



Detail from "A plan of the city of New-York & its environs to Greenwich, on the North or Hudsons River, and to Crown Point, on the East or Sound River, shewing the several streets, publick buildings, docks, fort & battery, with the true form & course of the commanding grounds, with and without the town. Survey'd in the winter, 1775 [1766]" 1775, by John Montrésor

Map Source: *Lib. of Congress, Geography and Map Div.*

### **Advertisement for Lost Watch by Soldier of the 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt., Greenwich, New York, Jan. 9, 1782**

LOST on the 10th December last, between the Foundry and Queen Street, a neat Gold Watch cap'd and jeweled (maker's name Ashby's London) it had a steel chain, a gold ring, with a Cornelian stone, the Watch has several private marks which can prove the owner's property. Any person who may have found the above watch, and will bring it to the Adjutant [Lt. Hugh Fraser] or Quarter Master [Hector M<sup>c</sup>Lean] of the 42d regiment at Greenwich, or to the Printer, shall receive Five Guineas Reward. It is requested that Watchmakers or others into whose hands it may come, or be offered for sale, may keep it and acquaint some of the above persons, that the property may be proved and recovered, for which they shall receive the above reward.

Source and Note: *Royal Gazette*, Jan. 9, 1782. This advertisement locates the 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt. quarters near Greenwich, just northeast of New York City on the Hudson or North River.

### **Memorial of Mary Clarke to Commander-in-Chief Gen. Sir Guy Carleton Regarding Her Home Used a Barrack for 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt. Soldiers, Greenwich, 1782**

To his Excellency Sir Guy Carleton, K.B. General & Commander in Chief &c &c &c

The Memorial of Mary Clarke, Widow of the late Thomas Clarke Esq<sup>r</sup>.  
Humbly Sheweth

That the Estate of your memorialist near Greenwich on this Island, has been, at different times, exceedingly injured by the King's Army. In the Year 1778, the 63<sup>rd</sup> Regiment was quartered in the neighbourhood – the Soldiers were permitted to burn & waste so much as they pleased; & in the Space of

seven Weeks, the Devastation formerly begun, was nearly completed. Your memorialist applied to Head-Quarters for Relief, & obtained from the then Commandant, Major Gen<sup>l</sup>. Daniel Jones, a Protection for 40 Cords standing Wood, which was supposed to be all that remained. The following Winter being very severe, & the magazines poorly supplied, the Soldiers were let loose by their commanding Officers to get Wood wherever they could find it. The 40 Cord reserved for the use of your memorialist was cut down & carried away, together with the Fences that enclosed it, for which your memorialist has never received a Shilling. In the Year 1781 her House was converted into a Barrack for the 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt. – about 40 Common Soldiers, & 3 Officers being quartered in the different Rooms of it. By this means a great part of the remaining fence of the Farm was destroyed. It is now, in some measure, a Common; & your memorialist is reduced to the necessity of purchasing Fuel, after losing what would have been sufficient, with proper Economy, to supply herself & her Dependants, for a great number of years. It is therefore humbly requested, that your Excellency will be pleased to order such Compensation to be made for these heavy Losses, as in Equity shall seem proper. And your memorialist, as in Duty bound, will ever pray —

Mary Clarke

New York July 29, 1783.

Source: TNA, at Guy Carleton, 1<sup>st</sup> Earl Dorchester, *Papers* at PRO 30/55/76/60, No. 8549.



Detail of "A sketch of the northern parts of New Jersey,," 1781, by John Hills. The detachment of the 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt. stationed at Greenwich, would have had to come down Hudson River to the Kills, and then up the Rariton River.

Map Source: Lib. of Congress, Geography and Map Div.

**Excerpt of Notebook of Capt. John Peebles, 42<sup>nd</sup> Grenadier Company, Records  
Detachment of the 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt.'s Participation in Capt. George Beckwith's Raid,  
Brunswick, New Jersey, Jan. 9 – 10, 1782**

Thursday 10<sup>th</sup>. Jan<sup>ry</sup>...

A Detachment of about 200 consisting of Light [Infantry] from Powles hook under the Command of Cap<sup>t</sup>. [Bent] Ball [63<sup>rd</sup> Regt.], 50 from the 40<sup>th</sup> Reg<sup>t</sup>. & 50 from the 42<sup>d</sup>. [Regt.] the whole under the Command of Cap<sup>t</sup>. Beckwith Aid de camp to [Hessian Lt.] Gen<sup>l</sup>. [Wilhelm von] Knyphausen set off yesterday in the new constructed boats about one o'clock; they drop'd down to Denys's in the afternoon and in the night went up the Rariton [River] as far as Brunswick with an intention of burning some boats that were said to be getting ready there for hostile purposes they got to brunswick a little before day &

were fir'd on by the Guard and wo<sup>d</sup>. [wounded] Cap<sup>t</sup>. Ball & another officer & kill'd & wound'd 8 or 10 men of the party, who however went into Brunswick, destroy'd 2 or 3 boats & returned today

Source: *Peebles' Journal* Entries Dec. 9-10, 1781, also printed in *John Peebles American War*, Ed. Ira D. Gruber, Stackpole Books, Mechanicsburg (Pennsylvania), 1998, p. 503.



Detail of Portrait of Maj. Gen. George Beckwith, circa 1800

Picture Source: Wikimedia Commons

### **News Account of 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt. Detachment Participation in Capt. George Beckwith's Raid, Brunswick, New Jersey, Jan. 9. 1782**

Last Wednesday evening a party consisting of detachments from the Light Infantry, the 40th and 42d regiments, commanded by Captain Beckwith, embarked in six boats, and at five the next morning, arrived off Brunswick; where they landed, and brought away all [Rebel] Mr. [Adam] Hyler's boats (this Hyler is a deserter from the royal service, and has been ever since his defection, too successful an enterprizer in his several descents upon our vicinities.) Colonel Taylor commanded a detachment of militia at Brunswick, but ran off when information had accidentally reached him, of the approach of the troops. In twenty-four the service was effected, with very little loss, the distance near 100 miles, and the boats met with three cross tides.

Source and Note: *Royal Gazette* (New York), Jan. 12, 1782. Most of the British Lt. Infantry were prisoners-of-war at this time after being taken at Yorktown in Oct. 1781. Capt. Beckwith, 37<sup>th</sup> Regt., was appointed an aide-de-camp to Gen. Sir Henry Clinton in July 1782.

### **Rebel Estimate of British Forces, Including the 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt. at Greenwich, New York, Feb. 1782**

Estimate of Enemy force in New York & its Dependencies with the disposition of it, February 1782

	Posts	Corps	Strength
York Island	Garrison of the City	40 <sup>th</sup> British Regiment	200
		1 Battalion Hessians	200
		2 Batt <sup>ns</sup> Hessian Grenad <sup>r</sup>	<u>1100</u>
			1500
	Fort Knyphausen	2 Batt <sup>ns</sup> Hessians 400 ea.	800
	Near Fort Knyphausen	37 <sup>th</sup> British Regiment	300
		1 Batt <sup>n</sup> Hessians	<u>350</u>
			650
	Morris's House	Arnolds Am <sup>n</sup> Legion 180 H and 100 Infan <sup>ry</sup>	280
	Arnolds Barracks	2 Battalions Hessians	700
	Greenwich	42 <sup>d</sup> British – 2 Battal <sup>ns</sup>	<u>700</u>

			4630
Long Island	Jamaica	2 Batt <sup>ns</sup> British Grenad <sup>rs</sup>	800
		Ludlows Bat <sup>n</sup> , D'Lancys Brig.	800
	Flushing Fly	38 <sup>th</sup> Regim <sup>t</sup> British	300
		54 <sup>th</sup> D <sup>o</sup> D <sup>o</sup>	400
		Robinson Loyal Am <sup>n</sup> R.	<u>200</u>
			900
	Newtown	Col <sup>o</sup> . Thompson Kings Am. D.	200
	Westbury	17th Dragoons Hone & F. 200	
		Hessian Yagers	<u>350</u>
			550
	Hallets Cove	Hessians comd.	700
		by C: Emek	
	Brookline	Loyal Forresters	<u>50</u>
			3200
Staten Is <sup>ld</sup>	Flagg Staff	57 British Regiment	350
		Buskirks	<u>200</u>
			550
	Richmond	D'Lanceys—late Barter	230
	Paulus hook	22 <sup>d</sup> British Regiment	300
		100 B. light & 1 co Hesi.	<u>200</u>
			<u>500</u>
			<u>1280</u>
			9110

Source: *The Founding Era Collection, Founders Early Access, Papers of George Washington*, Documents Mar. 1780-Dec. 1783 and Apr. 1796-Mar 1797, Part 2, Univ. of Va. Press.

### Rebel Intelligence Report Lists 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt., Greenwich, Manhattan Island, New York, Feb. 6, 1782

An accurate Account of the Cantonements of the several British & Hessian Regiments together with the new raised Corps &ca &ca...

42<sup>d</sup> Regiment

Greenwich, York Island...

2 Bat<sup>s</sup> Brit<sup>h</sup>. Grenadiers

Jamaica L. Island...

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Feb<sup>ry</sup>: 6 – 1782

Source: *Colonial North America at Harvard Library*, Sparks, Jared, 1789-1866, collector. Jared Sparks collection of documents concerning the American Revolution, 1740-1866. An accurate account of the cantonments of the several British and Hessian regiments together with the new raised corps MS. (unidentified hand); [n.p.] 6 Feb 1782. MS Sparks 49.3 (138). Houghton Library, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. A copy of this report is also maintained in the Lib. of Congress, *George Washington Papers*, Series 4, General Correspondence.



Reproduction 42<sup>nd</sup> or Royal Highland Regt. Uniform Button

### General Order Announces the Promotion of Lt. William Dickson of Kilbucho to a Company in the 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt. in Place of the Retiring Capt. John Peebles, New York, Feb. 23, 1782

Head Quarters New York 23<sup>d</sup> Feb. 1782....

The Commander in Chief has been pleased to make the following promotions...

42<sup>nd</sup> Reg<sup>mt</sup>

Lieu <sup>t</sup> William Dickson to be Capt <sup>n</sup> by purchase vice [John] Peebles who	} 2 <sup>d</sup> Feb, 82.
retires	}
Ens <sup>n</sup> W <sup>m</sup> Edmondstone to be Lieuten <sup>t</sup> by purchase vice Dickson promoted	} 2 <sup>d</sup> Feb <sup>y</sup> 1782.
A Blank Commission for an Ensigncy by purchase vice Edmondstone	}
promoted	}
Ens <sup>n</sup> [David] Sutherland having desired leave to retire, The	}
Commander in Chief is pleased to order a Blank Commission for an Ensigncy	}
by purchase for his Benefit	}

Source and Note: "Orders, 1778-1782," Sir Henry Clinton Papers, Vol. 266, William L. Clements Library, Univ. of Michigan. Dickson briefly commended the 42<sup>nd</sup> Grenadier Company, before he was required to switch companies with Capt. David Anstruther, a more senior captain.

**General Order Issued for Regiments to Prepare Clothing to be Delivered  
to Their Soldiers Held as Prisoners of War, New York, Feb. 27, 1782**

Head Quarters New York 27<sup>th</sup> Feb. 1782

Those Corps that have Men Prisoners with the Enemy are desired to call immediately at the Adj<sup>t</sup> Gen<sup>l</sup> Office for a List of them and they are to provide the following necessities for each man Viz

Two pair Shoes, two pair Yarn Stockings, Two Shirts of Linen Sufficient, Russian Duck for two pair Trousers and materials for making them.

Returns of the Quantity provided to be sent to the same place in the 2<sup>nd</sup> of March, as other means will be taken to supply them, should the Corps neglect to comply with this Order.

Those Corps that have Cloathing to send will give in a Return of the Quantity at the same time.

Source and Note: "Orders, 1778-1782," Sir Henry Clinton Papers, Vol. 266, William L. Clements Library, Univ. of Michigan. Despite having safe passage passes from the rebel commander, a large amount of the prisoner clothing was intercepted and stolen by rebel officials claiming it violated laws on imports of British goods. Details are provided in this Volume in Appendix G, Enclosure 1, Embezzled Prisoners of War Clothing

**General Order Assigning the Royal Highland Regt. to Brig. Gen. Robert Abercromby's  
Command and the 42<sup>nd</sup> Grenadier Company to Maj. Gen. James Paterson's Command,  
New York, Mar. 30, 1782**

Head Quarters New York 30<sup>th</sup> March 1782

The following arrangement of the Army to take place as follows 'till further orders

The 37<sup>th</sup> 40<sup>th</sup> and 42<sup>d</sup> Regiments to be commanded by Brig General Abercrombie who is also to have the inspection of the [Loyalist] American Legion 'till further orders...

1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>d</sup> British Grenadiers to be commanded by Major General Paterson – Maj<sup>r</sup> of Brigades Scott...

Source: "Orders, 1778-1782," Sir Henry Clinton Papers, Vol. 266, William L. Clements Library, Univ. of Michigan.





Detail from Portrait of William Petty, 2<sup>nd</sup> Earl of Shelburne, 1791, by Jean-Laurent Mosnier

Picture Source: Wikimedia Commons

**Excerpts of Letter from Home Secretary William Petty-FitzMaurice, Earl of Shelburne, to Gen. Sir Guy Carleton, Naming Him Commander-in-Chief, North America, London, Apr. 4, 1782**

Whitehall 4 April 1782

Sir,

His Majesty having been pleased to appoint you commander-in-chief of his forces in North America, and having taken at the same time into his royal consideration the state of his armies there, his late positive recall of Sir Henry Clinton, the great age and possible infirmity of the general Officer supposed now commanding there, the nature of the post of New York, and the untenable condition of its various and extensive works as stated by the ablest Officers and engineers, has determined to press your instant departure lest the service should essentially suffer by your absence in so critical an emergency.

It is impossible in this situation to take that view of things which a service of such infinite importance would require if a moment's delay could be admitted of, but His Majesty's affairs are so situated that further deliberation must give way to the necessity of instant decision, and whatever inconveniences may arise I am satisfied will be compensated by the presence of a commander-in-chief of whose discretion, conduct and ability His Majesty has long entertained the highest opinion.

The first object of your attention must be to provide for withdrawing the garrison, artillery, provisions, stores of all kinds, every species of public property, from New York and its dependencies to Halifax. The same steps are to be taken with respect to the garrisons of Charleston and Savannah. The garrison of S<sup>t</sup> Augustine you will determine upon according to circumstances upon your arrival. The execution of the whole both in point of mode and time it is His Majesty's intention to leave to your discretion. In case you should meet with obstructions by any attack supported by a formidable force or from disappointments so that it will not be in your power to effect the evacuation without great hazard of considerable loss, an early capitulation upon terms which may secure the main object is thought preferable by His Majesty's confidential servants to an obstinate defence of the place without hope of answering any rational purpose by it...

In the execution of His Majesty's commands you must always keep in recollection that the removal and preservation of the troops for His Majesty's future service is the immediate object to which all other considerations must give way. But you must likewise lose no time to avail yourself of the change of measures which has lately taken place for the purpose of reconciling the minds and affections of His Majesty's American subjects by such open and generous conduct as may serve to captivate their hearts and remove every suspicion of insincerity...

Source: *Documents of the American Revolution*, Vol. XXI, *Transcripts 1782-1783*, Ed. K. G. Davies, Irish University Press, Dublin, 1977, pp. 52-54 from TNA, *Colonial Office: Secretary of State, Military Dispatches, May 1782-Aug. 1782* at CO 5/106, f. 1.



*Collect Pond, New York City*, 1798, by Archibald Robertson showing Bayard's Mount to the left

Picture Source: Wikimedia Commons

**Excerpt of Letter from Rebel Spy Abraham Woodhull (Samuel Culper) to Maj. Benjamin Tallmadge, 2<sup>nd</sup> Continental Lt. Dragoons, Describing Location of 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt., Bayard's Mount, Manhattan Island, New York, Apr. 24, 1782**

April 24<sup>th</sup> 1782

I have just Rec<sup>d</sup> from N.Y. the most Authentic Acc<sup>t</sup>: The Troops in and about these Lines are moving about the vicinity of N.Y. & the Ferry—There are 8 Hessian Regiments who do duty in & about N.Y. 4 others the 40 & 42<sup>d</sup> Cantoond from Byards mount to Kings Brig<sup>de</sup>....

I am &c. &c.

S. C.

Source and Notes: *George Washington Papers, Founders Early Access*, Univ. of Virginia Press. The subject letter was included in a letter from Maj. Benjamin Tallmadge to Gen. George Washington, Greenfield, Apr. 27, 1782. Before being levelled in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, Bayard's Mount was located at the current intersection of Mott and Grand Streets, in Little Italy, about two miles north of Battery Park.



Commander-in-Chief Gen. Sir Guy Carleton

Wikimedia Commons, from *National Archives of Canada*

**General Orders Issued Announcing Lt. Gen. James Robertson and then Gen. Sir Guy Carleton to Replace Gen. Sir Henry Clinton as Commander-in-Chief, North America, New York, May 2 and 8, 1782**

Head Quarters New York 4<sup>th</sup> May 1782...

General Sir Henry Clinton having obtained His Majestys gracious Permission to return to Europe the King has been pleased to appoint His Excellency Lieu<sup>t</sup> General [James] Robertson to succeed him on his departure as Commander in Chief of the Army in this district of North America – All Orders therefore coming from Lieu<sup>t</sup> General Robertson are to be obeyed...

Head Quarters New York 8<sup>th</sup> May 1782

General Sir Henry Clinton proposing to return immediately to Europe is happy in Congratulating the Army upon his being Succeeded in the Command by a General of Sir Guy Carleton's great Professional reputation and Abilities: And whilst he wishes to express the very high sense he has and ever will have of the distinguish'd Sprit Discipline and Ardor they have shown on all occasions, he begs leave to offer them his warmest thanks for their Chearfull Obedience to his Orders and very effectual Assistance and Support in every Service they have been employ'd upon...

Source: "Orders, 1778-1782," Sir Henry Clinton Papers, Vol. 266, William L. Clements Library, Univ. of Michigan.





Detail of Portrait of Maj. Gen. Thomas Stirling

Picture Source: Wikimedia Commons from the *Black Watch Castle & Museum*

**General Orders Announcing the Change of Command of the 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt. from Maj. Gen. Thomas Stirling to Lt. Col. Charles Graham, and the Promotion of Capt. Walter Home, 7<sup>th</sup> or Royal Fuzileers to Major, 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt., New York, May 3, 1782**

Head Quarters New York 3<sup>d</sup> May 1782...

The Commander in Chief has been pleased to make the following promotions...

42<sup>d</sup> Regiment

Major Charles Graham to be Lieu <sup>t</sup> Colonel Vice [Thomas] Stirling	} 28 <sup>th</sup> April 82
promoted to 71 <sup>st</sup> [Highland] Regiment	}
Captain Walter Home from 7 <sup>th</sup> Regiment to be Major Vice Graham	} d <sup>o</sup>
Promoted	}...

Source and Note: "Orders, 1778-1782," Sir Henry Clinton Papers, Vol. 266, William L. Clements Library, Univ. of Michigan. Maj. Gen. Stirling, still recovering from a leg wound received in 1780, had departed America for Britain in Dec. 1781.



Detail of Portrait of Thomas Townshend, 1785 by Gilbert Stuart.

Picture Source: Wikimedia Commons, Digital image courtesy  
of the *Dixson Galleries, State Library of New South Wales*

**Letter from Secretary at War Thomas Townshend to Colonels of Regiments, Including Gen. Lord  
John Murray, 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt., Announcing King's Pardon for Deserters, London, May 4, 1782**

W: O: 4<sup>th</sup> May 1782

My Lord,

Enclosed I have the Honour to send You some printed Copies of His Majesty's most gracious Pardon to Deserters from the Regular land Forces, & to signify to You His Majesty's Pleasure, that all such as shall surrender themselves before the 17<sup>th</sup> Day of June next, to any party of your Reg<sup>t</sup>. be received & regularly attested in the same, provided it appears they were actually Deserters before the Publication of His Majesty's Pardon, & that they are able bodies men & fit for Service –

If such Deserters shall be totally unfit for Service, you are forthwith to give them a Certificate of their having surrendered agreeably to His Majesty's Directions, which Certificate shall entitle them to the full benefit of this Pardon

But if it shall appear, that the Desertion was committed since the Publication of His Majesty's Pardon, then such Deserter, though he may have surrendered himself to Your Regiment, shall nevertheless be confined as a Deserter, & Notice thereof given to this Office, that the necessary Orders may be sent for conveying him to the Corps to which he belonged –

If any Deserter from other Corps should have inlisted into Your Regiment & be now serving therein, they must declare the same within the time specified, & their Names must be entered in the Regimental Book, or they will not be entitled to the Benefit of the Pardon –

I am to desire that, for His Majesty's information, a Return may be made to me on the 17<sup>th</sup> Day of June next, of the Number of Deserters, who shall have surrendered to your Regiment, or any Party, specifying also the Corps to which they formerly belonged –

You will be pleased to cause the several Particulars of this Letter to be communicated to every Officer of Your Reg<sup>t</sup> in the Recruiting Duty; and that the same may be notified in the most Publick Manner, You will give Orders that the printed Papers be posted up in the most frequented Places in the Neighbourhood of Your Regiment, & the respective Stations of the Recruiting Parties. –

I am &c

R<sup>t</sup> Hon<sup>e</sup>

Tho<sup>s</sup> Townshend

Gen<sup>l</sup> [Henry Seymour] Conway

Colonel of the Royal Reg<sup>t</sup> of Horse Guards

Like Letters of the same date to the Colonels of the Regiments of Cavalry & Infantry on the British Establishment as under...

Infantry...

42 [Gen. Lord John] Murray...

71 [Lt. Gen. Simon] Fraser...

Source and Note: TNA, *Secretary-at-War, Out-letters, Apr. -June 1782* at WO4/117, pp. 243-245 (f. 122). Townshend was Secretary at War for a brief period from Mar. 30 to July 10, 1782. Lt. Gen. Fraser had died on Feb. 2, 1782, and Former Brevet-Col. Thomas Stirling, 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt., commanded the 71<sup>st</sup> Regt. effective Feb. 13, 1782.

