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email: info@cals.org

An orange outline of the state of Arkansas is positioned in the background, centered vertically and horizontally. The outline is thick and follows the irregular shape of the state, including its northern, eastern, and southern borders.

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fun facts

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big numbers



top 15



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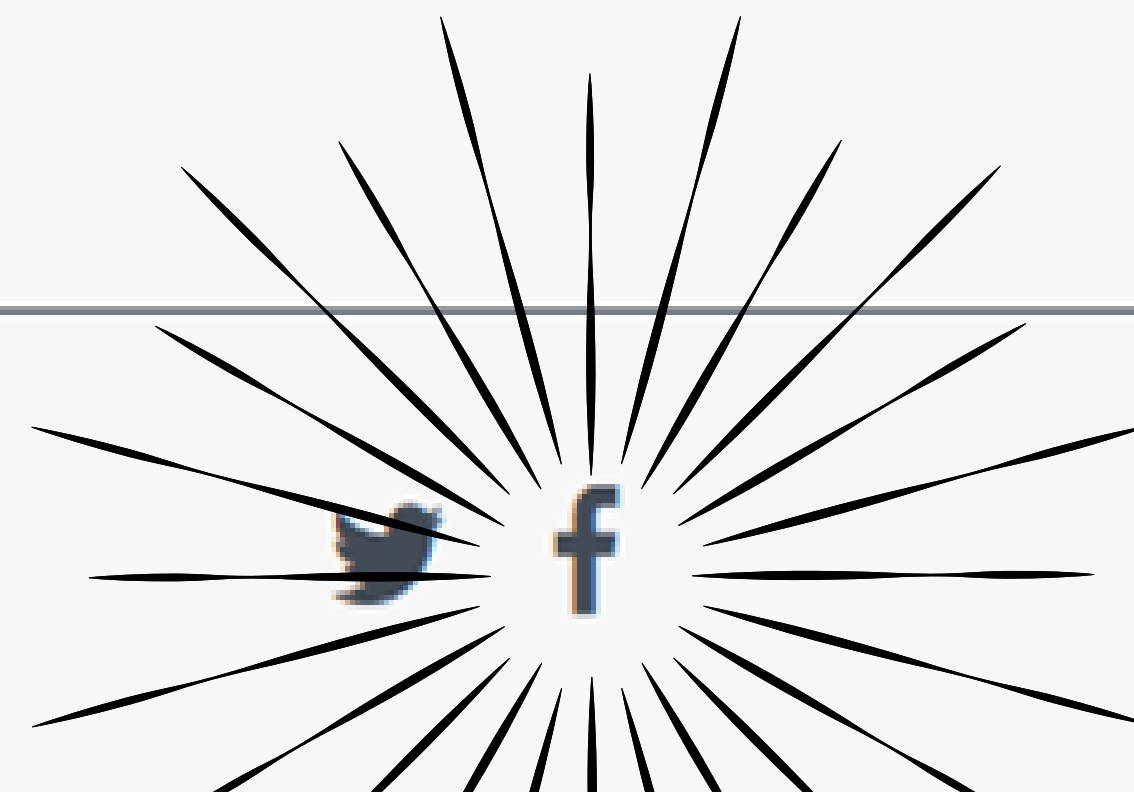


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December 6, 1850

Calhoun County was founded, named after John C. Calhoun, vice president of the United States. Its county seat is Hampton. The county has only four incorporated towns or cities, but it is home to many archaeological sites dating from before the time of European exploration. Known for cotton production in the nineteenth century, modern-day Calhoun County produces timber, sand, and gravel. Its population density of just over nine people per square mile makes it the most sparsely populated of Arkansas's seventy-five counties.

