

LIVERPOOL SHIPPING AND TRADE 1744-1786: A COMPUTERISED EDITION OF THE LIVERPOOL PLANTATION REGISTERS

by

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I. Provenance and General Methodology.

The creation of this database arose from a project funded by the Economic and Social Research Council under grant B 0023 2194. The project was supervised by David Richardson of the Department of Economic and Social History at the University of Hull. The primary source for the database was the Liverpool Plantation Registers, which were formerly held in the Customs House at Liverpool and now held in the archives of the Merseyside Maritime Museum, Albert Dock, Liverpool. Compiled by local customs officials in accordance with the Navigation Act of 1696, which required that vessels trading to England's plantations be registered in a manner prescribed in the Act, four volumes of plantation registers for Liverpool have survived. Covering the periods from 1744 to 1773 and 1779 to 1784, the Liverpool registers are the largest surviving set of plantation registers for any British port before the general registration of British shipping in 1786. Given Liverpool's increasing importance as a British port in the eighteenth century, they constitute therefore a major source of information about British shipping and the trans-Atlantic trades in the years prior to British industrialisation. A microfilm of the Liverpool plantation registers, with a short introduction on their provenance, structure and contents by David Pope and Maurice Schofield, was published in 1978 (The Liverpool Plantation Registers 1744-1773 and 1779-1784, ed. M.M.Schofield and D.J.Pope, ed., Wakefield). The reader is referred to this for a more extended discussion of the history and format of the Liverpool plantation registers.

The database constructed here derives from the 3,800 vessels entered in the Liverpool plantation registers between 1744 and 1784. It includes registration and other details of the vessels as well as the names of the owners recorded in the registers. The information taken from the registers was enhanced, however, by information relating to the history and voyages of the vessels. In the course of the research on voyages, Maurice Schofield also collected biographical information about owners from trade directories and wills, but this information was not sufficiently well sorted at the time that the computerisation of the plantation registers was undertaken to be included in the current database. However, the information on owners collected by Maurice Schofield has been deposited, together with his other papers, at the University of Liverpool. Evidence relating to the history and voyages of vessels was taken from various records.

These included Admiralty, Board of Trade and Colonial Office records held at the Public Record Office as well as Lloyd's List and Bristol, Chester, Cumberland, Liverpool and Manchester newspapers. These have supplied evidence relating to some 15,000 overseas voyages made by vessels listed in the Liverpool plantation registers as well as evidence about the history of the vessels prior to their entry in the Liverpool registers.

Some of the data relate to voyages made before 1744, but the bulk of the data concern voyages made between 1744 and 1786. No attempt was made to trace the voyage history of vessels beyond 1786, when the general registration of shipping in Britain began.

Most of the information included in the database was collected by Maurice and Eunice Schofield under an Economic and Social Research Council project (number B 0023 0039) supervised by Professor P.N.Davies of the University of Liverpool. The shipping and voyage information collected by the Schofields was enhanced for the purposes of this database by the addition of information on the arming and manning of ships gleaned from the records of Mediterranean passes in the Admiralty papers and the naval office shipping lists in the Colonial Office papers. Microfilms of these records have been published, together with introductions to their provenance and contents, and the reader is again referred to these publications for further information on the nature of these records (W.E.Minchinton, ed., The Naval Office Shipping Lists for Jamaica, 1683-1818, Wakefield, 1977; W.E.Minchinton and Peter Waite, ed., The Naval Office Shipping List for the West Indies, 1678-1825 (excluding Jamaica), Wakefield, 1981). Kathy Beedham was responsible for the collection and sorting of this new information and for entering both it and the data collected by the Schofields into the database. In the course of the research carried on under Professor Davies' supervision, Maurice Schofield sought also to reconstruct from other records plantation registers for Liverpool shipping for 1774-1778 and 1785-1786. For these years, as indicated earlier, the original plantation registers have disappeared. Sadly, his final illness prevented Maurice Schofield from completing this work, and the material relating to vessels that were probably registered at Liverpool in these years was not included therefore in this database.

In deciding upon the structure of the database, we were conscious of the quantity and variety of information available, of the desirability of making it as widely accessible as possible, and of the need to provide a user-friendly system. These considerations induced us to use a standard D-base IV package since this is widely available, relatively easy to use, and compatible with some other standard packages, including Lotus 123 and Paradox. To facilitate access to and use of the wide range of data to be included in the database, we divide the data into into a series of separate though connected files. In the form presented here, the database consists of nine files of data which together embody 67 fields of information. Most of these files can be viewed on one screen width. The nine files are as follows:

1. Ship Registration file
2. Ship Construction file
3. Shipowners file
4. Masters file
5. Voyages file
6. Statistics file
7. Fate file
8. Other Registration file
9. Prize file

The data included in the first three files in this list essentially come from the Liverpool plantation registers. Those in the remaining six files are from other shipping and voyage records. In order to allow information on a vessel contained in one file to be connected to that in another, each vessel entered into the plantation register was given a unique number based on the year of the register in which it appeared and the order of its entry into the register. Thus the first vessel listed in the register for 1744 was the Cleveland, and it was assigned the number 44/01. This system of numbering vessels,

based on the year and order of entry into the plantation register, was then followed for all the vessels entered into the registers. With the exception of the Other Registration file, where a slightly modified number is used, this number is thenceforth included as a field (code NUMBER) in each of the files of data, and is, in fact, the only field common to all the files. By referring to it, it is possible therefore to access all the information available in the database on the history and voyages of individual vessels.

In the following section, we provide a fuller description of the contents of the nine files of data in the database, together with details of the codes and conventions used in the files. Section III will provide a summary of the files and their size. In the three appendices to this introduction, we give details of the codenames used for occupations of owners and for places referred to in the database and the sources of data included in the database .