**Senior Officers Attend Farewell Event for Gen. Sir Henry Clinton, Retiring Commander-in-Chief,  
North America, New York, May 10, 1782**

Yesterday a splendid entertainment was given at Roubalet's Tavern, by the principal Officers of the Army, to his Excellency Sir Henry Clinton, previous to his departure for Europe, at which were present

their Excellencies Sir Guy Carleton, and Rear Admiral Digby, many other officers, and persons of distinction...

Source: *Royal Gazette* (New York), May 11, 1782.



Detail of Portrait of Gen. Sir Guy Carleton

Picture Source: Wikimedia Commons, from *National Archives of Canada*

**General Orders for a Review of the Garrison Regiments, Including the 42<sup>nd</sup> Highlanders,  
by Gen. Sir Guy Carleton, New Commander-in-Chief, New York, May 17, 1782**

Head Quarters New York Friday 17<sup>th</sup> May 1782...

The Troops are informed that the Commander in Chief will see them in the course of a few days.

The Regiments in Garrison the 42<sup>d</sup> Reg<sup>t</sup> & the three Regiments under the Command of [Hessian] Major General [Frederick] Wormb will be reviewed on Monday the 20<sup>th</sup> Inst<sup>t</sup> at 12 OClock. An Officer from each Regiment to be sent to the Quarter Master General in New York on Sunday morning at 8 OClock who will show them their Ground & the General commanding will give the necessary Orders for their Marching so as to be there at the Time appointed...

Source: TNA, *Entry Book of General Orders, Orders Issued by His Excellency General Sir Guy Carleton at New York*, at WO 28/9/215-216, ff. 286 – 482.

**News Account of Review of Troops by Gen. Sir Guy Carleton, New Commander-in-Chief,  
North America, New York, May 20 and 21, 1782**

NEW-YORK, May 22.

On Monday the British and Hessian troops in this city, and cantoned in its vicinity, were reviewed by his Excellency General Sir Guy Carleton, K.B. Commander in Chief. – And yesterday the Grenadiers, 17th Light Dragoons and other corps on Long Island, passed likewise *en review* before his Excellency; the appearance of the troops on both days infinitely surpassed every exhibition hitherto presented in America, highly honourable to the officers and the brave veterans they command.

Source: *Royal Gazette* (New York), May 22, 1782.

**Advertisement for Lost Horse of the 1<sup>st</sup> British Grenadier Battalion, Flushing, New York,  
July 2, 1782**

Five guineas reward. A grey mare stolen or strayed from the grenadier camp, on Ireland heights, near Flushing. 1st battalion British grenadiers.

Source and Note: *Royal Gazette* (New York), July 3, 1782. This advertisement locates the camp of the 42<sup>nd</sup> Grenadier Co. (part of 1<sup>st</sup> Brit. Gren. Bn.) at Ireland Heights, three miles east of Flushing on Long Island, New York.

**General Order Assigning 71<sup>st</sup> Highland Regt. and 80<sup>th</sup> or Royal Edinburgh Volunteers Regt. Soldiers to do Duty with the 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt., New York, June 3, 1782**

Head Quarters New York Monday 3<sup>d</sup> June 1782...

The Non Commissioned Officers & Men of the Guards are to join the 2<sup>d</sup> Batt<sup>n</sup> of Grenadiers and those of the 71<sup>st</sup> & 80<sup>th</sup> Regiments to join the 42<sup>d</sup> Reg<sup>t</sup>...

This Order extends to Prisoners on Parole who are to be taken care of till exchange tho they are not to do duty...

Source: TNA, *Entry Book of General Orders, Orders Issued by His Excellency General Sir Guy Carleton at New York*, at WO 28/9/215-216, ff. 286 – 482.

**General Order for Regiments to Leave Winter Quarters and Encamp, With the 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt. on Bloomingdale Road and the 42<sup>nd</sup> Gren. Company on Ireland Heights, near Flushing, New York, June 10, 12, 14 and 15, 1782**

Head Quarters New York 10<sup>th</sup> June 1782...

The Army to prepare to Encamp at a Short Notice.

Head Quarters New York 12<sup>th</sup> June 1782

As the Regiments are to prepare to Encamp at a short notice they will deliver up the Barracks Bedding &c &c immediately & send their heavy Baggage to their Stores in New York...

Head Quarters New York 14<sup>th</sup> June 1782...

The Commanding Officers of Corps will make application immediately for 40 Rounds of Fresh ammunition per man for their Effectives present. They will make use of 20 Rounds per Man of their old Ammunition for practice and will deliver the remainder into the ordnance Stores.

The Quarter Masters of 37<sup>th</sup> and 42<sup>d</sup> Reg<sup>ts</sup> & those of [Hessian] Du Corps & [Hessian] Prince Charles to meet the Quar<sup>r</sup> Mas<sup>rs</sup> General at 10 OClock tomorrow morning at the 6 Mile Stone on the Blooming Dale Road & the Quar<sup>r</sup> Masters of the Regiments in Garrison will meet him the same Day at Bunkers Hill at 12 OClock

Head Quarters New York 15<sup>th</sup> June 1782

The Regiments who have been shown their Ground this Day by the Quartermaster General will march tomorrow morning as such Hours as may be most Convenient & encamp. They will make application for Straw at the magazine nearest their respective encampments...

The Quarter Masters of Grenadiers to attend at one OClock upon Ireland Heights on the Road to Flushing where a Person from the Quar<sup>r</sup> Mas<sup>r</sup> Generals Dep<sup>t</sup> will show them their Ground ...

Source and Note: TNA, *Entry Book of General Orders, Orders Issued by His Excellency General Sir Guy Carleton at New York*, at WO 28/9/215-216, ff. 286 – 482. "Ireland Heights" are on Long Island. Rivington's *Royal Gazette* ran an advertisement dated July 3, 1782 for lost horse from "grenadier camp, on Ireland heights, near Flushing. 1st battalion British grenadiers."



Detail Showing two sets of barracks (No. 26) near Fort George and near the “Fresh Water” pond and the 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt. Guard House Location near item No. 4 on Right Side of “A Plan of the city of New York,” 1776

Picture Source: *Library of Congress Geography and Map Div.*

### **General Order Assigning the Royal Highlanders to Barracks in New York, Aug. 6, 1782**

Head Quarters Mortiers House 6<sup>th</sup> August 1782

The 42<sup>d</sup> Reg to march tomorrow morning to New York where it is to be Quartered till further orders The Commandant will give the necessary directions for its being put into Barracks...

Source: TNA, *Entry Book of General Orders, Orders Issued by His Excellency General Sir Guy Carleton at New York*, at WO 28/9/215-216, ff. 286 – 482.

### **Location of 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt. Guard House and Storehouse, New York, Approx. Aug. 6 to Nov. 10, 1782**

#### **List of Barrack Houses in the Garrison of New York**

No of the House	Street	By whom or how Occupied
3	Broadway	Commander in Chiefs Secretary's Office...
16	[Cliff]	42 Reg <sup>l</sup> . Store
17		Ditto Guard

Source and Note: TNA, *Guy Carleton, 1<sup>st</sup> Baron Dorchester: Papers, Folios 10300-10363, June 30, 1782-Mar. 22, 1783* at PRO 30/55/97, f. 10349. Cliff Street is located about one mile northeast of Battery Park.





Detail of "Plan of New York and Staten Islands with part of Long Island, survey'd in the years 1781, & 82"

Map Source: *Lib. of Congress, Geography and Map Div.*

### **Hessian Officer's Account of 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt. Marching to New Quarters, New York City, Aug. 6, 1782**

6 Aug. [1782] Tues. To-day the 42<sup>nd</sup> Scotch regiment marched into quarters in N.Y. to do duty there.

Source: *Journal of John Charles Philip von Kraft, Lieutenant in the Hessian Regiment von Bose, 1776 – 1784*, Thomas H. Edsall, Privately printed, New York, 1888, p. 165.

### **London News Account that the 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt. Moved to New York to Counter Rebel Threat, New York, Aug. 7, 1782**

*London, Sept. 24*

The following intelligence, by the New-York packet, is authentic...  
On the 7th of August, advice was also brought to New-York, that [Rebel] General [George] Washington had crossed the North River with his army and heavy cannon, to the White Plains, to cooperate with the French fleet, which was arrived at Rhode Island. This occasioned much alarm. The troops were called from their encampments. The 42d regiment had entered the city, and others were in motion...

Source: *Remembrancer...For the Year 1782. Part II*, Printed for J. Debrett, London, 1782, Google Books, p. 268.

### **General After Order Issued to Return the 42<sup>nd</sup> Grenadier Company Back to the Regiment, New York, Aug. 9, 1782**

Head Quarters Mortiers House 9<sup>th</sup> August 1782...

After Orders

The Grenadiers Companies belonging to Regiments now in this District are to join their Batt<sup>ns</sup> on Monday the 12<sup>th</sup> Inst<sup>t</sup> the Com<sup>s</sup> belonging to absent Regiments are to be formed into one Batt<sup>n</sup> under the Command of the Hon<sup>bl</sup> Lieut. Col [Henry] Fox [38<sup>th</sup> Regt.]

Major [William] Keppel [82<sup>nd</sup> Regt.] to be Major to this Batt<sup>n</sup>. Boats are to be at Denyces to carry the 22<sup>d</sup> & 57<sup>th</sup> Companies to Staten Island & at Brooklyn Ferry to Cross the 37<sup>th</sup> 40<sup>th</sup> & 42<sup>d</sup> Companies to this Island the same Day.

Maj<sup>r</sup> Gen<sup>l</sup> [James] Paterson will please to give the necessary orders for these movements & the Quar<sup>r</sup> Mas<sup>r</sup> General is requested to see that Boats are ready at the proper Time.

Source and Note: TNA, *Entry Book of General Orders, Orders Issued by His Excellency General Sir Guy Carleton at New York*, at WO 28/9/215-216, ff. 286 – 482. The men of the 42<sup>nd</sup> Light Infantry Co. were still being held prisoners-of-war.

**Excerpts of Letter from Secretary at War Thomas Townshend to Gen. Sir Guy Carleton,  
Commander-in-Chief, North America, Regarding the Planned Evacuation of New York,  
London, Aug. 14, 1782**

Whitehall 14 August 1782

Sir,

By the [Home Secretary William Petty-FitzMaurice] Earl of Shelburne's letters to you of the 4<sup>th</sup> April and 5<sup>th</sup> June last, you received the King's commands to make the necessary preparations for embarking the troops at New York and its dependencies in order to your proceeding with them to Halifax.

Enclosed is a copy of my most secret dispatch to General [Frederick] Haldimand of the 31<sup>st</sup> of last month (sent by a fast-sailing vessel provided for the occasion) by which you will be informed of the measure taken for supplying you with transports and victuallers from Quebec. These, with those at New York and such as may be sent from hence, together with such as are ordered thither from the West Indies, will I hope be sufficient for the removal not only of the troops but of the King's artillery, stores and provisions...

It being determined that a scene of active war shall open in the West Indies, you are to cause as large a part of your force as is applicable to the service of the West Indies to embark for Barbados. Under this description are meant all the troops, British and foreign, except such of the latter as are by treaty exempted from serving anywhere but in North America...

Source: *Documents of the American Revolution, Vol. XXI, Transcripts 1782-1783*, Ed. K. G. Davies, Irish University Press, Dublin, 1977, pp. 108-110 from TNA, *Colonial Office: Secretary of State, Military Dispatches, May 1782-Aug. 1782* at C O5/106.

**General Orders Issued for Regiments, Including the Royal Highlanders, to Move  
to McGowan's Pass and for New Brigade Assignments, New York, Sept. 2 – 3, 5, 1782**

Head Quarters New York 2<sup>d</sup> September 1782...

The Quarter Masters & Camp Colour Men of the British Grenadiers 7<sup>th</sup> 38<sup>th</sup> 40<sup>th</sup> 42<sup>d</sup> 54<sup>th</sup> Hess<sup>n</sup> Grenadiers [Hessian] Reg<sup>t</sup> of Landgrave [Hessian Regt.] duCorps, [Hessian Regt.] Prince Charles, [Hessian Regt.] Knyphausen 17<sup>th</sup> Drag<sup>s</sup> Jagers [German] Bunau & Hesse Hanau Corps to be at M<sup>c</sup>Gowans Pass at 9 OClock tomorrow Morning where a Deputy Qua<sup>r</sup> mas<sup>r</sup> general will give them further orders...

Head Quarters New York 3<sup>d</sup> September 1782

A Sufficient party to be 6 OClock tomorrow morning on the ground marked out for those Regiments whose Camp Colour Men were directed to attend at M<sup>c</sup>Gowans Pass this morning in order to Dig Wells as contiguous as possible to their respective Encampments The Chief Engineer will direct them to be supplied with Tools on the Spot: & they will report to the Adjutant General the number of Wells they have found necessary for each Batt<sup>n</sup>.

Head Quarters New York 5<sup>th</sup> Sept<sup>r</sup> 1782...

The 37<sup>th</sup> 40<sup>th</sup> & 42<sup>d</sup> Regiments duCorps & Prince Charles the Jagers 17<sup>th</sup> Dragoons & Hanau Corps to March also tomorrow morning at 5 OClock & Encamp on the Ground marked out for them.

The 7<sup>th</sup> Regiment to Cross from Brooklyn to New York tomorrow evening & take up the Quarters of the 42<sup>d</sup> Regiment.

As soon as the Regiments arrive at their Ground they will immediately Clear it & make good communication between each – upon application to the Commissary at Marstons Wharf they will be supplied with Provisions Straw &c.



Brig. Gen. Alured Clark

Picture Source: Wikimedia Commons, from *Emmet Collection*, New York Public Library Digital Collection

The following Arrangements to take place till further Orders.

The 7<sup>th</sup> 37<sup>th</sup> & 42<sup>d</sup> Regiments to be Brigaded under the Command of Brig<sup>r</sup> General [Alured] Clarke.

The 40<sup>th</sup> & 54<sup>th</sup> Regiments to form a Brigade under the Command of Brig<sup>r</sup> General [Andrew] Bruce.

The British Grenadiers and 38<sup>th</sup> Regiments to be Inspected by Lieut<sup>t</sup> Col. [Hon. Henry Edward] Fox [38<sup>th</sup> Regt.].

These Brigades to report to Lieut<sup>t</sup> General [John] Campbell [of Strachur]....

Source and Notes: TNA, *Entry Book of General Orders, Orders Issued by His Excellency General Sir Guy Carleton at New York*, at WO 28/9/215-216, ff. 286 – 482. The “*Quarter Masters & Camp Colour Men*” were responsible for marking the location of a new camp. “*Camp Colours*” were 18 inch square flags in the color of the facings of the regiments used to designate camp lines.



Detail of Portrait of Lt. Gen. John Campbell of Strachur

Picture Source: Wikipedia

**General Order Issued for the Army to be Ready to March to Harlem Heights and  
Lt. Gen. John Campbell Compliments to His Regiments,**

### **Including the 42<sup>nd</sup> Highlanders, New York, Sept. 29 and Oct. 5, 1782**

Head Quarters Lefferts House 29<sup>th</sup> Sept<sup>r</sup> 82

The Army to hold itself in readiness to march at an hours warning to Haerlem Heights where it will draw up Fronting the North River.

The Right Wing to march by the left on the road thro' M<sup>c</sup>Gowans pass The second Line following the first.

The left Wing to move from the right on the north River Road to King's Bridge the second line following the first.

The Regimental Pioneers to march at the head of their respective Lines.

The cannon to march at the head of the Reg<sup>t</sup> they are attached to.

The reserve to follow the Right till it Comes to the Smiths Shop on the Kings Bridge Road when it will take the Shortest way to the Ground it is to be reviewed upon

The general Officers leading Collumns will call upon the Officer commanding the reserve for such advance Parties of cavalry & Infantry as they shall think Proper

The Army to march precisely in an hour after two Guns fired from the 54<sup>th</sup> Reg<sup>t</sup> have been answered by two Guns from the Hess<sup>n</sup> Grenadiers...

Lieut<sup>t</sup> Gen<sup>l</sup> [John] Campbell's Orders, October 5<sup>th</sup> 1782

Lieut. General Campbell has the pleasure of communication to the Right Wing of the Army His Excellency the Commander in Chiefs thanks for their fine appearance and Military behavior in the Field.

Lieut<sup>t</sup> General Campbell is happy at this opportunity of expressing his satisfaction & thanks to the Officers & men of the Right Wing for their regularity & good Conduct in their operation & Performance in the Field Yesterday which deservedly merits the applause of the Commander in Chief & all the General Officers –

It is his Excellency's wish & pleasure that his thanks on this occasion shall be explained to the several Corps this Evening on their respective Parades.

*Source and Notes: TNA, Entry Book of General Orders, Orders Issued by His Excellency General Sir Guy Carleton at New York, at WO 28/9/215-216, ff. 286 – 482. The regiments under Lt. Gen. Campbell's command as of Sept. 5, 1782 consisted of the 7<sup>th</sup>, 37<sup>th</sup>, 42<sup>nd</sup> under Brig. Gen Alured Clarke, the 40<sup>th</sup> and 54<sup>th</sup> under Brig. Gen. Andrew Bruce and the British Grenadiers and 38<sup>th</sup> under the "Inspection" of Lt. Col. the Hon. Henry Edward Fox.*

### **General Order for Regiments to Issue Winter Clothing, Lefferts House, New York, Oct. 9, 1782**

Head Quarters Lefferts House 9<sup>th</sup> Octob<sup>r</sup> 1782...

The British Soldiers now on Duty who have not their Winter Clothing on, to be relieved immediately by those who have them, should the Reg<sup>t</sup> they belong to not have Complied with the Commander in Chiefs desire on that expressed to them some time ago, the Men must be relieved by those who have paid the necessary Attention to it.

The Winter Clothing to be sent by the Reg<sup>ts</sup> immediately to the Hospitals for their respective Sick.

*Source and Note: TNA, Entry Book of General Orders, Orders Issued by His Excellency General Sir Guy Carleton at New York, at WO 28/9/215-216, ff. 286 – 482. Previous issues of winter clothing included mittens, flannel waistcoats, breeches and leggings for each soldier and overcoats for sentries.*

### **General Order to Issue Legging Cloth to Regiments, New York, Oct. 20, 1782**

Head Quarters Lefferts House 20<sup>th</sup> October 1782...

The Commander in Chief having been pleased to direct that a donation of Leging Cloth with sufficient materials to make overhauls be delivered to the Troops within this district. The several Corps

are to give in a Return to the Adjutant General on the 25<sup>th</sup> Inst<sup>t</sup> of the Present Effective Sergeants Drummers Rank & File that a proper proportion may be prepared for each.

Source: TNA, *Entry Book of General Orders, Orders Issued by His Excellency General Sir Guy Carleton at New York*, at WO 28/9/215-216, ff. 286 – 482.

**Summary of Letter from Maj. Gen. James Paterson to Gen. Sir Guy Carleton, Commander-in-Chief, North America, on Arrival of Remaining Detachment of 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt. Additional Company, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Nov. 13, 1782**

No. 4

Halifax. November 13. 1782

... A detachment of the 42nd of one subaltern [Lt. Dugald Campbell], one serjeant and forty privates arrived here a few days ago from St. John's Newfoundland in order to join their regiment. I have ordered them on board the Berwick navy store ship and the ordnance ship Lady Amherst.

Source: *Report on American Manuscripts in the Royal Institution of Great Britain*, Vol. III, Historical Manuscripts Commission, His Majesty's Stationary Office, London, 1907, Google Books, pp. 217-218 from TNA, *Guy Carleton, 1<sup>st</sup> Baron Dorchester, Papers, A. Main Series of papers, Nov. 1782* at PRO 30/55/54.



Painting of Benjamin Tallmadge, circa 1800 by Ezra Ames

Picture Source: Wikimedia Commons

**Extract of Letter from Rebel Maj. Benjamin Tallmadge, 2<sup>nd</sup> Continental Lt. Dragoons, to Gen. George Washington, Regarding the Location of the 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt., New York, and Nov. 10, 1782**

Sir

Stanwick, Nov<sup>r</sup> 13<sup>th</sup> 1782

I have enclosed for Your Excellency the reports of several Persons who have been to N.Y. for the purpose of obtaining Intelligence...

Benja. Tallmadge

[Enclosure]

8 – 11 November 1782

Report of Intelligence Rec<sup>d</sup> from Sundry Persons at Different Times...

10 – B. S. left N. Y. yesterday...

The 40<sup>th</sup> & 42<sup>d</sup> Regim<sup>t</sup> gone to Station Island...

Source: *George Washington Papers, Founders Early Access*, University Press and Rotunda.



**Extract of Letter from Rebel Maj. Benjamin Tallmadge, 2<sup>nd</sup> Continental Lt. Dragoons, to Gen. George Washington, Regarding Orders for the 42<sup>nd</sup> and other Regiments to Prepare for an Expedition to Island of Jamaica, Stanwick, Nov. 20, 1782**

Stanwick Nov<sup>r</sup>. 20<sup>th</sup>. 1782

Dear Gen<sup>l</sup>...

On the 14 ins<sup>t</sup>. a Dispatch Vessel arrived at N.Y. from Jamaica, in Consequence of which the whole of the Fleet at N.Y. were immediately directed to get ready to put to sea — The 40<sup>th</sup> 42<sup>d</sup>. 54<sup>th</sup>. & 57<sup>th</sup>. British Regiments were ordered to lie in readiness to move, & my Informants both suppose they are destined for the W. Indies — No particular Acco<sup>ts</sup>. of Consequence were made public from the West Indies, but it was whispered at N.Y. that a very large Spanish & French Fleet & Army had arrived at the Havanna & Martinico, & that it was generally supposed Jamaica would be very speedily attacked — N.Y. was in great Confusion from the suspected movements of the Fleet & part of the Army...

I have the Honor to be, With great Regard, Sir, Your Excellencys most Obed<sup>t</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>

*Benja. Tallmadge*

Gen<sup>l</sup>. Washington

Source: *George Washington Papers* at the Library of Congress, 1741-1799: Series 4. General Correspondence. 1697-1799, Images: 1028-1029.

