

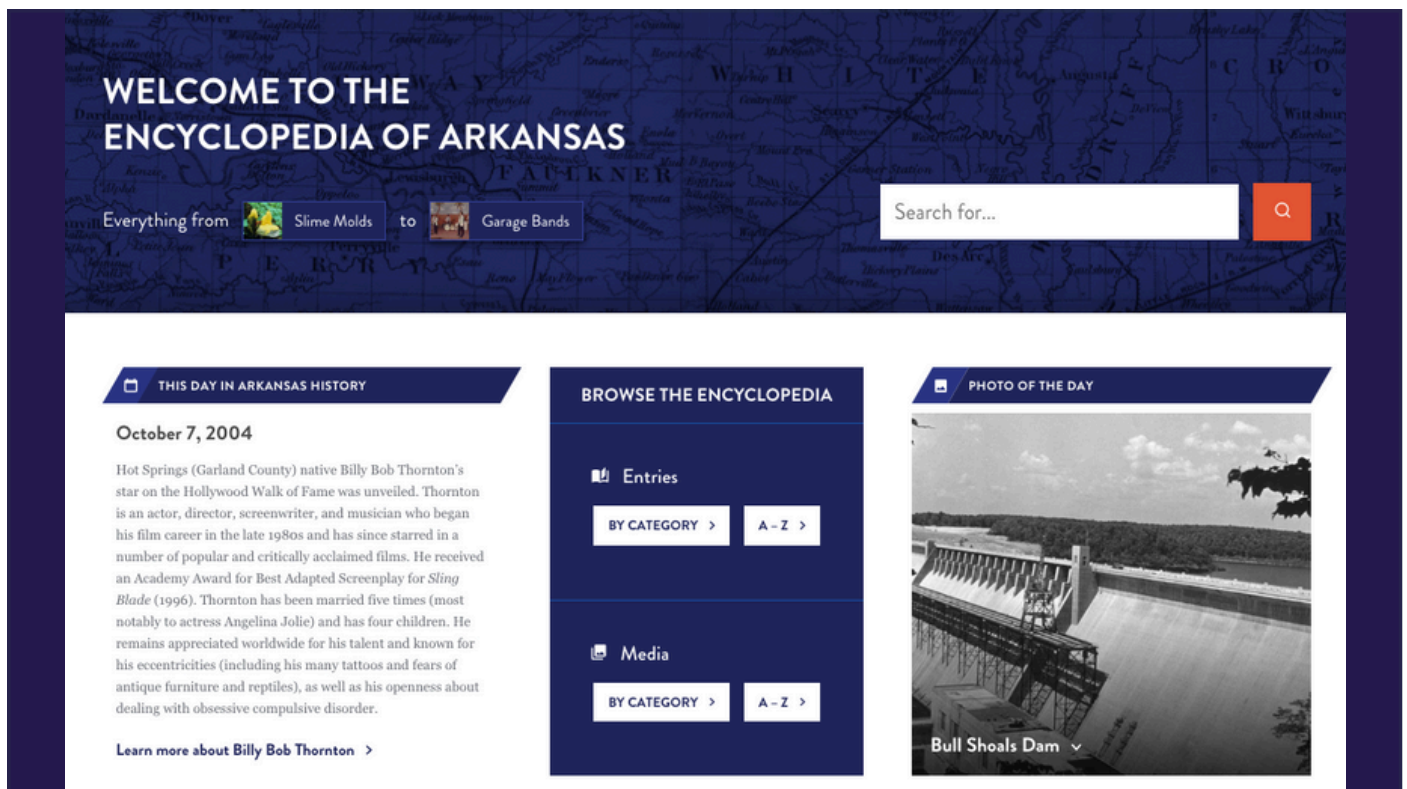


10 ARKANSAN WOMEN IN BUSINESS

Whether you're a born and raised Arkansan, lived here for 30 plus years, or recently arrived to the Natural State, this place we call home has a rich, diverse, and unique history.

Since the website was launched in the mid-2000s, the staff of the Encyclopedia of Arkansas has tried to make sure that the story of this place is documented in an accessible digital format.

This free resource has almost everything you might want to know about the 25th state. And the EOA staff are in the habit of finding the most fascinating of those stories to tell.



The CALS Encyclopedia of Arkansas launched in 2006 with 700 entries and 900 pieces of media.

In 2019 we switched platforms from the original proprietary website to a newly designed WordPress site.

In August 2022 we undertook a further redesign of the home page, search function, and user experience features.

You can stop by the EOA for tidbits like THIS DAY IN ARKANSAS HISTORY and PHOTO OF THE DAY...

As well as trending entries and what's been newly updated. (And here's a hint, we are updating all the time!)



