and nine children of whom five are still inmates of the bereaved home. James and Frank Futral live in Birmingham, Ala., and will not be able to attend the funeral, Albert and Ernest Futral reside in Wilburton and have arrived home. The other children are Charles E., Mamie, Guy M., Elizabeth and Phillip.

February 27, 1914

TAKES FIFTH WIFE IN LAST FIVE YEARS

"Wedded bliss" and "marriage ties" certainly must appeal to Robert O'Brien, a well known Crawford county citizen who now has his fifth wife in as many years. For every year since 1909 O'Brien has been divorced; during every year since 1909 he has married again.

Wednesday in Van Buren a marriage license was issued to Robert O'Brien and Mrs. Daisy Brown. Mrs. Brown became the fifth Mrs. O'Brien Wednesday evening.

O'Brien's voyage on the matrimonial seas has been anything but placid or peaceful. Last year after he is alleged to have smashed all the furniture in his home and abducted his child, he was placed in the Crawford county jail in Van Buren. In November he was divorced from that wife, Mrs. O'Brien "number four." Van Burenites are wont to designate his various grass-widows by number, having concluded some time since that the mere formal name "Mrs. O'Brien" is too inadequate or indefinite to tell of whom they speak.

It is said that O'Brien has had more wives than any other man in the state. It was learned yesterday that all of them are living, some having changed their names by marriage since separating from O'Brien.

March 5, 1914

INMATES FINED AND RESORT IS ORDERED CLOSED

The story behind the closing of the resort of Pearl Starr by Judge Read Wednesday as told by the police throws a

spot light upon red light district affairs. The judge was confronted in city court Wednesday by six inmates of the resort of Pearl Starr each charged with fighting. Five of them were fined \$10 each of whom three paid out and two went to jail. The sixth was fined \$25. In the hearing it appeared to the court possible that the one who pleaded guilty was carrying out an agreement to be the goat receiving a single fine instead of six. In addition the proprietor of the resort was fined \$25 on charge of maintaining a disorderly house. In addition to the fines the judge ordered the closing of the resort for one week and instructing the police department to see that the order was carried out.

The story told by the police is that some time ago two girls said to be Cherokees, began their first experience in the professional underworld as inmates of the Fort Smith resort; that they were made the butt of the treatment by the other inmates which finally culminated in an assault upon one of the two in which she was so severely beaten as to make her seriously ill. Her sister was not in the apparent free-for all fight, being sick and confined to her room. The police were not notified and did not learn of the affair until the next day, when the proprietor and six inmates were put under arrest and band for trial. The federal authorities in this city may investigate the circumstances under which the two Cherokee girls came from Oklahoma to this city to enter upon life in the underworld.

April 12, 1914

FORT SMITH PICTURE FILM WILL BE GIVEN TEST WEDNESDAY

Col. George Sengel, representing the Ad Club in the matter of the Fort Smith picture film, "Romance of A Southern Fort," on Saturday received a letter from Mr. Gullett from Springfield, Mo., the artist and scenario writer who had been in charge of the taking of the films for this city.

Mr. Gullett advises Col. Sengel that he has received instructions to come to Fort Smith next Tuesday night; that the films will reach this city Wednesday morning. Mr. Gullett is instructed by the film company to put the films on for a test run before a committee of the Ad club, subject to their approval. This run will be made Wednesday, and everything being satisfactory, the films will be put on for a week's run at the Lyric, commencing Thursday and Thursday night.

Col. Sengel stated last night that the artists of the film company wrote Mr. Gullett that the films had developed a splendid run of pictures and a "movie" picture story of

much more than ordinary interest, which would make its run on the picture film circuit decidedly popular. The films will run in this city until everybody in the city and field has been given an opportunity to witness the romantic picture story of Fort Smith, past and present.

May 3, 1914

RECEIPTS SHOW BUSINESS GROWTH

According to the report recently compiled by the post-office authorities, the postal receipts for April 1914, were \$9,211.19. The receipts for April, 1913, were \$7,544.48, this year's receipts showing an increase of \$1,666.71, or approximately, 20 per cent.

There is no other manner of showing the stability and steadiness of the growth of the business in Fort Smith that is half so correct as the postal receipts. They show that business here during the past year has been growing slowly and steadily, which is a great deal better than a booming growth.

May 5, 1914

FORT SMITH'S NEW FIRE ENGINE HERE

Fort Smithians who chanced to be strolling up or down Garrison Avenue Monday afternoon were somewhat startled by hearing a loud noise somewhat similar to a fusillade of shots followed by the shrill cry of a siren, and the rhythmic purr of a powerful engine when the fire department raced up Garrison in the big new Robinson steamer.

