

British and Allied Soldiers in the Revolutionary War

Hessian Soldiers in the American Revolution

Germany was not yet a nation when the first muskets were discharged on Lexington Green in 1775, but soldiers from independent German states were hired by England to augment its army during the American Revolution. By the time the Treaty of Paris was signed in 1783, nearly 29,000 Germans had served under the Union Jack. These troops hailed from six German states: Hesse-Cassel, Hesse Hanau, Brunswick, Waldeck, Anspach-Beyreuth, and Anhalt Zerbst. The Crown contracted directly with individual German princes for these men, a common protocol during the eighteenth century. The primary core of German (or Hessian) soldiers were provided by Friedrich II, the Landgraf (German noble) of Hesse-Cassel. Friedrich II committed fifteen “Regiments of Foot” (infantry) as well as support troops and resources to assist Great Britain with the rebellion in its American colonies. The professionally trained German soldiers served valiantly and suffered at least 2,300 casualties during the war.

Each Hesse-Cassel regiment was comprised of five companies with a paper total of 650 men. Each of these regiments was reduced by one grenadier company that was used to form four grenadier battalions comprised of 524 men each. An additional Jäger Corps (also known as chasseurs, which translates to “huntsmen”) was organized to provide the

Hessians with an elite unit of hand-selected warriors. These men were among the tallest and strongest soldiers. The Jägers fielded 600-700 men during the war and achieved notable battlefield success. Three companies of artillery supported the Hesse Cassel regiments. Thus, the primary Hessian force deployed to fight in America was composed of fifteen infantry regiments, four grenadier battalions, one Jäger Corps, and three artillery companies. The Hesse Cassel troops were divided into two divisions. Lt. General Leopold von Heister commanded the First Division, and Lt. General Wilhelm von Knyphausen commanded the Second Division. The Hesse Cassel units that fought in America arrived in two expeditionary forces at New York in August of 1776.

Troops from the German state of Brunswick formed the second largest Hessian force—five infantry regiments, one grenadier battalion, one regiment of dragoons, a Jäger Corps, and a support artillery unit. The Brunswick troops were initially sent into Quebec in June of 1776. These men served the British throughout the war in Canada and participated in Burgoyne's disastrous New York campaign.

Anspach-Beyreuth provided two infantry regiments, one Jäger Corps, and miscellaneous supporting units. The German states of Hesse Hanau, Waldeck, Anhalt Zerbst each provided one infantry regiment and their own supporting artillery. All of these units participated in combat with the exception of the Anhalt Zerbst units, which did not arrive in Quebec until May of 1778. However, they were stationed in New York from 1781-1783.

Hessian organizations were associated with unique names as opposed to numerical designations. Many units adopted the name of their commander ("Chef"), who was usually a colonel. However, some units were named in honor of fallen commanders or someone else chosen for the honor. The various regiments and the major battles in which they participated are listed below. (1st Div. or 2nd Div. indicates the division to which Hesse Cassel units were assigned).

Hesse Cassel: (12,805 troops)

Field Jäger Corps: (This unit or detachments thereof fought in every Hesse Cassel operation).

Fusilier Regiment von Ditforth. (1st Div., Fort Washington, White Plains, Newport, Charleston).

Fusilier Regiment Erbprinz: (1st Div., Long Island, Fort Washington, Yorktown).

Fusilier Regiment von Knyphausen: (1st Div., Long Island, White Plains, Fort Washington, Trenton (captured; reorganized elements fought at Brandywine).

Fusilier Regiment von Lossburg: (1st Div., Long Island, Fort Washington, White Plains, Fort Washington, Trenton (captured; reorganized elements fought at Brandywine).

Garrison Regiment von Bunau: (2nd Div., Fort Washington, Newport)

Garrison Regiment von Huyn: (2nd Div., Fort Washington, Newport, Charleston).

Garrison Regiment von Stein: (2nd Div., Fort Washington, redeployed to garrison at Halifax)

Garrison Regiment von Wissenbach: (2nd Div., Fort Washington, East Florida, Savannah, Stono Ferry).

Grenadier Battalion von Block: (1st Div., Long Island, White Plains, Brandywine, Fort Mercer, Charleston).

Grenadier Battalion von Linsingen: (1st Div., Long Island, White Plains, Brandywine, Fort Mercer, Charleston).

Grenadier Battalion von Minnigerode: (1st Div., Long Island, White Plains, Brandywine, Fort Mercer, Charleston).

Grenadier Regiment von Rall: (1st Div., Long Island, White Plains, Fort Washington, Trenton, Brandywine, East Florida, Savannah, Charleston).

Grenadier Battalion von Koehler: (1st Div., Fort Washington, Forts Clinton and Montgomery, Charleston).

Grenadier Regiment von Trumbach: (1st Div., Fort Washington, White Plains, Trenton (captured; reorganized elements fought at Guildford Courthouse, Green Spring, and Yorktown).

Lieb Infantry Regiment: (1st Div., White Plains, Brandywine, Germantown, Newport, Springfield)

Musketeer Regiment Prinz Carl: (1st Div., White Plains, Newport, Charleston).

Musketeer Regiment von Donop: (1st Div., Long Island, Fort Washington, Philadelphia Campaign, Brandywine, Germantown).

Musketeer Regiment von Mirbach: (1st Div., Long Island, Fort Washington, Philadelphia Campaign, Brandywine, Fort Mercer).

Regiment (Combined) von Loos: (Brandywine; composite unit from reorganized troops following debacle at Trenton).

Regiment Landgraf: (2nd Div., Fort Washington, Newport).

Brunswick: (4,300 troops) Arrived at Quebec in June of 1776.

Grenadier Battalion von Breyman: (Bennington, Bemis Heights, Saratoga).

Jäger Battalion-Brunswick (aka Light Infantry Battalion von Barner):
(Bemis Heights, Saratoga).

Musketeer Regiment von Riedesel: (Bemis Heights, Saratoga).

Regiment of Dragoons Prinze Ludwig: (Bennington, Saratoga).

Regiment Prinz Friedrich: (Ticonderoga, Saratoga).

Regiment von Rhetz: (Lake Champlain, Bemis Heights, Saratoga).

Regiment von Specht: (Saratoga).

Waldeck: (670 troops) Arrived at New York in 1776.

Third Waldeck Regiment: (Fort Washington, deployed to West Florida in 1778, Pensacola (captured and imprisoned in Cuba until 1782, redeployed to New York garrison).

Anspach-Beyreuth: (1,285 troops). Arrived at New York in 1777.

1st Regiment Anspach-Bayreuth: (Philadelphia, Newport, Yorktown).

2nd Regiment Anspach-Bayreuth: (Philadelphia, Newport, and Yorktown).

Hesse Hanau: (2,038 troops). Arrived at Quebec in June of 1776.

Free Corps of Light Infantry: (Lake Champlaine, Saratoga).

Hesse Hanau Regiment: (Lake Champlaine, Saratoga).

Hesse Hanau Chasseurs: (St. Leger's Expedition to Oriskany and Fort Stanwix).

Anhalt-Zerbst: (600 troops) Arrived at Quebec in May of 1778.

Anhalt-Zerbst Regiment: (assigned to garrison duties in Quebec and New York).

French Soldiers in the American Revolution

In June of 1776, France began to secretly provide financial assistance to the rebellious English colonists in America. The French were less concerned with the concept of liberty than causing problems England, their longtime enemy. When it became apparent that the Americans had a chance to actually defeat the British (the victory at Saratoga in late 1777 was the tipping point), France embraced the fledgling democracy with a formal alliance signed in Paris on February 6, 1778. On May 4, 1778, the French government formally recognized American independence. The French saw it as a way to enlarge their empire at England's expense. Thousands of troops

and tons of materiel were poured into the colonies and elsewhere to fight England. French officers, most notably Marquis de Marie Jean Paul Joseph Roche Yves Gilbert du Motier Lafayette, volunteered for service in the American army at their own expense. Congress eventually appointed the capable Lafayette to the rank of major general, and he led American troops in the Continental Army.

In the summer of 1778, French Admiral Charles Hector T. d'Estaing sailed his fleet up the northern American coast, confronted a British fleet under Admiral William Howe at Newport, Rhode Island, and engaged in important operations along the coast of New York. The French Navy carried the war to the British across the globe, threatening their far-flung possessions and forcing England to commit precious resources at many other points other than America. In 1779, Admiral d'Estaing assisted the Americans by attacking British land forces at Savannah, Georgia (September 23-October 20). From February through May 1780, the French allies assisted the Americans during their unsuccessful defense of Charleston, South Carolina.

Setbacks during the early joint French-American operations notwithstanding, in July of 1780 Jean Baptiste Donatien de Vimeur, Comte de Rochambeau arrived at Newport, Rhode Island, with an entire corps of troops. A French fleet under Francois Joseph Paul, Comte de Grasse-Tilly inflicted a decisive strategic defeat against Admiral Thomas Graves's British warships at the Battle of the Capes (September 5-8, 1781). The victory isolated and cut off Lieutenant General Charles Cornwallis and his army on the Yorktown peninsula in Virginia. Six thousand French soldiers joined with their American allies there in a campaign that led to Cornwallis's surrender on October 5, 1781. Without the assistance of the French during the American Revolution, it is doubtful the war would have ended in an American victory.

The twenty-three infantry regiments and detachments of engineers, miners, artillerymen, and dragoons committed by France to assist the Americans during the Revolutionary War were arranged in two separate corps. The first French ground campaign deployed to America in September of 1779. These 4,000 soldiers were commanded by Admiral d'Estaing and Count Arthur Dillon. The second major deployment was in July 1780, when Comte de Rochambeau arrived at Newport, Rhode Island, with 6,000 men. Additional French troops were delivered by Admiral de Grasse, who sailed his fleet from the West Indies to participate in the Yorktown Campaign in August 1781. The 3,500 ground troops were led by Major General Marquis Claude Henri de Rouvroy, Comte de Saint-Simon.

