

Every single Revolutionary War action in the two Carolinas during 1780

Nothing But Blood and Slaughter, The War in the Carolinas, Volume Two, 1780

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On board the ships were a few infantrymen, forty light dragoons of the British Legion and the Bucks County Light Dragoons, seven or eight officers, and as many passengers. The ships had been blown off course by a gale off of Cape Hatteras. Two horses were on board, along with the gear for forty more horses, which was all thrown overboard.

Once Whipple saw the approaching British fleet he quickly returned to Charlestown and alerted General Lincoln. The Charlestown Bar was a shallow sand bar from where the rivers emptied into the ocean. It was only four feet deep at points. To navigate around the Bar ships would have to go through narrow channels in the Bar and then sail up another channel, while being under the guns of Fort Moultrie. The Bar was the first line of defense for Charlestown against any naval attacks. Lincoln wanted Whipple to defend the Bar, but Whipple said that it couldn't be done because it was too shallow to allow maneuver room.

Three days later, during another reconnaissance, the Royal Navy chased both of the American ships back into Charlestown harbor. This was the last time the Continental ships left Charlestown harbor.<sup>1</sup>

### **Fort Johnson, South Carolina Charlestown Campaign 14 – 16 February 1780**

The British were not having much success in the northern theater. After Burgoyne had his entire army captured at Saratoga, General Henry Clinton assumed control of all the British forces in the colonies. When he withdrew from Philadelphia to New York he marched his Regulars overland and encountered Washington's army. The ensuing battle was the longest of the war, the battle of Monmouth Courthouse. The battle was long, but not decisive. The British went into New York, and further operations by them made very little success against Washington's forces.

In the South the British under Archibald Campbell had retaken Georgia, and Prévost had made the French and American forces

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suffer the worst defeat of the war so far. The successes in Georgia encouraged the British, and Henry Clinton turned his eyes to the South.

Prior to the siege of Savannah Lord Germaine had wanted Clinton to mount an expedition into the South. Clinton did not do it because he needed to have a larger army. He needed to be able to hold New York, Rhode Island and Canada, while he was attempting to conquer the South. An even bigger reason was that Clinton did not know where the French fleets were. Since the French had entered the war the possibility of attack from the sea was very real.

In August and September of 1779 Clinton's first concern was alleviated when 3,800 reinforcements arrived from England. Clinton was worried about an attack by the French and had his troops abandon Rhode Island, bringing 4,000 more men into the New York City.

The French fleet finally materialized in Savannah in September 1779. Admiral D'Estaing united with the Patriot army, and after a bloody defeat at Savannah, the French left American shores. When Clinton learned of the one-sided defeat he immediately put the campaign for South Carolina into motion.

The voyage to the South was not a trip any wanted to repeat. One of the worst winters in the 18<sup>th</sup> century hit the American coast. The fleet was supposed to have departed on the 19<sup>th</sup>, but "cold weather and rough water" stopped any ships from leaving. The transport ship *Pan* was destroyed by ice floes pushing into the harbor. Six other transports were damaged by the ice and had to have their cargoes removed to other ships. This took even more time. Finally on December 26<sup>th</sup>, 1779 ninety British troopships, escorted by fourteen warships, sailed out of New York Harbor bound for Charlestown.

The fleet barely escaped being caught by the ice floes in New York Harbor, when they were caught in a gale that lasted for four days. The British fleet was scattered across the Atlantic Ocean. One ship, the *Anna*, with thirty Hessians, Ansbach Jägers and artillery, was dismasted and then drifted for eleven weeks until landing at St. Ives on the coast of Cornwall, England.

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The British fleet rendezvoused in Savannah in the early part of February. Eleven ships had come up missing in the gale. In addition to the *Anna*, the transports *Judith*, and *Russia Merchant*, and a one-masted artillery transport were lost. The *Russia Merchant* had carried most of the heavy siege artillery and ammunition needed to conquer a fortified town.

The gale had pushed other ships far southeastward and the men were dangerously low on food and water. A voyage that would normally take 10 days took the British fleet 5 weeks to make.

Clinton held a council of war and stated that he wanted to proceed to Charlestown by the inland waterways. Most of his officers were strongly opposed to this maneuver and Clinton deferred to the opinion of his officers. They would not be able to get very good intelligence, since the cavalry had no horses. They had been thrown overboard during the gale to save the ships. The horses would have also been used to move the heavy equipment, artillery and supplies.

Clinton put Brigadier General James Patterson ashore, with 1,400 infantry, to mount a diversion by the way of Augusta. He was also sent into Georgia to keep the backcountry militia tied down so they couldn't reinforce Charlestown. With Patterson were Major Patrick Ferguson and Lieutenant Colonel Banastre Tarleton. Clinton sent orders to New York, West Indies and the Bahamas for artillery and ordnance stores to replace those lost on the passage with the sinking of the *Russia Merchant*.

Clinton also asked Arbuthnot for artillery from his own ships to replace those lost by the *Russia Merchant*. Arbuthnot agreed. One of the British ships of the line, the *Defiance*, foundered off the coast of Tybee Island during the winter storms. The ship sank, and took with it a large portion of entrenching tools. Arbuthnot promised Clinton that he would be able to get the cannon that his sailors had taken off the 64-gun *Defiance*, but they were never delivered.

Lincoln ordered Colonel Daniel Horry and his South Carolina State Dragoons to patrol near the Savannah to act as an early warning for the British invasion fleet. Lincoln also began to prepare his troops for a land engagement. Every soldier was supposed to be

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issued 50 rounds of ammunition and a bayonet for his musket. In the 18<sup>th</sup> century the bayonet was critical to winning the battles. The bayonet killed very few, but the weapon did decide the outcome of battles by pushing the enemy off of an objective, or making him surrender.

The British needed cavalry to be effective and to gain information on what the Patriots were doing, so Colonel Banastre Tarleton was sent to the plantations and farms around Port Royal to seize any horses that were suitable for his cavalry. These horses were not equal to the ones he had lost at sea, but they would have to do.

The British fleet left Savannah on February 9<sup>th</sup> and anchored off of Trench Island.<sup>2</sup> The command of the invasion was shared by both Clinton and Admiral Arbuthnot, and neither one had to take orders from the other. Luckily Clinton was assigned Captain George Keith Elphinstone as naval officer overseeing the landing. Elphinstone proved himself invaluable during the campaign, since he had been in the same waters the year before with Prévost.