The engine has been ordered for some time but just arrived Sunday night and was given a workout Monday afternoon, making the trip from station No. 1 to No. 2 in order to unload its many feet of hose. It will be given its official test Wednesday afternoon, according to the firemen.

May 10, 1914

ABBOTT AND MINER WILL MEET HERE IN TEN ROUNDS

Tommy Abbott, of McAlester, Okla., and Battling Miner, of Memphis, Tenn., are matched for a ten round bout to be staged in Fort Smith at the Majestic airdome Friday night, May 15, at 158 pounds, at 3 o'clock the afternoon of the match.

Abbott is one of the cleverest boys in the country at his weight and has had many battles, while Miner is outed as comer with good prospects of reaching the top division. It has been a long time since the Fort Smith boxing fans have seen any but the little fellows in the ring and it is believed this match will be to their liking.

Abbott arrived in the city Friday and began training Saturday at the Airdome. He is a clean-limbed well set up young fellow with plenty of speed and looks good. Miner has been sent transportation and left Memphis last night. He will begin working out at the Airdome Monday.

May 15, 1914

DOUBLE TRACK LINES

The traction company construction gangs are double tracking the Park Hill line between Dodson avenue and South W street. Fully fifty men are working on the job and a large portion of the force working on the deep cut at the top of the bill. The track laying was begun at Dodson avenue and is working from that street south Tiling is being place beneath the track for drainage purposes. The track is being laid in the parking in the east side of the street on survey made at the first track was put in to the fair grounds and is being constructed in fulfillment of a contract with Harry E. Kelley.

May 15, 1914

HEAR HIM

Rev. Sam Small, D.D.

At First Christian Church, corn 13th and A streets, Friday evening, 8:30 o'clock. Mr. Small comes under the direction of the Anti-Saloon League of America. His subject will be NATIONAL PROHIBITION.

Everyone interested in the welfare of this government should hear him. Aside from the interest in his theme it is a rare opportunity to hear one of the South's greatest platform orators.

June 2, 1914

BOY IS GIVEN A WATCH

For the best work in increasing the Sunday school attendance at the First Methodist Sunday school. Earl Comer was presented with a watch Sunday morning. His record

was thirty-five new members, all of whom attended four consecutive Sundays.

June 3, 1914

NEW MINING COMPANY

A new mining corporation was filed in the office of the county clerk in this city Tuesday. The offices and headquarters of the company being in this city and the mine at Hartford. The company is the Edwards & Edwards Coal company, and the capital stock is \$20,000. N.T. Edwards is president with 360 shares; Jesse Edwards vice president with 360 shares; Helena Edwards secretary, forty shares and Katie Estelle Edwards treasurer, with forty shares. The capital is fully paid up.

June 4, 1914

SOUTHLAND VETERANS CELEBRATED BIRTHDAY OF JEFFERSON DAVIS

Memorial Day, 1914, was fittingly observed Wednesday by confederate Veterans in this city as in many of the cities and centers of the sunny southland. The services in this city were under the auspices of Varina Jefferson Davis chapter in the circuit court room of the county building which was beautifully decorated and draped with patriotic colors and flowers. The memorial was also in tribute to the birthday of Jefferson Davis, president of the confederate states. Rev. L.M. Broyles pastor of the Central Methodist church opened the service with a beautifully impressive invocation. A mixed quartette composed of Mrs. Jud Jones. Mrs. Walker, Burley Johnston and Neville Kelley followed with "Lead Kindly Light," and John Howell, Jr. read the oration which had been prepared for the occasion by John D. Arbuckle, who had been called out of the city. The program closed with the quartette leading in the pathetically stirring song "Tenting on the Camp Ground."

Diminished in numbers and less sure of the physical strength remaining to stand the march to the graves, the bowed and white haired veterans entered into the memorial with no less spirit than of old before Time's sickle had so thinned their ranks. The audience was unusually large with scores of ladies bearing armsful or basketsful of choice flowers and wreaths. After the close of the service, the confederate monument on court house square, was draped with garlands of flowers. The line of march was taken to the national cemetery where the service was completed.

June 4, 1914

EIGHT HOUR LAW ASKED.

The Fort Smith Central Trades and Labor council has petitioned the city commission to adopt the eight-hour law for city employees in all departments where it may be applicable. The commission is holding the petition under advisement for consideration at the next regular meeting.

