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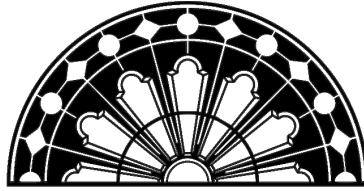
**TH**

**AMERICA!**

**ARKANSAS IS CELEBRATING WITH DIANA, SEMI & QUINN, AND YOU!**

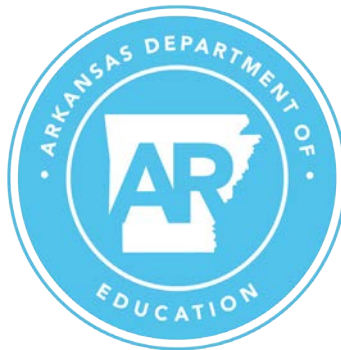


*This publication is produced by the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program, an agency of the Division of Arkansas Heritage, and in partnership with the Arkansas Department of Education.*



**ARKANSAS HISTORIC  
PRESERVATION PROGRAM**

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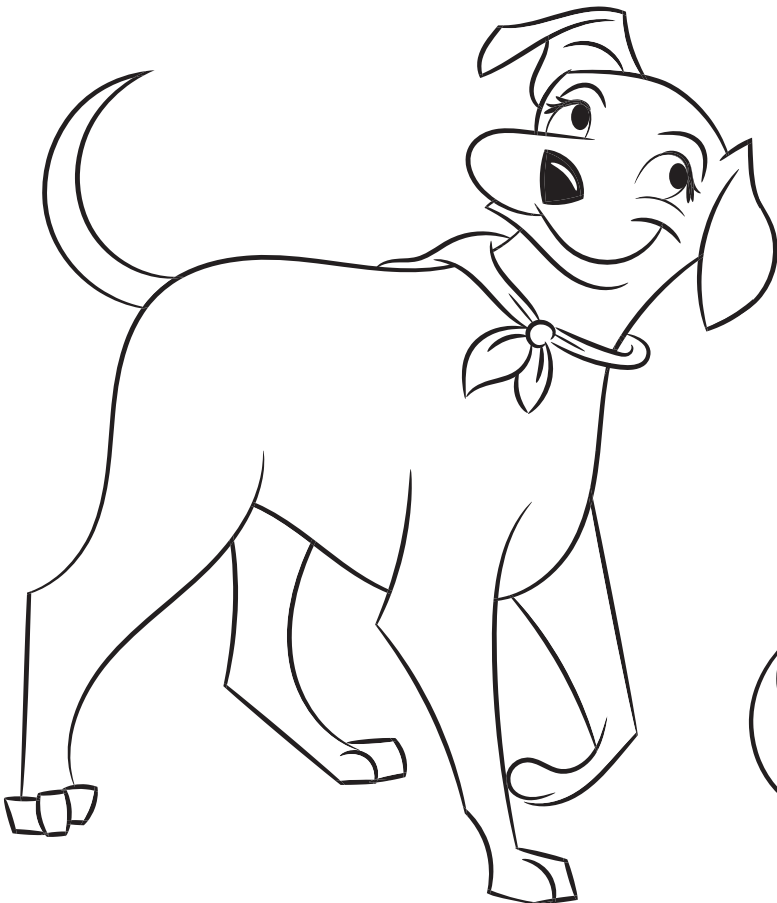




There are lots of cool places around the United States that tell the story of America! These places show us what happened a long time ago and even what's happening now. The United States of America has been around for 250 years and so has Arkansas! It will be super fun to visit places in Arkansas that show how our country grew. There are a few awesome friends going with you on this trip. Semi and Quinn are labrador retrievers new to Arkansas, and they are joining Diana, a fritillary butterfly, to exciting destinations around our state. We will learn Arkansas history and, most importantly, learn how our state helped our nation to grow. This trip is all about AMERICA'S 250TH BIRTHDAY, and we want you to join the fun!

## **BIRTHDAY DESTINATIONS**

1. Plum Bayou Mounds
2. Arkansas Post
3. Louisiana Purchase
4. Old State House
5. Crater of Diamonds
6. Bauxite
7. Hazzard Gymnasium
8. Buffalo River
9. Walmart



The Labrador Retriever was chosen to be Arkansas' state dog because they are friendly, intelligent and love being outside. Semi and Quinn are ready to go with you on a statewide tour filled with discovery and civic pride. Semi and Quinn want to know what it means to be an Arkansan and an American, and both are "paws-atively" perfect for this celebration of the last 250 years!



- Yellow lab / Female
- Loves exploring Arkansas
- Curious about biodiversity
- Investigates geography
- Active in the great outdoors
- Enjoys natural wonders
- Fascinated by landforms
- Observes wildlife
- Learns ecosystems

# QUINN

- Black lab / Male
- Loves Arkansas history
- Enthusiastic storyteller
- Learns people, places, events
- Explores historic landmarks
- Visits museums, heritage sites
- Listens to community voices
- Reflects on Arkansas' role in history
- Connects Arkansans and America

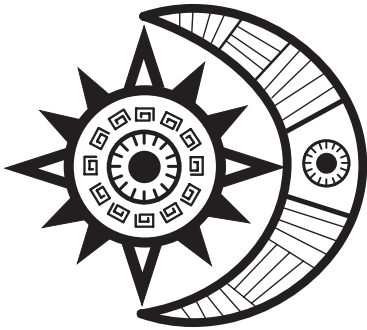


Arkansas Department of Education approves the version of Arkansas' state dog depicted in this coloring book, labrador retrievers Semi & Quinn.

# PLUM BAYOU mounds

Long ago, from about 650 AD to 1050 AD, people lived in villages in Arkansas. One such village we call Plum Bayou because it's near a stream with that name. We don't know what the native people called the stream or themselves!

These people built big mounds of dirt. They carried baskets of dirt to the place where they wanted to build the mounds. The mounds were probably used for special events and religious ceremonies. People from other places would come to the mounds to celebrate.



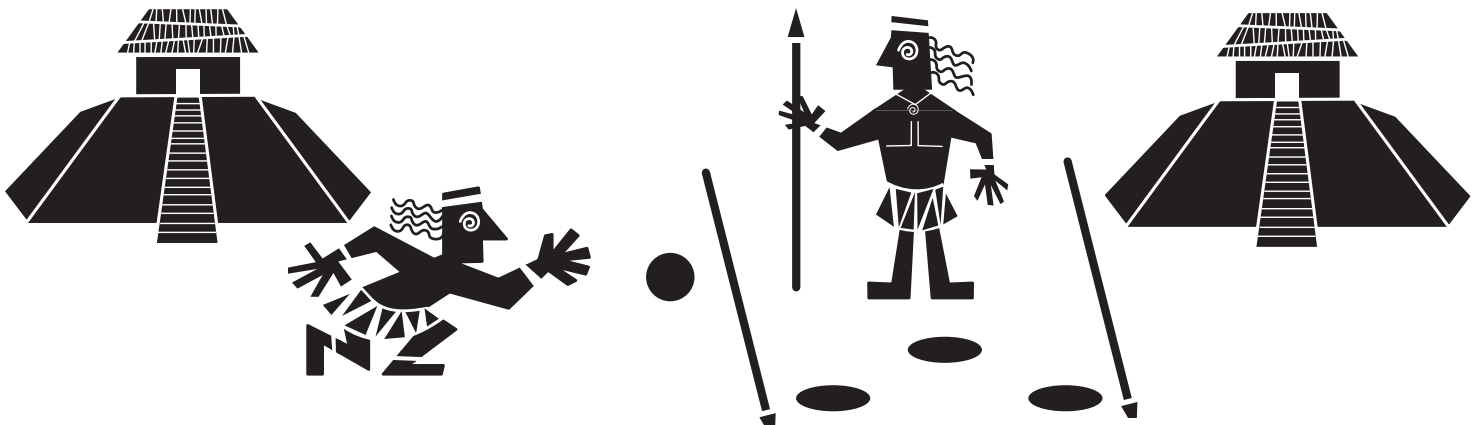
The mounds might have also helped the Plum Bayou people know when to plant and harvest their crops. Even today, when the seasons change, the sun rises and sets over certain mounds. Native peoples were so smart and amazing!

