

# Camp River Dubois Dispatch

4th Quarter Official Newsletter of the Lewis & Clark Society and the Lewis & Clark State Historic Site

Volume 6 Issue 4

## Manager's Corner:

by Brad Winn

Tis the Season for Thanks! I wanted to again thank you all for another fantastic season. We have faced together the uncertainty and challenges of this past calendar year with the same passion and dedication I have selfishly come to expect every year. You all never cease to amaze me with your willingness to unwaveringly support all of vast endeavors. From last minute calls to fill a slot because of a large incoming group, to outreach programming, the support from the Society to helping feed my kitties when I am off site and basically agreeing to help whenever we call. I know I speak for the staff when I say we are all so thankful for the chance to work with you!

I do not have any new updates regarding the status of the IHPA. We are still waiting to hear the passing of the budget for the State. That all being said I wanted to ensure all of your that barring any direction from Springfield that the staff and I are proceeding with 2016 with our normal slate of programming and educational offerings. Mike has included the calendar of events for the coming year. I am not sure yet as to whether we will be going back to seven days a week next summer but that will all be contingent on the hiring of seasonal staff and of course the operating budget. I ask that you continue to share your support for ALL of our state historic sites and let our government officials know how much they all mean to our communities.

From the Lewis and Clark State Historic Site we wish you Happy Holidays! Please be safe and we will see you all next year.

## President's Corner:

by Rex Maynard

I've always loved short, pithy statements that teach, inspire and amuse. Most times, fewer words communicate better than a lengthy lecture. In an effort to find some quotes that would bookend an article on volunteering, I came across many that express both the importance of volunteers and an appreciation for sacrifices they make. I see values defined by the following quotes lived out by the volunteers that are so very important to the Lewis and Clark Historic site.

"We make a living by what we get, but we make a life by what we give."

*Winston Churchill*

"Here's to all volunteers, those dedicated people who believe in all work and no pay."

*Robert Orben*

"Volunteers are paid in six figures.. S-M-I-L-E-S."

*Gayla LeMaire*

"There are two ways of spreading light – to be a candle or the mirror that reflects it."

*Edith Wharton*

"Those who can, do. Those who can do more, volunteer."

*Unknown*

"Volunteers don't get paid, not because they're worthless, but because they're priceless."

*Sherry Anderson*

"Volunteers do not necessarily have time: they just have heart."

*Elizabeth Andrew*

"God and angels don't get paid even though theirs is some of the most important work around, Ditto for volunteers." *Cherishe Archer*

Act as if what you do makes a difference. It does.”

*William James*

“I am only one, but I am one. I cannot do everything, but I can do something. And I will not let what I cannot do interfere with what I can do.”

*Edward Everett Hale*

“When you cease to make a contribution, you begin to die.”

*Eleanor Roosevelt*

“Through our willingness to help others we can learn to be happy rather than depressed.”

*Gerald Jamplosky*

“I am not telling you it is going to be easy, I’m telling you it’s going to be worth it.”

*Unknown*

“I can’t be found in myself; I discover myself in others. That much is clear. And I suspect that I also love and care for myself in others.”

*Hugh Prather*

“Volunteering can be an exciting, growing, enjoyable experience. It is truly gratifying to serve a cause, practice one’s ideals, work with people, solve problems, see benefits, and no one had a hand in them.”

*Harriet Naylor*

“Volunteers are vital to enabling this country to live up to the true promise of its heritage.”

*Bill Clinton*

## ***L&C Society of America News: Membership Dues:***

*by Brandon Paul*

As we enter late November, I think of the struggles Lewis and Clark had wrestling the keelboat against the current of the Mississippi in November 1803 on their way to winter camp at Camp Dubois, especially before for picking up more eventual Corps of Discovery members at Fort Kaskaskia. Now, over 200 years later, it's getting late in the year, so it's time to remind our members of the importance of renewing their society membership for 2016. (As I write this a few days

before Thanksgiving, we sit at seven paid members for '16.)

Especially in light of uncertainty with the ongoing state budget debate, the Society--and the site itself--will likely rely more on the ongoing support of members like you, to continue and expand the Site's ability to educate the public about the legacy of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, whether through annual events like our upcoming "Arrival Weekend" Dec. 12-13, educational events like our annual Kid's Camp (hosted by Lewis and Clark Community College's "College for Kids" program) each June, or by opening up our Site to area and regional schools' field trips.

