

KING'S NAMES PROJECT

Editorial Notes for the Main Index:

Changes in personnel over the duration of the King's Names project have meant that guidelines for the carding of information from the microfilm have not been rigidly adhered to, with a resulting loss of consistency in the card file. We have attempted to impose some sort of uniformity at the database-entry stage, and it is with this in mind that the following notes are so detailed; yet even now nothing is cast into stone, with 8,000 database entries completed we are only ten to fifteen percent done, and it is not difficult to change items in the computer banks.

Each field in the main database is covered in turn below. Note that field names and database entries are in upper case letters.

Note re. Carding Procedure:

For a variety of reasons (uncertainty about the final form of the project and what audience it was intended to serve, changes in the makeup of the research team, the size and complexity of the undertaking), there is some inconsistency in the carding of individuals mentioned in the Headquarters Papers. At first, only lists of loyalists, or people presumed to have been loyalists, were to be carded. Gradually the criteria widened to include many people (those in British regiments and in key administrative positions) who were not originally from America and in many cases returned to Britain.

We have compiled extensive files on many important administrative figures--people such as T. A. Coffin, Brook Watson, Andrew Elliot, and Roger Morris. At first, they were carded infrequently, only when mention was made of some aspect of their personal lives. They were not carded in their administrative capacities. It became increasingly difficult to distinguish between the job and the man, however, and so we began to card them rather more thoroughly.

- There are some groups of people who consistently have not been carded: American officials, eg. Washington, Boudinot, etc.
- other Americans, except slave owners in the Book of Negroes. (There are probably others in cases where it was difficult to distinguish which side an individual was on.)
- British officials, eg. Lord North, Barrington, Germain, John Robinson (Secretary of the Treasury), etc.
- British agents and contractors, eg. Harley & Drummond.
- leading British military figures in America (eg. Howe, Clinton, Carleton) except for personal information.
- soldiers in British regiments other than the ones on the designated list of regiments.
- people in the Navy (except for Henry Chads, who has been carded in his capacity as Agent for Transports).

Initially it was decided not to card Generals for two reasons: because they seemed to be quite thoroughly treated in the existing calendar; and because they appeared so often in the documents.

Thus all ranks up to and including Colonel were carded, while those from Brigadier General on up were not. This system worked reasonably well for a time, but as we worked backwards through the collection the same people whom we had not been carding in volumes 3 and 4 because they were Generals suddenly began appearing as Lt. Colonels in volumes 1 and 2. At this point, we began to card them more consistently regardless of stated rank, but files for some of the higher ranking officers are uneven. Some, such as Colonel/General Augustine Prevost, are more complete than others.

SURNAME: This field is almost always reserved for the last name of individuals. The lone exception to this general rule is the occasional inclusion of the multiple names of business partners, for example, COCHRAN & ABBOT.

Both during the initial carding process and so far in the data entry process, we have tried to follow the practice of the *Dictionary of Canadian Biography* (DCB) regarding the treatment of surnames with prefixes. That is, we have considered "Des," "Du," "Van," "Von," and "La" as part of the surname and have either filed or entered the name according to the first letter of those prefixes: DES COUDRES, BU BUY, VAN COURTLAND, and so on. As with the DCB, however, "De" has not been considered part of the surname except in cases such as DELANCEY and DEPEYSTER where tradition seemed to dictate its retention. Thus most German troops are entered without the prefix, for example, RIEDESEL rather than DE RIEDESEL.

Whenever possible, we tried to group together all the index cards for a particular individual, even if the spelling of his name varied from card to card. Quite often these small packets of cards are physically held together with paper clips. Originally, it was our intention to select one form of the name based on his signature and use that form as the heading for a single composite entry.

When it came time to set up the database, however, it soon became apparent that all the information for an individual could not be included in a single computer record--in effect, that a new record would be required not for each person, but for each mention of a person. Having set aside the idea of using composite entries, choosing only one variant of a name no longer seemed to be justified, and so variant spellings of surnames are entered in the database however they appear on the document. This means that the database file itself is not strictly speaking in alphabetical order, since consecutive entries for a given individual may well be spelled differently. Moreover, when the database file is indexed on the SURNAME field, as it will be eventually, all the records for each individual will no longer follow directly after one another. We have attempted to remedy this problem by assigning each individual an identification number (see IDCODE, below).

GIVENNAME: This field may include either an individual's given name(s) or his initial(s). Names that are abbreviated on the original manuscript are usually written out in full here, for example, WILLIAM for Wm., or ARCHIBALD for Arch.

In all other fields we have not used periods in abbreviations in order to save space. In this field, however, they have been retained for initials (for example, J. P. EWING) and for abbreviations of a few names (for example, JOS. READ).

As needed, the abbreviations JR (for junior) and SR (for senior) are entered in the field following the given name(s). Note that JR and SR are separated from the name by a comma, and that they are not followed by a period.

If no first name is given for a female, use the husband's first name.