II. The Database Files and their Contents.

The nine files in the database comprise 67 fields of information. One field (code REGNO in the Ship Registration file and NUMBER in other files) is, as indicated earlier, common to eight of the nine files, a slightly modified REGNO being used in the Other Registration file. The remaining fields are specific to each file of data.

The nine files of data and their fields are as follows:

1. Ship Registration File (code REG). This file has two sub-files, coded REG03 and REG04; the former includes data from 1744 to 1773; the latter, data from 1779 to 1784. This file contains information about the registration history of each vessel listed in the Liverpool plantation registers.

There are 10 fields of information in this file. The five principal fields in the file are as follows:

- (1) The name of the vessel (code VESSELNAME).
- (2) The specific number assigned to the vessel, as noted earlier (code REGNO).
- (3) The reported homeport of the vessel (code HOMEPORT).
- (4) The date of registration of the vessel (code DATE).
- (5) The place of registration (code PLACEREG).

DATE is often the date of entry in the plantation register, with the PLACEREG being recorded as Liv (for Liverpool). But the plantation registers sometimes give details of earlier registrations, and where this is the case, these details are given in DATE and PLACEREG, with the date on which the vessel was entered in the plantation register being given in field (10) (see below). It should also be noted that vessels built outside the British Empire could be registered only after receiving a certificate of freedom of navigation. In the case of foreign built ships that had been made free, details of the certificate of freedom were copied by officials into the plantation register. In such

cases, the entry in the DATE field is the reported date of issue of the certificate; the entry in PLACEREG is usually `Lon cert' to signify that the vessel had been made free as a result of the issue of a certificate in London. As with vessels that had been registered elsewhere, the date on which the certificate was copied in the plantation register is given the case of vessels made free in field (10). For the codenames used in the HOMEPORT and PLACEREG fields see Appendix 2.

In addition to these five fields, the Ship Registration files also contain five further fields which seek to relate the registration history of specific vessels throughout the plantation registers. These fields enable one to trace the registration history of vessels at Liverpool through time. These fields, numbered (6) to (10), are as follows:

(6) Later registration in plantation register, as signified by a later (new) REGNO (code LREGNO). This refers to vessels which were subsequently re-registered at Liverpool, with the registration being recorded again in the plantation register. The entry under this field is the later REGNO of the vessel.

(7) Name of vessel on re-registration (code R). The entry in this field indicates whether vessels were re-registered under the same name (entry = S) or under a different name (entry = D). A query (?) in this field indicates that there is some uncertainty about whether the vessel concerned is the same as that previously registered.

(8) Previous registration of vessels in plantation registers (code PRGNO). The entry in this field is usually the earlier REGNO of the vessel. However, some details of earlier registrations of vessels have been found in other sources, including the colonial naval office shipping lists and the register of Liverpool ships in the wool trade. The entry in this field some times has the letter `a' or `w' attached to the REGNO, signifying that a previous registration has been traced in the naval office Lists (in the case of `a') or the wool register (in the case of `w'). The details of these registrations are to be found in a separate Other Registration file as noted earlier and described below.

(9) Name of vessel under previous registration (code P). The entry in this field indicates whether the vessel was previously registered under the same name (entry = S) or a different name (entry = D). A query (?) indicates that there is some doubt about whether this is the same vessel as that previously registered.

(10) The date on which the vessel was entered in the plantation register (code LREGENT). This is included only in those cases where details of an earlier registration were copied into the plantation register, the details of which are given in the DATE and PLACEREG fields. In these cases, the date given in LREGENT effectively refers to the date on which details of this earlier registration was copied into the plantation register. It should be noted that in the period before 1766, the specific date on which details of earlier registrations were copied into the plantation register is not normally given. Prior to this date, therefore, the date entered under LREGENT refers to the date of the immediately preceding entry in the plantation register.

2. Ship Construction File (code SB). This file has two sub-files, coded SB02 and SB10; the former includes data from 1744 to 1773; the latter, data from 1779 to 1784. These files contain data given in the plantation registers about the construction of vessels and their characteristics. The Ship Construction files have seven fields of

information, as follows:

- (1) The number or REGNO of the vessel (code NUMBER).
- (2) The shape or structure of the hull of the vessel (code HULL). The entries include Hg (for Hague, Hagboat); Hk (Hack); Pk (Pink); Rd (Round); and Sq (Square).
- (3) The rig of the vessel (code RIG). The entries comprise Bark (for Bark, Barque); Billd (Billander); Boat; Brig; Btine (Brigantine); Cuttr (Cutter); Gallt (Galliot); Ketch; Polac (Polacre); Scho (Schooner); Shalp (Shallop); Ship; Sloop; Smack; and Snow.
- (4) The tonnage of the vessel, as given in the plantation register (code TONS).
- (5) The place where the vessel was built (code BUILTPLACE).
- (6) The year in which the vessel was built (code DATE).
- (7) Other information relating to the vessel given in the plantation register (code VARIATIONS).

Where a vessel was a prize, this is indicated in BUILTPLACE by the entry `(Pr)', to which is attached in some cases the country from which the vessel was taken. Additional information on vessels that were prizes may be found in the separate Prize file (see below). Where a reference to a prize in BUILTPLACE is accompanied by a number that differs from that given in the NUMBER field, this indicates that the vessel has been re-registered, and that information in the prize file for this vessel is located under the number given in BUILTPLACE. For the codenames used in the BUILTPLACE field see the Appendix 2.

Certain abbreviations are used in the VARIATIONS field. These include: Adm = Admiralty; Att Gen = Attorney General; BCust = Board of Customs; bt = built; cert = certificate; Comm = Commissioners of Customs; cond = condemned; d = deck; HCA = High Court of Admiralty; m = mast; ord = order; and reg = register or registered.

