



# **PASSPORT TO HISTORY**

Illinois Historic Preservation Agency

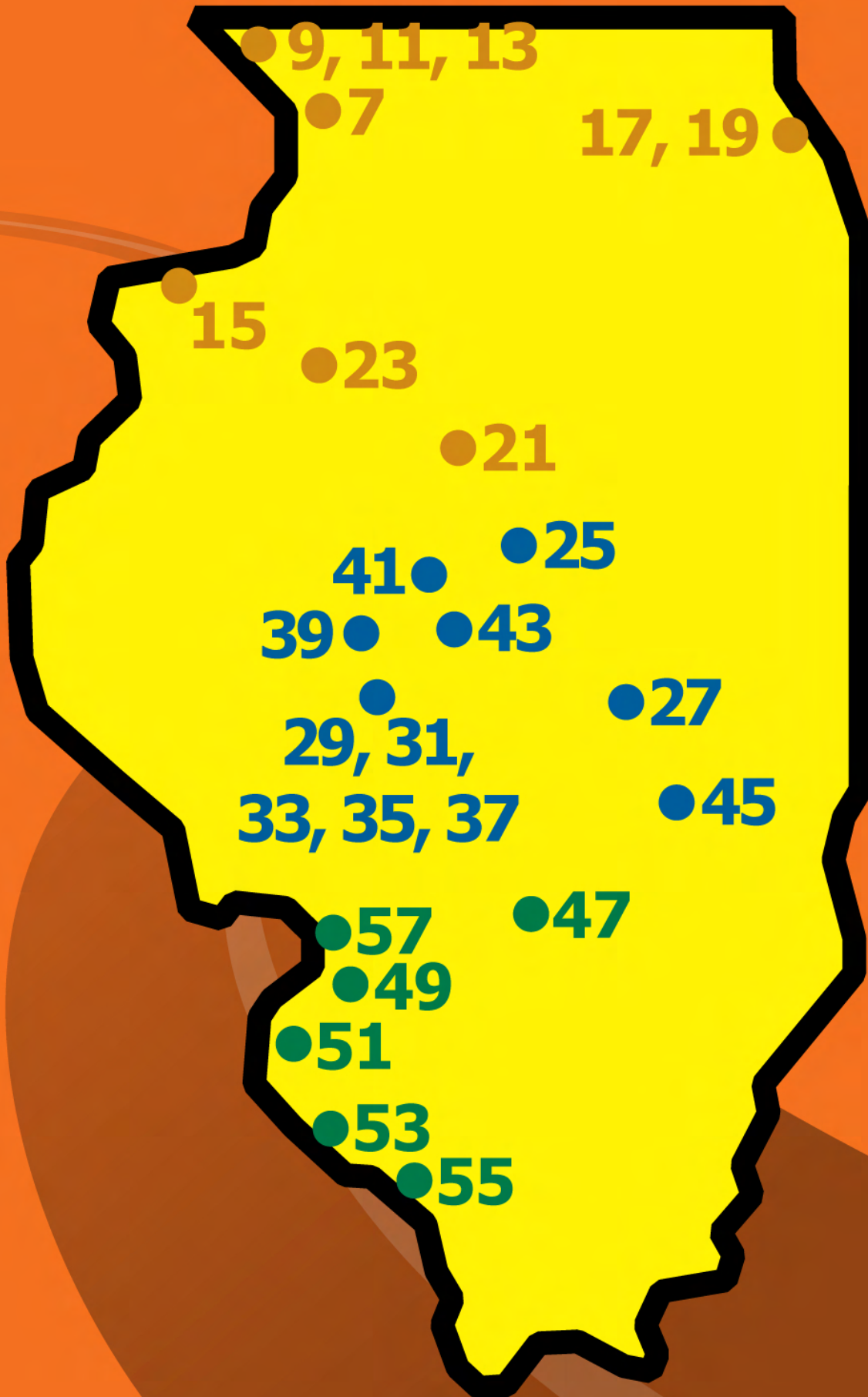
[www.illinoishistory.gov](http://www.illinoishistory.gov)

