

# Camp River Dubois Dispatch

1<sup>st</sup> Quarter Official Newsletter of the Lewis & Clark Society and the Lewis & Clark State Historic Site

Volume 7 Issue 1

## **Manager's Corner:**

*by Brad Winn*

Happy 2016 everyone, is it just me or do things feel like Spring has sprung very early this year? I know better than to remove the plow blade from the truck just yet, but the weather right now is just absolutely perfect. That being said, there are several concerns that have already popped up that I know many of you have questions about so let me fill you in.

Despite what I thought was a really good year overall with regard to events and general attendance, 2015 marked the lowest year we have ever had in regards to attendance numbers. I have no doubt that can be explained, because of our lack of being open seven days a week throughout the summer and the closure on the summer holidays. In a time where every visitor counts as we struggle to justify our budget, I offer a few suggestions and ideas. First of all it is being talked about that we will again return to seven day a week operations this summer and we have been assured that we will be open on the major summer holidays. Secondly, I would encourage all of you to look for ways that we can reach out in the community. Any outreach program we do counts towards our attendance numbers, since we are representing Lewis and Clark State Historic Site with our interpretive message. If you know of a school program or community organization that is looking for a speaker and would like to use our resources for you to present or would like one of us to come and present please be sure to let us know how we can help.

Sadly the early winter weather was not kind to our limping site resources. Firstly as many of

you have probably already noticed a large portion of the Camp River Dubois palisade wall collapsed because of the strong wind and rain during the



week just before Christmas. This of course is an indication of a much larger issue we are dealing with, that being the deterioration of camp chimneys, doors, walls and general structures. I have decided in the best interest of public safety that after the May Departure Event we will be closing the camp until major repairs can be completed. Rest assured we are actively working trying to secure the funds to repair and rebuild the beleaguered camp. Camp River Dubois is the symbol of our site and is our reason for being here! It was my first priority when I started down here beyond the construction of the interpretive center. There are many mistakes I take responsibility for during the initial construction of the camp. I strove for extreme historical accuracy that coupled with staff and resource limitations allowed for rapid deterioration of the buildings. We will be making some concessions to allow for the Camp to literally “weather” much longer and we will rebuild as soon as we can.

Lastly because of the massive amount of flooding along the Mississippi River the road to the confluence is currently closed. I was able to

successfully remove all the wood and trash debris along the road, but there remains a section of 3-4 foot high piles of sand, mud and silt that I do not have the resources to move. The village of Hartford was gracious enough to come and help us reopen a small single lane path along the road to the river but there is simply nowhere to go with the remaining silt as the ditches are already full. We will need to secure a bulldozer and method to haul this debris away and that in itself presents issues with US Army Corps of Engineers regulations on the removal and repurposing of river silt. I am in contact with the USACOE who is active with river cleanup all along the Mississippi to see if there are ways we can partner to clear the road.

I realize there is a lot of grave news lately, but I can only emphasize the outstanding job each and every one of you does to support us and work toward our mission to make our site the best spot along the Lewis and Clark trail and a gem in State's crown of Historic Sites. Thank you for all you do!

## ***President's Corner:***

*by Rex Maynard*

### ***Sally vs Seaman***

Many of us have journeyed through life with non-human companions. These "pets" become more than domesticated livestock, they become near and dear friends. While many people appreciate the feline variety with its grace and form, we all must agree that the canine family is



most often thought of as creatures interdependent with us. We need them as much as they need us. While dogs can be used to perform a variety of tasks, more importantly they show us loyalty and affection. That is a realization I came to later in life. I had never been a "pet person" until

I met Sally, and when I met Sally, I began to understand Seaman, the dog of discovery.

One pleasant October afternoon I was cleaning the leaves out of the gutters on the front of my house when a small, furry dog showed up out of nowhere. I climbed down from the ladder and petted this friendly little stranger. She reciprocated my friendliness, so I called my wife to come out and see her. We had been considering getting a dog to keep the wild critters from my backyard vegetable garden, but this creature was not as macho as I was thinking I needed. A little bit later, Mary and I left to go see my mother. When we came back in the dark two hours later, this same petite, gray pup of indistinguishable parentage was at our front door barking to get in. It was hard not to love her with her big brown eyes constantly seeking ours. After several weeks of diligent effort to find the owner, we gave up and let her adopt us. We named her Sally, in honor of Mary's beloved grandmother.