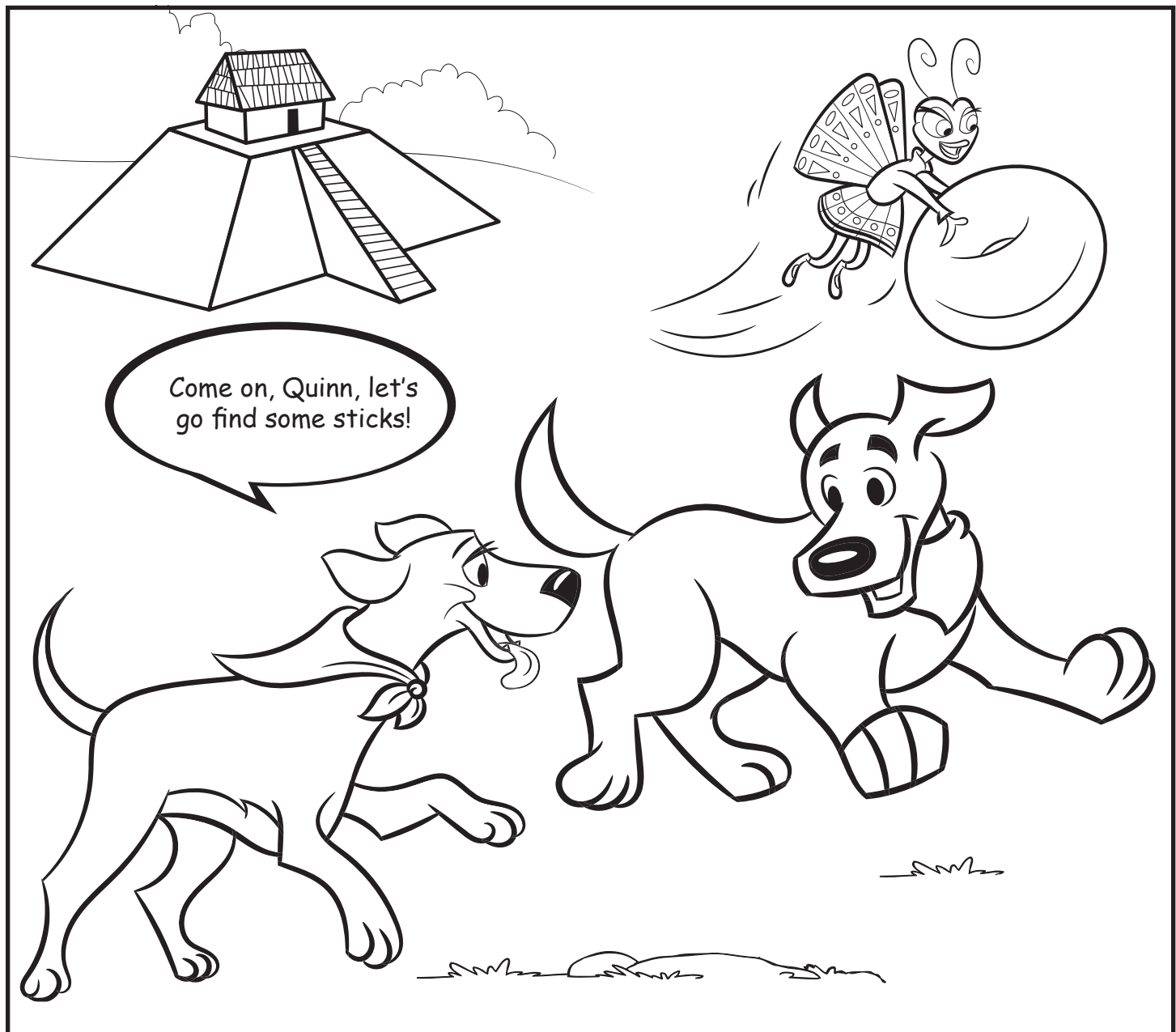
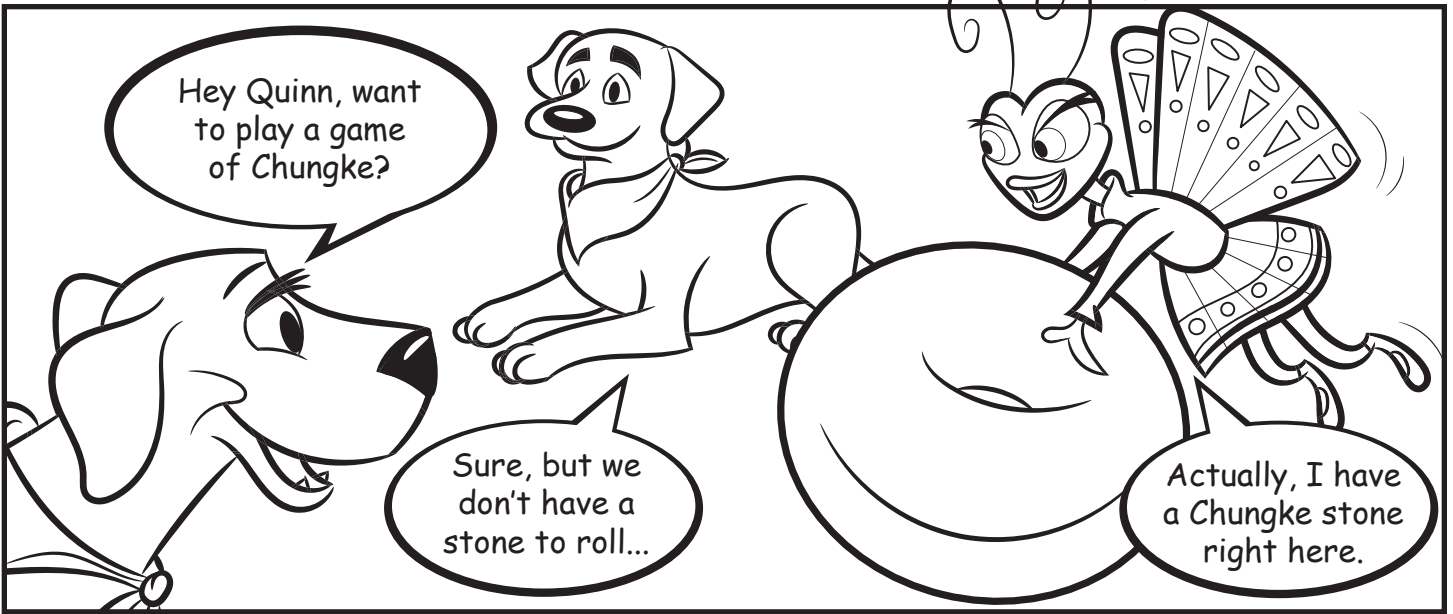


Sadly, many of the mounds were destroyed by farming a long time ago. Today, three mounds are left but are now smaller and more rounded. The natives originally built the mounds with squared edges and they put houses on top.

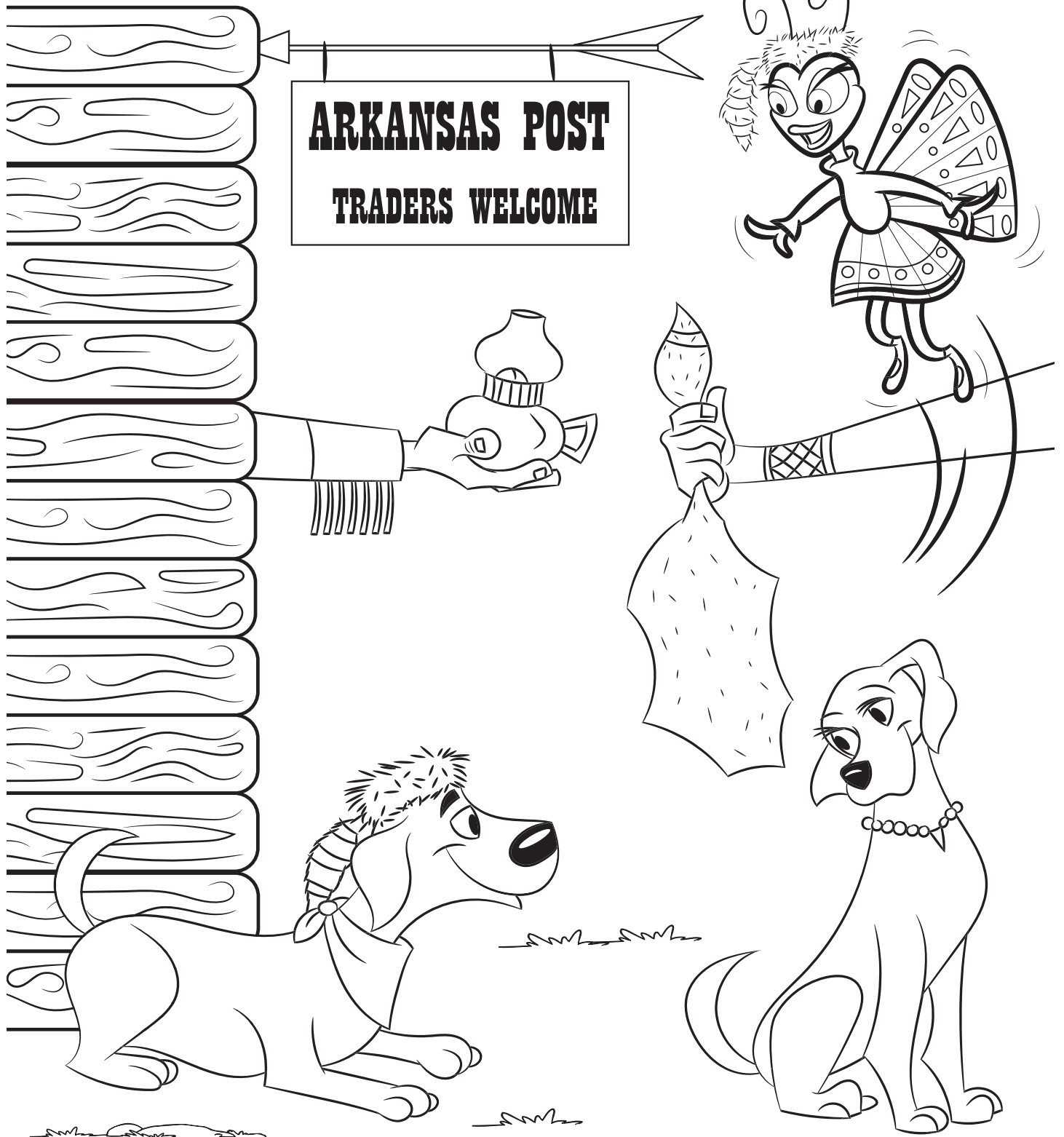
The space between the mounds was used for fun things like dances, festivals, and games. One game was called Chungke. It was like horseshoes! People would roll a disc-shaped stone and then throw spears trying to get closest to the stone.

After 500 years, the Plum Bayou people left. We don't know why they left or where they went. It's a mystery!