Imagine you're embarking on a thrilling expedition. During your journey, you will travel back in time, be an honored guest in mansions, encounter archaeological artifacts, and hear exciting battle stories. Sounds fun, right? Lucky for you, you don't have very far to travel—all these exciting adventures can be found right here in Illinois! Our state has so many important places to visit—buildings and landscapes that reveal the fascinating story of Illinois's past. Journey from prehistoric Cahokia Mounds—where Illinois's largest Native American civilization once lived—to the modern Dana-Thomas House, designed by famous architect Frank Lloyd Wright. Did you know that Illinois once belonged to France? Head over to Fort de Chartres, Fort Kaskaskia, and Lewis and Clark to learn about

the last Native Americans who once lived on the Illinois prairie. And, of course, many sites in Illinois celebrate the life of our country's favorite president, Abraham Lincoln: Lincoln Tomb, Lincoln's New Salem, Lincoln Log Cabin, and Lincoln-Herndon Law Offices, to name a few.

The Illinois Historic Preservation Agency cares for all these sites and offers free tours, special events, and other programs that bring the state's history to life. Now we are offering you a fun opportunity to visit, to learn, and to win prizes through the Passport to History Program. **So grab your Passport! Get it stamped at the sites! Win Prizes! Have FUN!**





# Historic sites by location

See a site's description on the page number shown.

## Northern Illinois Sites

- 7. Apple River Fort
- 9. U.S. Grant Home
- 11. Old Market House
- 13. Washburne House
- 15. Black Hawk
- 17. Pullman
- 19. Douglas Tomb
- 21. Metamora Courthouse
- 23. Bishop Hill

## Central Illinois Sites

- 25. David Davis Mansion
- 27. Bryant Cottage
- 29. Vachel Lindsay Home
- 31. Lincoln Tomb,  
World War II Illinois  
Veterans Memorial,  
Illinois Vietnam  
Veterans Memorial,  
Korean War Memorial
- 33. Lincoln-Herndon  
Law Offices
- 35. Old State Capitol
- 37. Dana-Thomas House
- 39. Lincoln's New Salem
- 41. Postville Courthouse
- 43. Mount Pulaski  
Courthouse
- 45. Lincoln Log Cabin

## Southern Illinois Sites

- 47. Vandalia Statehouse
- 49. Cahokia Mounds
- 51. Cahokia Courthouse
- 53. Fort de Chartres
- 55. Fort Kaskaskia
- 57. Lewis and Clark

## **Seasonally Operated State Historic Sites**

Albany Mounds

Buel House

Carl Sandburg Home

Emerald Mound

Jarrot Mansion

Kincaid Mounds

Martin-Boismenu House

Moore Home

Pierre Menard Home

Rose Hotel

## **Memorials and Monuments**

Campbell's Island Memorial

Governor Bond Memorial

Governor Coles Memorial

Governor Horner Memorial

Kaskaskia Bell Memorial

Lincoln Monument

Lincoln Trail Monument

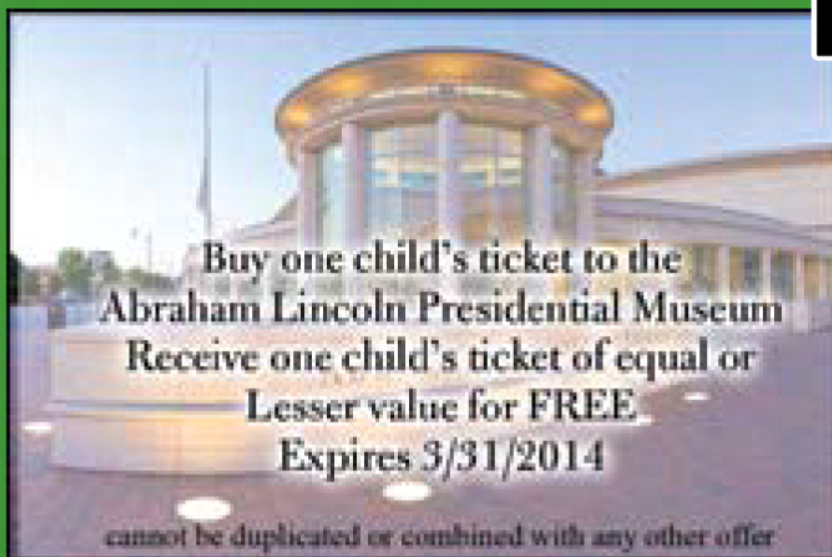
Lovejoy Memorial

Norwegian Settlers Memorial

Wild Bill Hickok Memorial

**For more information on all  
state historic sites, visit:**

**[www.illinoishistory.gov](http://www.illinoishistory.gov)**



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The Apple River Fort in Elizabeth helps us to remember an important battle during the Black Hawk War. On June 24, 1832, settlers here turned back an attack by as many as two hundred Sauk and Fox warriors led by Black Hawk.