RACE: Where applicable, the letters N, M, Q, and O are used to indicate whether an individual was Negro, Mulatto, Quadroon, or Octoroon. The letter I is similarly used on occasion to denote people who were part Indian. There is no special designation for whites.

SEX: The letters M and F are used to denote male and female.

IDCODE: Each individual is assigned a separate identification number consisting of a letter and a one, two, three, or four digit numeral. Identification numbers beginning with the letter A are reserved for people whose surnames also begin with A; identification numbers beginning with the letter B are reserved for people whose surnames begin with B; and so on.

The process of assigning identification numbers is a time consuming one since they have to be added to the index cards in the card file as well as entered in the database itself. We undertook to do so, however, so that users of the database could locate quickly all the records for a given individual regardless of variant spellings of names. In effect, the identification number serves the same purpose as the paper clips, or the pink cards used in the card index.

When doubt existed about whether 2 or more entries with the same name did in fact refer to the same person, we erred on the side of safety by assigning a new identification number. The criteria used to make a determination included signature comparisons, subject matter, and, in the case of British officers, comparisons of name, rank, and promotion date with similar information found in the British Army Lists.

OCCUPATION: This field is used mainly to denote trade (merchant, carpenter, shipmaster, etc.) or, in the case of civil officials, administrative position (Inspector General, Assistant Quarter Master General, etc.).

It is also used to indicate staff appointments held by military men (paymaster, adjutant, quartermaster, aide-de-camp, major of brigade, chaplain, surgeon, surgeon's mate).

In cases where an individual is referred to as "Dr." or "Rev." but there is no indication of a specific office (whether a surgeoncy or a chaplaincy), DOCTOR or CLERGYMAN is entered. All widows are denoted by the term WIDOW.

In order to limit the size of the field, abbreviations have been used. See the list of abbreviations.

DEPARTMENT: This field is used to denote the department or office in which tradesmen or civil officers were employed. It is also used for the names of ships if the individual in question is a shipmaster or a seaman.

The word "Department" is always abbreviated to DEPT.

In addition, the names of a few of the most frequently encountered departments are further abbreviated as follows:

- Adjutant General's Department..... ADJ GEN DEPT
- Adjutant General's Office..... ADJ GEN OFFICE
- Barrack Master General's Department.... BM GEN DEPT
- Commissary General's Department..... COMY GEN DEPT
- Commissary of Accounts Department..... COMY OF ACCOUNTS DEPT
- Quarter Master General's Department.... QM GEN DEPT
- Superintendent's Office..... SUPT OFFICE
- Waggon Master General's Department..... WM GEN DEPT

The names of ships are enclosed in double quotation marks. If the designation of a ship as a schooner, brig, sloop, transport, etc. is available, it is included after the name of the ship in parentheses, as follows:

"FRIENDSHIP" (SLOOP).

RANK: Military ranks are abbreviated as shown in the list of abbreviations. Only one rank is entered in the RANK field of each record for a given individual. In the case of promotions, an officer's existing rank generally is entered in this field while his new rank is mentioned in the SUBJECT field, as follows:

RANK: LT
SUBJECT: PROMOTED TO CAPT, 23/10/1782

Note that TRUMPETERS and DRUMMERS are entered in this field, but staff officers (chaplains, aides-de-camp, surgeons, surgeon's mates, majors of brigade, quartermasters) are entered under occupation.

REGIMENT: Although the separate regimental files assembled in the early stages of the project include only the larger Provincial units and none of the Germans, every soldier from Provincial and German regiments mentioned in the Headquarters Papers has been carded and included in the main file. This is not the case with the British regiments. With two major exceptions, we continued to card only the British regiments set out in the King's Names Report of September 1985, comprising those units believed to have disbanded in Canada, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland. Consequently there are gaps in the record of soldiers who transferred out of

"carded" regiments into "uncarded" regiments; in addition, many individuals who could just as easily have been included in the index have undoubtedly been missed altogether.

The first exception to the decision to continue to card only those units on the "approved" list is the 82nd regiment. Although it served in North America from 1778 and was disbanded in Nova Scotia in 1783,¹ this regiment was overlooked at first and so has not been carded consistently throughout. It has been fully carded for all of volume 1 and much of volumes 2 and 4 of the calendar. In addition, a determined effort was made to re-check promotion lists, warrants, accounts, lists of officers, provost lists, lists of commissions, and other documents to pick up as many of the missed references to it as possible.

The second major exception is the 16th regiment. Although not carded throughout, the 16th was carded in two instances--documents 3883 and 10436. Document 3883 is a list of prisoners exchanged by the Spanish, including a large number from the 16th regiment. Since many of them were in the lower ranks, this document was deemed sufficiently important to card.

Occasionally people not in the designated British regiments were carded anyway--sometimes because they were also serving in another administrative capacity (and being carded in that capacity); sometimes because of the interest inherent in a particular document.

