

**The
Indiana**

A Magazine Exploring Indiana History

Historian



The Fall of Fort Sackville

Focus

On the Cover: *The Fall of Fort Sackville* by Frederick C. Yohn was donated to the Indiana Historical Bureau by the *Youth's Companion*; a reproduction of the oil painting appeared on the cover of the October, 1923 issue. Yohn, an Indianapolis native, was best-known for his highly-regarded book illustrations. See the *Indiana History Bulletin*, June 1997 for more about the painting.

Yohn has included the Wabash River behind the fort; is the relationship between the fort and the river accurate? See the diagram on p. 13. Evidence indicates that Clark used a red and green striped flag; why might Yohn include the red, white, and blue flag in the left center of the painting?

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The Indiana Historian provides resources and models for the study of local history to encourage Indiana's citizens of all ages to become engaged with the history of their communities and the state of Indiana.

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Indiana celebrates February 25 annually as George Rogers Clark Day. The day commemorates the defeat of British troops at Fort Sackville, Vincennes by Clark and his men in February 1779.

Material below and on page 3 provides information about the people involved, documents used, and historical events that led up to and set the stage for Clark's achievements.

The heart of the issue is excerpts from Clark's *Memoir*, written around 1791. Clark apparently was requested to write the account by Thomas Jefferson and James Madison. It is printed here on the inside column of each page, starting on page 5. Portions of the *Memoir* have been selected to convey events and Clark's leadership, ending with the capture of Fort Sackville in February 1779. Clark and his men were part of the Virginia militia.

In the outside column starting on page 5, there are additional textual items and accounts, which expand on Clark's *Memoir*. Three sources quoted throughout are coded with color bars for easier reference. Other documents are set off with a background color.

■ Clark's letter (November 19, 1779) to his friend George Mason was written closer to the events and contains more of Clark's personal feelings than his *Memoir*.

■ The *Journal* of Clark's officer Captain (later Major) Joseph Bowman is the best day-to-day account of the march to Vincennes. His brief, im-

mediate comments about the hardships and triumphs often provide a compelling picture of events for the reader.

■ The *Journal* of Henry Hamilton, lieutenant governor of Detroit and commander of the British force at Fort Sackville, is very briefly excerpted. It provides a British point of view, with the Americans often called rebels.

Throughout, ellipses—several spaced dots—are used to indicate when Bureau editors eliminated text. Square brackets—[]—have been used to indicate material added by Bureau editors. In the Clark *Memoir*, italic type in parentheses indicates prior editorial additions.

All illustrative material is from later time periods. Several images demonstrate what these artists thought about Clark's march and victory. Some captions suggest ways of looking at the images.

Maps and diagrams have been provided to clarify the geographical location, context, and events of the march. The 1770 map on the back cover provides a description of the North American British Empire. The map on page 4 demonstrates relevant information around the time of Clark's march.

The timeline at the bottom of pages 5-12 provides historical background about Clark, Hamilton, and the American Revolution.

Explore the resources on page 15 and the Indiana Historical Bureau website for more information.

A note about the sources

In preparing this issue of *The Indiana Historian*, we made the decision to provide more words than usual. In part, we felt strongly that more of Clark's story needed to be available to students and other readers. Because the text here is only a fraction of the material available, we are adding complete texts of documents to our website (see p. 15).

Selecting the versions of material to excerpt was another major decision. The Clark *Memoir* on the inside columns is quoted from William Hayden English because it is more readable. The documents used in English (1896, 1897) had been changed to more standard English language.

The shorter items in the outside margins have been quoted from James Alton James to provide more authentic representations of writing at Clark's time.

It is important to remember that documents in Clark's time were reproduced by hand copying—often in a hurry. There can, therefore, be differences between versions of the same item that have survived. Note the document reproduced on page 3.

James is particularly good at describing the history of documents that he prints. Versions of many American documents are in British and Canadian repositories because they were captured and forwarded to British authorities.

Why did Clark attack the Illinois country?

Since the mid-1700s, at least, American colonists under British rule settled land west of the Appalachian Mountains. European control of these lands was claimed first by France. Native American tribes had occupied the lands for generations.

France and Great Britain fought the French and Indian War (1754-1763) for control of land and power in North America. The Treaty of Paris—February 10, 1763—gave the victorious British control of Canada and most land east of the Mississippi River.

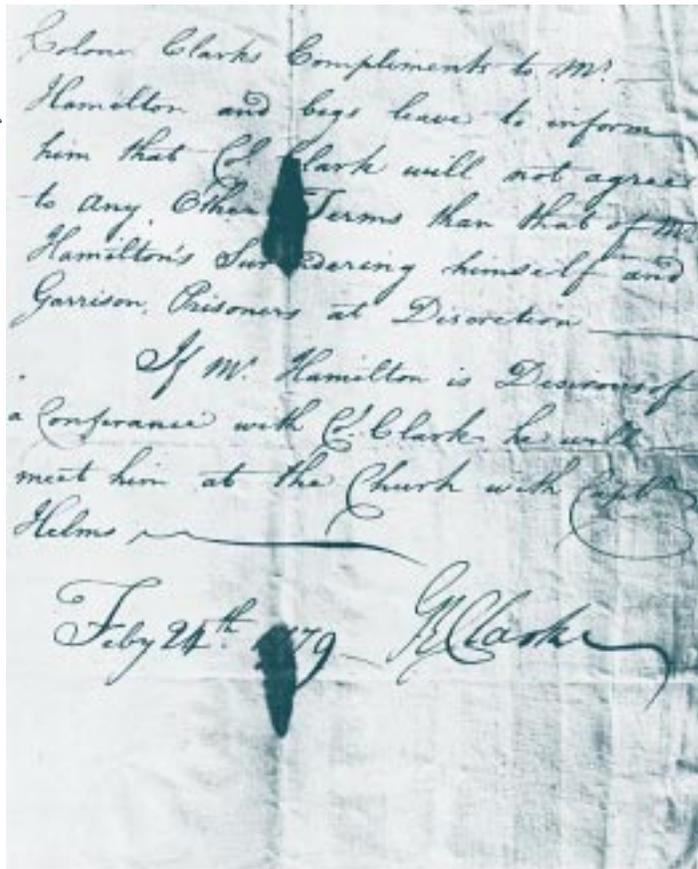
Over the following years, there was continuing conflict. The British tried to restrict the freedoms of American colonists. American settlers on the western frontier and Indians fought to occupy the land. American settlers and Indians committed atrocities against each other.

Conflicts with the British resulted in the Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1776 and the American Revolution. The Native American tribes were caught in the middle, and both sides sought their allegiance. American officials generally wanted Indian neutrality. After mid-1777, many Indians fought against the Americans to help Great Britain gain control of the frontier. Indians worked for the British for weapons, food, and other supplies.

The British government in the west ruled from Detroit. In 1775 Henry Hamilton became the lieutenant governor of Detroit. He directed Indian raids against American frontier settlements, and Americans generally expressed hatred of him.

In late 1777, George Rogers Clark went from Kentucky County, Virginia to Williamsburg with a plan. Governor Patrick Henry and the Virginia Council agreed publicly to provide money and men to protect the Kentucky settlements from the Indians. Privately—in the secret orders of January 2, 1778—Clark was

State Historical Society of Wisconsin.



Clark's answer to Hamilton regarding surrender of Fort Sackville on February 24, 1779. See p. 13 [?]. Photocopy of an original manuscript letter in the Draper Manuscript Collection. Why are there differences in the two versions of this document printed in this issue?

authorized to attack British forts in the west—called the Illinois country.

The goal was to protect the settlements by gaining control of the area north of the Ohio River. The plan required winning the loyalty of mainly French settlers in the region, gaining the neutrality of Native American tribes, and removing British troops. Clark also wanted to attack Detroit.

In early 1778, Clark went from Williamsburg to Fort Pitt to recruit men and supplies. He then travelled

down the Ohio River. At the Falls of the Ohio River, he established his camp in May 1778, beginning the campaign described in this issue.