*Where is the fort?*

---

*Did Abraham Lincoln camp at the fort?*

---

*Did the Native Americans use bows and arrows in the battle here?*

---

*Was the fort really this small?*

---

*What is the connection between the village of Elizabeth and this battle?*

---





**Apple River Fort State Historic Site**

311 East Myrtle Street / Elizabeth, IL 61028 / 815-858-2028

[www.appleriverfort.org](http://www.appleriverfort.org)



**Apple River Fort**

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This house was constructed in 1860 in the Italianate style of architecture. At the close of the Civil War a group of Galena-area Republicans purchased the home and on August 18, 1865, presented it as a gift to General Ulysses S. Grant and his wife Julia. Grant lived here during his 1868 run for the White House. Today the home is furnished with many items that actually belonged to General Grant and his family.

*Where was Ulysses Grant born?*

---

*What was Ulysses Grant's real name?*

---

*When did Ulysses Grant move to Galena?*

---

*When was Ulysses Grant elected president?*

---

*In what city is President and Mrs. Grant's tomb located?*

---

**U. S. Grant Home State Historic Site**

500 Bouthillier Street / Galena, IL 61036 / 815-777-3310

[www.granhome.com](http://www.granhome.com)



**U. S. Grant Home**

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The city of Galena constructed the Old Market House in 1845 and 1846. For about sixty-five years it was home to the city-run food market and also served as city hall. During the market house's early years Galena was a center of lead mining and a major river port, making the downtown area a very busy place. The building was constructed in the Greek Revival style of architecture popular from the 1830s to the 1850s.

*When was the building constructed?*

---

*What was the building's second floor used for?*

---

*Were there ever jail cells here?*


---

*Whose size-four shoes are displayed here?*

---

*Whose carriage is parked here?*

---



**Old Market House State Historic Site**

123 North Commerce Street / Galena, IL 61036 / 815-777-3310

[www.granhome.com](http://www.granhome.com)



**Old Market House**

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This was the longtime home of lawyer, political leader, and Lincoln supporter Elihu B. Washburne. During the Civil War Washburne helped fellow Galenian Ulysses S. Grant's rise in military rank. On November 3, 1868, Grant sat here in the library with Washburne, receiving election returns and learning that he had been chosen as president of the United States.

*When did Elihu Washburne move to Galena?*

---

*What political party did Washburne and his brothers help form?*

---

*Which of Elihu Washburne's sons served as mayor of Chicago?*

---

*In which room of the house did Ulysses Grant learn that he had been elected president of the United States?*

---

*To which foreign country did Washburne move to serve as United States minister (today we would say ambassador)?*

---

**Washburne House State Historic Site**

908 Third Street / Galena, IL 61036 / 815-777-3310

[www.granthome.com](http://www.granthome.com)



**Washburne House**

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This historic site celebrates the area's Native Americans, especially the Sauk and Mesquakie (Fox) Indians who lived here from about 1750 to 1831. In 1826 the nearby village of Saukenuk was home to about 4,800 people, making it one of the largest Native American cities in North America and perhaps the largest settlement in Illinois. In the late 1820s Anglo Americans began to settle in the area and soon forced the tribes across the Mississippi River. The attempt in 1832 by some Sauk and Mesquakie to return to their old home and raise crops led to the conflict known as the Black Hawk War.

*On what river was Saukenuk located?*

---

*The Sauk and Mesquakie were divided into large family groups called*

---

*After the harvest in the fall, the Sauk and Mesquakie left their homes to*

---

*Who planted and tended to the crops?*

---





**Black Hawk State Historic Site**

1510 46th Avenue / Rock Island, IL 61201 / 309-788-9536

[www.illinoishistory.gov/hs/black\\_hawk.htm](http://www.illinoishistory.gov/hs/black_hawk.htm)



**Black Hawk**

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The Pullman State Historic Site preserves important parts of the town planned in the 1880s by George M. Pullman to be the perfect home and workplace for his laborers. These include the soaring clock tower building, the showplace Hotel Florence, and the surviving shops in which railroad passenger cars were built. Tours, displays, and special programs help visitors to learn about Pullman's influence on architecture, landscape design, labor and racial relations, and the rise of giant factories.