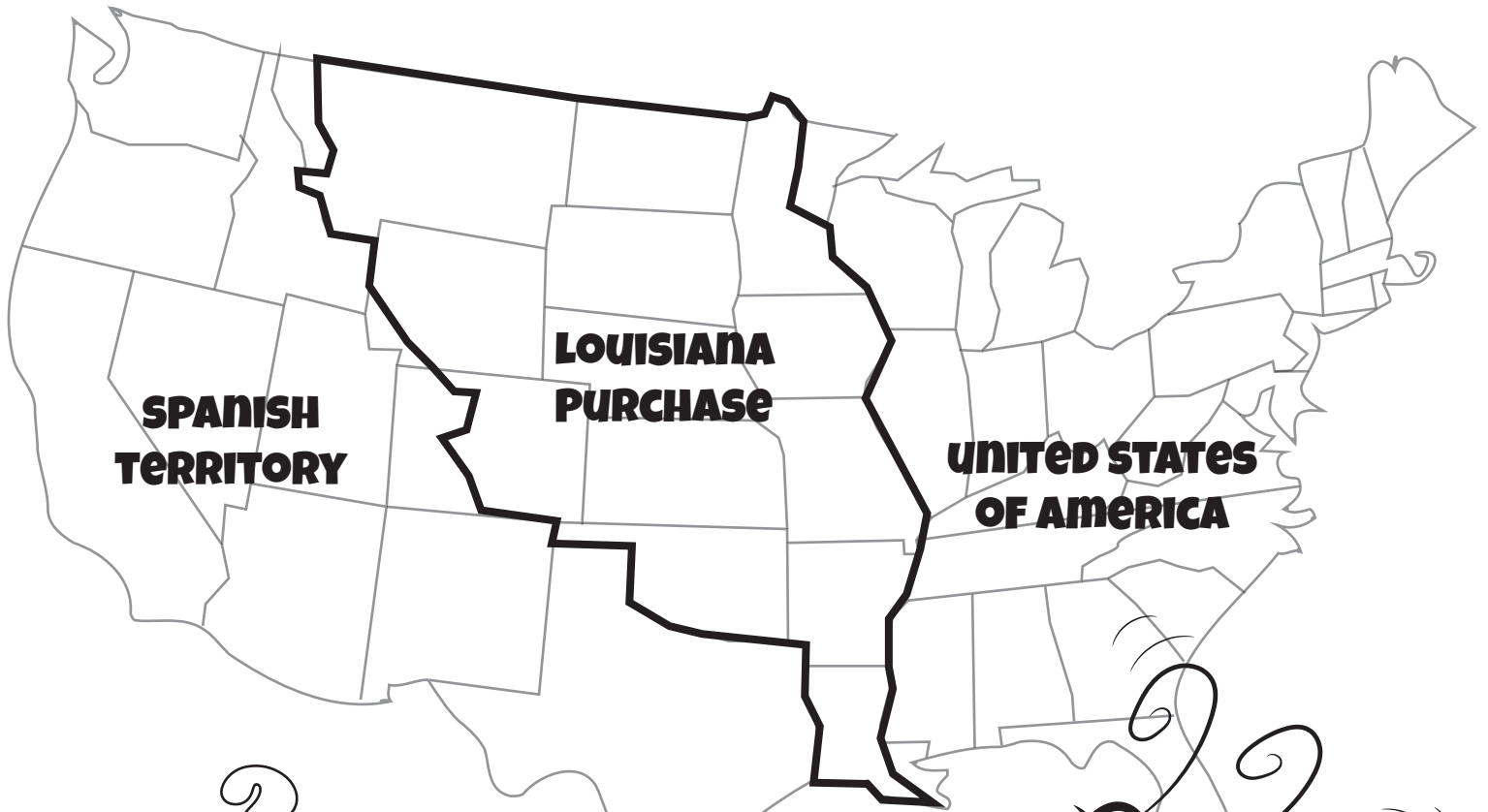
# ARKANSAS POST



When people from Europe started going to the New World, lots of them came to what we now call Arkansas. The first place Europeans built in Arkansas was called Arkansas Post. It was like the town hall, the army base, and the place where people traded. The French, Spanish and then the United States all used Arkansas Post. Settlers traded things like glass, cloth, guns and knives for animal skins the Quapaw, Caddo, Osage, Chickasaw and other Native American tribes brought in. Arkansas Post was the first capital city and where the government was from 1819 to 1821. Today, Arkansas Post is a special place and National Historic Landmark. Arkansas Post reflects the determination of the American people to keep moving forward and growing our nation.

# LOUISIANA PURCHASE

In 1803, the United States bought a huge parcel of land that doubled the size of our country. This purchase of land was called the Louisiana Purchase. William Dunbar and George Hunter were sent out to explore the regions that are now Arkansas and Louisiana. In 1815, more surveyors were sent out to get measurements to find out exactly how much land was acquired. To get accurate measurements, the surveyors knew they had to choose the same point from which to start each land survey. Today, the Louisiana Purchase Survey Site has a stone marker commemorating the land survey's point of origin. Eventually, all or parts of 13 states were carved from the Louisiana Purchase - Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Nebraska, Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming and Montana. How many of these states can you label on the map?

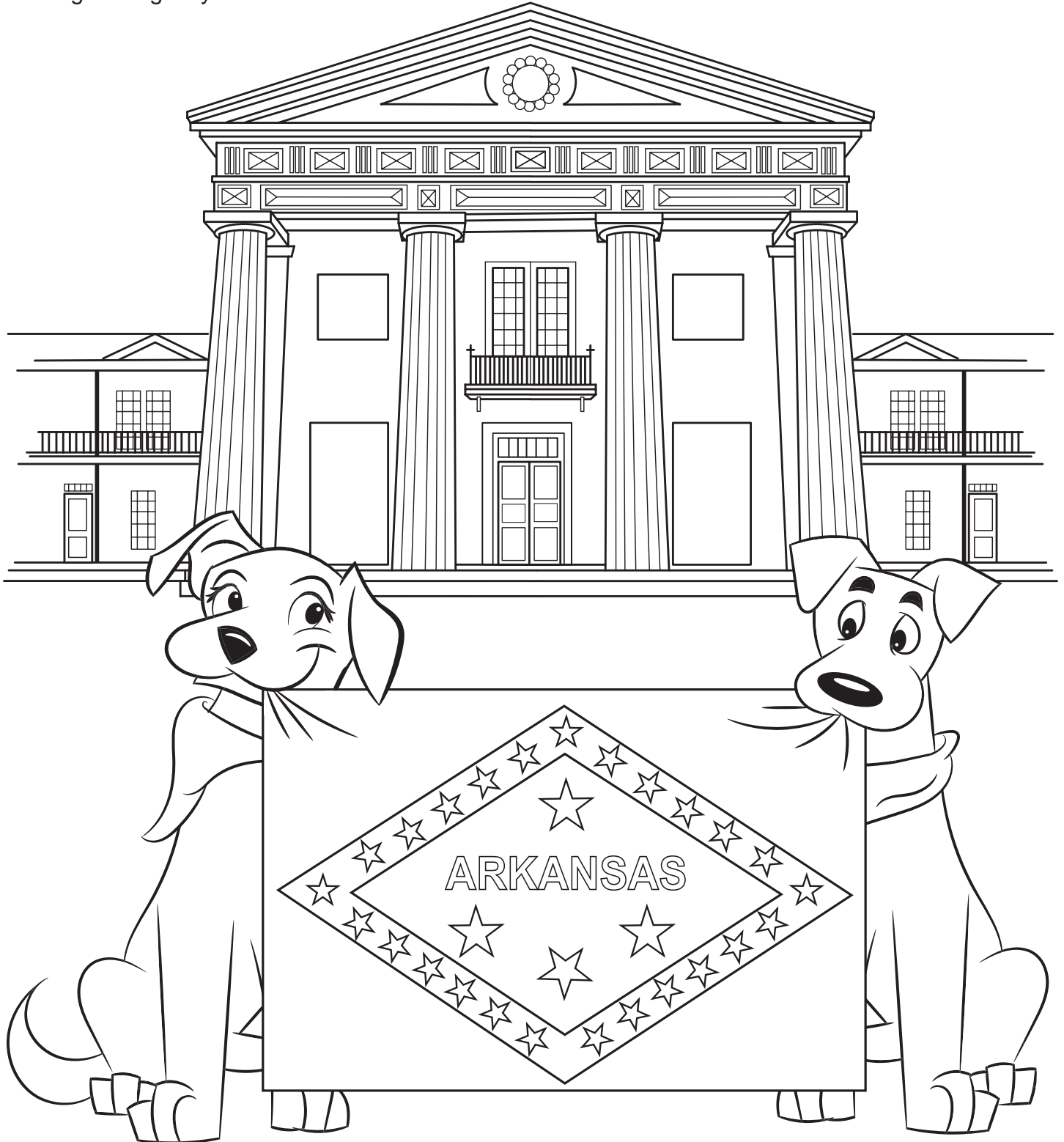


# OLD STATE HOUSE

The Old State House Museum in Little Rock is a really old building! It is the oldest standing state capitol building west of the Mississippi River. They started building it before Arkansas became a state (which was in 1836) and finished in 1842, thus completing the state's first capitol building.

Inside, there were different parts for different jobs. The people who made the laws were in the middle. The governor, who was in charge, was in the west wing. The judges, who made sure the laws were fair, were in the east wing.

The building looks like it does because this style of architecture was popular at the time. This building's design style is called Greek Revival.