3. Shipowners file (code BIOG). This file has two sub-files, coded BIOG04 and BIOG10; the former includes data from 1744 to 1773; the latter, data from 1779 to 1784. The information contained in this file derives from the plantation registers. It should be noted that, while the registers give the names of owners, they do not give the size of their share in the ship. There are five fields of data in this file, as follows:

- (1) The surname and forename of the owner (code NAME). The following abbreviations have been used in this field and follow the names of owners: co = and company; exrs = executors of; jr = junior; sn = and son; sns = and sons; sr = senior.
- (2) The person who testified to the accuracy of the information given in the plantation register (code STATUS). The entry `sw' indicates that the owner swore to the accuracy of the information; `aff' indicates that he or she was a Quaker and affirmed the accuracy of the information. An entry of `agt' in STATUS indicates that the person

against whom this entry appears was not an owner of the vessel but acted as agent for the owners in testifying to the accuracy of the information given.

(3) The place of residence of the owner (code HOMETOWN).

(4) The occupation of the owner (code OCCUPATION). Where an owner was master of the vessel at the time of registration, this is signified by the entry `Mstr' in this field.

(5) The number assigned to the vessel (code NUMBER).

A list of the codenames used in the OCCUPATION and HOMETOWN fields is given in Appendix 1 and 2. It should be noted that the place of residence of owners was often omitted from the register. It is tempting to assume that, where vessels were reported as belonging to Liverpool, the owners were Liverpool residents unless information is given to the contrary. Equally, if a vessel registered at Liverpool was reported as belonging to another port, it is tempting to assume that, in the absence of information on the residence of owners, that the owners resided at the port to which the vessel belonged. In many cases such assumptions may be valid, but there are examples where owners did not reside at the port to which the vessel belonged (see M.M.Schofield and D.J.Pope (eds.), The Liverpool Plantation Registers 1744-1773 and 1779-1784 (EP Microform, Wakefield, 1978)). One needs to be cautious therefore in attributing the place of residence of owners to the port at which the vessel was said to belong. Only places of residence specified in the plantation registers have been included in the HOMETOWN field.

4. Masters file (code BIOG). This file contains two sub-files, BIOG02 and BIOG30. The former provides data on masters of vessels included in the plantation registers between 1744 and 1773; the latter, masters of vessels included in the registers between 1779 and 1784. Masters of vessels were normally named in the plantation registers but they were also referred to in the shipping records used to trace the voyages of vessels. Some masters remained in command of vessels for several voyages, but changes in masters also occurred between and during voyages. The Masters file is designed to show both the continuity and the changes that occurred in the command of vessels during their voyage histories. There are five fields of information in the Masters file as follows:

(1) The surname and forename of the master (code NAME).

(2) The hometown of the master (code HOMETOWN). This information usually derives from the plantation registers, but some was collected by Schofield from wills and other sources.

(3) The trade or occupation of the master (code OCCUPATION). A list of codenames used in this field is contained in Appendix 1. Where `sw' or `aff' is entered in this field, this indicates that the master testified to the accuracy of the information given in the plantation registers; see also Shipowners file, STATUS field.

(4) The number or REGNO assigned to the vessel (code NUMBER).

(5) Changes to masters of vessels during and between voyages (code CHANGES).

A number of conventions have been adopted in CHANGES. These are as follows:

(a) a nil entry means that the master named in the plantation register remained in command of the vessel throughout its known voyage history under the REGNO given.

(b) the entry REG means that the master was reported in command of the vessel in the plantation register but that no record has been found of any voyages of that vessel under that registration.

(c) the entry RG means that the master was reported in command in the plantation register but did not command the vessel on its first known voyage.

(d) the entry xRG means the master commanded the vessel on all its known voyages under the REGNO given, but was not named as master in the plantation register.

(e) in referring to voyages the same conventions are used as those used in the Voyages file (see below). Thus VY 1 refers to the first voyage of a vessel after its entry in the plantation register, VY 2 to its second voyage, and so on. Voyages undertaken prior to a vessel's entry in the plantation register are indicated by VY a, VY b, etc, with the earliest known voyage being designated as VY a. Where masters were in command for a sequence of voyages, this is indicated by VY 1-3, VY 1-2, VY a-c, etc

(f) dates in brackets after voyage references are given in the order of day, month, and year. Thus 01/02/50 means 1 February 1750. Similarly, 01, 30/01/50 means 1 and 30 January 1750, while 01/01, 01/02/50 means 1 January and 1 February 1750.

(g) unless otherwise indicated, all dates in brackets in CHANGES refer to the date on which the information was reported. This may vary considerably from the date on which the change occurred, particularly in the case of changes during voyages.

(h) a single date (eg 01/01/50) means that the master was only reported in command of the vessel on that date. A date preceded by a minus sign (-) (eg -01/01/50) means that that master was reported in command up to and including that date. Where a date is followed by a minus sign (eg 01/01/50-) this means that the master was reported in command from and including that date. A date preceded by an x (eg x01/01/50 or x01, 30/01/50) means that the person was reported in command in all reports of the voyage except those on the date or dates specified.

References to the sources of information used to trace changes in command of vessels are occasionally made in CHANGES, but as most of the information is voyage related, the sources used in constructing the CHANGES field in the Masters file are mainly to be found in the SOURCE field of the Voyages file.