Most British and Provincial units are abbreviated as shown in the lists of regimental abbreviations. Battalion numbers are included in parentheses as part of the abbreviated form of the regimental name:

2nd Battalion, 71st Regiment..... 71ST (2ND)
3rd Battalion, New Jersey Volunteers... NJV (3RD)

Where required, the designations CAV and INF are similarly included in order to differentiate between the cavalry and infantry in a given regiment:

British Legion Cavalry..... BL (CAV)
Queen's Rangers Infantry..... QR (INF)

In the REGIMENT field, British and Provincial units have been rationalized according to the regimental lists. For example, soldiers in the Royal Fusiliers, are recorded in this field as being in the 7TH regiment. Similarly, those in the Royal Americans are found under 60TH; those in the Royal Highland Emigrants are found under 84TH; those in any of the household guard units (Grenadier, Coldstream, or Scots Guards) comprising the so-called Brigade of Guards are found under FG; those in Skinner's Brigade are found under NJV; those in Fanning's Corps are found under KAR; etc. To be faithful to the original document, however, the name of the regiment is given in the SUBJECT field as it appears on the manuscript. The example below illustrates how to handle one hypothetical case--that of a lieutenant described only as having served in the first battalion of "Skinner's Brigade:"

¹ Charles H. Stewart, The Service of British Regiments in Canada and North America (Ottawa, 1962), PAC Finding Aid 828.

RANK: LT
REGIMENT: NJV (1ST)
SUBJECT: SERVED IN 1ST BATT, SKINNER'S BRIGADE

German units in the Headquarters Papers are often identified by the name of the commanding officer: RIEDESEL, LOSSBERG, KNOBLAUCH, KOSPOTH, etc. They also may be identified by the name of the region in which they were raised: BRUNSWICK, WALDECK, HESSE-HANAU, etc. An appropriate abbreviation has been created to identify the German regiments. See the German Regiments list.

SEEALSO: This field is reserved for cross-referencing from one record to another. It is used most often when dealing with business partnerships. Rather than duplicating information for each member of such partnerships, all entries in the database are made under the name of the partnership. For example, information pertaining to the firm of Eyre, Atkinson, and Walton is entered once under EYRE, ATKINSON, & WALTON, not separately under each name. However, the SEEALSO field directs a user of the index from either of the other names to the appropriate place in the database:

SURNAME: ATKINSON
SEEALSO: EYRE, ATKINSON, & WALTON

ORIGIN: The fields ORIGIN1, ORIGIN2, ORIGIN3 are reserved for place of origin, as follows:

- ORIGIN1 - village, town, city, township
- ORIGIN2 - county, district
- ORIGIN3 - state, province, country

In general, place names are entered as they appear on the document. No attempt has been made to identify places by modern-day names rather than those used at the time. There is one exception: CHARLESTON is used consistently--even where the original reads "Charles Town" or "Charlestown."

The names of cities and towns are written out in full except for the use of the abbreviation "ST" for Saint, as in ST AUGUSTINE or ST JOHN. **Note that no periods are used in such instances (i.e. use NY instead of N.Y.).**

County and district names are also written out in full, except for the use of the abbreviation "CO" for county, as in QUEEN'S CO. Once again, no period is used in such abbreviations. Although intended mainly for county or district names, the ORIGIN2 field is also used to denote places that are identified by a geographical feature such as an island or river. Examples include STATEN ISLAND, LONG ISLAND, and ST JOHN'S RIVER.

The names of countries and British provinces are written out in full, but the names of American states are abbreviated according to the 2-letter format specified by the U.S. government for use

with zip-code addresses (MA for Massachusetts, PA for Pennsylvania, NY for New York, etc.). The only exceptions are East and West Florida, which are written out in full.

RESIDENCE: The fields RESIDENCE1, RESIDENCE2, RESIDENCE3 are used to denote current place of residence or military posting as follows:

- RESIDENCE1 - village, town, city, township
- RESIDENCE2 - county, district
- RESIDENCE3 - state, province, country

Spelling and the use of abbreviations in these fields conform to the ORIGIN fields (see above).

These fields are used to denote the place of refuge (often New York) of loyalists who were forced to flee from their place of origin. They are also used to denote the towns, cities, and states where military men were stationed, civil officials and departmental employees were employed, etc.

DESTINAT: The fields DESTINAT1, DESTINAT2, DESTINAT3 are used to denote destination as follows:

- DESTINAT1 - village, town, city, township
- DESTINAT2 - county, district
- DESTINAT3 - state, province, country

Spelling and abbreviations in these fields conform to the ORIGIN fields (see above).

These fields are used to denote the ultimate destinations of loyalists forced to flee the Thirteen Colonies at the end of the war. They are also used regularly in the case of shipmasters to denote the destinations of sailing ships.

DOCUMENT: This field is used to indicate type of document. We tried to standardize it as much as possible by using a keyword system, but the collection is so large, and the documents in it are so diverse, that inconsistencies were unavoidable. Some documents can be entered in one category just as easily as another; many others simply do not fall into any category at all. In the case of the former, deciding how to categorize a given document is often subjective, but, once made, such decisions should be adhered to and the document should be handled the same way each time it appears. A list of the **only** keyword expressions to be used, along with a brief explanation of each is provided below. Please stay within the list provided.