Dues remain the same once again in 2016. (Membership forms can be found on the back of this newsletter.) For just \$20 for an individual--or \$30 for an entire Family Membership--society members can enjoy a 10% discount in the Store of Discovery Gift Shop. (Which has been extremely generous in making commission contributions to the Society in 2015.) Or perhaps you have a young history buff in your home? If so, we also have a "student" rate of just \$10. In 2015, the society granted membership to what we believe might be our youngest society member ever, a four-year old from Michigan. Perhaps he's learning to read our quarterly newsletter, which you will also continue to receive as a paid society member.

## ***General Membership Meeting:***

The General Membership meeting will be Sunday Dec 13th, 2015. The meal to be catered by Golden Corral will be served at 12:30 in the Multi-purpose Room at Lewis and Clark State Historic Site. Cost of the meal is \$11, to reserve a meal please contact Connie Caldwell at 618-781-3092, not later than Dec 7, 2015. The meeting and election of officers will be held at 1:00. The program will follow presented by Cheryl Eichar Jett, author of numerous books including most recently a History of Route 66 in Illinois. Please help us continue to "proceed on" with our goals, and have a safe and happy holiday season.

## ***Ballot for 2016 L&C Society of America Election***

### ***Officers (2 Year Term)***

President..... Rex Maynard  
Vice-President..... Steve Stunkel  
Treasurer..... Brandon Paul  
Secretary..... Michael Kaufman

### ***At Large Board Members (2 Year Term)***

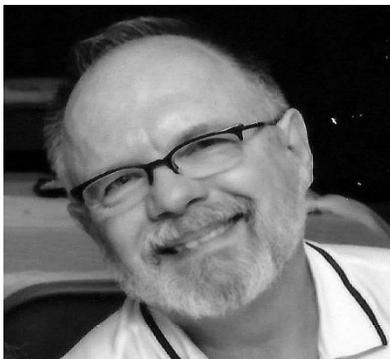
Steve Bollini	Michael Bortko
Anna Haine	Irma Holmes
Karen McDanel	

## ***Store of Discovery News***

*by Karen McDanel*

Sales are looking up. Since we are back to our 5-day-a-week schedule, we are doing better than last year. Hopefully we have turned around and things will be getting better.

We have a new magnet in the store. It is a drawing of the camp by David Alan Badger. We also brought back a children's book, "Meeting Natives with Lewis and Clark". It has been put back into production. Remember all members of the Lewis & Clark Society receive a 10% discount in the store.



Frank Kohl was named the Store of Discovery's "Volunteer of the Year" for 2015. He has been a tremendous help in the store and earned this award.

We had one volunteer achieve five years in the store. Mary Schildman has been a great help the last five years.

Remember to look for Christmas gifts in the Store of Discovery. We have a wide selection to choose from. We look forward to seeing you soon.

## ***Volunteer News:*** *by Cindy Upchurch*

Thank you to everyone at the volunteer dinner from Joyce and Jerry Bort. This was the best year ever for donations to the local food pantries. There were 162 items (canned food, hats, gloves) donated along with \$55 in cash.

A round of applause to the L&C State Historic Site's "Volunteer of the Year Award," Mary Papp for her hours in the interpretive center. Congratulations!!!

Again, I have been doing an informal survey about the new location, Julia's, for this year's volunteer dinner. So far, everyone has been positive about the change. Volunteers liked the food and the shorter drive.

Longtime volunteer, Liz Papp's SIUE internship will be ending shortly. Liz has been assisting the staff for a year in the cabin, giving tours and interpreting at Cahokia Courthouse and Jarrot Mansion.

## ***To the Races***

*by Brandon Paul*

When discussing an expedition that took two years and four months to complete, *speed* is not usually a word that comes to mind. But speed contests sometimes took place during the expedition--or in the events leading up to it.

While traveling up the Mississippi River towards the eventual site of Camp DuBois, Lewis stopped in Cape Girardeau to see the trader Louis Lorimer. Captain Lewis was told Lorimer was at a horse race.