*Who is the Hotel Florence named after?*

---

*In what year was the town of Pullman built?*

---

*Who was the architect of Pullman and how old was he when he was hired to design the factory and town?*

---

*Why was the factory's clock tower reconstructed?*

---

*What event of national significance occurred in Pullman in the year 1894?*

---

**Pullman State Historic Site**

11111 South Forrestville Avenue / Chicago, IL 60628  
773-660-2341 / [www.pullman-museum.org](http://www.pullman-museum.org)



**Pullman**

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This 96-foot-tall structure is the burial place of Stephen A. Douglas, an important political leader and rival of Abraham Lincoln. Shortly after his death in 1861 admirers created the Douglas Monument Association to build a proper tomb. It was finished in 1881. Douglas's remains lie in the marble sarcophagus (stone coffin) that can be seen inside the structure. A bronze statue of Douglas stands atop the column, gazing toward Lake Michigan.

*Where was Stephen Douglas born?*

---

*When did Douglas arrive in Illinois?*

---

*What was Douglas's nickname?*

---

*What famous person did Stephen Douglas debate in the 1850s?*

---

*What famous law did Douglas sponsor in 1854?*

---



**Douglas Tomb State Historic Site**

636 East 35th Street / Chicago, IL 60616 / 312-225-2620

[www.illinoishistory.gov/hs/douglas\\_tomb.htm](http://www.illinoishistory.gov/hs/douglas_tomb.htm)



**Douglas Tomb**

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Metamora Courthouse hosted court sessions beginning in 1846. Abraham Lincoln took part in over seventy law cases here while riding the historic Eighth Judicial Circuit. His cases included two murder trials and two that involved African American slavery. Today the building's first floor displays original items that belonged to Woodford County's early settlers through the years of the Civil War. The second floor includes the restored courtroom in which Lincoln worked and spoke.

*What is inside the columns that hold up the portico?*

---

*How old was Mr. Lincoln when he worked as a lawyer in Metamora from 1843-1858?*

---

*What was the courthouse known as after the court left in 1896?*

---

*Can you name the future United States Supreme Court justice and the future vice president of the United States that worked here?*

---



**Metamora Courthouse State Historic Site**

113 East Partridge Street / Metamora, IL 61548 / 309-367-4470  
[www.illinoishistory.gov/hs/metamora\\_courthouse.htm](http://www.illinoishistory.gov/hs/metamora_courthouse.htm)



**Metamora Courthouse**

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From the founding of Bishop Hill in 1846 to the Colony's breaking up in 1861, over one thousand people stood up to the dangers of immigration and made the journey from Sweden to western Illinois. Letters that Colonists wrote to the old country, describing Illinois's rich land and freedoms, inspired the first of millions of Swedes who came to America over the next eighty years.

*From what country did the Bishop Hill Colonists come?*

---

*Who was their leader?*

---

*Who created paintings from his memories of the Colony and its people?*

---

*Why is the Colony's Church building important?*

---

*What does communal mean?*

---





**Bishop Hill State Historic Site**

304 South Bishop Hill Road / Bishop Hill, IL 61419

309-927-3345 / [www.illinoishistory.gov/hs/bishop\\_hill.htm](http://www.illinoishistory.gov/hs/bishop_hill.htm)



**Bishop Hill**

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The David Davis Mansion is the 1870s home of a nationally prominent Illinois family that helped Abraham Lincoln become president of the United States. Judge Davis and his wife Sarah built and furnished a house that reflected their political and financial success. Visit the mansion to learn how the family and Irish servants lived and worked in this big house, which had such hi-tech conveniences as indoor bathrooms and a modern kitchen. Enjoy adventures in living history all year round, and hear new stories about Mr. Lincoln and his friends.