ACCOUNT -used for a wide range of financial accounts, often pertaining to expenses in government departments. Salaries are not entered here but under LIST OF PAY.

ADDRESS -used for formal addresses presented to the king, the commander-in-chief, or another authority by a legislative body or group of inhabitants. Similar to joint petitions, but will be headed "Address."

CORONER'S REPORT -used for a series of coroner's inquisitions, mostly conducted by William Waddell.

CERTIFICATE -used for certificates issued by various government officials. Note that certificates are often attached to petitions and memorials. If such certificates are separate documents, as distinguished by a separate document number, then use **CERTIFICATE** in the document field. But if they are considered part of the petition, in other words, do not have a separate document number, then use **PETITION** in the document field, even in the case of the certifier. In such cases, use the subject field to indicate that an individual is merely certifying someone else's petition, not submitting one of his own.

DEPOSITION -used for depositions and affidavits. For the person swearing the deposition, use **DEPOSITION OF**. For a person mentioned in a deposition, use **DEPOSITION (MENTIONED)**.

INVOICE -used mostly for invoices of clothing, foodstuffs, and other cargoes shipped to America.

LETTER -used for all types of correspondence. For the sender, use **LETTER FROM**. For the recipient, use **LETTER TO**. When a person other than the sender or recipient is merely mentioned in a letter, use **LETTER (MENTIONED)**.

LIST OF BILLS -almost exclusively used for the lists of bills drawn on Harley and Drummond.

LIST OF HORSES -used for lists of people whose horses were drawing forage as well as for lists of horses going to auction, etc.

LIST OF OFFICIALS -used for lists of government officials, frequently described in the document head as drawing their pay by warrant. These documents perhaps could have been entered under **LIST OF PAY** or **RETURN OF EMPLOYEES**. At first glance some of them resemble warrant lists, but we decided not to list them under **LIST OF PAY** because there is a distinction to be made between lists of people paid by warrant (which these are) and lists of actual, numbered warrants. We did not enter them under **RETURN OF EMPLOYEES** because there seemed to be a difference in kind between sorts of offices mentioned in these documents (Deputy Judge Advocate, etc.) and the sorts of occupations entered under **RETURN OF EMPLOYEES** (labourers, sawyers, drivers, etc.).

LIST OF ORIGINAL WILLS -used for just one document, a 20-page list of wills in the custody of the secretary of New York (doc. 9671).

LIST OF PAY -used for abstracts, accounts, and lists of pay (usually but not necessarily pertaining to military salaries). Also used for lists of warrants, but not for warrants of pay.

LIST OF PRISONERS -used for lists of prisoners of war, whether British, German, or Provincial. For civilians (as well as for military personnel held by the British authorities) see **STATE OF THE PROVOST**, below.

LIST OF PROMOTIONS -used for lists of promotions and lists of vacancies in regiments owing to promotions.

MEMORANDUM -used for all documents headed "Note" or "Notes" as well as those actually headed "Memorandum." Also used for brief or informal notes of some transaction or an outline of an intended instrument, such as a note for a warrant.

ORDER(S) -mainly used for military orders or instructions.

ORDERLY BOOK -used for two orderly books (docs. 3343 and 10437), both quite lengthy.

PETITION -used for both petitions and memorials. For the sender, use PETITION FROM or, in the case of a joint petition, PETITION FROM (WITH OTHERS). For the recipient, use PETITION TO. If a person other than the sender or recipient is merely mentioned in a petition, use PETITION (MENTIONED).

PROCEEDINGS -used for the proceedings, minutes, or reports of various boards, courts, councils, etc.

PROCLAMATION -used occasionally for official proclamations issued by the commander-in-chief or another authority.

PROPOSAL -used for written proposals of one sort or another, often but not necessarily military in nature. Usually headed "Proposal for...", "Plan for..." or "Prospectus for..."

RECEIPT -used for receipts of various types (for payment or goods received, for despatches and others papers received, for warrants received). Usually headed "Receipt for..." or "Received from..." The only receipts not included in this field are receipts for military commissions, which are considered lists of commissions and entered under RETURN OF TROOPS.

REPORT -similar to STATEMENT, below, but tends to be used for official documents (military reports, etc.) as opposed to unofficial ones. Follow the lead of the calendar, which takes its cue from the headings of the documents themselves.

RESOLUTION(S) -used for resolutions of a government or legislative body, for example, Congress.

RETURN OF EMPLOYEES -used for returns and/or lists of civilian employees. Includes workers in the Barrack Master General's Dept., the Commissary General's Dept., the Quarter Master General's Dept., the Indian Dept., etc.; members of the civil branch of the Artillery and of the Engineers' Dept.; hospital staff; etc.

RETURN OF HOSPITALS -used only for a few lists of patients, or of sick and wounded. For hospital staff, see RETURN OF EMPLOYEES.