The French regiments that served on American soil during the Revolutionary War included:

Agénois Infantry Regiment: (Savannah: d'Estaing, Yorktown: Saint-Simon, Pensacola)

Armagnac Infantry Regiment: (Savannah: d'Estaing)

Auxerrois Infantry Regiment: (Savannah: d'Estaing)

Auxonne Artillery: (Yorktown: Rochambeau)

Bourbonnais Infantry Regiment: (Rhode Island, Yorktown: Rochambeau)

Belzunce Dragoons: (Savannah: d'Estaing)

Cambrésis Infantry Regiment: (Savannah: d'Estaing, Pensacola)

Champagne Infantry Regiment: (Savannah: d'Estaing)

Condé Dragoons: (Savannah: d'Estaing)

Corps Royal du Génie: (Yorktown: Rochambeau)

Dillon Infantry Regiment: (Savannah: d'Estaing, Yorktown: Saint-Simon)

Foix Infantry Regiment: (Savannah: d'Estaing)

Fontanges Infantry Regiment: (Mulattoes & Free Negroes from Saint Domingo) (Savannah: d'Estaing)

Gâtinais Infantry Regiment: (Savannah: d'Estaing, Yorktown: Saint-Simon, Pensacola)

Hainault Infantry Regiment: (Savannah: d'Estaing)

La Guadeloupe Infantry Regiment: (Savannah: d'Estaing)

La Martinique Infantry Regiment: (Savannah: d'Estaing)

La Sarre Infantry Regiment: (Yorktown: Rochambeau)

Le Cap Infantry Regiment: (Savannah: d'Estaing)

Maine Infantry Regiment: (Yorktown: Saint-Simon)

Metz Artillery: (Savannah: d'Estaing, Yorktown: Saint-Simon)

Orléans Infantry Regiment: (Pensacola)

Poitou Infantry Regiment: (Pensacola)

Port au Prince Infantry Regiment: (Savannah: d'Estaing)

Royal Deux Ponts Infantry Regiment: (Yorktown: Rochambeau)

Royal Corps of Engineers: (Yorktown: Rochambeau)

Royal Corps of Miners: (Yorktown: Rochambeau)

Saintonge Infantry Regiment: (Rhode Island)

Soissonnais Infantry Regiment: (Rhode Island, Yorktown: Rochambeau)

Touraine Infantry Regiment: (Yorktown: Saint-Simon)

1st Legion Marine Volunteers: (Yorktown: Saint-Simon)

2nd Legion of Lauzon Volunteers: (Yorktown: Rochambeau)

Spanish Soldiers in the American Revolution

The 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries witnessed the dominant powers in Europe struggling for control of land and resources across much of the Western hemisphere, and especially in North America. Spain had colonies in southern North America and maintained outposts in Florida and Louisiana as well as in the southwestern United States (then wilderness territories) in California, Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas. It also controlled strategic points along the Mississippi River. Spain also had colonies in Cuba, Puerto Rico, Hispaniola (Dominican Republic and Haiti), and Central America (then called Nueva Espana or New Spain). After the voyages of Cortez and others, Spain conquered and controlled virtually all of South America.

When hostilities erupted in the American colonies in 1775, Spain had already been at war with England for many years. With the Treaty of 1763, which marked the end of the Seven Years' War (known as the French and Indian War in America) Spain officially ceded Florida to England, even though Spanish settlers in sizeable numbers remained therein. Spain managed to wrest "Louisiana" from France, but British opportunists worked against Spanish interests by allying themselves with the Indians who lived throughout that expansive region.

In 1776, the Spanish provided financial and materiel support to the American colonists. Like France, Spain looked for any opening to weaken and harass its enemy. Spanish support became more tangible in 1778 and 1779 when large quantities of gunpowder, arms, and ammunition arrived to directly support General George Rogers Clark in his victories against the British at Kaskaskia, Cahokia, and Vincennes. The Spanish also assisted the Americans in the destruction of British outposts along the Mississippi River. On June 21, 1779, Spain formally declared war against Great Britain and allied itself with America and France. Spain and England engaged in a variety of conflicts across the globe, with King Carlos III encouraging his armed forces to fight the British wherever they could and to exploit opportunities in the wild regions of North America.

During this time the Spaniards continued expanding their influence and settlements in western North America, knowing England had interest in the region as well. When English explorers patrolled the northwest Pacific coast Spain dispatched soldiers to "Alta California" to defend it from enemy incursions. Spanish outposts were constructed at Ventura, Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, San Diego, Monterey, and San Francisco. Settlements were also expanded along the Colorado River, where Yuma Indians fought with

the Spanish settlers. British invasions of Nicaragua and Honduras triggered other fighting, as did sea battles in the Caribbean and off Gibraltar.

The Spanish were actively engaged with England around much of the world, but Louisiana and Florida was the primary battleground between those two foes most associated with the American Revolution. The war forced England to reinforce possessions in West Florida at Pensacola and in East Florida at St. Augustine. Attacks by American expeditionary forces from Georgia against the latter outpost failed to out the British. In 1779, the Spanish ruler of Louisiana, Governor General Bernardo Gálvez, organized, equipped, and prepared an invasion force to attack the British stationed in West Florida and throughout the Mississippi basin.

The Spanish core of Gálvez's command was the "Regimiento Fijo de Infantería de la Luisiana" (Fixed Infantry regiment of Louisiana), which he bolstered with additional militia and regular Spanish forces from Caribbean holdings. General de Galvez marched his command from New Orleans north to Manchac, Louisiana, where he attacked the British at Fort Bute and forced its surrender on September 7, 1779. He also attacked and captured British outposts at Baton Rouge, Louisiana and Natchez, Mississippi, later that month. Following up on these successes, General Gálvez marched his corps into West Florida and laid siege to the British fort at Mobile (now Alabama) from January 28 to March 9, 1780. He was promoted to the rank of Field Marshal and given command of all Spanish forces in America. The king of Spain provided financial support for the American Revolution (several hundred million in today's dollars) and General Gálvez personally collected donations from the citizens of Cuba, which were also handed over to the Americans.

Emboldened by their string of successes, King Carlos III also dispatched the Spanish fleet to Cuba and appointed Gálvez as the Spanish Field Marshal for the entire region. The Spanish commander organized his men and armada for an assault against the main British post in West Florida at Pensacola. With an army of 4,000 men and fifteen ships, he departed Havana on October 16, 1780. When a hurricane nearly destroyed the fleet the Spaniards returned to Cuba. Gálvez promptly dispatched two ships and 500 men to bolster his post at Mobile lest the British take advantage of the situation.

On February 28, 1781, Gálvez launched his second expedition to West Florida. From March 9 until May 8, 1781 he laid siege against the British at Pensacola. The 40-ship Spanish armada included four French frigates commanded by Chevalier de Monteil and 725 French soldiers of the Comte

de Saint-Simon's command. His army corps also included Indians, Americans, Spaniards, and Germans who had settled in Louisiana; combined, these additional forces (including the French) added nearly 7,000 men to the Spanish expedition. After a long and bitterly contested struggle, the British surrendered nearly 2,000 soldiers (16th and 60th regiments, Royal Americans, the German Waldeck Regiment, and the Loyalist American Provincial Regiments of Maryland and Pennsylvania).

Once General Gálvez's armada secured the Mississippi region and defeated the British in West Florida, the French contingent sailed to the West Indies, where it rendezvoused with the Admiral de Grasse's French fleet. Gálvez, meanwhile, obtained additional funding to pay for French operations in America. While he secured both Spanish and French interests from British attack in West Florida and in the West Indies, the French fleet sailed north for Virginia, where it defeated the British fleet in the Battle of the Capes, trapped Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown, and assisted in the siege that essentially ended England's commitment to quell the rebellion.

Gálvez's corps and other Spanish units that participated in the American Revolution included:

Battalion of Negroes of Havana (Cuba)
Cavalry Regiment Lusitania
Company of the Morenos Libres (Free Blacks) of Veracruz (Mexico)
Company of the Pardos Riflemen de Yucatan and Campeche (New Spain)
Cuero Dragoons of the Internal Provinces
Dragoons of America (Havana)
Fixed Infantry Regiment of Louisiana
Havana Fijo (Fixed) Regiment (Cuba)
Infantry Regiment of Betschart
Infantry Regiment de Hibernia
Infantry Regiment of Guadalajara "El Tigre" (Mexico)
Infantry Regiment of the Line Murtia
Infantry Regiment of Milicias Pardos de Merida y Yucatan (New Spain)
Infantry Regiment of Naples (Spain)
Infantry Regiment of Puerto Rico (de la Raza)
Infantry Regiment of Saboya
Infantry Regiment of Ultonia
Light Dragoons of New Spain
Line Cavalry of the King Foot
Line Cavalry of the Prince
Line Regiment de Burgos
Louisiana Infantry Regiment

Louisiana Dragoon Company
Marine Infantry
Militia of Fusiliers of Tintureros, Arcobuceros, and Bordadores (Mexico)
Militia of the German Coast (Louisiana)
Militia (Mississippi River Volunteers)
Militia of New Orleans (Battalion of Disciplined Militia-Louisiana)
Militia of New Orleans (Distinguished Company of Carabiniers-Louisiana)
Militia of Opelousas (Louisiana)
Militia of Pointe Coupee (Louisiana)
Militia of Urban Mexico (Mexico)
Militia of Veracruz (Mexico)
Mounted Regiment of the Queen
Provincial Dragoons (Mexico)
Regiment of Aragon
Regiment of la Corona
Regiment of Cantabria
Regiment of Dragoons of Villaviciosa
Regiment of Guadalajara (Mexico)
Regiment of Havana (Cuba)
Regiment of Light Cavalry Volunteers of Spain
Regiment of Line Cavalry of the Queen
Regiment of Line Cavalry Bourbon
Regiment of Line Cavalry de Alcaintara
Regiment of Louisiana
Regiment of the Crown
Regiment of the King
Regiment of Mallorca
Regiment of Mercia
Regiment of Montesa
Regiment of Navarra
Regiment of the Prince
Regiment of the Royal Walloon Guards
Regiment of Sagunto
Regiment of Soria
Regiment of Spain
Regiment of Zamora
Royal Corps of Artillery
Royal Artillery of Louisiana
Spanish Frontier Dragoons

British Soldiers in the American Revolution

During the 18th century, the army of Great Britain served as the “backbone” of the Crown. As the executor of the King’s will, these soldiers were both professionally trained and proficient in their duties. The regiments of foot or infantry bore the burden of war and served as the primary military resource on America’s battlefields. The infantry were usually supported by light cavalry or dragoons and artillery, but the foot soldier’s sole purpose was to close with and destroy his enemy. Marching directly into battle and fighting in tight linear formations required tremendous discipline and confidence in one’s officers and comrades. England’s army excelled in all these categories and was (and still is) universally recognized as the finest military machine of its age.

