

GENERAL IMPRESSION REFERENCE FORM

1. UNIT: Captain Edward Worthington's Company - Illinois Regiment, Virginia State Forces  
Congress: State Line X
2. GENERAL AREA OF ORIGIN OR RECRUITMENT:  
Town X Rural X Frontier X  
Western counties of Virginia and western counties of Pennsylvania - Ft. Pitt area, Holston River Settlements, Ohio River Valley, Kentucky Settlements, French villages in the Wabash and Mississippi River Valleys. {Clark notes in his memoir that a number of his men were not woodsmen}  
[Sources: George Rogers Clark's Memoir; GRC Letter To G. Mason; Joseph Bowman's Journal; Etc.]
3. ETHNICITY (NATIONALITIES OF MEMBERS OF ORIGINAL UNIT):  
English X Scotch X Irish X French X German X  
Other (list): Scots-Irish [Sources: GRC and His Men, Military Records 1778-1784 Rosters and payrolls of the Illinois Regiment); John Dodge's Quartermaster Book; Martin Carney Quartermaster Book; Illinois Historical Collections, Vols. II, V, VIII, & XIX; Etc.]
4. GEOGRAPHY COVERED ON CAMPAIGNS DURING REVOLUTION:  
Lower Canada X Ohio Frontier X
5. DURATION OF UNIT PARTICIPATION IN REVOLUTIONARY WAR:  
Illinois Regiment From: January 1778 To: 1784  
Worthington's Co'y From: July 1778 To: late 1781  
[Sources: (#4 & #5) Illinois Historical Collections, Vols. II, V, VII, & XIX; Etc.]
6. PERIOD OF UNIT EXISTENCE PORTRAYED BY RECREATED UNIT:  
This Period of Portrayal: Summer - Fall 1780
7. GEOGRAPHY COVERED BY THE UNIT TO THE END OF THE PERIOD OF PORTRAYAL:  
Ohio River Valley, "Illinois Country", Wabash River Valley, Mid-Mississippi River Valley, Kentucky (the present-day states of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Missouri) the unit was specifically stationed at Ft. Jefferson below the mouth of the Ohio and at the Falls of the Ohio for the period of portrayal [Sources: George Rogers Clark's Memoir; GRC Letter To G. Mason; Joseph Bowman's Journal; Illinois Historical Collections, Vols. II, V, VIII, & XIX; Etc.]
8. GENERAL UNIFORM AND EQUIPMENT CONDITION BASED ON CONDITIONS OF SUPPLY, CAMPAIGN WEAR, AND UNIT DISCIPLINE: Worn but maintained, supply adequate at this period with some exceptions. Campaign to Picaway in the summer 1780 and siege conditions at Ft. Jefferson. [Sources: GRC Papers, Virginia State Library; Illinois Historical Collections, Vols. VIII, & XIX; Etc.]

9. **HEADGEAR:** Military Cocked Hat & Fatigue Cap

A. Military cocked hat

- (1) Military cocked hat is based upon issue from supplies from the Spanish. As the Spanish were wearing black hats we presume this to be the color.
- (2) The Louisiana Regiment (who would have essentially used the same supplies) had white binding on the brim, and we will use white binding on our hat brims until we find specific documentation.
- (3) We have no information as to the color of the cockade, but we presume that George Rogers Clark in his well-documented ability to perceive an opportunity to enhance relations with the French civilians of the Illinois Country would use the "Alliance Cockade"- White ribbon over Black Ribbon (French Bourbon color over the Black Hanover Color). We will use the Alliance Cockade until we find specific documentation.
- (4) We will use a white sizing cord as this would have been a matter of practicality in adapting hats to fit various head sizes.
- (5) As the Spanish were using hooks to hold up the hat brim in cocked hats in the French manner, this will be the method used to hold up the brim.
- (6) The color of the button will be either white metal or brass as the white metal would have been in the 1778 button issue and the brass would have been in the 1780 button issue.

[Sources: George Rogers Clark Papers, Virginia State Library, specifically "Invoice of sundry Merchandise received out of the Country Store at St. Louis at sundry Times for the use of the Troops under the Command of Colo. George Rogers Clarke [sic]" and John Dodge's Quartermaster Book; "The Spanish Louisiana Regiment" by René Chartrand (with original sketches and descriptions); Etc.]