Elphinstone was able to guide the fleet into the North Edisto and then anchor the entire fleet in a circular basin off Simmons Island.

On the evening of February 11<sup>th</sup> Major General Alexander Leslie landed unopposed on Simmons Island with the Light Infantry and the Grenadiers.<sup>3</sup> Throughout the night the weather did not cooperate and it rained heavily. General Clinton came ashore with the first wave and spent the night under a tree in the rain.

On February 12<sup>th</sup> the rest of invasion force was issued three days rations and disembarked. The artillery had to remain on board because there were no horses to pull them. The Hessian troops slept on the ground, since they had brought no tents from New York. On the morning of February 14<sup>th</sup> the Jägers and the 33<sup>rd</sup> Regiment set out in search of Stono Ferry.

Captain Johann Ewald of the Jägers wrote that the march was “through a wilderness of deep sand, marshland, and impenetrable woods where human feet had never trod.” They did not see any of the Americans, but they did hear firing in the swamps. When the Hessians went to investigate the shooting they found the British

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Grenadiers, firing their muskets to attract attention since they were lost.

Captain Ewald found a “Negro boy” who guided them, but was very hard to understand the boy due to the Gullah dialect of the area. At one point as they marched to the Stono Ferry the entire British column discovered that they were exposed to the American’s cannons on the high ground on the other side of the river. The British quickly turned around out of the fire of the artillery. Amazingly the Americans simply watched and did not fire a single shot.<sup>4</sup>

When it became evident that Clinton’s objective was Charlestown, Lincoln began to consolidate his forces. He recalled the 1<sup>st</sup> Virginia Detachment and the dragoons from Augusta. South Carolina troops were recalled from Sheldon, north of Savannah. The 1<sup>st</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> Continental Dragoons, Horry’s South Carolina horse and the remnants of Pulaski’s Legion were placed at Bacon’s Bridge, twenty-eight miles from Charlestown.

Once Clinton found out that reinforcements were on the march to Charlestown he ordered Patterson to march overland to join his force.

Francis Marion was ordered by Moultrie to form a light infantry unit from the best men of the 2<sup>nd</sup> South Carolina Regiment. Marion’s unit had been decimated during the assault on the Spring Hill redoubt in Savannah, but he had been reinforced with remnants of the 6<sup>th</sup> South Carolina Regiment. Lincoln ordered that the five South Carolina Continental regiments be consolidated into three on February 11<sup>th</sup>, due to the losses suffered at Savannah.

Out of the 246 men in Marion’s regiment his “best” consisted of 227. Marion’s force was moved to Bacon’s Bridge at Monck’s Corner to delay General Patterson’s force that was then marching up from Savannah. The normal load of the Continental soldier was 40 rounds per man, but Marion’s men only had 25 rounds per man to hold back any British forces.

The 1<sup>st</sup> South Carolina Regiment continued to garrison Fort Moultrie and improve the defenses, with the labor of “a number of Negroes.” The rest of the Continental infantry and the Charlestown

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Battalion of Artillery manned the trenches on Charlestown Neck. The Charlestown Militia would man the batteries in the city facing the harbor.

Every man who was left was utilized, improving the defenses. Lincoln himself was "on horseback from 5 in the morning until 8 or 9 at night pushing on the Works." He even worked on the trenches with the men when they needed assistance.

Almost four thousand American troops were stationed around Charlestown, of which 2,000 were the militiamen from the Carolinas. When Lincoln began bringing the troops into the city, the militiamen from the outlying areas refused to enter. They feared an outbreak of smallpox. An outbreak had happened right after the failed first British invasion in 1776, and the militiamen still remembered that time. Even after Rutledge threatened to confiscate any property the militiamen owned in Charlestown, only a little over 200 responded and came into the city. On February 10<sup>th</sup> 1,248 North Carolina militiamen under General Alexander Lillington, did finally come into town.

Moultrie was ordered to keep a watch on the British, and remove any horses, cattle, wagons, boats or anything else that might be of use. The highest point in Charlestown was St. Michael's Church. The white steeple was so tall that it was used as a landmark to guide ships into the harbor. Peter Timothy volunteered to observe from the steeple and report on any British movements. From there he could see the Royal Navy off the Charlestown Bar and he could see the campfires of the British army on Johns Island.

Clinton and Cornwallis arrived early on the morning of the 15<sup>th</sup> at James Island. That night the Americans silently abandoned their position. As the British moved across the Stono, the defenders of Charlestown had still not fired a shot.

To remove any aids to British navigation the Americans had St. Michael's church blackened and all the buoys in the channels were removed. Governor Rutledge ordered Whipple to destroy the beacon and the lighthouse near the present day Morris Island lighthouse.

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On February 14<sup>th</sup> Continental Marines blew up the lighthouse. Two days later the Marines were landed on James Island and they planted explosives inside Fort Johnson. When the charges went off the fort was leveled and the Marines withdrew across the harbor. Since Prévost’s attack a year earlier Fort Johnson had been burned and blown up and was no longer considered a defensible position.<sup>5</sup>

### **Stono Ferry, South Carolina Charlestown Campaign 18- 22 February 1780**

One of the big disadvantages of the British during the approach to Charlestown was that they did not have any cavalry. Lieutenant Colonel Banastre Tarleton had gone to Beaufort to seize all the horses he could to outfit his men, but until the British cavalry could be refitted, the army was unable to counter the American dragoons.

On February 18<sup>th</sup> Major John Jameson with the 1<sup>st</sup> Continental Light Dragoons captured three British soldiers of the 23<sup>rd</sup> Regiment when they drifted too far from their lines.

On the night of the 19<sup>th</sup> one of the British row galleys blew up in the Stono River. It was blamed on two drunken sailors who had a “nymph” with them. Clinton wanted to get the transports into the protection of mouth of the Stono. Elphinstone arrived from the fleet with two schooners carrying a 24-pound cannon and a flatboat armed with a 12-pounder to cover the movement of the transports. The British light infantry was ordered to march down the river to Mathew’s Ferry to reduce the distance that the ships would have to move. On the 20<sup>th</sup> Elphinstone was able to get the transports up the river and to Mathew’s Ferry, where they began unloading supplies to the army.

On February 22<sup>nd</sup> Major Maham, of Colonel Daniel Horry’s South Carolina State Dragoons, and Captain William Sanders, of the Round O Company, conducted a reconnaissance of the British lines near Stono Ferry. The American cavalry captured Captain McDonald and eight men on a British picket.<sup>6</sup> This was the first offensive action of the siege.