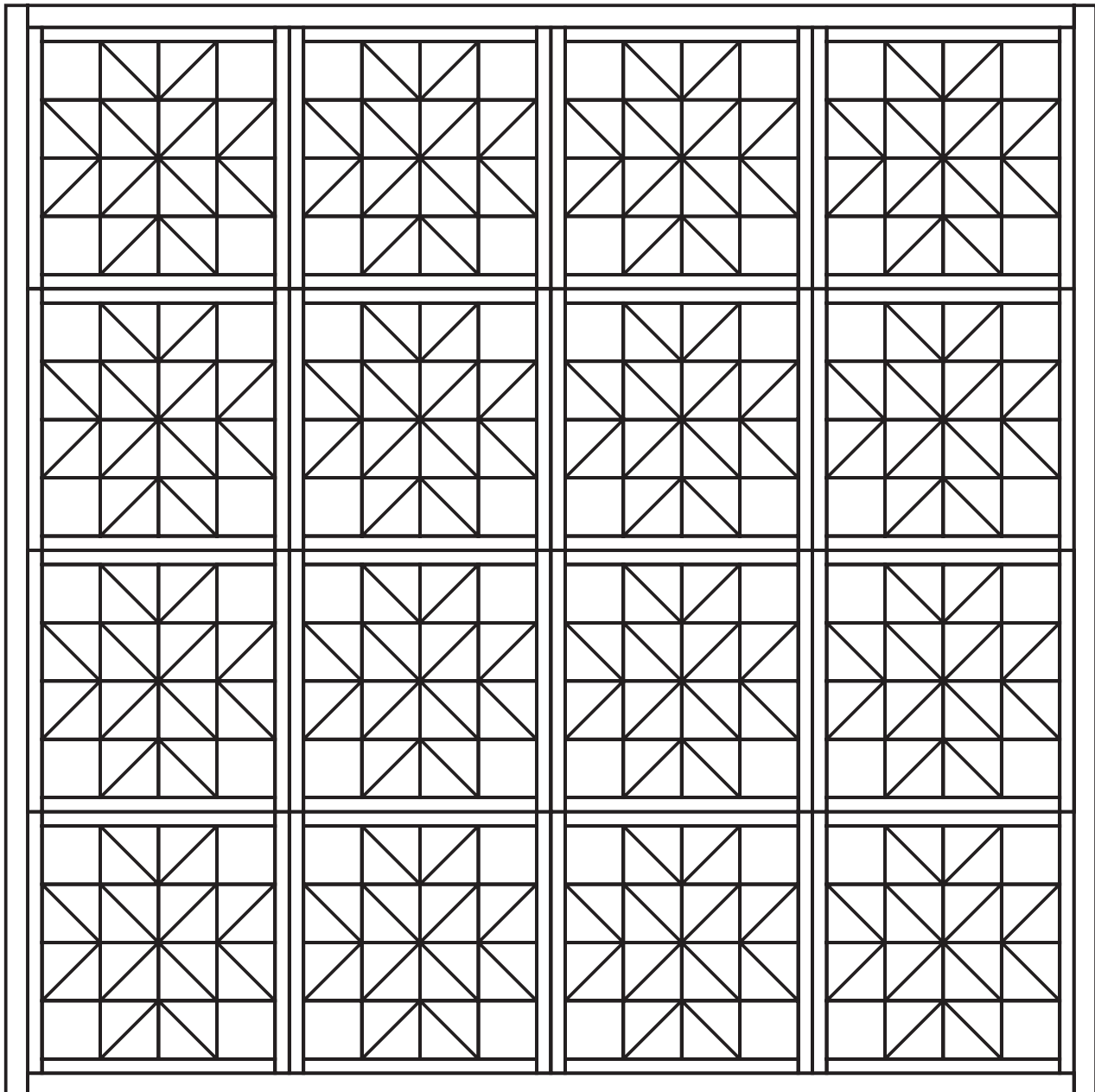


# OLD STATE HOUSE museum

After a new state capitol was built in 1911, the “old state house” was used for many things, including a medical school. Finally, in 1951, it became a museum about Arkansas history. Now the museum has lots of old and new things to see. At the Old State House Museum you can learn about music, politics, quilting, architecture, soldiers, women and even Native Americans!



What a pretty quilt! Look at all the colors!



# OLD STATE HOUSE MUSEUM ACTIVITY

Here are some terms used to describe architectural features used in Greek temples and the Doric style of Arkansas' Old State House. Can you find the architectural design features listed below?



**Column** - a pillar used in architecture that is sometimes round with a cap and is used for support as in upholding the roof of a building.

**Fluting** - a decorative art found in architecture that is a shallow groove used on columns.

**Stylobate** - in Greek architecture it is the top step of a building where columns are placed.

**Tympanum** - the semi-circular or triangular decorative space above a door or window in architecture sometimes filled with sculptures. (Hint: The Old State House has a tympanum but it doesn't contain any sculptures on it.)

**Triglyph** - a vertical channeled tablet in Doric architecture with three "glyphs" or grooves resembling the ends of wooden beams found on the frieze (the section above columns) between square panels called metopes.

**Metope** - a rectangular architectural element in Doric architecture located between two triglyphs along the frieze. They may be ornamental or plain and either square or rectangular. (Hint: The Old State House's metopes are plain and rectangular.)

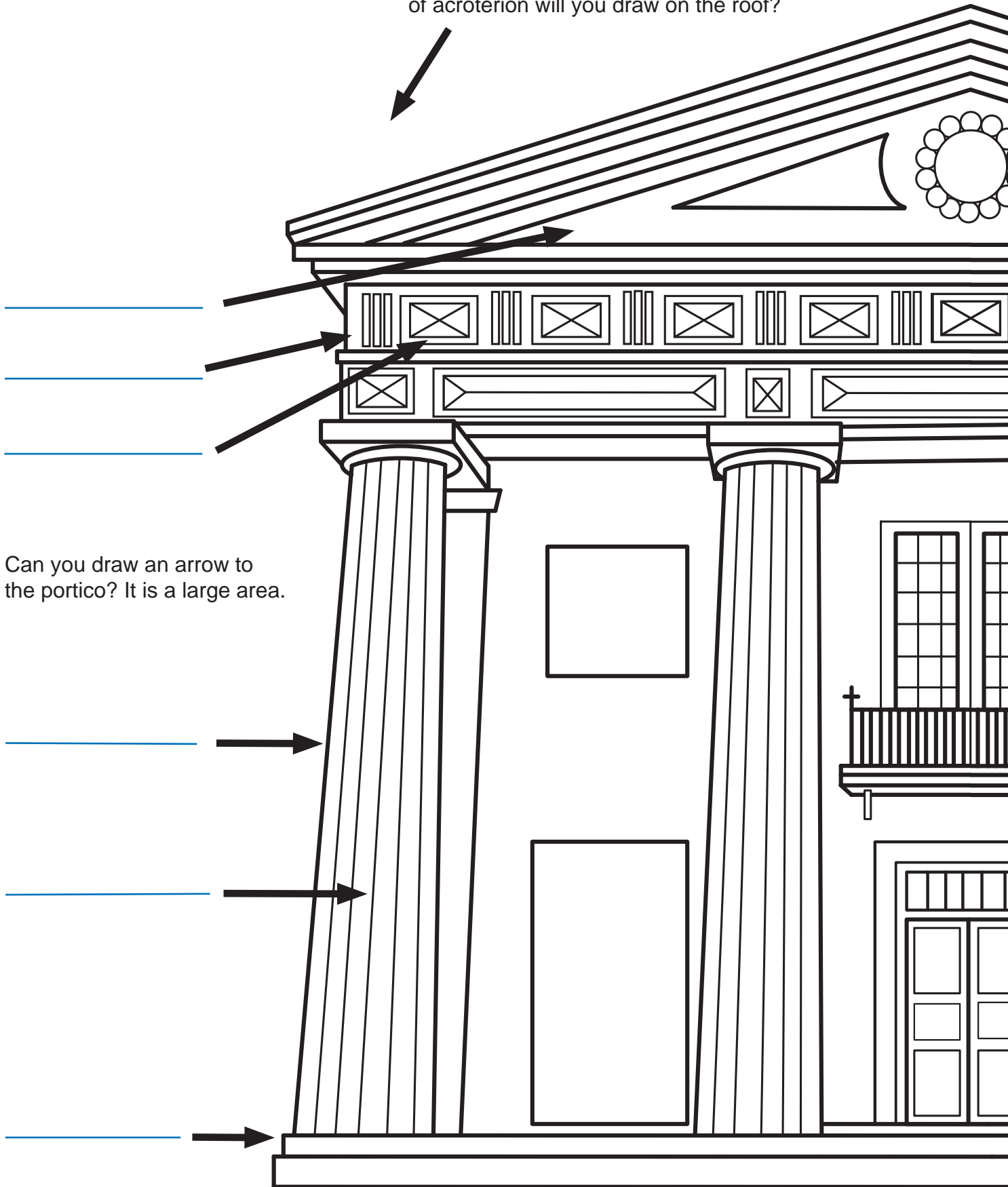
## BONUS DEFINITIONS

**Acroterion** - in Greek architecture it is an ornament or statue placed at the corner of a building. It is often a statue, an urn, or another sculptured feature.

**Portico** - a roofed structure that is supported by columns or pillars at the entrance of a building. It is similar to a porch that can provide shelter.

This is a bigger drawing of a portion of the Old State House. Can you find and label the definitions?

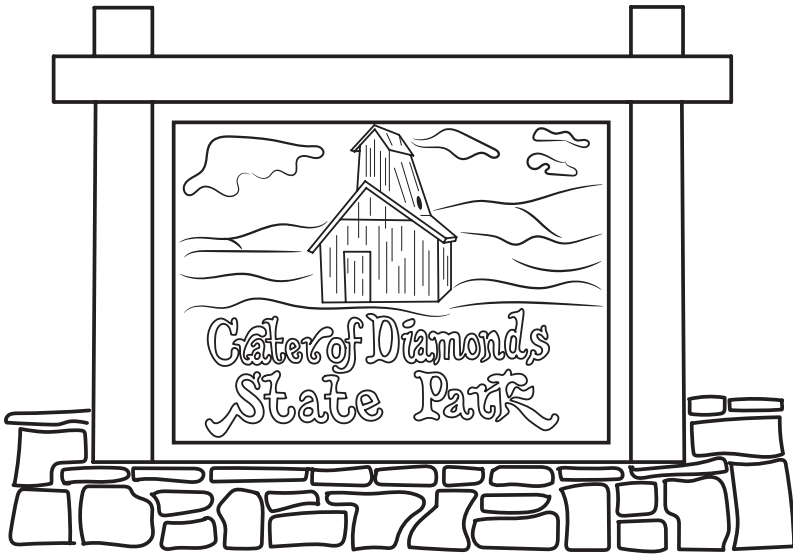
Draw an acroterion at the edge of building. What sort of acroterion will you draw on the roof?