Learn more about Calhoun County >

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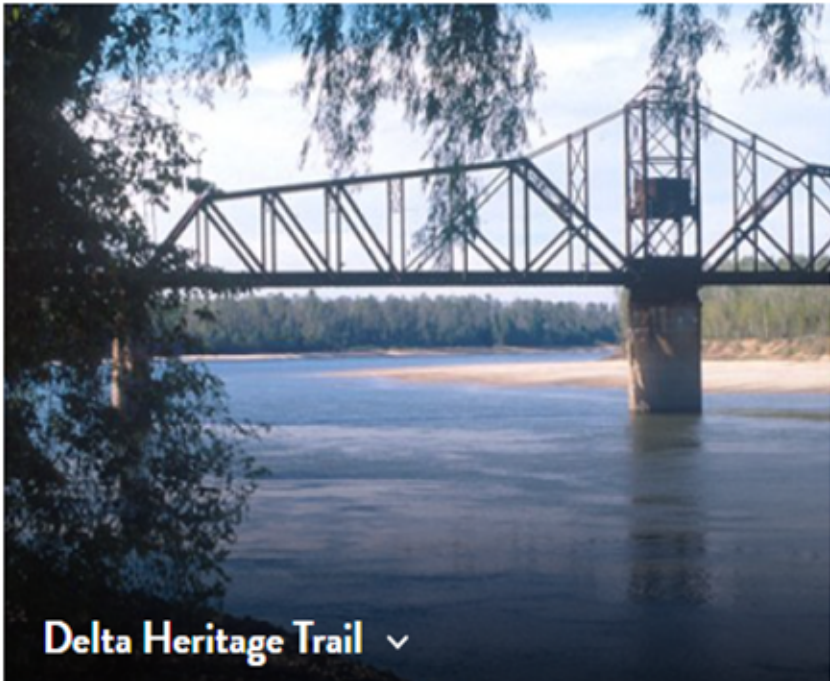
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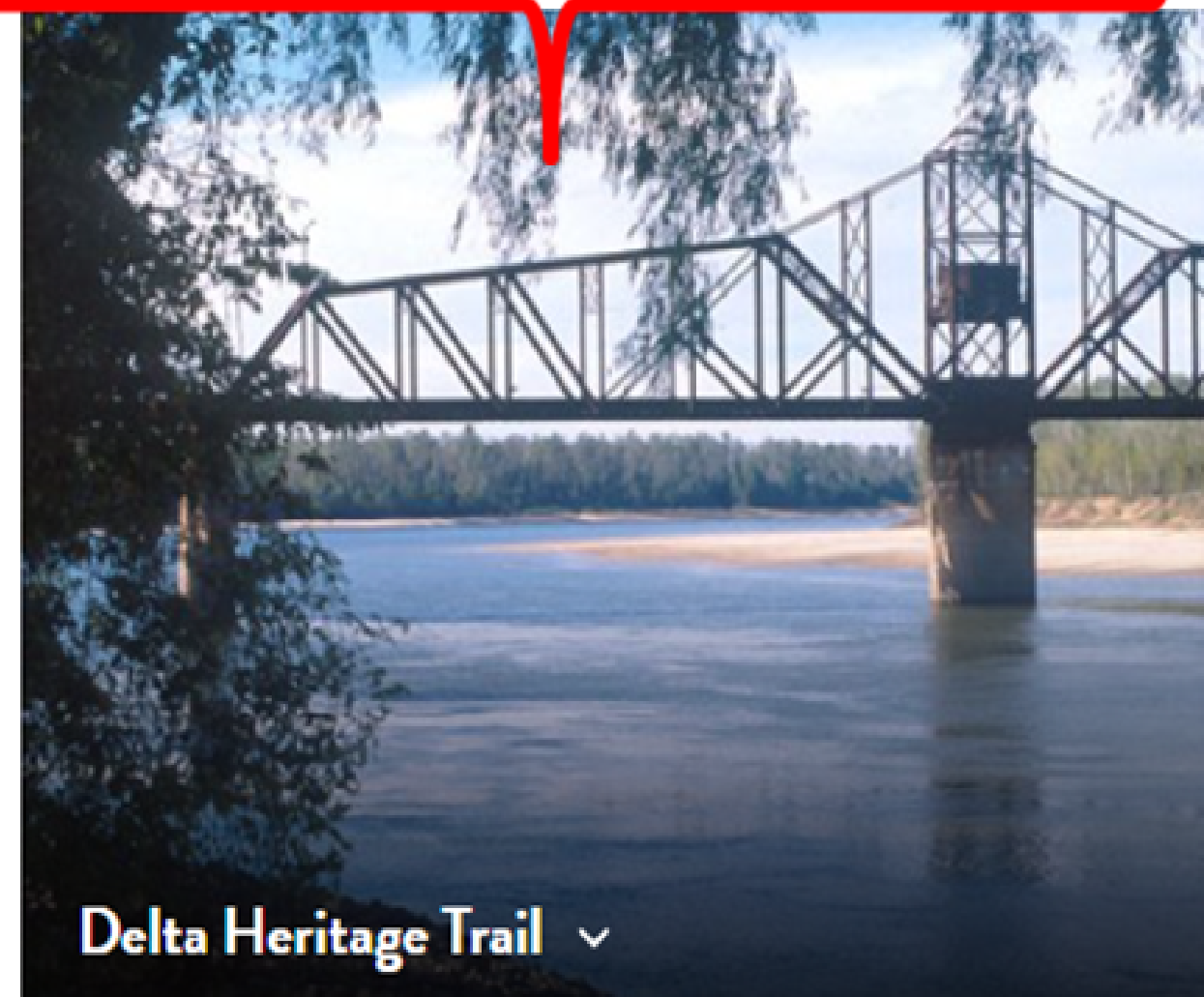
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📈 TRENDING ENTRIES