5. Voyages file (code VOY). This file contains six sub-files, VOY04, VOY15, VOY20, VOY30, VOY40, and VOY50. VOY04 covers the voyages of vessels which were registered at Liverpool in 1744-1754; VOY15, those registered in 1755-1759; VOY20,

those registered in 1760-1764; VOY30, those registered in 1765-1769; VOY40, those registered in 1770-1773; and VOY50, those registered in 1779-84. The Voyages file is based on information taken from a variety of shipping, newspaper and other sources. A list of these sources is contained in Appendix 3. The data are confined to voyages made up to and including 1786 and relate only to overseas voyages. Coastal voyages or voyages to Ireland are included only where these were part of a vessel's overseas voyages. Information about the cargoes of vessels is not included but data relating to slave shipments and passengers were collected. Some of these, particularly those relating to slave deaths, are included in this file. Most of the data on slave shipments are contained in the Statistics file (see below).

The information on voyages has been arranged to provide a series of individual voyage histories for vessels entered in the plantation registers. Defining a voyage poses some problems, but we have assumed that a voyage normally began when a vessel obtained a Mediterranean pass and/or entered out or sailed from Liverpool or its home port, and ended when it returned to Liverpool or its home port, or was lost or taken prize.

As information on voyages was obtained from various sources, there is some repetition of information in the Voyages file. In constructing the database, we were also conscious of the fact that in some sources (eg seamen's sixpences or naval office shipping lists) the date on which an event was recorded was very close to that on which it actually occurred. In some cases, however, some delay existed between an event and reports of its occurrence. To provide consistency in the reporting of events that took place during voyages, it was decided to distinguish the date on which sources reported an event from the date on which the event was said to have happened, and, where both pieces of information were available, to include them in separate fields of information.

There are six fields in the Voyages file, as follows:

(1) The number assigned to the vessel (code NUMBER).

(2) The number of the voyage (code VY). The first voyage after a vessel's entry in the plantation register is referred to as VY 1, the second as VY 2, and so on. Voyages undertaken before a vessel was entered in the plantation register are referred to by letters rather than numbers (eg VY a), with the earliest known voyage being designated VY a.

(3) The date on which an event was reported (code DATE).

(4) The place(s) to which the vessel was sailing (code TO). Where the entry in this field is simply a placename (eg Liv; Af & Am), this means the vessel was reported as on its voyage to the place(s) indicated. Further information on the voyages of vessels is provided, however, when the placename is followed by one of the following:

arr = vessel reported as having arrived at the place
at = vessel reported as being at the place
e = vessel reported as having entered the place
eo = vessel reported as having entered out for the
place
off = vessel reported as lying off the place

PD = vessel reported as paying seamen's sixpence
duties at that place

The entry `Goods imp at Liv' means that the vessel was reported as having imported goods at Liverpool; details of these may be found by consulting the source specified in the SOURCE field.

(5) The place(s) from which the vessel was sailing (code FROM). As with the TO field, where the entry is simply a placename (eg Liv; Af; Af & Bbd), this means that the vessel was reported as on its voyage from the place(s) indicated. Further information on the voyages of vessels is provided, however, when the placename is accompanied by one of the following:

cl = vessel reported as having cleared from the place

rem = vessel reported as remaining at the place (though
intending to sail from it)

sld = vessel reported as having sailed from the place

(6) Sources and other information relating to voyages (code SOURCE). This field provides references to the sources of voyage information as well as supplementary information about voyages. A list of the sources consulted and the abbreviations used in SOURCE for reporting them is given in Appendix 3. As indicated earlier, the dates on which sources report an event are given in the DATE field. Dates on which events were reported to have occurred are given in SOURCE immediately after the reference to the source. In many cases, more than one source provides the same voyage information. In these cases, the date of the earliest source is given in DATE, and the date of the other source(s) is given in brackets after the reference to the source in SOURCE. Since the year of publication of sources is given in DATE, only the day and month of publication of supplementary sources of information is usually given in SOURCE. Dates outside brackets in SOURCE refer to the date on which events were reported to have occurred. A query (?) suggests that the source of the information was not clear from Schofield's papers.

The additional voyage information in SOURCE is varied; it includes notices of sailing, details of passage times and, in wartime, of prizes taken; the dates of issue of bonds and of the return of Mediterranean passes; numbers of slaves who bought, delivered or died; and advertisements of the sale of vessels. Much of the information on slaves is also contained in the Statistics file (see below). In summarising these additional data, a number of abbreviations have been used. They include: acc = according to; ap = apply to; arr = arrived at; bd = bound for; bllst = ballast, in ballast; bt = built, built for; Cert = certificate; cmplt = complete (ie suitable) for; dstd = deserted; ent = entered; fit = fit for (suitable for); frght = freight; ft = feet; Govt = Government; gs = guineas; HMS = His Majesty's Ship; inc = including; lat = latitude; lgs = leagues; long = longitude; mth = month; MoW = Man of War; nr = near; parted = parted from (usually other named vessel); Pl = plantation; priv = privateer; rem = remains at; Ret = returned (usually Mediterranean pass); rprd = repaired; rptd = reported; SAd = sale advertisement; shth = sheathed; sld = sailed; slv = slave(s); SN = sailing notice; spk = spoken to or with; SS = Seamen's sixpences; suit = suitable for; voy = voyage; wk(s) = week(s); yr = year. The prefix `x' attached to a word (eg xbond, xdate, xday, xmaster, xname) means that no information was given about the subject. Variations in names of vessels in the voyages sources from those given in the plantation registers are shown in SOURCE in inverted commas.

For the codenames of places referred to in the Voyages file is contained in Appendix 2.

6. Statistics file (code ST). This file contains six sub-files, ST01, ST10, ST20, ST30, ST40, and ST50. These parallel the sub-files in VOY, since most of the data contained in the ST files are voyage and source specific. There are eight fields in the Statistics files, as follows:

(1) The number assigned to the vessel (code NUMBER).

(2) The voyage number of the vessel (code VY). This relates directly to VY in the Voyages file.

(3) The date of the source of information (code DATE). This relates directly to DATE in the Voyages file.