Can you draw an arrow to the portico? It is a large area.

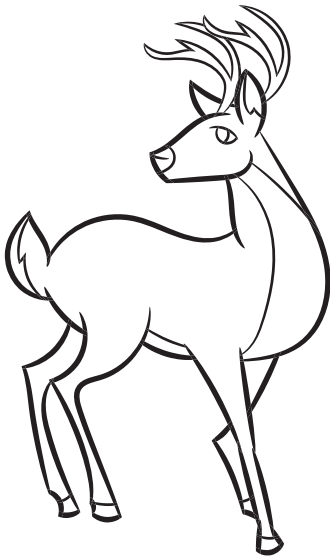
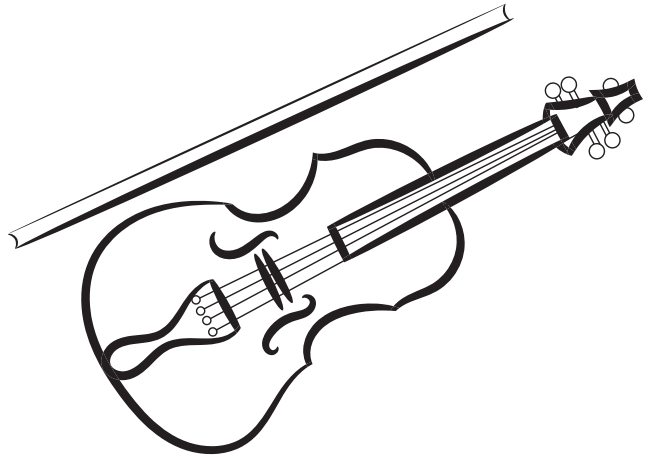
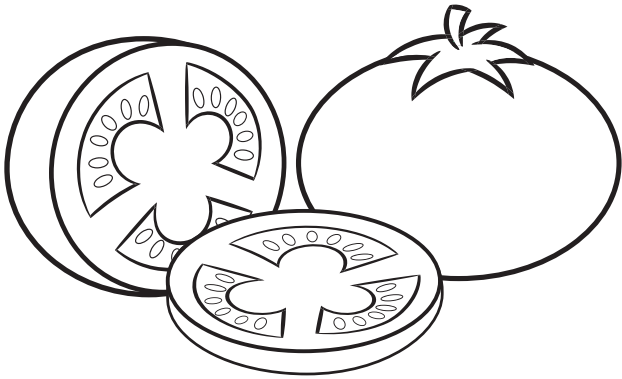
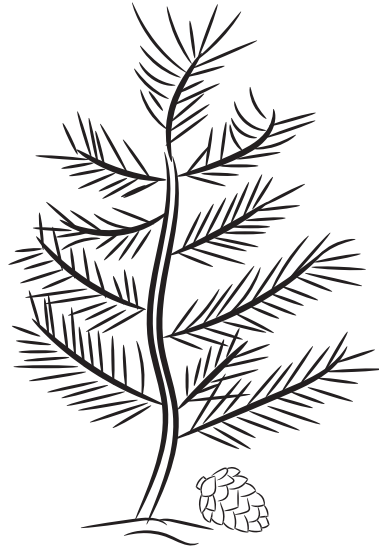
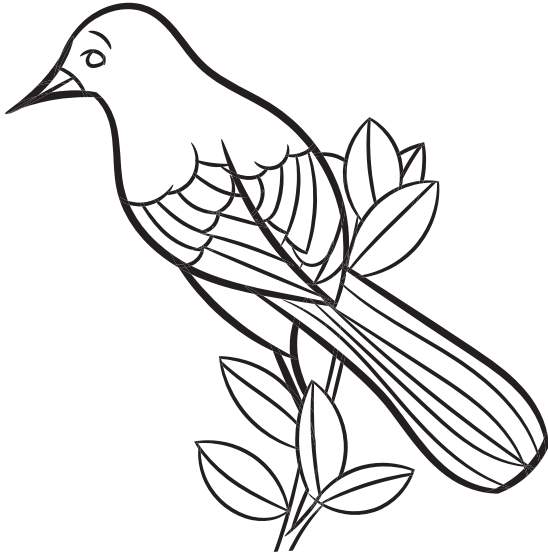
# CRATER OF DIAMONDS

Imagine you're walking in a field, and you find a sparkly diamond! That would be super cool, right? Well, in Arkansas, there's a special place where you can actually look for diamonds! It's called Crater of Diamonds State Park. It's the only place in the world where anyone can search for diamonds, rocks, and other pretty gems. Because of this, Arkansas made the diamond its official state gem in 1967. Since the park opened in 1972, people have found over 35,000 diamonds there!



# ARKANSAS STATE SYMBOLS

Use the flashcards below to learn AR state symbols. Color the pictures then cut them out using the dotted line on the back of the page.