June 12, 1914

NATHAN NATHAN, FORT SMITH BUSINESS MAN IS DEAD AT CHICAGO

A telegram was received in this city Thursday announcing the death Thursday morning in Chicago, of Mr Nathan Nathan, of this city, head of the Nathan chain of clothing stores through the southwest. The remains will reach this city Saturday for funeral and burial beside the wife who died some years ago. Funeral arrangements will be announced later. Mr. Nathan has resided in this city for a score or more of years and has been in personal charge of the Nathan clothing store in this city.

Mr. Nathan and sons have established a chain of similar

stores in the southwest including stores at Springfield and Texarkana, which are in charge of Louis and P. L. Nathan.

June 12, 1914

WOMAN GOOD SHOT.

If, after taking a couple of shots at a night prowler at 3 o'clock Thursday morning, Mrs. Eliza Phillips of 222 North Eighth street, had at once called up the police station and secured the city bloodhounds, a man who was trying to get into her house via a window, might have been trialed and captured. Instead, the incident was not reported until 10 o'clock Thursday morning when the trail had been destroyed. Two bullet holes through the window screen, and a pool of blood opposite the window attest Mrs. Phillips' marksmanship.

From the pool, a trail of blood spots led as far as Thirteenth street before it was lost. Mrs. Phillips had been awakened by a man who was seeking to remove the window screen. After speaking and receiving no reply, she fired two shots and the bullet holes through the screen are less than six inches apart and about shoulder high to a grown man. She says it was a white man and gives a description of him.

MYSTERY PHOTOGRAPH



Can you recognize any of these players from the Fort Smith Boys Club championship team in the 1959 Christmas Holiday Tournament? One of them went on to play in an NBA All-Star game. Their identities and an article on the tournament will appear in the September 2014 issue of the Journal.

Index

- NOTES: #** - Some sort of graphic is used, other than a portrait.
***** - a portrait of the person(s) named is on page indicated.
(- - -) - for such as title, marital status, degree, etc.
"- - -" - for nickname or special emphasis.
(-) - dash between page numbers indicates the name of the person, place, etc., is carried throughout the story.
(gp) - group picture.
(pc) - postcard.

5th Gurkha Rifles, 20
 "Camp Smith," 8
 "The Frisco Wreck," 38
 "graveyard of empires," 20
 "The Home Front," 2
 "Lead Kindly Light," 43
 "Old Potters Field," 39
"Physicians and Medicine: Crawford and Sebastian Counties, Arkansas 1817-1976," 13, 15
 "Ready to Rodeo, 2
 "Rogers Graveyard," 39
 "Romance of a Southern Fort," 42
 "Spokes n Folks," 4
 "Tenting on the Camp Ground," 43
 "The White Plague," 9

-A-

Abbot, Tommy, 42-43
 Ad Club, 42
 Adrian, Robert, 36
 Afghanistan, 20, 22, 23, 24
 African Americans, 10, 13, 18
 Ahmed, 19
 Alexander the Great, 20
All Quiet on the Western Front, 23
 Alvin S. Tilles Foundation, 3
 Amazon Kindle, 35
 American Medical Association, 9, 11
 Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), 4
 Andrew's Field, 28
 Anglo-Afghan Wars, 20
 Anna, Illinois, 11
 Anti-Saloon League of America, 43
 Appomattox, 10
 Arbuckle, John D., 43
 Arcadia Publishing, 37
 Arkansas Archeological Society, 3
 Arkansas Best Corporation, 29
 Arkansas Community Foundation, 3
 Arkansas Death Records, 39
 Arkansas Historical Association, 2
 Arkansas Medical Society, 11
 Arkansas-Oklahoma Interstate Fair, 17*
 Arkansas-Oklahoma Rodeo and Fair, 18
 Arkansas State Board of Trade, 33

Arkansas State Nurses' Association, 13
 Arkansas Studies Institute, 18
 Arkansas Territorial Legislation, 9
 Armstrong, Henry Clay, 11
 Armstrong, Minnie Ruth, 12
 Atkinson-Williams Hardware, 2
 Ayers, John G., 27
 Ayers, Walter, W., 27

