



The Louisiana Purchase Commemoration

Patch Award Program



This patch program is available to anyone interested in the Louisiana Purchase, Arkansas's Colonial and Territorial years, and the importance of the survey of the vast territory to the future of America.

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You are able to earn a one-of-a-kind commemorative patch by completing the items listed below. Some of these tasks require visiting several parks and museums in Arkansas; other tasks require completing the worksheets in this publication.

By reading this instruction booklet you have already begun the process of earning your patch. Here are background information and instructions for completion of the program.

The three program areas are:

- **History**— The Louisiana Purchase itself and life in Colonial and Territorial Arkansas;
- **Natural history**— The swamps, forests and bountiful and unusual wildlife in Arkansas at the time of the Louisiana Purchase, and life in the unique upland swamp surrounding the Louisiana Purchase Monument today;
- **Surveying**— In 1815 the survey for most of the land in the Louisiana Purchase Territory began in Arkansas with the survey of the corner marking the Fifth Principal Meridian and the Baseline. Learn about the survey, survey methods, the value of surveys and how the survey that took place almost 200 years ago still affects you today.

There are two ways to earn the Louisiana Purchase Commemoration Patch:



- 1) **If you will be visiting Arkansas**, complete ALL questions listed under “History,” ONE activity from “Natural History” and ONE from “The Art of Surveying,” plus, visit four locations listed under “Participating Sites,” and have a staff person sign and date the booklet verifying your visit.

NOTE: Photographs are of Louisiana Purchase State Park, and were taken by A.C. Haralson and Jay Miller.

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- 2) If you cannot visit sites in Arkansas you may earn the patch by completing ALL activities in EACH section: “History,” “Natural History” and “The Art of Surveying.”

To receive your patch, (see pages 16–17) mail the appropriate completed and signed tear-off page in the back of this booklet along and \$5 to:

Arkansas State Parks
Program Services
One Capitol Mall
Little Rock, AR 72201
USA

Questions:

1) HISTORY

Louisiana Purchase State Park is a National Historic Landmark. Download the booklet, *Louisiana Purchase Historic State Park*, from the website (www.ArkansasStateParks.com). Using the booklet as a reference, answer these questions.

1. In what year did the Louisiana Purchase take place?
2. What country made the purchase?
3. What country sold the land?
4. Who was President at the time of the purchase?
5. Who was ruler of the country which sold the land?
6. Why was the initial point of a survey of this new territory important?
7. Name the surveyors commissioned to establish this initial point.
8. In what year was the initial point established?
9. In which directions does a “meridian” run?
10. In which directions does a “baseline” run?
11. Name the Meridian identified as part of this survey.
12. How many square miles were added to the United States by this purchase?
13. Calculate the cost per acre.
14. Give three reasons the Louisiana Purchase was important.
15. At what site in what state can you see the actual ‘point of beginning’ for the survey of the Louisiana Purchase Territory?

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2) NATURAL HISTORY

1. Using the Internet, download the booklet, *Louisiana Purchase Historic State Park*, select one plant and one animal from the booklet, and write about or create a project that describes the habitat where that animal or plant lives. Is that animal or plant found where you live?
2. At Louisiana Purchase State Park visitors can find the bird-voiced treefrog. This treefrog is listed as 'a species of special concern' (rare) by the Arkansas Natural Heritage Commission. Detail the life and habitat of the bird-voiced treefrog through a poster, paper or public presentation. Why is this small frog endangered?
3. Name the state bird, tree and flower of Arkansas and the state bird, tree and flower of your state. Investigate (you might contact your Secretary of State) to see if your state has other wildlife or plant symbols such as a state insect or state fish. List those and identify why each was chosen.
4. Identify three endangered plants or animals in your state. Find out why they are endangered and what is being done to protect them. Identify and write about an agency or organization that works to protect endangered species in your area.
5. The swamp here is a unique 'upland' swamp. In one page explain why this is the last remaining upland swamp and why this one remains.