(4) The number of guns carried by the vessel (code GUN). The entry `0' means that the vessel was reported as carrying no guns. Where no value is given, this means that no information was available.

(5) The number of crew carried by the vessel (code CREW). In some cases, British nationals (B) are distinguished from foreign (F) crew. The entry `M' indicates the number of men (ie crew) reported on board.

(6) The number of slaves carried by the vessel (code SLV). This largely relates to vessels trading to Africa. Where numbers are followed by a plus (+) or minus (-) sign this means that the slaves carried was reported as over or under the number shown (eg 300+ = over 300; 200- = under 200). Information on slaves bought or sold at specific ports in Africa and America is given in the SOURCE field of the Voyages file.

(7) The tonnage of vessels (code TONN). This includes reported tonnages of vessels that differ from those given in the Plantation Register and included in the TONS field in the Ship Construction file. Where no value is entered in TONN, this means that no information was given in the source cited or that the tonnage given in the source was the same as that in the Plantation Register.

(8) The source of the information (code SOURCE). This corresponds directly to the SOURCE field of the Voyages file. For references to the sources used, see Appendix 3.

7. Fate file (code FT). This file contains two sub-files, FT02 and FT03. The former contains data on vessels registered in 1744-1771; the latter, those registered in 1771-1773 and 1779-1784. The file is intended to provide a record of the circumstances which resulted in the termination of vessels' registrations in the plantation register. It also provides in many cases a record of the ending of vessels' working lives. Some vessels were sold and/or changed owners and were, as a result, re-registered in the plantation registers. Such vessels are included in the Ship Registration file. Others were lost or captured, and some information on such vessels is to be found in the Voyages file. However, newspapers and other sources sometimes provided more details on the sale and loss of vessels than could be accommodated within these other

files. The Fate file seeks to bring these details together in a manageable form. There are six fields in the Fate file, as follows:

- (1) The number of the vessel (code NUMBER).
- (2) The date of the source of information (code DATE).
- (3) A brief report on the fate of the vessel (code FATE). Entries include: ashore, condemned, cut off (usually by local people in Africa), foundered, lost, ransomed, sale adv (for advertisement for sale), sunk, and taken.
- (4) Additional details relating to the vessel's fate (code DETAILS). Where a number in this field is followed by 't' (eg 140t), this refers to the tonnage of the vessel. The abbreviations used in summarising information in this field are the same as those used in the SOURCE field in the Voyages file.
- (5) The last voyage on which the vessel was engaged (code LAST_VOY).
- (6) The source of the information (code SOURCE).

For the codenames of places referred to in the Fate file see Appendix 2.

8. Other Registration file (code OTHREG01). This includes registration data collected from sources other than the plantation registers. The main sources used were Colonial Office papers and the Liverpool wool registers. The latter are concerned with vessels involved in the wool trade from Ireland in 1740-1792. The data are included in the database to give a more complete picture of the registration history of vessels entered in the plantation registers, and connect most obviously with the Ship Registration file. The Other Registration file contains four fields of information, as follows:

- (1) The number of the vessel (code NUMBER). This number is identical to that found in the PRGNO field of the Ship Registration file, and is slightly modified version of the REGNO assigned to each vessel in the Ship Registration file.
- (2) The date of the other registration (code DATE).
- (3) The place where the vessel was registered (code PLACE).
- (4) The source of information (code SOURCE). In this field CO = Colonial Office (naval office shipping lists); PI reg = plantation register; Wool = Liverpool wool register.

For the codenames of places referred to in the PLACE and SOURCE fields, see Appendix 2.

9. Prize file (code PR). This file contains two sub-files, PR01 and PR02. The former relates to vessels entered in the plantation registers in 1744-1779; the latter, to vessels entered 1780-1784. The file provides data on vessels which had been taken prize and made free to trade in the British Empire prior to their entry in the plantation registers. In some cases the only evidence available that vessels had been taken prize is provided

by details relating to the issue of a certificate of freedom given in the plantation register. As such details are given in the Ship Registration file, these vessels are not included in the Prize file. This file only includes vessels for which additional information about the circumstances of their capture and process of incorporation in the British merchant fleet has been found. This information comes largely from newspapers and Admiralty records, and consists of evidence about the country of origin of vessels, their capture by British warships or privateers, and the legal procedures by which they were made free to trade under the British flag. These procedures included the condemnation of the vessel in the Court of Admiralty or Vice-Admiralty, the issue of a certificate of freedom, and the payment of duties to customs. The last were assessed at 5 per cent of the value of the vessel and its tackle. There are 16 fields of information in the Prize file, as follows:

(1) The number of the vessel (code NUMBER).

(2) The country of origin of the vessel (code ORIG). This is often the same as that given in the BUILTPLACE field in the Ship Construction file. Where the reported place of construction of the vessel differs from the place to which it is said to belong, the data on construction are given in the Ship Construction file and the place of ownership is entered here. In a few cases, the vessels taken are reported as British; these were vessels owned or built in Britain and recaptured after being seized by the enemy. The following abbreviations are used to identify the origins of vessels seized: Am = American or American rebels; Dut = Dutch; Fr = French; Frg = Foreign (unspecified); GB = British; Pl = British plantation; Sp = Spanish.

(3) The name, port and master of the vessel that took the prize (code TOOK_BY). Where several vessels were involved in the capture of a prize, some of this information is carried over into field (16) (code INFO). Where the name of a vessel is preceded by `*', this means the vessel named was a privateer; HM before the name of a vessel indicates that it was a vessel of His Majesty's Navy.

(4) Where the vessel responsible for the capture of the prize was entered in the plantation register, its REGNO is given (code NO).