-B-

Bailey, Dr. Joseph, 9
 Bailey, Dr. W. Worth, 9, 11, 12
 Ballman-Cummings Furniture Company, 31
 Ballman, Ed Louise, 32, 33
 Ballman, Emil, 32
 Ballman, Edward (Ed), 26*, 27, 30-
 Ballman, Marie Catherine, 31, 32, 33
 Barling, Aaron, 13
 Batman, Billy, 20
 Baynham, Jacob, 22
 Beall, Dr. William, 10
 Bell, John Jr., 4-5
 Bell, Maxine, 4
 Belle Point, 8
 Belle Point Hospital, 12, 13*
 Bennett, James E., 11
 Birmingham, Alabama, 41
 Birnie Brothers Funeral Home, 39, 40
 Birnie, Henry, 26
 Blakemore, Dr. W. F., 10
 bloodhounds, 44
 Boreham Library, 27, 29, 30, 32
 Bowditch, Nathaniel, 36
 Bradford, Major William, 8
 Breedlove, J. W., 11
 British Cemetery, 19, 20, 21*, 22, 24
 Brizzolara, James, 16
 Bromford, Dr. J. E., 10
 Brown, Mrs. Daisy, 41
 Broyles, Rev. L. M., 41, 43
 Buddhism, 20, 36
 Bullock, John B., 27
 Bush, George Herbert Walker, 4
 Butler Center for Arkansas Studies, 18

-C-

Callahan, Jack, 41
 Cambridge, Massachusetts, 25
 Cates, Wilbur T., 27
 Catlin, George, 3
 Central Methodist Church, 41, 43
 chaikhana (teahouse), 22
 Chandler, Burt, 38
 Charleston, South Carolina, 37
 Cherokee Bill, 26
 Cherokees, 8, 42
 Chickasaw Nation, 7
 Choctaw Nation, 7
 City Charity Hospital, 12
 City Council of Fort Smith, 39
 Clark, Sue, 39
 Clayton House, 2, 10
 Clayton, John, 18
 Coalition Forces, 22
 Cold War, 24
 Coleman, Richard M., 8
 Collins, J. H., 38
 Colored Hospital of Fort Smith, 10
 Colored Military Hospital, 10
 Columbus, Ohio, 11
 Columbia Exposition, 28
 Commercial Row, 10
 Comer, Roy, 43
 Conway, Elias, 17
 Cook, Captain John, 20
 Cooper Clinic, 15
 Cravens, William "Fadjo", 17-18
 Crawford County Chronicles, 2
 Creekmore Park, 5
 Crittenden, Robert, 17
 Cuban Missile Crisis, 24
 Cummings, Charles, R. 27, 31
 Cummings, Jesse, 27, 31
 Cutting, Henry, 28

-D-

Davis, Jefferson, 43
 Davis, Varina Jefferson, 43
 Degen, Rev. George, 12
 Denver, Colorado, 38, 40
 Development Disabilities Services, 4

Dibrell, Dr. James A., 9, 13
 Donaghey Foundation, 17
 Drennen-Scott House, 2
 Dunlap, Dr. Albert S., 10, 11, 12
 DuVal, Dr. Elias R., 10, 11, 12
 Dylan, (Bob), 22, 24

-E-

E. Ballman and Company, 31
 Eads, Charles Blackwell, 28
 Eads, Louis Sutton, 28
 Eastern District of Texas, 7
 Edwards & Edwards Coal Company, 43
 Edwards, Helena, 43
 Edwards, Jesse, 43
 Edwards, Katie Estelle, 43
 Edwards, N. T., 43
 Electric Park, 13
Entertainment Fort Smith, 5, 15
 Eberle, Dr. J. G., 12
 Everton, Arkansas, 38

-F-

Facebook: Arkansas Archeological
 Survey-UA Fort Smith, 3
 Farrar, John, 36
 Faulk, Odie, 33
 Field, J. C., 10
 First Baptist Church, 11
 First Christian Church, 43
 First Methodist (church), 43
 First National Bank, 26
 Flanders, Don Hargis, 29
 Flanders, Henry Jackson, 29
 Forrest City massacre, 18
 Fort Chaffee, 35
 Fort Smith Boys Club, 44
 Fort Smith Central Trades and Labor
 Council, 44
 Fort Smith Chair Company, 27
Fort Smith City Directory, 12
 Fort Smith Couch and Bedding, 32
Fort Smith Elevator, 10, 31, 38, 39
 Fort Smith Federal Post Office, 4
 Fort Smith Folding Bed and Table, 32
 Fort Smith Furniture Manufacturers
 Company, 32
Fort Smith Herald, 10
 Fort Smith Historical Society (FSHS),
 2, 3, 6, 38, 40
 Fort Smith Holiday Inn Civic Center, 2
 Fort Smith Junior College (FSJC), 33
 Fort Smith Medical Institute, 14
 Fort Smith Mirror and Glass, 32
 Fort Smith Museum of History, 2, 3, 14, 33
 Fort Smith Natural Gas & Power
 Company, 18
 Fort Smith Public Library, 2, 40, 41
 Fort Smith Rim and Bow, 28
 Fort Smith Western Heritage Month, 2
 Fort Smithians, 42