**General Order Specifying Clothing to be Sent to British Prisoners of War,  
New York, Nov. 22, 26 and 28 and Dec. 2, 1782**

Head Quarters New York 22<sup>d</sup> November 1782

A Board of General & Field Officers having been directed to consider what supplies were necessary to be sent to the Prisoners in Pensylvania, Maryland & Virginia, they have pointed out the following Articles to be furnished by the Reg<sup>ts</sup> to each British & Provincial Soldier. 2 Shirts 2 p<sup>rs</sup> Worsted Stockings 2 p<sup>rs</sup> Shoes 2 p<sup>rs</sup> Souls & heals 1 p<sup>r</sup> Cloth Leggings 1 p<sup>r</sup> Woolen Mitts 1 Woolen Night Cap 1 Black Stock — which the Corps to provide immediately.

Such Reg<sup>ts</sup> as have Clothing due to their Men, are to have it prepared to send them & as the necessities received from England by the Commissary General are much Cheaper than any that can be purchased here it is recommended to the Corps to procure from him whatever they want as far as he can be able to supply them...

Returns of the prisoners may be had upon application to the Adjutant General & invoices of all the Articles that are to be sent both by the German as well as the British Troops to be given to The Quartermaster General as soon as possible —

Head Quarters New York 26<sup>th</sup> November 1782

The Commander in Chief is pleased to direct that the non Commissioned Officers Drummers & Private Men who are prisoners shall be furnished with a pair of Donation Woolen Leggings each...

Head Quarters New York 28<sup>th</sup> November 1782...

Returns to be given in on Wednesday the 4<sup>th</sup> of Dec<sup>r</sup> by the respective Corps of the Number of Prisoners for whom Leging Cloth us wanted...

Head Quarters New York 2<sup>d</sup> Decem<sup>r</sup> 1782...

All Clothing & Necessaries for the Prisoners of War in the Country are to be Packed up immediately & the Invoices sent to the Quarter Master General.

The Transport Ship Amazon at Franklin's Wharf will be ready to receive them on Thursday morning the 5<sup>th</sup> Ins<sup>t</sup>

Captain [William] Armstrong & some other Persons belonging to the Quarter master Generals Department will attend to see them Ship'd & that nothing is received on board but what is specified in the orders with Blankets & Camp Kettles also necessities for the Officers as every thing else will be liable to Seizure.

A proportion of thread Needles & buttons to be issued with the legging Cloth for the prisoners.

Source and Notes TNA, *Entry Book of General Orders, Orders Issued by His Excellency General Sir Guy Carleton at New York*, at WO 28/9/215-216, ff. 286 – 482. Despite having passes approved by the rebel army some of the wagons transporting the above ordered supplies to the prisoners were stopped and seized by rebel administrators claiming they violated laws on import of British goods. A portion of the supplies to the 42<sup>nd</sup> Lt. Inf. Co. POWs was lost in this manner. “*Franklin's Wharf*” was between James Slip and Roosevelt Street.

### **Rebel Intelligence Report Lists the 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt. and Grenadiers, Nov. 25, 1782**

At Fort Knip Hausen 12 Hundred Troops Consisting of the Grenadiers, 33<sup>rd</sup> & 38<sup>th</sup> \_ \_ \_ Com<sup>d</sup> by Lt. Col. [Thomas Musgrave] Musgrove...

At Statin Island 40<sup>th</sup> & 42<sup>nd</sup> with the Jersey battalions \_ \_ \_

Any Mistake in the Numbers of Reg<sup>ts</sup> Shall be Rectified the first interview

The Above Reg<sup>ts</sup> are all in Barracks

Source: *George Washington Papers at the Library of Congress*, 1741-1799: Series 4, General Correspondence, 1697-1799, MSS 44693: Reel 089.



American Commissioners of the Preliminary Peace Agreement with Great Britain, 1783 by Benjamin West

Picture Source and Note: Wikimedia Commons, from New York Metropolitan Museum of Art. The painting was never finished because the British Commissioners refused to pose.

### **Peace and the Post-War Reduction of the 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion, 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt. Nov. 30, 1782 – Oct. 1783**

**Rebel Gen. George Washington's Copy of Preliminary Articles to Treaty  
Between Great Britain and the United States of America, Paris, Nov. 30, 1782**

Copy

Articles agreed upon, by and between Richard Oswald Esq<sup>r</sup>. the Commissioner of his Brittannic Majesty for treating of a Peace with the Commissioners of the United States of America, in behalf of his said Majesty on the one part, and John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, John Jay, and Henry Laurens, four of the Commissioners of the said States, for treating of Peace with the Commissioner of his said Majesty, on their behalf, on the other part, to be inserted in, and to constitute the Treaty of Peace proposed to be concluded, between the Crown of Great Britain, and the said United States; But which Treaty is not to be concluded, untill Terms of a Peace shall be agreed upon, between Great Britain and France; and his Brittannic Majesty shall be ready to conclude such Treaty accordingly.

Whereas reciprocal advantages, and mutual convenience are found by Experience, to form the only permanent foundation of Peace and Friendship between States; It is agreed to form the Articles of the proposed Treaty, on such Principles of liberal Equity and Reciprocity, as that partial Advantages, (those Seeds of Discord!) being excluded, such a beneficial and satisfactory intercourse between the two Countries, may be established, as to promise and secure to both perpetual Peace and Harmony

Article 1

His Brittannic Majesty acknowledges the said United States, Viz New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island & Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, to be free Sovereign and Independent States; That he treats with them as such; And for himself, his Heirs and Successors, relinquishes all Claims to the Government, Propriety, and territorial Rights of the same and every part thereof And that all disputes which might arise in future on the Subject of the Boundaries of the said United States, may be prevented, It is hereby agreed and declared that the following are, and shall be their Boundaries Viz

Article 2<sup>d</sup>

From the Northwest Angle of Nova Scotia, viz that Angle which is formed by a Line drawn due North, from the Source of S<sup>t</sup>. Croix River, to the high Lands, along the said Highlands which divide those Rivers that Empty them selves into the River S<sup>t</sup> Laurence, from those which fall into the Atlantic Ocean, to the Northwesternmost head of Connecticut River; thence down along the middle of that River to the 45<sup>th</sup> degree of North Latitude, from thence by a line due West, on said Latitude, untill it Strikes the River Iroquois, or Cataraquy; thence along the middle of said River into Lake Ontario, through the middle of said Lake, untill it strikes the Communication by Water between that Lake and Lake Erie thence along the middle of said communication into Lake Erie, through the middle of said Lake, until it arrives at the Water communication between that Lake and Lake Huron, thence along the middle of said Water communication into the Lake Huron, thence through the middle of said Lake to the Water Communication between that Lake and Lake Superior; thence through Lake Superior northward of the Isles Royal & Phellipeaux, to the long Lake, thence through the middle of said Long lake and the Water Communication between it & the Lake of the Woods – to the said Lake of the Woods; thence through the said Lake to the most Northwestern point thereof, and from thence on a due West Course to the River Mississippi thence by a Line to be drawn along the middle of the said River Mississippi, untill it shall intersect the northernmost part of the 31<sup>st</sup> Degree of North Latitude – South, by a Line to be drawn due East, from the Determination of the Line last Mentioned, in the Latitude of 31 degrees, north of the Equator, to the middle of the River Apalachicola or Catahouchi, thence along the middle thereof, to its junction with the Flint River; thence strait to the Head of S<sup>t</sup>. Marys River, and thence down along the middle of S<sup>t</sup>. Marys River to the Atlantic Ocean – East by a Line to be drawn along the middle of the River S<sup>t</sup> Croix. from its Mouth in the Bay of Fundy to its Source, and from its Source directly North to the aforesaid highlands which divide the Rivers that fall into the Atlantic Ocean from those which fall into the River S<sup>t</sup> Laurence; comprehending all Islands within twenty Leagues of any part of the Shores of the

United States and lying between Lines to be drawn due East from the points where the aforesaid Boundaries between Nova Scotia on the one part, and East Florida on the other, shall respectively touch the Bay of Fundy, and the Atlantic Ocean, excepting such Islands as now are, or heretofore have been within the Limits of the said Province of Nova Scotia.

#### Article 3<sup>d</sup>

It is agreed that the people of the United States shall continue to enjoy unmolested the Right to take Fish of every kind on the grand Bank & on all other Banks of Newfoundland; Also in the Gulph of S<sup>t</sup> Lawrence and at all other places in the Sea where the Inhabitants of both Countries used at any time heretofore to fish And also that the Inhabitants of the United States, shall have Liberty to take Fish of every kind, on such part of the Coast of Newfoundland as British Fishermen shall use, (but not to dry or cure the same on that Island,) and also on the Coasts, Bays, and Creeks of all other of his Brittanic Majestys Dominions in America – And that the American Fishermen shall have Liberty to dry and cure Fish in any of the unsettled Bays Harbours and Creeks of Nova Scotia, Magdalen Islands, and Labrador so long as the same shall remain unsettled – But so soon as the same or either of them shall be settled, it shall not be lawful for the said Fishermen to dry or cure Fish at such settlement, without a previous agreement for that purpose with the Inhabitants Proprietors or Possessors of the Ground.

#### Article 4

It is agreed that Creditors on either side shall meet with no lawful Impediment to the Recovery of the full Value in Sterling Money of all, bond fide, Debts heretofore contracted.

#### Article 5<sup>th</sup>

It is agreed that the Congress shall earnestly recommend it to the Legislatures of the Respective States, to provide for the Restitution of all Estates, Rights, and Properties which have been confiscated, belonging to real British Subjects, And also of the Estates Rights & properties of Persons resident in Districts in the possession of his Majestys Arms, and who have not borne Arms against the said United States – And that persons of any other Description shall have free liberty to go to any part or parts of any of the 13 United States and therein to remain twelve Months unmolested in their Endeavours to obtain the Restitution of such of their Estates, Rights and Properties as may have been confiscated – And that Congress, shall also earnestly Recommend to the several States a Reconsideration and Revision of all Acts or Laws regarding the premises, so as to Render the said Laws or Acts perfectly consistent not only with justice and Equity, but with that spirit of Conciliation which on the Return of the blessings of Peace should universally prevail: And that Congress shall also earnestly recommend to the several States that the Estates Rights and Properties of such last mentioned persons, shall be Restored to them they Refunding to any Persons who may be now in possession, the, bond fide, price, (where any has been given,) which such persons may have paid on purchasing any of the said Lands, Rights, and properties since the Confiscation – And it is agreed that all persons who have any Interest in confiscated Lands, either by Debts, Marriage Settlements or otherwise, shall meet with no impediment in the Prosecution of their just Rights.

#### Article 6<sup>th</sup>.

That there shall be no future Confiscations made, nor any Prosecutions commenced against any person or persons for or by reason of the part which he or they may have taken in the present War: and that no person shall on that account suffer any future Loss or damage either in his person, Liberty or property; and that those who may be in confinement on such charges at the Time of the ratification of the Treaty in America, shall be immediately set at Liberty, and the prosecutions so commenced be discontinued.

#### Article 7<sup>th</sup>.

There shall be a firm & perpetual Peace between his Britannic Majesty & the said States, and between the subjects of the One, and the Citizens of the other – Wherefore, all Hostilities, both by Sea & Land, shall then immediately cease: – All prisoners on both sides shall be set at Liberty; and his Britannic

Majesty shall with all convenient speed, and without causing any destruction, or carrying away any Negroes, or other property of the American Inhabitants withdraw all his Armies, Garrisons and fleets from the said United States; and from every Port, place & Harbour within the same, leaving in all Fortifications, the American Artillery that may be therein – And shall also order & cause all Archives, Records, Deeds & papers belonging to any of the said States, or their Citizens, which in the Course of the War, may have fallen into the hands of his Officers, to be forthwith restored, and delivered to the proper States and persons, to whom they belong –

Article 8<sup>th</sup> –

The Navigation of the River Mississippi from its Source to the Ocean, shall forever remain free & open to the subjects of G Britain and the Citizens of the United States.

Article 9<sup>th</sup> –

In case it should so happen, that any Place or Territory, belonging to Great Britain, or to the United States, should be conquered by the Arms of either, from the other, before the Arrival of these Articles in America, It is agreed, that the same shall be restored without Difficulty, and without requiring any Compensation. –

Done at Paris, the thirtieth day of Novem<sup>r</sup>, in the Year One thousand seven hundred Eighty two –

		Rich <sup>d</sup> Oswald	LS	
		John Adams	LS	
Witness		B Franklin	LS	
	Caleb Whiteford	}	John Jay	LS
	Sect <sup>y</sup> to the British	}	Henry Laurens	LS
	Commission	}		
	W Franklin	}		
	Sect <sup>y</sup> to the American	}		
	Commission	}		

Source: “United States and Great Britain, November 30, 1782, Provisional Articles to Treaty” in the *George Washington Papers at the Library of Congress, 1741-1799*: Series 4. General Correspondence. 1697-1799, Image 134-142.



Detail from “Plan of Paulus Hook shewing the works erected for its defence, 1781-2,” by John Hill

Map Source: Lib. of Congress, Geography and Map Div.



**Advertisement for Housekeeper from 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt. Barracks at Paulus Hook (Now Jersey City),  
New Jersey, Dec. 11, 1782**

A WOMAN fit for a House-keeper or common Cooking, wants a place in a good Family. Enquire for Margaret Watt at the 42d Barracks, at Paulus-Hook.

Source: *Royal Gazette* (New York), Dec. 11, 1782. This advertisement documents the barracks of the 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt. at Paulus Hook, New Jersey. Margaret Watt was likely the wife or daughter of Pvt. William Watt of Capt. Robert Anstruther's Company, 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt. Watt was the only soldier in the regt. with that name.

**General Orders Confirm Death Sentence for Deserter Pvt. William Anderson,  
42<sup>nd</sup> Regt. (Drafted from 21<sup>st</sup> Regt.), New York, Jan. 28 and 31, 1782**

Head Quarters New York 28<sup>th</sup> January 1783...

William Anderson private Sol<sup>r</sup> in 42<sup>d</sup> Reg<sup>t</sup> tried by the General Court martial of which Major [Walter] Home of 42<sup>d</sup> Reg<sup>t</sup> is President accused of Desertion. The Court having heard and Considered the Evidence in Support of the accusation together with what the Prisoner had to Offer in his defence is of opinion that the Prisoner W<sup>m</sup> Anderson is Guilty of the Charge brought against him & do therefore Sentence him to Suffer Death...

His Excellency The Commander in Chief is pleased to approve of the foregoing Sentences...

Head Quarters New York 31<sup>st</sup> January 1783...

William Anderson Private Soldier in 42<sup>d</sup> Reg<sup>t</sup> under Sentence of Death is to be executed at Powlis Hook on Monday the 17<sup>th</sup> Day of February next between the Hours of 10 & 12 OClock in the forenoon.

Source and Notes: TNA, *Entry Book of General Orders, Orders Issued by His Excellency General Sir Guy Carleton at New York*, at WO 28/9/215-216, ff. 286 – 482. Pvt. Anderson was received in Capt. James Campbell Co. from a draft of recruits from the 21<sup>st</sup> Regt. on Aug. 14, 1781. The 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt. was assigned to a post at Paulus Hook, now Jersey City.

**News Account of the Reading of the King's Proclamation for a Cessation of Arms,  
New York, Apr. 8, 1783**

New-York, April 9.

*Yesterday at Twelve o'clock, the following Proclamation was read by the Town Major (officially), at the City-Hall, a great number of inhabitants attending.*

By the KING, a Proclamation, declaring the Cessation of Arms, as well by Sea as Land, agreed upon between his Majesty, the Most Christian King [France], the King of Spain, the States General of the United Provinces [Netherland], and the United States of America, and enjoining the Observation thereof.

GEORGE R...

...Given at Our Court at *St. James's*, the Fourteenth Day of *February*...One Thousand, Seven Hundred and Eighty-three.

GOD save the KING...

Source: *Royal Gazette* (New York), Apr. 9, 1783, pp. 2-3.

**General Order References Provisional Peace Treaty Requirement to  
Withdraw the British Army "with all convenient Speed..." New York, Apr. 15, 1783**

Head Quarters New York 15<sup>th</sup> April 1783...

It is the Com<sup>r</sup> in Chiefs Orders that the foll<sup>g</sup> Extracts from the 7<sup>th</sup> Article of the Provisional Treaty between Great Britain & the United States of America, be strictly attended to & complied with by all Persons whatever under his Command “And his Britannic Majesty shall with all convenient Speed & without causing any Destruction, or carrying away any Negroes or other property of the American Inhabitants, withdraw all His Armies, garrisons, & Fleets from the said United States & from every Post, place & Harbour, within the same, leaving in all Fortifications the American Artillery that may be therein, & also order & cause all the Archives, Records, Deeds & Papers belonging to any of the said States or their Citizens, which in the Course of the War may have fallen into the Hands of his Officers, to be forthwith restored & delivered to the proper States & Persons to whom they may belong, All Masters of Vessels are particularly cautioned at their Peril not to commit any Breach of the above Article –

Source: TNA, *Entry Book of General Orders, Orders Issued by His Excellency General Sir Guy Carleton at New York*, at WO 28/9/215-216, ff. 286 – 482.

#### 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt. Prisoners of War Returned from American Forces, Staten Island, May 9 to June 1, 1783

Return of Prisoners of War, Mustered on Staten Island who have come in from Captivity the 9<sup>th</sup>. 10<sup>th</sup>. 11<sup>th</sup>. of May 1783 \_ Sent to the Adj<sup>t</sup> Generals Office

N <sup>o</sup> . 1	Corps	Majors	Captains	Lieutenants	Ensigns	Adjutants	Q <sup>r</sup> Masters	Surgeons	Mates	Serjeants	Corporals	Drummers	Privates	Total
...42 <sup>d</sup> [Reg <sup>t</sup> of Infantry]		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
... 71 <sup>st</sup>		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	14	2	162	187
...Carried Forward		..	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	40	60	14	635	753

Return of Prisoners of War, Come in from Captivity who have been Mustered at Elizabeth Town Point and Crossed to Staten Island the 16<sup>th</sup> May 1783

N <sup>o</sup> . 5	Corps	Majors	Captains	Lieutenants	Ensigns	Adjutants	Q <sup>r</sup> Masters	Surgeons	Mates	Serjeants	Corporals	Drummers	Privates	Total
...42 <sup>nd</sup> [Reg <sup>t</sup> ]		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	35	37
... 71 <sup>st</sup>		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	5
...Carried Forward		..	1	6	1	..	..	..	1	13	34	5	407	468

Return of Prisoners of War Come in from Captivity the 30<sup>th</sup> May 1783  
Received at South Amboy

N <sup>o</sup> . 19	Corps	Majors	Captains	Lieutenants	Ensigns	Adjutants	Q <sup>r</sup> Masters	Surgeons	Mates	Serjeants	Corporals	Drummers	Privates	Total
...42 <sup>d</sup> [Reg <sup>t</sup> of Infantry]		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2
... 71 <sup>st</sup>		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
...Carried Forward		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

**A General Return** of the Prisoners of War come in from captivity from May 9<sup>th</sup> to June 1<sup>st</sup>, 1783  
Inclusive

	Corps	Majors	Captains	Lieutenants	Ensigns	Adjutants	Q <sup>r</sup> Masters	Surgeons	Mates	Serjeants	Corporals	Drummers	Privates	Total
...42 <sup>nd</sup> [Reg <sup>t</sup> of Infantry]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	37	40
...Carried Forward [through 54 <sup>th</sup> Regt.]	..	2	11	1	2	1	2	2	2	121	145	44	1412	1743

Source: TNA, *Treasury: Miscellaneous Records, Army, America: British prisoners liberated, 1783*, at T 64/24.

**Orders from Secretary at War Richard FitzPatrick to Colonels of Regiments to be  
Stationed in Nova Scotia, Including Gen. Lord John Murray, 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt., to Supply Clothing  
and Accoutrements and to Order Absent Officers to Join their Regiments, London, June 7, 1783**

W: O: 7<sup>th</sup> June 1783

Sir,

It being intended that your Reg<sup>t</sup> shall remain in America, & be stationed in Nova Scotia, I have the honor to acquaint you therewith, and to signify to you His Majesty's Pleasure that you do by the first opportunity send out such Clothing & accoutrements as may be necessary for the said Corps, which is to be completed to the Peace Establishment, if possible by such Men belonging to the Corps ordered home as may be fit for Service and willing to reinlist therein. – I inclose for your information a Copy of the State of the Clothing & accoutrements as transmitted to me by Sir Guy Carleton in a Letter of 12<sup>th</sup> April last.

I am also to signify to you His Majesty's pleasure, that you do order all the absent Officers of your Reg<sup>t</sup>. to join without delay. those excepted who are to be reduced; & such others as you may think proper to employ on the Recruiting Service.

As soon as the Estimates for the Peace Establishment have received the sanction of Parliament I shall not fail to acquaint you with the Numbers of which your Reg<sup>t</sup> is to consist, and to give the necessary instructions to the Clothing Board relative to the Assignment for the present Year.

I have the honor &c

*R: Fitz Patrick*

L<sup>t</sup> Gen<sup>l</sup> Morrison

Colonel of the 17<sup>th</sup> Reg<sup>t</sup> of Foot

Like Letters of same date to the Colonels of the following Regiments of Foot, Viz<sup>t</sup>...

42<sup>d</sup> d<sup>o</sup> [Regiment of Foot] 1<sup>st</sup> Batt<sup>n</sup>...

Source: TNA, *War Office Out-Letters, General Letters, Mar. – June 1783* at WO4/121, pp. 470-471 (f. 236).

**Letter from Secretary at War Fits Patrick to Gen. Sir Guy Carleton, Commander-in-Chief, North America, with Instructions for the Post-War Reduction of British Regiments, London, June 9, 1783**

WO 9<sup>th</sup> June 1783

Sir

Duplicate sent 7<sup>th</sup>  
July Vide Miscy  
Book

17<sup>th</sup> Geo: Morrisons  
33<sup>d</sup> Cornwallis's

I have the honor to send you enclosed His Majesty's Orders & Instructions for disbanding the 3<sup>rd</sup> & 4<sup>th</sup> battalions of the Royal American Regiment; the 2<sup>nd</sup> B<sup>n</sup> of the 84<sup>th</sup> & the four Provincial Corps lately established, Viz<sup>t</sup> Tarletons [British Legion], Simcoes [Queen's Rangers], Donkins [Royal Garrison Bn.], Fannings [King's American Regt.]; & for reducing the Establishment of the Regiments

37<sup>th</sup> Coates  
42<sup>d</sup> 1<sup>st</sup> B<sup>n</sup> Murray's  
54<sup>th</sup> Fredericks  
57<sup>th</sup> Campbells

specified in the margin hereof which are to continue on Service & be stationed in Nova Scotia and Newfoundland; which Orders you will be pleased to carry into execution as soon as the situation of the respective Corps will admit thereof...