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The weather continued to be miserable. On the 23<sup>rd</sup> it snowed, leaving ice on ground, but the next day the sun came out and the temperature rose to a “beautiful May day.” The fortifications at Stono Ferry were finished on February 24<sup>th</sup>, and the next day Lord Cornwallis brought his men across onto James Island.<sup>7</sup>

**Oohey River, Wallace's Road, James Island, South Carolina  
Charlestown Campaign  
26 February 1780**

Major Chevalier Pierre-François Vernier commanded the remnants Pulaski's Legion, posted on the Stono River to monitor the British movements. Every day each British brigade sent out one hundred men to drive in livestock, and to forage for food. The local people informed Vernier that a British foraging party had moved out of the British lines near the Oohey River. This was several officers of the 7<sup>th</sup> and 23<sup>rd</sup> Regiments and fifty of their men who went out to collect “Negroes and livestock.”

Vernier followed alongside them on their return march until they were inside the narrow approaches between two ponds. He set up an ambush at this chokepoint.

The British foragers marched back in raised spirits, and without any formation. The soldiers were intermingled with the livestock. When they entered the kill zone Vernier attacked them on all sides, and killed or wounded nearly half of the British. The inexperienced British soldiers fired their muskets too soon, and before they could reload Vernier's lancers killed three Fusiliers.

The Jägers on duty in the camp rushed to rescue their British comrades. An intense firefight developed, and Vernier withdrew, leaving a sergeant, four soldiers, two lancers and three horses were captured. The British lost ten men killed and nine wounded.<sup>8</sup>

Though the British did not have any force to match the American cavalry, they did have sheer numbers. The cavalry could hit, but they could not stay and fight, they had to leave quickly to avoid being captured. The cavalry also did not have enough equipment and ammunition to carry on a prolonged fight. They needed swords,

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saddles and clothes. Vernier’s force only had four rounds per man during this fight.<sup>9</sup>

<b>Fort Johnson, South Carolina</b> <b>Charlestown Campaign</b> <b>26 February – 2 March 1780</b>	<b>Naval Skirmish</b>
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<i>American Forces</i>	
Commanding Officer	Commodore Abraham Whipple
Continental Navy	
Commodore Abraham Whipple	
Sloop <i>Providence</i>	
18 and 12-pounders	32
Lieutenant Robert Davis	
Continental Marines	16
Captain Thomas Simpson	
Sloop <i>Ranger</i>	
6-pounders	20
Lieutenant William Morris	
Continental Marines	35
Captain Samuel Tucker	
Frigate <i>Boston</i>	
12-pounders	5
9-pounders	19
6-pounders	2
4-pounders	4
Swivel guns	16
Captain Richard Palmes	
Continental Marines	50
South Carolina State Navy	
Captain Thomas Curling	
Frigate <i>Bricole</i>	
24 and 18-pounders	44

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*British Forces*

Commanding Officer	Major General von Kospoth
Captain John Peebles	
42 <sup>nd</sup> Regiment of Foot (Royal Highland Regiment) <sup>10</sup>	
Grenadier Company	Unknown number
Royal Regiment of Artillery	
24-pounder	1
12-pounder	1
8-inch howitzer	1
24-pounders "en barbette" <sup>11</sup>	2
German Auxiliaries	
Major Wilhelm Graff	
4 <sup>th</sup> Battalion	450
Hesse-Kassel Grenadier Battalion von Graff	
Artillery	2 fieldpieces
<i>Casualties</i>	6 killed

Clinton did not make the same mistake he had made in 1776 when he attacked Sullivan's Island. For this second invasion of Charleston he took the destroyed Fort Johnson on James Island, by approaching it from the landward side to the rear. The Hessians that occupied the fort found that there was not any cover left.

After the fort was occupied on February 26<sup>th</sup> the Continental Navy ships *Providence* and *Ranger* fired into the fort with little or no effect.

The next day the Continental Navy ships *Boston* and *Ranger* and the South Carolina frigate *Bricole* moved from Sullivan's Island and fired on Fort Johnson. Three British were killed in the bombardment. To counter the naval firepower the British moved in a 24-pounder, 12-pounder and an 8 inch howitzer.

On February 27<sup>th</sup> some transport ships arrived from Savannah with the grenadier companies of the 63<sup>rd</sup> and 64<sup>th</sup> Regiments, and one battalion of the 71<sup>st</sup> Highlanders. There was also "two companies of Negroes from Savannah. The remainder were supply and horse ships." The horses would be used to haul cannons to the newly constructed positions, but the horses were not put to work for

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a few more days, so the soldiers had to drag the artillery to their camps.

On February 28<sup>th</sup>, while work was being done on a redoubt in Fort Johnson, the *Boston* and *Ranger* both fired into the fort from an unprotected side.<sup>12</sup> A Hessian captain brought up some of the Hessian Grenadiers, and two artillery pieces, and returned fire. One shot by the *Boston* killed a gunner, and two grenadiers of the Grenadier Battalion von Graff.<sup>13</sup>

The 42<sup>nd</sup> Highlanders moved a fieldpiece into the road leading to Fort Johnson and also fired upon the ship. General von Kospoth recalled the grenadiers and the fieldpieces, and the frigates moved away from the fort. The British moved two 24-pounders, “en barbette”, into the unprotected side of the fort.

Clinton rode out to the fort and ordered General von Kospoth to “retire into the woods with his Brigade, so that he should not be exposed to the cannonading.”

Carl Bauer described Fort Johnson as the fort that “General Prévost destroyed last year and of which one can still see the ruins... consist of tabby bricks and the trunks of palmetto trees...Behind Fort Johnston a redoubt was built on an old cemetery, to which heavy cannons and ammunition were brought. A great number of dead corpses were dug up, which struck us as all the more curious since this island was not thickly inhabited. Therefore we asked about the cause and learned that these were all soldiers from two English regiments, who had been quartered in a nearby and now destroyed barracks. Both regiments had died out almost completely in one year after their arrival from Europe. This news caused us to wish that we would not remain here very long.”

On March 2<sup>nd</sup> the *Providence*, *Boston*, *Ranger*, *Bricole*, *Notre Dame* and several other galleys, fired into Fort Johnson again, with no effect. When the first British schooners appeared off the bar the American fleet ceased the shelling of Fort Johnson.