Fortnightly Ladies, 2
 Freedman's Hospital, 10
 Frisco Railroad, 38
 Futral, Charles E., 41
 Futral, Albert, 41
 Futral, Elizabeth, 41
 Futral, Ernest, 41
 Futral, Frank, 41
 Futral, Guy M., 41
 Futral, James, 41
 Futral, Mamie, 41
 Futral, Mrs. Elizabeth, 41
 Futral, Phillip, 41

-G-

Garner, John "Pat" Edward, 18
 Garrison Avenue, 12, 15, 42
 Garrison Company, 27, 30
 Gerber Baby Food Company, 28
 Girardet, Edward, 22, 24
 Glidewell, Cynthia, 37
 Goislard, Bettina Adele, 21
 Gold Rush, 9
 Golden Corral, 3
 Goodnow-Ward Furniture Company, 27
 Grand Rapids, Michigan, 35
 Grand United Order of Odd Fellows
 (GUOOF), 18
 Gullet, Mr., 42

-H-

Habiba School, 22
 Haines, Alert, 38
 Haines, Martha E., 39
 Hammond, William, 9
 Handlin, F. A., 27
 Hanna Oil and Gas Company, 25
 Hendricks, Wincie, 41
 HESCO, 25
 Hezb-e-Islami, 22
 Higgins, Peggy, 35
 Hindu Kush, 22
 Hammersley, Hugh, 30
 Henson, Jim, 30
 Historic Washington State Park, 2
 Hoover, Henry H., 27
 Holt, Dr. Charles, 14
 Holt-Krock Clinic, 9, 14, 15
 Horn, Tom, 41
 Household of Ruth, 18
 Howell, John Jr., 43
 Huff, Jacob, 30

-I-

Indian Territory, 7, 33, 38
 International Assistance Mission, 22
 Islam, 20

-J-

Jenkins, Crystal, 41
 Jerusalem University, 35

Jeter, John, 2
 Johns Hopkins University, 25
 Johnson, Bernard, 28
 Johnson, W. J., 31
 Johnston, Burley, 43
 Johnston, W. J., 31
 Jones, Charles W., 28
 Jones, Mrs. Jud, 43
 Jones, Kevin, 6, 37
 Jonesboro, Illinois, 11
 Juneteenth, 3

-K-

Kabul, 20, 22, 23*
 Kalima, 22
 Karber, Phil, 19- 25*
 Kasberg, Antone, 26
 Kayser, Mrs. May C., 13
 Kelleam, Dr., 11
 Kelley, Harry E., 18, 43
 Kelley, Neville, 43
 KFPW, 18
 Kingdom of Ghandara, 20
 Kropp, Bill III, 5
 Kropp, Edward, 32
 Kropp, William, J., 32
 Kunderstrum, Dr. Miriam, 35

-L-

Lambiotte, Joellen, 25*
 Laplace, Pierre-Simon, 36
 Lausch, Shannon, 16, 18*
 Little, Libby, 22, 24
 Little Rock Road, 14
 Little, Thomas E., 22, 24, 25*
 Lowell Thomas Travel Book of the
 Year Award, 25
 Ludeau, Dr. Jules, 13
 Ludeau Hospital, 14
 Lundquist, Emery, 3
 Lyric (theater), 42

-M-

Maher, Daniel, 6, 7*, 33
 Main, Dr. John H. T., 9*, 10, 11
 Majestic Airdome (theater), 42-43
 malaria, 8
 Marlantes, Karl, 23
 Martin, Amelia, 13, 15*
 Massard Prairie, 18
 Mayers, Dr. W. H., 10
 McAlester, Oklahoma, 42
 McGee, Dr. J. D., 9
 McGehee, Arkansas, 34
 McLain, 38
 Memphis, Tennessee, 42
 Merchants National Bank, 17, 33
 Mid-America Arts Alliance, 3
 McCloud, Vaile, and Sparks Furniture
 Manufacturing Company, 26, 27*
 Military Hospital, 10