As there may be many Men in the Regiments under your Command who may claim their discharges [illeg] under a Proclamation published from this Office at the end of the Year 1775, or under two Acts of Parliament passed subsequent thereto. I think it proper to remove all doubts on that head by acquainting you, that all such Men as shall have enter'd into the marching Regiments of Infantry since the 16<sup>th</sup> day of December 1775, & such as have enter'd into any other Corps since the 9<sup>th</sup> Feby 1779, are now entitled to their discharge; provided they have been three Years in the Service, from the date of their Attestation; otherwise they will become entitled thereto upon completing that period of Service.

You will therefore be pleased to order the Men under those circumstances to be discharged & provide a passage for them to Europe except such as may choose to remain in America.

Should the Regiments which continue in America be by this mean reduced below their intended Peace Establishment, you are to cause them to be completed by such of the Men entitled to their discharge or dismissed from the disbanded & Reduced Corps Provincial as well as Regular, as shall appear to be in every respect fit for the Service & shall be willing to be attested therein without any hesitation.

His Majesty taking into consideration the expence & delay of sending out Recruits from home as well as the benefit those Men who are formed Soldiers & inured to the Climate, is pleased to allow you on this occasion to offer them a Bounty not exceeding Five Guineas each man to be paid them on their being attested anew in the manner before mentioned the amount of which is to be charged to the Non Effective Funds of the respective Regiments into which the men shall be incorporated.

I have communicated to the Colonels of the said Regiments the state of their Clothing & Accoutrements as transmitted to me in your letter of the 12<sup>th</sup> of April last; with directions to send out immediately such further supplies of those Articles as may be necessary to complete them for the Peace Establishment; as also to order their absent Officers to join by the first opportunity, those excepted who are to be reduced, or Seconded, or such others as the Colonels may think proper to be employed on the Recruiting Service .

The Officers absent from Corps that are to be disbanded or sent home, have the Kings permission to remain here...

I have the honor &c

R. Fitz Patrick

Gen<sup>l</sup> Sir Guy Carleton  
&c &c &c  
New York

Source: TNA, *War Office, Out-letters, America, 1780-1784* at WO 4/275, pp. 273-276 (ff. 138-139).

**Order from Secretary at War Richard FitzPatrick to Colonels of Regiments, Including Gen. Lord John Murray, 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt., Regarding Reduction of the Regiments to the Peace Establishment, London, June 14, 1783**

WO 14<sup>th</sup> June 1783

My Lord

I have the honor to acquaint your Lordship that His Majesty has been pleased to order that each B<sup>n</sup> of the 1<sup>st</sup> (or Royal) Reg<sup>t</sup> of Foot under your Lordships Command shall be reduced

so as to consist of Six Battalion Companies, having one Captain, one Lieu<sup>t</sup> One Ensign, two Serjeants, three Corporals, two Drummers & 48 private men in each; of one Company of Grenadiers with 1 Cap<sup>t</sup> 2 Lieu<sup>ts</sup> 2 Serjeants, 3 Corporals, 2 Drummers 2 Fifers & 48 private Men & one of Light Infantry of the same number (except as to the Fifers) together with the usual Field & Staff officers.

This Reduction is to take place on the 25<sup>th</sup> ins<sup>t</sup> inclusive from which time only two Contingent Men *p* Company are to be allowed.

The Officers of the 9<sup>th</sup> & 10<sup>th</sup> Companies are to remain in the Regiment en Second.

The Assignment for the Clothing of the present Year is to made agreeable to the Establishment above specified Viz<sup>t</sup>

16 Serjeants

24 Corporals

16 Drummers

2 Fifers

384 Private Men

And the necessary Instructions on that head will be given to the Clothing Board accordingly.

I have the honor &c

R Fitz Patrick

L<sup>t</sup> Gen<sup>l</sup> Lord Adam Gordon

Colonel of the 1<sup>st</sup> (or Royal) Reg<sup>t</sup> of Foot

Like Letter of same date to the Colonels of the following Regiments Viz<sup>t</sup>...  
42<sup>nd</sup> (or Royal Highland) Reg<sup>t</sup> of Foot 1<sup>st</sup> B<sup>n</sup> – 2 Pipers...

Source: TNA, *Secretary-at-War, Out-letters, General Letters* at WO 4/122, pp. 28-29 (f. 15).

**Letter from Secretary at War Hon. Richard Fitz Patrick to the Judge Advocate General,  
Providing a List of the Authorized Strength of Regiments, Including the 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt.,  
for Use of the General Officers of the Clothing Board, London, June 14, 1783**

Sir

W: O: 14 June 1783

I send you herewith a List of the Corps for which pay has been Voted in the estimates laid before Parliament from the 25 Dec<sup>r</sup> 1782 to the 24<sup>th</sup> Dec<sup>r</sup> inst inclusive, & am to desire You will be pleased to acquaint the Gen<sup>l</sup> Officers that comprise the Clothing Board It is His Majesty's Pleasure that they do allow the said Corps set down in the said List, & no other, to make Assignments respectively agreeable to the number of Non Commissioned Officers & Private men, each Troop & Company is to consist of which is particularly specified in the said List & for no more –

I am Sir &c

R: *Fitz Patrick*

Judge Advocate General  
or His Deputy

A List of His Majesty's Forces serving or which are to serve in Great Brit<sup>n</sup> Gibraltar & the Plantations, with the Number of Non Comm<sup>d</sup> Officers & Private Men of which each Troop & Company is to consist from 25 June 1783.

	N <sup>o</sup> of Comp <sup>is</sup>	Serj <sup>ts</sup> to ea: Comp <sup>y</sup>	Corp <sup>ls</sup> to ea: Comp <sup>y</sup>	Drum <sup>s</sup> to ea: Comp <sup>y</sup>	Fifers to ea: Comp <sup>y</sup>	Private Men
42 <sup>d</sup> Reg <sup>t</sup> . L <sup>d</sup> Jn <sup>o</sup> Murrays	}					
1 <sup>st</sup> Batt <sup>n</sup> .	} 8	2	3	2	2	48...
	}					

Source: TNA, *War Office Out-Letters, General Letters, June – Aug. 1783* at WO4/122, pp. 33-36 (f. 19).





Reproduction Uniform Buttons of the 17<sup>th</sup>, 33<sup>rd</sup>, 37<sup>th</sup>, 42<sup>nd</sup>, 54<sup>th</sup> and 57<sup>th</sup> Regiments

Picture Source: Roy and Debra Najecki's American Revolutionary War Reproductions at [www.najecki.com](http://www.najecki.com)

**Excerpts of Letter from Home Secretary Lord North to Gen. Sir Guy Carleton,  
Commander-in-Chief, North America, Regarding the Evacuation of New York and  
Ordering the 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt. and Five Other Regiments to Nova Scotia, London, June 15, 1783**

Whitehall June 15, 1783

Sir...

By the last packet which sailed from England you will have received His Majesty's commands for sending home all the foreign troops serving under your orders. I apprehend that this service will employ the greatest part of the transports you have at present at New York, but it is now determined that the general evacuation shall immediately take place and that the vessels which now remain with you shall remove such a part of the troops, stores and provisions, and such of the Loyalists and their effects as they can contain.

The Secretary at War having received His Majesty's commands on the military arrangements fixed for the peace establishment in the province of Nova Scotia and on the island of Newfoundland, you will receive a communication thereof from him by which you will observe it is intended that the six Regiments named in the margin shall remain in those parts of North America and that the other Regiments serving under your command shall return to England, except the 3<sup>d</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> Battalions of the Royal Americans, the 2<sup>d</sup> Battalion of the 84<sup>th</sup>, and the Corps commanded by Colonels [Banastre] Tarleton [British Legion], [John Graves] Simcoe [Queens Rangers], [Robert] Dunking [Royal Garrison Battalion] and [Edmund] Fanning [King's American Regt.], which are to be disbanded on their arrival in Nova Scotia, and that commanded by Lieu<sup>t</sup>-Colonel [Robert] Pringle [Newfoundland Regt.] which is also to be disbanded in Newfoundland on the arrival of a Detachment from the six Regiments before Mentioned to replace it. You will, I am fully persuaded, use every means so far as depends upon you for carrying His Majesty's commands into execution in order to ease the nation in some degree of the very heavy expense of the present military establishment...

Source: *Documents of the American Revolution, Vol. XXI, Transcripts 1782-1783*, Ed. K. G. Davies, Irish University Press, Dublin, 1977, pp. 180-182 from TNA, *Colonial Office, Secretary of State, Dispatches, Apr. – June, 1783* at CO 5/109, f. 173.

**Orders from Secretary at War Richard Fitz Patrick to Colonels of Regiments, Including Gen. Lord John Murray, 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt., to Pay Subsistence Money to Reduced Men of the Additional Companies, London, June 23, 1783**

W: O: 23<sup>d</sup>. June 1783

My Lord,

I have the honour to acq<sup>t</sup>: You, that the men to be Discharged in Consequence of the Reduction of the Additional Companies, are to have the usual Bounty of fourteen days Subsistence beyond the time of their Discharge, to carry them to their respective Homes; those excepted who were enlisted in Scotland or Ireland who are to receive twenty one or twenty eight Days Sub<sup>s</sup>ce according to the Distance.

The Commanding Officer is to draw upon the Agent for this Bounty

I have &c<sup>a</sup>

R<sup>t</sup> Hon<sup>ble</sup> Lord Adam Gordon

R: *Fitz Patrick*

Col<sup>o</sup>: of the 1<sup>st</sup> (or Royal) Reg<sup>t</sup> of Foot

Like Letters of the same date to the Colonels of the following Reg<sup>ts</sup>: of Foot, viz<sup>t</sup>...

42<sup>d</sup> ...

Source: TNA, *War Office Out-Letters, General Letters, June – Aug. 1783* at WO 4/122, pp. 142-143 (f. 73).

**General Orders to Strike Prisoners of War from the Rolls Unless  
They can be Accounted for Specifically, New York, June 27, 1783**

Head Quarters New York, 27<sup>th</sup> June 1783...

Memorandum

The British & Provincial Reg<sup>ts</sup> are in their Return of the 1<sup>st</sup> July to Strike of all their prisoners of War except those whose continuance in the Country they can account for & who, they have reason to expect will join them immediately. The names of such men & their reasons for continuing them to be Specified on the Back of the Return.

Source and Note: TNA, *Entry Book of General Orders, Orders Issued by His Excellency General Sir Guy Carleton at New York*, at WO 28/9/215-216, ff. 286 – 482. Most of the 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt. POWs returned in May-June 1783.



Brevet-Maj. John Smith's Tombstone

Picture Source: *New-York Historical Society Quarterly Bulletin*, Vol. IV, July 1920, Google Books, p. 51.

### **Account of Death of Brev. Maj. John Smith, 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt., at Paulus Hook (Now Jersey City), New Jersey, July 25, 1783**

New-York, July 30...

Last Friday evening died at Powles-Hook, Major John Smith, of the 42d, or Royal Highland Regiment, and on Sunday his remains were interred there with military honours. During a service of twenty-nine years, his conduct as an officer and a gentleman, was uniformly such as acquired him the greatest respect and esteem of that regiment in particular, and of numerous acquaintances, who now sincerely regret the loss of so valuable a friend.

Source: *Royal Gazette* (New York), July 30, 1783.

### **General Orders Announce the Promotion of Capt. Lt. Robert Potts to a Company of the 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt. in Place of the Deceased Brevet-Maj. John Smith, and Lt. Robert Franklin to the Capt. Lieutenancy, New York, July 28, 1783**

Head Quarters New York 28<sup>th</sup> July 1783...

The Commander in Chief has been pleas'd to make the following Promotions...

42 Reg<sup>t</sup>

Capt: Lieu <sup>t</sup> Rob <sup>t</sup> Potts to be Capt: of a Comp <sup>y</sup> vice [John] Smith deceased	} 27 July 83
L <sup>t</sup> Rob <sup>t</sup> Franklin to be Capt Lieut vice Potts promoted	} d <sup>o</sup>
Ens <sup>n</sup> W <sup>m</sup> Fraser Sen <sup>r</sup> to be Lieu <sup>t</sup> vice Franklin promoted	} d <sup>o</sup>

Source: TNA, *Entry Book of General Orders, Orders Issued by His Excellency General Sir Guy Carleton at New York*, at WO 28/9/215-216, ff. 286 – 482.

**Excerpt of Note from Deputy Secretary at War Mathew Lewis to Robert Molesworth Esq., Entering Clerk, Pay Master General's Office, Listing Regiments, Including the 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt., to be Stationed in Nova Scotia, July 29, 1783**

War Office 29<sup>th</sup> July 1783.

M<sup>r</sup> Lewis presents his Compliments to M<sup>r</sup> Molesworth, and, in answer to his Note of Yesterday's date, acquaints him that the under mentioned Regiments are to be stationed in Nova Scotia & Canada, Viz<sup>t</sup>:

17 <sup>th</sup> Foot Morrison's	}	
33 <sup>d</sup> D <sup>o</sup> – Cornwallis's	}	
37 <sup>th</sup> D <sup>o</sup> – Coote's	}	In Nova Scotia
42 <sup>d</sup> D <sup>o</sup> 1 <sup>st</sup> Batt <sup>n</sup> , Murray's	}	
54 <sup>th</sup> D <sup>o</sup> – Frederick's	}	
57 <sup>th</sup> D <sup>o</sup> – Campbell's	}...	

The other Regiments on those Stations are to be brought to Great Britain, as soon as the Service will permit.

R. Molesworth Esq<sup>r</sup>

Source: TNA, *War Office Out-Letters, General Letters, June – Aug. 1783* at WO 4/122, p. 340.

**Letter from Secretary at War Hon. Richard Fitz Patrick to the Officers Commanding Regiments, Including Lt. Col. Charles Graham, 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt., Forwarding a New Act of Parliament for Better Regulation of Pay to the Army, London, July 30, 1783**

War Office 30<sup>th</sup> July 1783

Sir

I have honor to send you herewith some printed Copies of an Act passed in the past Session of Parliament, entitled, “An Act for the better Regulation of the Office of the Paymaster General of His Majesty's Forces and for the more regular Payment of the Army.”

I make no doubt of your paying due attention to the several matters contained in this Act; but I cannot recommend to you particular Observation those Clauses which relate to the mode of making up and transmitting the Accounts of the regimental Paymaster, and of the Recruiting Service; and I trust you will take the care to establish and continue to enforce the utmost Regularity therein, among the officers under your Command.

I have the honor to be  
&ca R: Fitz Patrick

Officer Commanding the  
1<sup>st</sup>. (or the Kings) Reg<sup>t</sup>  
Dragoon Guards

Like Letters of same date to the Commanding Officers of the Undermentioned  
Regiments, or Corps...  
42<sup>d</sup>. Reg<sup>t</sup>. D<sup>o</sup> [Foot]...

Source: TNA, *War Office Out-Letters, General Letters, June – Aug. 1783* at WO 4/122, p. 355-7 (ff. 179-180).

**News Account of 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt. Being Assigned to Nova Scotia at the End of the American War, New York, Aug. 16, 1783**

NEW-YORK, AUGUST 16...

We are informed that the following British Regiments are intended for Nova-Scotia, viz, - Seventeenth, Royal Welch or Twenty Third, Thirty-Third, Thirty-Seventh, Royal Highlanders or 42d, Fifty-Seventh; and that all other British Battalions are to depart for Europe.

Source: *Royal Gazette* (New York), Aug. 16, 1783, p. 3.



Detail from "Portrait of George III of the United Kingdom," 1771 by Johann Zoffany

Picture Source: Wikimedia Commons, from the *Royal Collection*

**General Orders Issued to Provide King George III's Instructions for the Peacetime Reduction of the 42<sup>nd</sup> and other Regiments and to Assign the Royal Highlanders and Five Other Regts. to Duty in Nova Scotia; New York, Aug. 17, 1783**

Head Quarters New York 17<sup>th</sup> August 1783...

The Commander in Chief has received the following Instructions from His Majesty which was to be entered into the Regimental Books of the several Corps & His Excellency makes no doubt but the Contents will be strictly complied with –

– Geo: Rex –

Whereas we have thought fit that our Forces under your Command and in N<sup>o</sup> America be forthwith reduced, Our will and pleasure is that in the doing thereof you or the Person or Persons appointed by you for this Service do cause the following Instructions to be duly observed and complyd with, and all Officers & Solders of our said Troops are hereby required to yield obedience therewith as they shall answer the Contrary at their Peril –

1<sup>st</sup> The 3<sup>d</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> Batt<sup>s</sup> of our 60<sup>th</sup> or Royal American Reg<sup>t</sup> of Foot commanded by our right Trusty and well beloved Counselor General Lord Amherst – The 2<sup>d</sup> Batt: of our 84<sup>th</sup> Reg<sup>t</sup> or Royal Highland Emigrants Commanded by yourself and our Four Corps respectively Commanded by our Trusty & well beloved L<sup>t</sup> Colo: Rob<sup>t</sup> Donkin, our Trusty and well beloved L<sup>t</sup> Colo: Banister Tarleton, Our Trusty & well beloved L<sup>t</sup> Colo: Jn<sup>o</sup> Graves Simcoe are to be entirely disbanded as soon as the same can possibly be done –

2<sup>d</sup> Our several Reg<sup>ts</sup> of Foot respectively Commanded by our Trusty and well beloved L<sup>t</sup> Gen<sup>l</sup> Geo: Morrison [17<sup>th</sup> Regt.], our Right Trusty & right well beloved Cousin & Counselor [Charles] Earl Cornwallis [33<sup>rd</sup> Regt.], Our Trusty and well beloved L<sup>t</sup> Gen<sup>l</sup> Eyre Coote [37<sup>th</sup> Regt.], Our Trusty & well beloved L<sup>t</sup> G<sup>l</sup> Morisco Frederick [54<sup>th</sup> Regt.], and our trusty and well beloved L<sup>t</sup> Gen<sup>l</sup> John Campbell [57<sup>th</sup> Regt.] and the 1<sup>st</sup> Batt: of our 42<sup>d</sup> or Royal Highland Regiment of Foot Commanded by our Trusty and well beloved Gen<sup>l</sup> John Murray (commonly called Lord John Murray) are to be forthwith reduced according to the Plan hereunto annexed and it is our will and pleasure that you or such Person or Persons as you shall appoint for this Service do as soon as possible take care that each of the said Reg<sup>ts</sup> be formed

and consist of the numbers mentioned in the said annexed Plan and no more; And that all the non Commissioned Officers and Private Men of our Reg<sup>ts</sup> over and above those numbers who are less fit for Service be discharged, in the doing whereof as likewise in the Disbanding the several Battalions & Corps specified in the first article of these our Instructions the following directions are to be observed duly –

3<sup>dly</sup> Before such Disbanding and Reduction you are to cause an exact Muster to be taken, or in case that cannot be conveniently done, Effective Rolls to be made of each Troop and Company of our said Regiments, battalions, and Corps and to transmit to our secretary of War for our information, an account of their Condition and Numbers at the time of Disbanding and Reduction, together with a List of the names & Rank of the Commissioned Officers herby to be Disbanded specifying also if any of them hold other Commissions to which Pay is annexed –

4<sup>thly</sup> Our Intention being only to pay of at present & clear the non Commissioned Officers & Private men of our said Regim<sup>ts</sup> Battalions and Corps and give an allowance of half pay to the Commissioned Officers entitled thereto from the time of their Disbanding; You are to take care before the Disbanding and Reduction that the Quarters of each Troop and Company be duly cleared. That the accounts between the Men and their Officers be made up and that they be fully satisfied and paid their Arrears, Stoppages, Bounty and all other just pretensions up to the day of their Discharge Inclusive. Whereof the said Officers are to take Acquittances and Discharges from them respectively distinguishing each Head of Payment –

5<sup>thly</sup> You are to take care that the Arms delivered out of our Stores of ordnance to the Disbanded Men and Intended for, be returned thither and acquittances taken for the same –

6<sup>thly</sup> You are to take care that each non commissioned Officer and Private Man hereby to be discharged be permitted to carry away with him his Cloths and Knapsack he now wears –

7<sup>thly</sup> You are to provide a Passage for all the Commissioned Officers and for as many of the non Commissioned Officers and Private men Discharged from the Reg<sup>ts</sup> which are to be reduced in their Establishments according to the Plan hereunto annexed as shall be desirous of returning to Great Britain either by hiring Vessels of otherways as you shall find best for our Service and least expensive to the Public and cause them to Embark with their Wives & Children under the Command of such discreet Commanding Officers as you shall think necessary to take care of them on their Passage during which they are to be subsisted –

8<sup>thly</sup> And we have been pleased to allow each non Commissioned Officer and Private Man of the Battalions and Corps to be Disbanded 14 days Subsistance as of our Royal Bounty to carry them to the places of their former residence and the like Bounty to such of the non Commissioned Officers and Private men of the Reg<sup>ts</sup> hereby to be reduced as shall desire to continue in America. Our will and pleasure is that the said Bounty Money be paid to them respectively on the day of their discharge, and such of them belonging to the said Reg<sup>ts</sup> last mentioned as shall desire to return home, the like Bounty is to be paid upon their Disembarkation in this Kingdom (except to the Men who may have been Enlisted in Scotland or Ireland to whom in consideration or their Home being more distant we are pleased to allow 28 Days Subsistance) and receipts are to be taken for the said Bountys all which acquittances, Discharges & Receipts are to be transmitted to the Agents of the said Corps to be produced to our Secretary at war as Vouchers for the several Payments herein directed –

9<sup>thly</sup> You are to order the Commissioned Officers whom you shall appoint to take care of the men on their passage to send to the Secretary at war Authentic Lists attested in the best manner of the names of the non Commissioned Officers and private men when dismissed in Great Britain and to give them passes in case they shall desire the same, to the place of their former Residence allowing them a reasonable time to repair thither, and strictly charging them not to Travel with any Arms and not to move more than three in a Comp<sup>y</sup> upon pain of severest punishment.