Sundown Towns



Elaine Massacre of 1919
Early Twentieth Century



West Memphis Three
Criminal Activities



Civil War through Reconstruction, 1861 through 1874
Time Period

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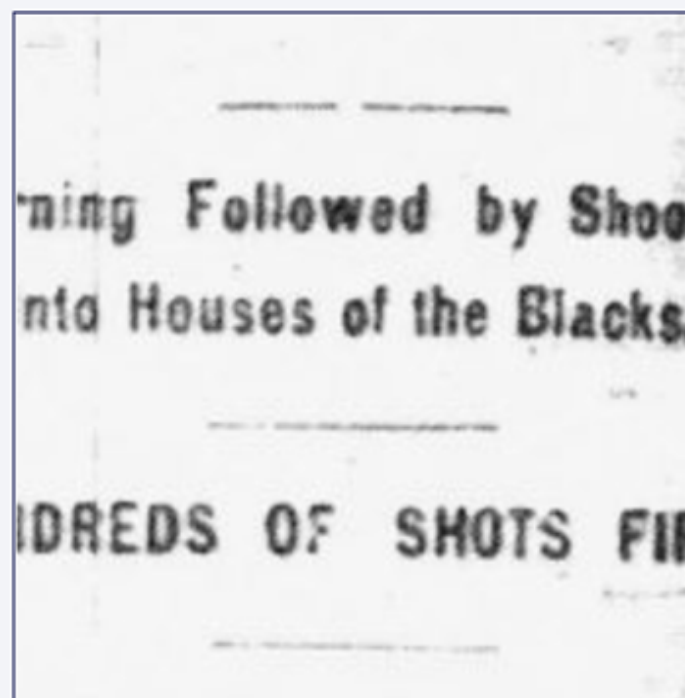


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TRENDING ENTRIES



Sundown Towns



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Battle of Prairie Grove

Civil War



Elaine Massacre of 1919

Early Twentieth Century



Civil War through Reconstruction, 1861





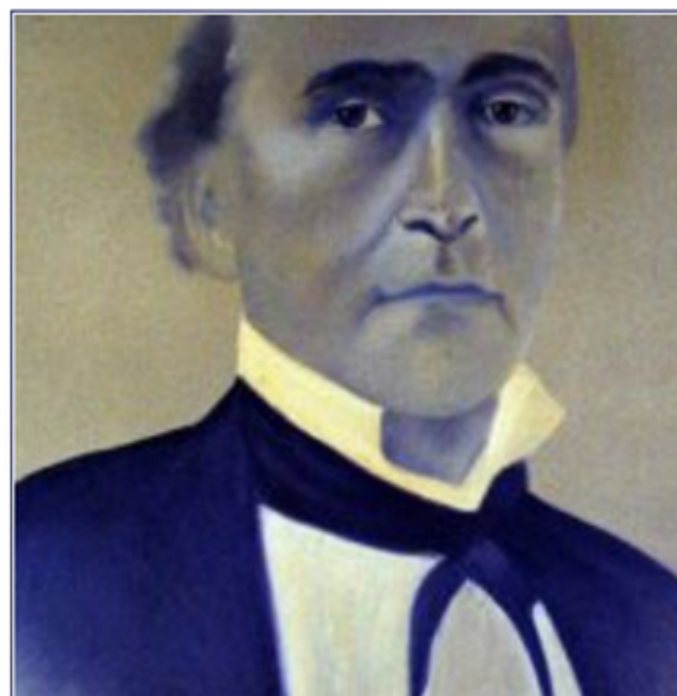
NEW & UPDATED



Clark County Historical Association



English



Harris Flanagin

Governors



Capital Punishment

Law Enforcement



Osceola

Mississippi



A dark, sepia-toned historical map of Arkansas serves as the background for the top half of the image. The map shows various counties, towns, and geographical features like rivers and mountains. Overlaid on this map is a solid blue rectangular banner at the very top. The text 'JOIN THE ENCYCLOPEDIA NEWSLETTER' is centered in the blue banner in a large, white, sans-serif font.