[ALL ENTRIES](#)
[FLOOD OF 1927](#)

≈7,600 entries

Flood of 1927

AKA: Great Flood of 1927
AKA: Mississippi River Flood of 1927
AKA: 1927 Flood

The Flood of 1927 was the most destructive and costly flood in Arkansas history and one of the worst in the history of the nation. It afflicted Arkansas with a greater amount of devastation, both human and monetary, than the other affected states in the **Mississippi River** Valley. It had social and political ramifications which changed the way Arkansas, as well as the nation, viewed relief from natural disasters and the responsibility of government in aiding the victims, echoing the **Hurricane Katrina** disaster in the present day.

In largely agrarian Arkansas, the Flood of 1927 covered about 6,600 square miles, with thirty-six out of seventy-five Arkansas counties under water up to thirty feet deep in places. In Arkansas, more people were affected by the floodwaters (over 350,000), more farmland inundated (over two million acres), more Red Cross camps were needed (eighty of the 154 total), and more families received relief than any other state (41,243). In Arkansas, almost 100 people died, more than any state except Mississippi. In monetary terms, the losses in Arkansas (totaling over \$1 million in 1927 dollars for relief and recovery) surpassed any other affected state.

The Flood of 1927 had its origins both in nature and in man. In the late 1920s, technological advances kept pace with the growing economy. Heavy machinery enabled the construction of a vast system of **levees** to hold back rivers that tended to overrun their banks. Drainage projects opened up new, low-lying lands that had once been forests but had been left bare by the **timber industry**.

ENTRY

Flood of 1927

TIME PERIOD

Early Twentieth Century (1901 - 1940)

CATEGORY

Environment / Land and Resources / Natural Disasters

TYPE

Event

LESSON PLANS

1927 Flood (Grades 5-8)

Arkansas's Top Ten Events (Grades 6-12)

Hard Times (Grades 7-12)

Mucket Mania (Grades 6-12)

Rollin' on the River (Grades 5-12)

Southern Flood Blues (Grades 9-12)

We currently have about 7,600 entries online.

We are often compared to Wikipedia but we are not crowd-edited.

All our content is peer-reviewed and staff edited. That means you can use the CALS EOA knowing it has the same accuracy and legitimacy as a published book or article.

Anyone can write for the EOA but all entries are reviewed by other scholars, fact checked, and edited for grammar and spelling.

- 
- **EVERY** incorporated community
 - **Government officials**
 - **Civil rights organizations from NAACP to CLOB**
 - **EVERY** military action including the smallest skirmishes
 - **Wildlife, flowers, plants**

WE HAVE ENTRIES ON ...

Every incorporated community, hundreds of unincorporated ones and always seeking more

ENTRIES ON

Government officials from those who served in Congress, to Arkansas constitutional officers, to individual state legislators, even significant sheriffs, mayors, and county judges

Civil rights organizations from the national level, such as the NAACP, to the local level, such as CLOB (Council for Liberation of Blacks)

Military events from the Civil War, ranging from major battles (Pea Ridge) down to small local skirmishes; if someone in blue and someone in gray met in the woods between 1861 and 1865 we probably have an entry documenting it.

AND THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT - birds, fish, mammals but also fungi, lichens, ferns, jellyfishes

AND WE ARE ALWAYS DEVELOPING MORE...

Developing entries on every film set or filmed in Arkansas, as well as every book, television show, and even individual episodes set in the state (Search: X-Files)