B. Fatigue Cap

This item is a matter of supposition based upon (1) common usage of fatigue caps in all armies of the period to preserve the cocked hat, (2) availability of fabric, (3) scarcity of hats (issue of hats appears adequate, but no surplus appears in evidence). We will use an early pattern fatigue cap which has a crown in the coat base color which folds over, a "turn-up" of at least 1 and a half inches around the base of the hat in the facing color with a vertical opening in that band at the back of the head, with an "occasional falling cape to defend and cover the neck" which may be tucked up into the body of the hat, and a tassel the color of the base coat color. This cap is shown in early paintings and referenced in period literature.

[Sources: "March to Finchley" (painting), William Hogarth, 1745; "Military Camps" (paintings), Pyle, 1805; A System for the Complete Interior Management and Oeconomy of a Battalion of Infantry, Bennet Cuthbertson, Esq., London, England, 1771]

10. **COAT:** Military Issue Regimental, Overshirt, "Frontier Surtout"

A. Military issue - Regimental Coat, blue faced white, short coat (mid-thigh length), white turnbacks, white collar, white cuffs, and white lapels. [Officers wear brown faced red full-length coat, probably individually tailored.]

- (1) The blue we have chosen is not navy blue, but is a lighter color based on the colors worn by the Spanish Louisiana Regiment, assuming that the cloth would have come from the same sources of manufacture. We will stay with that lighter blue until we find specific documentation for another color blue.
- (2) We have chosen to use a short coat of standard construction based on (a) the need to conserve adequate, but never excess supplies and (b) the presumption

that the short coat would be a more practical garment in wilderness fighting. There will be no pocket flaps as this would have required additional labor and fabric; pocket buttons are also obviously eliminated. The coat has been given lapels because the orders for construction of the 1780 uniform appear to reference them. The lapels are squared at the top and narrow from approx. 3 inches at the top to 2 inches at the bottom. Side Vents are closed with 2 buttons. The cuffs will have 4 buttons and be 3 inches wide. We have adopted the rounded collar construction of the Louisiana Regiment coats as this was a coat familiar to the inhabitants of the Mississippi valley. We will use this collar construction until more specific documentation is discovered. We will use this short coat until we find more specific documentation.

{Sources: "The Spanish Louisiana Regiment" by René Chartrand ( with original sketches and descriptions); Doc's 34306, 34314, 34318, 34387, 35319 in Record Group 93 in the National Archives; John Dodge's Quartermaster Book, George Rogers Clark Papers, Virginia State Library]

B. Overshirt

We use a large shirt dyed any other color than white as an outer-garment for fatigue details and for patrols, campaigns, carrying messages between posts, etc. where the regimental coat could be damaged or make the soldiers "too visible". We also theorize that the wearing of different color outer-garments would be another way that the master propagandist George Rogers Clark could make his men appear more numerous. The rationale for this use is (1) the common use of such shirts for work details in armies of the period, (2) the erratic supply situation making regimental coats quite valuable, (3) the common issuance of shirts and leggings to parties leaving Fort Jefferson.

[Sources: George Rogers Clark Papers, Virginia State Library, specifically John Dodge's Quartermaster Book and various receipts at several forts]

11. WESKIT (waistcoat): White weskit, standard length and construction, with ten small brass buttons.

Standard issue was wool though there will be some cotton and linen fabrics for weskits. We will use cotton and linen because (1) not all of the members of the company received their uniforms at the same time as indicated by currently reviewed documents, (2) as we know that cotton and linen were available and issued in quantity to the officers and in small quantity to various enlisted men, and (3) because there are indications that there may have been a distinct summer and winter issue of uniforms and this issue is not fully clarified.

[Sources: George Rogers Clark Papers, Virginia State Library, specifically John Dodge's Quartermaster Book; Letters of Cap't James Shelby to Lt. Thomas Wilson, Correspondence and an account book from Ft. Patrick Henry and misc. other documents in the National Archives in Washington D.C.]