**Pine tree**

state tree

**Mockingbird**

state bird

**Fiddle**

state instrument

**Pink tomato**

state fruit & vegetable

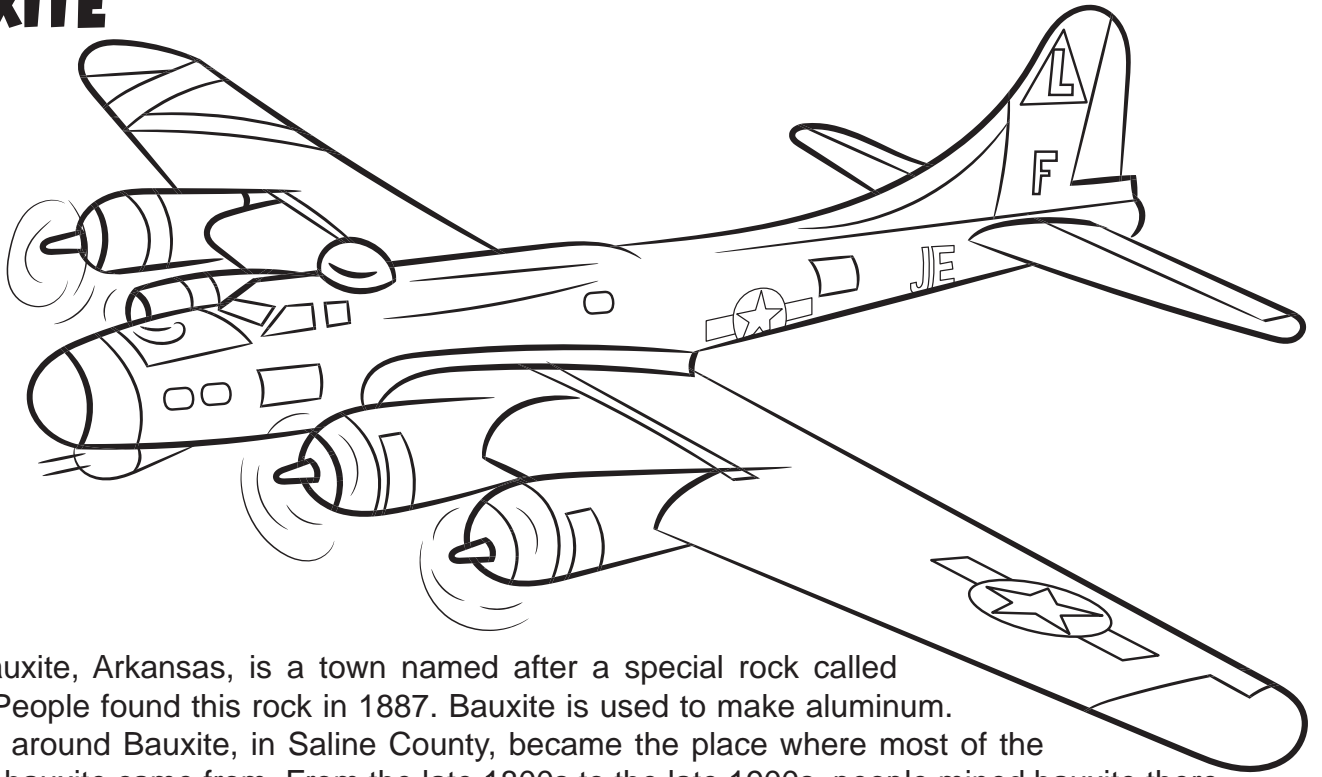
**Milk**

state beverage

**White-tailed deer**

state animal

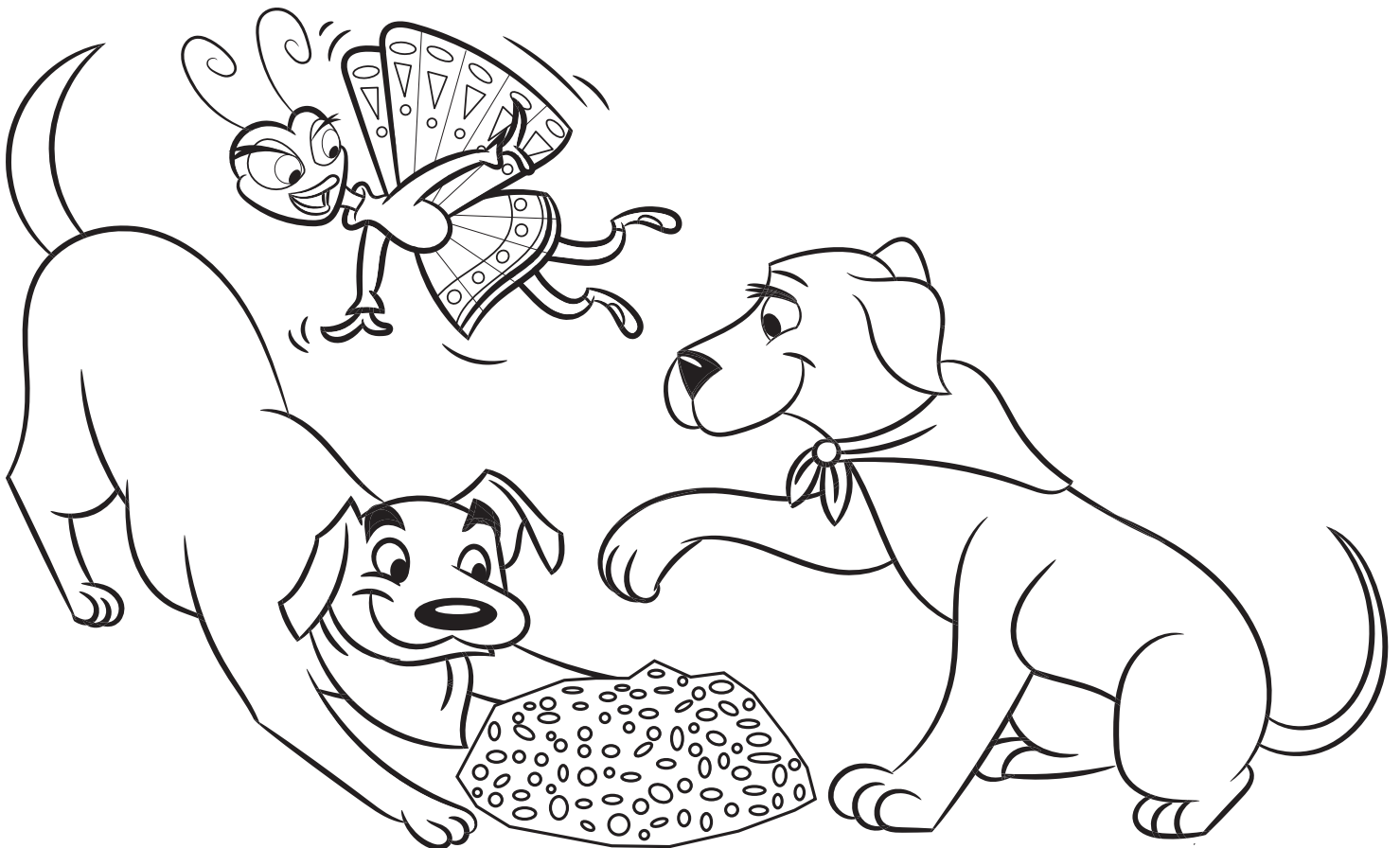
# BAUXITE



Bauxite, Arkansas, is a town named after a special rock called bauxite. People found this rock in 1887. Bauxite is used to make aluminum. The area around Bauxite, in Saline County, became the place where most of the country's bauxite came from. From the late 1800s to the late 1900s, people mined bauxite there.

Bauxite was very important in World War II. It helped the good guys win! The Bauxite mines gave the country over 95% of this needed mineral. This bauxite was used to make aluminum for airplanes. Over 300,000 planes were built for the war, including cargo, bomber, fighter and passenger planes.

Even today, Arkansas is still the state that produces the most bauxite. Bauxite is used to make things out of aluminum. In 1967, bauxite was named the official rock of Arkansas!



# HAZZARD GYMNASIUM

The Hazzard Gymnasium is located on the University of Arkansas at Pine Bluff campus. This gym was a special place for celebrations, basketball games and big community events. However, it was a school event offering something so amazing that both students and members of the community were inspired to attend. In 1958, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. was scheduled to speak at the UAPB graduation ceremony. Many Arkansans were overjoyed because Dr. King was a strong voice in support of the fair and equal treatment of all students attending school, a cause Arkansans supported for years. There were 231 students graduating from UAPB that day, but the total number in attendance was well over one thousand people...all showing up to see and hear Dr. King!

Families filled the gym to listen as Dr. King spoke about hope, learning, and making the world better. Dr. King wanted people to use peace, not fighting, to get equal rights for all. He didn't want people to hate each other. Dr. King told the students, "There comes a time when people get tired of being trampled under the feet of oppression." King also wanted to end segregation and stated, "And after we are brought together physically, we will come together spiritually because men will see that it is right and natural."

Today, Hazzard Gym is still standing allowing students to visit the place where Dr. King once stood. It reminds us that small places in Arkansas can be part of America's big story.



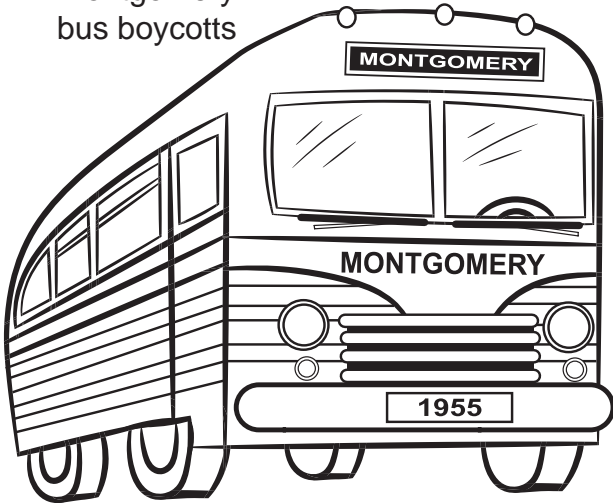
# MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. IMPORTANT EVENTS

**January 15, 1929**  
Martin Luther King, Jr. is born

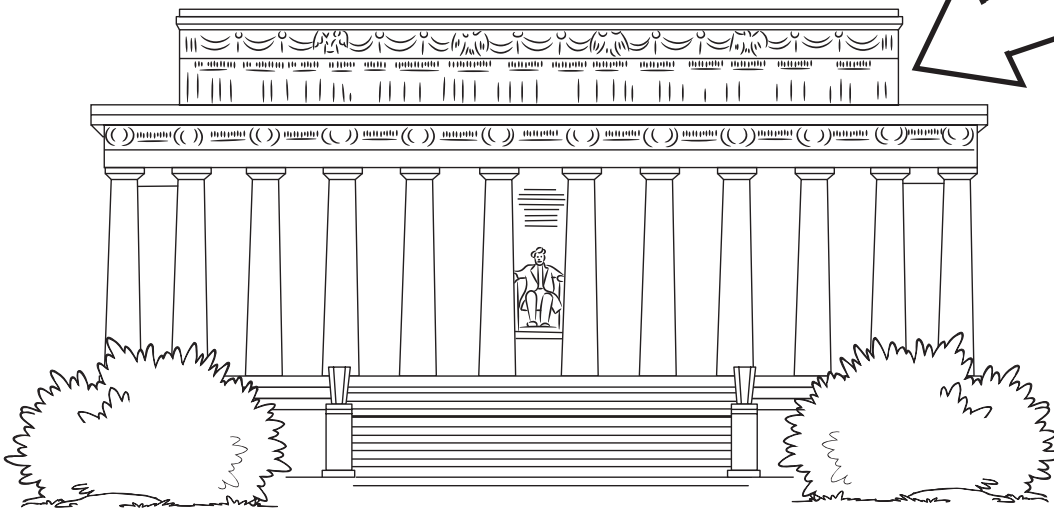
**June 1948**  
Graduated from Morehouse College



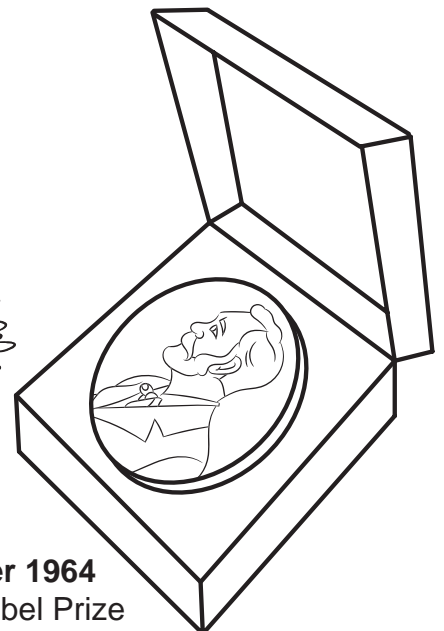
**December 1955-56**  
Montgomery bus boycotts