In contrast, the partnership of Meriwether Lewis and his dog was a very deliberate effort on the captain's part. While impatiently awaiting the completion of the Keelboat by a drunken shipwright near Pittsburgh, Lewis paid \$20 for a "dogg of the newfoundland breed", a dog that would weigh as much or more than some of his men, and would be better behaved. While only mentioned by name once in the journals, the dog became an accepted, every day and everywhere companion. That one mention of his name was scrawled so poorly that for many years it was believed that his name was "Scannon." Scholar Donald Jackson's 1987 study of the place names given by the expedition in Montana recorded a Seaman's Creek. He deduced the dog's name to truly be Seaman, a fitting name for a member of the corps that was very comfortable on the water.

Sally doesn't like the water, at least water deep enough for her to take a bath. She does not hesitate to run through puddles, but she knows where I keep the dog shampoo and makes herself scarce when I open that cabinet.

Seaman was a strong swimmer. On the trip down the Ohio, squirrels were migrating south, paddling toward Kentucky. The much reduced late summer flow gave Lewis fits getting the boats across the shallows and sandbars. Lewis sent

Seaman after the squirrels, fattened and ready for winter, at their vulnerable time in the water. Seaman brought back many to be “fried” by Captain Lewis.

Sally likes to bark at squirrels, but I doubt she would know what to do if she caught one. It might turn out like Seaman’s experience with the wounded beaver. One of the men wounded a beaver on the upper Missouri in July of 1805. Seaman went after the easy meal, but it turns out that easy meal was an aquatic animal that still had some fight in him. The beaver bit Seaman in the back leg and almost severed an artery. The captains had to do some quick emergency surgery to keep the dog alive.

I took my dog to have surgery. I signed in at the counter of the veterinarian’s office and sat down to wait. When the receptionist called my name I picked up my pet and went immediately forward. The young lady looked at me and looked at my dog and said, “Is this the first time Rex has been here?” I immediately differentiated between my pet and me. I was there to have the dog neutered and I did want there to be any confusion on who would receive the procedure.

Seaman recovered quickly, quite unfazed by the ordeal. At a later time, he caught a deer in the river that the scout Drouillard had wounded. She drowned the deer and brought it into camp. Yes, Seaman was a hunting dog that accompanied a hunting expedition. He was important in keeping the Corps fed. Sgt. Floyd referred to him as “[O]ur dog”. He was fearless, brave and strong. Sally can’t even keep the squirrels out of my garden, and the groundhogs are bigger than she is.

The journalists make a great deal of the “sagacity” of their canine companion. Not only were the native peoples amazed at the size of this dog, but also were astounded at its cleverness. To the First Nations, a dog was as important as a food source as it was as a pet, guard or work animal. (Indeed, on this expedition the Corps recorded eating over 200 dogs themselves.) The natives did not breed their dogs for tricks. So this dog was very special to them. He would do what you told it to do. The Captain had given his pet a thorough education and Seaman was an apt pupil, eager to please her master. Sally is smart and eager to

please; she could do a great number of tricks if she had a smarter owner.

The value of Seaman as a guard dog was also important. He alerted the Corps to the presence of bear, moose and buffalo. His gruff bark and sizable presence could make any creature rethink its approach. With the white pirogue pulled ashore one midnight, a bison swam the river, climbed into and out of the boat, and stampeded through the camp. Without the warning of the barking dog, some of the exhausted and sleeping men might have been trampled.

Sally should be considered more of a watch dog than a guard dog. She likes to watch TV and gets excited when she sees dogs, cats, horses and elephants invade our living room, although she will not usually bark in the house. If she sees something through the window, she will run out the dog door into the back yard to bark at it. I appreciate that.

So what was the fate of Seaman, the noble Canine American? The last mention of Seaman is in July of 1806 on the return trip. He was howling at the discomfort of the hordes of mosquitoes attacking him. Legend and tradition assures us that he loyally stayed by Lewis’s side up to the time the Captains death, pining away at his graveside. Another story says that Captain Clark donated Seaman’s engraved collar to a museum in Alexandria that was later lost in a fire. It has been said that more books about Seaman have been sold than any other Expedition member. Whether any of this is true or not, I do not know. I do know that Seaman will always live on in the lore of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, just as Sally will always live in my memory.