Produced by a public library

230 countries

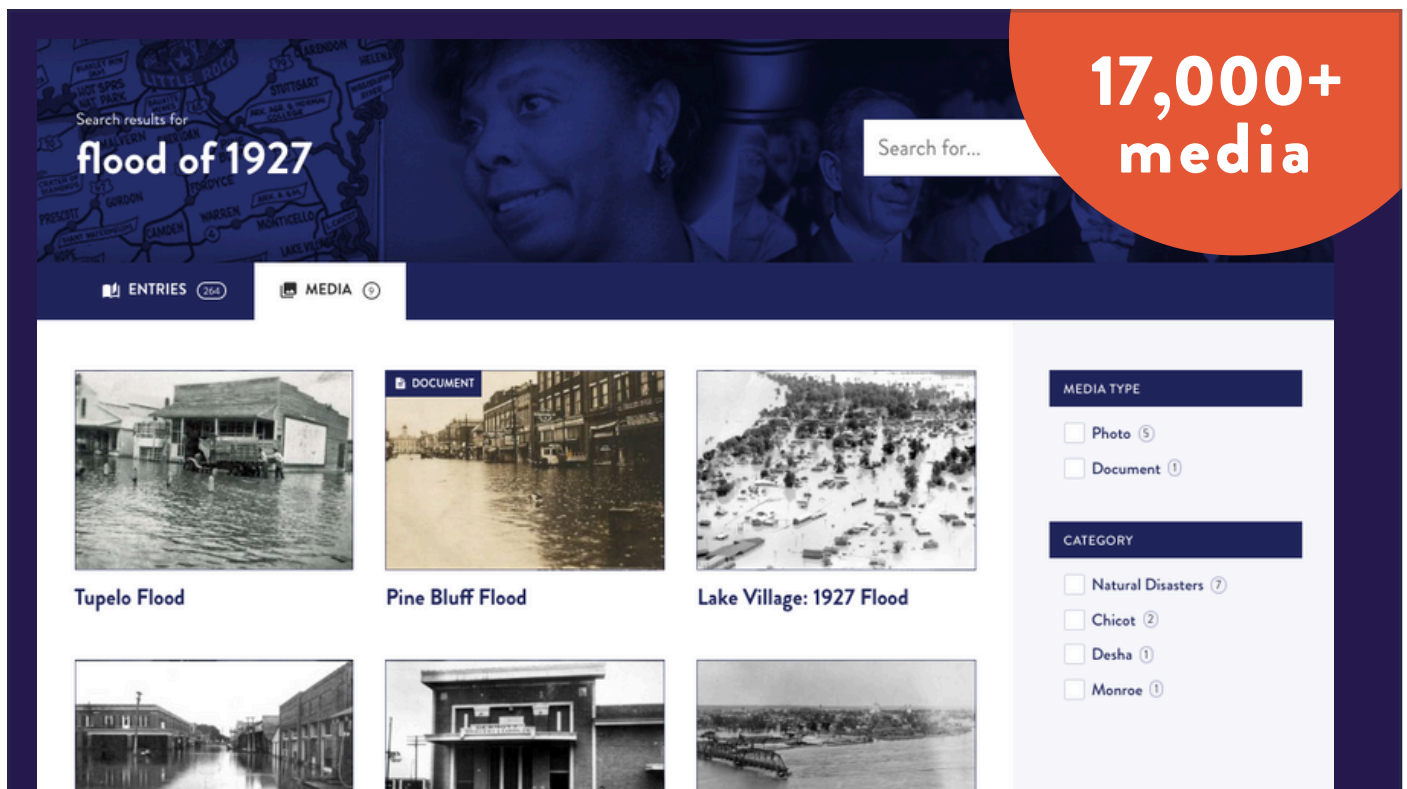
EVERY continent

We are unique in that we are produced by a public library.

Our site is used by government agencies and officials, students, media, genealogists, journalists, historians (local and national).

Users have come from every continent (including Antarctica) and more than 230 countries.

This year so far we've averaged approximately 194,000 users per month.



AND DO WE HAVE MEDIA...

We currently have about 17,000 piece of media published on the site.

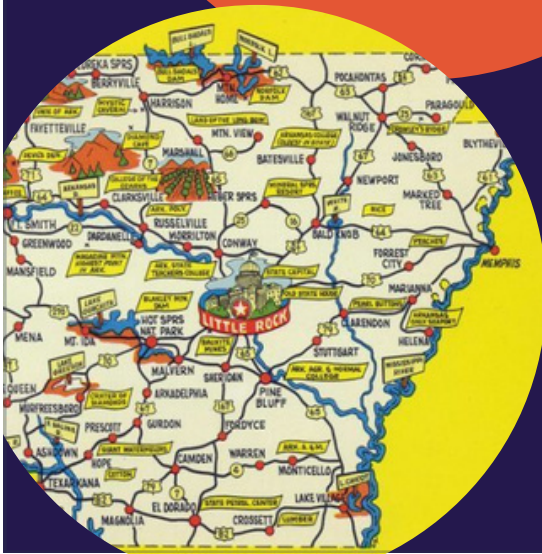
We have worked with archives, libraries, museums, and universities around the state and the country to make sure that the EOA has visual images to illustrate our entries.

BUT THERE IS ALWAYS MORE TO FIND...

We accept submissions from everyday citizens of any photos you've taken we can pair with an entry. For example we love photos of water towers from small towns.

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THE ENCYCLOPEDIA OF ARKANSAS



10 ARKANSAN WOMEN IN BUSINESS



MARY JOHN is dead—she died some few weeks since at the Post of Arkansas. Reader, you may ask, who is Mary John! We will tell you. She was a free negress, as black as the ace of spades, some sixty-five years of age, and weighing smartly over two hundred pounds. She was the servant of the late James Scull, Esq., and in the early days of Arkansas, when he and his good lady kept an open house for every body, Mary John was the cook—and such a cook—Delmonico, if his life were at stake could not get up such coffee and venison-steaks as Mary John did. She was keeping a boarding-house at the old Post, at the time of her death, having purchased her freedom some fifteen years ago. She was much respected, and her death is mourned by many, and among them her old mistress, and her master's children.