And to the end the said non Commissioned Officers and Private Men may be sensible of the care we have taken of them upon their dismissal, you are to cause these directions top be read at the head of each Troop and Company for a more ready compliance with our ...

[missing line from copy]

at our Court at James's this 9<sup>th</sup> day of June 1783, in the Twenty third Year of our Reign



By His Majesty's Command  
(signed) R. Fitzpatrick

To our Trusty & well beloved Sir Guy Carleton K.B. and Commander of our Forces in N<sup>o</sup> America exclusive of Canada or to the Officer Commanding in Chief our said Forces for the time being –

Plan of the Establishment of the several Regiments to be reduced, referred to in His majesty's order and Instructions to Sir Guy Carleton dated 9<sup>th</sup> June 1783

L<sup>t</sup> Gen<sup>l</sup> [George] Morrison's Reg<sup>t</sup> [17<sup>th</sup> Regt.] Field & Staff Officers

Colonel, L<sup>t</sup> Colonel, Major, 1 Chaplain, 1 Adjutant, 1 Quarter Master, 1 Surgeon, 1 Mate Total 5

One Company 1 Capt: 1 Lieu<sup>t</sup> 1 Ensign 2 Serjeants 3 Corporals 2 Drummers and 48 Privates

Total 58

2901 Five Companies more of the same Numbers

One Company of Grenadiers, 1 Capt: 2 Lieut<sup>s</sup> 2 Serjeants, 3 Corporals, 2 Drummers 2 Fifers and 48 Privates –

Total 60

One Company of Light Infantry, 1 Captain 2 Lieut<sup>s</sup>, 2 Serjeants, 3 Corporals, 2 Drummers and 48 Privates

Total 58

Total 471

Five Reg<sup>ts</sup> of Foot more, 33<sup>d</sup> Commanded by Earl Cornwallis; 37<sup>th</sup> Sir Eyre Coote; 42<sup>d</sup> Lieu<sup>t</sup> Gen<sup>l</sup> John Murray; 54<sup>th</sup> Lieu<sup>t</sup> General Frederick; 57<sup>th</sup> Gen<sup>l</sup> Campbell of the like Numbers Viz<sup>t</sup> – 471

N. B. Six Commissioned Officers remain en Second, being 2 Capt<sup>s</sup>, 2 Lieu<sup>ts</sup>, 2 Ensigns belonging to the 9<sup>th</sup> & 10<sup>th</sup> company's of each Corps –

It is moreover ordered that the 17<sup>th</sup> Infantry 33<sup>d</sup>, 37<sup>th</sup>, 42<sup>d</sup>, 54<sup>th</sup> and 57<sup>th</sup> Reg<sup>ts</sup> are to hold themselves in readiness to Embark for Nova Scotia where they are to remain till further Orders –

The 17<sup>th</sup> Dragoons, 7<sup>th</sup> Foot, 22<sup>d</sup>, 23<sup>d</sup>, 38<sup>th</sup> 40<sup>th</sup> 43<sup>d</sup> 70<sup>th</sup> 74<sup>th</sup> 76<sup>th</sup> 80<sup>th</sup> & 82<sup>d</sup> Regim<sup>ts</sup> to hold themselves in readiness for Europe.

The 17<sup>th</sup> Light Dragoons, The 70<sup>th</sup> 74<sup>th</sup> 76<sup>th</sup> 80<sup>th</sup> & 82<sup>d</sup> Reg<sup>ts</sup> are to be Disbanded as soon as they arrive in Great Britain, in the mean time the Establishment of those Corps (the Dragoon Reg<sup>t</sup> excepted) are to be reduced to 400 Privates which reduction is to be considered as having taken place on 25<sup>th</sup> June 1783. during the Voyage home the Officers and men are to be put under the usual Stoppages of 3<sup>d</sup> P day (each) for Provisions

All such Men as have entered into marching Regiments of Infantry since 16<sup>th</sup> Dec<sup>r</sup> 1775 and such as have entered into any other Corps since 9<sup>th</sup> February 1779 are now entitled to their discharge provided they have been three Years in the Service from the date of their attestations, otherwise they will become entitled thereto upon completing that period of Service. All Men under these Circumstances will be discharged and Passages provided for then Home, except such as may desire to remain in America – Should the Reg<sup>ts</sup> which continue in America be by this means reduced below their Peace establishment, they may be completed by the Men entitled to their Discharges or dismissed from Disbanded Reg<sup>ts</sup> or Reduced Corps, provincial as well as Regular, as shall appear to be in every respect fit for the Service and shall be willing to be Reattested therein without any limitation, for which purpose a Bounty not exceeding 5 Guineas each Man may be offered to be paid them on their being attested anew in the manner before mentioned –

The 3<sup>d</sup> & 4<sup>th</sup> Batt<sup>s</sup> of 60<sup>th</sup> Reg<sup>t</sup> Kings Am: Reg<sup>t</sup> Queens Rangers, British Legion, Detachm<sup>t</sup> of Garrison Batt: New York Volunt<sup>s</sup>, British Legion Infantry, Loyal Americans, 1, 2 & 3 New Jersey Volunt<sup>s</sup>, 1 & 2<sup>d</sup> Delancey's, Prince of Wales Am: Reg<sup>t</sup>, Pennsylvania and Maryland Loyalists, American Legion and Guides & Pioneers, and the Men who wished to be discharged and remain in America are to hold themselves in readiness to Embark for Nova Scotia, where on their arrival those Corps will be disbanded unless any of them should chuse to be dismissed at this Place.

The non Commissioned Officers & Private Men of the Land Forces who may be reduced in Nova Scotia and wish to become Settlers in that Province will be allowed Grants of land at the rate of 200 Acres

for every non Commissioned Officer and 100 Acres for every private man exclusive to what he shall be entitled to in right of his family; discharged of all Fees of Office and quit Rent for the first 10 Years – And as a further Inducement to them to become Settlers each Man shall be furnished out of the Public Stores with the usual Ration of Provisions allowed to him for one Year, and shall be permitted to retain Arms and Accoutrements –

Returns to be given in to the Adj<sup>t</sup> General of all such Men entitled to their Discharge specifying whether they mean to go to Great Britain or Nova Scotia –

His Majesty has been pleased to Grant to the King's American Dragoons Commanded by L<sup>t</sup> Colo: [Benjamin] Thompson permanent rank in America and half Pay on the reduction of the Reg<sup>t</sup> –

#### Memorandum

The Officers commanding the following Out Posts & Corps are informed that the Commander in Chief has given permission to Brig<sup>r</sup> G<sup>l</sup> [William] Martin to call in the Officers & men hereafter Specified belonging to the Royal Artillery...

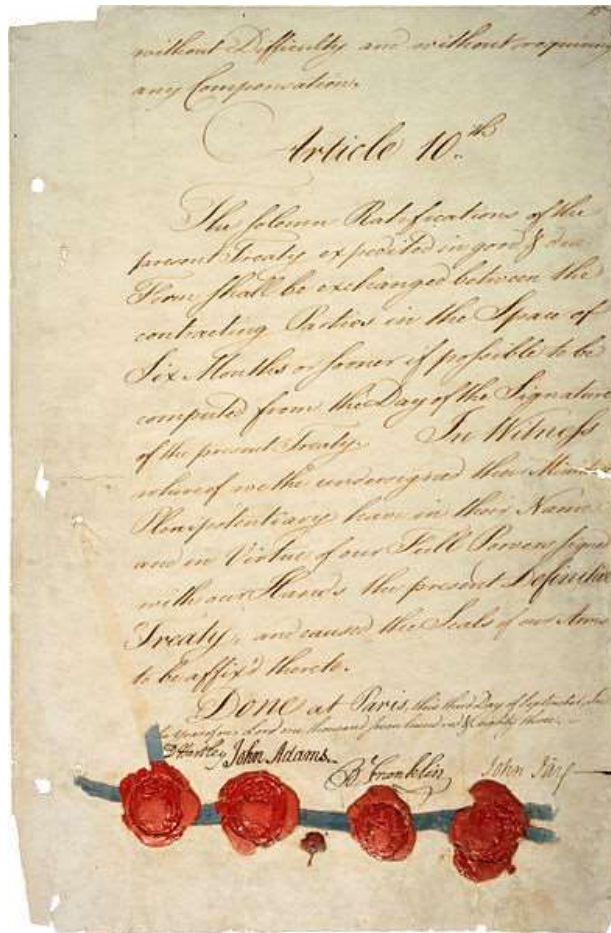
Source and Note: TNA, *Entry Book of General Orders, Orders Issued by His Excellency General Sir Guy Carleton at New York*, at WO 28/9/215-216, ff. 286 – 482. Additional information regarding the reduction of the 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt. at the end of the war is provided in this volume in App. D: *Post-war Reduction and Service in Nova Scotia*.

#### **General Order Stating Effective date of New Establishment, New York, Aug. 20, 1783**

Head Quarters New York 20<sup>th</sup> August 1783...

The new Establishment of the British Corps ordered to remain in this Country to take place from the 25<sup>th</sup> Ins<sup>t</sup> ...

Source: TNA, *Entry Book of General Orders, Orders Issued by His Excellency General Sir Guy Carleton at New York*, at WO 28/9/215-216, ff. 286 – 482.



The last page of the 1783 Treaty of Paris, dated Sept. 3, 1783

Picture Source: U.S. National Archives, (identifier 299805)

### **Treaty of Paris Ending the American War for Independence, Paris, France, Sept. 3, 1783**

*The definitive Treaty of Peace and Friendship between his Britannick Majesty, and the United States of America; signed at Paris, the 3d of September, 1783.*

In the name of the Most Holy and Undivided Trinity.

It having pleased the Divine Providence to dispose the hearts of the Most Serene and Most Potent Prince George the Third, by the grace of God, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburg, Arch-Treasurer and Prince Elector of the Holy Roman Empire, &c. , and of the United States of America, to forget all past misunderstandings and differences that have unhappily interrupted the good correspondence and friendship which they mutually wish to restore; and to establish such a beneficial and satisfactory intercourse, between the two countries upon the ground of reciprocal advantages and mutual convenience, as may promote and secure to both perpetual peace and harmony; and having for this desirable end already laid the foundation of peace and reconciliation by the provisional articles signed at Paris, on the 30th of November, 1782, by the Commissioners empowered on each part; which articles were agreed to be inserted in and constitute the treaty of peace proposed to be concluded between the Crown of Great Britain and the said United States, but which treaty was not to be concluded until terms of peace should be agreed upon between Great Britain and France and his Britannick Majesty should be ready to conclude such treaty accordingly; and the treaty between Great

Britain and France having since been concluded, his Britannick Majesty and the United States of America, in order to carry into full effect the provisional articles above mentioned, according to the tenor thereof, have constituted and appointed, that is to say his Britannick Majesty on his part, David Hartley, Esq., Member of the Parliament of Great Britain: and the said United States on their part, John Adams, Esq., late a Commissioner of the United States of America at the Court of Versailles, late Delegate in Congress from the state of Massachusetts, and Chief Justice of the said State, and Minister Plenipotentiary of the said United States to their High Mightinesses the States General of the United Netherlands; Benjamin Franklin, Esq., late Delegate in Congress from the State of Pennsylvania, President of the Convention of the said State, and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States of America at the Court of Versailles; John Jay, Esq., late President of Congress, and Chief Justice of the State of New York, and Minister Plenipotentiary from the said United States at the Court of Madrid; to be Plenipotentiaries for the concluding and signing the present definitive treaty: who after having reciprocally communicated their respective full powers have agreed upon and confirmed the following articles.

Article I. His Britannick Majesty acknowledges the said United States, viz., New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, to be Free Sovereign and Independent States; that he treats with them as such, and for himself, his heirs, and successors, relinquishes all claims to the government, propriety, and territorial rights of the same and every part thereof.

II. And that all disputes which might arise in future on the subject of the boundaries of the said United States may be prevented, it is hereby agreed and declared, that the following are and shall be their boundaries, viz. From the north-west angle of Nova Scotia, viz.. that angle which is formed by a line drawn due north from the source of St. Croix River to the Highlands, along the said Highlands which divide those rivers that empty themselves into the river St. Lawrence, from those which fall into the Atlantic Ocean, to the north-westernmost head of Connecticut River; thence down along the middle of that river to the forty-fifth degree of north latitude; from thence by a line due west on said latitude until it strikes the river Iroquois or Cataraquy; thence along the middle of said river into lake Ontario; through the middle of said lake until it strikes the communication by water between that lake and Lake Erie; thence along the middle of said communication into Lake Erie, through the middle of said lake until it arrives at the water communication between that lake and lake Huron; thence along the middle of said water communication into Lake Huron, thence through the middle of said lake to the water communication between that lake and lake Superior; thence through lake Superior northward of the Isles Royal and Phelipeaux, to the Long Lake; thence through the middle of said Long Lake and the water communication between it and the Lake of the Woods, to the said Lake of the Woods; thence through the said lake to the most north-westernmost point thereof, and from thence on a due west course to the river Mississippi; thence by a line to be drawn along the middle of the said river Mississippi until it shall intersect the northernmost part of the thirty-first degree of north latitude: – South, by a line to be drawn due east from the determination of the line last mentioned, in the latitude of thirty-one degrees north of the equator, to the middle of the river Apalachicola or Catahouche; thence along the middle thereof to its junction with the Flint River; thence straight to the head of Saint Mary's River, and thence down along the middle of Saint Mary's River to the Atlantic Ocean: – East, by a line to be drawn along the middle of the river Saint Croix, from its mouth in the Bay of Fundy to its source; and from its source directly north to the aforesaid Highlands which divide the rivers that fall into the Atlantic Ocean from those which fall into the river Saint Lawrence; comprehending all islands within twenty leagues of any part of the shores of the United States, and lying between lines to be drawn due east from the points where the aforesaid boundaries between Nova Scotia on the one part and East Florida on the other shall, respectively, touch the Bay of Fundy and the Atlantic Ocean, excepting such islands as now are or heretofore have been within the limits of the said province of Nova Scotia.

III. It is agreed, that the people of the United States shall continue to enjoy unmolested the right to take fish of every kind on the grand bank and on all the other banks of Newfoundland: also in the gulph

of St. Lawrence, and at all other places in the sea, where the inhabitants of both countries used at any time heretofore to fish. And also that the inhabitants of the United States shall have liberty to take fish of every kind on such part of the coast of Newfoundland as British fishermen shall use, (but not to dry or cure the same on that island) and also on the coasts, bays and creeks of all other of his Britannick Majesty's dominions in America; and that the American fishermen shall have liberty to dry and cure fish in any of the unsettled bays, harbors, and creeks of Nova Scotia, Magdalen Islands, and Labrador, so long as the same shall remain unsettled, but so soon as the same or either of them shall be settled, it shall not be lawful for the said fishermen to dry or cure fish at such settlement without a previous agreement for that purpose with the inhabitants, proprietors, or possessors of the ground.

IV. It is agreed, that creditors on either side shall meet with no lawful impediment to the recovery of the full value, in sterling money, of all *bona fide* debts heretofore contracted.

V. It is agreed, that Congress shall earnestly recommend it to the legislatures of the respective states, to provide for the restitution of all estates, rights, and properties, which have been confiscated belonging to real British subjects: and also of the estates, rights, and properties of persons resident in districts in the possession on his Majesty's arms and who have not borne arms against the said United States: and that persons of any other description shall have free liberty to go to any part or parts of any of the Thirteen United States and therein to remain twelve months unmolested in their endeavors to obtain the restitution of such of their estates, rights, and properties as may have been confiscated: and that Congress shall also earnestly recommend to the several states, a reconsideration and revision of all acts or laws regarding the premises, so as to render the said laws or acts perfectly consistent not only with justice and equity, but with that spirit of conciliation which, on the return of the blessings of peace, should universally prevail. And that Congress shall also earnestly recommend to the several states, that the estates, rights, and properties, of such last mentioned persons shall be restored to them, they refunding to any persons who may be now in possession the *bona fide* price (where any has been given) which such persons may have paid on purchasing any of the said lands, rights, or properties since the confiscation.

And it is agreed that all persons who have any interest in confiscated lands, either by debts, marriage settlements, or otherwise, shall meet with no lawful impediment in the prosecution of their just rights.

VI. That there shall be no future confiscations made nor any prosecutions commenced against any person or persons, for or by reason of the part which he or they may have taken in the present war; and that no person shall on that account suffer any future loss or damage, either in his person, liberty, or property; and that those who may be in confinement on such charges at the time of the ratification of the treaty in America shall be immediately set at liberty, and the prosecutions so commenced be discontinued.

VII. There shall be a firm and perpetual peace between his Britannick Majesty and the said States, and between the subjects of the one and the citizens of the other, wherefore, all hostilities, both by sea and land shall from henceforth cease: all prisoners on both sides shall be set at liberty, and his Britannick Majesty shall, with all convenient speed, and without causing any destruction, or carrying away any negroes, or other property of the American inhabitants, withdraw all his armies, garrisons, and fleets from the said United States, and from every post, place, and harbour within the same; leaving in all fortifications, the American artillery that may be therein: and shall also order and cause all archives, records, deeds, and papers belonging to any of the said States, or their citizens, which in the course of the war may have fallen into the hands of his officers, to be forthwith restored and delivered to the proper states and persons to whom they belong.

VIII. The navigation of the river Mississippi, from its source to the ocean, shall forever remain free and open to the subjects of Great Britain and the citizens of the United States.

XI. In case it should so happen that any place or territory belonging to Great Britain; or to the United States should have been conquered by the arms of either from the other, before the arrival of the said provisional articles in America, it is agreed that the same shall be restored without difficulty and without requiring any compensation.

X. The solemn ratifications of the present treaty, expedited in good and due form, shall be exchanged between the contracting parties in the space of six months, or sooner if possible, to be computed from the day of the signatures of the present treaty.

In witness whereof, we the under-signed, their Ministers Plenipotentiary, have, in their name, and in virtue of our full powers, signed with our hands the present definitive treaty and caused the seals of our arms to be affixed thereto.

Done at Paris, this third day of September in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three.

(L.S.) D. HARTLEY

(L.S.) JOHN ADAMS

(L.S.) B. FRANKLIN

(L.S.) JOHN JAY

Source: *A Collection of all the Treaties of Peace, Alliance, and Commerce Between Great-Britain and Other Powers, From the Treaty signed at Munster in 1648, to the Treaties signed at Paris in 1783*, Vol. III, by the Rt. Hon. Charles Jenkinson, Printed for J. Debrett, London, 1785, Google Books, pp. 410-416.

**Excerpt of Report of 181 Discharged Soldiers, 35 Women and 35 Children of 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt.  
Embarking for St. Johns, Nova Scotia, Sept. 19, 1783**

Return of Loyalists and Troops sailed for the undermentioned Places

N: York 10<sup>th</sup> October 1783

Date	Description	Ships Names	Destination...
Sept <sup>r</sup> . 19 <sup>th</sup>		[blank]	St. John's
42 <sup>nd</sup> Regiment-	181 Men, 35 Women, 24 Children Above 10, 11 Children Below 10, 0 Servants; 251		
Total...			
		O <sup>l</sup> . DeLancy	
		Adj <sup>t</sup> . Gen <sup>l</sup> .	

Source: TNA, *War Office, Commissariat Department, New York, Miscellaneous Vouchers* at WO 60/27. Transcribed by Todd Braisted.

**General Orders Issued to Move the 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt. from Paulus Hook (Now Jersey City),  
New Jersey for Embarkation, New York, Sept. 26 – 27, 1783**

Head Quarters New York 26<sup>th</sup> September 1783...

...Boats will be ready at Paulus Hook at 10 °Clock on Sunday Morning to carry the men of the 42<sup>d</sup> Reg<sup>t</sup> on Board their Ships...The General Officers commanding in the different Districts will take care that the men march so as to be at the places appointed in proper times...

Head Quarters New York 27<sup>th</sup> September 1783...

The Troops at New York and Posts depending will hold themselves in readiness to embark at the Shortest Notice – Embarkation Returns of the Reg<sup>ts</sup> Specifying the Ranks of the several Officers & Non Commissioned Officers the Number of private Men, Women & Children to be sent to the Adjutant Generals Office on or before Wednesday the 30<sup>th</sup> Instant ...

Source and Note: TNA, *Entry Book of General Orders, Orders Issued by His Excellency General Sir Guy Carleton at New York*, at WO 28/9/215-216, ff. 286 – 482. This order prepares the 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt. to leave New York for Halifax, Nova Scotia.



**Discharge Certificate of Pvt. Andrew Donaldson, 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt., Paulus Hook, New Jersey, Oct. 1, 1783**

His Majesty's *1<sup>st</sup> Batt 42<sup>d</sup> or R.H<sup>d</sup> Regiment of Foot*  
whereof *General Lord John Murray* is Colonel.

THESE are to certify, That the Bearer hereof *Andrew Donaldson Private Soldier* in *Capt James Campbell's Compy* of the aforesaid Regiment, Born in the Parish of *Gladsmuir* in or near the Market Town of *Edinburgh* in the County of *Midlothian* Aged *Twenty Six y<sup>rs</sup>* and by Trade a *Labourer* hath served honestly and faithfully in the said Regiment *Five Years*: But by *being inlisted since the 16<sup>th</sup> December 1775* is hereby discharged *agreeable to His Majestys Orders of the 9<sup>th</sup> June 1783*  
He having first received all just Demands of Pay, Cloathing, &c. From his entry into the said Regiment, to the Date of this Discharge, as appears by his Receipt on the back hereof.

Given under my Hand, and the Seal of the Regime[nt] [at?]  
*Paulus Hook* this *First D[ay of] Oct. 1783*

*W. Home Major*

*1<sup>st</sup> B<sup>n</sup> R.H. Reg*

[Back]

To all whom it may concern, Civil and Military.

I *Andrew Donaldson* do acknowledge to have received all my Pay, Arrears of Pay, Cloathing of all sorts, and all other just Demands, from the Day of my Inlisting into the said Regiment to this Day of my Discharge, *and also Twenty eight days Subsistence to Carry me to the place of my Destination agreeable to His Majestys Orders*

Witness present, *Andrew Donaldson*

Source: Copy of original in possession of the author.