## *Store of Discovery News*

*by Karen McDanel*

The year 2015 was much better than the recent past, and there may be hope for the Store of Discovery after all. We earned almost as much as we did in 2014. Considering we were only open five days a week all year, this was quite a feat. A new look in the store and added items helped a lot.

We have a few new books in the store. Some we have carried before and some are brand new. Feel free to visit us any time and see what we

have to offer. We also carry used books and the selection changes frequently. Hardcover books are just a dollar and paperbacks are just 50 cents. This will help pass the time while volunteering in the museum.

We now have a second assistant manager in the store. Vicki Clifton is very capable and very dedicated to the store. She joins my other assistant, Sherril O'Brien. With such great help, we can't help but move forward; but are still in need of counter volunteers. With the new computer system, check out has become a lot easier, so give us a try.

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

As you may have noticed in the cloak room, there are some new boxes of brochures and maps. In the past, it was relatively easy to get a nice supply of materials. As budgets have become tighter and tighter, it has become more difficult to find available materials.

Good news, the site believes we have found a source at the Center for Military History, Washington D.C., that has the booklet, **Lewis and Clark; A Portrait in Army Leadership** and is willing to provide us with a supply. This booklet was very popular (it had the yellow topper...we ran out 2 years ago). Also, Missouri Department of Conservation has graciously supplied us with posters and copies of Inside Out for our Junior Explorers.

The site wants to thank them for their support in supplying free materials.

### ***L & C Tribute: Jean Buie***

Emma "Jean" Kunze Buie, 71, of Pleasant Plains, passed away Thursday, Jan. 21, 2016, at Memorial Medical Center. Jean was born in St. Louis, Mo., on Aug. 26, 1944, to Elmer and Gladys Kunze. She grew up in Warren County, Mo. On Aug. 28, 1966, she married Charles Ledrue Buie. They had 3 children, Jeanette, Charlotte (deceased) and Benjamin.



Jean was a very special lady. She was a devoted Christian and loved everyone. Jean along with her husband Charlie have helped with our May event since 2003. When you would see her she was always

sewing on something and would love for you to sit down and talk to her. If you needed anything she was always there to help or do it for you. Jean will sadly be missed especially during our special event in May, where she sat with Charlie at his coopering tent.

Our thoughts and prayers will be with the family.

### ***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.)*

### ***The Jarrot Mansion***



The Jarrot Mansion isn't just an old brick building, its

construction represents a window at one specific point along the timeline of colonial history in Illinois. It represents a man's changing philosophy toward his heritage and his acceptance of

Americanism. After Lewis and Clark Expedition in 1806, Nicholas Jarrot knew the wave of the future business was British American and not French American. On January 20, 1808 Jarrot removed himself from the committee that controlled Cahokia's French farming regulations. He wanted to set his French traditions aside because he knew that if he wanted to further his success with immigrating businessmen he had to entertain on a social level befitting someone of his stature. Americans were not living in French vertical log houses known as *Creole* or the extravagant *Georgian* style British homes that predated the American Revolution. Jarrot wanted to construct and entertain in a beautiful *Federalist* style home as he had seen on his numerous trips to the East. The difference between the Georgian style of architecture and the Federalist style is simply stated Americans didn't wish to be associated with anything British, and the Georgian style architecture was considered gaudy. The Federalist style was simplistic in nature without the embellished features around windows, fireplaces, doorframes, stairs, etc. It is America's way of further breaking away from British traditions.

The construction history of the Jarrot Mansion can be found within the many lawsuits filed in St. Clair County Courthouse, Cahokia and in the present St. Clair County Courthouse in Belleville, Illinois. In 1799 Nicholas Jarrot purchased the land where the present day Jarrot Mansion is located. There were construction plans that have been referenced to several lawsuits but to this day no plans have been discovered. In 1807 the mansion was under construction and its architectural style is known as Federal. Employed in 1807 Mathew Holland was hired to do the masonry work, and he completed the project sometime in 1808. It is speculated Holland completed the projects at this time because in May 1808, Jarrot started selling large quantities of lime through the general store of Bryan and Morrison. It is not known who was hired to do the rough framework of the house, but Russell E. Hicok, a wood joiner from Maryland, was hired prior to November 24, 1809. His responsibility included finish work, laying the floors, building the staircase, creating hearths, and various other forms of trim work. Hicok appears to be a skilled joiner