Historians generally believe that Clark's successful campaign assured United States possession of the territory north of the Ohio River and east of the Mississippi River in the peace treaty with Great Britain in 1783. The area was formed into the Northwest Territory in 1787.

Eastern North America, circa 1779



100 200 miles

North

- town, city
- ★ Kentucky settlements
- British fort ■ American fort
- original thirteen colonies
- territory held by Spain
- Proclamation Line of 1763
- ⋯ Wilderness Road
- ⋯ Hamilton route to Vincennes
- ⋯ Clark route to Vincennes

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George Rogers Clark: Winning the Old Northwest

Clark's Memoir, circa 1791

Quoted from English, 470-550.

[Carrying out instructions]

. . . In case of success, it would be absolutely necessary to have a post of communication on the river between the Illinois and Kentucky, and of course the falls [of the Ohio River] was the most eligible spot as it would . . . protect the navigation of the river

I moved on to the falls I observed the little island of about (*seventy?*) acres, opposite to where the town of Louisville now stands I resolved to take possession and fortify (*it*)

. . . After my making known my [secret] instructions almost every gentleman warmly espoused the enterprise, and plainly saw the utility of it, and supposed they saw the salvation of Kentucky almost in their reach

. . . On the (*24th*) of June, 1778, we left our little island . . . and shot the falls at the very moment of the sun being in a great eclipse, which caused various conjectures among the superstitious. . . .

As post St. Vincennes . . . was a town of considerable force, consisting of near four hundred militia, with an Indian town adjoining . . . I resolved to begin my career in the Illinois where there were more inhabitants, but scattered in different villages, and less danger of being immediately overpowered by the Indians; in case of necessity, we could probably make our retreat to the Spanish side of the Mississippi, but if successful, we might pave our way to the possession of Post St. Vincent.

I had fully acquainted myself that the French inhabitants in those western settlements had great influence among the Indians

. . . I had just received a letter . . . informing me . . . of the treaties between France and America.

. . . of course we suffered drought and hunger, but not to excess. . . .

[Taking Kaskaskia]

On the 4th of July, in the evening, we got within a few miles of the town . . . and took possession of a house . . . on the bank of the Kaskaskia river We soon procured a sufficiency of vessels . . . to convey us across the river, (*and*) formed the party into three divisions. . . .

With one of the divisions, I marched to the fort and

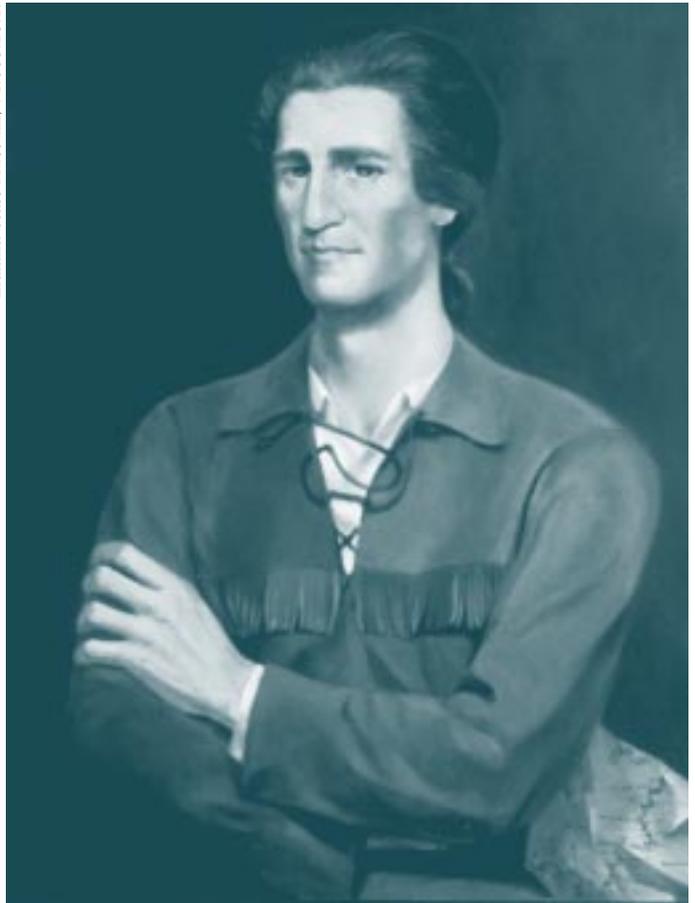
Secret instructions to Clark

Virginia Governor Patrick Henry to Clark, January 2, 1778

Quoted from James, 1: 34.

You are to proceed with all convenient Speed to raise Seven Companies of Soldiers . . . & with this Force attack the British post at Kaskasky. . . .

Indiana State Museum, 71.983.25.1.



George Rogers Clark, an oil painting on canvas by Rosemary Brown Beck, painted in 1976 for a bicentennial exhibit in honor of Clark's victory. Two portraits of Clark as an older man were painted while he was alive; Beck created this image of the young Clark from descriptions in primary resources. Clark was over six feet tall, well-built, with red hair; "comments . . . suggest that he possessed a winning personality and made an impressive appearance" (Waller, 46).

1747	1750-1752	1752	1754-1763	1763	1763
Wealthy Virginia planters form Ohio Company to buy land west of Appalachian Mountains, believing that value of land will increase with time. In 1749, Virginia's government, with approval of Great Britain, grants Ohio Company 200,000 acres west of Monongahela River, to encourage settlement (Carruth, 82).	Christopher Gist explores and documents upper Ohio River for Ohio Company (Carruth, 66).	November 19 George Rogers Clark is born in Albemarle County, Virginia. His education includes mathematics and surveying (English, 53, 59).	French and Indian War. French fight British for power and land possession in North America; British win (Carruth, 68).	February 10 Treaty of Paris. From France Britain gains Canada and all lands east of Mississippi River except port of New Orleans. British also obtain Florida from Spain, which had sided with French during the war (Carruth, 72).	May 7 Pontiac, an Ottawa chief unhappy with British rule, organizes attack on Detroit. Other tribes then join in, attacking other British forts in the West (Carruth, 72).

Father Pierre Gibault, the Canadian priest whose efforts helped Clark win over the people of Vincennes and other towns as he began his Illinois campaign in 1778. The sketch is based on a drawing in *Historic Vincennes, Tourist's Guide* (Vincennes: The Vincennes Fortnightly Club, 1925), 31.



Indiana State Library

ordered the other two into different quarters of the town. . . . In a very little time we had complete possession, and every avenue was guarded to prevent any escape

After some time, the priest [Father Pierre Gibault] got permission to wait on me. . . . The priest informed me . . . that, as the inhabitants expected to be separated, never, perhaps, to meet again, they begged, through him, that they might be permitted to spend some time in the church, to take their leave of each other. . . . I . . . told him . . . that he might go there if he would They remained a considerable time in church, after which the priest and many of the principal men came to me to return thanks for the indulgence shown them, and begged permission to address me farther . . . that the loss of their property they could reconcile, but were in hopes that I would not part them from their families; and that the women and children might be allowed to keep some of their clothes and a small quantity of provisions. . . .

. . . I asked them very abruptly whether or not they thought they were speaking to savages Did they suppose . . . that we would . . . make war on the women and children or the church? It was to prevent the effusion of innocent blood . . . that caused us to visit them . . . that as the king of France had joined the Americans, there was a probability of there shortly being an end to the war They were at liberty to take which side they pleased, without any dread of losing their property or having their families destroyed. As for their church, all religions would be tolerated in America . . . they might return to their families and inform them that they might conduct themselves as usual They retired, and, in a few minutes, the scene was changed . . . to that of joy in the extreme—the bells ringing, the church crowded, returning thanks

[Taking Cahokia]

. . . I yet (*felt*) uneasy as (*to*) Kohokia I ordered Major Bowman to mount his company and part of another, and a few inhabitants . . . and proceed without delay, and . . . get possession of Kohokia numbers of the gentlemen came . . . offering themselves . . . that the people were their friends and relations, and would follow their example I told them . . . as it was the first time they ever bore arms as free men, it might be well to equip themselves and try how they felt as such it was late in the morning of the 6th before they reached Kohokia. . . . The inhabitants were at first much alarmed . . . they immediately assembled The major informed them . . . that he was authorized to inform them that they were at liberty to become free Americans, as their friends at Kaskaskia had

Events at Kaskaskia and Cahokia and treating with the Indians

Clark to Mason, November 19, 1779

Quoted from James, 1:120,123-24,128-30.