The capture of Fort Johnson allowed the British to protect their ships when they crossed the bar, and send occasional harassment fire into Charlestown.<sup>14</sup>

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**Stono River, Mathew's Ferry, South Carolina      Skirmish**  
**Charlestown Campaign**  
**5 March 1780**

Late in the afternoon of March 4<sup>th</sup> elements of Pulaski's Legion scouted the British redoubt at Mathew's Ferry. At 11 o'clock the next day they returned to test the defenses of the works. The British fired upon the reconnaissance patrol, and Vernier's men suffered the loss of several men and horses.

Captain Ewald commanded the position that Vernier had tested, and he expected the Americans to return.<sup>15</sup> Ewald placed six Highlanders and six Jägers in two ambush positions along the main road. Two other Jägers were placed in a sentry position in the open, as a decoy, in front of the works. Around 7 o'clock that night Pulaski's Legion horse appeared and circled the sentries to cut them off from the works. When Vernier's men got in the kill zone of the ambush, the sentries fired, signaling the hidden soldiers to fire on the cavalry. Nearly all of the Vernier's cavalry was shot or bayoneted. A few were able to escape into the night.

The next day Captain Ewald was ordered to abandon the Mathew's Ferry works. He pulled down the earthworks, set the abatis on fire and crossed the Stono River. After crossing he destroyed the boats he had used. Clinton's entire army, except for a small detachment, had moved over from Johns Island to James Island.<sup>16</sup>

**Ferguson's Plantation, South Carolina**  
**Charlestown Campaign**  
**6 – 7 March 1780**

On the night of March 6<sup>th</sup> the two British light infantry battalions tried to surprise the American cavalry near Ferguson's plantation, by crossing the Wappoo River and marching throughout the night. Unfortunately for the British an officer's servant had deserted and warned the American cavalry.

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When the British arrived they found that the Americans had fled. The Light Infantry was worn out from the fourteen-mile march over clay paths, and on the return eight of the men had to be left behind, too fatigued to make it back.

Major Maham, of the South Carolina State Cavalry, sent word to the Continental Light Dragoons, that the British were on the mainland.<sup>17</sup> The Light Dragoons had spent an enjoyable time at their plantation by playing cards, hunting and dancing at night with the local beauties, but within the hour they headed towards the retreating British. The Dragoons captured seven of the eight stragglers. The eighth man had overcome his exertion, and rejoined his unit.<sup>18</sup>

**Charlestown, South Carolina<sup>19</sup>** **Siege**  
**Charlestown Campaign**  
**7 March – 12 May 1780<sup>20</sup>**

*American Forces*

Commanding Officer	Major General Benjamin Lincoln <sup>21</sup>	
Continental		
Brigadier General William Moultrie <sup>22</sup>		
South Carolina Continental Brigade		
Colonel Charles Cotesworth Pinckney		
1 <sup>st</sup> South Carolina Regiment <sup>23</sup>		231
Lieutenant Colonel William Scott		
Colonel's Company		
Captain George Turner		
2 <sup>nd</sup> Company <sup>24</sup>		18
Captain Simeon Theus		
3 <sup>rd</sup> Company		18
Captain Joseph Elliott		
4 <sup>th</sup> Company		23
Captain Charles Lining		
5 <sup>th</sup> Company		25
Lieutenant Alexander Fraser		
6 <sup>th</sup> South Carolina Regiment		

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Captain Thomas Gadsden 6 <sup>th</sup> Company	
Captain John Williamson 7 <sup>th</sup> Company	
Captain Levalier de Sainte-Marie <sup>25</sup> 8 <sup>th</sup> Company	
Captain William Jackson 9 <sup>th</sup> Company	
Captain Charles Skirving 10 <sup>th</sup> Company	
Pulaski's Legion Infantry	
Captain James de Segon	
Captain Frederick Paschke	
Captain Monsieur O'Neil	
Captain Joseph Baldesqui	
Lieutenant Colonel Francis Marion 2 <sup>nd</sup> South Carolina Regiment <sup>26</sup>	266
Sergeant Major Alexander McDonald Colonel's Company <sup>27</sup>	29
Unknown Captain Light Infantry Company <sup>28</sup>	43
Captain Thomas Moultrie 1 <sup>st</sup> Company	22
Captain Daniel Mazzyck 2 <sup>nd</sup> Company	26
Captain Richard Bohun Baker 5 <sup>th</sup> Company	30
Captain Adrien Proveaux 6 <sup>th</sup> Company	20
Captain Richard Mason 7 <sup>th</sup> Company	23
Captain Peter Gray 8 <sup>th</sup> Company	22
Captain Albert Roux 9 <sup>th</sup> Company	22

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Captain George Warley	
6 <sup>th</sup> South Carolina Regiment	26
Captain Thomas Shubrick	
5 <sup>th</sup> South Carolina Regiment	21
Lieutenant Colonel William Henderson <sup>29</sup>	
3rd South Carolina (Ranger) Regiment <sup>30</sup>	302
Major Edmund Hyrne	
Light Infantry Company <sup>31</sup>	34
Captain Felix Warley	
1 <sup>st</sup> Company <sup>32</sup>	24
Captain Joseph Warley	
2 <sup>nd</sup> Company	16
Captain Uriah Goodwyn	
3 <sup>rd</sup> Company	19
Captain John Buchanan	
6 <sup>th</sup> South Carolina Regiment	17
Captain Jesse Baker	
5 <sup>th</sup> Company	15
Captain Field Farrer	
6 <sup>th</sup> Company	15
Captain George Liddell	
7 <sup>th</sup> Company	17
Captain Richard Pollard	
8 <sup>th</sup> Company	9
Captain John Carraway Smith	
9 <sup>th</sup> Company	
Captain Oliver Towles	
10 <sup>th</sup> Company	
Brigadier General James Hogun <sup>33</sup>	
North Carolina Continental Brigade <sup>34</sup>	
Colonel Thomas Clark <sup>35</sup>	
1 <sup>st</sup> North Carolina Regiment	260
Captain-Lieutenant James King	
Colonel Clark’s Company	50
Captain-Lieutenant Thomas Callender	
Lieutenant Colonel’s Company <sup>36</sup>	35