*How many dogs can you find in the Mansion? (Look everywhere!) Why are there so many?*

---

*Robert Todd Lincoln called this picture "the most satisfactory likeness" of his father he had ever seen. Where is this picture? Have you ever seen it before?*

---

*Abraham Lincoln entered only one building still standing on the Davis family estate. Which building? Why would he have been there?*

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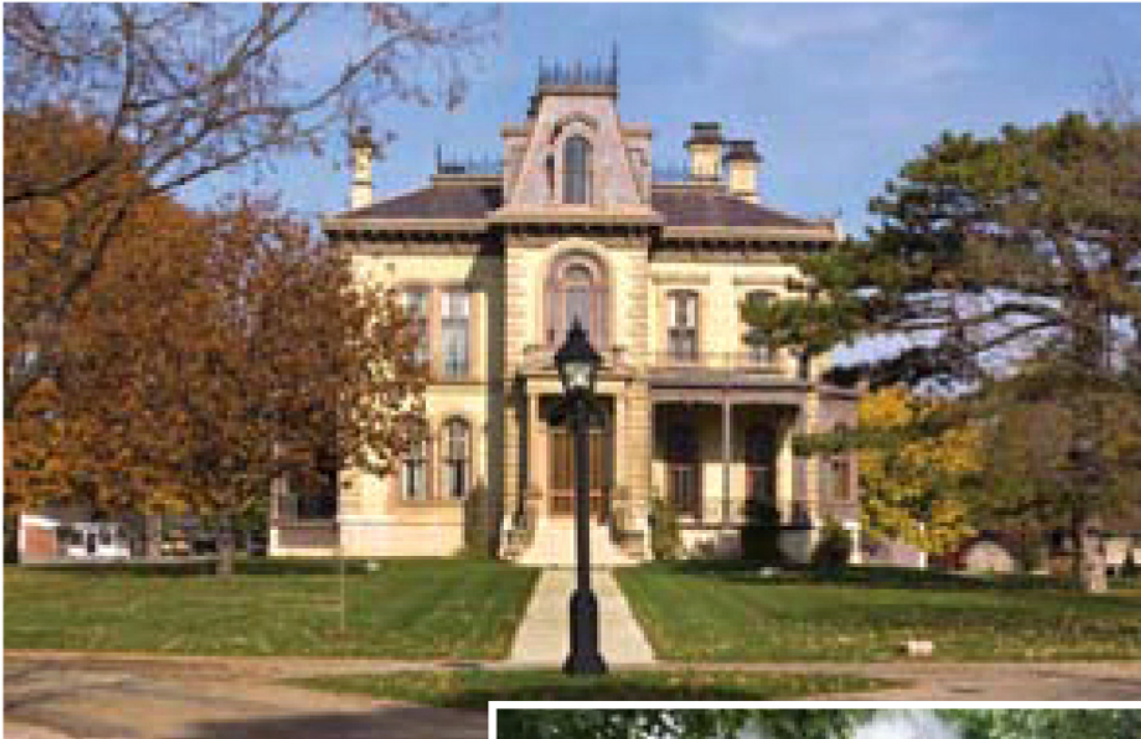
*If you were the cook in this house in 1872, how would you turn on the stove or keep food cold in the refrigerator?*

---

**David Davis Mansion State Historic Site**

1000 Monroe Drive / Bloomington, IL 61701 / 309-828-1084

<http://daviddavismansion.org>



**David Davis Mansion**

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Bryant Cottage was built about 1856 as one of the first homes in the new railroad town of Bement. Francis E. Bryant was one of the town's early settlers, a leading businessman, and a political friend of Senator Stephen A. Douglas. It is believed that Douglas met here with Abraham Lincoln on July 29, 1858, to plan what became known as the Lincoln-Douglas Debates.

*To what political party did Stephen A. Douglas belong?*

---

*To what political party did Abraham Lincoln belong?*

---

*How many rooms are in the cottage?*

---

*The furniture in the cottage represents what style?*

---

*What type of family probably lived in this house—poor, middle class, or wealthy?*

---



## Bryant Cottage State Historic Site

146 East Wilson Avenue / Bement, IL 61813 / 217-678-8184

[www.illinoishistory.gov/hs/bryant\\_cottage.htm](http://www.illinoishistory.gov/hs/bryant_cottage.htm)



# Bryant Cottage

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This house is the birthplace and longtime home of Nicholas Vachel Lindsay. One hundred years ago Lindsay was known around the world for his special style of poetry, the art he created to illustrate the poems, and exciting live performances of his work. Lindsay greatly admired Abraham Lincoln, who visited the house in the 1850s when Mrs. Lincoln's sister lived here.