RETURN OF LOYALISTS -used for lists of loyalists and refugees, including people who are receiving support from the gov't; people who are undergoing persecution; people who are fleeing or have fled to British North America and elsewhere; widows of provincial officers; etc.

RETURN OF PROPERTY -used for a few lists of barrack houses, vestry houses, vestry tenants, etc.

RETURN OF TROOPS -used for all muster rolls, lists of commissions, lists of officers, returns of various military units. Includes all lists of military personnel except pay lists, promotion lists, and lists of military prisoners.

RETURN OF VESSELS -used for returns of vessels entered and cleared from various ports, lists of ships carrying provisions, etc.

SCHEDULE -used for schedules of correspondence, schedules of despatches, and schedules of accounts.

STATE OF THE PROVOST -used for the weekly reports of the provost. Does not include prisoners of war (see above, LIST OF PRISONERS).

STATEMENT -used for statements, narratives, and representations.

WARRANT OF PAY -used only for the warrants of pay themselves, not for lists of warrants.

To better appreciate the range of documents included under each keyword, check the printed lists of subject entries that have been compiled for the most frequently-used keywords. These lists

are in the file folder for the Main Index. For a description of the lists, including their purpose, see SUBJECT, below.

SUBJECT: By necessity this is something of a free-form field. Its purpose is two-fold: (a) to provide, where necessary, more detailed information about the subject matter of a particular document than can be included in the document field; (b) to provide additional information about the person mentioned in the document--information that is pertinent but does not readily fit into any of the other fields. Separate entries with a semi-colon. Do not use a period at the end.

We have tried to ensure as much consistency as possible whenever there were multiple computer entries for a single document. At first we spent a great deal of time flipping through the calendar, rechecking microfilm, or searching through completed database entries in order to be certain that new entries matched those already entered. But in order to reduce this time we have since compiled subject-entry lists for the most frequently used document keyword entries.

Constantly subject to revision, each subject entry list contains the subject entries most often encountered for a given document keyword. Strung out beside each subject entry on the list are the numbers of the documents for which that particular subject entry applies. Now, when entering a record for an individual mentioned on a Return of Troops, for instance, one need only check for the number of the document in question on the relevant subject entry list (in this case, Return of Troops) in order to determine what to enter in the subject field.

The best (probably only) way to get a feel for this field is to spend some time reviewing the records that have already been entered and proofed.

CONTInuation: This field contains additional information which would not fit into the SUBJECT field. The same rules apply here.

DATE: "Date," as used in this field, refers to the date of the document itself, and does not necessarily have any bearing on the timing of the subject matter of the document.

The British Headquarters Papers and the calendar based on them have both been organized chronologically, a process that often involved giving precedence to one of a number of dates that might appear on a given document. The date entered in the database is the one used by the organizers of the document collection and the compilers of the calendar to locate each document within the chronological sequence.

Where a given document actually consists of a number of documents compiled over an extended period of time (for example, document 9509, a series of returns of vessels entered and cleared from New York City between 1 May and 30 October 1783; or document 10437, General Howe's orderly book from 17 June 1775 to 26 May 1776), **the date entered in the DATE field is the concluding date.** Thus in the two instances noted above, the dates entered are 1783/10/30 and 1776/05/26. This same rule of thumb also applies to abstracts of pay, which generally cover 3-month periods.

Note that other dates given on a document, whether arrival and departure dates in the case of shipping records; promotion dates in the case of military records; etc., should be entered in the SUBJECT field where required. Consider the following example taken from document 9509, the above-mentioned compilation of weekly returns of vessels. Shipmaster James Adams of the "Betsey" sailed from New York for Martha's Vineyard on 30 May 1783. This date is included in the SUBJECT field as follows, but the DATE of the document remains 10/1783/10/30, since that is the date of the concluding document in the series.

SUBJECT: DEPARTED NEW YORK FOR MARTHA'S VINEYARD, 30/5/1783
DATE: 1783/10/30

If a document was originally enclosed with another document, and has since been located in the manuscript collection (and thus the calendar) according to the date of the covering document rather than its own date, then the date of the covering document is entered in the DATE field for both documents.

Entries in the DATE field are of the form yyyy/mm/dd, but if the day and/or month are not available, they may also be entered as follows: yyyy/mm; or as yyyy. We have used a question mark immediately following the date to indicate that a given date is an estimate (yyyy/mm? or yyyy?).

Note that the DATE field is set up in the main database as a "character" field, not a "date" field. This was done because dBASE III PLUS date fields do not offer sufficient flexibility to accommodate all the different permutations required for the main index.

PLACE: This field is reserved for the place of origin of the document. As with the origin, residence, and destination fields, above, place names are spelled as they are on the document, except in the case of some major centres (most notably Charleston), which have been rationalized.