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Major John Nelson	44
Captain Joshua Bowman	
Light Infantry Company	64
Captain Tilghman Dixon <sup>37</sup>	44
Captain Griffith John McRee	46
Lieutenant George Cook	
Captain James Read's Company	46
Captain John Sumner	40
Captain Howell Tatum	45
Colonel John Patten <sup>38</sup>	
2 <sup>nd</sup> North Carolina Regiment	244
Captain-Lieutenant Charles Stewart	
Colonel Patten's Company	26
Lieutenant Thomas Evans	
LTC Selbey Harney's Company	27
Lieutenant John Daves	
Major Hardy Murfree's Company	26
Captain John Ingles	28
Captain Benjamin Andrew Coleman	29
Lieutenant Jesse Read	
Capt Clement Hall's Company	27
1 <sup>st</sup> Lieutenant Thomas Finney <sup>39</sup>	
Thomas Armstrong's Company	22
Captain Robert Fenner <sup>40</sup>	22
Lieutenant Colonel-Commandant Robert Mebane <sup>41</sup>	
3 <sup>rd</sup> North Carolina Regiment <sup>42</sup>	
Captain-Lieutenant William Fawn	
James Campbell's Company	34
Captain Kedar Ballard	25
Captain George "Gee" Bradley	35
Lieutenant Colonel John Laurens	
Corps of Light Infantry <sup>43</sup>	175
Captain Joseph Montford <sup>44</sup>	
Major Thomas Hogg <sup>45</sup>	
Major Hardy Murfree <sup>46</sup>	

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Colonel Richard Parker <sup>47</sup>	
2 <sup>nd</sup> Virginia Brigade <sup>48</sup>	
Lieutenant Colonel Samuel Hopkins <sup>49</sup>	
1 <sup>st</sup> Virginia Detachment <sup>50</sup>	258
Captain Alexander Parker <sup>51</sup>	72
Captain Benjamin Taliaferro <sup>52</sup>	69
Captain Tarleton Payne <sup>53</sup>	68
Captain Beverly Stubblefield <sup>54</sup>	48
Colonel William Heth	
2 <sup>nd</sup> Virginia Detachment <sup>55</sup>	323
Lieutenant Colonel Gustavus Wallace	
Captain Thomas Buckner <sup>56</sup>	84
Captain Lawrence Butler <sup>57</sup>	77
Captain Thomas Holt <sup>58</sup>	76
Captain Robert Beale <sup>59</sup>	83
Unknown Captain	
Hicks’ South Carolina Militia Regiment	23
Lieutenant Colonel Archibald Lytle <sup>60</sup>	
Battalion of North Carolina Volunteers <sup>61</sup>	202
Captain Pulliam <sup>62</sup>	50
Captain Johnson <sup>63</sup>	73
Captain Hervey <sup>64</sup>	46
Captain Lowman <sup>65</sup>	46
Captain Robert Yancey	
1 <sup>st</sup> and 3 <sup>rd</sup> Continental Light Dragoons	31
Unknown Captain	
Armand’s Legion of Horse and Foot <sup>66</sup>	4
Colonel Leonard Marbury	
Georgia Regiment of Horse Rangers	41
Colonel John White	
Georgia Continental Officers <sup>67</sup>	6
North Carolina State Troops	
Colonel Marquis Francis de Malmedy, Marquis of Bretagne	
North Carolina Dragoons	41
Major Cosmo de Medici	
Captain Samuel Ashe	

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Captain Robert Council	
Captain George Lowman	
Anson County Militia	
Colonel Bernard Beeckman	
Brigade of Artillery <sup>68</sup>	391 guns
Lieutenant Colonel John Faucheraud Grimké	
4 <sup>th</sup> South Carolina Regiment (Artillery) <sup>69</sup>	93
Captain James Wilson	
Number 1 Battery	10 guns
Captain James Fields	
Number 2 Battery	6 guns
Captain Harman Davis	
Captain John Francis de Treville	
Number 3 Battery <sup>70</sup>	3 guns
Captain James Mitchell	
Number 3 Battery	3 guns
Captain Daniel Mazyck <sup>71</sup>	
Captain Richard Bohun Baker	
Captain Adrien Proveaux	
Captain Barnard Elliot	
Number 4 Battery	2 guns
Captain Peter Gray	
1 <sup>st</sup> Lieutenant Josiah Kolb	
Captain John Wickly	
Number 5 Battery <sup>72</sup>	6 guns
Captain Richard Brooke Roberts <sup>73</sup>	
Number 6 Battery	4 guns
Captain William Mitchell	
Number 6 Battery <sup>74</sup>	4 guns
Captain Andrew Templeton <sup>75</sup>	
Number 7 Battery <sup>76</sup>	4 guns
Major Ephraim Mitchell	
Number 8 Battery	4 guns
Number 9 Battery	4 guns
Number 15 Battery <sup>77</sup>	

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Unknown commander	
Number 10 Battery	2 guns
Unknown commander	
Number 11 Battery	2 guns
Unknown commander	
Number 12 Battery	9 guns
Unknown commander	
Number 13 Battery	7 guns
Unknown commander	
Number 14 Battery	3 guns
Captain Thomas Heyward, Jr.	
Charlestown Battalion of Artillery	
Hornwork Battery	26
Captain John Kingsbury	
Kingsbury’s Company of North Carolina Artillery	
North Carolina Battery <sup>78</sup>	64
Colonel Thomas Marshall	
Virginia State Artillery Regiment	100
Half Moon Battery	
Lieutenant Colonel Louis Jean Baptiste Cambray <sup>79</sup>	
Cambray’s battery	2 guns
Major Thomas Grimball	
Charlestown Battalion of Artillery <sup>80</sup>	168
Major John Gilbank	
Captain Edward Rutledge	
2 <sup>nd</sup> Independent SC Artillery Company	
Captain-Lieutenant William Hassell Gibbes	
6 <sup>th</sup> Independent SC Artillery Company	
Gibbe’s Wharf Battery	7 guns
Captain Edmund Arrowsmith	
Continental Marines <sup>81</sup>	
Captain Francois Trovin	
Charleston Bombardiers	
Mortar battery <sup>82</sup>	

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Captain Samuel Tucker	
Continental Frigate <i>Boston</i> 's Sailors	
Broughton's Battery <sup>83</sup>	
26-pounders	20
Unknown commander	
Continental Sloop <i>Providence</i> 's Sailors <sup>84</sup>	
Exchange Battery	
18-pounders	12
26-pounders	2
Berkeley County Regiment	
James Island Companies <sup>85</sup>	
Captain Benjamin Stiles	
Lieutenant John Garden	
Hornwork Battery <sup>86</sup>	
Major Joseph Darrell	
Company of Cannoneers	167
Unknown commander	
Liberty Battery	6 guns
Unknown commander	
Lauren's Wharf	10 guns
Unknown commander	
Craven's Governor-bridge	7 guns
Unknown commander	
Lyttleton's Battery	12 guns
Unknown commander	
Britigney Battery <sup>87</sup>	4 guns
Unknown commander	
Sugar House Battery	7 guns
Captain Richard Palmes	
Continental Marines <sup>88</sup>	
Grenville's Battery <sup>89</sup>	
18-pounders	5
26-pounders	3
Brigadier General Louis le Bégue de Presle Duportail <sup>90</sup>	
American Engineer Corps <sup>91</sup>	7
Colonel Jean Baptiste Joseph de Laumoy	