*"The seane reminded me very much of their small raises in Kentucky among the uncivilzed backwoodsmen, not did the*

*subquent disorder which took place in the consequences of the decision of the judges of the rase at all lessen the resemblance..."--Lewis*

Two and a half years later, in the late Spring of 1806, the Expedition, waiting for canoes to cross the Clearwater river, stayed with the Nez Perce at Camp Chopunnish. Lewis noted of the Nez Perce:

*"...they are fond of gambling and of their amusements which consist principally in shooting their arrows at a bowling target made of willow bark, and in riding and exercising themselves on horseback, racing &c."*

Early in June of 1806, Lewis writes in his journal that

*"several foot rarcas were run this evening between the indians and our men. the indians are very active; one of them proved as fleet as our best running Drewer and R. Fields, our swiftest runners."*

And even decades after the deaths of the two Expedition Captains, the surnames of Lewis and Clark figure prominently in the founding of Churchill Downs and the Kentucky Derby. William Clark's grandson Colonel Meriwether Lewis Clark Jr. built Churchill Downs in 1874, and served as on-site President and track manager for several years before a falling out with the Churchill family led to him being reduced to the role of a steward (official.) Interestingly, after losing a fortune in the New York stock market in the wake of the 1893 crash, Clark traveled around to work as a steward at other tracks. He would ultimately commit suicide in 1899. So we know definitively that at least one Meriwether Lewis shot himself--just perhaps not the Meriwether Lewis we usually think of in this regard.

## ***Cahokia's French Settlement, 104 Years before Lewis & Clark***

*By Michael A. Stout*

*(For the next several newsletters, and to commemorate the L&C management of the colonial Cahokia complex, I planned several small articles about Cahokia.)*

### ***Nicholas Jarrot*** (1764-1820)

Not much is known concerning Nicholas Jarrot's early years, but he had older siblings and realized he would not be in line to inherit the family's small estate. According to Molly McKenzie (Former Manager of the Cahokia Courthouses State Historic Site), Bureaux de Pusy was Jarrot's guardian and a wealthy landowner and French military officer. Francois and Claudine Jarrot were the parents of Nicholas Jarrot who was born in 1764 in the parish of le Val-St. Eloy near Vesoul, Franche Comte in northeastern France. Jarrot would seek out de Pusy's counseling and would eventually make his way to Paris where he worked as a bookkeeper and clerk. He also studied with the Sulpician order of the Catholic Church. It is not known if he actually considered the priesthood at this time. By 1789 war in France was inevitable,

*"The social and economic upheavals that followed the act of political defiance in 1789 implied the end of the Ancient Régime, not only in France but throughout the Continent. The concepts of Liberté, Egalité et Fraternité, the dictums of Rousseau and Diderot, implied a total upheaval of the old order and liberated immense energy and proselytizing zeal among the French people."*

The aristocratic classes were being singled out as the root to France's political and economic problems. The slaughter of the aristocratic class spilled over into other groups such as teachers, businessmen, and clergy. With the uprisings against the church, Jarrot and the Sulpicians were soon expelled from France and made their way to North America. It was recorded,

*"The troubles in France in 1790 caused him (Jarrot) to emigrate to the land of the free and the home of the brave. He landed at Baltimore and traveled to New Orleans and perhaps to Havana."*

Jarrot arrived in Baltimore in 1790 or 1791 and continued for two years working for the Sulpician order of St. Mary's Seminary. He left Baltimore seeking his fortune in New Orleans. Why he left New Orleans is

unknown, but perhaps he was intrigued by the possible fortune to be made in the French fur trading industry centered in Spanish held St. Louis.

Jarrot arrived in Cahokia around 1793 and John Reynolds (4<sup>th</sup> Governor of Illinois) wrote,

*“At last he reached Cahokia in 1794 (1793), and pitched his tent in this place for his residence during life. He came to Cahokia a poor young man, a stranger and a foreigner, without family connections or friends, but by his talents and energy, in a few years he acquired an immense fortune, and what better, a very respectable standing.”*

Reynolds stated that his first wife was Miss Barbeau of Prairie du Rocher who died during the birth of their first daughter, Marie Louise. It is believed that Jarrot established himself and his first wife in Cahokia, but the year of his marriage or the date of his wife’s death or daughter’s birth is not known. His second wife was Julia St. Gemme de Beauvais (Bauvais) born and raised in Ste. Genevieve. This was a huge step for Jarrot because he married into one of the wealthiest families in Kaskaskia and St. Genevieve.