When the American Revolution erupted in 1775 there were seventy regiments of foot. During the course of the war that number was expanded to 105 regiments. Each regiment was comprised of eight battalion companies. These companies were supported by one light company and one grenadier company. These were employed on the regiment’s flanks or wherever the commander maneuvered them to protect his main force or deploy rapidly for offensive operations. Each regiment was organized with 811 officers and men under the command of a colonel. The commander had 40 officers, 72 non-commissioned officers (NCOs), 24 drummers, two fifers, and 672 privates. Each regiment carried three non-existent men on the rolls to provide adequate pay to maintain uniforms and for whatever else the commander chose to do with the funds to maintain his unit.

The British infantryman carried the .75 caliber flintlock musket known affectionately as the “Brown Bess.” This 15-pound weapon was used with great effect in massed formations and was tipped with a foot-long bayonet, which the soldiers were famous for wielding in battle. The grenadier company was comprised of the largest and strongest men available to the commander. These men typically wore tall bearskin hats and were considered an elite outfit and the most intimidating soldiers on the battlefield. The light infantry was a mobile reserve of maneuverable physically adept men who were normally used as rangers. They were often armed with hatchets and knives and were outstanding in close-quarter fighting.

England was stretched to the breaking point during the American Revolution. In addition to maintaining units at home for defensive purposes,

England employed land and naval assets across much of the globe, from the West Indies to the East Indies.

The British regiments that deployed to America and fought there during the war included:

1st Regiment of Foot Guards: Arrived in America in 1776 (New York). Long Island, Fort Washington, Philadelphia Campaign, Brandywine, Monmouth Court House, Charleston, Guilford's Court House, Green Spring and surrendered at Yorktown, Virginia.

3rd Regiment of Foot (The Buffs): Arrived in America in 1781 (South Carolina). Charleston, Ninety Six, Eutaw Springs; sent to Jamaica in 1782.

4th (The King's Own) Regiment of Foot: Arrived in America in 1774 (Boston). Lexington, Concord, Siege of Boston, New York Campaign, Philadelphia Campaign, Charleston, East Florida; sent to Barbados.

5th Regiment of Foot: Arrived in America in 1774 (Boston). Bunker Hill, New York Campaign, Philadelphia Campaign, Brandywine, and Germantown; sent to the West Indies in 1778.

7th Regiment of Foot (Royal Fusiliers): Arrived in Quebec in 1773. Fort St. John, Chambly, Quebec, Forts Clinton and Montgomery, Philadelphia Campaign, Monmouth Court House, Charleston, and Cowpens; split into two sections and assigned to Savannah and New York in 1782.

8th (The King's) Regiment of Foot: Arrived in Quebec in 1768 and assigned to garrison duty in Canada (Niagara, Oswego). Fort Stanwix.

9th (The East Norfolk) Regiment of Foot: Arrived in Quebec in 1776. Lake Champlain, Burgoyne's Campaign (captured at Saratoga).

10th (The North Lincolnshire) Regiment of Foot: Arrived in America in 1774 (Boston). Lexington, Concord, Bunker Hill, Siege of Boston, New York Campaign, Philadelphia Campaign, and Brandywine. Reorganized into other regiments in 1779.

14th (Bedfordshire) Regiment of Foot: Arrived in America in 1775 (Virginia). Great Bridge. Reorganized and transferred to Jamaica in 1782.

15th (The Yorkshire East Riding) Regiment of Foot: Arrived in America in 1776 (North Carolina). Charleston, New York Campaign, Philadelphia Campaign, Brandywine, and Monmouth Court House. Transferred to East Florida in 1778 and St. Kitts in 1779.

16th (The Buckinghamshire) Regiment of Foot: Arrived in America in 1776 (Georgia). Savannah and Pensacola. Returned to England in 1782.

17th (The Leicestershire) Regiment of Foot: Arrived in America in 1775 (Boston). Siege of Boston, New York Campaign, Philadelphia Campaign, Brandywine, Germantown, Whitemarsh, Monmouth Court House, Stony Point, and the Siege of Yorktown (captured).

18th (The Royal Irish) Regiment of Foot: Arrived in America in 1774 (Boston). Lexington, Concord, and Bunker Hill. Reorganized in 1776 into other units.

19th (The 1st Yorkshire North Riding) Regiment of Foot: Arrived in America in 1781 (South Carolina). Charleston, Ninety Six, and Eutaw Springs; sent to St. Lucia in 1782.

20th (The East Devonshire) Regiment of Foot: Arrived in Quebec in 1776. Fought in Burgoyne's Campaign (captured at Saratoga)

21st Regiment of Foot (Royal North British Fusiliers): Arrived in Quebec in 1776. Lake Champlain and in Burgoyne's Campaign (captured at Saratoga).

22nd (The Cheshire) Regiment of Foot: Arrived in America in 1775 (Boston). Siege of Boston and New York Campaign.

23rd Regiment of Foot (Royal Welch Fusiliers): Arrived in America in 1775 (Boston). Siege of Boston, New York Campaign, Philadelphia Campaign, Brandywine, Germantown, Whitemarsh, Monmouth Court House, Stony Point, Charleston, Camden, Guilford Court House, and the Siege of Yorktown (captured).

24th (2nd Warwickshire) Regiment of Foot: Arrived in Quebec in 1776. Lake Champlain, Burgoyne's Campaign (captured at Saratoga).

26th (The Cameronian) Regiment of Foot: Arrived in Quebec in 1775. Assigned to garrison duty in Canada (Montreal, Crown Point). Fort St. John, Forts Clinton and Montgomery, Philadelphia Campaign, and Monmouth Court House. Reorganized in 1779.

27th (Enniskillings) Regiment of Foot: Arrived in America in 1775 (Boston). Siege of Boston, New York Campaign, Philadelphia Campaign. Sent to East Florida in 1778 and transferred to St. Kitts in 1779.

28th (North Gloucestershire) Regiment of Foot: Arrived in America in 1776 (North Carolina). Charleston, New York Campaign, Philadelphia Campaign, Brandywine, and Monmouth Court House. Transferred to East Florida in 1778 and St. Kitts in 1779.

29th (Worcestershire) Regiment of Foot: Arrived in America in 1768 (Boston). the Siege of Boston. Transferred to Quebec in 1776. Elements participated in Burgoyne's Campaign (and were captured at Saratoga).

30th (Cambridgeshire) Regiment of Foot: Arrived in America in 1781 (South Carolina). Charleston, Ninety Six, Eutaw Springs; sent to St. Lucia in 1782.

31st (Huntingdonshire) Regiment of Foot: Arrived in Quebec in 1776. Lake Champlain and elements participated in Burgoyne's Campaign (and were captured at Saratoga).

33rd (1st Yorkshire West Riding) Regiment of Foot: Arrived in America in 1776 (North Carolina). Charleston, New York Campaign, Philadelphia Campaign, Brandywine, Germantown, Whitemarsh, and Monmouth Court

House. Returned to Charleston in 1779 and Camden, Guilford Court House, Green Spring, and the Siege of Yorktown (captured).

34th (Cumberland) Regiment of Foot: Arrived in Quebec in 1776. Lake Champlain, Burgoyne's Campaign (captured at Saratoga).

35th (Dorsetshire) Regiment of Foot: Arrived in America in 1775 (Boston). Siege of Boston, Bunker Hill, New York Campaign; sent to St. Lucia in 1778.

37th (North Hampshire) Regiment of Foot: Arrived in America in 1776 (North Carolina). Charleston. Transferred north and fought in the New York Campaign, Philadelphia Campaign, Brandywine, and Monmouth Court House. Split into two units and transferred to East Florida and Nova Scotia in 1778.

38th (1st Staffordshire) Regiment of Foot: Arrived in America in 1774 (Boston). Lexington, Concord, Bunker Hill, Siege of Boston, and New London.

40th (2nd Somersetshire) Regiment of Foot: Arrived in America in 1775 (Boston). the Siege of Boston, New York Campaign, Philadelphia Campaign, Brandywine, Paoli, and Germantown. Transferred to East Florida in 1778, and Antigua and Barbados in 1779.

42nd Regiment of Foot (Royal Highland Regiment): Arrived in America in 1776 (New York). Long Island, Fort Washington, Harlem Heights, Paoli, Whitmarsh, Philadelphia Campaign, Brandywine, and Monmouth Court House. Sent to East Florida in 1778 and fought at Charleston. Sent to fight in India in 1781.

43rd (Monmouthshire) Regiment of Foot: Arrived in America in 1774 (Boston). Lexington, Concord, Bunker Hill, Siege of Boston, Long Island, Fort Washington, and Green Spring.

44th (East Essex) Regiment of Foot: Arrived in America in 1775 (Boston). Siege of Boston, New York Campaign, Philadelphia Campaign, and Monmouth Court House. Transferred to Quebec in 1779.