12. **FOOTWEAR:** *Shoes, Moccasins, and Boots (officers only)*

- (A) *Shoes were issued to the unit at erratic times.*
- (B) *Conditions of supply dictated specifically that some moccasins be used as shoes were available, but were apparently in limited supply.*
- (C) *Some boots were available to officers.*

*[Sources: George Rogers Clark Papers, Virginia State Library, specifically "Invoice of sundry Merchandise received out of the Country Store at St. Louis at sundry Times for the use of the Troops under the Command of Colo. George Rogers Clarke [sic]" and John Dodge's Quartermaster Book]*

13. **LEGWEAR:** *White Overalls & Trousers, Blue Leggings, Knee Britches (Officers only)*

- (A) *Overalls are the issue legwear.  
We will use wool as well as cotton and linen fabrics for our overalls. We will use cotton and linen because (1) not all of the members of the company received their uniforms at the same time as indicated by currently reviewed documents, (2) as we know that cotton and linen were available and issued in quantity to the officers and in small quantity to various enlisted men, and (3) because there are indications that there may have been a distinct summer and winter issue of uniforms and this issue is not fully clarified.*
- (B) *We believe that Trousers would have been made from worn overalls where the leg bottoms had worn to the point repair was required.*
- (C) *Records indicate that leggings of "strouding" (primarily blue) were issued to men going "on express" or "on campaign".*
- (D) *Issue records indicate that Officers would have had knee britches.*

*[Sources: George Rogers Clark Papers, Virginia State Library, specifically John Dodge's Quartermaster Book; Letters of Cap't James Shelby to Lt. Thomas Wilson, Correspondence and an account book from Ft. Patrick Henry and misc. other documents in the National Archives in Washington D.C. Construction of overalls: legs from (1) the 1778 VonGerman sketches in the New York Public Library; (2) "die Independent Company, Chef General Washington" (sketch) & (3) "regulaire Infanterie von Pennsylvanien" (sketch) the latter sketches from the Ann S.K. Brown Military Collection, Brown University Library illustrated pp. 50 & 137, Uniforms of the Continental Army, Philip Katcher, ) ; overall tops from originals in the Collection of the Costume Museum of the Germantown Historical Society (photographs pp.138-151, Rural Pennsylvania Clothing, Ellen J. Gehret)]*

14. **STOCKINGS:** *No specific documentation. Natural colors acceptable until specific research is available.*

15. **SHIRT:** *White or Check Linen was available and at least two shirts were issued to every soldier.*

*[Sources: George Rogers Clark Papers, Virginia State Library, specifically John Dodge's Quartermaster Book and Oliver Polluck's shipment invoices; BAR Pattern; Sketchbook '76 pattern; Rural Pennsylvania Clothing pattern]*