Miller and Jones Furniture Company, 27, 28

Miller, John Goulding, 28

Miner, Battling, 42-43

Mitchell Manufacturing, 28

Mogao Caves (Dunhuang), 20

Moore, E. H., 36

Morrissey, Dr. A. J., 14

Mulvihill, Tim, 3

Murphy, Lisa (Bell), 4

Murphy, W. J., 41

Museum of Fort Smith History, 33

Muslim, 22

Myers, Matt, 26, 34

-N-

Nathan, Louis, 44

Nathan, Nathan, 44

Nathan, P. L., 44

National Register of Historic Places, 2

National UCPA, 4

Nazareth, Pennsylvania, 35

NGO (nongovernmental organization), 22, 23

Nguyen, Bich Minh, 35

Nicks, John, 17

Nod-A-Way, 28

Nuttall, Thomas, 8

-O-

Oak Cemetery, 39

Obama, President Barack, 24

O'Brien, Robert, 41

Oklahoma Anthropological Society, 3

Okla Homer Smith Furniture Manufacturing Company, Inc., 28, 29

Oliver, Julie, 6

Omar, Mullah Mohammed, 20

Order of Odd Fellows (IOOF), 18

Ott, Meier, and Company, 26, 30

Ottawa, Kansas, 38

-P-

Packwood, Dr. Joshua, 37

Paradigm Publishers, 25

Paris, Texas, 38

Parker, Judge Isaac C., 2, 7, 12, 26

Parker, Mary O'Toole, 2

Payne, Dr. S. H., 10

Pebbley Center, 27, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33

Perfection Bedding, 32

Peshawar Plains, 20

Phillips, Mrs. Eliza, 44

Phoenix International, Inc., 35

Pierce, Benjamin, 36

Pike, Albert, 17

Pope, John, 9

Porter, Enos, 32

Pratt, Howard, 33

Presidential Medal of Freedom, 24, 25

Preston, Dr., 10

Prewitt, Taylor, 8, 15*

Price, Dr. J., 11

Progressive Medical Society, 12

-Q-

Queens and Dandies, 2

Queen's Tea, 2

-R-

Rahimullah, 19, 20

Read, Judge, 41

Reagan, Governor Ronald, 29

Remarque, Erich, 23

Reynolds, Alx H., 30

Riverside Furniture Corporation, 28

Robert Morris, 9

Roberts, Bobby, 17

Robinson steamer, 42

Robison, Floyd, 6

Robison, Sue, 2

Rockefeller, Governor Winthrop, 29

Rogers Cemetery, 39

Rogers, Captain John, 39

Russell, Dr. Thomas, 8

Ruth Armstrong Nature Area, 12

-S-

Samir, 19, 20, 25

Sanders, Dr. Minnie*, 11

Sebastian County Medical Society, 10, 11, 12, 15

Sengel, George, 42

Sherpur Cantonment, 20

Sherpur Mosque, 19

Shah, King Zahir, 20

Shambarger, Jessie, 4

Sherman, Willie, 29

Siler, Martha, 6

Silk Road, 20

Singer Sewing Machine, 29

Sisters of Mercy, 14

Small, Reverend Sam, 43

The Smith Brothers and the Paris Hospital, 15

South Africa Partners, 25

South Fort Smith, 28

Southland Furniture, 30

Southwest American, 32

Southwest Times Record, 4, 18, 39, 41

Smith, Okla Homer, 28

Smith Okla Bennett, 28

Sparks, Ann Eliza Dibrell, 13

Sparks Regional Medical Center, 13

Sparks, George T., 12, 13, 26

Sparks, Mitchell B., 27

Spears, Judge Jim, 6*

Spears, Leita, 6

Speer Hardware Company, 2, 33

Spring, Dr. Nicholas, 10

Springfield Express, 38

Springfield, Missouri, 38, 42

Stable, Ed, 32

St. Edward's Mercy Medical Center, 14*

St. John's Episcopal Church, 12

St. John's Hospital, 8*, 12-14, 38

St. Louis and San Francisco Railway, (Frisco) 38

Starr, Pearl, 41, 42

Stein, Aurel, 20*, 25

Stevenson, Elam, H., 27

Sutter's Mill, 9

Sutton, William, 10

syphilis, 10, 11

-T-

Taliban, 20, 21, 22, 23

Terry, Dan, 22, 23

Throgmorton, Mrs. W. P., 11

Timmons, Todd, 36, 37

Town Council, 10

Twin Rivers Furniture Corporation, 28

Turk, David, 6

-U-

UALR Center for Arkansas History and Culture (CAHC), 16, 17, 18

UNHCR, 21

Udoud, Herman, 28

Udoud, Richard, 28

Udoud, Rudolph, 28

United Cerebral Palsy Association, 4

United Way Day of Caring, 3

University of Arkansas-Fayetteville, 5

University of Arkansas-Fort Smith

(UAFS), 2, 6, 33, 36, 37

University of Arkansas Little Rock, 16

University of North Carolina, 17

U. S. Army Hospital, 12

U. S. Colored Infantry, 10

U. S. General Hospital, 10

U. S. Marshals Museum, 6

U. S. Marshals Service, 6

USAID, 23

-V-

Vaile, John, 26

Van Buren, Arkansas, 2

Van Burenites, 41

Victoria Cross, 20

Vietcong, 23

-W-

Walker, Mrs., 43

Ward Furniture, 20

Wasson, Lynn, 5

Wasson, Joe, 31

Weaver, Frank J., 39

Welch, C. B., 9

West, Jacquelyn Harper, 6, 36

Westark Community College, 4

Western District Court of Arkansas, 7

Western Wheelbarrow Company, 28

Wheeler, John F., 10

Williams, Fred, 17

Williams Hardware, 2

Willard, Clyde, 32

Willard Mirror Company, 32

Willoughby, Bob, 2, 35

Winsor & Newton, 5

Wing, Tom, 2, 6

Woman's Medical College, 11

www.arkansasarcheology.org, 3

www.FortSmithJuneteenth.com, 3

-Y-