**May 1958**  
Spoke at Hazzard Gymnasium



**August 1963**  
Delivered the "I Have a Dream" speech



**December 1964**  
Won the Nobel Prize

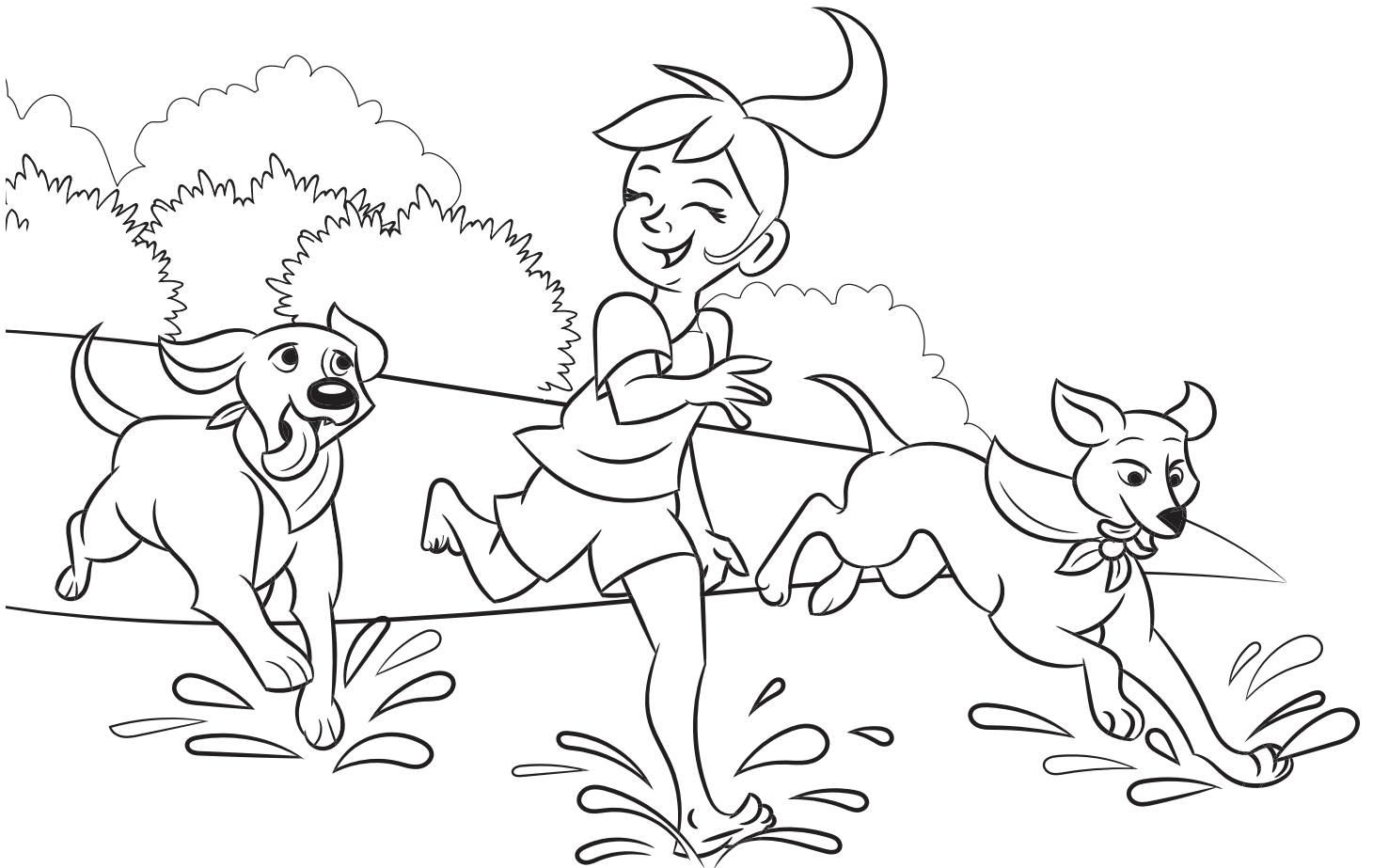
# BUFFALO RIVER

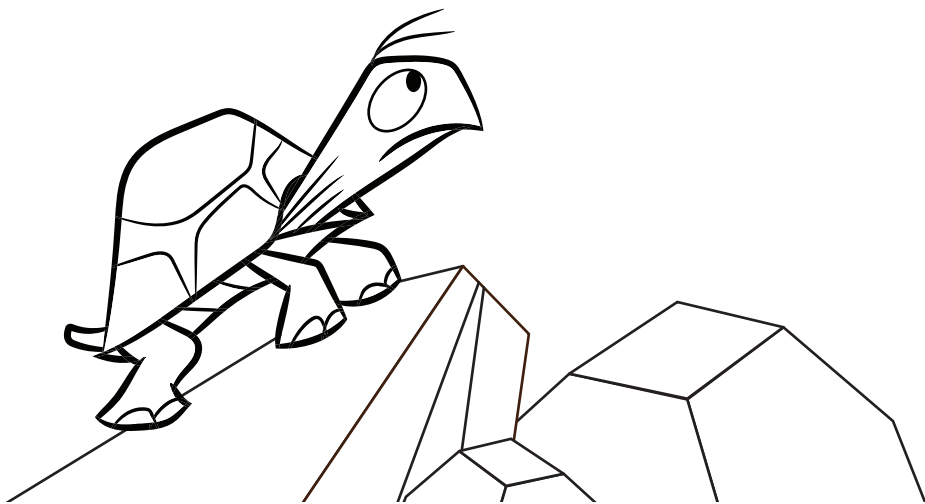
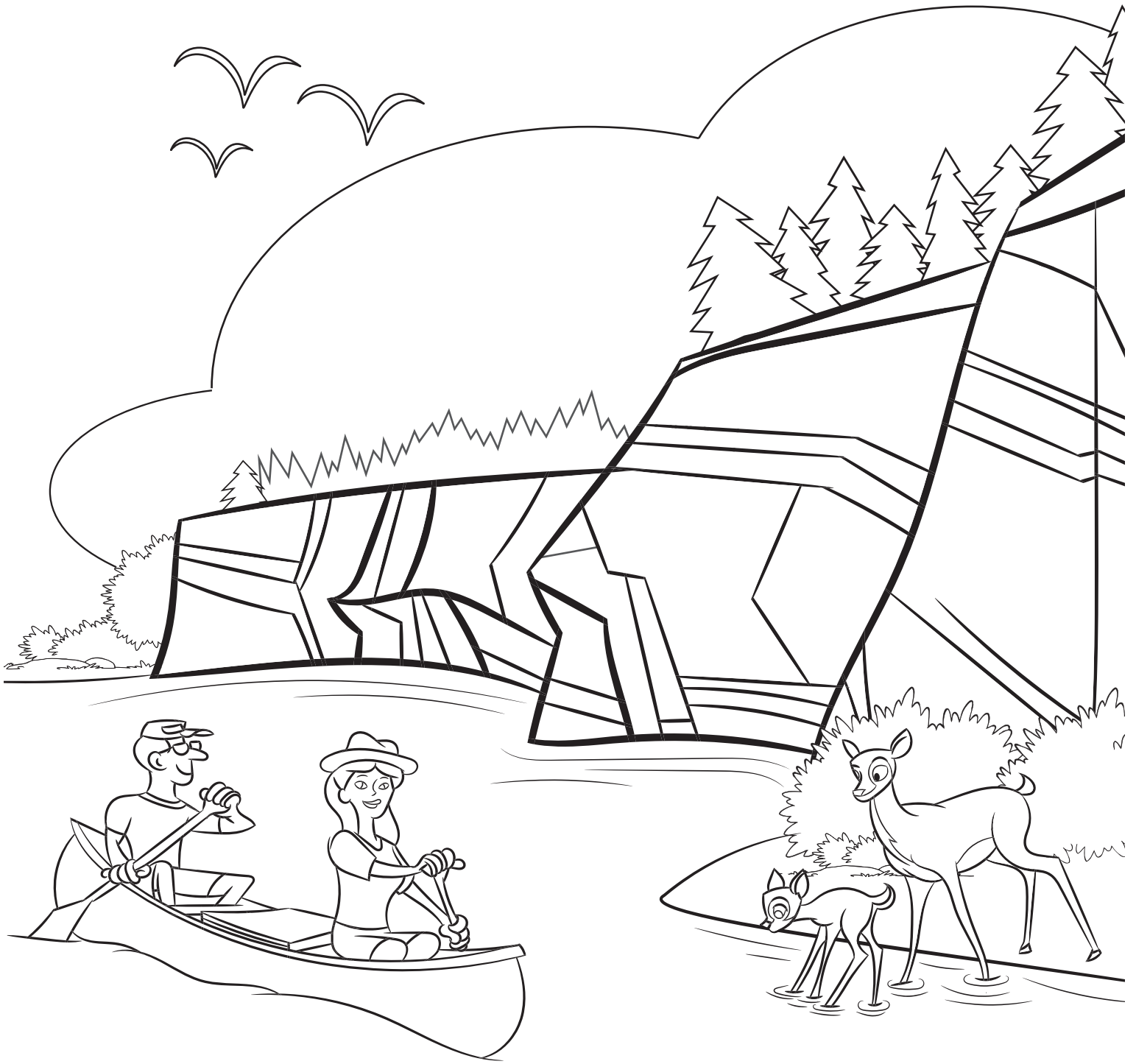
Stretching 135 miles and winding through the hills of northern Arkansas, the Buffalo River is America's first National River. Native Americans are known to be the area's earliest inhabitants. Long ago, Native American families camped in the river's bluff shelters, lived off the land and passed through the valleys for generations.

Later, pioneer families settled in the area building log cabins and growing crops by the water. Some people worked in mines while others floated goods down the river to trade. For both the natives and pioneers (and even people today), the river is an important path through the Ozark Mountains.

From the 1930s through the 1960s, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers considered constructing dams along the river. However, many Arkansans protested this and in the 1960s said, "Let's protect it!" Conservationists supported the idea of the Buffalo River becoming a national park and, thanks to their hard work, the Corps of Engineers pulled the dam proposal. Congress passed the national river bill and, in 1972, the river was designated the first National River in the United States. Additionally, by preserving the Buffalo River, Arkansas has protected the natural integrity of one of America's few remaining free-flowing streams.

Today, the Buffalo River is part of the Arkansas250 Commission's historical marker program and a place where Arkansas helped shape America's big story! People all over America learned from Arkansas that nature is important and worth protecting.





# BUFFALO RIVER ACTIVITY

There are so many animals that live along the Buffalo River! Here is a list of some of them. Can you draw two animals from each category?



**Mammals:** elk, black bear, white-tailed deer, coyote, raccoon, gray squirrel, bobcat, beaver and river otter.

**Birds:** bald eagle, osprey, wild turkey, wood duck, great blue heron, cerulean warbler, indigo bunting and barred owl.

**Reptiles/Amphibians:** northern map turtle, copperhead snake, cottonmouth, rattlesnake, Ozark zigzag salamander and grotto salamander.

**Fish/Aquatic:** Ozark bass, smallmouth bass, crayfish, yoke darter, channel catfish and freshwater mussels.

# WALMART

In 1945, a man named Sam Walton opened a small store in Newport, Arkansas. He wanted families to find what they needed without spending too much money. After a few years, Walton moved the store when the lease ended, and relocated to Bentonville.