[July 4-5, 1778] . . . my principal would not suffer me to distress such a number of People, except, through policy it was necessary . . . it was my Intrest to Attach them to me . . . for I was too weak to treat them any other way . . .

. . . Domestick affairs being partly well settled the Indian Department came next the object of my attention and of the greatest importance . . . they were generally at War against us, but the French and Spainiards appearing so fond of us confused them . . . always thought we took the wrong method of treating with Indians, and strove . . . to make myself acquainted with the French and Spanish mode which must be prefferable to ours, otherwise they could not possibly have such great influence among them; when thoroughly acquainted with it exactly Coinsided with my own idea, and Resolved to follow that same Rule as near as Circumstances would permit . . .

. . . Our influence now began to spread among the Nations even to the Border of the Lakes. I sent Agents into every Quarter

. . . My situation and weekness convinced me that more depended on my own Behaviour and Conduct Strict subordination among the Troops was my first object, and soon effected it. . . . Our Troops being all Raw and undisciplined. . . . In a short time perhaps no Garrison could boast of better order, or a more Valuable set of Men. . . .

Hamilton hears about Kaskaskia

Hamilton's Journal, 1778-1779

Quoted from Barnhart, 102.

August 6th. 1778. Mr. Francis Maisonville arrived at Detroit from the Illinois, with an account of the attack of Kaskaskias by the Americans . . . no opposition made by the inhabitants . . .

1763	1765-1767	1765-1768	1768	1770	1771-1774	1773	1774
Royal Proclamation of 1763. George Grenville, British colonial minister, forbids colonial settlements west of Appalachian Mountains and orders settlers already there to return (Carruth, 72).	Britain passes tax acts which anger American colonists (Carruth, 74-76).	An estimated 30,000 people settle west of the Appalachian Mountains (Bakeless, 22).	October 1 British troops land in Boston (Carruth, 78).	March 5 Boston Massacre. Five colonists killed by British troops (Carruth, 78).	George Rogers Clark explores Ohio River Valley and surveys land, some for himself. He settles in Grave Creek township, approximately 25 miles below Wheeling, Virginia (English, 59, 60, 62, 63).	December 16 Boston Tea Party (Carruth, 80).	Spring In Ohio River Valley, atrocities by Indians and whites against each other escalate (English, 64).

. . . In a few hours the whole was amicable, and Major Bowman snugly quartered in the old British fort. . . . The whole of the inhabitants took the oath of allegiance cheerfully. . . . in a few days the country appeared to be in a most perfect state of harmony. A friendly correspondence . . . sprung up between the Spanish officers and ourselves I was astonished at the pains and expense the British were at in engaging the Indians . . . the sound of war was universal among them Post St. Vincent I found to be a place of infinite importance to us. . . . The falls of Ohio was mentioned (*in order to have them believe*) that the troops we had were only a detachment from that place I was determined . . . to cause the people to feel the blessings enjoyed by an American citizen courts were established in the towns

[Taking Fort Sackville]

. . . Mr. Gibault, the priest, was inclined to the American interest He had great influence over the people . . . and Post Vincennes was under his jurisdiction. . . . I . . . had a long conference with him he informed me . . . that if it was agreeable to me he would take this business on himself, and had no doubt of his being able to bring that place over to the American interest without my . . . marching against it

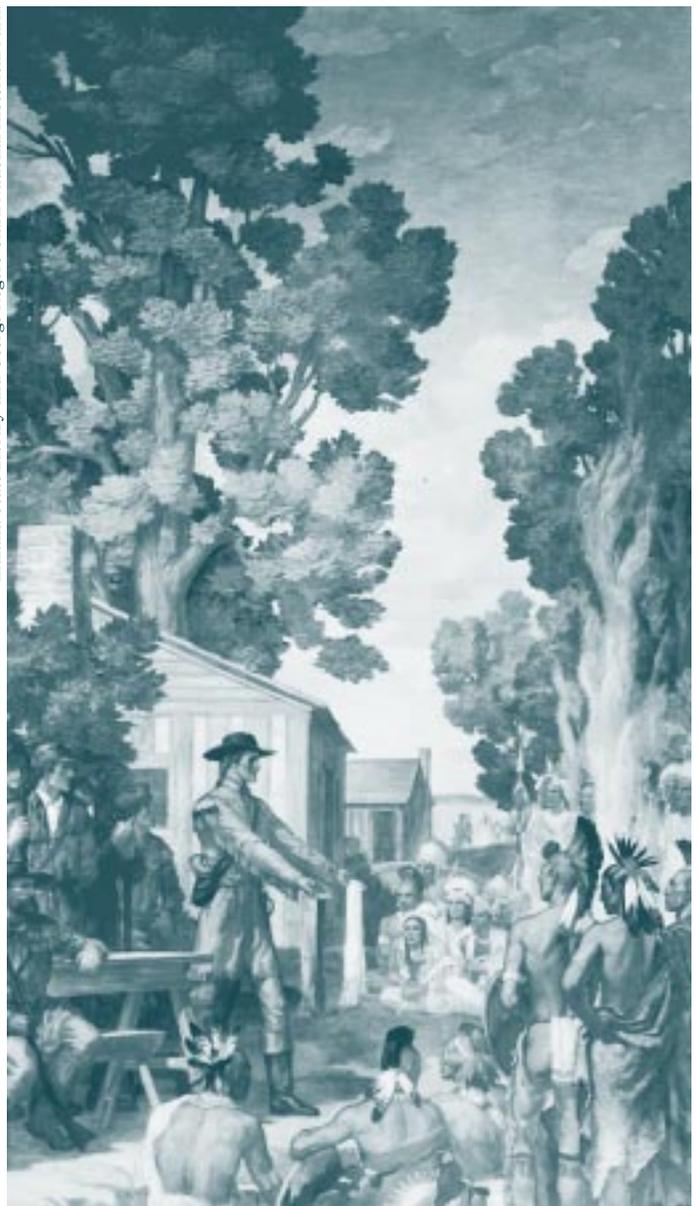
. . . Mr. Gibault and his party arrived safe, and, after their spending a day or two in explaining matters to the people, they . . . went in a body to the church, where the oath of allegiance was administered An officer was elected, the fort immediately (*garrisoned*), and the American flag displayed, to the astonishment of the Indians, and everything settled

. . . I again turned my attention to St. Vincennes. I plainly saw that it would be highly necessary to have an American officer at that post. Captain Leonard Helm about the middle of August . . . set out to take possession of his new command. . . .

[Treating with the Indians]

An Indian chief, called the Tobacco's Son, a Peankeshaw, at this time resided in a village adjoining St. Vincent. This man was called by the Indians "The Grand Door to the Wabash" . . . I discovered that to win him was an object of great importance. . . . I now, by Captain Helm, touched him on the same spring that I had done the inhabitants At length the captain was invited to the Indian council and informed by the Tobacco that . . . he would tell all the red people on the Wabash to bloody the land no more for the English. . . . Thus ended this valuable negotiation and the saving of much blood.

Indiana State Library and George Rogers Clark National Historical Park.



Cahokia, Peace or War with the Indians is one of seven murals by Ezra Winter installed in December 1934 in the George Rogers Clark Memorial in Vincennes. Note that the artist has mistakenly placed Plains Indian headdresses on the Indians on Clark's left. Woodland Indian tribes occupied this area. The murals are approximately fifteen by twenty-six feet in size; figures in the foreground are as much as eight and one-half feet tall (Bearss, 80, 86).