45th (Nottinghamshire) Regiment of Foot: Arrived in America in 1775 (Boston). Siege of Boston and Long Island. Reorganized in 1776.

46th (Cornwall) Regiment of Foot: Arrived in America in 1776 (North Carolina). Charleston. Transferred north and fought in the New York Campaign, Philadelphia Campaign, Brandywine, and Monmouth Court House. Reorganized and transferred to the West Indies in 1777.

47th (Lancashire) Regiment of Foot: Arrived in America in 1773 (New Jersey). Lexington, Concord, and the Siege of Boston before being transferred to Quebec in 1776. Lake Champlain and Burgoyne's Campaign (captured at Saratoga).

49th (Hertfordshire) Regiment of Foot: Arrived in America (Boston) in 1775. Siege of Boston, New York Campaign, Philadelphia Campaign, and Monmouth Court House. Transferred to St. Lucia in 1778.

52nd (Oxfordshire) Regiment of Foot (Light Infantry): Arrived in America in 1774 (Boston). Lexington, Concord, Bunker Hill, Siege of Boston, Long Island, and Fort Washington. Reorganized in 1778.

53rd (Shropshire) Regiment of Foot: Arrived in Quebec in 1776. Participated in Burgoyne's Campaign (captured at Saratoga).

54th (West Norfolk) Regiment of Foot: Arrived in America in 1776 (North Carolina). Charleston, was transferred north, and fought in the New York Campaign and New London. Transferred to Halifax in 1778.

55th (Westmoreland) Regiment of Foot: Arrived in America in 1775 (Boston). the Siege of Boston, New York Campaign, Philadelphia Campaign, and Monmouth Court House. Transferred to East Florida and St. Kitts in 1779.

57th (West Middlesex) Regiment of Foot: Arrived in America in 1776 (North Carolina). Charleston, transferred north, and fought in the New York Campaign. Stationed in New York and Halifax until the war's end in 1783.

59th (2nd Nottinghamshire) Regiment of Foot: Arrived in America in 1774 (Boston). Lexington, Concord, and the Siege of Boston. Reorganized in 1776.

60th (Royal American) Regiment of Foot: Arrived in America in 1776 (Georgia). Split up during the war, with some companies serving in the West Indies where they fought in Honduras, Nicaragua, and at St. Vincent. Those in America fought at Sunbury, Savannah, Augusta, Briar Creek, Mobile, Baton Rouge, and surrendered during the Siege of Pensacola.

62nd (Wiltshire) Regiment of Foot: Arrived in Quebec in 1776. Participated in Burgoyne's Campaign (captured at Saratoga).

63rd (West Suffolk) Regiment of Foot: Arrived in America in 1775 (Boston). Siege of Boston, Bunker Hill, New York Campaign, Philadelphia Campaign, Monmouth Court House. Transferred to Charleston in 1779 and fought at Blackstock's Plantation, Hobkirk's Hill, and Eutaw Springs. Transferred to the West Indies in 1782.

64th (2nd Staffordshire) Regiment of Foot: Arrived in America in 1769 (Boston). Fought in the Siege of Boston, New York Campaign, Philadelphia Campaign, and Monmouth Court House. Transferred to Charleston in 1779 and fought at Eutaw Springs. Transferred to the West Indies in 1782.

65th (2nd Yorkshire North Riding) Regiment of Foot: Arrived in America in 1769 (Boston). Bunker Hill and the Siege of Boston. Reorganized and transferred to Gibraltar in 1782.

71st Regiment of Foot (Fraser's Highlanders): Arrived in America in 1776 (New York). Long Island, Fort Washington, Forts Clinton and Montgomery, Philadelphia Campaign, and Stony Point. Sent to Savannah in 1778 and fought at Briar Creek, Stono Ferry, Augusta, Savannah, Charleston, Camden, Cowpens, Guilford Court House, Green Spring, and Yorktown (captured).

74th Regiment of Foot (Argyle Highlanders): Arrived in America in 1779 (New York). Penobscot. Also served in garrison duty at Halifax.

76th Regiment of Foot (MacDonnell's Highlanders): Arrived in America in 1779 (New York). Transferred south and fought at Portsmouth, Green Spring, and Yorktown (captured).

79th Regiment of Foot (Royal Liverpool Volunteers): Sent to Jamaica in 1779. Served in the West Indies and fought in Honduras and Nicaragua.

80th Regiment of Foot (Royal Edinburgh Volunteers): Arrived in America in 1779 (New York). Transferred south and fought at Portsmouth, Green Spring, and Yorktown (captured).

82nd Regiment of Foot (Lanarkshire): Arrived in America in 1779 (New York). Penobscot. Transferred south and fought at Yorktown (captured).

16th Regiment of (2nd Queen's) Light Dragoons: Arrived in America in 1776 (New York). Fought in the Philadelphia Campaign, Brandywine, Paoli, and Monmouth Court House. Transferred to Charleston in 1779 and fought at Eutaw Springs. Transferred to the 17th Regiment of Dragoons in 1778.

17th Regiment of Light Dragoons: Arrived in America in 1775 (Boston). Fought in the New York Campaign, Long Island, Fort Washington, Princeton, Forts Clinton and Montgomery, Philadelphia Campaign, Whitemarsh, and Monmouth Court House. Elements transferred to Charleston in 1779 as the British Legion (led by Lt. Col. Banastre Tarleton), and fought at Blackstock's Plantation, Cowpens, Guilford Court House, and Yorktown (captured).

British (Provincial American) Loyalists in the American Revolution

During the American Revolution, at least 25,000 men sided with England and fought as Tories or Loyalists. Several thousand Loyalists also joined the English navy and served as sailors or even privateers. These men fought and died alongside their British counterparts in nearly every battle of the long war. Loyalist units with enough men to form companies, battalions, and regiments were organized and equipped just like regular British regiments.

In addition to their services to the Crown, many of these men fought as partisans, especially in the Southern states. The majority of the combatants who fought in the bloody battles waged in the backwoods of the Carolinas, Georgia, and Florida were Americans—either Tory or Patriot. For example, Major Patrick Ferguson commanded the British Provincial Militia (Ferguson's Corps) during the fighting in South Carolina and served as its brigadier general in the debacle at Kings Mountain, where all of the combatants (with the exception of Ferguson) were Americans. The Loyalists provided invaluable service to Crown in both numbers and intelligence; they

knew the terrain better than their English counterparts and their supporting network of informants provided excellent information on enemy activity. Loyalist service to the Crown divided families and communities, and often led to acts of vengeance and retribution. After the war, many Loyalists moved abroad to avoid retribution for having supported England during the war.

The list below, which highlights the larger units raised in America during the war, offers the year of organization, strength, and a synopsis of service:

American Legion: 1780: 400 men. Raised in New York and fought at Portsmouth and New London.

American Volunteers: 1779: 1,000 men. Raised in New York and South Carolina by Lt. Col. Patrick Ferguson. Savannah and Kings Mountain, where the entire unit was captured or killed.

British Legion: 1778: 775 men. Raised in New York by Lt. Col. Banastre Tarleton. Savannah, Charleston, Cowpens, Guilford Court House, and Yorktown (captured).

Butler's Rangers: 1777: 600 men. Raised in New York and Canada in 1777 by Lt. Col. John Butler. Participated in raids in Pennsylvania and New York.

DeLancey's Brigade: 1776: 1,750 men. Raised in New York by Brigadier General Oliver Delancy with three full battalions. The 1st Battalion was commanded by Lt. Col. John Cruger, deployed to Charleston, and defended Fort Ninety Six. The other two battalions fought in New York.

Duke of Cumberland's Regiment: 1781: 600 men. Raised in Charleston from Continentals captured at the Battle of Camden. Deployed to Jamaica in 1781.

East Florida Rangers (King's Rangers): 1779: 860 men. Raised in Georgia and Florida by Lt. Col. Thomas Brown. Savannah and Augusta. Merged with the Georgia Loyalists in 1782.

Emmerich's Chasseurs: 1776: 250 men. Raised by Lt. Col. Andreas Emmerich in New York. Forts Clinton and Montgomery.

Georgia Loyalists: 1779: 175 men. Raised by Major James Wright and was merged with the East Florida Rangers in 1779.

Guides and Pioneers: 1776: 250 men. Raised in New York by Major Simon Frazer and attached to the Loyal American regiment in 1777.

Herlyhy's Corps: 1776: 300 men. Raised in Nova Scotia, St. Johns and Newfoundland. Sent to New York in 1781.

Jamaica Legion and Jamaica Volunteers: 1779: 600 men. Raised in Jamaica by British Governor John Dalling. Participated in raids in Nicaragua and Honduras.

Johnson's Royal Greens: 1776: 1,290 men. Raised by Colonel Sir John Johnson in New York. Oriskany, Wyoming Massacre, and Fort Stanwix.

King's American Dragoons: 1780: 350 men. Raised by Lt. Col. Benjamin Thompson in New York.

King's American Regiment: 1776: 833 men. Organized by Colonel Edmund Fanning in New York and fought at Forts Clinton and Montgomery, Charleston, and Savannah. Elements also served in East Florida, Kings Mountain (captured), and in Georgia.

King's Orange Rangers: 1776: 600 men. Raised in New York and fought at Charleston alongside the "Volunteers of Ireland."

LaMothe's Volunteer Company: 1778: 45 men. Raised in the Northwestern Territory (present-day Indiana) and served at Fort Vincennes.

Loyal American Rangers: 1780: 300 men. Raised in New York from Continental prisoners and deserters. Sent to Jamaica and fought in Honduras.

Loyal American Regiment: 1776: 690 men. Raised in New York by Colonel Beverly Robinson. Fought during the Philadelphia Campaign, Forts Clinton and Montgomery and in the raid on New London.

Loyal Newport Associators: 1777: 180 men. Raised for the defense of Newport, Rhode Island.