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Calhoun County

Region:	Southwest
County seat:	Hampton
Established:	December 6, 1850
Parent county:	Bradley, Dallas, Ouachita, and Union
Population:	4,739 (2020 Census)
Area:	628.60 square miles (2020 Census)

Historical population as per the U.S. Census:

1810	1820	1830	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900
—	—	—	—	—	4,103	3,853	5,671	7,267	8,539
1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000
9,894	11,807	9,752	9,636	7,132	5,991	5,573	6,079	5,826	5,744

ENTRYCalhoun County

CATEGORY

Counties / Counties, Cities, and Towns

TYPE

Place

LESSON PLANS

Naming our Counties (Grades 2-8)

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Hempstead

Hospital Unit T

Practitioners, Units and Organizations

John Horner Jacobs (1971–)

Fiction

MEDIA



Jobe Endorsement Article



Bill Fulbright

Legislative Branch -- Senators



Joseph Dinwiddie

Cemeteries and Memorials



Jonesboro Union Station

Craighead, Land



Jones Mills Street Scene

Hot Spring

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112th United States Colored Infantry (US)

AKA: Fifth Arkansas Volunteer Infantry (African Descent)

The 112th United States Colored Infantry was a United States Colored Troops (USCT) regiment formed in Arkansas during the Civil War. Consisting of former slaves known as the Fifth Arkansas Volunteer Infantry (African Descent). The arrival of Federal troops in the state in 1862 brought hundreds of former slaves into Union territory. In the Southwest took the Mississippi River port of Helena (Phillips County), thousands of slaves made their way to the city and to the protection of the Union forces.

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101st Airborne



108 Melrose Circle



154th Observation Squadron



15th (NW) Arkansas Flag



17th Infantry Flag



1835 Arkansas Territory Census



1870s B...
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December Entries

December 2, 2022

- **Arkansas Blood Labeling Bill**
- **Sanders (Hot Spring County)**
- **Wills, Elana Leigh Cunningham**

December 1, 2022

- **Harmony Grove (Ouachita County)**
- **Gerber, Jennifer Sue**
- **Fleming (Hot Spring County)**



Arkansas Blood Labeling Bill

AKA: HB 385

On April 2, 1959, Governor **Orval E. Faubus** signed HB 385 (Blood Labeling Bill) into law, requiring blood banks to label the donor’s race. The bill was introduced by N. B. Murphy of **Ashley County**, who later called for the repeal of the bill in 1969. Faubus claimed the law would ease the minds of the “great majority” who feared transmission of sickle-cell anemia through blood transfusions. Despite thorough medical research stating that sickle-cell anemia cannot be spread through blood transfusions and knowing “it is hereditary, and can be transmitted from one person to another only by intermarriage which results in the birth of children,” Faubus and the “great majority” believed there was “always room for error” and that the white citizens of Arkansas needed protection from that possibility.

The bill had a long historical precedent in white fears of the intermingling of blood. In 1911, Arkansas formally enacted the “**one-drop rule**,” which codified previous understandings of race, aiming to preserve the “purity” of the white race, and answered the complex question of who would be considered “**Black**” or “white.”

Segregationists equated the *Brown v. Board of Education* decision of 1954 with the sexual access of white women by Black men. A **fear of miscegenation** was regularly employed to stoke racial tensions in Arkansas and beyond.

In 1954, Faubus secured his seat as **governor** by running on a platform of racial moderation, but in order to ensure his reelection he decided to ride the segregationist firestorm that eventually led to the **desegregation crisis** at **Little Rock Central High School** in 1957. He also believed that he needed to cultivate a larger and “more

moderate” approach to **civil rights** both in the state and nation if he wanted to govern. Faubus brought together both groups. He cooperated with

ENTRYArkansas Blood Labeling Bill

TIME PERIOD

World War II through the Faubus Era (1941 - 1967)

CATEGORY

Law / Laws and Court Cases / Medicine / Public Health / Science and Medicine

TYPE

Thing

RELATED ENTRIES

Health and Medicine

Law

World War II through the Faubus Era, 1941 through 1967

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