Many documents originated within a specific department or office, for example, in the Superintendent's Office in New York, or at the War Office in London. Whenever possible, the names of these institutions have been written out in full, but in a few cases abbreviations proved necessary--usually when the name of the department or office appeared in combination with a place name, as in, "Superintendent's Office, New York". In order to accommodate such occurrences, the following abbreviations have been used:

- Adjutant General's Office.....ADJ GEN OFFICE
- Army Victualling Office.....ARMY VICT OFFICE
- Commissary General's Office.....COMY GEN OFFICE
- Headquarters.....HQ
- Quarter Master General's Office.....QM GEN OFFICE
- Secretary's Office.....SECY OFFICE
- Superintendent's Office.....SUPT OFFICE

PAGE: This field is used to denote the number of the document and, if given, the page number within that document. The document number itself may be a 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 digit numeral. Where required, the page number follows in parentheses, for example, 9509 (44).

Only one document number is entered per record, but if an individual is mentioned on successive pages of a single document, it is permissible to string out a series of page numbers as follows: 10033 (24,36,87). Note that "stringing out" page numbers in this fashion should only be done if the subject matter does not change sufficiently from one page to the next to warrant the creation of new database records. Common sense should prevail when deciding how many records to create for multiple mentions on a document with many pages. As illustrations, consider the following two cases:

Separate records should be created in the case of a shipmaster who appears more than once on document 9509 (a series of weekly returns of vessels) since each mention refers to a completely different sailing, with different departure and arrival dates, etc.

SUBJECT: ARRIVED NEW YORK FROM CORK, 23/7/1783
PAGE: 9509 (45)

SUBJECT: DEPARTED NEW YORK FOR PLYMOUTH, 28/7/1783
PAGE: 9509 (52)

Probably only one record is needed, however, in the case of a prisoner who appears repeatedly on document 10420 (a series of weekly reports of the provost). So long as the information pertaining to him (ie. his name, date of confinement, crime, etc.) remains unchanged from page to page, there is no need to create separate records for each mention.

SUBJECT: CONFINED, 4/8/1783, FOR THEFT
PAGE: 10420 (13,15,17,19)

If, by chance, the subject matter changes at some point, however, then a new record would be needed.

SUBJECT: CONFINED, 4/8/1783, FOR THEFT
PAGE: 10420 (13,15)

SUBJECT: CONFINED, 4/8/1783, FOR THEFT; SENTENCED
TO DEATH
PAGE: 10420 (17,19)

ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

AIDE-DE-CAMP	ADC
ADJUTANT	ADJ
ADJUTANT GENERAL	ADJ GEN
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT	ADJ GEN DEPT
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE	ADJ GEN OFFICE
ASSISTANT	ASST
ATTORNEY GENERAL	ATTORNEY GEN
BARRACK MASTER	BM
BARRACK MASTER GENERAL	BM GEN
BARRACK MASTER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT	BM GEN DEPT
BARRACK MASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE	BM GEN OFFICE
BATTALION	BATT
BRIGADIER GENERAL	BRIG GEN
CAPTAIN	CAPT
CAPTAIN LIEUTENANT	CAPT LT
CAVALRY	CAV
CHIEF SURGEON	CHIEF SURG
COLONEL	COL
COMMISSIONER	COMR
COMMISSARY	COMY
COMMISSARY GENERAL	COMY GEN
COMMISSARY GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT	COMY GEN DEPT
COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE	COMY GEN OFFICE
COMPTROLLER	COMPTR
CORNET	COR
CORPORAL	CPL
DEPARTMENT	DEPT
DEPUTY	DEPY
ENSIGN	ENS
ESTABLISHED MATE	ESTD MATE
FIRST LIEUTENANT	1ST LT
GOVERNOR	GOV
HEADQUARTERS	HQ
INSPECTOR	INSP
JUNIOR	JR
INFANTRY	INF
INSPECTOR GENERAL	INSP GEN
LIEUTENANT	LT
LIEUTENANT COLONEL	LT COL
LIEUTENANT GENERAL	LT GEN
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR	LT GOV
MAJOR	MAJ
MAJOR GENERAL	MAJ GEN
MAJOR OF BRIGADE	MAJ OF BRIGADE

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER	NCO
PAYMASTER GENERAL	PAYMASTER GEN
PRIVATE	PTE
PURVEYOR GENERAL	PURVEYOR GEN
QUARTERMASTER	QM
QUARTER MASTER GENERAL	QM GEN
QUARTER MASTER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT	QM GEN DEPT
QUARTER MASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE	QM GEN OFFICE
QUARTERMASTER SERGEANT	QM SGT
REGIMENT	REGT
SECOND LIEUTENANT	2ND LT
SECRETARY	SECY
SENIOR	SR
SERGEANT	SGT
SERGEANT MAJOR	SGT MAJ
SUPERINTENDENT	SUPT
SUPERINTENDENT GENERAL	SUPT GEN
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE	SUPT OFFICE
SUPERNUMERARY MATE	SUPY MATE
SURGEON	SURG
SURGEON GENERAL	SURG GEN
SURGEON'S MATE	SURG MATE
WAGGON MASTER GENERAL	WM GEN
WAGGON MASTER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT	WM GEN DEPT
WAGGON MASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE	WM GEN OFFICE