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Lieutenant Colonel Chevalier Luigi de Cambray-Digny <sup>92</sup>	
Major Ferdinand de Brahm <sup>93</sup>	
Slaves used in digging earthworks	600
Brigadier General Alexander Lillington	
Brigade of Militia	1,231
Brigadier General Lachlan McIntosh	
Brigade of South Carolina Militia <sup>94</sup>	About 300
Colonel Robert Barnwell	
St. Helena Volunteer Militia Company	
Colonel James Dillard	
Laurens District Militia	
Colonel Robert Herriot	
Georgetown Militia	
Colonel George Hicks	
Colonel Benjamin Garden	
Granville County Regiment of Foot	
Major John Barnwell	
Captain Lewis Bona	
Colonel William Skirving	
Colleton County Regiment of Foot	
Colonel Hugh Giles	
Major Philip Love	
Duplin County, North Carolina Militia	90
Colonel John McDonald	87
Lieutenant Colonel Eli Kershaw	
Camden District Militia	
Brigadier General Henry William Harrington <sup>95</sup>	
Brigade of North Carolina Militia	
Lieutenant Colonel John Hinton	
1 <sup>st</sup> North Carolina Regiment of Militia	
Unknown Captain	
Wilmington District Militia	112
Captain Cray	
Onslow County Militia	41
Captain Samuel Wood	
Bladen County Militia	30

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Captain Joseph Grimes	
Duplin County Militia	23
Major Jonathan Dunbibin	
New Hanover County Militia	4
Unknown Captain	
Light Horse	20
Unknown Captain	
Edenton District Militia	52
Ensign Eule	
Gates County Militia	23
Colonel James Read	
2 <sup>nd</sup> North Carolina Regiment of Militia	
Lieutenant Colonel Stephen Moore	
New Berne District Militia	187
Captain Pierce	
Craven County Militia	34
Captain McCullers	
Johnston County Militia	28
Lieutenant Boyd	
Beaufort County Militia	18
Lieutenant Colonel John Shepard	
Dobbs County Regiment	36
Captain Thomas Shute	
Captain Faulkner	
Pitt County Militia	36
Unknown Sergeant	
Hyde County Militia	16
Unknown Captain	
Halifax District Militia	165
Captain Bill	
Edgecombe Militia	33
Captain Jacob Turner	
Halifax Militia	27
Captain Arent	
Nash County Militia	27

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Unknown commander	
3 <sup>rd</sup> North Carolina Regiment of Militia	
Salisbury District Militia	426
Colonel Andrew Hampton	
Lieutenant Colonel Frederick Hambright	
Ensign McDonald	
Jones County Militia	20
Unknown Captain	
Light Horse	30
Unknown Colonel	
4 <sup>th</sup> North Carolina Regiment of Militia	
Unknown Lieutenant Colonel	
Hillsborough District Militia	256
Captain Ranson	
Franklin County Militia	35
Unknown commander	
Virginia Militia	Unknown number
Amelia County Militia	
Captain William Worsham	
Captain Robert	
Captain William Fitzgerald	
Captain Jones	
Colonel Maurice Simons	
Charlestown Militia Brigade	
Lieutenant Colonel Roger Smith	
1 <sup>st</sup> Battalion <sup>96</sup>	302
Lieutenant William Graham	
Grenadier Company	46
Captain John McQueen	
Charles Town Forresters	42
Captain John Baddeley	
Light Infantry	43
Captain William Livingston	
German Fusileers	78
Captain John Raven Mathews	
True Blue Company	



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Captain James Bentham	
Charles Town Volunteers	42
Colonel Agers	
2 <sup>nd</sup> Battalion	485
Lieutenant Colonel John Huger	
Lieutenant Colonel Abel Kolb	
Captain Francis Kinlock	
Unknown commander	
Cannon's Company of Volunteers	
Colonel Marquis de Britigney	
Britigney's Volunteer Corps of Frenchmen <sup>97</sup>	40
Captain Louis-Antoine Magallon de la Morlière <sup>98</sup>	
French Company <sup>99</sup>	43
Spanish Company <sup>100</sup>	42
Commodore Abraham Whipple	
Continental Navy	
Captain Thomas Simpson	
Sloop <i>Ranger</i>	
6-pounders	20
Lieutenant William Morris	
Continental Marines	35
Captain John Peck Rathbun	
Frigate <i>Queen of France</i> <sup>101</sup>	
9-pounders	28
Captain Edmund Arrowsmith	
Continental Marines	50
Captain Hoysteed Hacker	
Sloop <i>Providence</i>	
18 and 12-pounders	32
Lieutenant Robert Davis	
Continental Marines	16
Captain Samuel Tucker	
Frigate <i>Boston</i>	
12-pounders	5
9-pounders	19
6-pounders	2

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4-pounders	4
Swivel guns	16
Captain Richard Palmes	
Continental Marines	50
French Navy ships <sup>102</sup>	
Captain J. Courannat <sup>103</sup>	
Sloop <i>LAventure</i>	
9 and 6-pounders	26
Captain James Pyne <sup>104</sup>	
Sloop <i>Truite</i> <sup>105</sup>	
12-pounders	26
Lieutenant de Vaisseau	
Polacre <i>Zephyr</i> <sup>106</sup>	36
6-pounders	18
South Carolina State Navy <sup>107</sup>	1,000
Captain Thomas Curling	
Frigate <i>Bricole</i> <sup>108</sup>	
24 and 18-pounders <sup>109</sup>	44
Charlestown Militia <sup>110</sup>	Unknown number
Captain George Melvin	
Schooner <i>General Moultrie</i>	
6-pounders	20
Captain William Sisk <sup>111</sup>	
Brig <i>Notre Dame</i>	
6-pounders	16
Captain Charles Crawley	
Galley <i>Marquis de Britigney</i> <sup>112</sup>	7 guns
Captain Marshall Boetis <sup>113</sup>	
Galley <i>Lee</i>	36
12-pounder	1
9-pounder	1
4-pounder	2
Swivel guns	8
Captain George Farragut	
Galley <i>Revenge</i>	7 guns