Loyal North Carolina Regiment (Highlanders): 1780: 600 men. Raised by exiled Governor Joseph Martin to fight against the Patriots. Also served in New York.

Maryland Loyalists: 1777: 425 men. Raised by Lt. Colonel James Chalmers in Maryland and Pennsylvania. Served in New York and Halifax until transferred to Pensacola, where they surrendered in 1782.

New York Loyalists (Provincial Regiment): 1776: 500 men. Served in battle in New York, East Florida, Forts Clinton and Montgomery, Savannah, Camden, Charleston, and Hobkirk's Hill.

New Jersey Volunteers (Skinner's Greens): 1776: 2,400 men. Composed of three full battalions raised in New Jersey by Brig. General Cortland Skinner. Fought in New York, East Florida, Savannah, Eutaw Springs, Kings Mountain (one detachment), and Yorktown (captured).

Pennsylvania Loyalists: 1777: 200 men. Organized in Philadelphia and fought alongside the Maryland Loyalists in New York and Halifax until transferred to Pensacola, where it surrendered in 1782.

Philadelphia Light Dragoons: 1777: 120 men. Raised by Captain Richard Hoveden and was used to augment the British Legion and the King's American Dragoons in battle at Savannah, Charleston, Cowpens, Guilford Court House, and Yorktown (captured).

Prince of Wales's American Volunteers: 1776: 600 men. Comprised of men from Connecticut and New York. This unit was commanded by Brigadier

General Monteforte Brown and fought in New York, Charleston, and Hanging Rock, South Carolina.

Queen's Loyal Virginia Regiment: 1775: 600 men. Organized to defend Virginia from Patriot attacks. Great Bridge, Virginia. Transferred to New York and merged with the Queen's Rangers in 1776.

Royal American Reformees: 1777: 120 men. Comprised of Continental deserters and transferred to Canada for the duration of the war.

Royal Ethiopian Regiment: 1775 (Virginia): 300 men. Organized by Virginia's Royal Governor John Murray (Lord Dunmore). This unit was comprised of blacks who were promised freedom in return for their services to the Crown. Norfolk and Great Bridge, Virginia.

Royal Garrison Regiment (Royal Bermudian Regiment): 1778: 800 men. Organized in New York by Major William Sutherland. Paulus Hook, New Jersey, and was transferred to garrison duty in Halifax and Bermuda.

South Carolina Dragoons: 1780: 38 men. Organized in Charleston and attached to the South Carolina Royalists.

South Carolina Rangers: 1778: 81. Raised in Charleston and assigned to garrison duty at St. Augustine in East Florida where it served throughout the war.

South Carolina Royalists: 1781: 700 men. Raised in East Florida by Major Mark Prevost. Savannah, Charleston, Ninety Six, Hobkirk's Hill, and Eutaw Springs. Transferred to New York in 1782.

Volunteers of Ireland: 1777: 871 men. Raised in Pennsylvania and served in the New York Campaign, Charleston, Camden, and Hobkirk's Hill. Assigned to the British Army as the 105th Regiment of Foot in 1782.

West Florida Loyalists: 1779: 75 men. Raised in West Florida and served in the Siege of Pensacola.

West Florida Royal Foresters: 1780: 43 men. Raised in West Florida and served in the Siege of Pensacola.

West Jersey Cavalry: 1778: 160 men. Raised in Philadelphia and served in the New York Campaign. Merged into the King's American Dragoons in 1781.

West Jersey Volunteers: 1778: 200 men. Raised in Philadelphia and served in the New York Campaign. Merged into the New Jersey Volunteers.

American (Continental) Soldiers during the American Revolution

Officially formed by an act of Congress on June 14, 1775, the United States Army was formed from volunteer militiamen who initially served their respective colonies/states. Once independence was declared and the nation organized its armed forces, the land component, known as the

Continental Line (Army), was reorganized into departments and the individual state regiments were incorporated under the command of General George Washington.

In 1789, Secretary of War General Henry Knox reported the following numbers as the total soldiers serving in the Continental Line Army (excluding militia):

1775: 27,443
1776: 46,891
1777: 34,820
1778: 32,899
1779: 27,699
1780: 21,015
1781: 13,292
1782: 14,256
1783: 13,476

The congressionally-selected commander in chief, General George Washington followed British doctrine and precedents in the establishment of the Army. He organized his 27,000 men into six combat brigades of 2,400 men each, with adequate supporting units to maintain them. Initially the fighting was largely contained in Massachusetts and New York, but the focus shifted south as the war progressed. While the army evolved significantly during the war and its strength declined each year after 1776, General Washington maintained a constant presence in the field. More than any single person, it was his steady hand and clear strategic head that held the army and country together and defeated the largest and most powerful armed force of the 18th century.

American regiments averaged 474 men, though this number generally declined as the war ground on between 1776 and 1783. There were also Marines, a small navy, and individual militia units, the bulk of the American armed forces during the Revolution resided in the “American Continental Army.”

Most states during the American Revolution organized their military units by regional military districts, which raised individual companies and organized them into regiments. The Continental Congress ordered each state to follow strict guidelines in the way it raised and organized its units. However, differences in population, dialects, communications, war status, and a general reluctance to take commands from a superior federal government (as opposed to a sovereign state) impeded the effort to create a

smooth-functioning national army. As a result, Congress allowed the inception of specialty units (such as rangers and partisan militias) in rural areas and generally accepted whatever organizations the states managed to contribute to the war effort.

The bulk of the army was comprised of infantry regiments, dragoons (light cavalry that frequently fought dismounted), and artillery. In an effort to better structure its military, in 1776 Congress reorganized the military areas of the armed forces into four separate territorial departments: Southern, Middle, Northern, and Canadian. In practice, military efforts shifted to meet enemy offensives, so the new departmental structure was largely organized only on paper. The war as experienced by the American army was perhaps best described by General Nathanael Greene when he observed, "We fight, get beat, rise, and fight again." Fighting, losing, and fighting again dampens the morale and bleeds away the strength of any army, and the new American organization was no different. After 1776 the numbers on the muster rolls declined and the Continental regiments underwent many transformations. As the units were reorganized, some regiments disappeared only to reappear with another numerical designation, usually combined from others units in the same situation. Consequently, some men fought in essentially the same regiment, but with a different numerical designation. However, most of these units remained assigned to their original state organizations within the Continental line.

The American regiments listed below by state include their date of organization, the primary battles/sieges/campaigns in which they participated, and how many were present at Yorktown:

Connecticut (twelve companies were present at the Siege of Yorktown)

1st Connecticut Regiment: September of 1776. Fought throughout the New York Campaign, Hudson Highlands, Philadelphia Campaign, Monmouth Court House, and was assigned to duties in New York.

2d Connecticut Regiment: September of 1776. Fought throughout the New York Campaign, Hudson Highlands, Philadelphia Campaign, Monmouth Court House, and was assigned to duties in New York.

3d Connecticut Regiment: September of 1776. Fought throughout the New York Campaign, Hudson Highlands, Philadelphia Campaign, Monmouth Court House, and was assigned to duties in New York.

4th Connecticut Regiment: April of 1775. Quebec, Fort Ticonderoga, the Philadelphia Campaign, Brandywine, Germantown, Whitemarsh, Monmouth Court House, and the Siege of Yorktown.

5th Connecticut Regiment: September of 1776. Fought throughout the New York Campaign, Philadelphia Campaign, Monmouth Court House, and was assigned to duties in New York, and elements fought at the Siege of Yorktown.

6th Connecticut Regiment: September of 1776. Fought throughout the New York Campaign, Hudson Highlands, Philadelphia Campaign, Monmouth Court House, and was assigned to duties in New York.

8th Connecticut Regiment: September of 1776. Fought throughout the New York Campaign, Hudson Highlands, Philadelphia Campaign, Monmouth Court House, and was reorganized into other regiments.

9th Connecticut Regiment (S. B. Webb's Additional Regiment): January of 1777. The unit defended Connecticut in 1777, then fought at Hudson Highlands, Rhode Island, and was reorganized in 1780 into other units.

10th Connecticut Regiment: April of 1775. the Siege of Boston, throughout the New York Campaign. Unit was reorganized and one company fought in the Invasion of Canada.

17th Connecticut Regiment: April of 1775. the Siege of Boston and throughout the New York Campaign. Reorganized, and one company fought in the invasion of Canada.

19th Connecticut Regiment: July of 1775. the Siege of Boston, throughout the New York Campaign, Trenton, and Princeton before being reorganized.

20th Connecticut Regiment: April of 1775. the Siege of Boston, throughout the New York Campaign, Trenton, and Princeton before being reorganized.

22th Connecticut Regiment: April of 1775. the Siege of Boston, throughout the New York Campaign, Trenton, Princeton before being reorganized.

Elmore's Regiment: January of 1776. Ft. Stanwix and Oriskany before being disbanded in 1777.

Burrall's Regiment: January of 1776. Ft. Stanwix, Oriskany, and Lake Champlain before being disbanded in 1777.

Ward's Regiment: May of 1776. Fought throughout the New York Campaign, Trenton, and Princeton before being disbanded in 1777.

Westmoreland's (Wyoming) Individual Companies: August of 1776. Fought throughout the New York Campaign, Philadelphia Campaign, Iroquois Campaign (also known as Sullivan's Expedition). Disbanded in 1781.

Delaware (No units were present at the Siege of Yorktown; assigned to other duties)

The Delaware Regiment: December of 1775. Assigned to the defense of the Chesapeake Bay, fought throughout the New York Campaign, Trenton, Princeton, Monmouth Court House, and Greene's Southern Campaign. Reorganized in 1777, 1778, and 1780.

Georgia (No units were present at the Siege of Yorktown; captured at Charleston in 1780).

1st Georgia Regiment: November of 1775. Fought in the East Florida Expeditions, Savannah, and Charleston, where it was captured in 1780.

