

# THE SANDYLAND CHRONICLE

Jerry McKelvy, Editor

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\*\*\*\*\*<http://sandyland.nevada.ar.us/>\*\*\*\*\*

## **RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR PRESCOTT SCHOOL IN 1911 (from the Sept. 21, 1911 issue of *The Nevada News*)**

### **Teachers**

- 1.** Teachers must thoroughly acquaint themselves with the entire course of study, and shall in no case infringe on the work of a grade higher than their own, nor require any pupil to purchase, for use in school, any book or publication not contained in the series adopted by the board.
- 2.** Teachers must endeavor to acquaint themselves with the cause of any dissatisfaction on the part of the parents, and so far as possible remove the cause thereof, making personal visits to the homes of their respective pupils as often as convenience will allow.
- 3.** No teacher will be permitted to introduce into the school any sectarian views as regards religion, or partisan or sectional views as regards politics.
- 4.** Teachers must cheerfully and promptly attend all appointments made by the Superintendent, and carry out his instructions fully.
- 5.** Teachers shall take immediate steps to ascertain the cause of all absence or tardiness, and shall have jurisdiction over pupils other than their own when the immediate teacher of such pupils is not present. The Superintendent has jurisdiction over all pupils at all times during school session.
- 6.** Teachers shall enjoin upon all pupils, by precept as well as by example, the necessity of cleanliness of person and dress, and the abstinence from the use of tobacco on the premises or the use of slang or any impure language whatsoever.
- 7.** Teachers shall be responsible for the discipline and government of their rooms. They shall use kind and persuasive measures with their pupils, and should this fail, teachers may resort to punishment sufficient to suppress the evil, even to suspension, when approved by the principal.
- 8.** Teachers shall have power to retain pupils who have failed on their work during the day, a reasonable length of time after school to prepare and recite such work as they have failed during the day.
- 9.** If possible, teachers shall notify parents when their children are absent or tardy. Two cases of tardiness shall be equivalent to one-half day's absence.
- 10.** At the end of each year, each teacher shall turn over all the belongings of the school entrusted to her, together with such reports as may be called for, and the warrant for the last month shall be withheld till the provisions of this rule have been complied with.

### **Pupils**

- 1.** All sane children between the ages of 6 and 21 who are bona fide residents in the district may attend the grammar school free of charge. Those attending the High School will be required to pay \$2.50 per month tuition. Any child becoming of school age shortly after the opening of the school year may be admitted at the beginning of the year.
- 2.** Pupils shall render perfect and willing obedience to those having authority over them, and shall pursue their studies as directed, and keep such outside regulations as their teachers may impose, looking to the best interest of the pupil. They shall be required to have all books and

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materials necessary to the proper execution of their grade work within two weeks after the opening of school.

**3.** Pupils shall not in any way deface or injure the buildings, fencing, or furniture or other buildings of the school by writing, cutting, or otherwise, being subject to severe punishment or even suspension or prosecution for so doing.

**4.** Parents are liable under Rule 3 for all damages done to school property by pupils under 21 years of age. They are, therefore, expected to instruct their children in this particularly. Any parent objecting to the infliction of corporal punishment upon their children must notify the principal in writing at the beginning of each year. Upon the infraction of the rules by such pupils, they may be suspended and only reinstated by the principal.

**5.** Pupils shall study all the branches of the grade to which they belong, and shall remain in said grade until, by examination, they show themselves worthy of promotion. They shall be held responsible for the neatness and cleanliness of their desk and the immediate vicinity thereof. Teachers or anyone preparing to teach may take special work. This will be left to the Superintendent.

**6.** Pupils who absent themselves from any examination without good and sufficient cause, such absence will be construed to mean they were not prepared to pass, and before they can be promoted to a higher grade, they must take the examination necessary to entitle it.

**7.** Whenever the example of any pupil becomes injurious to the school, through indolence, neglect of rules, base character, or any other cause, and reformation shall appear hopeless, his parents or guardian shall be requested to withdraw him from the school. Should the parent refuse or fail to comply with this request, the pupil shall be suspended.

**8.** Regular and punctual attendance is enjoined upon all. Pupils are subject to suspension for two successive days' absence, three days in one week, six days in one month, and continuous tardiness, unless satisfactory excuse to the teacher is tendered in writing.

**9.** Pupils stopping school for any considerable length of time, thus throwing them behind in their classes, will be dropped to the next lower grade on reentering, except at the last part of the session, in which case they will be assigned the same grade for the next year, unless a satisfactory examination of such pupil justifies his promotion.