Yale University, 17

yellow fever, 7, 8, 10

-Z-

Zander, Betty, 4

Visit Our Website

www.fortsmithhistory.org

Find the links listed below to aid your research!

❖ **Arkansas Stories**—A site dedicated to the stories, studies and songs from Arkansas' past, Arkansas' future.

❖ **Arkansas Freedmen of the Frontier**—The African-American experience in northwest Arkansas is chronicled here. It has a lot of great links and information.

❖ **Arkansas Historical Association**—The mission of the Arkansas Historical Association is to promote the preservation, writing, publishing, teaching and understanding of Arkansas history through the publication of the *Arkansas Historical Quarterly* as well as other activities.

❖ **Arkansas History Commission and State Archives**—The Arkansas History Commission is one of the oldest existing state agencies in the Natural State and Arkansas' official state archives are maintained by the commission.

❖ **Black Men Who Rode For Parker**—A site dedicated to the African-American deputy marshals who enforced the law in the federal court district of western Arkansas and Oklahoma. Judge Isaac Parker presided over the district in the late nineteenth century.

❖ **Center for Local History and Memory**—The Center for Local History and Memory at the University of Arkansas-Fort Smith grew out of student-faculty efforts in 1997 to collect oral history interviews to document the first seventy years of the college.

❖ **Arkansas Civil War Sites**—The Arkansas Civil War Sesquicentennial Commission website with information on Arkansas' participation in the 150th anniversary of our country's struggle with itself.

❖ **The Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture**—The Encyclopedia of Arkansas Project is proud to present these initial entries.

❖ **Fort Smith Trolley Museum**—For more than twenty years, Fort Smith's Trolley Museum has worked to educate people about transportation history, restore, and maintain antique trolley cars, and even give riders a trip back in time in those streetcars.

❖ **Fort Smith Museum of History**—The Fort Smith Museum of History acquires, preserves, exhibits and interprets objects of historical significance relevant to the founding and growth of Fort Smith and the region.

❖ **Fort Smith Air Museum**—Located at the Fort Smith airport, the museum is a treasure trove of facts and artifacts that tell the story of Fort Smith's aviation history.

Our readers might also enjoy the site on the History of Flight, submitted by one of our readers (Tony, a history researcher and student of Ms. Brooke Pierce in Delaware). The site provides a fantastic time line that breaks down the early history of flight in America.

❖ **Historic Fort Smith**—A page containing some general information about Fort Smith history, heritage tourism in the city and links to other sites.

❖ **Oak Cemetery**—A recognized National Historic Landmark with more than 152 years of history is home to the burial sites of outlaws hanged by order of Judge Isaac C. Parker, marshals, deputy marshals, and Arkansas governor, fifteen mayors of Fort Smith, and the founder of Fort Smith, John Rogers.

❖ **The Old State House Museum of Arkansas History**—Set in the oldest surviving state capitol west of the Mississippi, it houses a multimedia museum of Arkansas history with a special emphasis on women's history, political history and special programming for children.

❖ **Richard C. Butler Center for Arkansas Studies**—The Center for Arkansas Studies proudly presents what we hope will one day become the premier online resource for historical information related to Arkansas.

❖ **South Sebastian County Historical Society**—The South Sebastian County Historical Society, located in Greenwood, Arkansas, is an excellent resource on the history and landmarks for the area.

❖ **Wikipedia Entry for Fort Smith**—The online, user-created encyclopedia has a descriptive entry about the largest city in western Arkansas.

More Genealogical Links

❖ **Fort Smith Library Genealogy Department**—One of the greatest resources of local genealogical information to be found in the city. The Fort Smith Public Library is also a frequent gathering place of local historians and history buffs.

❖ **Crawford County, Arkansas, cemeteries**—A rich genealogical resource for Van Buren and Crawford County.