1774 March 31 In retaliation for Boston Tea Party, British Parliament passes first of Intolerable Acts, which further limit rights and liberties of the Americans (Carruth, 80).	1774 Summer Royal Governor of Virginia raises 3,000 Virginia troops to attack Indian villages as far as Ohio River Valley. Clark receives his first military commission, "Captain of the Militia of Pittsburgh and its Dependencies" (English, 64).	1774 September 5-October 26 First Continental Congress meets in Philadelphia to resist growing British tyranny (Carruth, 78).	1775 Daniel Boone blazes Wilderness Road and establishes Boonesborough, Kentucky (Carruth, 75, 85).	1775 April 7 Henry Hamilton appointed British lieutenant governor of Detroit (Barnhart, 15).	1775 April 19 Battles of Lexington and Concord (Carruth, 84).	1775 Spring Clark is a deputy surveyor for Ohio Company to survey what is now Kentucky. His salary is 80 British pounds a year and his choice of land (English, 65-66).
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British retake Fort Sackville

Hamilton's Journal, 1778-1779

Quoted from Barnhart, 106, 111, 120, 133, 138, 148-49, 156-57.

[October] 7th Embarked at 1/4 past two p.m. . . .

. . . (14th) [found out] what had passed at St. Vincennes . . .

[November] 14th. . . . It had snowed hard last night . . . The water so low . . . we had great difficulty to get the boats forward . . .

29th. . . . Major Hay . . . [brought] proceedings of the rebels . . .

An officer of the name of Helm commands at St. Vincennes— Colonel George Rogers Clarke at the Illinois . . .

[December] 4th. . . . That they [the Indians] might all be assured that while they continued to act as was required of them the King [of England] would supply their wants and secure their possessions— that in testimony of this I would leave a Flag at the Fort, which was shortly after hoisted with the striped Rebel Flag beneath . . .

17th. . . . The American flag . . . displayed on the Fort . . . I ordered the men ashore . . . I proceeded to the fort with the detachment of the King's regiment . . . and sent to summon the Officer . . .

Not a single shot was fired in the course of the day . . .

In this miserable picketed work called a fort, was found scarce anything for defense . . .

. . . I allowed him [Helm] liberty on giving his parole, and assurance that he would not by letter or otherways give any intelligence to the Americans . . .

25. . . . Examined the prisoners brought in from Kaskasquias, found from them that there was no discipline or regularity observed by the Americans . . .

By this time, we had done business with almost all of the Indians on the Wabash and Illinois . . . and the country . . . appeared to be in a perfect state of tranquillity.

The winter now approaching, things began to wear a more gloomy aspect. Not a word from government. . . . informed that there was a great preparation making at Detroit for a grand expedition and that some movement had already taken place . . . and talks sent to all the Indians. . . .

. . . No information from St. Vincent for some time past. . . . We sent spies that did not return, and we remained in a state of suspense. . . .

[Clark hears about British retaking Fort Sackville]

On the 29th of January, 1779, Mr. Francis Vigo, a Spanish merchant, who had been at St. Vincennes, arrived and gave the following information:

That Governor Hamilton, with thirty regulars, fifty French volunteers, Indian agents, interpreters, boatmen, etc., that amounted to a considerable number, and about four hundred Indians, had, in December last, taken that post . . . He sent some of the Indians to Kentucky . . . disbanding of others . . . the whole to meet again in spring . . . the troops under Hamilton were repairing the fort, and expected a reinforcement from Detroit in the spring . . .

We now viewed ourselves in a very critical situation— in a manner cut off from any intercourse between us and the United States. We knew that Governor Hamilton, in the spring . . . would be at the head of such a force that nothing in this quarter could withstand his arms; that Kentucky must immediately fall, and well if the desolation would end there . . . We saw but one alternative, which was to attack the enemy in their quarters. . . . the enemy could not suppose that we should be so mad as to attempt to march eighty leagues through a drowned country in the depths of winter; that they would be off their guard and probably would not think it worth while to keep out spies; that . . . we might surprise them . . .

[Clark prepares to retake Fort Sackville]

Orders were immediately issued for preparations. . . .

Knowing that the Wabash . . . would be overflowed to five or six miles wide . . . to convey our artillery and stores, it was concluded to send a vessel round by water so strong that she might force her way . . .

A large Mississippi boat was immediately purchased and completely fitted out as a galley, mounting two four-pounders and four large swivels and forty-six men, commanded by Captain John Rogers. He set sail on the 4th of February, with orders to force his way up the Wabash as high as the mouth of White river, and to secrete himself until further orders . . .

Notifying Virginia about the mission

Clark to Virginia Governor Patrick Henry, February 3, 1779

Quoted from James, 1: 99.

. . . I know the Case is Desperate but S^r we must Either Quit the Cuntrey or attack Mr. Hamilton no time is to be lost . . . who knows what fortune will do for us Great things have been affected by a few Men well Conducted perhaps we may be fortunate . . .

Clark prepares to retake Fort Sackville

Bowman's Journal 1779

Quoted from James, 1: 155-56.

30th . . . Col. Clark called a Council with his officers and it was concluded to go and attack Gov^r Hamilton . . .

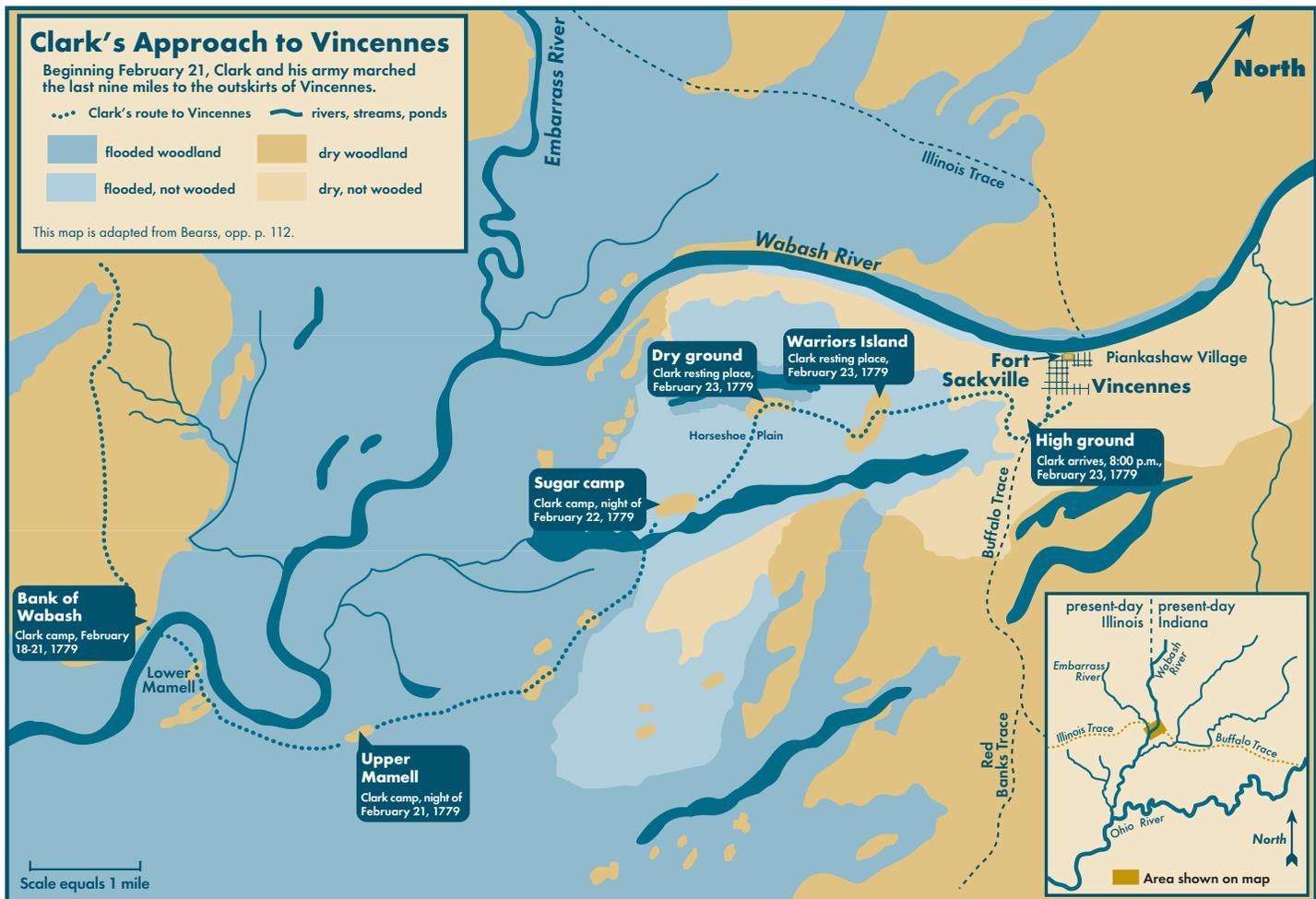
31.— Sent an express to to Cahokea for the Volunteers. . . .