**10.** Pupils will not be allowed to bring to school any papers, periodicals, novels, or books other than those they study.

**11.** No pupil will be allowed to leave school for the purpose of taking music or other lessons elsewhere, when to do so would interfere with the pupil's regular course of instruction or the preparation of lessons, subject however to the discretion of the principal.

**12.** Pupils are not allowed to bring to school any firearms, fireworks, bows and arrows, or other objectionable instruments from which harm or danger could come.

**13.** In all cases of infectious or contagious diseases, the patient and all pupils coming from the house or very adjacent thereto must be excluded from the school till certificate is brought from a member of the Board of Health stating that all danger is past.

**14.** The pupil with the highest ranking in general average in attendance, deportment, and scholarship in the graduating grades shall be declared the valedictorian of the grade. The pupil next in rank in the above points shall be declared the salutatorian. Diplomas will be signed by the president and secretary of the board and by the superintendent and principal of the school.

**15.** Pupils will be required to make an average of not less than 75 per cent on each study in order to pass into the next higher grade. Diplomas for each will be granted upon completion of Grammar School and High School.

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16. These rules and regulations may be amended when in the judgment of the board and superintendent they require it. In fact, teachers may make other rules not embodied herein, and not in conflict herewith, based on good judgment and common sense.

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## WHY STORES ONCE CLOSED ON WEDNESDAY AFTERNOONS (from the May 20, 1943 issue of *The Nevada News*)

Many cities across the United States began a policy of stores being closed on Wednesday afternoons. Prescott announced in May, 1943 that stores in that town would follow this policy for the months of June, July, and August. Stores would be closed promptly at 1:00 p.m. and remained closed until regular opening hours on Thursday morning. Drug stores and gasoline stations could be exempted from the policy. The paragraph below gives the reason behind this policy of stores being closed on Wednesday afternoons.

This half holiday each week during the summer months will give employers and employees an opportunity to further the war effort by devoting time to raising badly needed food crops, taking stock of the war situation, building morale through relaxation and personal attention to many details of daily life which contribute so much to a healthy viewpoint and improved citizenship. The moral obligation involved in the pledge to observe this closing is self imposed and will be carried out to the fullest extent. Pledging that a business house will close for all business purposes means just that—closed front door and back door, no leaks nor resort to subterfuge. Reports indicate that Prescott merchants are going to observe their individual pledges 100%.

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## WHAT IF YOUR MARRIAGE WAS RULED INVALID? (from the July 4, 1965 issue of *The Nevada News*)

What if you had been married 15 or 20 years ago and then found out your marriage was invalid? This happened to two Prescott couples in 1965 as well as many others in Arkansas.

According to a 1941 Arkansas statute, a marriage is invalid if the man was under 18 and the woman was under 16 when they were married. In April, 1965, the Social Security Administration announced it would not pay widow's and wives' benefits to persons who were not legally married.

One of the couples, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Braden announced that they would have a church wedding July 7, 1965 at the First Baptist Church. The Bradens were married fourteen years before by the late Judge Brad Bright. Mrs. Braden, the former Clemmie Russell of Okolona, was only 15 at the time and Mr. Braden was 20. The couple had three daughters, Laura Ann 7, Ruby Kaye 5, and Judy Ray 2. Attending the couple at the wedding would be Mr. and Mrs. Coy Braden. A reception would follow at the Davis' Café.

The other couple, Mr. and Mrs. Lonnie Buie, were married April 8, 1945 at Boughton by Justice of the Peace John Brown. Mrs. Buie, the former Elizabeth Henry, was 17, but Mr. Buie

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was only 16. They had two children, Vickie 16, and Lonnie Jr. 11. This couple had not set a date for their wedding, but did announce that they would be married again.

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This photo belonged to Mollie and Blanche Henry of Bluff City. It was not labeled. If you can identify this person, let me know.

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### THE PARABLE OF THE TWINS

Once upon a time, twin boys were conceived in the same womb. Weeks passed and the twins developed. As their awareness grew, they laughed for joy. “Isn’t it great that we were conceived? Isn’t it great to be alive!”

Together the twins explored their world. When they found their mother’s cord that gave them life, they sang for joy. “How great is our mother’s love, that she shares her own life with us!”