❖ **LeFlore County, Oklahoma, Genealogy**—Find birth and death records in support of genealogical searches involving LeFlore County, Oklahoma.



College of Humanities and Social Sciences

Bachelor of Arts

History
Music
Psychology
Studio Art
Theatre

Bachelor of Science

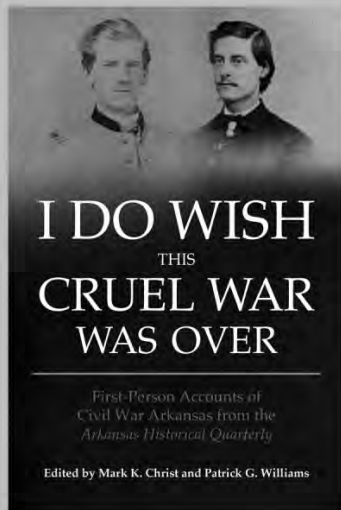
Criminal Justice
Graphic Design
History with Social Studies Teacher Licensure 7-12

BE | *Exceptional*

UAFS | UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS
FORT SMITH

479-788-7430 • 479-788-7570 • uafs.edu/HSS

THE UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS PRESS



NEW IN SPRING 2014

I Do Wish This Cruel War Was Over

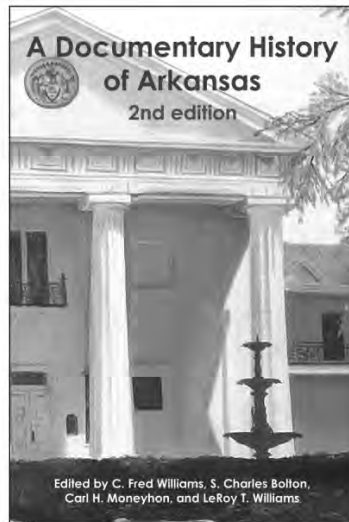
First-Person Accounts of Civil War Arkansas from the Arkansas Historical Quarterly

Edited by Mark K. Christ and Patrick G. Williams

\$34.95 paper • available in March

"The value of original materials such as these is that they allow long dead participants to reach out once again to tell the reader what the civil war in Arkansas was really like."

—Bobby Roberts, Central Arkansas Library System



A Documentary History of Arkansas

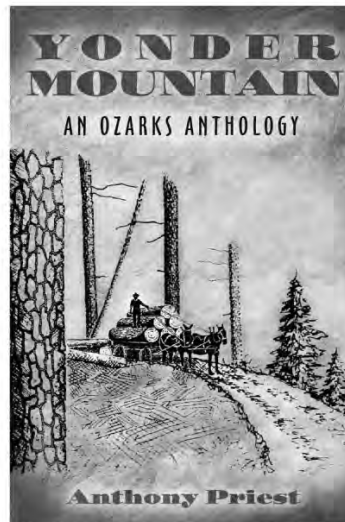
2nd edition

Edited by C. Fred Williams,
S. Charles Bolton,
Carl H. Moneyhon,
and LeRoy T. Williams

\$21.95 paper

"Even seasoned historians will learn something new by sifting through this remarkable volume.
Highly recommended."

—G.A. Lancaster in *Choice*



Yonder Mountain

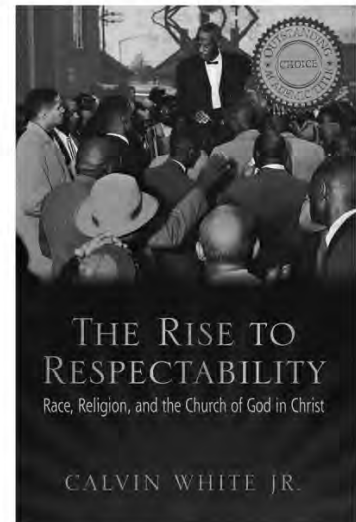
An Ozarks Anthology

Edited by Anthony Priest

\$19.95 paper

"[A] must-read for anyone interested in the Ozarks. It also stands as a model for how regional literature can tell local stories that appeal to and say more to us about the broader human condition—beyond place and regionalism."

—J. Blake Perkins in *Arkansas Review*



The Rise to Respectability

Race, Religion, and the Church of God in Christ

Calvin White Jr.

\$34.95 cloth

A Choice Outstanding Academic Titles

"A valuable history of the Church of God in Christ."

—Christopher Owen in
Arkansas Historical Quarterly

To order, visit www.uapress.com or call 800-626-0090.
Would you like to receive our catalog? Email mak001@uark.edu.
facebook.com/uarkpress • twitter.com/uarkpress