16. **CAPOTE OR CLOAK:** Capotes, Watch Cloaks, French "Cassocks", "Frontier Surtout"
- A. No specific research is available on the exact nature of cloaks or capotes issued, except for the one entry regarding the "cassocks" borrowed from the inhabitants of Prairie duRocher. This unique style of capote would be appropriate based on the French in the unit as well as proximity to the French. We presume that some such cloaks and capotes would have been necessary. Until we have specific research we will use the standard patterns of capote and cloak.  
 [Source: George Rogers Clark's Memoir; Sketchbook '76; Collector's Encyclopedia of the American Revolution; Book of the Continental Soldier]
- B. "Frontier Surtout"  
 We use a dark-dyed, waterproofed shirt cut down the front in the fashion of a coat with the cuffs removed to allow insertion of the musket butt and lock up the sleeve. This is a frontier invention to keep the frontiersmen, his gear, and musket lock dry. This is referenced and described in a book written after the Indian Wars of 1763 & 1764.  
 [Source: Expedition Against the Ohio Indians, William Smith, 1765.]
17. **BAGS AND SUCH:** As there is no documentation available at this time for specific types of packs or haversacks issued to the unit, any type of documentable pack or haversack is acceptable within the limitations of availability imposed by time and geography.  
 [Sources: Collector's Encyclopedia of the American Revolution; Book of the Continental Soldier; A Guide to Clothing & Accouterments of Frontier Militia in the American Revolution by Floyd A. Barnum]
18. **CARTRIDGE BOXES / SHOTPOUCHES:**
- |              |   |           |   |            |   |             |   |
|--------------|---|-----------|---|------------|---|-------------|---|
| Shoulder box | X | Belly box | X | Shot pouch | X | Powder horn | X |
| Issue        | X | Scrounged | X |            |   |             |   |
- Describe:**
- A. Issue Boxes supplied from the Spanish government through New Orleans & St. Louis.
- (1) The standard issue box for the Spanish Louisiana Regiment thru 1775 was a belly box with the crest of Charles III of Spain embossed and painted red on the flap supplanted after 1775 with a shoulder box. The belt and flap are undyed and appear brown due with age and preservative oil. The flap should be screwed thru the belly box belt into the block from the back. The belt buckles behind the back. Conjecture on the number of holes in the block based on examples of original blocks and descriptions of old militia boxes indicates that the block should have only 10 holes.
- (2) An alternate belly box construction would have had a plain black flap.
- (3) Shoulder boxes bearing the red Charles III crest with iron buckles would also have been available. We have chosen to use the Charles III belly box as the standard issue for the unit, but we also use a limited number of shoulder boxes and black flap belly boxes to show the variety available.
- [Sources: George Rogers Clark Papers, Virginia State Library, specifically "Invoice of sundry Merchandise received out of the Country Store at St. Louis at sundry Times for the use of the Troops under the Command of Colo. George Rogers Clarke [sic]" and John Dodge's and Martin Carney's Quartermaster Books; "The Spanish Louisiana Regiment" by René Chartrand (with original sketches and descriptions); wooden block from the wreck of the Saint Joseph de las Animas, Bureau of Historical Sites and Properties, Division of Archives, History and Records Management, Department of the State of Florida; cartridge box in the collections of the Los Angeles County Museum (illustrated page 68, Spanish Military Weapons in Colonial

*America 1700-1821*, Sidney B. Brinckerhoff & Pierce A. Chamberlain,); contemporary drawing of colonial soldier with belly box from 1785 from the Archivo General de Simancas (the sketch applies to uniform appearance pre-1783 as actual uniforming is traceable from 1769 up thru 1803 according to the following documents: Archivos Nacional de Cuba Fondos de los Floridas, Cartes de Galvez Vols. 1 & 2 (1779); Papeles de Cuba, legajo (bundle) 2360 (1784) & legajo 1557 (1804)]

B. "Scrounged" Boxes and Pouches

- (1) Because it is logical to assume that the soldiers on enlistment who carried their own personal weapons after enlistment had some device for carrying powder and shot prior to enlistment which would be practical for supplemental carriage of ammunition after enlistment and there is no evidence to support forced disposal of any of the personal gear brought into the unit (see G.I.R. item number **22. Firearm** below), and
- (2) erratic supply conditions would dictate retention-for-use of whatever was in hand or whatever came to hand, and
- (3) due to the desirability of carrying as much ammunition on the frontier as is practical, we assume that there would be "scrounged" cartridge boxes and shot pouches and powder horns in evidence. These various boxes, pouches and horns would be appropriate to the times and geography of the Illinois Regiment and will require documentation by the individual carrying them.

[Sources: George Rogers Clark Papers, Virginia State Library, specifically "Invoice of sundry Merchandise received out of the Country Store at St. Louis at sundry Times for the use of the Troops under the Command of Colo. George Rogers Clarke [sic]" and John Dodge's and Martin Carney's Quartermaster Books; George Rogers Clark's letter to George Mason, 19 Nov. 1779; General Clark's Memoir (1791?)  
As stated above, the individual soldier will document his own supplemental powder and shot carrying devices. Suggested secondary sources offering primary documentation are Collector's Encyclopedia of the American Revolution; Book of the Continental Soldier; and A Guide to Clothing & Accouterments of Frontier Militia in the American Revolution by Floyd A. Barnum]