Mary John (1788-1857) was born a slave under French colonial occupation in either Louisiana or Arkansas. After obtaining her freedom in 1840, she opened a hotel at Arkansas Post and became a prominent local figure.

Mary John was born around the latter part of the 1780s. Around 1810 she was sold to James Scull and her name was changed from Marie Jeanne to Mary John. For the next 30 years, Mary John worked as a slave while also laboring for her own benefit, until she was able to save enough money to purchase her freedom from Scull, which she did on September 13, 1840, for the same amount he'd paid for her: \$800.

In 1846, after convincing T. Farrily and Lewis Refeld, two white men, to serve as her legal guardians, Mary John opened a tavern hotel at Arkansas Post. Her business became quite successful, as she had already established a reputation years before as an able cook. Judge J. W. Bocage wrote of an 1840 Independence Day celebration in Arkansas Post that Mary John's "splendid dinners at the post of Arkansas, will never be forgotten." W. H. Halliburton, a local contemporary of Mary John's, wrote that her establishment "was perhaps the most celebrated in the State for the perfection of its cuisine." Goodspeed's Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Central Arkansas later recollected that Mary John's was one of only "three famed hostelries on the Arkansas River in the olden times."

On May 18, 1857, William Refeld was appointed administrator of the estate of Mary John, who died intestate earlier that month.

It is difficult to obtain greater insight into the lifestyle and holdings of a Black businesswoman in Arkansas County in the 1850s due to the absence of inventory, appraisement, or estate sale records. Neither is it noted if Mary John was survived by legal heirs. Even her obituary is vague and was written weeks after her death.



Roberta Waugh Fulbright (1874–1953) took charge of the inherited, fragmented business holdings originally assembled by her husband and molded them into a multi-enterprise family firm. She emerged as an influential newspaper publisher, columnist, bank president, successful business owner, and civic crusader in Fayetteville (Washington County).

Roberta Waugh was born in 1874 in Missouri. Waugh married Jay Fulbright in 1894. They began their married life in Missouri, where her husband owned a bank and other ventures. She worked with him in the bank when needed. In 1906, the Fulbrights moved to Fayetteville. Her husband developed a wide range of business enterprises, but died suddenly in 1923. Fulbright found her family's holdings threatened by legal challenges. These businesses included two Fayetteville banks, a hotel, a newspaper publishing company, a small railroad, and lumber, mercantile and grocery businesses.

Fulbright solidified the family holdings under the umbrella of the Fulbright Investment Company. At various times, she served as an officer in Phipps Lumber Company, Fayetteville Ice Company (holder of the local Coca-Cola franchise), Fayetteville Mercantile Company, Citizens Bank, and the Bank of Elkins. In 1936, she was one of three female bank presidents in Arkansas.

Fulbright's most active role was as publisher of the Fayetteville Daily Democrat, later the Northwest Arkansas Times. She wrote a column called "As I See It." She campaigned for a new hospital, a boys club, and a library. She also successfully used her influence to oust corrupt politicians.

Some said that Fulbright's support of governor Carl Bailey and friendship with his mother caused Bailey to suggest Fulbright's son, J. William (Bill) Fulbright for president of the U of A, after which he pursued a successful career in the U.S. Senate.

In 1946, Fulbright was named Arkansas Mother of the Year. Fulbright died in 1953. The Arkansas Gazette called her "a tireless strong woman" who was the "matriarch" of the town.



Sybil Jordan Hampton (1944–) has served as a higher education administrator, leader in philanthropy, and political advisor during her career. She was inducted into the Arkansas Black Hall of Fame in 2005.

Sybil Jordan was born in 1944 in Missouri. Jordan grew up in Little Rock (Pulaski County) under the Jim Crow system of racial segregation. In 1959, she was a member of the second group of pioneering Black students to integrate Central High School, following the Little Rock Nine.

While growing up in Little Rock, she attended Bethel African Methodist Episcopal (AME) church and observed her parents' civil rights activism as members of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP).

Upon graduating from Central High School in 1962, she received the National Service Scholarship, the Fund for Negro Students Supplemental Scholarship, and the Freedmen's Scholarship.

Jordan earned a bachelor's in Indiana, a master's of education in Illinois, and a master's and doctorate from the Teachers College of Columbia University in New York City. She married educator Alfred Hampton.

Throughout her career, Sybil Hampton served in leadership roles at various universities in Texas; Wisconsin; and New York. In 1996, she returned to Little Rock to serve as president of the Winthrop Rockefeller Foundation (WRF). Hampton used her position and influence in philanthropy

to provide opportunities to those disenfranchised based on race and economics. She retired from the foundation as president emeritus in 2006.