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As weeks stretched into months, the twins noticed how much each was changing. “What does it mean?” asked the one. “It means that our stay in this world is drawing to an end,” said the other. “But I don’t want to go,” said the one. “I want to stay here always”. “We have no choice,” said the other. “But maybe there’s life after birth!”

“But how can that be?” responded the one. “We will shed our life cord, and how is life possible without it? Besides, we have seen evidence that others have been here before us, and none of them have returned to tell us there is life after birth. No, this is the end.”

And so the one fell into deep despair, saying, “If conception ends in birth, what is the purpose of life in the womb? It’s meaningless. Maybe there is no mother after all.” “But there has to be, protested the other. How else did we get here? How do we remain alive?”

“Have you made up your mind?” said the one. “Maybe she lives only in our minds. Maybe we made her up, because the idea made us feel good”.

And so the last days in the womb were filled with questioning and fear. Finally, the moment of birth arrived.

When the twins passed from their world, they opened their eyes. They cried. For what they saw exceeded their fondest dreams. --*Author Unknown*

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### THE LIFE OF A DOG

(from *The Dynamo-Prescott High School newspaper*)  
(printed in the Jan. 28, 1925 issue of *The Nevada News*)

You have heard the expression “a dog’s life,” or “that man is living a dog’s life.” I am of the opinion that the author of this expression had given little thought to the nature of a dog’s life. When he spoke these words as descriptive of a human career, evidently he had in mind the very pugnacious characteristics of the animal. But this instinct of the dog is only occasionally expressive, and affords but a very superficial interpretation of actual dog life...

According to psychology, life consists of sensations received from the external world and the responses to these sensations, together with other sensations and responses affected by former experiences. From this we must conclude that dog life depends primarily upon sensations and responses.

Rattler was the dog’s name. He was a very ordinary black dog, a cross between a shepherd and a cur. He was named Rattler for no certain reason that I recall, for he had the name before he had ever demonstrated any peculiar characteristic dog qualities.

This was in the days before dog houses, or this story might never have served the purposes of science nor have enlightened the general public in regard to the universe of dog-dom. Rattler slept or took his nocturnal repose at whatever spot about the farm-house or barn-yard

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premises that instinct directed in response to weather conditions. On the particular occasion in question, a temperate fall night, Rattler rested under one of the three majestic water oaks in the back yard. In the deep hours of the blackened stillness, for there was no moon, the hour when Morpheus with his magic spell induces the deepest oblivion by sleep, rendering by his homage humanity helpless beyond state, the world thus shut out from sense of man was typically Rattler's universe. The faintest odor borne upon the still night air was either instinctively ignored as harmless or, if sensed as dangerous, was responded to with most vicious activities of every known kind.

Rattler awoke me about one o'clock with such a complete repertoire. As I remember it now, I do not recall ever having heard such vicious and ominous agonizing by any living dog. It seemed like his barking, vicious chargings and retreats were fraught with the most dire forebodings of the imminent disaster about to overtake the members of the sleeping household. Yes, from the volubility and the audibility of Rattler's alarms, one might judge that he felt responsible for the safety of the entire community and was marshalling all his powers to sound the danger far and wide.

I can appreciate the responsibility felt by a lone sentinel who walks his post at night and stands between the enemy and his country. Rattler was such a sentinel, according to dog judgment, on this night. The darkened universe, all-enclosing was impregnated with myriad odors and sounds borne to his keen sense and often demanding instant responses.

From his position under the trees, he would bound forth with loud and vicious barkings, racing at times to the edge of the nearby orchard, only to retreat with equal rapidity with suppressed barks and defiant growls. He would be quiet for a moment and then repeat the performance with aggravated vehemence. What an awful night for Rattler! What an awful world it must have been to such a sensitive creature! When I came to the door, either because of renewed courage or a feeling of increased responsibility to defend, he bounded forth into the darkness again soon to return with fright or disappointment and in apologetic whimpers, either sought forgiveness or comfort, I am unable to say which. How I wish I could wave a magic wand and dispel the darkness from Rattler's life, bring day and with it the utility of the visual sense, and restore his normal nerve condition. But nature has so designed him, with keen senses of smell and hearing, that he might protect himself as well as his master.

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### **SURGEON REMOVES HIS OWN APPENDIX** (from the Oct. 12, 1928 issue of *The Camden Evening News*)

Los Angeles—Dr. Robert Meals, young Hollywood surgeon, who three days ago removed his own appendix, today said he felt well enough to get up and walk, and "I would do so now instead of waiting the necessary ten days, if I thought it would be safe."