3) SURVEYING

Write a description or definition of these early survey instruments and terms:

Chain	Rod	Witness tree
Meridian	Compass	Map
Initial point	Baseline	

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1. Show that you know how to use a compass by explaining how to adjust a map for the difference between true north and magnetic north. Take a compass bearing from a map and on an object. Write down your compass bearing. Walk to the point. Take a compass bearing from where you now stand to your initial point. Write down that compass bearing; walk that bearing to your starting point.
2. Cut a piece of rope the length of a chain (66 feet) used by the early surveyors. Mark a rectangle 2 chains wide by 5 chains long. What area does that represent? Explain how a chain of 66 feet is useful in laying out acres of land. How many chains are in one mile? 1/2 mile? 1/4 mile? 1/8 mile?
3. Draw a map, to scale, of your neighborhood, locating major landmarks, streets, paths or trails, bodies of water, and other important features. Include a legend (key) which explains the symbols you used, a scale, and a compass rose.



Participating Sites:

Visit four of the following Arkansas parks, museums or historic sites and have a staff member sign and date your booklet verifying your visit:

Louisiana Purchase State Park

A granite monument marking the Initial Point of the survey of what became 13 states lies within a lush, fascinating headwater swamp representative of the vanishing natural environment of eastern Arkansas. Walk the boardwalk through the swamp to the Initial Point for the survey of the Louisiana Purchase Territory, see the headwater swamp and read the wayside exhibit panels.

From I-40 at Brinkley, take U.S. 49 and travel 21 miles south, then go two miles east on Arkansas Highway 362 to the park.

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Arkansas Post Museum

Arkansas Post Museum began as the first county-supported museum in Arkansas. Opened to the public in 1963, the museum offers a glimpse into life on the Grand Prairie through a collection of farm tools and equipment. The museum includes an 1877 dogtrot log cabin, a 1933 child's playhouse and a recreation of Arkansas County's gallows. Coming soon will be the "Arkansas Post Room" where 1820s Arkansas Post, when the town was the territorial capital, will be recreated in miniature and James Miller, Arkansas's first territorial governor, will be highlighted.

Arkansas Post Museum is five miles south of Gillett, Arkansas, on Highway 165 South at the intersection of Highway 165 and Highway 169. Or, if coming from Dumas, it is one mile north of the Arkansas River Bridge on Highway 165.

Arkansas Post Museum
5530 Hwy 165 South
Gillett AR 72055
870-548-2634
870-548-3003 (fax)
Email: Arkpost@Arkansas.com

Arkansas Post National Memorial

The establishment of the Post by the French in 1686 was the first step in a long struggle between France, Spain, and England over the interior of the North American continent. Its position served strategic importance for the French, Spanish, American, and Confederate military. Spanish soldiers and British partisans clashed here in the 1783 "Colbert Raid," the only Revolutionary War action in Arkansas. Arkansas Post became part of the United States following the Louisiana Purchase of 1803. Today, the memorial and museum commemorate the multi-layered and complex history of this important site.

From U.S. Highway 65 at Dumas, take Highway 165 North—the Great River Road. After crossing the Arkansas River turn right on State Highway 169 to Arkansas Post National Memorial.

Arkansas Post National Memorial
1741 Old Post Road
Gillett, AR 72055
870-548-2207
www.nps.gov/arpn



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Arkansas State Capitol

The Arkansas State Capitol was constructed between 1899 and 1915. It houses six of the seven executive offices for the state of Arkansas and hosts legislative sessions every odd-numbered year. Take a tour of the building. Guided tours need to be scheduled; check-in at the tour desk. Self-guided tours can be taken at any time. The Capitol building is on Capitol Avenue in downtown Little Rock.

Contact for a weekday guided tour:
Secretary of State's Office
Arkansas State Capitol
Little Rock, AR 72201
501-682-5080
jedietz@sosmail.state.ar.us

Brinkley

Brinkley is the gateway to the Louisiana Purchase Highway. The newly renovated 1912 railroad depot houses the Central Delta Depot Museum and Visitor Center. Featured



is an exhibit on Louisiana Purchase State Park, only 19 miles to the south, including an impressive 24-foot by 8-foot mural highlighting the historic baseline for the survey of the Louisiana Purchase Territory. Also on exhibit are items from the 1903–04 Centennial held in St. Louis, Missouri. Brinkley is also home to the famous 1940s musician, Louis Jordan. Brinkley is on Interstate 40, midway between Memphis and Little Rock.