Hampton has received numerous awards and honors. She was named to Arkansas Business's Top 100 Women; was honored with an Outstanding Alumni Award; was named a Woman of Achievement; and was the 2002 recipient of the National Conference for Community and Justice Humanitarian Award.

Hampton serves on the boards of numerous organizations, including the Arkansas Blue Cross Blue Shield Foundation and the Japanese American National Museum. Attorney General Dustin McDaniel appointed her to a four-year term on the Arkansas Ethics Commission in January 2014.



Dorothy Shaver (1893–1959)

was the first woman in the United States to head a multi-million dollar firm. She became president of the prestigious New York City Fifth Avenue firm of Lord & Taylor in 1945 and is credited with much of the company's success. A trailblazer and a trend setter in her time, her legacy continues today.

Dorothy Shaver was born in 1893 in Center Point (Howard County). When Shaver was five years old, her family moved to Mena (Polk County), a bustling new railroad town. Shaver graduated from Mena High School in 1910 as salutatorian. She attended the University of Arkansas (UA) in Fayetteville (Washington County).

Shaver and her sister, Elsie, left Arkansas for Illinois in 1916. After a few months, they moved to New York City. In 1921, Lord & Taylor hired Shaver to head its Comparison Bureau, the main function of which was to spy on other stores. Her rise at Lord & Taylor was rapid. Shaver organized a Bureau of Stylists in 1924, and soon, Lord and Taylor set the pace for style in New York.

In 1927, she was made a director on the board. In 1931, she became a vice president, and in 1937, she was elevated to first vice president. Her encouragement of American design talent and innovative focus on teenage consumers made Lord & Taylor Manhattan's top purveyor of fashion. She became known as a woman "sizzling with ideas" who "delighted in the new and in the untried."

When she was elected president of Lord & Taylor in 1945, her annual salary of \$110,000 surpassed those of many Hollywood legends. Lord & Taylor prospered as Shaver expanded the business with suburban stores. The Associated Press named her the outstanding woman in business in 1946 and 1947. She lived with her sister; neither ever married.

Shaver died at her country home in New York in 1959, days before her sixty-sixth birthday. She is buried in Texarkana (Miller County), where her parents are also buried. Her million-dollar estate was left to Elsie.



Johnnie Pugh (1926–) was a community organizer, advocate, and activist. She was also an Arkansan New Party pioneer, city director, nurse, and businesswoman.

Johnnie Beatrice Newton was born in 1926. She lived in Snyder, Mount Olive, and Hamburg (all in Ashley County). In 1948 she married Jasper Pugh. She later divorced and remarried but kept her first husband's name. While Pugh was practicing midwifery, a nurse encouraged her to study nursing. She finished high school and pursued her LPN. During the Hamburg and Crossett school district consolidations of 1953 Pugh became the first woman school bus driver in Ashley County.

In 1958, she graduated from high school and relocated to attend the Little Rock Vocational Nursing School. During her nursing career, she worked at a variety of centers and nursing homes. She also worked on the St. Vincent Women's Advisory Board.

In the 1970s, Pugh and her neighbor Gloria Wilson were eager to advocate for low- and moderate-income families and the elderly. Their first program dispensed furniture to needy families, a million-dollar program administered by the Arkansas Department of Public Welfare and the Association of Community Organizations for Reform Now (ACORN). Pugh and other members worked to address deficiencies in neighborhood services, transform citizen action, and force improvements in traffic control, garbage services, school lunch programs, and free tax assistance. During the time Pugh was the state chairperson, ACORN advocated for sick-day pay, childcare assistance, and raising the minimum wage.

In 1998, as a New Party member, Pugh was elected to represent Ward 1 on Little Rock's Board of Directors. She revitalized several lots in the Little Rock inner-city area, supported increased wages for library employees, and invested in the city's southern and eastern ends. Pugh and the New Party addressed issues like lack of fair housing options, police brutality, gangs, and racial intolerance.

Pugh has received many awards from secular and religious organizations. She has also been the subject of documentaries.



Mary Ann Ritter Arnold (1927–2017) became president of E. Ritter & Company, one of the most successful family-owned businesses in the state. The company, established in the early twentieth century by Arnold's great-grandfather Ernest Herman Ritter Jr., and based in Marked Tree (Poinsett County), distributes agricultural supplies and telecommunication services throughout parts of Arkansas.

Mary Ann Ritter was born in 1927 in Tennessee. She attended private school and college in Missouri where she met and married Sidney Arnold. Her husband attended med school at UAMS. The Arnolds lived in Prairie Grove (Washington County); Little Rock (Pulaski County); Alabama; Tennessee; and Marked Tree (Poinsett County).