Feb'y. 1st Orders given for a large Batteau to be repair'd and provisions got ready for the Expedition . . .

2nd A Pack horse Mast^r appointed and orders to prepare Pack saddles &c.

3rd The Gally or Batteau finished called her the Willing . . .

1775	1775	1775	1776	1776	1777	1777
June 17 Battle of Bunker Hill (Carruth, 86).	Clark visits western settlements organizing and commanding a small militia. He returns to Virginia in fall of 1775 to put his affairs in order, planning to return permanently to Kentucky in the spring of 1776 (English, 68-69).	November 9 Hamilton arrives at Detroit (Barnhart, 15).	July 4 Continental Congress approves Declaration of Independence; signed by members August 2 (Carruth, 88).	Clark returns to Kentucky and becomes a military and political leader (English, 69-75)	June Hamilton, at Detroit, receives orders to entice pro-British Indians to fight American frontier settlements (Bakeless, 42).	Indian attacks on Kentucky settlers increase. Clark plans expedition into the Illinois country. Sends spies to British forts (English, 82, 85-87, 466-467).



... application was made to raise a company at Kaskaskia ... granted and completed before night ...

[February 5, 1779]

Everything being now ready, on the 5th of February, after receiving a lecture and absolution from the priest, etc., we crossed the Kaskaskia river with one hundred and seventy men; marched about three miles and encamped, where we lay until the 8th ... and set out, the weather wet, but, fortunately, not cold for the season, and a great part of the plains under water several inches deep. It was difficult and very fatiguing marching. My object was now to keep the men in spirits. I suffered them to shoot game on all occasions, and feast on it like Indian war-dancers—each company, by turns, inviting the others to their feasts—which was the case every night, as the company that was to give the feast was always supplied with horses

February 5-9, 1779

■ Bowman's Journal 1779

Quoted from James, 1: 156.

5th Raised another comp'y of Volunteers . . . about three O Clock Crossed the Kaskaskias River with our Baggage and Marched about a League from the Town . . .

7th began our March early, made a good days March for about 9 leagues—The roads very bad with Mud and Water. . . .

8th Marched early thro' the Water which we now began to meet in those large and level plains . . . our Men were in Great Spirits, tho much fatigued.

9th Made a moderate days march rain'd most of the day.

1777 September 19 Continental Congress flees Philadelphia, which is occupied by British forces on September 26 (Carruth, 92).	1777 October 1 Clark leaves for Virginia to ask for permission and help in his western expedition (English, 87, 468).	1777 November 15 Articles of Confederation adopted by Continental Congress (Carruth, 92).	1777 December 10 Clark presents his plan to Virginia Governor Patrick Henry (English, 88, 468).	1778 January 2 Clark receives permission from Virginia Legislature and financial support for his western expedition. Patrick Henry gives Clark public instructions and private instructions known as "secret orders" (English, 91, 93, 468).	1778 May 4 Continental Congress ratifies Treaty of Alliance with France (Carruth, 94).	1778 Late May Clark's troops arrive at an island at the Falls of the Ohio River which he names Corn Island (English, 131, 471).	1778 June 24 Clark's troops leave Corn Island to begin Illinois campaign to take Kaskaskia, Cahokia, and Vincennes (English, 158, 163, 473-474).
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February 10-17, 1779

Bowman's Journal 1779

Quoted from James, 1: 157.

10.—Crossed the River of the Petel [Petit] Ford upon Trees that we felled for that purpose the Water being so high there was no fording it; still raining and no Tents . . .

11th Crossed the saline River . . .

12. Marched across bad plain saw and killed numbers of Buffaloe . . . Now 21 leagues from s^t Vincent.

13. Arrived early at the two Wabashes . . . We set to make a Canoe.

14. Finished the Canoe . . .

15. Ferryed across the two Wabashes with it . . .

16. Marched all day thro' Rain and Water . . . our provisions began to grow short.

17. Marched early crossed Several Rivers very deep . . . About One hour before sunset We got Near the River Embara found the country all overflown, we strove to find the Wabash traveld till 8th O Clock in mud and water but could find no place. to encamp on still kept marching on but after some time M^r Kennedy and his party return'd found it impossible to cross the Embara River we found the Water fallen from a small spot of Ground staid there the remainder of the Night . . .

to lay up a sufficient store of wild meat in the course of the day, myself and principal officers putting on the woodsmen . . . and running as much though the mud and water as any of them. Thus, insensibly, without a murmur, were those men led on to the banks of the Little Wabash, which we reached on the 13th, through incredible difficulties, far surpassing anything that any of us had ever experienced. . . . This place is called the two Little Wabashes. They are three miles apart, and from the heights of the one to that of the other, on the opposite shore, is five miles—the whole under water, generally about three feet deep, never under two, and frequently four. . . .

. . . I viewed this sheet of water for some time with distrust . . . ordered a pirogue to be built . . . My anxiety to cross this place continually increased . . . as all ideas of retreat would, in some measure, be done away with . . .

In the evening of the 14th, our vessel was finished, manned and sent to explore the drowned lands . . . to find some spot of dry land. They found about half an acre and marked the trees from thence back to camp, and made a very favorable report.

[February 15, 1779]

Fortunately the 15th happened to be a warm, moist day for the season. The channel of the river where we lay was about thirty yards wide. A scaffold was built on the opposite shore which was about three feet under water, and our baggage ferried across and put on it; our horses swam across and received their loads at the scaffold, by which time the troops were also brought across, and we began our march through the water. Our vessel (*was*) loaded with those who were sickly, and we moved on cheerfully . . . to the little dry spot mentioned. . . . the troops immediately crossed and marched on in the water . . . Our horses and baggage crossed . . . following the marked trail of the troops. As tracks could not be seen in the water, the trees were marked.

By evening we found ourselves encamped on a pretty height in high spirits . . . A little antic drummer [had] afforded them great diversion [in the crossing] by floating on his drum, etc. . . .

. . . We were now, as it were, in the enemy's country—no possibility of a retreat if the enemy should discover and overpower us, except by the means of our galley, if we should fall in with her.

. . . We flattered ourselves that all would be well, and marched on in high spirits.

[February 17, 1779]

On the 17th, dispatched Mr. Kennedy and three men off to cross the river Embarrass (this river is six miles from



Indiana Historical Society, M98.

"Marching through the Water" is the caption on this illustration by John W. Vawter, which appears in English, 1: 295. Vawter was a native of Indiana, best known as a cartoonist and illustrator.

Compare this image of Clark's march with the image on page 11. Does either image match your vision of the march as you read about it here?