Brinkley Chamber of Commerce
1501 Weatherby Drive
Brinkley, AR 72021
870-734-2262
www.brinkleyar.com

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Clarendon

Visit the Clarendon visitor center at Madison and Center Streets where you will see exhibits about the history of Clarendon and begin your walking tour of historic Clarendon. Pick up a brochure guide: “The City of Clarendon History Walking Tour.”

270 Madison Street
Clarendon, 72029
870-747-3802
www.clarendon-ar.com

Delta Cultural Center

The Delta Cultural Center in Helena, Arkansas, preserves, interprets, and presents the rich heritage of the Arkansas Delta. Exhibits tell the story of Helena, steeped in the mystique of the south.

Delta Cultural Center
141 Cherry Street
Helena, Arkansas 72342
870-338-4350
www.deltaculturalcenter.org

Fort Smith National Historic Site

Fort Smith National Historic Site includes the remains of two frontier forts and the Federal Court for the Western District of Arkansas. Commemorating a significant phase of America’s westward expansion, it stands today as a reminder of 80 turbulent years in the history of Federal Indian Policy. Exhibits focus on Fort Smith’s military history from 1817–1871, Judge Isaac C. Parker and the federal court’s impact on Indian Territory, U.S. Deputy Marshals and outlaws, Federal Indian policy, and Indian Removal including the Trail of Tears. As you tour Fort Smith National Historic Site you will learn more about life at the fort, Indian Territory, the federal court, and deputy marshals on the American Frontier. Children should ask for a Junior Ranger booklet at the front desk.

Fort Smith National Historic Site
301 Parker Avenue
Fort Smith, AR 72902
479-783-3961
www.nps.gov/fosm.org



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Historic Arkansas Museum

Come in and step back into frontier history. Tour the museum's historic grounds and visit a neighborhood, including the oldest home still standing in Little Rock and the site where William Woodruff once printed the *Arkansas Gazette*. Interact with a living history character and see first-hand how early residents lived. Inside the Museum Center, explore Arkansas-made art and artifacts in four exhibit galleries, see contemporary Arkansas art in the Trinity Gallery, and watch kids having fun in the interactive children's gallery. Shop for quilts and other contemporary crafts in the Museum Store, and see the award-winning introductory video in the theater.

Historic Arkansas Museum
200 E. Third Street
Little Rock, AR 72201
TEL (501) 324-9351
FAX (501) 324-9345
www.arkansashistory.com

Hot Springs National Park

The National Park protects eight historic bathhouses with the former luxurious Fordyce Bathhouse housing the park visitor center.

The mission of Jefferson's first expedition into the Louisiana Purchase Territory, led by George Hunter and William Dunbar, was to explore the fabled "hot springs on the Washita." The party camped at the hot springs from December 9, 1804, until January 8, 1805.

Today, the entire "Bathhouse Row" area is a National Historic Landmark District that contains the grandest collection of bathhouses of its kind in North America. By protecting the 47 hot springs and their watershed, the National Park Service continues to provide visitors with historic leisure activities such as hiking, picnicking, and scenic drives. In the visitor center watch the orientation movie, enjoy the exhibits on the second floor, and visit the open springs just outside.

Hot Springs National Park
Bathhouse Row
Hot Springs, AR
501-624-2701
www.nps.gov/hosp

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Lake Catherine State Park

Lake Catherine State Park lies on the shoreline of Lake Catherine, which was formed in 1924 by damming the Ouachita River. Standing along the shoreline of Lake Catherine and looking up at the Ouachita Mountains, you will see almost the same view that Thomas Jefferson's exploration team, Hunter and Dunbar, saw in 1803 as they explored the Ouachita River, deep in the unknown Louisiana Purchase Territory. Here, you too will learn about the flora and fauna the explorers may have seen and used during their trip. Pick up a question sheet at the visitor center and walk the Falls Branch Trail to discover the answers. Return to the visitor center to have your answers checked. Having a score of at least 80% accuracy means one activity needed for your Louisiana Purchase Commemoration Patch has been completed.