Reproduction 17<sup>th</sup> Regt., 33<sup>rd</sup> Regt., 37<sup>th</sup> Regt. 42<sup>nd</sup> or Royal Highland Regt., 54<sup>th</sup> Regt. and 57<sup>th</sup> Regt. Uniform Buttons

**General Orders Assigning the 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt. to Lt. Gen. John Campbell of Strachur's  
Command, New York, Oct. 3, 1783**

Head Quarters New York 3<sup>d</sup> October 1783...

The 17<sup>th</sup>. 33<sup>d</sup>. 37<sup>th</sup>. 42<sup>d</sup>. 54<sup>th</sup>. & 57<sup>th</sup> Reg<sup>ts</sup> will put themselves immediately under the Command of  
Lieut. General [John] Campbell –

Source: TNA, *Entry Book of General Orders, Orders Issued by His Excellency General Sir Guy Carleton at New York*, at WO 28/9/215-216, ff. 286 – 482.



Detail from "The United States of America with the British possessions of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Newfoundland divided with the French, also the Spanish territories of Louisiana and Florida, according to the preliminary articles of peace signed at Versailles the 20th of Jany. 1783," by Robert Sayer and John Bennett

Map Source: Lib. of Congress, Geography and Map Div.

### **General Orders for the 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt. to Embark for Halifax, Nova Scotia; New York, Oct. 4-5, 1783**

Head Quarters New York 4<sup>th</sup> October 1783...

315 of the 42<sup>d</sup> on Board the Rhinoceros –  
170 on Board the Dutchess of Gordon –  
100 on Board the Saucy Ben –  
586 Men and Women...

Boats will be ready at Paulus Hook at the same time to carry the baggage of the 42<sup>d</sup> Regiment on Board the Ships allotted for it – Boats will be ready to embark the men at the same place at 8 °Clock on Wednesday Morning [Oct. 8]...

Head Quarters New York 5<sup>th</sup> October 1783...

The 43<sup>d</sup> Reg<sup>t</sup> will march so as to be at Brooklyn at 6 °Clock on Wednesday Morning where Boats will be ready to carry it to Paulus Hook to relieve the 42<sup>d</sup> Regiment.

The Reg<sup>ts</sup> that embark for Nova Scotia will leave Money in the hands of the Officers of their respective Corps who have Charge of the Men to be sent to England, to pay them to the 24<sup>th</sup> Dec<sup>r</sup> 83 taking care in the settlement of their Accounts to conform strictly to the Kings instructions – On their Arrival in Nova Scotia they will immediately report to Brig<sup>r</sup> Gen<sup>l</sup> [Hon. Henry Edward] Fox & put themselves under his Command till the arrival of Gen<sup>l</sup> [John] Campbell [of Strachur]

Memorandum

The Reg<sup>ts</sup> that embark for Nova Scotia are desired to send to the Adj<sup>t</sup> Gen<sup>l</sup> immediately a Return of the men they leave behind to go to England specifying the Names of the Officers they leave to take Charge of them...

Source: TNA, *Entry Book of General Orders, Orders Issued by His Excellency General Sir Guy Carleton at New York*, at WO 28/9/215-216, ff. 286 – 482.

**Letter from United States Commissioner for Peace and Lt. Col.  
William S. Smith to Gen. George Washington, the Inspection and  
Sailing of the 42<sup>nd</sup> and Other Regiments for Nova Scotia; New York, Oct. 11, 1783**

New York 12<sup>th</sup>. Oct<sup>r</sup> 1783 –

Sir –

I have the honor of informing your Excellency, that I inspected yesterday morning, the following British Regiments bound for Halifax Viz. 17<sup>th</sup>. 33<sup>d</sup>. 37<sup>th</sup>. 42<sup>d</sup>. 54<sup>th</sup>. & 57<sup>th</sup>. The fleet sailed in the afternoon.

I am still of opinion that the evacuation will be compleat within the time mentioned in my last—

I am Your Excellency's Most Obliged Serv<sup>t</sup>.

W. S. Smith

His Excellency General Washington

Source: *George Washington Papers at the Library of Congress, 1741-1799*: Series 4. General Correspondence. 1697-1799, Image 379, William S. Smith to George Washington, Oct. 12, 1783.

**After the 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt. had Departed for Nova Scotia, General Orders Announce Evacuation Day,  
New York, Nov. 23, 1783**

Head Quarters New York 23<sup>d</sup> Nov<sup>r</sup> 1783...

After Orders 23<sup>d</sup> Novem<sup>r</sup> 1783

The Town is to be evacuated on Tuesday the 25<sup>th</sup> Instant, the 40<sup>th</sup> and 43<sup>d</sup> Regiment will Cross at Brooklyn and march to Denyces and Utrecht under the Command of Brig<sup>r</sup> Gen<sup>l</sup> [Thomas] Musgrave –

The 7<sup>th</sup> 22<sup>d</sup> 23<sup>d</sup> and 38<sup>th</sup> Regiments to Occupy Staten Island under the Command of Brig<sup>r</sup> general [Alured] Clarke –

Boats will be at the hay Wharf in the North River to receive the 7 22 23 & 38<sup>h</sup> Regiments as soon as all the Troops are Embarked they will proceed to the place of their destination...

Source: TNA, *Entry Book of General Orders, Orders Issued by His Excellency General Sir Guy Carleton at New York*, at WO 28/9/215-216, ff. 286 – 482.



Detail from Painting of *Halifax*, 1762, by Dominic Serres

Picture Source: Wikimedia Commons, from *Art Gallery of Nova Scotia*

## Service of the Royal Highlanders in Nova Scotia, 1783-1789



Maj. James Stirling, 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt., in detail of 1805 engraving *The Death of General Sir Ralph Abercromby, K.B.* by Francis Legat after 1802 painting by Thomas Stodhard, Republished by R. Bowyer & M. Parkes, 1828.

Source: *Anne S. K. Brown Military Collection*, Brown Univ.

### General Orders for Lt. James Stirling, 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt., to Prepare to Take Discharged Men of the Regiment to Scotland; New York, Sept. 2, Oct. 12 and 16, 1783

Head Quarters New York 2<sup>d</sup> September 1783...

The Men of the British American Reg<sup>ts</sup> who are desirous of going to Europe are to have their Accounts Settled immediately to 24<sup>th</sup> October, and their Discharges and Ballances given to Major [Henry F.] Sheridan of the New York Volunteers...

Head Quarters New York 12<sup>th</sup> October 1783...

After Orders

The Officers who have Charge of the Men who are to go to England of the 17<sup>th</sup>. 33<sup>d</sup>. 37<sup>th</sup>. 42<sup>d</sup>. 54<sup>th</sup> and 57<sup>th</sup> Reg<sup>ts</sup> are desired to send to the Adj<sup>t</sup> Gen<sup>l</sup> a List of the Mens Names & the Number of Women and Children of their Respective Corps they will also name the Officers that are left with them –

Head Quarters New York 5<sup>th</sup> October 1783...

The Reg<sup>ts</sup> that embark for Nova Scotia will leave Money in the hands of the Officers of their respective Corps who have Charge of the Men to be sent to England, to pay them to the 24<sup>th</sup> Dec<sup>r</sup> 83 taking care in the settlement of their Accounts to conform strictly to the Kings instructions ...

Memorandum

The Reg<sup>ts</sup> that embark for Nova Scotia are desired to send to the Adj<sup>t</sup> Gen<sup>l</sup> immediately a Return of the men they leave behind to go to England specifying the Names of the Officers they leave to take Charge of them...

Head Quarters New York 16<sup>th</sup> October 1783...

The Officers and men of the undermention'd Corps who are to go to England are to Embark on Sunday [Oct. 18] morn<sup>g</sup> next according to the following Arrangement...

182 of the 37<sup>th</sup> Regiment & 177 of the 42<sup>d</sup> to go on Board His Majestys Ship Steady...

354 of the 71<sup>st</sup> Regiment on board the Baker, Atley & Camel

Boats will be ready at Brooklyn Ferry at the above Hour to receive those on Long Island...

The Officers who have charge of these Men will report to the Adjutant General the Numbers of Men on Board immediately on their Embarking –

The Gen<sup>l</sup> officers Comm<sup>g</sup> in the several Districts will give directions for the men of those Corps marching so as to be at the places pointed out for Embarking in proper time.

Source: TNA, *Entry Book of General Orders, Orders Issued by His Excellency General Sir Guy Carleton at New York*, at WO 28/9/215-216, ff. 286 – 482.

**Three Former African-American Slaves Assigned to the 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt. Listed as Inspected on Transport *Dutchess of Gordon*, Bound for Halifax; New York, Oct. 11, 1783**

11 October 1783

Inspected by Captains Gilfillan & Armstrong, Lieutenant Colonel Smith & Samuel Jones, Esquire, Secretary.

*Dutchess of Gordon* bound for Halifax James Holmes, Master

William Simpson, 45, stout fellow, (42<sup>nd</sup> Reg't.). Formerly slave to Benjamin Singleton, Charlestown, South Carolina; left him before the siege in 1780.

John Brown, 30, stout fellow, (42<sup>nd</sup> Reg't.). Formerly slave to Peter Buckie, Charlestown, South Carolina; left him before the siege in 1780.

Punch, 25, stout fellow, (42<sup>nd</sup> Reg't.). Formerly slave to Peter Porcher, Charlestown, South Carolina; left him before the siege in 1780.

Source: *Book of Negroes* from website "Black Loyalists: Our History Our People," Canada's Digital Collection.

**Embarkation Return of Discharged 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt. Soldiers Returning to Great Britain from Gen. Sir Guy Carleton, Commander-in-Chief, North America, to Secretary at War Richard Fitz Patrick, New York, Oct. 22, 1783**

N<sup>o</sup>. 57.  
Sir

New York 22<sup>d</sup> October 1783

I enclose an embarkation return of the detachment of the 71<sup>st</sup> Regiment, and of the men discharged from the British Regiments gone to Nova Scotia, together with lists of the last mentioned men's names, and of the Officers that have charge of them.

The Transports with the detachment of the 71<sup>st</sup> are ordered to proceed to the [Firth of] Clyde in order to join the other part of that Regiment expected from Jamaica as intimated in my letter N<sup>o</sup>. 53. The others are ordered to Spithead.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient and  
most humble Servant  
*Guy Carleton*

Right Hon<sup>ble</sup>

Richard Fitz Patrick.

[Enclosure]

Return of men Women & Children of the following Corps Embarked for Europe The men are to receive their discharges on their arrival in England – New York 19 <sup>th</sup> . October 1783 –									
Corps	Captains	Lieutenants	Staff	Serjeants	Drummers	Rank & File	Women	Children	Total officers Men & Women
17 <sup>th</sup> .	1	1	..	8	3	62	12	3	87
33 <sup>d</sup> .	..	2	..	7	2	126	20	13	157
37 <sup>th</sup> .	1	1	..	11	3	149	19	11	184
42 <sup>d</sup> .	..	5	..	10	..	149	18	20	182
54 <sup>th</sup> .	..	1	..	6	..	140	15	12	162
57 <sup>th</sup> .	1	1	..	11	6	119	18	16	156
71 <sup>st</sup> .	..	3	..	21	4	282	31	25	341
British Legion	..	1	1	6	..	67	8	6	83
Total	3	15	1	80	18	1094	141	106	1352

En<sup>d</sup>. O:D:L: [Oliver DeLancy]

*Guy Carleton*

...42 <sup>nd</sup> Regiment	42 <sup>nd</sup> Regiment	42 <sup>nd</sup> Regiment
Lieu <sup>t</sup> [James] Sterling Comm <sup>g</sup> . d <sup>o</sup> [Henry] Graham d <sup>o</sup> Hon <sup>ble</sup> G [George] Fraser d <sup>o</sup> [Alexander] Lorraine d <sup>o</sup> [James] Alston Donald Grant Dougal Carr	John M <sup>c</sup> Ilmun John Young Jon <sup>o</sup> Wattie John Maxwell James Fife Peter Bryson Colin M <sup>c</sup> Donald	Alex <sup>r</sup> M <sup>c</sup> Lean Francis Watt W <sup>m</sup> Thompson John Ferguson Dun <sup>n</sup> M <sup>c</sup> Donald John M <sup>c</sup> Donald Dun <sup>n</sup> Colquhoun

42 <sup>nd</sup> Regiment	42 <sup>nd</sup> Regiment	42 <sup>nd</sup> Regiment
Murd <sup>h</sup> Bratton Lach <sup>n</sup> M <sup>c</sup> Lean David M <sup>c</sup> Cormick Alex <sup>r</sup> Fraser Alex <sup>r</sup> M <sup>c</sup> Donald John Adison Alex <sup>r</sup> Hineng Alex <sup>r</sup> Fife Evan Cumming	And <sup>w</sup> Ritchie John Stewart James Wattie Will <sup>m</sup> Ross James Mackie Gilbert Tomm Alex <sup>r</sup> M <sup>c</sup> Intosh Alis <sup>r</sup> Urquhart Dun <sup>n</sup> M <sup>c</sup> Gregor	Alex <sup>r</sup> Cameron Don <sup>l</sup> M <sup>c</sup> Lean Dun <sup>n</sup> M <sup>c</sup> Martin John Wilson Hugh Cameron John Hutcheson Geo. M <sup>c</sup> Kay Ja <sup>s</sup> Douglas Sen <sup>r</sup> Ja <sup>s</sup> Douglas Jun <sup>r</sup>

Don <sup>l</sup> M <sup>c</sup> Pherson Mal <sup>m</sup> M <sup>c</sup> Pherson Max. Maxwell Angus M <sup>c</sup> Donald John Green David grey And <sup>w</sup> Wright Alex <sup>r</sup> Elder Walter Simcoe Walter Brookwood W <sup>m</sup> M <sup>c</sup> Pherson James Brown W <sup>m</sup> Arnot Geo: Bruce W <sup>m</sup> Jones Donald Jack James M <sup>c</sup> Dicken	Geo. Durrie Ja <sup>s</sup> Harriour Alex <sup>r</sup> Clark James Melvin Tho <sup>s</sup> Muneur Alex <sup>r</sup> Raddock Tho <sup>s</sup> Baldry Robert White Rod <sup>k</sup> M <sup>c</sup> Donald James Dewar Alex <sup>r</sup> Ellis Ja <sup>s</sup> Sinclair John M <sup>c</sup> Millan Rich <sup>d</sup> Tennuit Dun <sup>n</sup> M <sup>c</sup> Arthur John M <sup>c</sup> Dougal David Napper	Alex <sup>r</sup> M <sup>c</sup> Donald James Potter James Campbell John Montgomery Geo. Keith And <sup>w</sup> M <sup>c</sup> Kenzie John Algie Will <sup>m</sup> Gordon Donald M <sup>c</sup> Kenzie Alex <sup>r</sup> M <sup>c</sup> Intyre Donald M <sup>c</sup> Cleod James M <sup>c</sup> Kay Dun <sup>n</sup> Robertson Alex <sup>r</sup> Sinclair Geo. Gordon Arch <sup>d</sup> M <sup>c</sup> Duffee Donald Campbell
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42 <sup>nd</sup> Regiment	42 <sup>nd</sup> Regiment	42 <sup>nd</sup> Regiment
David Steell Angus M <sup>c</sup> Donald John M <sup>c</sup> Intyre John Wilson John Chisolm James Clark Finlay M <sup>c</sup> Martin Mur <sup>h</sup> M <sup>c</sup> Leod Alex <sup>r</sup> M <sup>c</sup> Kenzie Alex <sup>r</sup> M <sup>c</sup> Lean James Sinclair Alex <sup>r</sup> M <sup>c</sup> Kay Sen <sup>r</sup> John M <sup>c</sup> Kennon Geo. Johnston Angus M <sup>c</sup> Leod Tho <sup>s</sup> Aiken Rob <sup>t</sup> Davidson James Scott Alex <sup>r</sup> M <sup>c</sup> Leod John Fraser Cha <sup>s</sup> Stewart Will <sup>m</sup> Smith Alex <sup>r</sup> M <sup>c</sup> Gregor Alex <sup>r</sup> M <sup>c</sup> Kay	John M <sup>c</sup> Gelrowee Donald Kerr W <sup>m</sup> Cameron W <sup>m</sup> Lightbody John M <sup>c</sup> Pherson John Stewart Geo. Sutherland Dan <sup>l</sup> Fray Arch <sup>d</sup> Campbell Ja <sup>s</sup> Robertson James Wright Mur <sup>h</sup> M <sup>c</sup> Leod And <sup>w</sup> Donaldson Arthur Thompson John M <sup>c</sup> Donald David Lindsay Peter Ling Norman M <sup>c</sup> Leish Evan M <sup>c</sup> Donald Dan <sup>l</sup> M <sup>c</sup> Gilvorice John Bisset Donald M <sup>c</sup> Bean Alex <sup>r</sup> Brown James M <sup>c</sup> Kenzie	Cha <sup>s</sup> Robertson John M <sup>c</sup> Graw James Bigg Donald Fletcher James Grant Paddy Peter John Thompson George Munro Cha <sup>s</sup> Ogilvie Robert Campbell Donald M <sup>c</sup> Donald John M <sup>c</sup> Farlan David Spence W <sup>m</sup> M <sup>c</sup> Beath John M <sup>c</sup> Glashan James Blackrie Cha <sup>s</sup> Ray  164 Men 18 Women & 20 Child <sup>n</sup>  Total 202

Source: TNA, *Secretary-at-War, In-letters, Military Commanders-in-Chief, North America, 1783* at WO 1/13, ff. 308, 310, and 314-316.





Detail of map showing Fredericktown and Nashwaak River area from "A map of the great river St. John & waters (the first ever published) from the Bay of Fundy, up to St. Anns or Frederick's Town; being little known by white people, until 1783; settled by the American Loyalists, then part of Nova Scotia, now called New Brunswick from an actual survey, made in the years 1784, 85, 86 and 87," by Capt. Robert Campbell

Map Source: Library of Congress Geography and Map Div.

### **Series of General Orders for Discharged Troops, Nova Scotia, Sept. 4 – Oct 10, 1783**

Head Quarters New York 4<sup>th</sup> September 1783...

#### After Orders...

Such Soldiers of British Reg<sup>ts</sup> as are entitled to their Discharges and are willing to Enlist in any of the British Reg<sup>ts</sup> to remain in Nova Scotia are to be permitted to join them immediately...

Head Quarters New York 6<sup>th</sup> September 1783...

#### After Orders

Returns to be given in on Monday Morning the 8<sup>th</sup> Ins<sup>t</sup> of the Soldiers belonging to British Reg<sup>ts</sup> who are entitled to this Discharge and mean to Settle in Nova Scotia Specifying what part of that Province they wish to go to, Also the Number of their Women & Children distinguishing those above under Ten Years old...

Head Quarters New York 16<sup>th</sup> September 1783...

As soon as the British and British American Reg<sup>ts</sup> destined for S<sup>t</sup> Johns in Nova Scotia are disbanded they are to become Regiments of Militia, And their Officers are to continue in their Respective Ranks as Militia Officers And be obeyed as such untill the Governour of Nova Scotia Shall make new Arrangements in this behalf –

Head Quarters New York 17<sup>th</sup> September 1783...

The Regiments which have sent in Returns of men entitled to their discharges and are desirous of settling in Nova Scotia are to give in to the Adj<sup>t</sup> Gen<sup>l</sup> on Friday Morn<sup>g</sup> next at 10 o<sup>c</sup>lock, lists of their names with their Wives and Children above and under 10 Years of Age sett opposite each mans Name; Their Accounts to be closed to 24<sup>th</sup> October 1783 They are to be in readiness to embark at the Shortest Notice –

Head Quarters New York 26<sup>th</sup> September 1783...

The men belonging to British Reg<sup>ts</sup> who are entitled to their Discharges and who are going to Settle in Nova Scotia are to embark immediately according to the following Destinations

Destination	Transport Names	Regiments	N <sup>o</sup> of Men Women & Children
Port Roseway {	Le Abundance	17 <sup>th</sup> Dragoons	100
	Clinton {	ditto	76
		7 <sup>th</sup>	105
		37 <sup>th</sup>	17
	Nancy	22 <sup>d</sup>	30
	Prosperous Anmilla	ditto	65
	Castor	43 <sup>d</sup>	16
	Friendship	do	27
	Grand Dutchess of Russia	38 <sup>th</sup>	46
	Charming Nancy	do.	9
	Ditto	23 <sup>d</sup>	11
S <sup>t</sup> Johns {	John & Jane	7 <sup>th</sup>	8
		17 <sup>th</sup>	18
		37 <sup>th</sup>	9
		38 <sup>th</sup>	20
	Nancy	38 <sup>th</sup>	5
		40 <sup>th</sup>	45
	Neptune	40 <sup>th</sup>	24
		42 <sup>d</sup>	22
	Mercury	42 <sup>d</sup>	50
Annapolis Royal {	Lord Townsend {	42 <sup>d</sup>	48
		Jason	42 <sup>d</sup>
	Robert & Elizabeth	38 <sup>th</sup>	9
		40 <sup>th</sup>	16
		40 <sup>th</sup>	25

...Boats will be ready at Paulus Hook at 10 °Clock on Sunday Morning to carry the men of the 42<sup>d</sup> Reg<sup>t</sup> on Board their Ships...The General Officers commanding in the different Districts will take care that the men march so as to be at the places appointed in proper times.

The Quarter Masters of those Corps will attend at the Adj<sup>t</sup> Gen<sup>ls</sup> Office tomorrow morning at 10 °Clock to receive Orders for the Necessaries & c<sup>a</sup> allowed to their Men; And the Officers Commanding Reg<sup>ts</sup> will fix on discreet Non-Commissioned Officers from among those going to whom they will give Charge of the Men of their Respective Corps. The Non Commissioned Officers are to be sent to the Adjut<sup>t</sup> Gen<sup>ls</sup> Office with the Quar<sup>r</sup> Masters with a List of the Mens Names that are to be put under their Care Specifying each Mans Wife and the Number of his Children above & under 10 Years of Age – If any Soldier misbehaves on the Passage the master of the Transport will report him to the Officers Commanding at the post where he shall land that he may be excluded from the Indulgencies due to Orderly and well behaved men –

Head Quarters New York 28<sup>th</sup> September 1783...