1778	1778	1778	1778	1779	1779	1779	1779
July 4	July	October 7	December 17	February 5	February 22	March 7 or 8	End of summer
Clark takes Kaskaskia without firing a shot. Joseph Bowman is sent to take Cahokia, which he captures on July 6 (English, 192-193, 476, 481-482).	Father Gibault goes to Vincennes, convinces French inhabitants to surrender to Clark. Arrives back at Kaskaskia first of August, informs Clark that Vincennes is his. Clark sends Leonard Helm to command Vincennes (English, 487-488, 490).	Hamilton leaves Detroit to march on Vincennes (Barnhart, 95, 106).	Hamilton arrives at Vincennes, retakes fort from Helm (Barnhart, 149).	Clark leaves Kaskaskia to retake Vincennes (English, 520, 521).	Clark arrives at Vincennes. On February 24, Hamilton surrenders to Clark (English, 391, 524-528).	Hamilton is sent to Virginia as a prisoner-of-war (English, 608-9).	Clark returns to the Falls of the Ohio (English, 663).

St. Vincennes), and, if possible, to get some vessels in the vicinity of the town, but principally if he could get some intelligence. . . . We marched down below the mouth of the Embarrass, attempting, in vain, to get to the banks of the Wabash. Late in the night . . . we encamped, and were aroused, for the first time, by the morning gun from the garrison. We continued our march, and about two o'clock, 18th, gained the banks of the Wabash, three leagues below the town, where we encamped; dispatched four men across the river on a raft to find land, if possible, march to the town, if possible, and get some canoes. Captain W. McCarty with a few (*men*) set out privately the next (*day*) in a little canoe he had made, for the same purpose. Both parties returned without success. . . . The canoe was immediately dispatched down the river to meet the galley, with orders to proceed day and night

Many of our volunteers began, for the first time, to despair. . . . My own troops I knew had no idea of abandoning an enterprise from the want of provisions

[February 22, 1779]

. . . the nearest land to us was a small league called the sugar camp A canoe was sent off and returned without finding that we could pass. I went in her myself and sounded the water; found it deep as to my neck.

. . . I returned but slowly to the troops, giving myself time to think. On our arrival all ran to hear what was the report. Every eye was fixed on me. I unfortunately spoke in a serious manner to one of the officers. The whole were alarmed without knowing what I said. . . . I viewed their confusion for about one minute . . . immediately put some water in my hand, poured on powder, blackened my face, gave the warwhoop and marched into the water The party gazed and fell in, one after another, without saying a word and the whole went on cheerfully.

. . . when about waist deep one of the men informed me that he thought he felt a path—a path is very easily discovered under water by the feet. We examined and found it so, and concluded that it kept to the highest ground, which it did, and, by taking pains to follow it, we got to the sugar camp . . . where there was about half an acre of dry ground, at least not under water, where we took up our lodging. . . .

[February 23, 1779]

. . . This was the coldest night we had. The ice, in the morning, was from one-half to three-quarters of an inch thick near the shores and in still waters. . . . A little after sunrise I lectured the whole. . . . I concluded . . . that in a few hours they would have a sight of their long wished for object, and immediately stepped into the water without

Indiana State Library and George Rogers Clark National Historical Park.



The Wabash, through Wilderness and Flood is one of seven murals by Ezra Winter installed in December 1934 in the George Rogers Clark Memorial in Vincennes. Compare this image of Clark's march with the image on page 10. What visual clues does each artist use to convey the situation of these men in a vast flooded wilderness? Which image makes the men seem most heroic? What are the major clues?

<p>1779 September 23 John Paul Jones, commander of <i>Bonhomme Richard</i>, defeats and captures <i>Serapis</i>, a British man-of-war. During this battle he states, "I have not yet begun to fight" (Carruth, 96).</p>	<p>1779-1782 Clark builds forts and leads military expeditions to defend Kentucky settlements against Indian attacks (English, 748-760).</p>	<p>1781 January 2 Virginia gives up claims to all lands northwest of the Ohio River and stops support for Clark's militia and forts (English, 779-783).</p>	<p>1781 March 4 Hamilton is released from prison and sails for England May 27 (English, 658).</p>	<p>1781 October 19 British general Charles Cornwallis and his men are defeated at Yorktown, Virginia (Carruth, 96, 98).</p>	<p>1783 July 2 Virginia's resources exhausted, Clark is relieved of his military command (English, 783).</p>	<p>1783 Virginia's General Assembly passes act which gives 150,000 acres of land to Clark, his officers, and his soldiers (English, 826).</p>
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February 18-23, 1779

Bowman's Journal 1779

Quoted from James, 1: 158-60.

18th At Break of day heard Gov^r Hamiltons morning Gun—set off and marched down the River . . . About 2 o Clock came to the Bank of the Wabash, made Rafts for 4 Men to cross and go up to Town, and Steal Boats but they spent the day and Night in the Water to no purpose for there was not one foot of dry land to be found.

19th . . . starving . . . No provisions of any Sort now two days hard fortune.

20. Camp very quiet but hungry some almost in despair . . . One of our men killed a deer which was distributed in camp—Very acceptable.

21st At Break of day began to ferry our Men over in our two Canoes to a Small little hill called the lower Mamell . . . we thought to get to town that Night so plunged into the Water sometimes to the Neck for more than one league when we stop'd on the second hill of the Same name there being no dry land near us on one side for many leagues . . .

22— Col. Clark encourages his Men which gave them great Spirits Marched on in the Water . . . we came one league farther to some sugar camps, where we staid all Night . . . No provisions yet . . .

23. Set off to cross a plain called Horse Shoe plain about 4 Miles long cover'd with Water breast high . . . we pushed into it with Courage Col. Clark being the first . . . we halted on a small Nole of dry land called Warriors Island . . . Col. Clark Wrote a letter to the Inhabitants . . .

In order to publish this letter, we lay still to about Sun down when we began our March all in order with colors flying . . . after wading to the Edge of the Town in Water breas high we mounted the rising ground the town is built on . . .

British respond to Clark's attack

Hamilton's Journal, 1778-1779

Quoted from Barnhart, 177-78.

[February 23] . . . Mr. Maisonville . . . told me he had . . . discovered 14 fires . . . about four leagues below the fort . . .

I made no doubt of their being enemies, so immediately ordered ammunition to be deliverd for the blockhouses, set up scaffolding for small arms in the N. and South angles of the fort, orderd the Militia under arms . . . Captain Helm and the prisoners on parole into the fort . . .

Roll calling was just over, when we were surprized by the firing of small arms, this I attributed to some drunken frolic of the inhabitants . . .

. . . The men . . . were now sent to occupy the Blockhouses and platforms, with orders not to fire till they could be at a certainty . . . and to be very managing of their ammunition—

waiting for any reply. . . . This was the most trying of all the difficulties we had experienced. . . . Getting about the middle of the plain, the water being about knee deep, I found myself sensibly failing, and as there were (*here*) no trees nor bushes for the men to support themselves by . . . I ordered the canoes to make the land, discharge their loading, and play backward and forward, with all diligence, and pick up the men The men . . . exerted themselves almost beyond their abilities The water was up to my shoulders, but gaining the woods was of great consequence. All the low men, and the weakly, hung to the trees and floated on the old logs until they were taken off by the canoes. The strong and tall got ashore and built fires. . . .

This was a delightful dry spot of ground, of about ten acres. We soon found that the fires answered no purpose, but that two strong men taking a weaker one by the arms was the only way to recover him, and, being a delightful day, it soon did. . . . a canoe of Indian squaws and children . . . was discovered by our canoes They gave chase and took the Indian canoe, on board of which was near half a quarter of a buffalo, some corn, tallow, kettles, etc. . . . Broth was immediately made and served out to the most weakly with great care; most of the whole got a little This little refreshment and fine weather, by the afternoon, gave new life to the whole.

Crossing a narrow, deep lake in the canoes and marching some distance, we came to a copse of timber called the Warrior's Island. We were now in full view of the fort and town, not a shrub between us, at about two miles' distance. . . .