Lake Catherine State Park
1200 Catherine Park Road
Hot Springs, AR 71913-8605
501-844-417
Email: lakecatherine@arkansas.com

Lake Chicot State Park

Lake Chicot State Park sits on the banks of Arkansas's largest natural lake, and the largest oxbow lake in North America, and is the access point for the "wild" north end of Lake Chicot. Here you can walk the Delta Woodlands Trail, tour the museum and seasonally take a tour of the cypress swamp by boat. In this cypress swamp you'll see wildlife and forests much like that seen by the first explorers. Lake Chicot State Park is 8 miles north of Lake Village and offers camping, cabins and other facilities.

Lake Chicot State Park
2542 Hwy. 257
Lake Village, AR 71653
870-265-5480
Email: lakechicot@arkansas.com



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Lake Ouachita State Park

Lake Ouachita State Park is on the eastern edge of beautiful Lake Ouachita in the heart of the Ouachita National Forest, just a few miles west of famous Hot Springs National Park. Cabins, campsites, trails and scenery make this a perfect location from which to study the land of the Louisiana Purchase.

William Dunbar and Dr. George Hunter led Thomas Jefferson's 'forgotten expedition' into the Louisiana Purchase Territory, and along with 13 soldiers, they explored the Ouachita River and spent the winter of 1803 studying the geological phenomena. Their stirring reports to Congress led to creation of what is now Hot Springs National Park. At the Lake Ouachita State Park visitor center receive a Louisiana Purchase Commemoration Patch packet. After turning in a form in the packet you'll receive credit toward earning your patch.



Lake Ouachita State Park
5451 Mountain Pine Road
Mountain Pine, AR 71956
501-767-9366
Email: lakeouachita@arkansas.com

Old Davidsonville State Park

Old Davidsonville State Park is where the "Jamestown of Arkansas" was located. This carefully planned frontier town was the first in the Arkansas Territory to host a courthouse, post office, and federal land office. The story of Davidsonville began over 200

years ago when French fur traders sold land to three businessmen who had the vision to build a town at a prime location within the trading system of the Black, Spring, and Eleven Point Rivers. The town grew and prospered throughout the 1820s; however, by the time of Arkansas statehood in 1836, Davidsonville had been abandoned! Meet living history characters through a Living History Townsite Tour, learn about river trade, see artifacts and hear of archeological discoveries.

Old Davidsonville State Park
7953 Highway 166 South
Pocahontas, AR 72455

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870-892-4708

Email: olddavidsonville@arkansas.com

www.ArkansasStateParks.com



Old Washington Historic State Park:

Discover four exciting eras of state history! The 19th century village of Washington interprets the people and events of Territorial, Antebellum, Civil War and Reconstruction Arkansas. Established in 1824, this quaint community soon became the crossroads for travelers heading to Texas via the rugged Southwest Trail. Boasting a sundry of legal practices, trade smiths, and agricultural wealth, Washington soon became a political, economical, and cultural center as well as providing area townspeople with a seat of justice for Hempstead County. Legendary figures such as Sam Houston, Davy Crockett, Stephen F. Austin and Jim Bowie passed through these charming streets, and during the Civil War Washington served as the state's Confederate Capital.

Old Washington Historic State Park
P.O. Box 98

Washington, AR 71862

870-983-2684

Email: oldwashington@arkansas.com

Old Independence Regional Museum

Old Independence is on the edge of the historic district in Batesville, a lively, gracious town on the White River and the oldest continuously occupied community in the state. European settlement dates to French fur trading operations in the 1700s. The museum occupies a "military Gothic" armory National Register building, built by WPA workers in 1936. Exhibits explore Native American and early settlement, the Civil War and Reconstruction periods. We ask that all groups of 10 or more schedule visits in advance so we can give you our best attention.