In 1976, the president of E. Ritter & Company died. The fourth generation of the family wasn't old enough to take over and the third-generation cousins were all women. Arnold made her pitch: although she had no formal training she'd sent a husband through med school and done all the budgeting to raise a family. She assumed the presidency.

Like her father, who had also served as company president, she believed the future of the company was closely tied to the success of the town and she promoted both.

During her tenure the company continued to grow. In 1992, her oldest son assumed the presidency and she became chairman of the board. In that position, she served as the company's representative to numerous organizations and councils. She also worked closely with congressional delegations on agriculture-related issues. She received an appointment from

President Bill Clinton to chair the Arkansas Agriculture Stabilization and Conservation Service. She was inducted into the Arkansas Agricultural Hall of Fame in 1998.

In 2013, Marked Tree's mayor died, leaving the position vacant. Arnold ran for the position in a special election and won, becoming their first female mayor. She also got reelected. Arnold was an inaugural inductee into the Arkansas Women's Hall of Fame in 2015 and died in 2017.



Charline Woodford Beasley Person (1876–1951) ran a 5,000-acre cotton plantation in Miller County after the death of her husband. Person was an active community and church leader, helping build the community church in Garland (Miller County) and steering her hometown through the Great Depression.

Charline Woodford Beasley was born in 1876 in Lewisville (Lafayette County). She married Levin King Person Jr. in 1893. In January 1911, Levin Person died suddenly from a stroke. His death forced his wife to run the family business. By 1914, Charline Person was heavily in debt, the property was run down, and her workers were going hungry.

However, with prices rising during World War I, Person began making money in the cotton trade. By the mid-1920s, she had more than 100 families working for her, including white, African-American, and Mexican laborers. One representative of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company (a.k.a. the Cotton Belt) said she was the most successful woman on the Cotton Belt System. In February 1926, Person was featured at the Women's National Exposition in St. Louis, Missouri. Person attended the exhibit as the Cotton Belt representative--the only woman from Arkansas so chosen. It was reported that Person was doing half a million dollars in business every year. She was called a woman of "dynamic force and wide influence" and the "most prominent woman cotton planter in Arkansas."

The Person farm was extensive, but Person also ran a general store in town. In addition to her cotton land, she had property devoted to timber and pecan trees. She also ran a ferry across the Red River from Garland, was president of the Garland Levee District, served as secretary of

Drainage District No. 2, was a majority stock holder of a cotton gin, and directed the Bank of Garland. She assisted Henderson-Brown College when it almost closed due to lack of funds and was also active in the Red Cross.

Person died in 1951.

In 1984, Person was chosen to be featured in an exhibit titled “Women of Arkansas” at the World’s Fair in NOLA. This was a springboard for a larger exhibit on women at the Arkansas Sesquicentennial celebration in 1986.



Verna Cook Garvan (1911–1993) was one of the first women in Arkansas to own a construction/manufacturing business and was the benefactor of what is now Garvan Woodland Gardens in Hot Springs (Garland County).

Verna Cook was born in 1911 in Texas. She often accompanied her father to work. In 1916, her father moved the family to Malvern (Hot Spring County) to manage the Wisconsin and Arkansas Lumber Company. Malvern Brick and Tile was also purchased by Verna's father, who later served as a board member of what is now the Malvern National Bank. His land and business investments were transferred upon his death to his wife and daughters but administered by Verna.