. . . Our fate was now to be determined, probably in a few hours. . . . I . . . wrote the following placard to the inhabitants and sent it off by the prisoner just taken, who was not permitted to see our numbers:

To the Inhabitants of Post Vincennes:

GENTLEMEN—Being now within two miles of your village with my army, determined to take your fort this night, and not being willing to surprise you, I take this method to request such of you as are true citizens and willing to enjoy the liberty I bring you, to remain still in your houses; and that those, if any there be, that are friends to the king of England, will instantly repair to the fort and join his troops and fight like men. And if any such as do not go to the fort should hereafter be discovered that did not repair to the garrison, they may depend on severe punishment. On the contrary, those who are true friends to liberty may expect to be well treated as such, and I once more request that they may keep out of the streets, for

1783 September 3 Treaty of Paris is signed which officially ends war and recognizes American independence from Great Britain (Carruth, 100).	1783-1784 Winter Clark is with his family in Caroline County, Virginia (Bakeless, 312).	1784 August 3-4 Board of Commissioners meets in Louisville to settle claims by Clark, his officers, and soldiers for grant lands. Plans for locating, surveying Clarksville also adopted (English, 827, 833, 861).	1784-1785 November 14-August 13 Hamilton is lieutenant-governor of Quebec; he later serves in Bermuda (1788) and Dominica (1794) (English, 660).	1785 Clark's father and mother arrive to establish the family home, Mulberry Hill, Louisville (Bakeless, 313).	1794-1818 Clark divides his time between Louisville and Clarksville. In 1803, he builds his own log cabin on Clark Point, Clarksville, overlooking the Falls of the Ohio (Bakeless, 353).	1796 September Hamilton dies in Antigua (English, 660).	1818 February 13 Clark, paralyzed from a stroke, dies at his sister's home, Locust Grove, near Louisville (English, 887).
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every person found under arms, on my arrival, will be treated as an enemy.

(Signed)

G. R. CLARK.

. . . We moved on slowly in full view of the town; but . . . marched and countermarched in such a manner that we appeared numerous.

. . . about eight o'clock gained the heights back of the town. . . .

Lieutenant Bailey was ordered, with fourteen men, to march and fire on the fort. The main body . . . took possession of the strongest part of the town. The firing now commenced on the fort . . . Reinforcements were sent to the attack of the garrison . . . We now found that the garrison had known nothing of us

Ammunition was scarce with us, as the most of our stores had been put on board of the galley. . . . [Several gentlemen of Vincennes] had buried . . . their powder and ball. This was immediately produced, and we found ourselves well supplied

The Tobacco's Son being in town with a number of warriors . . . let us know that he wished to join us . . . we thanked him for his friendly disposition, and . . . wished him to desist and that we would counsel . . . in the morning . . . which was agreeable to him.

The garrison was now completely surrounded, and the firing continued without intermission It was kept up by the whole of the troops The gardens of St. Vincent were very near, and about two-thirds around it; the fencing of good pickets, well set, and about six feet high Breast-works were soon made by tearing down old houses, gardens, etc., so that those within [the fort] had very little advantage to those without the fort, and not knowing the number of the enemy, thought themselves in a worse situation than they really were.

The cannons of the garrison were on the upper floors of strong block-houses, at each angle of the fort, eleven feet above the surface They did no damage, except to the buildings of the town . . . and their musketry, in the dark, employed against woodsmen covered by houses, palings, ditches, the banks of the river, etc., was but of little avail and did no damage to us

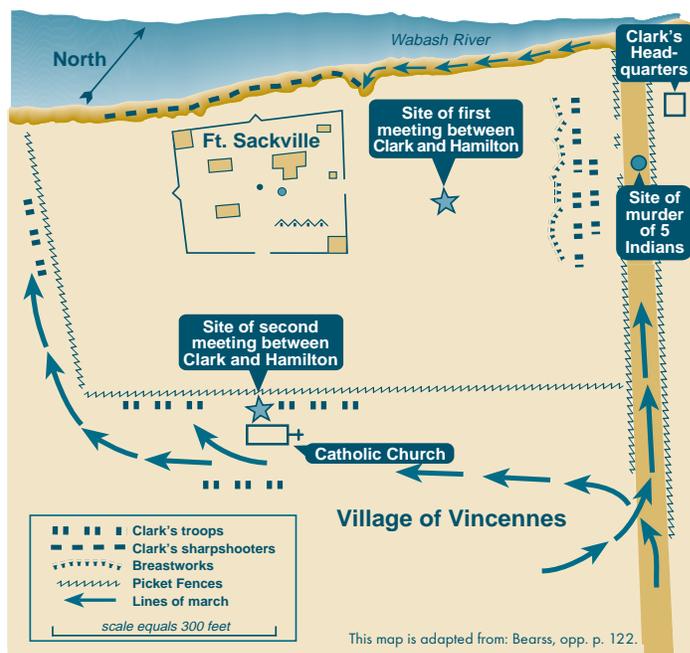
[February 24, 1779]

Thus the attack continued until about nine o'clock on the morning of the 24th. . . .

. . . Towards the evening a flag appeared, with the following proposition^[1]

I was greatly at a loss to conceive what reason Governor Hamilton could have for wishing a truce of three days and sent the following answer^[2]

We met at the church, about eighty yards from the fort—Lieutenant-Governor Hamilton, Major Hay, superintendent of Indian affairs; Captain Helm, their prisoner; Major Bowman and myself. The conference began. Governor Hamilton produced articles of capitulation, signed, that contained various articles After deliberating on every article, I rejected the whole. He then wished that I



February 24, 1779

[1] Hamilton's proposition to Clark

Quoted from Bowman's *Journal*, as transcribed in James, 1: 161.

L^t Gov^r Hamilton proposes to Col. Clark a truce for three days . . . that he wishes to confer with Col. Clark as soon as can be If Col. Clark makes a difficulty of coming into the fort L^t Gov^r Hamilton will speak to him before the Gate 24th Feb'y 1779.

February 24, 1779

[2] Clark's answer to Hamilton

Quoted from Bowman's *Journal*, as transcribed in James, 1: 161.

Col. Clarks compliments to M^r Hamilton and begs leave to inform him that Col. Clark will not agree to any other terms than that, of M^r Hamiltons surrendering himself and Garrison Prisoners at discretion if M^r Hamilton is desirous of a conference with Col. Clark he will meet him at the Church with Capt. Helms. 24th Feb'y 1779.

February 24, 1779

[3] Articles of surrender of Fort Sackville

Quoted from Bowman's *Journal*, as transcribed in James, 1: 162.

1. . . . That L^t Gov^r Hamilton engages to deliver up to Col. Clark Fort Sackville as it is at present With all the stores &c,
2. . . . The Garrison the Garrison [*sic*] are to deliver themselves prisoners of War, & march out with their arms & accoutrements &c.
3. . . . The garrison to be deliver'd up to morrow at ten o Clock.
4. . . . Three days time to be allow'd the Garrison to settle their accounts with the Traders & Inhabitants of this place.
- 5th The officers of the Garrison to be allow'd their necessary baggage &c. signed at Post Vincent 24th Feb'y. 79. Agreed to for the following Reasons—The Remoteness of Succour, the state and Quantity of Provisions &c. the Unanimity of officers and men on its expediency, The Hon'ble Terms allow'd and lastly the confidence in a Generous enemy.

HENRY HAMILTON, L. Gov^r
& Sup^r Intend^t.

Indians are tomahawked

Hamilton's *Journal*, 1778-1779

Quoted from Barnhart, 182-83.

[February 24] . . . About two in the afternoon the party of Indians which had gone towards the falls of Ohio returned . . .
. . . they were placed in the street opposite the Fort Gate . . .
One . . . was tomahawked either by Clarke or one of his Officers, the other three . . . were butchered in succession . . . The Blood of the victims was still visible for days afterwards, a testimony of the courage and Humanity of Colonel Clarke . . .

Clark to Mason, November 19, 1779

Quoted from James, 1: 144.

. . . I had now a fair opportunity of making an impression on the Indians . . . that of convincing them that Governour Hamilton could not give them that protection that he had made them to believe he could. . . . Ordered the Prisoners to be Tomahawked in the face of the Garrison: It had the effect that I expected . . .