*“The French-Canadian Bauvais family moved to the Illinois Country in the early 18<sup>th</sup> century, and by mid-century Jean-Baptiste St. Gemme Bauvais père was probably the wealthiest merchant in Kaskaskia. When the Society of Jesus was abolished and their property sold in 1763, Bauvais bought property. By the 1760s, the Bauvaises owned so much real estate on both sides of the Mississippi that it is sometimes difficult to place them precisely as residents of Kaskaskia or Ste. Genevieve.”*

Julia gave birth to six children: Ortance (1799-1886), Melanie (1801-?), Francois (1803-1838), Vital (1805-1876), Julia (1807-1842), Felicity (1811-?). Julia lived to be ninety-five years old when she passed away in 1875, but she was an intricate part of the Jarrot Mansion History. She moved to St. Louis in 1850 to live with her daughter and husband Charles Tillman and Felicity, and left the care of the Jarrot Mansion to her oldest daughter Ortance Jarrot McCracken Brackett. Fifty-two grandchildren survived Julia at the time of her death.

Nicholas Jarrot believed in the free enterprise system and he strived toward those endeavors until he died in December 1820. It has been written that Jarrot was a kindhearted individual, and he was a family man striving to better his situation through his mills, store, boats, farms, and land speculation. John Reynolds, the fourth governor of Illinois, grew up in Cahokia during

his teen-age years. He personally knew Jarrot or knew of him and stated,

*“Jarrot was much devoted to his family, educated and improved them all in his power. Jarrot was a strict and zealous Roman-Catholic, and performed with sincere devotion all his religious duties enjoined by that church. He and his wife always headed the family in going to and returning from church on the Sabbath. Being strictly moral, he set his family and others a good example of piety and religion. The remains of this good man are resting in peace in the ancient graveyard of Cahokia; this small territory contains most of the deceased of this village for the last hundred and fifty years.”*

The Jarrot Mansion State Historic Site’s brochure states,

*“Jarrot proved a shrewd entrepreneur, amassing wealth primarily through frontier land speculation. Records indicate Jarrot owned upwards of 25,000 acres, including the land known today as Cahokia Mounds and the Lewis and Clark State Historic Site, the 1803-04 winter camp of Lewis and Clark. A leading citizen of Cahokia, Jarrot was a lawyer, judge and served as captain of the territorial militia. He owned a general store in Cahokia and built and operated several mills.”*

It must be noted that Jarrot’s wealth was not solely based on his hard work but also on the back of his slaves. Jarrot owned up to a dozen slaves and even if John Reynolds remembered him as a kind person, Jarrot was not so kind to all his fellow man. In 1814, Jarrot accused his slaves of stealing his cream and whiskey, he also accused his foreman, who was building the mansion. Eventually he would go on to whip his slaves.

In the early 1800’s the Jarrot family was living across the street from the present location of the Jarrot Mansion on First Street, Cahokia, Illinois. The Jarrots probably lived in a house similar to the Cahokia Courthouse State Historic Site. The Cahokia



Courthouse was a vertical log structure built around 1740. The 1620 square feet of the Courthouse may indicate that a wealthy family built this house. The average sized home according to Charles E. Peterson was between 600 to 800 square feet. The French built their homes in the New World just as they built them in France. They brought with them the medieval knowledge of constructing half-timber dwellings known as *Maison de colomage*. Simply stated, the foremost characteristics of the post-on-sill was the vertical timber wall construction, steep roof, and bottom sill plate, sitting on a wood or stone foundation.

Walters noted that the terms *Maison de colomage* and *poteaux sur solle* (post-on-sill) both describe the same type of early French construction, and geographical location determined what term was utilized. In Canada the term *Maison de colomage* was used, while in the Midwest the term *poteaux sur solle* was applied to this type of vertical timber construction. Some French *habitants* (settlers) built *poteaux en terre* (post-in-earth) without any type of stone or wood foundations, placing vertical logs directly into the ground. This method of construction was by far the most chosen but it also was the cheaper of the two methods.