**** note that the symbol & is used as an abbreviation for "and" in the names of ships and business partnerships.

eg. MARY & WILLIAM
WILSON, SMITH, & CO

BRITISH REGIMENTS

Source: Philip R. N. Katcher, *King George's Army 1775-1783, A handbook of British, American and German regiments*

Katcher lists British regiments in same order as they were listed during the revolution: the regiments of horse first; then the artillery, the foot guards, and the regiments of foot by numerical designation. In 1782 each foot regiment, which previously had been known only by number and "ancient" name, was given a shire designation. These are not given in this list, but the ancient names are in parentheses alongside the numerical listing. The column on the right gives the abbreviations used in the database.

Cavalry Regts.:

17th Regt. of Light Dragoons	17TH (D)
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Artillery:

Royal Artillery Regt.	RA
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Household Infantry:

1st (Grenadier) Regt. of Foot Guards	FG (1ST)
2nd (Coldstream) Regt. of Foot Guards	FG (2ND)
3rd (Scots) Regt. of Foot Guards	FG (3RD)

Infantry Regts. of the Line:

4th (King's Own) Regt. of Foot	4TH
7th Regt. of Foot (Royal Fusiliers)	7TH
8th (King's) Regt. of Foot	8TH
16th Regt. of Foot	16TH
17th Regt. of Foot	17TH (F)
21st Regt. of Foot (Royal North British Fusiliers)	21ST
29th Regt. of Foot	29TH
31st Regt. of Foot	31ST
33rd Regt. of Foot	33RD
37th Regt. of Foot	37TH
38th Regt. of Foot	38TH
40th Regt. of Foot	40TH
42nd (Royal Highland) Regt. of Foot	42ND
54th Regt. of Foot	54TH
57th Regt. of Foot	57TH
60th (Royal American) Regt. of Foot	60TH
64th Regt. of Foot	64TH
70th Regt. of Foot	70TH
71st Regt. of Foot (Fraser's Highlanders)	71ST
74th Regt. of Foot (Argyll Highlanders)	74TH
76th Regt. of Foot (MacDonell's Highlanders)	76TH
80th Regt. of Foot (Royal Edinburgh Volunteers)	80TH
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84th Regt. of Foot (Royal Highland Emigrants)	84TH

GERMAN REGIMENTS:

Sources:

Atwood, Rodney. *The Hessians: Mercenaries from Hessen-Kassel in the American Revolution*. Cambridge, 1980.

Eelking, Max von. *Die deutschen Hilfstruppen im nordamerika-nischen Befreiungskriege 1776 bis 1783*. Hannover, 1863. English translation, J. G. Rosengarten, *The German Allied Troops in the North American War of Independence 1776-1783*. Albany, 1893.

Katcher, Philip. *King George's Army 1775-1783, A handbook of British, American and German regiments*. Berkshire, 1973.

Lowell, Edward J. *The Hessians and the other German Auxiliaries of Great Britain in the Revolutionary War*. New York, 1884.

GAZ	Anhalt-Zerbst Regt.
GAN	Anspach
GAN-1	Artillery
GAN-2	Chasseurs
GAN-3	Jaegers
GAN-4A	1st Regt. Brandenburg Anspach (Eyb, to 1778)
GAN-4B	1st Regt. Brandenburg Anspach (Voit von Salzburg, 1778-83)
GAN-5A	2nd Regt. Brandenburg Anspach (Voit von Salzburg, to 1778)
GAN-5A	2nd Regt. Brandenburg Anspach (Seybothen, 1778-83)
GBR	Brunswick
GBR-1	Dragoons
GBR-2	Jaegers
GBR-3	Regt. Prince Friedrich
GBR-4	Regt. Riedesel
GBR-5	Regt. Specht

HESSE-CASSEL:

GHC-1	Artillery (Eitel)
GHC-2	Chasseurs
GHC-3A	Jaeger Corps(Donop, to 1777)
GHC-3B	Jaeger Corps(Wurmb, 1777-83)
GHC-4	Grenadier Batt. Linsing
GHC-5	Grenadier Batt. Lengerke
GHC-6A	Grenadier Batt. Minnigerode (to 1779)
GHC-6B	Grenadier Batt. Lowenstein (1781-83)
GHC-7A	Grenadier Batt. Koehler (to 1777)
GHC-7B	Grenadier Batt. Graff (1777-82)
GHC-7C	Grenadier Batt. Platte (1782-83)
GHC-8A	Regt. du Corps (Lossberg, to 1780)