2d Georgia Regiment: July of 1776. Fought in the East Florida Expeditions, Savannah, and Charleston, where it was captured in 1780.

3d Georgia Regiment: July of 1776. Fought in the East Florida Expeditions, Savannah, and Charleston, where it was captured in 1780.

4th Georgia Regiment: July of 1776. Fought in the East Florida Expeditions, Savannah, and Charleston, where it was captured in 1780.

Georgia Regiment of Horse Rangers: January of 1776. Fought in the East Florida Expeditions, Savannah, and Charleston, where it was captured in 1780.

Georgia Continental Artillery Companies: January of 1776. Fought in the East Florida Expeditions, Savannah, and Sunbury. Disbanded in 1779.

Georgia Militia: 1775-1783. Several independent units were formed during the war to protect the locals from Indians and British aggression. In northeastern Georgia, Colonel Elijah Clark, John Dooly, Andrew Pickens, and Lt. Colonel James McCall raised a 500-man partisan unit that successfully defended their region from both Tory and British forces. The unit launched numerous raids that caused the British a great deal of problems. In the western backwoods, the militia had long been organized to fight Indians and they successfully fought their enemy at Kettle Creek and Augusta. However, they also suffered setbacks in the Siege of Savannah and on expeditions into East Florida. Nonetheless, their service was instrumental in the fight against the Tories and British throughout Georgia and in the neighboring states of North and South Carolina.

Massachusetts (13 companies were present at the Siege of Yorktown)

1st Massachusetts Regiment: April of 1775. Fought in the Siege of Boston, Canada, Lake Champlain, Trenton, Princeton, Saratoga, Philadelphia Campaign, Monmouth Court House, and Rhode Island.

2d Massachusetts Regiment: April of 1775. Fought in the Siege of Boston, Canada, Lake Champlain, Trenton, Princeton, Saratoga, Philadelphia Campaign, Monmouth Court House, and Rhode Island.

3d Massachusetts Regiment: April of 1775. Fought in the Siege of Boston, Canada, Lake Champlain, Trenton, Princeton, Saratoga, Philadelphia Campaign, Monmouth Court House, and Rhode Island.

4th Massachusetts Regiment: April of 1775. Fought in the Siege of Boston, Canada, Lake Champlain, Trenton, Princeton, Saratoga, Philadelphia Campaign, Monmouth Court House, and Rhode Island.

5th Massachusetts Regiment: April of 1775. Fought in the Siege of Boston, Canada, Lake Champlain, Trenton, Princeton, and Saratoga.

6th Massachusetts Regiment: April of 1775. Saratoga and in the Iroquois Campaign.

7th Massachusetts Regiment: April of 1775. Fought in the Siege of Boston and the New York Campaign. Reorganized into other units.

8th Massachusetts Regiment: April of 1775. Fought in the Siege of Boston, Canada, Lake Champlain, Trenton, Princeton, Saratoga, Philadelphia Campaign, Monmouth Court House, and Rhode Island.

9th Massachusetts Regiment: April of 1775. Fought in the Siege of Boston, Canada, Lake Champlain, Trenton, Princeton, Saratoga, Philadelphia Campaign, Monmouth Court House, and the Mohawk Valley.

10th Massachusetts Regiment: September of 1776. Saratoga, Philadelphia Campaign, and Monmouth Court House.

11th Massachusetts Regiment: September of 1776. Saratoga, Philadelphia Campaign, and Monmouth Court House.

12th Massachusetts Regiment: April of 1775. Fought in the Siege of Boston, Canada, Lake Champlain, Trenton, Princeton, Saratoga, Philadelphia Campaign, and Monmouth Court House.

13th Massachusetts Regiment: April of 1775. Fought in the Siege of Boston, Canada, Lake Champlain, Trenton, Princeton, Saratoga, Philadelphia Campaign, Monmouth Court House, and Rhode Island.

14th Massachusetts Regiment: April of 1775. Fought in the Siege of Boston, Canada, Lake Champlain, Trenton, Princeton, Saratoga, Philadelphia Campaign, Monmouth Court House, and Rhode Island.

15th Massachusetts Regiment: September of 1776. Saratoga, Philadelphia Campaign, Monmouth Court House, and Rhode Island.

21st Massachusetts Regiment: April of 1775. Fought in the Siege of Boston, Canada, Lake Champlain, Trenton, Princeton, Saratoga, Philadelphia Campaign, Monmouth Court House, and Rhode Island.

25th Massachusetts Regiment: April of 1775. Fought in the Siege of Boston, Canada, Lake Champlain, Trenton and Princeton.

Brewer's Regiment: April of 1775. This independently organized unit participated in the Siege of Boston. It was then reorganized and incorporated into the Continental Line in December of 1775.

Bridge's Regiment: April of 1775. This independently organized unit participated in the Siege of Boston. It was then reorganized and incorporated into the Continental Line in December of 1775.

Cotton's Regiment: April of 1775. This independently organized unit participated in the Siege of Boston. It was then reorganized and incorporated into the Continental Line in December of 1775.

Danielson's Regiment: April of 1775. This independently organized unit participated in the Siege of Boston. It was then reorganized and incorporated into the Continental Line in December of 1775.

Doolittle's Regiment: April of 1775. This independently organized unit participated in the Siege of Boston. It was then reorganized and incorporated into the Continental Line in December of 1775.

Fellows's Regiment: April of 1775. This independently organized unit participated in the Siege of Boston. It was then reorganized and incorporated into the Continental Line in December of 1775.

Frye's Regiment: April of 1775. This independently organized unit participated in the Siege of Boston. It was then reorganized and incorporated into the Continental Line in December of 1775.

Henley's Additional Continental Regiment: January of 1777. Saratoga, Philadelphia Campaign, Monmouth Court House, and Rhode Island.

Henry Jackson's Additional Continental Regiment: January of 1777. Saratoga, Philadelphia Campaign, Monmouth Court House, and Rhode Island.

Lee's Additional Continental Regiment: January of 1777. Saratoga, Philadelphia Campaign, Monmouth Court House, and Rhode Island.

Porter's Regiment: April of 1775. This independently organized unit participated in the Siege of Boston. It was then reorganized and incorporated into the Continental Line in December of 1775.

Scammon's Regiment: April of 1775. This independently organized unit participated in the Siege of Boston. It was then reorganized and incorporated into the Continental Line in December of 1775.

Walker's Regiment: April of 1775. This independently organized unit participated in the Siege of Boston. It was then reorganized and incorporated into the Continental Line in December of 1775.

Whitcomb's Regiment: April of 1775. This independently organized unit participated in the Siege of Boston. It was then reorganized and incorporated into the Continental Line in December of 1775.

Woodbridge's Regiment: April of 1775. This independently organized unit participated in the Siege of Boston. It was then reorganized and incorporated into the Continental Line in December of 1775.

Maryland (two regiments were present at the Siege of Yorktown)

1st Maryland Regiment: January of 1776. Assigned to the defense of the Chesapeake Bay, fought throughout the New York Campaign, Trenton, Princeton, Monmouth Court House, and Greene's Southern Campaign.

2d Maryland Regiment: January of 1776. Assigned to the defense of the Chesapeake Bay, fought throughout the New York Campaign, Trenton, Princeton, Monmouth Court House, and Greene's Southern Campaign.

3d Maryland Regiment: September of 1776. Assigned to the defense of the Chesapeake Bay, fought throughout the New York Campaign, Trenton, Princeton, Monmouth Court House, Greene's Southern Campaign, and the Siege of Yorktown.

4th Maryland Regiment: September of 1776. Assigned to the defense of the Chesapeake Bay, fought throughout the New York Campaign, Trenton, Princeton, Monmouth Court House, Greene's Southern Campaign, and the Siege of Yorktown.

5th Maryland Regiment: September of 1776. Assigned to the defense of the Chesapeake Bay, fought throughout the New York Campaign, Trenton, Princeton, Monmouth Court House, and Greene's Southern Campaign.

6th Maryland Regiment: September of 1776. Assigned to the defense of the Chesapeake Bay, fought throughout the New York Campaign, Trenton, Princeton, Monmouth Court House, and Greene's Southern Campaign.

7th Maryland Regiment: September of 1776. Assigned to the defense of the Chesapeake Bay, fought throughout the New York Campaign, Trenton, Princeton, Monmouth Court House, and Greene's Southern Campaign.

Maryland State Artillery Companies: September of 1776. Assigned to the defense of the Chesapeake Bay, fought throughout the New York Campaign, Trenton, Princeton, Monmouth Court House, and Greene's Southern Campaign.

New Jersey (three regiments were present at the Siege of Yorktown)

1st New Jersey Regiment: October of 1775. Participated in the Canadian Campaign, Lake Champlain, New York Campaign, Philadelphia Campaign, Monmouth Court House, Iroquois Campaign (also known as Sullivan's Expedition), and the Siege of Yorktown.

2d New Jersey Regiment: October of 1775. Participated in the Canadian Campaign, Lake Champlain, New York Campaign, Philadelphia Campaign, Monmouth Court House, and the Siege of Yorktown.

3d New Jersey Regiment: January of 1776. Canadian Campaign, Lake Champlain, New York Campaign, Philadelphia Campaign, Monmouth Court House, and the Iroquois Campaign (also known as Sullivan's Expedition).

4th New Jersey Regiment: September of 1776. Philadelphia Campaign, and Monmouth Court House. Disbanded in 1779.

New Hampshire (five companies from the regiments below were present at the Siege of Yorktown)

1st New Hampshire Regiment: May of 1775. Fought in the Siege of Boston, Lake Champlain, Trenton, Princeton, Philadelphia Campaign, Monmouth Court House, and the Iroquois Campaign (also known as Sullivan's Expedition).