Surrender of Fort Sackville

Hamilton's *Journal*, 1778-1779

Quoted from Barnhart, 186.

[February 25] . . . At ten o'Clock we marched out with fixed Bayonettes and our Knapsacks . . .
The Colors were not hoisted this morning that we might be spared the mortification of hawling them down but the Rebels had them presently hoisted with their 13 Stripes over them . . .

Bowman's *Journal* 1779

Quoted from James, 1: 162.

25th About 10 O Clock Capt. Bowman & Capt. McCarty Companies paraded on the one side of the Fort Gate, Gov^r Hamilton and his Garrison Marched out whilst Col. Clark Capt^s Williams & Wetheringtons comp'y marched into the fort Reliev'd the Centry's hoisted the American colors—Secur'd all their arms Gov^r Hamilton marched back to the fort . . .

would make some proposition. I told him that I had no other to make than what I had already made—that of his surrendering as prisoners at discretion. . . . that he, by this time, must be sensible that the garrison would fall . . . that my troops were already impatient, and called aloud for permission to tear down and storm the fort . . .

Various altercations took place for a considerable time. . . . We took our leave and parted but a few steps when the governor stopped, and, politely, asked me . . . my reasons for refusing the garrison on any other terms than those I had offered. I told him . . . that I knew the greater part of the principal Indian partisans of Detroit were with him; that I wanted an excuse to put them to death, or otherwise treat them, as I thought proper; that the cries of the widows and the fatherless on the frontiers, which they had occasioned, now required their blood from my hands . . . that if he chose to risk the massacre of his garrison for their sakes, it was at his own pleasure . . .

. . . I must confess that we could not help doubting the honor of men who could condescend to encourage the barbarity of the Indians, although almost every man had conceived a favorable opinion of Governor Hamilton. . . . The morning of the 25th approaching, arrangements were made for receiving the garrison (which consisted of seventy-nine men) . . . my resolutions changed respecting Governor Hamilton's situation. . . .

What had passed being made known to our officers, it was agreed that we should moderate our resolutions. The following articles [of surrender] were sent to the garrison and an answer immediately returned^[3] . . .

[Indians are tomahawked]

During the last conference a party of about twenty warriors who had been sent to the falls for scalps and prisoners, were discovered on their return . . . Fifteen of them were killed and made prisoners. Two partisans and two prisoners were released and the Indians tomahawked by the soldiers and flung into the river. . . .

[After the surrender]

. . . Finding that ten boats loaded with goods and provisions were daily expected down the Wabash [by the British] . . . on the 26th Captain Helm, Majors Bosseron and Legras, with fifty volunteers, were sent in three armed boats in pursuit of them.

On the 27th our galley arrived all safe . . .

March 5th, Captain Helm . . . returned from their journey up the river with great success. . . .

On the 7th of March, Captains Williams and Rogers set out by water with a party of twenty-five men to conduct the British officers to Kentucky . . .

. . . on the 20th of March, I set sail on board of our galley . . .

. . . we arrived safely at Kaskaskia, to the great joy of our new friends . . .

A Note Regarding Resources: Items are listed on this page that enhance work with the topic discussed. Some older items, especially, may include dated practices and ideas that are no longer generally accepted. Resources reflecting current practices are noted whenever possible.

Selected Resources

Bibliography

- Bakeless, John. *Background to Glory: The Life of George Rogers Clark*. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company, 1957.

Well-written, entertaining account of Clark's life.

- Barnhart, John D., ed. *Henry Hamilton and George Rogers Clark in the American Revolution*.

Crawfordsville, Ind.: R. E. Banta, 1951.

Good, general biography of Hamilton; contains his journal recounting the expedition from Detroit to Vincennes, the fall of Fort Sackville, and his subsequent imprisonment in Virginia.

- Bearss, Edwin C. *George Rogers Clark: Vincennes Sites Study and Evaluation, George Rogers Clark National Historic Park, Vincennes, Indiana*. Washington, D.C.: Division of History, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, 1967.

Good secondary source with very useful maps.

- Carruth, Gorton. *The Encyclopedia of American Facts and Dates*. New York: HarperCollins Publishers, 1993.

Extensive, easy-to-read timeline of American history.

- English, William Hayden. *Conquest of the Country Northwest of the River Ohio, 1778-1783 and Life of Gen. George Rogers Clark*. 2 vols. Indianapolis: The Bowen-Merrill Company, 1896, 1897.

Excellent work, which first brought together important Clark materials; still considered by many the best available source on Clark and the Illinois campaign.

- James, James Alton, ed. *George Rogers Clark Papers*, Vol. 1, 1771-1781, Vol. 2, 1781-1784. Reprint ed., New York: AMS Press, Inc., 1972.

Originally published in 1912 and 1926 as part of the Collections of the Illinois State Historical Library, Virginia series. Transcriptions reflect the content and style of the original documents. Documents are included which are not in English.

- Waller, George M. *The American Revolution in the West*. Chicago: Nelson-Hall, 1976.

Good and readable narrative history completed for the bicentennial.

Additional Resources

- Barnhart, John D., and Dorothy L. Riker. *Indiana to 1816: The Colonial Period*. Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Bureau & Indiana Historical Society, 1971.

Authoritative account of early Indiana includes excellent materials concerning Clark.

- Donnelly, Joseph P. *Pierre Gibault, Missionary, 1737-1802*. Chicago: Loyola University Press, 1971.

Interesting biography of Gibault's sometimes stormy, sometimes controversial relationship with his superiors and his parishioners. Also covered is his critical role in the Clark campaign.

- Indiana Historical Bureau, website (www.statelib.lib.in.us/www/ihb/ihb.html)

Site will contain complete versions of Clark's *Memoir*, Hamilton's *Journal*, Clark to Mason (1779), Bowman's *Journal*, and other relevant material as possible.

- Seineke, Kathrine Wagner. *The George Rogers Clark Adventure in the Illinois and Selected Documents of the American Revolution at the Frontier Posts*. New Orleans: Polyanthos, 1981.

Well-researched secondary source containing many primary documents.

Suggested student resources

- Carter, Alden R. *The American Revolution: War for Independence*. New York: Franklin Watts, 1992.

Causes, events, campaigns, personalities, and aftermath of American Revolution are briefly discussed. Work includes historical images, bibliography, and an index for intermediate readers.

- *The Clark Campaign: A Play*. Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Bureau, 1994.

Contains a radio play by Hank Fincken and materials on interpreting history.

- *A Few Men Well Conducted*. Family Holiday Film Corporation, 1980.

A 23-minute video dealing with Clark's western campaign.

- Gay, Kathlyn, and Martin Gay. *Revolutionary War*. New York: Twenty-

First Century Books, 1995.

Quotations from primary sources, an index, and chapter source notes included in this student overview of the American Revolution.

- "George Rogers Clark." *The Nineteenth State*, Episode 5-37.

The Nineteenth State is a radio program featuring Indiana history topics. The cassettes of the history programs are available in many school libraries.

- Kent, Deborah. *The American Revolution: "Give Me Liberty, or Give Me Death!"* Hillside, N.J.: Enslow Publishers, Inc., 1994.

Good beginning source for intermediate readers.

- Meltzer, Milton, ed. *The American Revolutionaries: A History in Their Own Words, 1750-1800*. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell, 1987.

Letters, diaries, memoirs, etc. are used to depict life and events in the colonies in the second half of the eighteenth century; for intermediate readers.

- Young, Robert. *The Real Patriots of the American Revolution*. Parsippany, N.J.: Dillon Press, 1997.

The war is reviewed in light of the American patriots and British loyalists. A glossary, timeline, and bibliography are included in this work for intermediate readers.

Note: There are no current biographies of George Rogers Clark. Older biographies of Clark may not meet today's historical standards.

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- George Rogers Clark National Historical Park, Vincennes; 812-882-1776.

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- Indiana State Museum.

- Indiana State Library.

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A portion of a 1770 map by Thomas Kitchin, *British Empire in North America with the West India Isles*.