GHC-8B Regt. du Corps (Bischausen, 1780-82)
 GHC-8C Regt. du Corps (Wurmb, 1782-83)
 GHC-9A Regt. Landgrave (Bose, 1777-78)
 GHC-9B Regt. Landgrave (Kospoth, 1778-83)
 GHC-10A Regt. Prince Hereditaire (Stirn, to 1779)
 GHC-10B Regt. Prince Hereditaire (Hachenburg, 1779-83)
 GHC-11A Regt. Prince Charles (Schmidt, to 1780)
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 GHC-12 Regt. Dittfurth
 GHC-13 Regt. Donop
 GHC-14 Fusilier Regt. Lossberg, Sr.
 GHC-15 Fusilier Regt. Knyphausen
 GHC-16A Grenadier Regt. Woellwarth (1776-78)
 GHC-16B Grenadier Regt. Trumbach (1778-82)
 GHC-16C Grenadier Regt. d'Angelelli (1782-83)
 GHC-17A Regt. Mirbach (to 1780)
 GHC-17B Regt. Mirbach Lossberg, Jr. (1780-83)
 GHC-18A Regt. Trumbach (to 1778)
 GHC-18B Regt. Trumbach Bose (1778-83)
 GHC-19A Garrison Regt. Stein (to 1778)
 GHC-19B Garrison Regt. Seitz (1778-83)
 GHC-20A Garrison Regt. Wissenbach (to 1780)
 GHC-20B Garrison Regt. Knoblauch (1780-83)
 GHC-21A Garrison Regt. Huyn (to 1780)
 GHC-21B Garrison Regt. Benning (1780-83)
 GHC-22 Garrison Regt. Bunau

GHH Hesse-Hanau
 GHH-1 Artillery
 GHH-2 Hesse-Hanau Free Battalion (Janecke)
 GHH-3 Hesse-Hanau Regiment

GWA Waldeck
 GWA-1 3rd Waldeck
 GWA-1A 3rd Waldeck (Horne's company)
 GWA-1B 3rd Waldeck (Haacke's company)
 GWA-1C 3rd Waldeck (Alberti's company)

PROVINCIAL REGIMENTS

AL	American Legion
AB	Armed Boatmen
BP	Black Pioneers
BL	British Legion (Tarleton's; 5th American Regiment)
BL (INF.)	British Legion Infantry
BL (CAV.)	British Legion Cavalry
BCV	Bucks County Volunteers
BR	Butler's Rangers
CV	Caledonian Volunteers
CR	Carolina Rangers
	Company of Military Batteaux Men
DB	Delancey's Brigade
	Duke of Cumberland's Regiment (Montagu's)
EFR	East Florida Rangers
EC	Emmerich's Chasseurs
FR	Florida Rangers
GL	Georgia Loyalists
GP	Guides and Pioneers
HIC	Hierlihy's Independent Companies
KAD	King's American Dragoons
KAR	King's American Regiment
	(Fanning's; 4th American Regiment)
	King's County Militia
KFR	King's Florida Rangers
KOR	King's Orange Rangers
KR (FLA)	King's Rangers (Florida)
KR	King's Rangers (Roger's Rangers)
KRRNY	King's Royal Regiment of New York (Johnson's)
	Long Island Militia
	Loyal American Association
LAR	Loyal American Regiment
LF	Loyal Foresters
LIV	Loyal Irish Volunteers
	Loyal New Englanders
	Loyal North Carolina Militia
LNSV	Loyal Nova Scotia Volunteers
	(Royal Nova Scotia Volunteers)
	Loyal Refugees of West Florida
ML	Maryland Loyalists
	New Hampshire Volunteers
NJV	New Jersey Volunteers (Skinner's Brigade)
NYV	New York Volunteers (3rd American Regiment)
NCH	North Carolina Highlanders
NCIC	North Carolina Independent Company
NCL	North Carolina Loyalists

NCP	North Carolina Provincials
NCR	North Carolina Royalists
NCV	North Carolina Volunteers
PL	Pennsylvania Loyalists
PLD	Philadelphia Light Dragoons
PWAR	Prince of Wales American Regiment
	Queen's County Militia
QLR	Queen's Loyal Rangers (Jessup's)
	Queen's Loyal Virginia Regiment
QR	Queen's Rangers (1st American Regiment)
QR (INF.)	Queen's Rangers Infantry
QR (CAV.)	Queen's Rangers Cavalry
RCV	Roman Catholic Volunteers
--	Royal American Reformers
RFAR	Royal Fencible American Regiment (Gorham's)
RGB	Royal Garrison Battalion
RGV	Royal Georgia Volunteers
84TH	Royal Highland Emigrants (84th Regiment of the line)
RNR	Royal Newfoundland Regiment (Pringle's Foot)
RNCR	Royal North Carolina Regiment
SJV	St. John's Volunteers (Callbeck's)
SCR	South Carolina Royalists
UPM	United Corps of Pennsylvania and Maryland Loyalists
VI	Volunteers of Ireland (2nd American Regiment)
VNE	Volunteers of New England
WV	Wentworth's Volunteers
WFRF	West Florida Royal Foresters
WJV	West Jersey Volunteers
WR	Westchester Refugees (Delancey's Refugees)

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