*What famous poet from St. Louis did Lindsay court?*

---

*Lindsay gave a poetry reading to what president?*

---

*Lindsay became known in the 1910s as the*

---

*With what other famous Illinois poets is Lindsay associated?*

---

*How many children did Lindsay and his wife have?*

---



**Vachel Lindsay Home State Historic Site**

603 South Fifth Street / Springfield, IL 62703 / 217-524-0901

[www.illinoishistory.gov/hs/vachel\\_lindsay.htm](http://www.illinoishistory.gov/hs/vachel_lindsay.htm)



**Vachel Lindsay Home**

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Lincoln Tomb is the final resting place of Abraham Lincoln, his wife Mary, and their sons Edward, William, and Thomas. Their oldest son, Robert, is buried at Arlington National Cemetery. Statuary on the tomb celebrates the armed forces that helped President Lincoln save the Union and end slavery in America. In the valley behind the tomb is the old public vault, the scene of President Lincoln's May 4, 1865, funeral service.

Located nearby are impressive memorials that honor Illinoisans who fought in World War II, the Korean War, and the Vietnam War.

*What do the flags in the burial chamber represent?*

---

*Of what are the ceilings made?*

---

*Why isn't Robert T. Lincoln buried here?*

---

*What caused the death of each of the Lincoln children?*

---

*What do the state abbreviations on the exterior of the tomb symbolize?*

---





**Lincoln Tomb and War Memorials State Historic Site**

1500 Monument Avenue / Springfield, IL 62702 / 217-782-2717

[www.lincolntomb.org](http://www.lincolntomb.org)



**Lincoln Tomb**

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This is the only surviving building in which Abraham Lincoln kept a regular law office. The main part of the structure contained a store which included a sales area and two floors of storage space. Other parts of the building were rented out and used as Springfield's post office, the federal courthouse, and individual law offices. Abraham Lincoln worked in an office here from 1843 to about 1852.

*How did Abraham Lincoln prepare to become a lawyer?*

---

*How often did Abraham Lincoln and others leave Springfield to try cases in other central Illinois towns?*

---

*How many partners did Abraham Lincoln work with in this building?*

---

*Who owned the building when Abraham Lincoln rented space here for his office?*

---

*How much did Lincoln typically earn for each case he handled as a lawyer?*

---



**Lincoln-Herndon Law Offices State Historic Site**

Sixth and Adams Streets / Springfield, IL 62701 / 217-785-7289

[www.illinoishistory.gov/hs/lincoln\\_herndon.htm](http://www.illinoishistory.gov/hs/lincoln_herndon.htm)



**Lincoln-Herndon Law Offices**

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The building now called the Old State Capitol was the home of Illinois state government from 1839 to 1876. During the 1850s the building played an important part in the dramatic rivalry between Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas. Lincoln worked here as lawmaker, lawyer, political candidate, and president-elect of the United States. During the Civil War men in the capitol worked to recruit and organize the Illinois regiments that fought in the Union army. The building was also the scene of the president's final viewing before his funeral at Oak Ridge Cemetery.

*Who served as governor of Illinois during the Civil War?*

---

*In which room did Abraham Lincoln and others gather to play games like chess?*

---

*Who was the first person to check out a book from the Illinois State Library?*

---

*For whom did U.S. Grant work while in Springfield during the spring of 1861?*

---



**Old State Capitol State Historic Site**

1 Old State Capitol Plaza / Springfield, IL 62701 / 217-785-9363  
[www.illinoishistory.gov/hs/old\\_capitol.htm](http://www.illinoishistory.gov/hs/old_capitol.htm)



**Old State Capitol**

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The Dana-Thomas House was designed by architect Frank Lloyd Wright for Springfield social leader Susan Lawrence Dana. It is a great example of Wright's Prairie style of architecture. Susan Dana held many special events in her new home, including parties in which children were special guests. The house has more than 100 pieces of original Wright furniture and 350 original examples of fine art glass.

*To what does the term Prairie style refer?*

---

*Susan Lawrence Dana used to invite neighborhood children over to her house for what occasion?*

---

*What game can be played in the basement of the house?*

---

*How did Susan Dana use what is now the visitor center and gift shop?*

---

*What was on the site before the house was built?*

---



**Dana-Thomas House State Historic Site**

301 East Lawrence Avenue / Springfield, IL 62703

217-782-6776 / [www.dana-thomas.org](http://www.dana-thomas.org)



**Dana-Thomas House**

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This is a reconstruction of the village in which young Abraham Lincoln lived from 1831 to 1837. Here Lincoln tried his hand at many occupations, finally deciding to become a lawyer, and won his first election to public office. The log houses and shops built on the original village site contain many wonderful pieces of pioneer life. A modern visitor center includes a theatre presenting video programs about the site and a museum displaying artifacts that actually belonged to Lincoln and other New Salem residents.