and may have created the simple trim around all the doors and windows. On the other hand, Hicok may have been hired as a construction foreman because he employed Joseph Fitch, a skilled carpenter. It may have been Fitch who completed all the trim work and the flooring, but the project was going at a snail's pace. At this time Hicok was staying with the Jarrot family, which was common practice for joiners during this time period. It seems that Hicok had a falling out with one of Jarrot's other guests "Mr. Mears. Mr. Mears might be William Mears, a lawyer from Pennsylvania, who had emigrated from Ireland. Governor Edwards eventually appointed him Attorney General in 1814. Mears could be a likely houseguest because he was a lawyer and Jarrot was one of the judges at the Cahokia Courthouse. What the misunderstanding was between Hicok and Mears is unknown, but on April 2, 1809 Hicok wrote to Jarrot,

*"I have taken my board for a time at Mr. Penenneaus, and during the time I stay here I cannot work at your house either will I work at it or live in the house where Mr. Mears stay if you will dismiss him I will come back and work on, notwithstanding the covenant is broken."*

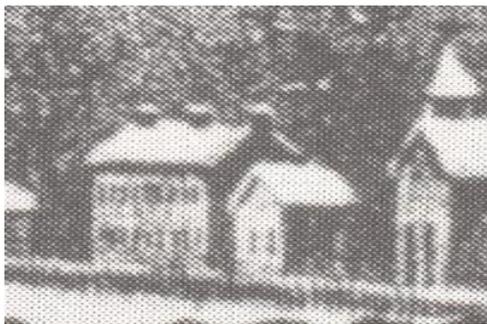
Apparently Hicok was a man of his word and didn't work on the house for some time. This infuriated Jarrot and forced him to employ Jesse Davis who hired an assistant named Lewis Miller in August 1809. On August 17, 1809 Hicok and Davis fought in front of the mansion and then Hicok confronted Jarrot at his logged home which was across the street. He wanted to talk with Jarrot about his contract and his compensation earned to that date. Jarrot confronted him with a shotgun and told Hicok to remove himself from his land and never to return. Hicok sued Jarrot several times and won all cases. Hicok became somewhat of a local folk hero in Cahokia, but Jarrot got his mansion built in spite of the setbacks and moved into the mansion sometime in 1812. Jarrot sold his French Creole home in 1812 to Henry Williams.

Much of the present day historical information concerning the Jarrot Mansion deals with architecture, construction materials, and style of finish wood products making up the doors and windows etc. For the purpose of this paper only a

few aspects of these areas will be discussed. Today the Jarrot Mansion and a small limestone outbuilding remain, but at one time there were several outbuildings and maybe a carriage house located on the Jarrot Mansion estate. Information gained from the 1992 and 1993 archaeological excavations revealed,

*“Early stone walks, trash pits, privies, possible carriage-house foundations, multiple wells, and possible remains of a brick clamp (the bricks used in the construction of the Jarrot Mansion), and a stone foundation of an unknown structure—possibly pre-dating the Jarrot Mansion—construction during the eighteenth century.”*

The most engaging reality concerning the Jarrot Mansion is the fact that 95% of the original construction materials can still be viewed today. There are four levels to the Jarrot Mansion: basement, first and second floors, and attic. The stone foundation stands about seven feet in height and walnut timbers make up the rough framework. The rough framework is of sawed and hewn timbers held together with wooden pegs. The length of the building is 55 feet and the width of is 33.5 feet. Including the first and second floors of the mansion the house has 3,685 square feet of living space. There is 1842.5 square feet of space in both the attic and basement. In 1841, artist J. C. Wild conceived a lithograph and called it “Cahokia in Winter.” In the background of Wild’s



lithograph is the Jarrot Mansion. Wild did not draw a front porch on the Jarrot Mansion, but in a photograph from the 1850s the mansion does have a porch. Sometime between 1841 and 1850 the first porch was put on the mansion. Subsequently the mansion has had four and maybe as many as five different front porches.