(5) The court in which the vessel was condemned (code LDCT_CA). The entry HCA means the vessel was condemned in the High Court of Admiralty in London; vessels condemned in similar courts in Ireland and Scotland are distinguished separately. The entry VCA or CVA followed by a placename indicates that the vessel was condemned in the Vice-Admiralty Court at that place. A list of placenames is given in Appendix 2. The entry `Free' means that only evidence of a certificate of freedom issued in London has been found.

(6) The date on which the vessel was condemned (code CA_DATE).

(7) The date on which the certificate of freedom was issued in London (code LON_CERT). This largely duplicates the data given in the DATE field in the Ship Registration file.

(8) The folio or page number of the register of prizes from which the information was taken (code PZ_REG).

(9) The name of the vessel at the time of its capture (if different from its current name), together with its homeport and master, where given (code OLD_NAME).

(10) The date on which duties on the prize were paid (code DATE).

(11) The duties paid on the vessel (code PD_DUES). This field also includes information on the selling price of vessels.

(12) The name of the person who paid the duties or acted as agent for the sale of the vessel (code AGENT).

(13) The place where the duties were paid or the vessel was sold (code PLACE).

(14) The place of issue of the customs certificate relating to the payment of duties (code PER_CERT).

(15) The date of issue of the customs certificate (code CERT_DAT).

(16) Other information (code INFO). In some cases this includes additional information carried over from the TOOK_BY field. It also includes data relating to court orders when vessels had been seized and condemned for illicit trade. Abbreviations used in this field include: bt = built; cert = certificate; Cert Plant = plantation certificate; Exchq = Exchequer; ord Comms = (by) order of the Commissioners of Customs; PD = paid; pfreg = according to or by a former register; priv = privateer.

III. Summary of the Files in Liverpool Shipping and Trade.

- | | | |
|-----------------|--|----------|
| | (1) Ship Registration file (10 fields) | |
| | (2) Ship Construction file (7 fields) | |
| | (3) Shipowners file (5 fields) | |
| | (4) Masters file (5 fields) | |
| | (5) Voyages file (6 fields) | |
| | (6) Statistics file (8 fields) | (7) Fate |
| file (6 fields) | (8) Other Registration file (4 fields) | |
| | (9) Prize file (16 fields) | |

APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Codenames for occupations of owners of vessels.

Ald	Alderman
Anchsm	Anchorsmith
Att	Attorney
Bldr	Builder
Brkr	Broker
Brw	Brewer
Brzr	Brazier

Btchr	Butcher
Capt	Captain (of ship)
Carp	Carpenter
Chsfr	Cheese Factor
Chsmgr	Cheesemonger
Coalm	Coal Merchant
Col	Colonel
Cornf	Corn Factor
Cpr	Cooper
Crr	Currier
Ctlr	Cutler
Cur	Curate
Drplin	Linen Draper
Drpr	Draper
Drug	Druggist
Engnr	Engineer
Esq	Esquire
Frm	Farmer
Gent	Gentleman
Grcr	Grocer
Hrdss	Hairdresser
Innkp	Innkeeper
Irmgr	Ironmonger
Irmstr	Ironmaster
Linmer	Linen Merchant
Mer	Merchant
Mfrlin	Linen Manufacturer
Mfrtex	Textile Manufacturer
Millw	Millwright
Mrcr	Mercer
Mnr	Mariner
Mstr	Master
Plntr	Planter
Roper	Ropermaker
Sailer	Sailer
Schmstr	Schoolmaster
Sddl	Saddler
Shcarp	Ship Carpenter
Shmstr	Shipmaster
Shpbkr	Shipbroker
Shpw	Shipwright
Sknr	Skinner
Slmkr	Sailmaker
Tnr	Tanner
Tobcst	Tobacconist
Trdr	Trader
Uphlst	Upholsterer
Winem	Wine Merchant
Wright	Wright (Shipwright)
Yeo	Yeoman

Appendix 2: Codenames for places included in database.

Aber	Aberdeen
Abwyth	Aberystwyth
Accra	Accra, Africa
Af	Africa
AinsomeCtml	Ainsome near Cartmel, Lancashire
Airth	Airth, near Stirling, Scotland
Aldrny	Alderney, Channel Islands
Allithwaite	Allithwaite, near Cartmel, Lancashire
Allonby	Allonby, Cumberland
Almr	Almeria, Spain
Alt	Alicante, Spain
Am	America, American
AmBrit	British America
Amst	Amsterdam
Anam	Anamaboe, Gold Coast, Africa
Ancona	Ancona, Italy
Anconia	see Ancona
AncRiv	Ancoma (Ankobra?) river, Gold Coast, Africa
AndoraPt	Andora Point, Africa
Ang	Angola, Africa
Angll	Anguilla
AngRedWhB	Red Wharf Bay, Anglesey
Annan	Annan, Scotland
Anne	Cape St Anne
AnsdISd	Ainsdale Sands, near Liverpool
Anstruther	Anstruther, Scotland
Ant	Antigua
Appdre	Appledore, Devon
Archgl	Archangel
Arndl	Arundel
Arran	Arran, Isle of
Assin	Assinie (Issigny), Ivory Coast, Africa
Aves	Aves (Bird) Island, West Indies
Ayr	Ayr, Scotland
Azores	Azores
Balt	Baltimore, Maryland
Baltic	Baltic Sea
Bananoes	Bananoes Islands, Sierra Leone, Africa
Bance	Bance (Bance Island), Africa
Bangor	Bangor, North Wales
Bantry	Bantry Bay, Ireland
Bassa	Bassa, Africa
Bassau	Bassau, Africa, see also Bissau
BasSK	Basseterre, St Kitts
Barc	Barcelona
Bassau	Bassau (Bissau), Africa
Bath	Bath (Bath Town), North Carolina
Bbd	Barbados