*What brought Abraham Lincoln to New Salem?*

---

*What jobs did Abraham Lincoln do while at New Salem?*

---

*New Salem is called a "commercial" village. What does that mean?*

---

*What would you find most difficult about living in New Salem in the 1830s?*

---

*What part of 1830s pioneer life do you think you would enjoy?*

---





**Lincoln's New Salem State Historic Site**

15588 History Lane / Petersburg, IL 62675 / 217-632-4000

[www.lincolnsnewsalem.com](http://www.lincolnsnewsalem.com)



**Lincoln's New Salem**

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This is a reproduction of Logan County's first courthouse. The original building was constructed in 1840 and ended its courthouse days in 1848. Abraham Lincoln did legal work in the building while traveling on the Eighth Judicial Circuit.

*What famous industrialist purchased the original courthouse?*

---

*In what year did this person purchase the building?*

---

*In what year was this replica of the original courthouse built?*

---

*For what special occasion was this replica built?*

---

*In 1848 Logan County government moved to a new courthouse in what nearby town?*

---



**Postville Courthouse State Historic Site**

914 Fifth Street / Lincoln, IL 62656 / 217-732-8930

[www.illinoishistory.gov/hs/postville\\_courthouse.htm](http://www.illinoishistory.gov/hs/postville_courthouse.htm)



**Postville Courthouse**

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The courthouse at Mount Pulaski was a regular stop on the historic Eighth Judicial Circuit from 1848 to 1855. Abraham Lincoln argued many legal cases in the courthouse's second-floor courtroom, earning a reputation as a gifted lawyer and a popular speaker.

*When was the courthouse built?*

---

*What famous general was the town of Mount Pulaski named after?*

---

*In what architectural style is the courthouse built?*

---

*What town was the home to Logan County government before it was moved to Mount Pulaski?*

---

*Abraham Lincoln, other lawyers, and court officials would usually travel the Eighth Judicial Circuit how many times a year?*

---



**Mount Pulaski Courthouse State Historic Site**

113 South Washington Street / Mount Pulaski, IL 62656

217-792-3919 / [www.illinoishistory.gov/hs/mount\\_pulaski.htm](http://www.illinoishistory.gov/hs/mount_pulaski.htm)



**Mount Pulaski Courthouse**

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Lincoln Log Cabin is a reconstruction of the last home of Thomas and Sarah Bush Lincoln, father and stepmother of Abraham Lincoln. Thomas and Sarah moved here in 1837. Abraham did not live on this farm, but he did own a part of it and often visited here when stopping in nearby Charleston to do legal work. The site also features the Stephen Sargent Farm.

*From where and why did the Lincolns move to this farm?*

---

*When did Abraham Lincoln come to the farm for a visit?*

---

*Why did Abraham Lincoln own a part of his father's farm?*

---

*Did Abraham Lincoln live in a cabin like this one as a child?*

---

*What contact did Abraham Lincoln have with Coles County after he was elected president?*

---



**Lincoln Log Cabin State Historic Site**

402 South Lincoln Highway / Lerna, IL 62440 / 217-345-1845

[www.lincolnlogcabin.org](http://www.lincolnlogcabin.org)



**Lincoln Log Cabin**

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This building served as the Illinois state capitol from its construction in 1836 until 1839. It is the oldest surviving capitol building in the state. Lawmakers working here approved a plan for a giant transportation network using canals and the new technology of railroads to connect all parts of the state. Abraham Lincoln, who worked here as a member of the House of Representatives, supported the plan.

*How many capitol buildings were built in Vandalia?*

---

*This building represents what style of architecture?*

---

*Where was Abraham Lincoln living when he began his first term as a state legislator in 1834?*

---

*When Lincoln ended his final term as a state legislator in 1841, where was he living?*

---

*Where in the building was the governor's office located?*

---





**Vandalia Statehouse State Historic Site**

315 West Gallatin Street / Vandalia, IL 62471 / 618-283-1161

[www.illinoishistory.gov/hs/vandalia\\_statehouse.htm](http://www.illinoishistory.gov/hs/vandalia_statehouse.htm)



**Vandalia Statehouse**

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Cahokia Mounds preserves parts of what was the largest prehistoric Indian city north of Mexico. The community that lived here, numbering between ten thousand and twenty thousand people, created over 120 mounds that were used for different purposes. The remnants of seventy of those mounds are a part of today's site, which also includes a world-class interpretive center. The importance of Cahokia Mounds was recognized when the site was named a World Heritage Site by UNESCO.