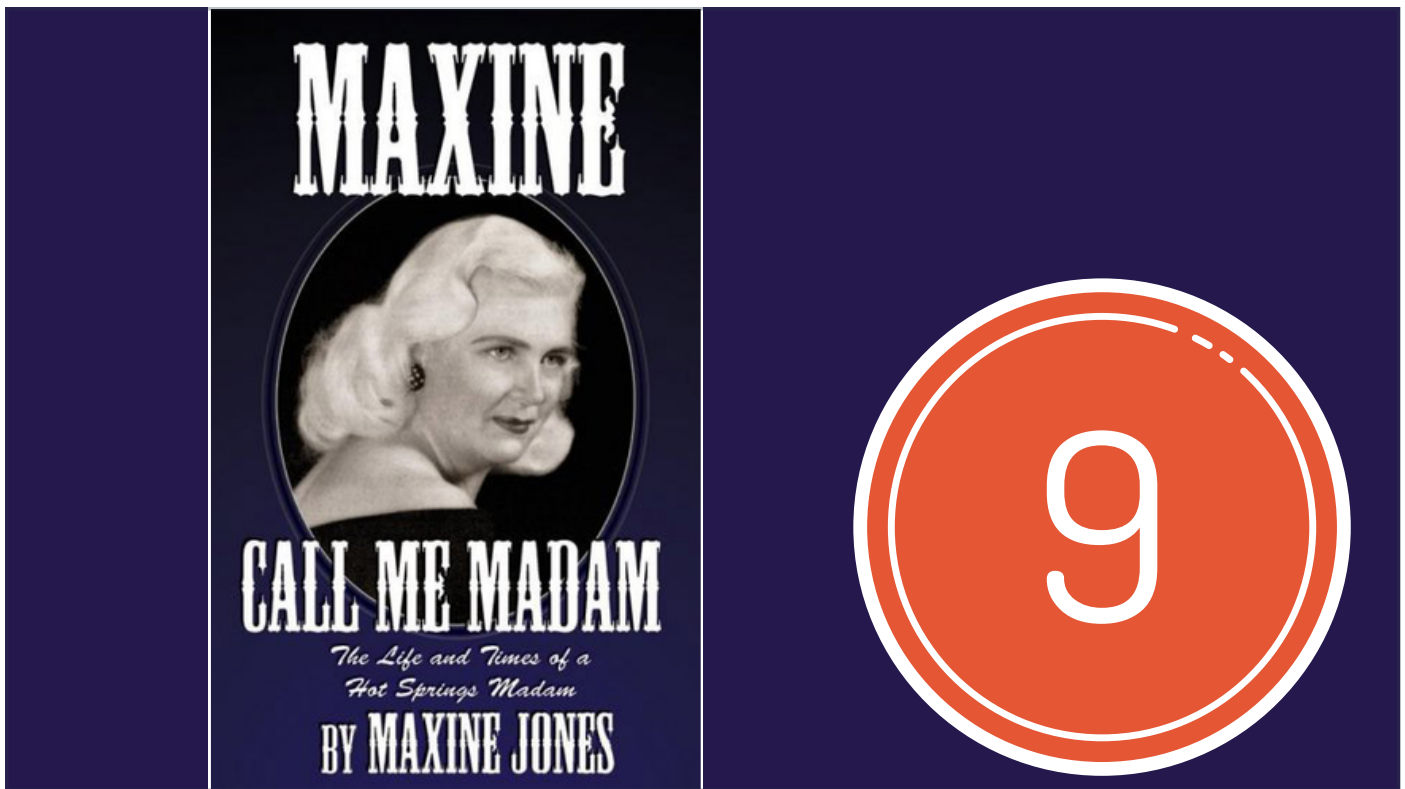
Cook grew up in Malvern but attended a prestigious Washington DC girls' school. She married Alonzo Bernard Alexander in 1934. Their son died in 1954 and the marriage ended in 1956.

Cook moved permanently back to Arkansas and actively pursued her business interests. She became one of the first female chief executives in Arkansas. In the late 1950s, she met Francis Patrick Garvan Jr. and they married in 1960. The Garvans lived in Hot Springs while planning a home on the site that's now Garvan Woodland Gardens. She was gardening there and eventually planted hundreds of species of ornamental and native trees and shrubs.

When Patrick Garvan died unexpectedly in 1975, plans for the home were never realized. Verna Garvan sold her company to Acme Brick in the 1970s, and her efforts were afterward centered on her garden. In 1985, she bequeathed the first forty acres of her property to the Department of Landscape Architecture at the University of Arkansas (UA) in Fayetteville (Washington County).

She died in 1993 in Hot Springs from pancreatic cancer.

Garvan's endowment is directed by a trust to the University of Arkansas Foundation and the School of Architecture. Before her death, Garvan engaged renowned Arkansas architect E. Fay Jones to design her garden's centerpiece, now known as the Verna Cook Garvan Pavilion.



Maxine Temple Jones (1915–1997) was a Hot Springs (Garland County) businesswoman during the period from 1945 to the early 1970s. A well-known madam with numerous political connections, she managed a lucrative brothel operation that catered to politicians, businessmen, and mobsters. She documented her life in an autobiography published in 1983 titled "Maxine 'Call Me Madam': The Life and Times of a Hot Springs Madam."

Dora Maxine Temple was born in 1915 in Johnsville (Bradley County). When referring to her early youth, Temple described herself as a “tomboy.” While working at a department store in Paris, Texas a co-worker introduced her to prostitution as a way to expand her meager earnings. Temple became acquainted with Nell Raborn, madam of a large brothel in Texarkana, Texas. They developed an immediate rapport and Temple relocated to Texarkana to work for Raborn.

During her association with Raborn’s business, Temple showed an aptitude for managing all aspects of the operation and gained a reputation for strong nerves and solid business sense. After entering WWII the government closed the red-light district of Texarkana. Caught up in the fever of war and patriotism, Temple quickly married a young soldier named Eugene Harris, who was soon sent overseas. In 1943, Temple joined the Women’s Army Auxiliary Corps, hoping to be sent overseas as well. Instead, she was stationed in DC. When her enlistment period ended, she returned to Arkansas and eventually returned to Raborn. When her husband returned, she confessed that she was a “rackets” woman and had no desire for marriage or children. They divorced.