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*American Reinforcements that arrived on 8 April 1780* <sup>114</sup>

Commanding Officer	Brigadier General William Woodford	
1 <sup>st</sup> Virginia Brigade <sup>115</sup>		
Colonel William Russell <sup>116</sup>		
1 <sup>st</sup> Virginia Regiment <sup>117</sup>		336
Lieutenant Colonel Burgess Ball		
Captain Callohill Minnis		
Captain Custis Kendall		
Captain Holman Minnis <sup>118</sup>		
Captain Mayo Carrington		
Captain William Moseley		
Captain William Bentley <sup>119</sup>		
Captain William Johnston		
Captain James Wright <sup>120</sup>		
Captain Thomas Hunt <sup>121</sup>		
Colonel John Neville		
2 <sup>nd</sup> Virginia Regiment <sup>122</sup>		306
Lieutenant Colonel Nicholas Cabell		
Major David Stephenson		
Major William Croghan <sup>123</sup>		
Captain John Blackwell		
Captain LeRoy Edwards <sup>124</sup>		
Captain James Curry		
Captain John Stith <sup>125</sup>		
Colonel Nathaniel Gist		
3 <sup>rd</sup> Virginia Regiment <sup>126</sup>		252
Captain Joseph Blackwell		
Captain John Gillison		
Captain Clough Shelton <sup>127</sup>		
Captain Abraham Hite <sup>128</sup>		
Captain Alexander Breckinridge		
Captain Francis Muir <sup>129</sup>		
<i>Total American Forces engaged</i>		6,577
<i>Casualties</i>	92 killed, 146 wounded, 5,500 captured,	
	21 civilians killed <sup>130</sup>	

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<i>British Forces</i>	6,839
Commanding Officer	Major General Sir Henry Clinton
British Regulars	
Major General Alexander Leslie <sup>131</sup>	
Light Infantry and Grenadiers	
Lieutenant Colonel Robert Abercromby	
1 <sup>st</sup> Battalion of Light Infantry	640
Captain James W. Baille	
7 <sup>th</sup> (Royal Fusilier) Regiment of Foot	
Light Infantry Company	
Captain William Raymond	
22 <sup>nd</sup> Regiment of Foot	
Light Infantry Company	
Captain William Gore	
33 <sup>rd</sup> Regiment of Foot	
Light Infantry Company	
Captain Eyre Coote	
37 <sup>th</sup> Regiment of Foot	
Light Infantry Company	
Captain George Dalrymple	
42 <sup>nd</sup> Regiment of Foot (Royal Highland)	
Light Infantry Company	
Captain Eyre Power Trench	
54 <sup>th</sup> Regiment of Foot	
Light Infantry Company	
Captain Bent Ball	
63 <sup>rd</sup> Regiment of Foot	
Light Infantry Company	
Unknown commander	
70 <sup>th</sup> Regiment of Foot	
Light Infantry Company	
Captain Campbell of Balnabie	
74 <sup>th</sup> (Argyll Highlanders) Regiment	
Light Infantry Company	
Amusettes <sup>132</sup>	4

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Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Dundas	
2 <sup>nd</sup> Battalion of Light Infantry	637
Captain The Honorable Lionel Smythe	
23 <sup>rd</sup> Regiment of Foot	
Light Infantry Company	
Captain St. Lawrence Boyd	
38 <sup>th</sup> Regiment of Foot	
Light Infantry Company	
Captain Charles MacLean	
43 <sup>rd</sup> Regiment of Foot	
Light Infantry Company	
Captain James Graham	
57 <sup>th</sup> Regiment of Foot	
Light Infantry Company	
Captain William Snow	
64 <sup>th</sup> Regiment of Foot	
Light Infantry Company	
Captain James Fraser	
76 <sup>th</sup> Regiment of Foot	
Light Infantry Company	
Captain John Hathorne	
80 <sup>th</sup> Regiment of Foot	
Light Infantry Company	
Captain Ronald MacKinnon	
84 <sup>th</sup> Regiment of Foot (Royal Highland)	
2 <sup>nd</sup> Battalion	
Light Infantry Company	
Lieutenant Colonel Henry Hope	
1 <sup>st</sup> Battalion of Grenadiers	611
Captain Walter Home	
7 <sup>th</sup> (Royal Fusilier) Regiment	
Grenadier Company	
Captain George Phillip Hooke	
17 <sup>th</sup> Regiment of Foot	
Grenadier Company	

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Captain Thomas Peter	
23 <sup>rd</sup> Regiment of Foot	
Grenadier Company	
Captain Hildebrand Oakes	
33 <sup>rd</sup> Regiment of Foot	
Grenadier Company	
Captain Kenneth McKenzie	
37 <sup>th</sup> Regiment of Foot	
Grenadier Company	
Captain Mathew Millet	
38 <sup>th</sup> Regiment of Foot	
Grenadier Company	
Captain John Peebles	
42 <sup>nd</sup> Regiment of Foot (Royal Highland)	
Grenadier Company	
Captain John Hatfield	
43 <sup>rd</sup> Regiment of Foot	
Grenadier Company	
Lieutenant Colonel John Yorke	
2 <sup>nd</sup> Battalion of Grenadiers	526
Captain Henry Elwes	
22 <sup>nd</sup> Regiment of Foot	
Grenadier Company	
Captain Stephen Broomfield	
54 <sup>th</sup> Regiment of Foot	
Grenadier Company	
Captain James Dalrymple	
57 <sup>th</sup> Regiment of Foot	
Grenadier Company	
Unknown commander	
63 <sup>rd</sup> Regiment of Foot	
Grenadier Company	
Lieutenant Thomas Freeman	
64 <sup>th</sup> Regiment of Foot	
Grenadier Company	