19. **CANTEEN:** No specific construction is evident from the research documentation available to date. Therefore, we will use canteens of construction appropriate to the times and geography of the Illinois Regiment to be documented by the individual soldier.  
[Suggested sources offering primary documentation: Collector's Encyclopedia of the American Revolution; Book of the Continental Soldier; A Guide to Clothing & Accouterments of Frontier Militia in the American Revolution by Floyd A. Barnum]
20. **BAYONET/SIDEARM CARRIAGE:** There were some issues of bayonet or sidearm carriages but the exact type is not evident from the available documentation for the period of our portrayal. Information available in the Brinckerhoff & Pierce book indicates that the bayonets were carried on the waistbelt as a matter of common practice by Spanish troops in the period leading up to and including the war. Specific issue of bayonet carriages was made a few months after our October 1780 period. We will carry our bayonets on the waistbelt in this fashion or use other carriages appropriate to the time and geography of the Illinois Regiment.  
[Sources: George Rogers Clark Papers, Virginia State Library, specifically John Dodge's and Martin Carney's Quartermaster Books; Spanish Military Weapons in Colonial America 1700-1821 by Sidney B. Brinckerhoff & Pierce A. Chamberlain; Suggested sources offering primary documentation are Collector's Encyclopedia of the American Revolution; Book of the

Continental Soldier; A Guide to Clothing & Accouterments of Frontier Militia in the American Revolution by Floyd A. Barnum]

21. **SIDEARM:**

Sword          Tomahawk          Bayonet          Belt Knife          Spontoon

- (A) We presume that hunting swords would have been carried by a number of the men as this was a common frontier convention and would come into the unit as part of the soldiers' personal gear. Also we presume rank distinctions of armies of the period would be followed with sergeants and officers carrying swords.
- (B) Tomahawks should be in evidence as common weapons and tools on the frontier. Not every soldier would have one as these were limited issue gear.
- (C) Bayonets were an issue item, particularly with those men who received muskets. It appears from the issue records that there were attempts to make sure every musketeer had a bayonet.
- (D) This unit was specifically identifiable by the Indians as carrying "Big Knives" or "Long Knives". Issue records indicate that "sculpting [sic] knives" were issued from regimental stores. As the rifleman's knife or long knife was common equipment on the frontier, we presume that these issues were made to those men who did not already have one. Every soldier in Worthington's Company will have a "long knife".
- (E) Carrying of spontoons by officers is a matter of conjecture supported by (a) extension of rank distinctions from the American army on the east coast, (2) availability of local blacksmiths to create such an item, and (3) availability from Spanish stores.

[Sources: Suggested secondary sources offering primary documentation are (A), (B), & (E) Weapons of the American Revolution; Collector's Encyclopedia of the American Revolution; Book of the Continental Soldier; Swords & Blades of the American Revolution; A Guide to Clothing & Accouterments of Frontier Militia in the American Revolution by Floyd A. Barnum; primary documentation (C) & (D) George Rogers Clark Papers, Virginia State Library, specifically "Invoice of sundry Merchandise received out of the Country Store at St. Louis at sundry Times for the use of the Troops under the Command of Colo. George Rogers Clarke [sic]" and John Dodge's and Martin Carney's Quartermaster Books; Spanish Military Weapons in Colonial America 1700-1821 by Sidney B. Brinckerhoff & Pierce A. Chamberlain]

22. **FIREARM:**

Brown Bess          Charleville          Rifle, Pennsylvania  
Rifle, Jaeger          New Fusee, Spanish          Pistol

**Other (list):** Fowlers, trade muskets, various makes of pistol  
Clark's men were recruited from areas where it would be extremely improbable that they would not have already been armed. Rather than a standard issue to all men in the unit simultaneously, it appears that issues were made from time to time to replace inadequate or unserviceable weapons.

- (A) Brown Besses would have been (1) brought from the east, (2) captured at Ft. Patrick Henry, (3) issued from stores captured on the lower Mississippi by Willings Marines or the Spanish.
- (B) Charlevilles would have been (1) brought from the east, (2) purchased from the local inhabitants, (3) brought into the unit by a local French enlistee, or (4) captured from the French militia with Henry Hamilton.