2d New Hampshire Regiment: May of 1775. Fought in the Siege of Boston, Lake Champlain, Trenton, Princeton, Philadelphia Campaign, Monmouth Court House, and the Iroquois Campaign (also known as Sullivan's Expedition).

3d New Hampshire Regiment: May of 1775. Fought in the Siege of Boston, Lake Champlain, Trenton, Princeton, Philadelphia Campaign, Monmouth Court House, and the Iroquois Campaign (also known as Sullivan's Expedition).

Bedel's Regiment: May of 1775. Fought in the Canadian Campaign.

Long's Regiment: May of 1775. Fought in the Canadian Campaign and Saratoga.

Whitcomb's Rangers: May of 1775. Fought in the Canadian Campaign and Fort Ticonderoga.

New York (13 companies from the regiments below were present at the Siege of Yorktown)

1st New York Regiment: October of 1775. Canadian Campaign, Lake Champlain, New York Campaign, Saratoga, Philadelphia Campaign, Monmouth Court House, Iroquois Campaign (also known as Sullivan's Expedition), and the Siege of Yorktown.

2d New York Regiment: October of 1775. Canadian Campaign, Lake Champlain, New York Campaign, Saratoga, Philadelphia Campaign, Monmouth Court House, Iroquois Campaign (also known as Sullivan's Expedition), and the Siege of Yorktown.

3d New York Regiment: October of 1775. New York Campaign, Saratoga, Philadelphia Campaign, Monmouth Court House, and the Iroquois Campaign (also known as Sullivan's Expedition).

4th New York Regiment : October of 1775. New York Campaign, Saratoga, Philadelphia Campaign, Monmouth Court House, and the Iroquois Campaign (also known as Sullivan's Expedition).

5th New York Regiment: November of 1776. Hudson Highlands and the Iroquois Campaign (also known as Sullivan's Expedition).

Nicholson's Regiment: November of 1776. Canadian Campaign.

New York Provincial Company of Artillery: October of 1775. Supported the New York regiments on their campaigns.

North Carolina (No units were present at the Siege of Yorktown)

1st North Carolina Regiment: September of 1775. Assigned to the defense of the Chesapeake Bay, fought throughout the Philadelphia Campaign, Monmouth Court House, and Greene's Southern Campaign.

2nd North Carolina Regiment: September of 1775. Assigned to the defense of Charleston, fought in the Florida Expedition, throughout the Philadelphia Campaign, Monmouth Court House, and Charleston, where it was captured.

3rd North Carolina Regiment: January of 1776. Assigned to the defense of the Chesapeake Bay, fought throughout the Philadelphia Campaign, Monmouth Court House, and Charleston, where it was captured.

4th North Carolina Regiment: March of 1776. Assigned to the defense of the Chesapeake Bay, fought throughout the Philadelphia Campaign, Monmouth Court House, Savannah, and Charleston, where it was captured.

5th North Carolina Regiment: April of 1776. Assigned to the defense of the Chesapeake Bay, fought throughout the Philadelphia Campaign, Monmouth Court House, Savannah, and Charleston, where it was captured.

6th North Carolina Regiment: April of 1776. Assigned to the defense of Philadelphia, fought at Monmouth Court House. Disbanded at Valley Forge, Pennsylvania, in 1778.

7th North Carolina Regiment: September of 1776. Assigned to the defense of Philadelphia, fought at Monmouth Court House. Disbanded at Valley Forge, Pennsylvania, in 1778.

8th North Carolina Regiment: September of 1776. Assigned to the defense of Philadelphia, fought at Monmouth Court House. Disbanded at Valley Forge, Pennsylvania, in 1778.

9th North Carolina Regiment: September of 1776. Assigned to the defense of Philadelphia, fought at Monmouth Court House. Disbanded at Valley Forge, Pennsylvania, in 1778.

10th North Carolina Regiment: April of 1777. Assigned to the defense of Philadelphia, fought at Monmouth Court House. Disbanded at Valley Forge, Pennsylvania, in 1778.

Corps of North Carolina Light Dragoons: April of 1776. Elements supported the North Carolina regiments during their campaigns.

North Carolina Continental Artillery Company: May of 1776. Supported the North Carolina regiments until it was captured at the Siege of Charleston in 1780.

North Carolina Militia: 1775-1783. Numerous independent units were formed during the war to protect the locals from both Indians and British aggression. In eastern North Carolina, Colonels Alexander Lillington and James

Moore raised 1,000 troops that successfully defended their region from both Tory and British aggression at the Battle of Moore's Creek. These militiamen later saw service during the Battle of Camden and in Greene's Southern Campaign. In the western backwoods, the militia had long been organized to fight Indians and they successfully fought them during the Cherokee Campaign. As the war encroached into their area in 1780, Colonels Benjamin Cleveland, Joseph Winston, Joseph McDowell, John Sevier, and Isaac Shelby commanded 1,000 men who fought both the Tories and British throughout the Carolina Highlands; they also participated in Greene's Southern Campaign.

Pennsylvania (two battalions were present at the Siege of Yorktown)

1st Pennsylvania Regiment: June of 1775. Siege of Boston, Canadian Campaign, New York Campaign, Trenton, Princeton, and the Philadelphia Campaign. Assigned to the defense of New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

2nd Pennsylvania Regiment: October of 1775. Canadian Campaign, Lake Champlain, New York Campaign, Trenton, Princeton, and the Philadelphia Campaign. Assigned to the defense of New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

3rd Pennsylvania Regiment: December of 1775. Canadian Campaign, Lake Champlain, New York Campaign, Trenton, Princeton, and the Philadelphia Campaign. Assigned to the defense of New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

4th Pennsylvania Regiment: December of 1775. New York Campaign, Trenton, Princeton, Philadelphia Campaign, and the Iroquois Campaign (also known as Sullivan's Expedition). Assigned to the defense of New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

5th Pennsylvania Regiment: December of 1775. Canadian Campaign, Lake Champlain, New York Campaign, Trenton, Princeton, and the Philadelphia Campaign. Assigned to the defense of New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

6th Pennsylvania Regiment: December of 1775. Fought in the New York Campaign, Trenton, Princeton, and the Philadelphia Campaign. Assigned to the defense of New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

7th Pennsylvania Regiment: January of 1776. Canadian Campaign, Lake Champlain, New York Campaign, Trenton, Princeton, and the Philadelphia Campaign. Assigned to the defense of New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

8th Pennsylvania Regiment: January of 1776. New York Campaign, Trenton, Princeton, Philadelphia Campaign, and the Iroquois Campaign (also known as Sullivan's Expedition). Assigned to the defense of New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

9th Pennsylvania Regiment: September of 1776. New York Campaign, Trenton, Princeton, and the Philadelphia Campaign. Assigned to the defense of New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

10th Pennsylvania Regiment: January of 1777. New York Campaign, Trenton, Princeton, and the Philadelphia Campaign. Assigned to the defense of New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

11th Pennsylvania Regiment: September of 1776. New York Campaign, and the Philadelphia Campaign. Reorganized in 1778.

12th Pennsylvania Regiment: August of 1776. New York Campaign, and the Philadelphia Campaign. Reorganized in 1778.

13th Pennsylvania Regiment: September of 1776. New York Campaign, Trenton, Princeton, and the Philadelphia Campaign. Assigned to the defense of New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

Carlisle Independent Companies: October of 1777. Philadelphia Campaign. Disbanded in 1778.

Rhode Island (one regiment was at the Siege of Yorktown)

1st Rhode Island Regiment: April of 1775. The Siege of Boston, New York Campaign, Saratoga, Philadelphia Campaign, Monmouth Court House, Rhode Island, and the Siege of Yorktown.

2nd Rhode Island Regiment: April of 1775. The Siege of Boston, New York Campaign, Saratoga, Philadelphia Campaign, Monmouth Court House, and at Rhode Island.

Rhode Island Train of Artillery: April of 1775. Consolidated into the main Continental Artillery Regiment in October of 1775; its members served throughout the war.

South Carolina (units captured at Charleston in 1780; no units present at the siege of Yorktown)

1st South Carolina Regiment: June of 1775. East Florida Expeditions, Savannah, and Charleston, where it was captured in 1780.

2nd South Carolina Regiment: June of 1775. East Florida Expeditions, Savannah, and Charleston, where it was captured in 1780.

3rd South Carolina Regiment: June of 1775. East Florida Expeditions, Savannah, and Charleston, where it was captured in 1780.

4th South Carolina (Ranger) Regiment: November of 1775. East Florida Expeditions, Savannah, Cherokee Campaign, and Charleston, where it was captured in 1780.

5th South Carolina Regiment (1st South Carolina Rifle Regiment): February of 1776. Fought in the East Florida Expeditions, and Savannah. Reorganized in 1780.

6th South Carolina Regiment (2nd South Carolina Rifle Regiment): February of 1776. Fought in the East Florida Expeditions, Savannah, and the Cherokee Campaign. Reorganized in 1780.

Beaufort Independent Company of Artillery: February of 1776. Reorganized into the 4th South Carolina Regiment.

Georgetown Independent Company of Artillery: February of 1776. Reorganized into the 4th South Carolina Regiment.

South Carolina Militia: 1775-1783. Numerous independent units were formed during the war to protect the locals from both Indians and British aggression. In eastern South Carolina, Colonel Francis Marion (the "Swamp Fox") raised a 300-man partisan unit that successfully defended that region from both Tory and British aggression during numerous raids that harassed and damaged British interests. In the western backwoods, the militia had long been organized to fight Indians and they successfully fought them during the Cherokee and Snow campaigns. As the war encroached into their area in 1780, Colonel Thomas Sumter, Edward Lacey, and William Hill led 1,000 men against the Tories and British throughout the South Carolina Upcountry at places like Blackstock's Plantation, Ninety Six, and Musgrove's Mill.