The British Soldiers going to settle in Nova Scotia who are embarked in the undermentioned Ships are to consider themselves as belonging to the several Companies of Militia according to the following Arrangement, they will therefore obey the orders of their respective Officers to whom the

Comm<sup>r</sup> in Chief has given Commissions untill the Governour of Nova Scotia makes new Arrangements in their behalf...

The men of the 40<sup>th</sup> & 42<sup>d</sup> Reg<sup>ts</sup> on board the Neptune to Capt Thomas Fairchilds Company ...

The Men of the 42<sup>d</sup> Reg<sup>t</sup> on board the Mercury to Cap<sup>t</sup> Sam<sup>l</sup> Dickinson's Company –

The Men of the 42<sup>d</sup> Reg<sup>t</sup> on board the Jason to Cap<sup>t</sup> Thomas Spraggs [also Spragg] Company...

The Several officers under whom these Men are placed will report their Conduct during the Passage to the Senior Officer at the Post where they land –

Head Quarters New York 10<sup>th</sup> October 1783...

The British Soldiers going to settle in Nova Scotia who embark this day on Board the undermentioned Ships are to consider themselves as belonging to the several Companies of Militia according to the following Arrangement. They will therefore obey the orders of their respective officers to whom the Commander in Chief has given Commissions untill the Governour of Nova Scotia shall make new Arrangements in his behalf ...

The Men of the 42<sup>d</sup> Regiment in the Mary to Cap<sup>t</sup> John Fords Company –

The Men of the 42<sup>d</sup> Regiment in the Alexander to Cap<sup>t</sup> Batholemue Crannels Company –

The several Officers under whom these men are placed will report their Conduct during the Passage to the Senior Officer at the Post where they Land...

Source and Note: Source: TNA, *Entry Book of General Orders, Orders Issued by His Excellency General Sir Guy Carleton at New York*, at WO 28/9/215-216, ff. 286 – 482. The discharged soldiers arrived at the St. John's River, Nova Scotia on Oct. 17, 1783. Due to the increase in American Loyalists in the St. John's River area, Nova Scotia was partitioned, and the colony of New Brunswick was created on Aug. 16, 1784.

**Clothing and Equipment Issued to Discharged Soldiers of the 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt., Halifax, Nova Scotia,  
Oct. 4, 1783-Feb. 5, 1784**

Abstract of Cloathing, Necessaries, Bedding, Utensils &ca: Issued to Disbanded Corps &ca: from His Majesty's Store Houses at Halifax in Nova Scotia, between the 4<sup>th</sup> of October 1783, and the 5<sup>th</sup> of February 1784, Inclusive...

42<sup>nd</sup> Regiment

15 Leather Caps, 21 Canteens, 21 Haversacks, 21 Stocks, 27 Pairs of Mitts, 20 Pairs of Stockings, 10 Pairs of Shoes, 17 Common Axes, 10 Hoes, 21 Spades...

[signed] Roger Johnson

A. C. G.

I do hereby certify that the above articles have been delivered agreeable to orders from Brigadier General Fox.

Ed Winslow,  
secretary

Source: TNA, *War Office: Commissariat Department: Accounts, New York, Miscellaneous Vouchers, 1776-1784* at WO 60/24.

**List of Soldiers of the 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt. Taking Their Discharges in St. John's, Nova Scotia;  
New York, Oct. 10, 1783**

Return of Loyalists and Troops sailed for the undermentioned Places.

N: York 10<sup>th</sup> October 1783.

Date	Description	Ships Names	Destination
Sept <sup>r</sup> . 19 <sup>th</sup>		[blank]	St. John's
42 <sup>nd</sup> Regiment—	181 Men, 35 Women, 24 Children Above 10, 11 Children Below 10, 0 Servants; 251 Total...		

**Total**

8669 Men, 3708 Women, 3846 Children Above 10, 3244 Children Below 10, 2974 Servants; 22441 Total.  
[signed] O<sup>l</sup>. DeLancey  
Adj<sup>t</sup>. Gen<sup>l</sup>.

Source: TNA, *War Office: Commissariat Dept.: Accounts. New York, Miscellaneous, 1776-1784* at WO 60/ 27.  
Transcribed by Todd Braisted.

**New Brunswick Land Grant to Half-pay Lt. Dugald Campbell and Discharged Soldiers of the 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt., Fredericton, New Brunswick, June 16, 1787**

New Brunswick

78. Dugald Campbell Esquire  
Alexander Drummond, & others

N<sup>o</sup>. 111. George the Third by the Grace of God of Great Britain France and Ireland King,  
Tho<sup>s</sup>.. Carleton Defender of the faith and so forth – To all to whom these Presents shall come Greetings  
Know ye that we of our special Grace, certain Knowledge, and mere Motion Have given  
and grants, and by these presents for Us our Heirs and Successors do give and grant unto Dugald  
Campbell Esquire, Alexander Drummond, Alexander M<sup>c</sup>Kenzie, George Leslie, John Sutherland, Hugh  
Sutherland, Donald M<sup>c</sup>Phadden, James Ross Junior, James Ross Senior, Malcom M<sup>c</sup>Leod, Miles  
M<sup>c</sup>Millan, John M<sup>c</sup>Gregor, Duncan M<sup>c</sup>Raw [sic], Donald M<sup>c</sup>Gregor, Alexander M<sup>c</sup>Gilvray, William  
M<sup>c</sup>Caulay, John Weir, Duncan M<sup>c</sup>Kay, William M<sup>c</sup>Kay, Donald M<sup>c</sup>Lean, John Cameron, Alexander  
M<sup>c</sup>Iver, John M<sup>c</sup>Kenzie, Francis M<sup>c</sup>Kay, Alexander M<sup>c</sup>Donald, William Munro, William Abernathy,  
William Daniels, Henry M<sup>c</sup>Kay, John Gray, John Finlayson, George Peebles, William M<sup>c</sup>Culloch,  
Richard M<sup>c</sup>Culloch, William M<sup>c</sup>Intosh, Alexander Bain, Alexander Yelden, John Thompson, Roderick  
M<sup>c</sup>Kenzie, William Buchan, James M<sup>c</sup>Nab, Alexander Matthewson, Farquhar M<sup>c</sup>Raw, James M<sup>c</sup>Donald,  
John Peebles, Murdock M<sup>c</sup>Sween, John Masterton, Dugald Campbell, Andrew Ross, Neil M<sup>c</sup>Raw,  
Donald Ross, Malcom M<sup>c</sup>Gregor, John Robertson, James Cameron, James Forbes, George Matthewson,  
Andrew Sproule, James Gunn, George Sutherland, John Sutherland, John Stewart, Donald Robertson,  
John Gardner, Adam Wilson, Angus M<sup>c</sup>Kay, Robert M<sup>c</sup>Kay Senior, John M<sup>c</sup>Kenzie, Alexander M<sup>c</sup>Donald  
Senior, John Bruce, John M<sup>c</sup>Donald, Duncan Stewart, George Blair, Donald Rose, John Fraser, Thomas  
Fraser, Peter Stewart, John Kennedy, Robert M<sup>c</sup>Kay Junior, George M<sup>c</sup>Kay Junior, Donald M<sup>c</sup>Kay,  
William M<sup>c</sup>Pherson, John Sutherland the third, Alexander Gunn, George M<sup>c</sup>Kay Senior, William  
Sutherland, Malcom M<sup>c</sup>Intosh, George M<sup>c</sup>Pharlan, Donald Mun, Donald Urquhart, Hugh Kennedy, John  
Sutherland the second, Robert Sutherland, John M<sup>c</sup>Pharlan, Donald M<sup>c</sup>Dougal, David Bruce, Donald  
M<sup>c</sup>Donald, Angus M<sup>c</sup>Bain, Alexander M<sup>c</sup>Kenzie, Duncan M<sup>c</sup>Leod, Roderick M<sup>c</sup>Leod Junior, Murdock  
M<sup>c</sup>Leod, Roderick M<sup>c</sup>Leod Senior, John M<sup>c</sup>Leod, William M<sup>c</sup>Leod, Hugh M<sup>c</sup>Kenzie, Donald M<sup>c</sup>Leod,  
John M<sup>c</sup>Kay, Peter M<sup>c</sup>Lagan, John Menzie, Alexander M<sup>c</sup>Intosh, Lochlen M<sup>c</sup>Intosh, Robert M<sup>c</sup>Leod, and  
John Cameron in severalty unto each of them, and unto each and every of their several and respective  
Heirs and Assigns several Lots or Plantations of land comprehended within two several Tracts or parcels  
of Land containing in the whole Eleven Thousand three hundred and forty three Acres more or less with  
the usual allowance for roads and waste, situate lying and being within the parish of Saint Mary in York  
County...

Given under the Great Seal of our Province of New Brunswick Witness our trusty and well  
beloved Thomas Carleton Esquire our Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of our said province  
at Fredericton the Eighth day of June in the year of our Lord One Thousand seven hundred and Eight  
seven and in the Twenty seventh year of our Reign. –

		By command of His Excellency in Council
Fredericton, New Brunswick	}	<i>Joh<sup>n</sup>. Odell</i>
Registered the 16 <sup>th</sup> . June 1787	} Exe <sup>d</sup> .	

Source: Author's copy from Marvin Mackay



*South Aspect of Halifax from near Point Pleasant Park, ca. 1780 by Edward Hicks; engraved and published in 1782.*

Picture Source: Wikimedia Commons.

## **42<sup>nd</sup> Regt. Assigned to Garrison Duty, Halifax Nova Scotia, 1783 – 1786**

### **Account on 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt. Movement to Nova Scotia by Col. David Stewart, Oct. 12, 1783**

On the 22d of October 1783, the regiment removed to Halifax, in Nova Scotia, where they enjoyed the best health, and where they remained till the year 1786, when the battalion embarked, and sailed for the island of Cape Breton, two companies being detached to the island of St John...

Source and Note: *Sketches of the Character, Manners, and present State of the Highlanders of Scotland; With Details of the Military Service of the Highland Regiments*, 2<sup>nd</sup> Ed., Vol. I, Col. David Stewart, Printed for Archibald Constable and Co., Edinburgh, 1822, pp. 400-401. The letter from Rebel Commissioner for Peace, Lt. Col. William S. Smith to Gen. Washington reported that the fleet with the 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt. sailed for Halifax on Oct. 12, 1783.

### **Inspecting Officer's Remarks of Review of the Garrison, Including the 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt., by Maj. Gen John Campbell, Halifax, Nova Scotia, June 9, 1784**

Head Q<sup>rs</sup> Halifax 17<sup>th</sup> June 1784

Report of a General Review of His Majestys Forces that compose the Garrison of Halifax by Major General Campbell Commanding all His Majesty's Troops in Nova Scotia &<sup>c</sup> &<sup>c</sup> &<sup>c</sup> on the 9<sup>th</sup> June 1784

Consisting of a Detachment of the Royal Artillery the 17<sup>th</sup>, 33<sup>rd</sup> & 42<sup>nd</sup> Regiments.

Major General Campbell begs leave to report the high pleasure and satisfaction he received in Reviewing the Garrison of Halifax on the 9<sup>th</sup> of June from the Soldierly appearance of the Royal Artillery and Troops under Arms; which truly merited his Sincere acknowledgment and thanks to Colonel [John] Yorke [33<sup>rd</sup> Regt.] and the Commanding Officers of Corps for the care and attention evidently given by them to the dress and Discipline of both Officers and Men.

The Officers were properly Armed and saluted well.

The NonCommissioned Officers made a good appearance; both attentive and expert at their business.

The Drummers and Fifers beat & Play well.

All the Corps composed of strong active serviceable Men.

Their Arms clean and in good firing Order.

The Accoutrements made according to the Regulation.

Their Cloathing good and made according to the Regulation, and well fitted; their Hatts and Bonnets well cocked, and the Black Cloth Gaiters made according to the Regulation. The State and condition of their Arms and Accoutrements are exactly as specified in their several Returns.

Regimental Books properly kept and the Orders regularly entered.

The Men are properly cleared and their Accounts settled to 24<sup>th</sup> April inclusive.

The Regiments very fit for immediate service, were they all complete.

The 42<sup>nd</sup> Regiment could not appear in their full uniforms for want of Plaids &<sup>c</sup> which the Commanding Officer thought proper annually to dispose of, during the late War, in order to purchase a more commodious Dress for the American Service, with the Approbation of the Commander in Chief. The Regiment appeared remarkably clean dressed the men had on white strong Ticken Trowsers, with short black Cloth Gaiters perfectly well fitted, and performed their firings & Maneuvers admirably well.

The Regiment Complete and fit for actual Service –

*John Campbell*

*MGen<sup>l</sup>*

Source and Note: TNA, *Office of the Commander-in-Chief and War Office: Adjutant General and Army Council, Inspection Returns, Foreign, 1783-1784*, at WO 27/52 (page not marked). The note that plaids were annually disposed of is not accurate at least through 1781. New plaids are mentioned by Capt. John Peebles, 42<sup>nd</sup> Gren. Co., in his journal entry for Dec. 9, 1779. As plaids were issued on a biannual basis, they would not have been due to be issued again until the fall of 1781. See App. P: *Uniform Accounts* of this volume for additional details.



Gen. John Campbell of Strachur

**Maj. Gen. John Campbell of Strachur's Address to the Royal Highland Regt. on the Presentation of New National and Regimental Flags, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Jan. 1, 1785**

"Forty-second, Royal Highlanders,

"With particular pleasure I address you on this occasion, and congratulate you on the service you have done your country, and the honor you have procured yourselves, by protecting your old colours, and defending them from your enemies in different engagements during the late unnatural rebellion.

"From those ragged, but honorable, remains, you are now to transfer your allegiance and fidelity to these new National and Regimental Standards of Honor, now consecrated and solemnly dedicated to the service of our King and Country. These Colours are committed to your immediate care and protection; and I trust you will, on all occasions, defend them from your enemies, with honor to yourselves, and service to your country,— with that distinguished and noble bravery which have always characterized the Royal Highlanders in the field of battle.

"With what pleasure, with what peculiar satisfaction, — nay, with what pride, would I enumerate the different memorable actions where the regiment distinguished itself. To particularize the whole would exceed the bounds of this address: let me therefore beg your indulgence while I take notice only of a few of them.

"And, first, the conduct of the regiment at the battle of Fontenoy was great and glorious! As long as the bravery of the fifteen battalions in that conflict shall grace the historic page, and fill the breast of every Highlander with pleasure and admiration, so long will the superior gallantry of the Forty-second Regiment bear a conspicuous part in the well-fought action of that day, and be recorded in the annals of Fame to the latest posterity!

"Their conduct at the attack of the French lines at *Ticonderoga* was so remarkably spirited and brave, as to merit from his late Majesty a distinguished mark of royal favour by honoring the corps with the name and title of Forty-second, or Royal Highland Regiment of Foot!

"No less noble and glorious was their behaviour at the reduction of Martinico, — the siege of the Havannah,—together with their uncommonly steady and determined fortitude against a multitude of savages at Bushy-Run!

"Whilst, Royal Highlanders, you reflect on the magnanimity of your ancestors and your countrymen, does not the fire of true heroism burn within you? Will not the recollection of their bravery and good conduct, together with a proper sense of your own military achievements of a more recent date, in overcoming the almost insurmountable difficulties and dangers at *Fort Washington* and your resolute and spirited behaviour in repulsing a superior number of the enemy in the affair of *Pisquata*, stimulate and excite you to support the character you have so justly acquired; so that when you may at any time be called upon to defend the sacred rights of your King and Country, you will be able to show to the world, and to convince your enemies, with your usual intrepidity, that there is no enterprise, however daring, of which you are not still capable, in the rugged paths of martial gallantry? I know you will. Royal Highlanders; and I am convinced that it will always be a point of honor with the corps, considered as a collective body, to support and maintain a national character!

"For this purpose you should ever remember, that being a national and reputable corps, your actions as citizens and civil subjects, as well as your conduct as soldiers, will be much observed,—more than those of any other regiment in the service. Your good behaviour will be handed down with honor to posterity, and your faults, if you commit any, will not only be reported but magnified, by other corps who are emulous of your civil as well as of your military character. Your decent, sober, and regular behaviour in the different quarters you have hitherto occupied, has rendered you the distinguished favourites of their respective inhabitants. For the sake, then, of your country, — for the sake of your own established character, which must be dearer to you than every other consideration, do not tarnish your fame by a subsequent behaviour less manly



“Do not, I beseech you, my fellow-soldier, allow your morals to be corrupted by associating with low, mean, or bad company. A man is always known by his companions; and if anyone among you should at any time be seen spending his money in base, worthless company, he ought to be set up and exposed as an object of regimental contempt!

“To conclude: As you have, as soldiers, displayed sufficient valour in the field by defeating the enemies of your country, suffer me to recommend to you, as Christians, to use your best endeavours, now in the time of peace, to overcome the enemies of your immortal souls! Believe me, my fellow-soldiers, and be assured, that the faith and virtues of a Christian add much to the valour, firmness, and fidelity of a soldier! He, beyond comparison, has the best reason, and the strongest motive, for doing his duty in scenes of danger, who has nothing to fear, but everything to hope, in a future existence!

“Ought you not, therefore, to be solicitous to adorn your minds with, at least, the principal and leading Christian virtues, so that if it should be your fate hereafter to fall in the field of battle, your acquaintances and friends will have the joyful consolation of hearing that you leave an unspotted name, and of being assured that you rose from a bed of honor to a crown of immortality!

“Halifax, 1<sup>st</sup> January, 1785”

Source and Note: *Historical Record, The Forty-Second, or, The Royal Highland Regiment of Foot*, Published by Parker, Furnival, and Parker, London, 1845, pp. 81-84. Gen. Campbell is incorrect in linking the title of “Royal” to the Battle of Ticonderoga. The title was granted before the news of Ticonderoga reached London.

### **Revision of the 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt. Peacetime Establishment Results in the Loss of Six Privates and a Drummer in Each Company, London, Jan. 5, 1785**

W. O. 5 Janry 1785

Sir

Duplicate sent by  
the Feb. Pacquet.

8’  
29’  
31  
34’  
44’  
53<sup>d</sup>.

I have the honor to acquaint you His M. [Majesty] has been pleased to direct that from the 25<sup>h</sup>. Dec<sup>r</sup>. last inclusive, the Establishment of each Company of the Reg<sup>ts</sup> of Foot mentioned in the Margin serving under the Command in Canada, should be reduced from forty eight to forty two private Men as also that One Drummer per Company be reduced from the same time, You will therefore be pleased to give the necessary Directions on this head accordingly.

Should there be any Supernumeraries in consequence of this Reduction, you will Cause them to be turned over to such of the Regiments whose Effectives are beneath the proposed Establishment.

I have &c

Geo: Yonge

L<sup>t</sup>. Gen<sup>l</sup>. [Frederick] Haldiman, or  
Officer Commanding H.  
M. Fr<sup>s</sup>. in Canada

Duplicate sent by  
the Feb. Pacquet

Like Letter of the same date for the 17. 33. 37. 42. 1<sup>st</sup>. B<sup>n</sup>. 54. & 57 serving under the Command of Major Gen<sup>l</sup>. [John] Campbell, Halifax, Nova Scotia

Source: TNA, *War Office: Secretary at War Out-letters, America, 1784-1790* at WO 4/276, p. 33 (f. 17).

### **Six 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt. Companies Sail for Garrison Duty at Sydney, Cape Breton and Two Companies to St. John’s Island (now Prince Edward Island), Halifax, June 4, 1786**

HALIFAX, June 8.

Sunday morning [June 4] the ship St. Laurence, with part of the 42d regiment, sailed for the island of Cape Breton.

At the same time the Brandywine brig sailed for the island of St. John, with a detachment of said regiment.

Source: *Pennsylvania Packet*, Philadelphia, June 27, 1786, p. 2.

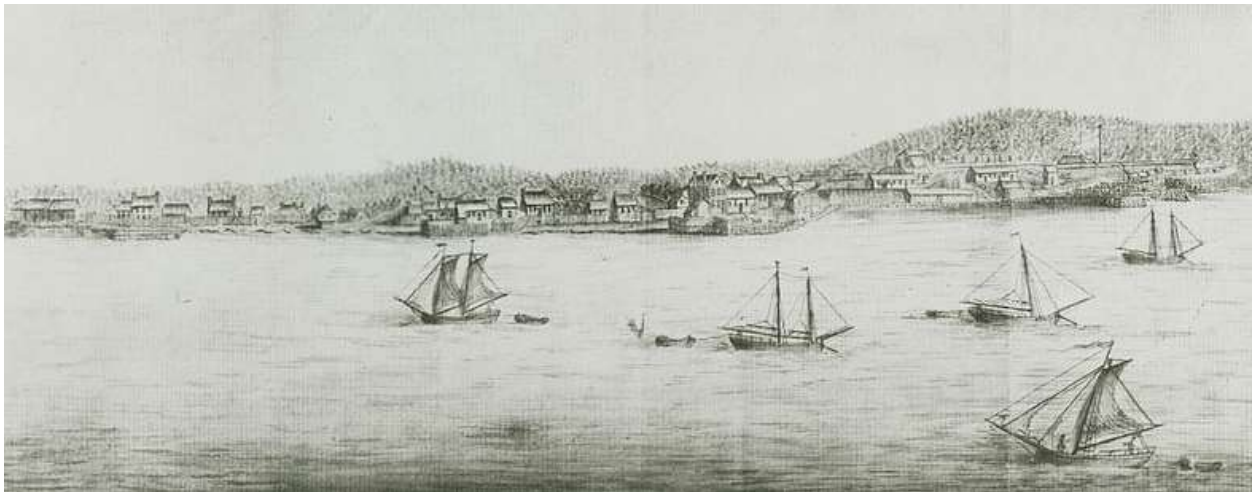
## **42<sup>nd</sup> Regt. Garrison Duty at Cape Breton, Nova Scotia and St. John's Island (Now Prince Edward Island), June 1786 – Aug. 1789**

**News Account of Selection of Maj. Gen. Hector Munro, K. B., to be Colonel of the  
42<sup>nd</sup> (or the Royal Highland) Regt. of Foot, London, June 1, 1787**

LONDON, *June 6-7...*

Sir Hector Monro is appointed to the command of the 42d regiment.