Old Independence Regional Museum
380 South Ninth Street

Batesville, AR 72501

870-793-2121

870-793-2101 (fax)

Email: oirm@oirm.org

www.oirm.org

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Parkin Archeological State Park

Parkin Archeological State Park interprets the Mississippian Period Native American village located at the site from 1000 A.D. to 1550 A.D. In 1541, Hernando De Soto met the Native Americans and their chief, Casqui, during De Soto's expedition that began in Florida with his search for gold. A large platform mound where chief Casqui's home was located can be seen today. The site is also important because it was the scene of Arkansas's first Christian ceremony. The ceremony

was performed by request of Casqui in hopes of alleviating the drought that had a stronghold on the Native American village for seven years. Viewing our audio/visual presentation, visit the exhibits and take the self-guided tour of the site. The park is in the town of Parkin in east Arkansas.

Parkin Archeological State Park
#60 Highway 184
Parkin, AR 72373
870-755-2500
Email: parkin@arkansas.com

Plantation Agriculture Museum

The Museum, housed in a 1912 general store, preserves Arkansas's rich heritage of cotton agriculture and plantation life. Exhibits and programs interpret the period from 1836, when Arkansas became a state, to World War II, when the rapid mechanization of agriculture ended many traditional

farming practices. New to the museum is a fully restored cotton gin and compress. The Plantation Agriculture Museum is at the junction of U.S. Highway 165 and Arkansas Highway 161 in Scott, just five miles from Interstate 440 in Little Rock.

Plantation Agriculture Museum
P.O. Box 87
Scott, AR 72142
501-961-1409
Email: plantationag@arkansas.com



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St. Charles

In October of 2003, the White River National Wildlife Refuge opened a 10,000-square-foot office/visitor center located off of Highway 1 in St. Charles, Arkansas. The new facility has over 6,000 square feet for interpretation and education, including an auditorium that seats 60, a classroom, and an exhibit hall that will be outfitted with exhibits in January of 2004. Recreation opportunities include the one-mile barrier-free Upland Trail, hunting, fishing, camping, and ATV trails.

870-282-8200

<http://whiteriver.fws.gov/>

Email: whiteriver@fws.gov

Village Creek State Park

Village Creek State Park is a 7,000-acre natural park that features the unique natural environment of Crowley's Ridge. Much of the park preserves the plant and animal communities that existed when the early explorers first visited the area. When you visit the park, 1) Pick up a Discovery Room booklet at the front desk. In the Discovery Rom you will learn about the unique natural environment on Crowley's Ridge. 2. Get a copy of the *Big Ben Trail Guide*. Go to station number 8 on the trail and list 5 things (write on the trail guide) that you see that early 1800s explorers might have seen. Go to the overlook past station number 17 and write down five things that you see that would benefit wildlife. Then go to station number 18 (old roadbed) and write down who might have passed along this road 200 years ago and how they might have traveled. When you are finished, bring the items to the visitor center and we will sign your Louisiana Purchase patch booklet.

Village Creek State Park

201 CR 754

Wynne, AR 72396

870-238-9406

Email: villagecreek@arkansas.com



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Verification Forms

PATCH PROGRAM COMPLETION VERIFICATION FORM #1
To receive your patch, complete the address information on the back
of this page.

- I did visit **Arkansas** and completed the Louisiana Purchase Patch activities.
- The signatures here are proof that I answered the questions listed under “History,” ONE activity from “Natural History,” and ONE from “The Art of Surveying.”

I have completed all **History** activities.

Participant's Signature Date

Second Party Verifying Signature Date

The **Natural History** activity I completed is _____.

Participant's Signature Date

Second Party Verifying Signature Date

The **Surveying** activity I completed is _____.

Participant's Signature Date

Second Party Verifying Signature Date

The signatures and dates below verify that I visited four parks or museums.

Park or Museum Signature Date



**The Journey Began
In Arkansas**

Prepared by Arkansas State Parks for The Louisiana
Purchase Bicentennial Commission