As stated earlier the bricks were made from the clay material found during the basement



excavation. The clay was poured into brick molds, set to dry, and then removed from the molds. An igloo-shaped kiln of the dried bricks was created and then the dried bricks were fired. Wood would be placed into the kiln. The harder glazed bricks would be nearest the heat source while the softer bricks were further from the scorching temperatures. Both the exterior and interior walls are 19” thick. The Jarrot Mansion brochure states,

*“The exterior walls are constructed on hand-pressed, low-fired red bricks. The four Wythe brick assembly yields about sixteen-inch wall thickness. The bricks, unpainted, are set in both Flemish and common bond patterns. The decorative Flemish bond is used on two of the more public façade while the common bond pattern is placed at remaining exposure. As the site kiln was disassembled, the interior bricks of the kiln, glazed and darker in color, were integrated into the common bond wall pattern, creating a striped appearance at the side and rear facades.”*

These same dried and kiln brick made up the seven fireplaces found within the house. There are five fireplaces on the first floor and two on the second floor. There is another fireplace in the basement, but as stated earlier that fireplace was constructed from the limestone harvested from the nearby bluffs. There is a fireplace in each room of the first floor and the one in the foyer/dining room is the most curious. The basement was constructed from limestone quarried from the nearby bluffs. The outer foundation walls are about 23” thick. It consists of three sections and divided by two supporting walls, 22” thick and running between the north and south foundation walls. The main chamber is flanked by four doorways, which lead to the other two chambers. The height of the

ceiling is a little over six feet and the floor is made up of large flagstone blocks of limestone. The large cooking hearth is 52” in height, 62” deep, and 101” wide. Its original mantle was removed in mid-1940s when Oliver Parks, architect and financial entrepreneur to Parks Airport and aviation school, purchased the house. He also had some of the basement walls excavated to look for any wood footings to support the suggestion that the house once had a wood foundation, but none were found. Jarrot owned a dozen or so slaves and his house slaves prepared the family’s meals and served them through the basement door or a hinged panel adjacent to the basement door. A person 5.5 feet tall could walk in the basement without stooping except through the 5.5 feet doorways.



The first floor consists of a foyer or center room 16 feet wide and 30 feet in length. It was the main hallway to the entire house, but it also may have been used as the dining room. The first floor is designed similarly to the basement. Four doors leading into two other chambers flank the foyer, but the difference is that these two larger chambers have a wall dividing them into halves and creating four rooms. Three of the rooms were used as bedchambers and the fourth room may have been used as a parlor. Stairs from the foyer are in the shape of a “T” and lead in two directions to the second floor. The left side of the stairs goes to a small foyer that leads to the entryway of one bedroom, the ballroom, and the attic stairs. The ballroom is 20 by 33 feet and has two unique features, a fireplace mantle and trim that were painted to resemble marble, and a nine-foot doublewide door. This large door opens into what is believed to be the gentlemen’s smoking room

and/or another parlor. Flanking the gentlemen’s smoking room and/or parlor is a small room, which has a closet and a doorway leading to the first floor



stairs. This small room’s true function may never be known, but it may have been used as a small entryway into the gentlemen’s smoking room and/or parlor. Guests may have been escorted to this room where a slave hung their coats and then announced their names to the Jarrot and his guests.

The attic was used for storage. The ceiling height is about five feet. Hand-hewn timbers are held together with pegs. The floor is covered with long planks of walnut. Two small windows on the east and west sides create a cross-breeze when open. It is unlikely this space was used for living purposes because the temperature in the summertime would be approaching 120 degrees or higher and in the winter there is no heat source other than heat rising through the lower floors.

The lumber used for interior millwork such as window, door, floor, staircase, and baseboard trim are pine and walnut. Covering the millwork is a painting process known as *faux* painting and is used throughout the mansion. The ballroom fireplace mantle was painted to resemble marble. Ronald Koenig, an architectural conservator from Lansing, Michigan stated, “The mantle was painted with a feather to create the swirls and marble manifestation. This was then covered with a gloss varnish.” As stated above the trim throughout the house was *faux* painted to resemble oak, but the first floor parlor was *faux* painted to resemble “curly maple.” It is not known why Jarrot chose the bright orange color and the tiger striped effects, but it does get your attention as soon as you enter the room.

The interior walls are made of bricks and have lath strips nailed to them. The lath strips are all hand cut and are about 1 inch wide or a little wider, ¼ inch thick, and come in various lengths. Plaster was made of lime and mixed with horsehair. Several coats of plaster have been applied to the walls throughout the mansion's history. All the walls were whitewashed, but sometime in the house's early history wallpaper was placed in several rooms. Also inserted into the walls and plastered around them were large rods bent at 45 degrees. These were used to hang wall hangings, coverings, and mirrors, and they were probably installed later in the house's history.

### ***Special Announcement:***

#### ***(1) VINTAGE BASE BALL:***

Lewis and Clark will host its first Vintage base ball games on Saturday May 7, 2016. They will start at 11:00 a.m.