In New France (Canada) a structure with a “cheap fill of stone with mud or clay” packed between the vertical timbers was known as *Colomage bousille*. The *Colomage bousille* used the *poteaux sur solle* technique of construction. Hewn logs were seated upright into log sill plates. These interconnecting joints were held together with mortise and tenon techniques. *Poteaux sur solle* construction was expensive and time consuming. In St. Louis from 1763 to 1803, only 7 out of 240 structures were built using the *poteaux sur solle* method of construction. Two historical structures built with the *poteaux sur solle* technique still stand in Cahokia; the Cahokia Courthouse and the Holy Family Log Church. In 1980, three miles from Cahokia in Prairie du Pont the Martin/Boismenu House was discovered. This house was saved from being used by the local fire department as a practice fire when it was discovered that the house had been constructed using the *poteaux sur solle* method.

The most identifying architectural feature of the midwestern *poteaux sur solle* type of construction is the partial or all encompassing *galerie* (porch). There is an on-going argument concerning how this architectural feature came to the Midwest. Belting, Oszusick, and Fricker stated that the *galerie* was introduced when the French traveled up the Mississippi

River from New Orleans. The *galerie*'s function was to reduce the sunlight shining into the windows and doors during the hot and humid summer months. Reducing the amount of sunshine allowed the house to maintain a cooler temperature. In the winter the sun shone just below the *galerie*'s roofline and allowed sunlight to reach the windows and doors, increasing the temperature within the house. The *galerie*, especially on the north side, provided the inhabitants a cool spot to socialize in the summer. In the winter the south side would be warmer, providing family members and friends with the same possibilities.

The early French of St. Louis built moderate sized homes similar to the Martin-Boismenu House located in north Dupo, but as the community grew so



did the size of their dwellings. Many of the structures were shaped “square or nearly square” and ranged from 240-720 square feet. (Peterson 1993: 24) It was stated,

*“one of the largest and most unusual houses in the old town (old Ste. Genevieve) was that of the wealthy merchant, Jean Datchurut. This structure, which was probably built when Datchurut arrived in the old town about 1766, was long and narrow (47.85 x 21.27 English Feet).”*

The Datchurut house had a large living space, about 1,018 square feet. In Kaskaskia, the Marie Rouensa House, built in 1725, had a living space of 1,482 square feet. During the 1938 archaeological excavations, Joseph F. Booton located the original foundation of the Cahokia Courthouse. The courthouse foundation measured 44' 9" x 36' 7" and had nearly 1,620 square feet of living space. In 1727 a walnut frame, *poteaux sur solle*, double house was built as the commandant's quarters at Fort Chartres, Illinois. It measured 30' x 55', giving the house 1,650 square feet of living space. The Cahokia Courthouse, the Commandant Quarters at Fort Chartres, and the Kaskaskia's Rouensa House were enormous when compared to other early French homes of St. Louis, Cahokia, Kaskaskia, and Ste. Genevieve.

It was believed that there was no average size or specific dimensions for the construction of French buildings. “They varied considerably and probably no two were exactly alike.”

The living space and size of the French home may vary, but the floor plan, window and door construction, ironwork, interior and exterior surface covering were consistent. Two story homes were not built using the *poteaux sur solle* method of construction. The *poteaux sur solle* structures were rectangular and the number of rooms within the building ranged from one to four, but these rooms could be partitioned into smaller sleeping rooms known as *cabinets*. Hallways were probably never adopted, “A new architectural notion, the hallway, was just coming into use in Europe during the eighteenth century and appeared only rarely in the Mississippi Valley.” Many of the wealthy families had their kitchens within the home, but it was most common for ovens or kitchen out-buildings to be separated and located close to the house. The average house had four windows, three to four doors, and occasionally one or two dormers. For example, the Cahokia Courthouse has four doors, opening onto the *galerie*, and six windows. Some windows had glazed glass and all windows were protected by *contrevents* (shutters).

Jarrot knew the wave of the future was not French America, but British America. He wanted to be part of a changing America. He didn't want to entertain in his French vertical log home, but a modern Federalist home. He knew many British Americans were prejudiced toward the French as seen in this short narrative edited by Solon J. Buck. The writer is from Philadelphia and is assumed to be of English ancestry, but he still was prejudiced toward the people of Cahokia in 1819, almost ten years after the Jarrot Mansion was completed.