Temple continued working at Raborn’s until a 1948 visit to Hot Springs. Attracted to the city, she

quickly found a job in a local house of prostitution on Prospect Street. By 1950, she had amassed enough money to buy out the proprietress and establish the business as her own.

According to her autobiography, Temple established political connections in Hot Springs that would best serve her interests, thus allowing her operation to flourish. She was able to expand her business, most notably with the purchase of a large home on Palm Street, which became known as “The Mansion.” She entertained her “high-classed” clientele, including local businessmen, doctors, top state officials, congressmen, and prominent mobsters who were expanding an illegal gambling empire in the city. However, Temple clashed with the mob over its attempts to control her operation.

She continued to be harassed by the mob and law enforcement agents under its influence. In 1963, she was arrested and sentenced to two years in Cummins Prison, which housed female prisoners at that time. After her release in 1965, Temple returned to Hot Springs. With a loan from a friend, she purchased the Central Avenue Hotel.

She married a second time to Worth Gregory and later a third time to Edward Jones; both were criminals who drained her finances.

Shortly after Jones’s death in 1971, she closed her remaining businesses and relocated to Little Rock (Pulaski County) for a few years before retiring in Hot Springs. Seeking “peace of mind” and to “set the record straight” concerning corruption and politics in Hot Springs, she published her autobiography, under the name Maxine Jones, documenting her life as well as the political system she encountered as a businesswoman in Hot Springs. Jones died in Warren (Bradley County) in 1997. One of her former business locations, the Central Avenue Hotel, was renovated in 1989 and reopened in 1991 as Maxine’s Coffee House and Puzzle Bar.



Gloria Cecelia Ray Karlmark made history as a member of the Little Rock Nine, the nine African-American students who desegregated Central High School in Little Rock (Pulaski County) in 1957. The world watched as they braved constant intimidation and threats from those who opposed desegregation of the formerly all-white high school.

Gloria Ray was born in 1942 in Little Rock. Ray was a fifteen-year-old student at all-Black Horace Mann High School in Little Rock when she registered to attend the all-white Central High for her junior year. The Nine were harassed daily by white students at the school. Ray was tormented by one white student in particular, who called her names and bumped her several times, once knocking her across the floor. Unable to attend high school in 1958, during the “Lost Year” when all of the high schools in Little Rock were closed, Ray moved with her family out of state to KCMO to finish her high school education.

Following high school, Ray attended Illinois Institute of Technology and received a Bachelor of Science degree in chemistry and mathematics. She worked briefly as a public school teacher and research assistant at the University of Chicago Research Medical Center. Ray married Krister Karlmark in 1966, and in 1970, she joined International Business Machine’s (IBM's) Nordic Laboratory in Stockholm, Sweden, where she worked as a systems analyst and technical writer.

Karlmark graduated from a school in Sweden as a patent attorney, and from 1977 until 1981, worked for IBM International Patent Operations. From 1976 to 1994, Karlmark founded and was editor-in-chief of "Computers in Industry," an international journal. In 1994, Karlmark went to work in the Netherlands: for Philips Telecommunications and, later, for Philips Lighting. She and her

husband had two children.

Karlmark, along with Daisy Bates and the rest of the Little Rock Nine, was awarded the prestigious Spingarn Medal by the NAACP in 1958. In 1999, President Bill Clinton presented the nation's highest civilian award, the Congressional Gold Medal, to the members of the Little Rock Nine. In 2005, statues of the Little Rock Nine were dedicated on the grounds of the Arkansas State Capitol. The Little Rock Nine were inducted as a group into the Arkansas Black Hall of Fame in 2007. The women of the Little Rock Nine were named sponsors of the forthcoming USS Arkansas nuclear submarine in 2018. In 2022, as part of the 65th anniversary of the desegregation of Central High School, South Park Street was renamed Little Rock Nine Way.

In 2023, Karlmark, along with four other members of the LRN, spoke out against the Arkansas Department of Education (ADE) revoking state approval of an Advanced Placement (AP) course on African American studies.

Said representatives: "This is a blatant and shameful attempt to erase Black history and silence Black voices in a state that has a rich and complex legacy of racial struggle and triumph."

All six schools scheduled to participate in the pilot program for this AP course opted to continued with it, despite complaints from the current secretary of the ADE.

Karlmark is retired and lives in Amsterdam.

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QUESTIONS



This is just the tip of the iceberg. The CALS Encyclopedia of Arkansas is a rabbit hole I encourage you to jump down. No matter what you are interested in, Arkansas has it—and the EOA is where you can start looking.