BbdCbR	Coblers Rock, Barbados
BbdLB	Louis Bay, Barbados
BBiscay	Bay of Biscay, see also Biscay
BeachyHd	Beachy Head
Bearhaven	Castletown Berehaven (Bearhaven), Ireland
Beau	Beaumaris
Belf	Belfast
Ben	Benin, Africa
Bento	Bencarto
Bergen	Bergen, Norway
Bgtn	Bridgetown, Barbados
Bham	Birmingham
Bhms	Bahamas
BHond	Bay of Honduras
Bidfd	Bideford, Devon
Bight	Bight (of Biafra), Africa
Bil	Bilbao
Bimbia	Bimbia (Bimby), near Gabon, Africa
Biscay	Biscay, see also BBiscay
Bissau	Bissau, Africa, see also Bassau
Blckbn	Blackburn, Lancashire
Blgn	Boulogne
Blitterlees	Blitterlees, Cumberland
Blyshn	Ballyshannon, Ireland
BlqPt	Ballyquintin Point, near Strangford, Ireland
Bltmre	Baltimore, Ireland
BlydgnB	Ballydonegan Bay, Ireland
Bmda	Bermuda
Bncna	Buncrana, Ireland
Bnvsta	Bonavista, Newfoundland
Boisdale	Boisdale, Outer Hebrides, Scotland
Bordx	Bordeaux
Bos	Boston, Massachusetts
BosCT	Charles Town, Boston, Massachusetts
BrandonB	Brandon Bay, Ireland
Brbc	Berbice
Brbry	Barbary (Coast), Africa
Brdhvn	Broadhaven, Ireland
Brem	Bremen
Brest	Brest, France
Brghtn	Broughton, Lancashire
Briggs	Briggs, near Donaghadee, Ireland
Bris	Bristol
BrisCh	Bristol Channel
Brmth	Barmouth
Bruckless	Bruckless, Ireland
Brun	Brunswick, North Carolina
Bstn	Boston, Lincolnshire
Bstpl	Barnstaple, Devon
BtlB	Bootle Bay, near Liverpool
BuenosA	Buenos Aires

Burbo	Burbo Bank, near Liverpool
Burlington	Burlington, Shropshire
BurtonT	Burton on Trent
Bwck	Berwick
By	Bonny (Bonney), Africa
Byn	Bayonne
Cabenda	Cabenda, Africa
Cacheu	Cacheu (Catcheu, Cattoo, Cudjo), Africa
Calais	Calais, France
Calb	Calabar, Africa
Cam	Cameroons
Camp	Campbeltown
Can	Canaries
Canada	Canada
CanFv	Fuertaventura, Canaries
CanPlm	Palmas, Canaries
CAntonio	Cape San Antonio, Cuba
Cao	Curacao
CapSL	Capes of Sierra Leone
Car	Carolina
Card	Cardigan
CardB	Cardigan Bay
Carnvn	Carnarvon
CarnvnB	Carnarvon Bay
Carron	Carron, Scotland
Cars	Carsethorn, Scotland
Cartmel	Cartmel, Lancashire
CascoB	Casco Bay
Castn	Castlehaven, Ireland
Catagity	Catagity (Akitaki ? or Little Commenda ?), Gold Coast, Africa
Catoche	Cape Catoche, Honduras
Cay	Cayenne
CaymG	Grand Cayman
CaymRf	Cayman Reef, West Indies
CBrtm	Cape Breton
CC	Cape Coast, Africa
CCCas	Cape Coast Castle, Africa
CCharles	Cape Charles, Virginia
CClear	Cape Clear
Cerv	Cervella, Spain
Cette	see Sete
Ceuta	Ceuta, near Tangier
CFear	Cape Fear, North Carolina
CFinstr	Cape Finisterre
CFormosa	Cape Formosa
CFranc	Cape Francois, St Domingue
CGHp	Cape of Good Hope
Cglr	Cagliari, Italy
Channel	St George's Channel, near Liverpool

Chctr	Chichester, England
CHen	Cape Henry
Ches	Chester, England
Cheshire	Cheshire, England
Choptank	Choptank, Maryland
Chptw	Chepstow, Wales
Chtn	Charleston, South Carolina
Chudleigh	Chudleigh, Devon
CivVc	Civita Vecchia, Italy
Ckfgs	Carrickfergus, Ireland
CLahoe	Cape Lahoe (La Hou), Africa
Clchtr	Colchester, England
Clgfd	Carlingford, Ireland
ClggnB	Claggan Bay, Ireland
ClonakiltyB	Clonakilty Bay, near Kinsale, Ireland
Clovelly	Clovelly, Devon
Clrds	Los Colorados reef, near Cuba
Clyde	River Clyde
Cmbld	Cumberland, England
Cmblls	Campobello Island
Cmbll	Campobello
Cmdriv	Commenda river, Africa
CMtsd	Cape Montserado, Africa
CNicholas	Cape Nicholas
CnthDumf	Conheath, near Dumfries, Scotland
CoblersR	Coblers Rock, Barbados
Cockles	The Cockles (Caicos Islands ?)
Colonsay	Colonsay, Scotland
Colrn	Coleraine, Ireland
Colvend	Colvend, near Kirkcudbright, Scotland
ComGC	Commenda, Gold Coast
Congo	Congo (river), Africa
Conn	Connecticut
Contple	Constantinople
Conway	Conway, Wales
Cork	Cork, Ireland
CorkPsg	Passage, Cork
Corkve	Cove of Cork, Ireland
Cornw	Cornwall, England
CornwMh	Mousehole, Cornwall
Cowes	Cowes, Isle of Wight
CPalm	Cape Palmas
Cphgn	Copenhagen
Cphl	Cephalonia (Zephalonia)
Crabls	Crab Island
Crail	Crail, Scotland
CrglN	Corigliano, Italy (Costigliane, Algeria ?)
CrIsl	Carlisle, England
CrIslB	Carlisle Bay, England
Crmza	Casamozza (Caramania ?), Corsica
Crna	Corunna