Source and Note: *Bristol Journal*, June 9, 1787, p. 2. Munro's date of rank is from the annotated War Office copy of the 1787 Army List at TNA, WO65/37, p. 104.



Detail of Annapolis Royal, Nova Scotia from "*Taken on the Spot by Capt. J. Hamilton of His Majesty's 40th Reg't of foot,*" by Capt. John Hamilton, 1753-1755

Picture Source: Wikimedia Commons, from *Nova Scotia Archives and Records Management*

### **Payment Account for Carpenters to Finish Barracks for 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt., Sydney, Cape Breton, July 11-Dec. 24, 1786**

Amount of Money paid by Lieutenant Governor Des Barres for His Majesty's Service in the Settlement of ...Cape Breton and its Dependencies between the 11<sup>th</sup> July 1786 and the 24<sup>th</sup> December following ...

Paid William Brown Master Carpenter for paid by him to John Willison, William Thompson, 81. 8. ~ Thomas Skelton, Benjamin Swain, John Moorhead, George Sutherland, Archd Gray, Carpenters and to John Sunderland, Thomas Davies, John Gardiner, Dennis Lawlor, Daniel McGillivray, Thomas Skelton Junior, Labourers and others employed from the 11<sup>th</sup> July to the 9<sup>th</sup> September 1786 in finishing to Clapboard the Barracks, having and preparing frames for Buildings requisite and necessary for the accommodation of the two additional Companies of the 42<sup>nd</sup> Regiment from Annapolis Royal...

Source and Note: TNA, Colonial Office, Nova Scotia and Cape Breton Original Correspondence at CO 217/104, pp. 442-443. Transcribed by Janice Fralic-Brown for the Cape Breton Gen Web project. Annapolis Royal, Nova Scotia is located about 120 miles west of Halifax.

### **Incorrect News Account of Adding 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion to 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt., London, Sept. 29, 1787**

LONDON...

Orders are given to add one battalion to the 42d regiment... The men are to be raised at the risk and expence of the officers, most of whom are already appointed.

Source and Note: *Whitehall Evening Post*, Sept. 29, 1787, p. 2. The same report was published in the *London Chronicle*, Sept. 29, 1787, p. 6. Col. David Stewart in his *Sketches...* (pp. 401, 1822) indicates that only two new companies were ordered raised for the regiment.

### **News Account of Distribution of British Army, Including the 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt., London, Mar. 4, 1788**

*The following is the present Distribution of his Majesty's Forces in Great Britain and its dependencies...*  
In AMERICA [Canada]

1 battalion of artillery  
12 battalions of infantry – viz. the 4th, 5th, 6th, 26th, 42d, 53d, 54th, 57th, 60th, (2 battalions) of the 65th...

Source: *London Chronicle*, Mar. 4, 1788, p. 5.



Gen. William Dyott

Picture Source: *Dyott's Diary 1781-1845*, Vol. I, Gen. William Dyott, Ed. Reginald W. Jeffrey, Archibald Constable, London, 1907, Google Books, Frontispiece.

### **Account by Lt. William Dyott, 4<sup>th</sup> (or King's Own) Regt., of 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt. Commander, Lt. Col. Charles Graham's Dinner with Prince William Henry (later King William IV), Sydney, Cape Breton, Sept. 24-25, 1788**

*Wednesday* [Sept. 24] – About three o'clock we came to an anchor in Spanish River (Cape Breton), having had a remarkably fine run from Shelburn [Nova Scotia]. Immediately on our coming to anchor, the Prince sent for us to dinner. The entrance into the harbour has nothing very striking... The next morning [Sept. 25] we weighed and went about nine miles up the harbour, and anchored off the new settlement called Sydney. The harbour from the mines is about three miles broad, and the shores entirely covered with wood to the water's edge. The French, I believe, had a small settlement here at the time Louisburg was taken in '57, since when it has been quite deserted till the year '83, at which period a

governor, etc., was sent out from England, a man of the name of [Joseph Frederick Wallet] Des Barres, a captain in the 60th regiment; a great surveyor, having published a survey of the coast of North America from Florida, but a most eccentric genius. He fixed the seat of government at Sydney, and I am sorry to say that their improvements have not a very propitious appearance at present. He dined with his Royal Highness; Lieut.-Colonel Graham, who commands a part of the 42nd regiment quartered at Sydney, dined on board. We got pretty hearty, and went on shore in the evening and supped at Colonel Graham's. The town of Sydney consists of about fifty houses situated on the banks of Spanish River, and surrounded to the very sides of the buildings by an almost impenetrable wood. There is a narrow path from the barracks just to keep up a communication, and that's all the clear country I saw. The barracks are shamefully bad; the troops have cleared a good parade and made themselves as comfortable as their situation would allow. The officers had no rooms in the barracks, and were obliged to build huts and log-houses.

Source and Note: *Dyott's Diary 1781-1845*, Vol. I, Gen. William Dyott, Ed. Reginald W. Jeffrey, Archibald Constable, London, 1907, Google Books, pp. 57-59. Shelburne is located on the southeast coast of Nova Scotia about 370 miles southwest of Sydney.



Detail of *Portrait of Prince William Henry* (later King William IV), c-1800, by Sir Martin Archer Shee

Picture Source: Wikimedia Commons, from *National Portrait Gallery*, London

### **New Account of Review of the 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt. by Prince William Henry (Future King William IV), Sydney, Cape Breton, Sept. 25-27, 1788**

By a letter from Sydney, on the Island of Cape Breton, dated November 9, 1788, we learn, "That, on 11th of October [Sept. 25], arrived in that river, a squadron of his Majesty's ships, consisting of the *Andromeda*, *Thisbe*, and *Brisk* sloop, under the command of his Royal Highness Prince William Henry. On the 13th, the Prince reviewed the eight [six] companies of the 42d or Royal Highland regiment in garrison there, and commanded by Lieutenant Colonel [Charles] Graham. His Royal Highness was pleased to express much approbation of their steadiness and handsome appearance and honoured the officers of the regiment with his Company to dinner, where many loyal toasts were drank, and the festivity concluded with a *Feu de Joye*.

Source and Notes: *London Stuart Star and Evening Advertiser*, Feb. 28, 1789, p. 2. Prince William Henry was 23-years old at the time of this review. A "*Feu de Joye*," or "*fire of joy*" was a rolling volley of blank musket fire, performed for celebrations.

### **Secretary at War Notification to Gen. Sir Guy Carleton, Lord Dorchester, Governor of Canada, of Pending Relief of 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt., London, Dec. 1, 1788**

W. O. 1<sup>st</sup> Dec<sup>r</sup>. 1788

My Lord

Dup. sent  
7<sup>th</sup>. Janry  
1789

His Majesty having been pleased to direct, that the 37<sup>th</sup>. 42<sup>d</sup>. and 53<sup>d</sup>. Reg<sup>ts</sup>. of Foot under your Lordships Command shall be relieved, as soon as may be convenient in the Course of the coming Year by the 20<sup>th</sup>. 21<sup>st</sup>. and 24<sup>th</sup>. Regiments from Ireland in the following manner Viz<sup>t</sup>. the 37<sup>th</sup>. and 42<sup>d</sup>. in Nova Scotia by the 20<sup>th</sup>. & 21<sup>st</sup>. and the 53<sup>d</sup>. in Canada by the 24<sup>th</sup>. I have therefore the honor to acquaint Your Lordship therewith and that it is intended the three Regiments from Ireland shall embark at Corke about the first Week of April next; and that the 37<sup>th</sup>. 42<sup>d</sup>. and 53<sup>d</sup>. shall return to Great Britain, on board the Transports which carry out the Relief.

Such Men of the relieved Regiments not exceeding One third of their Effective Strength at the time of their Embarkation for Great Britain, as are found fit for Service, and are willing to remain abroad, may be turned over to the Regiments continuing under Your Lordship's Command, towards completing them to their Establishment: One Guinea and a half will be allowed to be given to each Man so turned over. It is clearly to be understood that no other Charge is to be brought against the Public on Account of the Men so turned over, as, some time past several of the Reg<sup>ts</sup>. on foreign Stations into which Men of Relieved Corps had entered made a Charge for Expenses of enlisting them, as well as for a higher Bounty considering them in the nature of Recruits which is not to be allowed.

Enclosed You will receive His Majesty's Instructions for the Conduct of the 53<sup>d</sup>. Regiment during their Passage to Great Britain. The Instructions for the 37<sup>th</sup>. & 42<sup>d</sup>. will be forwarded immediately to Nova Scotia with a Copy of this Letter.

R<sup>t</sup>. Honble

Lord Dorchester

&c &c &c

Quebec

I have &c

Geo Yonge

W. O. 1<sup>st</sup>. December 1788

Sir

Dup. sent 7<sup>th</sup> Janry  
1789

SS

Vide forgoing Page

I have the honor to enclose for your information the Copy of a Letter which I have written to Lord Dorchester together with H. M. [His Majesty's] Instructions for the conduct of the 37<sup>th</sup>. and 42<sup>d</sup>. Reg<sup>ts</sup>. during their Passage to Great Britain.

I am to add that the Men of the relieved Corps are not to be permitted to enter into the 54<sup>th</sup>. and 57<sup>th</sup>. Reg<sup>ts</sup>. which Corps are to return to Europe in the Year after next.

I have &c:

[Brevet] Brig<sup>r</sup>. Gen<sup>l</sup>. [James] Ogilvie  
Halifax  
Nova Scotia

Geo. Yonge

Source and Note: TNA, *War Office: Secretary at War, Out-letters, America, 1784-1790* at WO 4/276, pp. 267-269 (ff. 134-135). Brevet-Brig. Gen. Ogilvie was also the Lt. Col. of the 4<sup>th</sup> Regt. and commander of British troops on Nova Scotia.

**Excerpts of Letter from Soldier of the 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt. Describes Disposition of Abandoned Convicts, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, Dec. 11, 1778 and Aug. 5, 1789**

I must not forget to tell you that [on Dec. 11, 1788] the Master of the vessel from Dublin not thinking there were enough rascals enough upon the Island, thought proper to land 60 male and 18 female convicts upon the coast and left them to pick out their road the best way they could the consequences was that

seven of them died immediately from the severity of the weather... Two of them have since been hanged for robbery; two more under sentence of death for murder, seven in prison to take their trials before the court...a and the remainder are travelling about the country at large to improve the morals of the people One is comforted however from the reflection that the danger of their being corrupted is not great.

Source and Note: "Irish Convicts Abandoned on Cape Breton's Shore," 1788, Charles A Burke, Cape Breton's Magazine, Issue 72, 1997, pp. 13-18 from "Letter from a British Regular Soldier, 5 August 1789" in *Report of the Department of Public Archives for the Year 1944*, p. xxxli, National Archives of Canada (NAC) 1945, Dominion of Canada, Ottawa. Dr. William Robertson, Surgeon, 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt., was recognized for his service in providing medical care for the convicts.



Detail showing St. John's Island from "A new map of Nova Scotia, and Cape Breton Island with the adjacent parts of New England and Canada, composed from a great number of actual surveys; and other materials regulated by many new astronomical observations of the longitude as well as latitude," 1775 by Thomas Jefferys

Map Source: Library of Congress, Geography and Map Div.

### **Remarks by Bishop John Inglis in His Visit in 28-gun *HMS Dido*, Mention the two Companies of the 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt., Charlottetown, St. Johns Island (now Prince Edward Island), May 24, 1789**

Sunday, [May] 24th, was fine.

About ninety people from the *Dido*, with the garrison, being part of the 42<sup>nd</sup> Regiment, attended Divine service at Mr. [John] Patterson's, and these, with the inhabitants, made a congregation of about three hundred people and filled the house...

Source and Note: *A History of Prince Edward Island*, A. B. Warburton, Barnes & Co., St. John (NB), 1923, pp. 257-259. Mr. Patterson was likely John Patterson, brother of the late Lieutenant-Governor.

### **News Account of Arrival of the 21<sup>st</sup> (or Royal North British Fuzileers) Regt. to Relieve the 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt., Halifax, Nova Scotia, July 14, 1789**

July 18. On Tuesday the 14<sup>th</sup> instant, arrived at Halifax his Majesty's ship [44-gun] *Acteon*, commanded by Lieut. Hanwell, in 39 days from Cork, with the 21st regiment on board, destined to relieve the 42d regiment, now living at Sydney, for which place the *Acteon* sails as soon as the troops have been landed and properly refreshed.



Source: *Pennsylvania Packet*, Aug. 26, 1789, p. 2.

**Remarks of Officer of the 21<sup>st</sup> Regt. Upon Arrival to Relieve the 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt.,  
Sydney, Cape Breton, July 14, 1789**

We sailed from the Cove [Cork, Ireland] the 5<sup>th</sup> of June after an unpleasant Passage of 39 days arrived at Halifax [July 14, 1789] from whence we were directed to proceed to this place [Sydney]... but I may venture to say that Sydney can never prove of any essential service to the Empire at large, as its harbour is impenetrably shut up with Ice and inaccessible to the world for at least seven months in the year; I am also informed the soil is but indifferent as well as the Timber... What they dignify with the name of a town consists of about 50 Hovels and stands twelve miles from the Entrance of Spanish Bay, upon a fine River... The Barracks are very bad and in danger of falling down, but My Lord Dorchester's [Gen. Sir Guy Carleton] economy will not admit of their being repaired. Those for the few of the officers are so bad as not being habitable in winter, so that absolutely to shelter my head from the weather, I have been obliged to give the enormous price of sixty guineas to an officer of the 42 Reg<sup>t</sup> for his hut... Some little time ago, one of the officers of the 42d Regt lost himself in the woods, and the whole country divided into parties in search of him by one of whom he was found just as he was on the point of giving up the Ghost.

Source: *Impressions of Cape Breton*, Brian Tennyson, Cape Breton University Press, Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia, 1986 from *Report of the Department of Public Archives for the Year 1944*, King's Printer, Ottawa, 1945, xxxvii-xxxviii, pp. 59-62.



*Portsmouth Point* by Thomas Rowlandson

Picture Source: Wikipedia



## **42<sup>nd</sup> Highlanders Return to Great Britain after Thirteen Years in America, Portsmouth, England, Aug. 31, 1789 – 1795**

### **News Article Announcing the Return of the 42<sup>nd</sup> or Royal Highland Regt., Portsmouth, England, Aug. 31, 1789**

On Monday the 31st of August, arrived at Portsmouth from Nova Scotia, after a passage of nineteen days, the 42d regiment, or the Royal Highlanders. – This regiment has been in America since summer 1776. They came from Ireland to Glasgow in 1775, where they recruited to upwards of a thousand strong, and sailed from the Clyde, with the 71st of two battalions, and a number of additional companies for regiments then in America. The 42d signalized themselves on the White Plains, at Brandywine, and most of the actions in the eastern provinces of America, but were happily secluded from sharing in that *gallant* martial achievement called MISCHIANZA, celebrated at Philadelphia on the departure of General Sir William Howe.

Source and Notes: *Caledonian Mercury*, Edinburgh, Sept. 10, 1789, p. 3. The same article (or portion) was published in *The Diary; or, Woodfall's Register*, Sept. 15, 1789, p. 1, *St. James's Chronicle; Or, British Evening-Post* (London), Sept. 1-3, 1789, p. 1 and *Newcastle Courant*, Sept. 12, 1789, p. 4. Contrary to this report, the 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt. was not engaged (except the flank companies) at White Plains and Brandywine.

### **News Account of Arrival a Portion of the 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt. from America, Leith, Scotland, Sept. 27, 1789**

On Sunday arrived at Leith, from America, last from London, part of the 42d regiment, or Royal Highlanders. – This gallant corps has served during the whole of the troubles in that quarter.

Source: *Edinburgh Advertiser*, Sept. 29-Oct. 2, 1789, p. 214.



Tynemouth Castle

Picture Source: Wikimedia Commons.

### **News Account of 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt. Arrival from America, Newcastle-upon-Tyne and Tynemouth, England, Oct. 19, 1789**

Monday [Oct. 19], the 42d or Royal Highland Regiment, (commonly called the Old Highland Watch) commanded by Sir Hector Munro, K. B. arrived at Newcastle, and on Wednesday marched down to Tynemouth Barracks, to replace the 29th regiment...

Source: *Caledonian Mercury* (Edinburgh), Oct. 19, 1789, p. 3. The same article was also published at *The Oracle* (London), Oct. 28, 1789, p. 2.

**News Account of 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt. Quarters at the Barracks, Tynemouth, England, Dec. 15, 1789**

The 42d (Highland) Regiment of Foot, now quartered at Tynemouth Barracks, have the utmost praise in that neighbourhood, for their conduct in the joint capacities of Soldiers and Citizens.

Source and Note: *The Oracle* (London), Dec. 15, 1789, p. 3. Tynemouth is located about 297 miles north of London and ten miles east-northeast of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

**News Account of March of 1<sup>st</sup> Division of the 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt. Through the City, Edinburgh, June 8, 1790**

This morning, four companies of the Royal Highland regiment (the 42d) marched through Edinburgh, in way to the west country, to replace the 7th regiment. The remaining six companies of the 42d are to pass through this place on Thursday, on the same route. They are a very fine looking body of men.

Source: *Edinburgh Advertiser*, June 4-8, 1790, p. 11.

**News Account of Six Companies of the 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt. Assigned to the Castle, Edinburgh, Oct. 14, 1790**

LONDON, *October* 14...

The 55th regiment, in Edinburgh, has received orders to be ready to embark at Leith immediately for Portsmouth... Six companies of the 42d regiment are to replace the 55th at Edinburgh castle.

Source: *Leeds Intelligencer*, Oct. 19, 1790, p. 2.



Detail of "A Highland Chieftain," The Marquis of Huntly, Afterwards Duke of Gordon, 1791, by John Kay

Picture Source: *A Series of Original Portraits and Caricature Etchings by the Late John Kay*, Vol. I, Adam and Charles Black, Edinburgh, 1877, preceding p. 185.

**News Account of the Augmentation of the 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt. with the Drafting of Independent Company of Capt. George Gordon, Marquis of Huntly (Later, Col., 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt. – 1806), Edinburgh, Jan. 24, 1791**

EDINBURGH,  
JAN. 24.

This day the Independent Company, raised by the marquis of Huntly, marched into Edinburgh from Stirling. They are all fine looking young men, and we understand they are to be drafted into the 42d, of which regiment the marquis is appointed Captain by exchange.

Source and Note: *Evening Mail* (London), Jan. 28, 1791, p. 2. The Marquis exchanged from Half-pay with Capt. Alexander Grant, who served as a Grenadier officer in the American war.

**Account by Ens. David Stewart (Garth), 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt. of Assignment  
of Dispersed Quarters of the 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt., Fort George, June 1791**

After being reviewed, in June 1791, by Lord Adam Gordon, the Commander-in-Chief, they marched North in October. Their head quarters were at Fort George: one company was stationed at Dundee, one at Montrose, two at Aberdeen, and one in Banff.

Source: *Sketches of the Character, Manners, and the present State of the Highlanders of Scotland; with Details of the Military Service of the Highland Regiments*, Second Ed., Vol. I, Col. David Stewart, Printed for Archibald Constable and Co., Edinburgh, 1822, p. 403.



Photograph of some of the defences at Fort George

Picture Source: Wikimedia Commons, by Flaxton.

**News Account of the 1<sup>st</sup> Division of the 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt. Marching to Fort George;  
Edinburgh, Nov. 10, 1791**

*EDINBURGH...*

The first division of the 42d, or Royal Regiment of Highlanders, will march from hence on Monday next, and be followed on Wednesday by the second division, on their route to Fort George. Part of the Regiment will be left at Aberdeen, &c.

Source and Note: *Caledonian Mercury* (Edinburg), Nov. 10, 1791, p. 3. Fort George is on the Moray Forth is located about 165 miles north of Edinburgh.

**News Account of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Division of the 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt. Marching to Fort George;  
Edinburgh, Nov. 16, 1791**

Yesterday, the last division of the 42d, or Royal Highlanders, marched from this city, on their route to Fort George, &c.

On Saturday, his Excellency Lord Adam Gordon invited the officers of this regiment to partake of a most sumptuous entertainment at Gordon's Tavern, Hunter's Square. The dinner was served up in a very elegant stile, and the wines were excellent.

Source and Note: *Caledonian Mercury* (Edinburgh), Nov. 17, 1791, p. 3. Sixteen of the thirty-two officers in the 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt. in Apr. 1791, had served in the American war.

**News Account of Three Companies of the 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt. Marching to Aberdeen and then on to Montrose to Assemble for War with France; Fort George, Mar. 28, 1793**

Edinburgh, March 28...

On Thursday last, three companies of the 42<sup>d</sup> regiment, (Royal Highlanders), under the command of Lieutenant Colonel [Charles] Graham, marched into Aberdeen from Fort George. They are to march for Montrose where they will be cantoned.

Source and Notes: *Caledonian Mercury* (Edinburgh), Mar. 28, 1793, p. 3. The distance from Fort George on the Moray Forth to Aberdeen on the northeast coast of Scotland is about one hundred miles. Montrose is also on the coast about forty miles south-southwest of Aberdeen

**Account by Lt. David Stewart, (Garth), 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt., of Assembling the Companies of the 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt. for War with France, Montrose, Scotland, Apr. 1793**

Hostilities having been declared against France, the whole regiment was assembled at Montrose in April 1793, preparatory to a march southward. The establishment was ordered to be augmented to 750 men...

Source: *Sketches of the Character, Manners, and the present State of the Highlanders of Scotland; with Details of the Military Service of the Highland Regiments*, Second Ed., Vol. I, Col. David Stewart, Printed for Archibald Constable and Co., Edinburgh, 1822, p. 406.

**News Account of Orders for Augmenting the 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt. for the War with France, London, Sept. 14, 1795**

LONDON, Sept. 14...

His Majesty has been pleased to order, that the 42<sup>d</sup>, or Royal Highland Regiment, should be immediately augmented to 1000 rank and file, with the addition of one Lieutenant per company, and likewise two supernumerary companies, and consisting of 55 men, to be kept at home on the recruiting service. The two additional Field Officers, Lieutenant Colonel and Major, are to be without companies. The augmentation and appointments to take place the 24<sup>th</sup> inst.

Source: *Saunders's News-Letter* (Dublin), Sept. 18, 1795, p. 1.