Virginia (one militia division, one regiment, and one independent battalion were present at the siege of Yorktown)

1st Virginia Regiment: August of 1775. Assigned to the defense of the Chesapeake Bay, fought throughout the New York Campaign, Trenton, Princeton, Monmouth Court House, and at Charleston, where it was captured in 1780.

2nd Virginia Regiment: August of 1775. Assigned to the defense of the Chesapeake Bay, fought throughout the New York Campaign, Trenton, Princeton, Monmouth Court House, and at Charleston, where it was captured in 1780.

3rd Virginia Regiment: December of 1775. Assigned to the defense of the Chesapeake Bay, fought throughout the New York Campaign, Trenton, Princeton, Monmouth Court House, and at Charleston, where it was captured in 1780.

4th Virginia Regiment: December of 1775. Assigned to the defense of the Chesapeake Bay, fought throughout the New York Campaign, Trenton, Princeton, Monmouth Court House, and at Charleston, where it was captured in 1780.

5th Virginia Regiment: December of 1775. Assigned to the defense of the Chesapeake Bay, fought throughout the New York Campaign, Trenton, Princeton, Monmouth Court House, and at Charleston.

6th Virginia Regiment: December of 1775. Assigned to the defense of the Chesapeake Bay, fought throughout the New York Campaign, Trenton, Princeton, and Monmouth Court House. Reorganized in 1779.

7th Virginia Regiment: January of 1776. Assigned to the defense of the Chesapeake Bay, fought throughout the New York Campaign, Trenton, Princeton, Monmouth Court House, and at Charleston, where it was captured in 1780.

8th Virginia Regiment: December of 1775. Assigned to the defense of the Chesapeake Bay, fought throughout the New York Campaign, Trenton, Princeton, and Monmouth Court House. Reorganized in 1779.

9th Virginia Regiment: December of 1775. Assigned to the defense of the Chesapeake Bay, fought throughout the New York Campaign, Trenton, Princeton, and Monmouth Court House. Reorganized in 1779.

10th Virginia Regiment: December of 1775. Assigned to the defense of the Chesapeake Bay, fought throughout the New York Campaign, Trenton, Princeton, Monmouth Court House, and at Charleston, where it was captured in 1780.

11th Virginia Regiment: September of 1776. Assigned to the defense of the Chesapeake Bay, fought throughout the New York Campaign, Trenton, Princeton, Monmouth Court House, and at Charleston, where it was captured in 1780.

12th Virginia Regiment: September of 1776. Assigned to the defense of the Chesapeake Bay, fought throughout the New York Campaign, Trenton, Princeton, Monmouth Court House, and at Charleston, where it was captured in 1780.

13th Virginia Regiment: September of 1776. Assigned to the defense of the Chesapeake Bay, fought throughout the New York Campaign, Trenton, Princeton, and Monmouth Court House. Reorganized in 1779.

14th Virginia Regiment: September of 1776. Assigned to the defense of the Chesapeake Bay, fought throughout the New York Campaign, Trenton, Princeton, Monmouth Court House, and at Charleston, where it was captured in 1780.

15th Virginia Regiment: September of 1776. Assigned to the defense of the Chesapeake Bay, fought throughout the New York Campaign, Trenton, Princeton, Monmouth Court House, and at Charleston, where it was captured in 1780.

Virginia State Artillery Company: January of 1776. Reorganized into the Continental Artillery in November of 1776.

Virginia Continental Artillery Company: March of 1776. Reorganized along with several state artillery units into the Continental Artillery in November of 1776.

Virginia Independent Rifle Company: June of 1775. Reorganized into the Virginia line in February of 1777.

Virginia Independent Companies: January of 1777. Fought in Delaware and were reorganized into other Virginia units.

Washington County Militia: Organized in 1776. This 400-man militia unit commanded by Colonel William Campbell was the lead element of the “Overmountain Men” that joined with the militia from East Tennessee and Western North Carolina to fight both the British and Indians. These men saw battle in the Cherokee Campaign, Musgrove’s Mill, Kings Mountain, and Guilford Court House. Elements also served in the Virginia State Militia in 1780-1781, and were present at the Siege of Yorktown.

Virginia State Militia: Organized in 1780-1781 to defend Virginia against the British invasion led by turncoat Brig. General (British) Benedict Arnold. As Arnold’s campaign swept through Virginia, the locals volunteered to defend Virginia and an entire division was formed from volunteers. These units included the 1st Virginia State Regiment (what remained of the Virginia contingent of the Continental Line—most had been captured at Charleston in 1780) commanded by Lt. Colonel Charles Dabney (200 men), Brig. General Robert Lawson’s Brigade (750 men), Colonel William Lewis’ Rifle Corps (250 men), Brig. General Edward Stevens’ Brigade (750 men), and Brig. General George Weedon’s Brigade (1,500 men). These men fought throughout the Yorktown Campaign and were one of three allied divisions that helped defeated Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown.

Continental Dragoons

1st Continental Light Dragoon Regiment (Bland’s Horse): June of 1776. The Philadelphia Campaign, Charleston, Greene’s Southern Campaign. Reorganized in 1782.

2nd Continental Light Dragoon Regiment (Sheldon’s Horse): December of 1776. The New York Campaign, Hudson Highlands, Saratoga, Philadelphia Campaign, and Connecticut.

3rd Continental Light Dragoon Regiment (Baylor’s and Lady Washington’s Horse): January of 1777. The Philadelphia Campaign, Charleston, and Greene’s Southern Campaign.

4th Continental Light Dragoon Regiment (Moylan’s Horse): January of 1777. The New York Campaign, Connecticut, Greene’s Southern Campaign, and at the Siege of Yorktown.

1st Partisan Corps (Armand's Legion): June of 1778. Commanded by Colonel Charles Armand and served in the New York Campaign. Transferred to the Southern Department and joined with Pulaski's Corps in 1780 (five companies). the Battle of Camden and was reorganized along with Captain Henry Bedkin's Independent Troop of Light Horse. The units were redesignated the 1st Partisan Corps (three mounted and three infantry troops). This unit also fought at the Siege of Yorktown.

2nd Partisan Corps (Lee's Legion): June of 1776. Fought as three troops of Continental Dragoons during the Philadelphia Campaign, Monmouth Court House, and the New York Campaign. Reorganized in 1779 and was transferred to the Southern Department, where it was redesignated the 2nd Partisan Corps (three mounted and three infantry troops). This unit also fought at the Siege of Yorktown.

Corps of North Carolina Light Dragoons: April of 1776. Philadelphia Campaign. Reorganized in January of 1779.

Ottendorf's Corps: December of 1776. Philadelphia Campaign. Was reorganized in 1777 and again in 1778. Elements of this corps fought at Brandywine, Germantown, Newtown; other elements served as independent troops during the Iroquois Campaign and in the New Jersey Campaign.

Pulaski's Legion: April of 1778. Raised by volunteer troops from Maryland and Pennsylvania, the unit was uniquely comprised of one lancers troop, two dragoon troops, one company of riflemen, and two companies of light infantry. Commanded by professional Polish cavalry officer Count Casimir Pulaski. Fought in the campaigns of New York and New Jersey until it was transferred to the Southern Department in 1779. The legion saw action at Charleston, Savannah (Count Pulaski was killed in action) and at Monck's Corner, where it was nearly decimated in April of 1780. Survivors were absorbed into Armand's Partisan Corps.

Captain Allen McLane's Company: February of 1777. This unit was reorganized in 1778 and 1779 and saw action during the Iroquois Campaign. It was transferred into the 2nd Partisan Corps and served during Greene's Southern Campaign.

Continental Artillery

Continental Artillery Regiment (Gridley's and Knox's Artillery Regiment): May of 1775. The unit was reorganized frequently during the war's early years until it was disbanded in January of 1777. The regiment saw action at the Siege of Boston, New York Campaign, Lake Champlain, Trenton, Princeton, and the Philadelphia Campaign. The bulk of the artillery regiments (1st, 2nd, and 4th) were combined into a Continental Artillery Brigade commanded by Henry

Knox, who rose to the rank of brigadier general before war's end. Knox capably commanded Washington's artillery during the Siege of Yorktown.

1st Continental Artillery Regiment (Harrison's Continental Artillery Regiment): November of 1776. The unit was reorganized frequently during the war and saw action during the Chesapeake Campaign (1775-1776), Philadelphia Campaign, and Monmouth Court House. Transferred to the Southern Department, it served during Greene's Southern Campaign and played a significant role in achieving victory at Yorktown.

2d Continental Artillery Regiment (Lamb's Continental Artillery Regiment): January of 1777. Reorganized and transferred frequently during the war, the regiment saw action in the New York and New Jersey campaigns, Hudson Highlands, Philadelphia Campaign, and Iroquois Campaign, and the Siege of Yorktown.

3rd Continental Artillery Regiment (Crane's Continental Artillery Regiment): January of 1777. Reorganized and transferred frequently during the war, the regiment saw action in the New York and New Jersey campaigns, Hudson Highlands, Saratoga, Philadelphia Campaign, Monmouth Court House, and Rhode Island.

4th Continental Artillery Regiment (Proctor's Continental Artillery Regiment): October of 1775. Reorganized and transferred frequently during the war, the regiment saw action in the New Jersey Campaign, Philadelphia Campaign, Iroquois Campaign, Greene's Southern Campaign, and the Siege of Yorktown.

Independent Artillery Units: 1775-1781. The following independent artillery units served with distinction during the war. However, most were incorporated into the one of the four main Continental regiments, disbanded, or captured. These units included:

Captain Sebastian Bauman's Continental Artillery Company
Captain Issac Coren's Laboratory Company
Captain John Lamb's Company of Artillery
Captain Benard Roman's Continental Artillery Company
Georgia Continental Artillery Companies
Maryland State Artillery Companies
New York Provincial Company of Artillery
North Carolina Continental Artillery Company
Rhode Island Train of Artillery
Stevens' Provisional Artillery Battalion
Virginia Continental Artillery Company
Virginia State Artillery Company