The game's name is typically written 'base ball' rather than "baseball", as that was the spelling used before the 1880s.

Vintage base ball is baseball presented as if being played by rules and customs from an earlier period in the sport's history. Games are typically played using rules and uniforms from the 1850s, 1860s and 1880s.

Rules differ, according to which playing year is being used. In rules of years prior to the

1880s, (which the games that you will be watching) the ball is pitched underhand in a manner suitable to the batter or "striker." There are typically no fences. The ball can be played off of one bounce to get a striker out. Catching the ball can be very difficult because no gloves are used. This lack of hands, the underhand pitching and other rules make vintage baseball similar to the sport of British baseball.

One commonly held interpretation is that game play was marked by a spirit of gentlemanly sportsmanship. You will observe this custom through friendly gestures such as cheering good plays made by opposing players, assisting umpires with making calls at bases, and conduction organized cheers for opposing teams at the conclusion of the match.

If you want to watch something very exciting, please come and cheer on the Vandalia Old Capitals, Springfield Long Nines or the St. Louis teams.

Please bring your lawn chairs or a blanket and sit on the ground.

#### ***(2) EDUCATION DAY and the POINT OF DEPARTURE:***

Education Day is well on its way. If I have one wish for the day it would be NO RAIN!!! Since it will be Friday May 13<sup>th</sup>, who knows what we will get.

As of now the event is totally full of 800 4<sup>th</sup> graders. So get ready.

All the artisans are coming back with a few new ones. So come out and see what we will have. This is a free event and I hope to see everyone come out and enjoy the week-end.

We have been blessed this year with a donation from Phillips 66 to help make Education Day a little bit easier. Also helping with the funding for this event is the Lewis and Clark Society, who is always there to help out with anything that is needed to make this whole week-end a big success. A big thank you goes out to you both.

## MYSTERY WORD SEEK

The words hidden in this puzzle will pertain to rocks and minerals. Circle each word or letter as you find it. There will be 8 remaining letters left to find the mystery word. Some hints for the mystery word are, it's durable, corrosion resistant and silver-gray in color. It was used in the production of the Gemini and Apollo space capsules, its manufacture in eyewear, jewelry and many more items. See if you can find it. (Answers found on page 10 of this newsletter.)

Mystery Word \_ \_ \_ \_ \_

C	A	N	E	L	A	G	A	P	A	T	I	T	E	T
A	H	O	T	E	K	A	L	S	K	C	O	R	T	M
R	E	A	I	D	A	E	L	I	M	E	U	A	A	C
T	T	Z	L	I	O	A	O	T	T	F	M	E	O	B
E	I	U	L	C	T	G	C	N	L	E	T	P	A	C
T	S	R	E	E	O	O	O	U	T	I	P	U	H	H
I	A	I	V	A	A	P	S	H	Z	E	X	E	E	G
R	C	T	A	L	E	C	Y	T	R	I	R	M	T	R
E	R	E	W	T	H	S	R	R	T	T	A	A	I	A
L	A	Y	I	I	T	A	H	E	I	T	N	R	N	P
A	M	R	S	I	U	Y	C	U	I	T	W	G	A	H
H	Y	T	A	Q	U	A	R	T	Z	M	E	I	R	I
P	E	T	R	I	F	I	E	D	W	O	O	D	G	T
S	H	A	L	E	N	N	A	I	D	I	S	B	O	E
C	E	L	E	S	T	I	T	E	T	I	X	E	L	U

Here is the list of words to find.

**Amethyst, Apatite, Azurite, Bauxite, Cart, Celestite, Chalcopyrite, Chert, Chrysocolla, Coal, Copper, Dig, Dog, Dry, Galena, Geode, Gram, Granite, Graphite, Hematite, Hot, Hunt, Lay, Lead, Lime, Marcasite, Mat, Obsidian, Petrified Wood, Pyrite, Quartz, Quartzite, Rain, Rock, Schist, Shale, Slake, Slate, Sphalerite, Sulfur, Team, Twig, Ulexite, Wavellite**

## *Calendar at a Glance 2015-16*

**Vintage Base Ball:** Lewis and Clark will host its first Vintage 1860s base ball games on Saturday May 7, 2016. They will start at 11:00 a.m.

**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

### MYSTERY WORD SEEK

**Titanium**

# 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*

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