*“A traveler from Philadelphia, who visited the villages in the American bottom in 1819, described the residents of Cahokia as ‘half French, half Indian, retaining part of the manners of both.’ To him the French in general appeared ‘to be a wretched set of beings. Their great-coats are made out of a blanket, with a cap or hood of the same piece. Then moccasins and leggins complete the suit. Uncover a Frenchman’s head and his friends are immediately alarmed for his health. The pig pens in Pennsylvania are generally as clean and much better built than the miserable huts occupied by these lazy people. In a state of almost starvation they hold their Gumbo*

*balls twice a week. For nimbleness of foot and lightness of Heart the French have never been surpassed.’ In Prairie du Rocher, the traveler found the houses of ‘the most antique and mean appearance, built of the barks of trees and puncheons, slabs, etc., often without doors. Their windows are without sashes, but small pieces of broken glass of all types pasted ingeniously together with paper serve to admit the light upon a motley family, between white, red and black. Many of those wretched hovels are ready to tumble down on the heads of starving Indians, French and Negroes, all mixed together. Negro-French is the common language of this town. Indeed, unless you can speak some French it is with much difficulty you can find any person who can understand you.’ The writer was given to looking on the dark side of the picture, and in concluding his narrative, he felt it necessary to add: ‘When I have expressed an opinion which appears not to have been liberal, it is intended to apply to the lower class, of whom there is a large majority.....although some of the French are rich, liberal and gentlemanly men, yet this memorandum is strictly correct when applied to the general mass.’”*

Jarrot knew what he was up against. He knew he had to build the type of home in which these immigrating British American businessmen would feel comfortable. He needed a home to counter the negative views toward his French heritage as described in the narrative above. Entertaining in this stylish home would at least put him on an equal footing with the new wave of British American businessmen moving west. Jarrot was not concerned about the common farmers moving in and passing through Cahokia, but he wanted to do business with entrepreneurs who established their companies in St. Louis. He needed a modern home, a home he could entertain in, a home British Americans would not hesitate to travel to for comfort and business. To achieve his goal he selected an architectural style known as Federalist. Jarrot had encountered the Federalist style architecture on his many business trips to Baltimore and other east-coast cities. It can be speculated that Jarrot's business philosophy was simplistic in nature and is still in practice today. If your clients are happy they do business with you. Jarrot started his new home in 1807, about nine months after Lewis and Clark returned from their expedition on September 23, 1806.

***To be Continue! Next Issue***

## ***December's Special Events:***

### ***Festival of St. Nicholas***



Come celebrate the “Festival of St. Nicholas” at the Jarrot Mansion located on East First Street in Cahokia, Illinois. (That is the city of Cahokia not Cahokia Mounds.) The Jarrot Mansion will be decorated for the holiday season in traditional frontier French trimmings where St. Nicholas (Jeff Winter CCH Staff) will be greeting guest and wishing them “Happy Holidays.” Families are encouraged to tour the mansion and visit St. Nicholas where selfies are a must. Dulcimer performer, Stan Horton, will be providing the musical entertainment. The event is Saturday,



December 5, from 1-3:30 p.m.

### ***Arrival at Camp River Dubois***

The 213<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Lewis and Clark Expedition's arrival at their Illinois winter camp will be celebrated during “Arrival at Camp River Dubois” scheduled for Saturday and Sunday, December 12 and 13 at the Lewis and Clark State Historic Site in Hartford, Illinois. Activities will be held from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. inside the

Interpretive Center and interpretation will be provided in the replica of Camp River Dubois. The event is free and open to the public.

Exhibitors will be located inside the Interpretive Center throughout the weekend. Paul Imes will exhibit the medical tools used by Captain Lewis on the Expedition. Historic interpreters: Michael A. Stout will display tools of the late 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, Bob Mitchell will exhibit his collection of rocks, minerals, and fossils of Illinois, the 2<sup>nd</sup> Regiment US Artillery will be presenting their canon (will not be firing canon); Jim Duncan will display firearms and accoutrements carried by U.S. soldiers on the Expedition, and Ken Porter will exhibit frontiersmen artifacts. On December 12<sup>th</sup> only, Dr. Sylvia will bring her Newfoundland Dogs. These dogs are similar to Seaman, Captain Lewis' dog, which he purchased for \$20.