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Captain Thomas Dunbar	
70 <sup>th</sup> Regiment of Foot	
Grenadier Company	
Captain Ludovick Colquhoun	
74th (Argyll Highlanders) Regiment	
Grenadier Company	
Major Peter Traille	
Royal Regiment of Artillery	200
3 <sup>rd</sup> Battalion	
Captain Thomas Johnson	
Number 1 Company	
Major Peter Traille	
Number 6 Company	
4 <sup>th</sup> Battalion	
Captain Robert Collins	
Number 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 8 Company	
Unknown commander	
Hesse-Kassel Artillery	
“Negroes employed by the Artillery” <sup>133</sup>	154
Captain George Keith Elphinstone	
Royal Navy Artillery	
Fort Johnson Battery	
24-pounder	2
Howitzer	1
Fenwick Point Battery	
32-pounder	6
24-pounder	3
Howitzer	1
Captain Evans	
Number 2 Battery	
12-pounder	1
24-pounder	11
9-inch howitzer	1
Captain Lawson	
Number 6 Battery (hot shot)	

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Ensign Abbot	
Number 7 Battery	
24-pounder	6
12-pounder	1
7-inch howitzer	1
Royal Mortars	12
18-inch mortar	1
Colonel Beverly Robinson	
Corps of Guides and Pioneers	
Captain John Aldington	20
Lieutenant John Stark	
Captain Francis Fraser’s Company	7
Lieutenant Benedict Eli	
Captain McAlpine’s Company	27
Captain Peter McPherson	18
Major James Moncrieff	
Brigade of Engineers	Unknown number
Lieutenant Wilson	
Captain Allan Stewart	
Black Pioneers <sup>134</sup>	
Lieutenant Colonel Alured Clarke <sup>135</sup>	
Clarke’s Brigade	
Lieutenant Colonel Alured Clarke	
7 <sup>th</sup> (Royal Fusilier) Regiment of Foot	463
Lieutenant Colonel Nisbit Balfour <sup>136</sup>	
23 <sup>rd</sup> Regiment (Royal Welch Fusiliers)	400
Major Thomas Mekan	
Lieutenant Colonel James Webster <sup>137</sup>	
Webster’s Corps	
Major William Dansey	
33 <sup>rd</sup> Regiment of Foot <sup>138</sup>	450
Lieutenant Colonel Ludwig Johann Adolph von Wurmb	
Hesse-Kassel Feld Jäger Korps	224
Major Phillip von Wurmb	
Captain von Rau	



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Captain Johann Ewald 2 <sup>nd</sup> Company	80
Captain Moritz von Donop	
Captain Johann Hinrichs “Lawson” swivel guns	2
Captain Friedrich Wilhelm von Röder III Feld Jäger Regiment Anspach-Beyreuth	46
Major General Johann Christoph von Huyn Huyn's Brigade	
Major James Wemyss 63 <sup>rd</sup> Regiment of Foot <sup>139</sup>	400
Major Robert McLeroth <sup>140</sup> 64 <sup>th</sup> Regiment of Foot <sup>141</sup>	350
Captain Peter Russell Colonel Friedrich von Benning Hesse-Kassel Garrison Regiment von Benning <sup>142</sup>	
Lieutenant Colonel Franz Kurtz Major Johann Philip Hillebrand Captain Heinrich Sonneborn Captain Reinhard Heilmann Captain Dietrich Reinhard	
Captain Benjamin Wickham 60 <sup>th</sup> (Royal American) Regiment of Foot 2 <sup>nd</sup> Battalion	45
German Auxiliaries	
Lieutenant Colonel Fredrich von Porbeck Hesse-Kassel Garrison Regiment von Wissenbach <sup>143</sup>	
Major General Henrich Julius von Kospoth Hessian Grenadiers <sup>144</sup>	
Lieutenant Colonel Otto Wilhelm von Linsingen 1 <sup>st</sup> Battalion <sup>145</sup>	350
Lieutenant Colonel von Lengercke 2 <sup>nd</sup> Battalion <sup>146</sup>	360
Lieutenant Colonel Friedrich Heinrich von Schuter 3 <sup>rd</sup> Battalion <sup>147</sup>	365

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Major Wilhelm Graff 4 <sup>th</sup> Battalion <sup>148</sup>	450
Provincials	
Colonel Edmund Fanning King’s American Regiment	100
Lieutenant Colonel George Campbell Lieutenant Colonel’s Company	
Major James Grant	
Captain Isaac Atwood	
Captain Thomas Chapman	
Captain Abraham DePeyster Grenadier Company	
Captain Robert Gray	
Captain John William Livingston	
<i>British Reinforcements from Georgia</i>	1,750
Commanding Officer Brigadier General James Patterson	
British Regulars	
Lieutenant Colonel Alexander McDonald 71 <sup>st</sup> Regiment of Foot (Fraser’s Highlanders) <sup>149</sup>	
Unknown commander 1 <sup>st</sup> Battalion	378
Captain Norman McLeod Major Archibald McArthur	
2 <sup>nd</sup> Battalion	491
Major Colin Graham Light Infantry <sup>150</sup>	243
Major Colin Graham 16 <sup>th</sup> Regiment of Foot	
Light Company	126
Captain Hutchinson 71 <sup>st</sup> Regiment of Foot (Fraser’s Highlanders)	
Light Company	

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Captain Peter Campbell	
New Jersey Volunteers	
3 <sup>rd</sup> Battalion	
Light Company	
Captain William Henry Talbot	
17 <sup>th</sup> Regiment of Light Dragoons	73
Brigade of Engineers	Unknown number
Captain Angus Campbell	
Black Pioneers <sup>151</sup>	20 white, 186 black
Provincials	
Lieutenant Colonel Banastre Tarleton	
British Legion <sup>152</sup>	
Major Charles Cochrane <sup>153</sup>	
Legion Infantry <sup>154</sup>	287
Lieutenant Colonel Banastre Tarleton	
Legion Cavalry <sup>155</sup>	211
Major Patrick Ferguson	
American Volunteers <sup>156</sup>	335
Captain Abraham DePeyster <sup>157</sup>	
Captain Charles McNeill <sup>158</sup>	
Captain James Dunlap <sup>159</sup>	
Captain Samuel Ryerson <sup>160</sup>	
Captain-Lieutenant Frederick DePeyster <sup>161</sup>	
Colonel Alexander Innes	
South Carolina Royalists <sup>162</sup>	
Lieutenant Colonel Joseph Robinson	
1 <sup>st</sup> Battalion	
Captain-Lieutenant Charles Lindsay	
Colonel's Company	Unknown number
Lieutenant Colonel Joseph Robinson	36
Captain Faight Risinger	39
Lieutenant Francis Fralis	
Captain John York's Company	43
Captain Robert Pearis	38
Captain Martin Livingston	49
Captain Levi Youman	52

Every single Revolutionary War action in the two Carolinas during 1780

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