The operation, the doctor said, was an experiment to verify his conclusion that the "shock" which most patients suffer from operations was due largely to anesthetics rather than the operation. This theory, he said, has been corroborated.

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Dr. Meals was assisted by a friend, Dr. J. Norton Nichols, who helped locate the appendix, which was in an unusual position and to loosen it from adhesions to the back of the abdominal wall.

Dr. Meals took his place on the operating table with only nurses and Dr. Nichols present. His back and head were propped up and a surgeon's gown was slipped over his shoulders as though he were operating on a patient under anesthesia. During the operation, the surgeons carried on a conversation, Meals said.

A local anesthetic was applied, but the surgeon-patient was subject to considerable pain due to inability to anesthetize the internal organs.

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## PRESCOTT'S LARGEST FIRE

It happened on the night of December 28, 1882. A fire of unknown origin destroyed most of Block 20 and 21 of the city of Prescott. For those familiar with the city of Prescott today, this is the area between West Elm Street and West Walnut Street facing Hwy. 67 and the railroad tracks. It includes the block where Sterling's store and Buchanan's Drug Store were located and where the new library stands today. It also included the block across Hwy. 24 toward the Broadway Hotel.

Most of the buildings at that time were of wood construction. All were destroyed except for two that were of brick construction. Also destroyed was Prescott's tallest building, a three story frame building built by Capt. Wm. Norman and Robert Burns. The first floor was a general mercantile business, the second was a warehouse, and the third was rented out for offices.

At that time, Prescott had no waterworks system and no fire department and water used for fighting the fire was obtained from pumps in shallow wells in the street. Some buildings were dynamited in efforts to stop the fire.

The fire destroyed six groceries, four restaurants, three general stores, two hotels, two saloons, two millinery stores, a bakery, a law office, a tin shop, a watch repair shop, a toy and notions store, a barber shop, and a meat market.

This story was printed in the July 29, 1965 issue of *The Nevada News* and was written by R. P. Hamby, who was very diligent in recording events that affected the city of Prescott. Information for the article came from the Dec. 29, 1882 issue of the *Arkansas Gazette* newspaper, deed and tax records, and conversations Mr. Hamby had with Walter King whose father, Rufus King, died later of the effects of smoke inhalation while fighting the fire. Mr. Hamby's father, C. C. Hamby, had his first law office in the three story Norman-Burns building.

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## FAVORITE RECIPES FROM READERS

I have received about 30 pages of recipes from readers from several states. Thanks to all who sent them. I will try to put a couple in each issue, so please be patient. It could be several months before your recipe appears. In the meantime, if you come across an exceptionally good recipe, send it in. Send to: 2680 Warren Ave., Camden, AR 71701 or email them to me at: [jmckelvy@cei.net](mailto:jmckelvy@cei.net)

### FOOTBALL CASSEROLE

**Keep one in your freezer**

**1 pound lean ground beef  
1 cup grated cheese  
2 tablespoons shortening  
1 medium onion, chopped  
2 cups canned tomatoes  
1 tablespoon catsup  
1 tablespoon steak sauce  
¼ cup chopped green peppers  
2 tablespoons parsley, chopped  
1 (5 ounce) package elbow macaroni  
1 can mushroom soup  
Salt and pepper to taste**

**Brown beef in shortening. Add onion, tomatoes, catsup, steak sauce, green pepper, and parsley. Simmer 30 minutes. Cook macaroni according to directions on package. Drain. Combine macaroni and ground beef mixture in casserole. Season to taste. Gently spoon mushroom soup into mixture. Mix lightly. Sprinkle with cheese. Bake at 350 degrees for 30 minutes or until bubbling and brown.  
Helen (Alabama)**

### CORN BREAD SALAD

**1 9 inch pan corn bread (no sugar)  
1 green bell pepper (seeded and chopped)  
1 small sweet onion (chopped)  
1 ripe tomato (cored and chopped)  
1 cup whole kernel corn (drained)  
3 hard boiled eggs (peeled and chopped)  
12 oz. bacon (fried crisp and crumbled)  
1 - 1½ cups Ranch style salad dressing**

**In a large salad bowl, break corn bread into coarsely crumbled pieces. Gently stir in green pepper, onion, tomato, corn, eggs, and bacon. Pour salad dressing over mixture and toss gently. Chill for 2 hours before serving.  
L. G. (Arkansas)**