- (C) Rifles of almost any description would have been (1) brought from the east or (2) been one of a limited number captured at Ft. Sackville.
- (D) Spanish fuseses were issued from stores.
- (E) Pistols, though not in evidence from regimental records, could have been (1) brought from the east or (2) obtained from the local inhabitants.

[Sources: George Rogers Clark Papers, Virginia State Library, specifically "Invoice of sundry Merchandise received out of the Country Store at St. Louis at sundry Times for the use of the Troops under the Command of Colo. George Rogers Clarke [sic]" and John Dodge's and Martin Carney's Quartermaster Books; secondary sources offering primary documentation are Weapons of the American Revolution; Firearms in Colonial America, The Impact of History and Technology, 1492 - 1792 by M. L. Brown; A Guide to Clothing & Accouterments of Frontier Militia in the American Revolution by Floyd A. Barnum; Spanish Military Weapons in Colonial America 1700-1821 by Sidney B. Brinckerhoff & Pierce A. Chamberlain]

23. **RANK DISTINCTIONS:**

- (A) Sergeants [No corporals in evidence from unit records]  
We use the rank distinctions of the American army for the period of portrayal which include ruffled shirts, double white epaulets, and a sword as a sidearm.
- (B) Officers  
Officers received issue of entirely different clothing from the enlisted men and sergeants
  - (1) Regimental coat  
Brown coat with collar, cuffs, and lapels of red with shoulder knots appropriate to rank.
  - (2) Six Weskits in various colors (grey & white predominating)
  - (3) Six Britches in various colors (grey & white predominating)
  - (4) Six Muslin Stocks
  - (5) Numerous personnel articles available, including gorgets
 We presume that the officers would wear swords as sidearms and perhaps carry spontoons for somewhat ceremonial occasions. We know that Lt. Richard Clark of Worthington's Company was issued a rifle in August 1780.

[Sources: George Rogers Clark Papers, Virginia State Library, specifically "Invoice of sundry Merchandise received out of the Country Store at St. Louis at sundry Times for the use of the Troops under the Command of Colo. George Rogers Clarke [sic]" and John Dodge's and Martin Carney's Quartermaster Books, Illinois Historical Collections, Vols. VIII & XIX]

24. **MUSICIAN DISTINCTION:** Review of documentation to date has not revealed musician distinctions. We will field musicians in regimental coats with no lacing, as there is little evidence of ornamentation on any of the uniforms. We will clothe musicians in this fashion until specific documentation is discovered.

25. **PIONEER DISTINCTIONS:** We find no evidence in any research materials presently available that there were any specifically designated pioneers in the Illinois Regiment.

26. **DRILL:**

- (A) 1764 Drill  
In the Minutes of the Virginia Convention of 1775 which was held to put Virginia on a war footing, it was specifically directed that Virginia military units would "... become acquainted with the military Exercise for Infantry appointed to be used by his Majesty in

the Year 1764" . As the Illinois Regiment was formed on the Virginia State Establishment and was dispatched to the west prior to availability of any quantity of Von Steuben drill manuals we presume that even up thru the period of our portrayal, the 1764 Drill would be used by the Illinois Regiment.

(B) Use of Drill in the Illinois Regiment

- (1) George Rogers Clark himself states that the troops were drilled on Corn Island prior to departure for the Illinois Country. In his letter to George Mason he says of his time on Corn Island, "On this island I first began to discipline my little army, knowing that to be the most essential point toward success." Later in the same letter he says "strict subordination among the troops was my first object, and (I) soon effected it, it being a matter of greatest consequence to persons in our situation, our troops being raw and undisciplined. You must (be) sensible of the pleasure I felt when haranguing them on parade, telling them my resolutions and the necessity of strict duty for our own preservation, etc., for them to return me an answer that their zeal for their country that induced them to engage in the service; that they were sensible of their situation and danger; that nothing could conduce more to their safety and happiness than good order which they would try to adhere to, and hoped that no favor would be shown those that would neglect it. In a short time, perhaps no garrison could boast of better order or a more valuable set of men."
- (2) The troops were extremely well-behaved and well controlled during the whole of their early contacts with the French Inhabitants.
- (3) Clark took great pains to impress upon the French inhabitants and the Indians the military power he had at his disposal, and would have used well-drilled troops as evidence of his continued reference to that power.
- (4) Even in the Holston River settlements, the militia which manned the forts and stations commented about the frequency of the drills. Samuel Riggs in his affidavit regarding his enlistment in a militia company which garrisoned a fort on the north side of the Holston River from December, 1778, to May, 1779. stated that: "This garrison was regularly detailed for guard duty and for the duty of scouts and was regularly paraded night and morning and were every Sabbath day taught the manual of exercise." [p.307, Revolution Remembered].
- (5) The extreme formality of the record-keeping and correspondence of the Illinois Regiment indicates that this was a truly military formation. It would be inconceivable that the unit would function in all aspects as a military organization except for the drill when militia companies on the frontier stood regular parades and regularly went thru the manual of exercise.