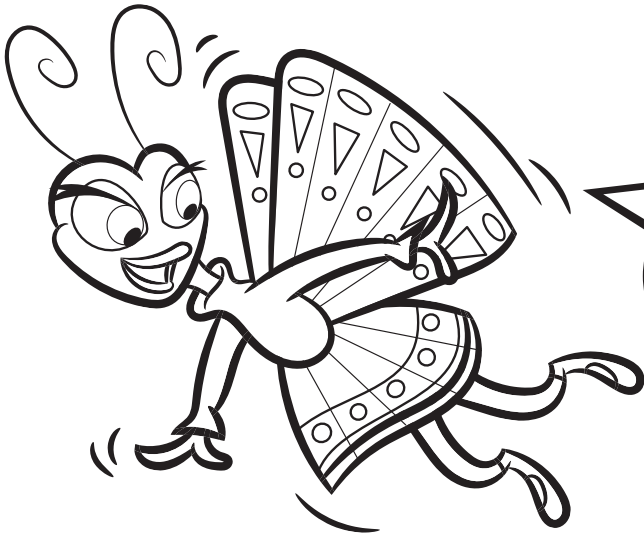
There, he opened Walton's 5 & 10 on the town square in 1950. That store became the starting point for something big. In 1962, he opened the very first Walmart in Rogers, Arkansas. Sam's idea was simple: sell everyday things at low prices, keep shelves full, and treat customers like friends.

Today, Walmart is one of the biggest stores in the world, and it all began in Arkansas. Walmart helps towns grow by bringing jobs and building places for families to visit, like the Walmart Museum in Bentonville!

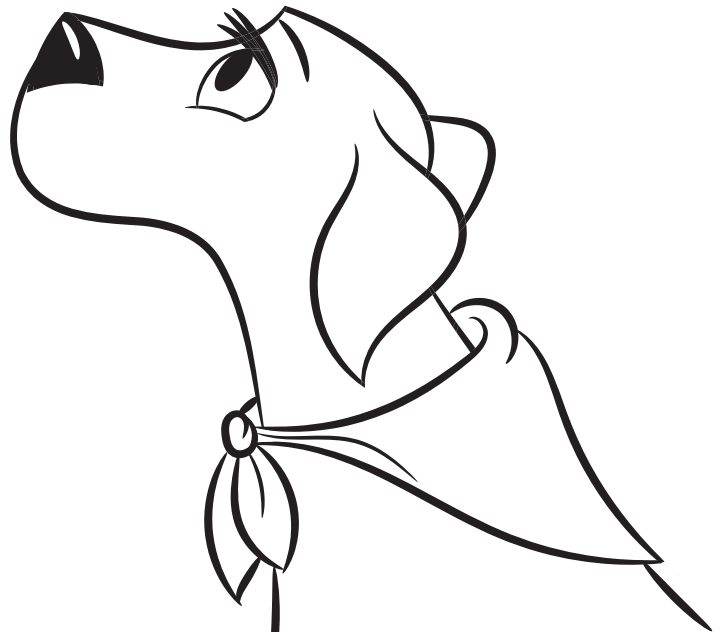
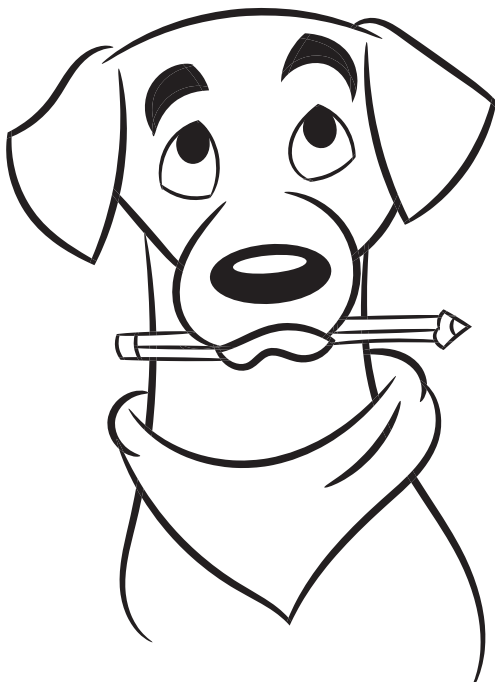
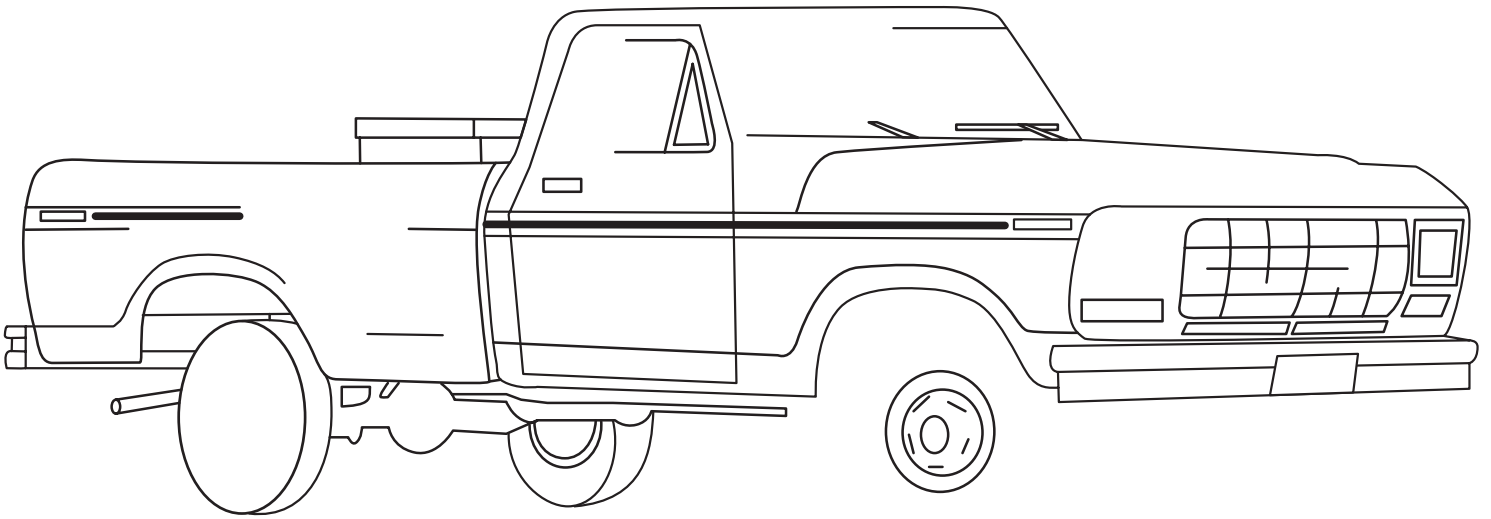
Kids can visit the museum to see Sam Walton's red pickup truck, try his favorite butter pecan ice cream and learn how one small-town store became a global company.

The story of Walmart shows how a big dream from a small Arkansas town can help people all across America. Today there are over 10,000 Walmart stores around the world. Sam Walton's daughter, Alice Walton, even started an art museum called Crystal Bridges. The Walton family supports schools, parks, art and nature in Arkansas and beyond.

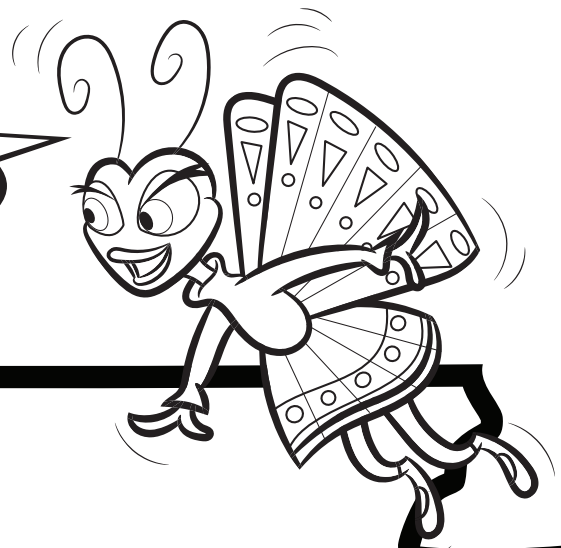




Here is a drawing of Sam Walton's truck that is on display at the Walmart museum, but it's not finished. Can you draw the missing parts and then color his truck?



We hope you had a great time exploring our beautiful state for our country's 250th birthday!



★ **Walmart Museum**  
Bentonville

★  
**The Buffalo River**  
Newton County, Searcy County,  
Marion County, Baxter County

**The Old State House**  
Little Rock

★  
**Bauxite**  
Bauxite

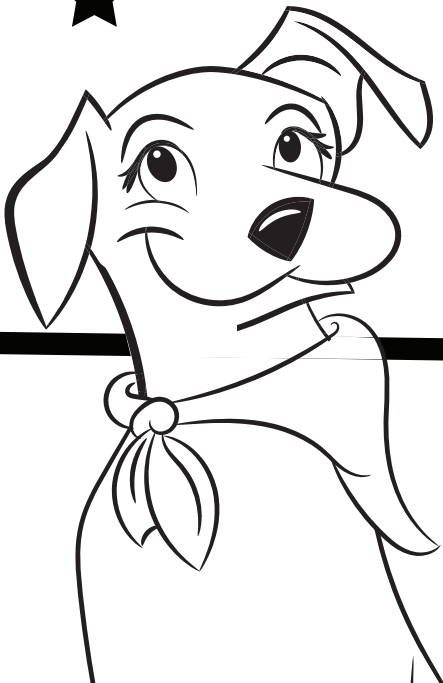
★  
**Plum Bayou**  
Scott

★  
**Louisiana Purchase Marker**  
Brinkley

★  
**Crater of Diamonds**  
Murfreesboro

★  
**Hazzard Gymnasium**  
Pine Bluff

★  
**Arkansas Post**  
Gillett



*Special thanks to:*

*Marty Ryall*

*Scott Kaufman*

*Ashley Sides*

*Amber Pirnique*

*Isaac Cross*

*Ronda Smith*

*Sarah Goodwin*

*Trey Suskie*

*Georganne Sisco*

*Zeke Chamel*

*and*

*McCoy Milliken*



# ARKANSAS HERITAGE

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