*What tribe or culture were the Indians who built Cahokia Mounds?*

---

*What is the biggest mound and how many steps are there to the top?*

---

*What did the Indians who lived here wear for clothes?*

---

*What did they eat?*

---

*What were their homes like?*

---



**Cahokia Mounds State Historic Site**

30 Ramey Street / Collinsville, IL 62234 / 618-346-5160

[www.cahokiamounds.org](http://www.cahokiamounds.org)



**Cahokia Mounds**

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Originally constructed in the 1740s as a private residence, this building was used as the St. Clair County courthouse from 1793 to 1814. Over the years it served other public functions, welcoming many visitors through its doors. The building's steep roof, surrounding porch, and walls of standing logs are all French features. The nearby Jarrot Mansion, built about 1810, is considered to be the oldest brick home in Illinois.

*What Ottawa Indian leader was killed in the street near the courthouse?*

---

*In what year did priests from France found the village of Cahokia?*

---

*What style of architecture did the French settlers use to construct their residences?*

---

*Which president of the United States received mail from Lewis and Clark postmarked from Cahokia?*

---

*In what year was the courthouse taken apart and rebuilt for display at the world's fair at St. Louis?*

---

**Cahokia Courthouse State Historic Site**

107 Elm Street / Cahokia, IL 62206 / 618-332-1782

[www.illinoishistory.gov/hs/cahokia\\_courthouse.htm](http://www.illinoishistory.gov/hs/cahokia_courthouse.htm)



**Cahokia Courthouse**

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The stone Fort de Chartres and its museum provide a wonderful glimpse of life in Illinois during the years of the French regime. The stone fort that stood on this site was built in the 1750s by the government of France. It replaced two earlier forts made of wood, both of which were also called de Chartres. After being abandoned in the 1770s, the stone fort slowly fell to ruin. Portions of its walls and some of its buildings have been reconstructed over the original foundations.

*Why does the fort only have three sides?*

---

*How tall were the walls?*

---

*Was there ever a battle at Fort de Chartres?*

---

*From where did the stone used to build the 1750s fort come?*

---

*What parts of the fort are original?*

---



**Fort de Chartres State Historic Site**

1350 State Route 155 / Prairie du Rocher, IL 62277

618-284-7230 / [www.ftdechartres.com](http://www.ftdechartres.com)



**Fort de Chartres**

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This site preserves the remains of Fort Kaskaskia. Built by the French in about 1759 using earth and logs, it was meant to defend Kaskaskia, one of the most important settlements in French Illinois. The fort was occupied only on occasion by French or American troops until 1807, and then sheltered local settlers when they feared Indian raids during the War of 1812.

*Fort Kaskaskia was built on the bluff that overlooks what river?*

---

*What three different countries occupied Fort Kaskaskia?*

---

*What was Illinois's first capital city?*

---

*Who was Illinois's first lieutenant governor?*

---

*What other fort built by the French is located north of Fort Kaskaskia?*

---



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## Fort Kaskaskia State Historic Site

4372 Park Road / Ellis Grove, IL 62241 / 618-859-3741

[www.illinoishistory.gov/hs/fort\\_kaskaskia.htm](http://www.illinoishistory.gov/hs/fort_kaskaskia.htm)



**Fort Kaskaskia**

---

This site commemorates Camp Dubois, the 1803-1804 winter encampment of Meriwether Lewis and William Clark. Near here the two army officers and their recruits made final preparations before beginning their voyage of discovery through the vast, new, and unexplored western territories of the United States.

*President Jefferson had many goals for the expedition. Can you name one of them?*

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*For the first year of the expedition, what river did the captains and the men take west?*

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*During the first year of the expedition, what type of large boat were the supplies hauled in?*

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*Camp Dubois has how many barracks?*

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*Children often helped their parents by doing chores. What were some of the chores children did?*

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## Lewis and Clark State Historic Site

1 Lewis and Clark Trail / Hartford, IL 62048 / 618-251-5811

[www.campdubois.com](http://www.campdubois.com)



Lewis and Clark

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Historic Sites Division

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