## ***Special Announcement:***

To volunteers and staff: If you have any shirts or coats that you would like the Lewis & Clark State Historic Site's logo embroidered onto them, please bring them to Cindy's office no later than January 31, 2016. That's right folks you have until next year, but don't put it off because you know how fast those years can fly by.

## Calendar at a Glance 2015-16

**13<sup>th</sup> Annual Arrival at Camp River Dubois:** December 12 & 13, 2015. The 212<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Lewis and Clark Expedition's arrival at their Illinois winter camp.

**Closed:** December 25, 2015, Friday, Christmas.

**Closed:** January 1, 2016, Friday, New Year's Day

**Closed:** January 18, 2016 Monday, Martin Luther King's Birthday

**Closed:** February 12, 2016, Friday, Abraham Lincoln's Birthday

**Closed:** February 15, 2016, Monday, Presidents' Day

**Education Day:** May 13, 2016. Be ready for the horde of 4<sup>th</sup> graders and their teachers.

**14<sup>th</sup> Annual Point of Departure:** On May 14-15, 2016, from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., re-enactors will portray military life at CRD, while artisans will be demonstrating life in the American Bottom. Demonstrators will include: blacksmithing, candle making, soap making, coopering, cooking, spinning, carving, and much more. Encampments will include the English and War of 1812 Americans.

**4<sup>th</sup> Annual Hummingbird Festival:** On July 16, 2016 in cooperation with the Illinois Audubon Society, hummingbirds are captured, banded, and released. Event will run from 9 a.m. to Noon.

**Music Festival:** September 10, 2016: Musicians will perform traditional music of the late 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

**The Lewis & Clark and Tower Frontier Dog Walk:** September 24, 2016, from 10-4, a dog walk to the Lewis & Clark Confluence Tower back to the Interpretive Center.

**14<sup>th</sup> Annual Arrival at Camp River Dubois:** December 10 & 11, 2016. The 213<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Lewis and Clark Expedition's arrival at their Illinois winter camp.

**Volunteer Appreciation Dinner:** TBA

### **Answers to Puzzle Before They Left Found in Camp Dispatch Vol. 6 Issue 3**

- |  |                          |
|--|--------------------------|
| 1. Isaiah Lukens   | 6. Lucy Marks            |
| 2. Charles Wilson Peale  | 7. Benjamin Rush         |
| 3. Amos Stoddard   | 8. Caspar Wistar         |
| 4. Andrew Ellicott (astronomer) and<br>Richard Patterson (mathematician) | 9. Benjamin Smith Barton |
| 5. John Hay  | 10. Auguste Chouteau     |

### **Answers to After the Expedition (Question on the next page, so don't cheat!)**

- |                              |                      |
|------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. George Drouillard         | 7. John Colter       |
| 2. John Baptiste Charbonneau | 8. Sgt. Patrick Gass |
| 3. Sgt. John Ordway          | 9. Shannon           |
| 4. Seaman                    | 10. Sacagawea        |
| 5. Alexander Willard         | 11. John Boley       |
| 6. Sgt. Nathaniel Pryor      | 12. William Clark    |

**After the Expedition**  
**Bob Mitchell**

1. He was tried for murder and acquitted and later killed by Black foot Indians.  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. In his later life he studied in Europe and became a famous western trail guide.  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. After the expedition he acquired a number of the 320 acre land warrants of the members. Unfortunately his farm was located near New Madrid, Missouri.  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. He last appears in the expedition journals on July 26, 1806. His life after the expedition is uncertain.  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. The expedition's gunsmith was one of only two members to be photographed before his death in California. \_\_\_\_\_
6. He stayed in the Army following the expedition and fought with Andrew Jackson at the Battle of New Orleans. \_\_\_\_\_
7. Famous for his later career in the Upper Missouri for trade, he died while helping Daniel Boone's son Nathan built a blockhouse in Missouri.  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. He died in Pennsylvania in 1870 and was the expedition's longest surviving member.  
\_\_\_\_\_
9. He became involved in Missouri politics, and has a Missouri County named after him.  
\_\_\_\_\_
10. This member had the largest statue at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at the World's Fair in St. Louis? \_\_\_\_\_
11. In 1806, he accompanied Zebulon Pike in his expedition to the Rocky Mountains before he settled in St. Louis. \_\_\_\_\_
12. Twenty five years after the expedition, he compiled a list of the expedition members and their fates.  
\_\_\_\_\_