[Sources: Proceedings of the Convention held at Richmond in the County of Henrico on the 10th Day of March, 1775; George Rogers Clark's Memoir; George Rogers Clark's Letter to George Mason; The Revolution Remembered, Eyewitness Accounts of the War for Independence ed. by John C. Dunn (pension statements of veterans of the Revolutionary War); The Illinois Historical Collections, Vols. II, V, VIII, & XIX; GRC Papers, Virginia State Library; Etc.]

LIST OF SOURCES AND REFERENCES:

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5. Firearms in Colonial America, The Impact on History and Technology, 1492-1792, M. L. Brown, Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington City, 1980.
6. A Guide to Clothing and Accouterments of Frontier Militia in the American Revolution, compiled and edited by Floyd A. Barnum, Committee for the interpretation and Commemoration of the Battle of "Picaway" August 8, 1780, the Largest Engagement of the Revolution West of the Alleghenies, 1980.
7. Swords & Blades of the American Revolution, George C. Neumann, the Stackpole Company, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, 1973.
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9. Collector's Encyclopedia of the American Revolution, George C. Neumann and Frank J. Kravic, drawings by George C. Woodbridge, Castle Books, Secaucas, New Jersey, 1975.
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16. Collections of the Illinois State Historical Library, Volume V, Virginia Series, Volume II, Kaskaskia Records 1778-1790, edited by Clarence Walworth Alvord, R.R. Donnelley & Sons Company, Chicago, Illinois, 1907.
17. Collections of the Illinois State Historical Library, Volume VIII, Virginia Series, Volume III, Kaskaskia Records 1771-1781, edited by James Alton James, Illinois Printing Company, Danville, Illinois, 1912.
18. Collections of the Illinois State Historical Library, Volume XIX, Virginia Series, Volume IV, Kaskaskia Records 1781-1784, edited by James Alton James, Schnepf & Barnes, Printers, Springfield, Illinois, 1926.
19. "The Spanish Louisiana Regiment, 1769-1803", René Chartrand, paintings by Francis Back, Military Illustrated, Past & Present, No. 12, Military History Illustrated Ltd., 169 Seven Sisters Road, London N4 3ns, England April/May 1988.
20. George Rogers Clark Papers [Original manuscripts], Virginia State Library
21. "Miscellaneous Document No. 34306" [letter of Capt. James Shelby to Lt. Thomas Wilson], Record Group 93 War of the Revolution, National Archives.
22. "Miscellaneous Document No. 34314" [letter of Capt. James Shelby to Lt. Thomas Wilson], Record Group 93 War of the Revolution, National Archives.
23. "Document No. 34387" [list of names in Capt. Evans Co'y receiving shirt issue], Record Group 93 War of the Revolution, National Archives.
24. "Miscellaneous Document No. 35319" [Cloth issues to garrison at Ft. Patrick Henry 1780], Record Group 93 War of the Revolution, National Archives.
25. "Miscellaneous Document No. 34318" [unidentified account book related to Garrison at Ft. Patrick Henry], Record Group 93 War of the Revolution, National Archives.
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29. Expedition Against the Ohio Indians, William Smith, 1765.
30. 1778 VonGerman Sketches, New York Public Library

LIST OF SOURCES AND REFERENCES: (cont.)

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Gregory F. Holm

1/1/2001

Unit Commander: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_