*Seasons 'Greetings and Happy Holidays*  
*From the Staff of the Lewis & Clark State Historic Site...*  
*Brad, Pam, Cindy and Mike*

# Lewis & Clark State Historic Site Volunteer Application

NAME (Print, Last, First, MI) \_\_\_\_\_

STREET ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

CITY \_\_\_\_\_ STATE \_\_\_\_\_ ZIP \_\_\_\_\_

BEST WAY TO CONTACT YOU: HOME \_\_\_\_\_ WORK \_\_\_\_\_

CELL/MOBILE \_\_\_\_\_ EMAIL \_\_\_\_\_ @ \_\_\_\_\_

NAME OF EMPLOYER (If employed): \_\_\_\_\_

EMPLOYMENT TITLE: \_\_\_\_\_

VOLUNTEER EXPERIENCE: \_\_\_\_\_

## Do you prefer to work in the (Circle the best answer.)?

Interpretive/Visitor's Center    Store of Discovery    Camp River Dubois    Special events

**Please circle the days and times of the week you can volunteer. (Monday and Tuesday are seasonal.)**

SUN            MON            TUE            WED            THU            FRI            SAT

All Day            or            AM (9am – 1pm)            or            PM (1pm-5pm)

Number of hours you estimate you can volunteer:    Weekly \_\_\_\_\_            Monthly \_\_\_\_\_

Other information you feel pertinent to your application: \_\_\_\_\_

## EMERGENCY CONTACT INFORMATION

EMERGENCY CONTACT'S NAME: \_\_\_\_\_ RELATIONSHIP \_\_\_\_\_

EMERGENCY CONTACT NUMBERS: HOME \_\_\_\_\_ WORK \_\_\_\_\_

CELL/MOBILE \_\_\_\_\_ EMAIL \_\_\_\_\_ @ \_\_\_\_\_

SIGNATURE \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

*Please submit application to: Lewis & Clark State Historic Site, Attention Volunteer Program, #1 Lewis & Clark Trail, Hartford, IL 62048. Thank you for your interest in the Lewis & Clark State Historic Site. Have a great day!*

# Commemorating the Point of Departure Since 1957



Lewis and Clark Society of America  
 #1 Lewis & Clark Trail  
 Hartford, IL 62048  
[www.lewisandclarksociety.org](http://www.lewisandclarksociety.org)  
 Phone: 618-251-5811

## Lewis and Clark Society of America Membership Information

The Lewis and Clark Society is a non-profit organization dedicated to educating the public about the immense importance of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. The dues structure is:

Student	\$10	_____	Make checks payable to Lewis and Clark Society of America and mail to #1 Lewis & Clark Trail, Hartford, IL 62048. Members receive a 10% discount on items purchased in the Store of Discovery, located at the Lewis & Clark State
Individual	\$20	_____	
Family	\$30	_____	
Business	\$45	_____	
Non-Profit Organization	\$35	_____	

*Please complete form and return to Lewis and Clark Society of America:*

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

CITY, STATE, ZIP \_\_\_\_\_

TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_ EMAIL \_\_\_\_\_

*This newsletter is a publication of the Lewis & Clark Society of America, Inc., and the Lewis & Clark State Historic Site. All Society members and Site volunteers are invited to contribute articles or photographs to the newsletter. Articles published do not necessarily represent the opinion or policy of the Lewis & Clark Society of America, its Board of Directors or its Officers. The Camp River Dubois Dispatch will be published on a quarterly basis and mail March, June September, and December. Please submit by email to [LCSA@CampRiverDubois.com](mailto:LCSA@CampRiverDubois.com) or by mail to:*

*Lewis & Clark Society of America  
 Newsletter  
 #1 Lewis & Clark Trail  
 Hartford, IL 62048*

*Articles and photographs will be used on a space available basis and may be edited as necessary. Both LCSA and LCSHS reserve the right to reproduce and distribute items submitted.*

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Steve Stunkel, Vice-President	2016
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Joe Frazier, Treasurer	2016
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