CrnflldPt	Cranfield Point, near Newry, Ireland
Crook	Crookhaven, Ireland
Crosby	Crosby, Lancashire
CrosPt	Crosby Point
Croston	Croston (Crosston), Scotland
Crrcu	Carriacou, West Indies
Crtga	Cartagena
Cruize	On a cruize (privateering)
CSalou	Cape Salou
CtGroton	Groton, Connecticut
CtLyme	Lyme, Connecticut
CtMdtm	Middletown, Connecticut
CtStn	Stonington, Connecticut
CtSybk	Saybrook, Connecticut
Cuba	Cuba
CubaIP	Isle of Pines, near Cuba
CubaSJ	St Jago (Santiago) de Cuba
Cudjo	see Cacheu
CV	Cape Verde, Cape Verde Islands
CVin	Cape Vincent
CVinct	see CVin
Cxcmb	Coxcombs
Cyp	Cyprus
Cz	Cadiz
CzBay	Cadiz Bay
Dalkey	Dalkey Island, near Dublin
Dalton	Dalton, Lancashire
Dart	River Dart
Dawlish	Dawlish, Devon
Dawpool	Dawpool (Dorepool), Cheshire
DEChrna	Christiana, Delaware
Dee	River Dee, Cheshire
Del	Delaware
DelB	Delaware Bay
Denan	Denan, France
Denia	Denia, Spain
Dept	Deptford, London
Derry	Londonderry
DEWlm	Wilmington, Delaware
Dhmy	Dahomey, Africa
Dimbia	Dimbia (Scarcies river, Sierra Leone), Africa
Dingle	The Dingle, Liverpool
Dix	Dixcove, Africa
Dk	Denmark
Dmbtn	Dumbarton, Scotland
Dmra	Demerara
Dndlk	Dundalk, Ireland
Dnghd	Donaghadee, Ireland
Dngs	Dungeness, Kent
Dngvn	Dungarvan, Ireland

Dnlgh	Dun Laoghaire (Dunleary), Ireland
Dnptk	Downpatrick, Ireland
Dom	Dominica
Doug	Douglas, Isle of Man
DougB	Douglas Bay
Dover	Dover, Kent
Downs	The Downs, England
Dppe	Dieppe
Dram	Drammen, Holland
Drbdn	Dumbredon (Dundreggan ? Dundrennan ?), Scotland
Drog	Drogheda, Ireland
DrumreB	Drummore Bay, Wigston, Scotland
Dtm	Dartmouth, Devon
Dub	Dublin
DubGQ	George's Quay, Dublin
DubRngd	Ringsend, Dublin
Dumf	Dumfries
Dunbar	Dunbar, Scotland
Dundrum	Dundrum, Ireland
DundrumB	Dundrum Bay, Ireland
Dunk	Dunkirk
DunluceB	Dunluce Bay, Ireland
DvsSt	Davis Strait
Dzg	Danzig

East	East Country
Edin	Edinburgh
Edington	Edington, Northumberland
EFI	East Florida
Eglsfd	Eaglesfield, Dumfries
Egremont	Egremont, Cumberland
Els	Elsinore
Emsworth	Emsworth, Hampshire
Eng	England, English
ESea	East Sea (Baltic)
Essqb	Essequibo
Eur	Europe
Exe	Exeter

Falkirk	Falkirk, Scotland
Falm	Falmouth
Faro	Faro, Orkneys
Fayal	Fayal, Azores
Ferrol	Ferrol, Cape Ferrol
FH(Ork)	Faro Head, Orkneys
Fig	Figuera
Finstr	Finisterre
Fl	Florida
FlintNW	Flint, North Wales
Flkds	Falkland Islands
Flkbg	Flookburg near Cartmel

Fkstn	Folkstone
FImNE	Falmouth, New England
Flushing	Flushing, Holland
Fnsthw	Finsthwaite near Ulverston
Formby	Formby, Lancashire
FormbyCh	Formby Channel
Formsham	Formsham (?)
Fowey	Fowey Island
Fr	France, French
Frdsh	Frodsham, Cheshire
FrnP	Fernando Po, Africa
Fshgd	Fishguard
FtCml	Fort Cumberland
FtWm	Fort William
Funchal	Funchal, Madeira
Ga	Georgia
Gabon	Gabon, Africa
Gallinas	Gallinas, Africa
Galway	Galway, Ireland
GalwayB	Galway Bay, Ireland
Gam	Gambia (river)
GaMdy	Midway, Georgia
Garres	Garres, Cardigan
GaSav	Savannah, Georgia
GaSun	Sunbury, Georgia
Gateacre	Gateacre, Lancashire
GB	Britain, British
GC	Gold Coast, Africa
GCEIm	Elmina, Gold Coast, Africa
Gck	Greenock
GdwnSd	Goodwin Sands
Gen	Genoa
Germ	Germany
Gib	Gibraltar
Glas	Glasgow
GlasPt	Port Glasgow
Gleaston	Gleaston, Lancashire
GldCt	Guildford, Connecticut
Glouc	Gloucester
Gnsbrgh	Gainsborough
Goodwick	Goodwick, Pembroke
GoodwkSd	Goodwick Sands
Goree	Goree, Africa
Gotland	Gotland, Sweden (?)
Gpoli	Gallipoli
GrainC	Grain Coast, Africa
Grange	Grange, Lancashire
GrangeCtml	Grange near Cartmel
Grave	Gravesend
GrB	Grand or Great Bassa, Africa

GreenIs	Green Island
Gren	Grenada
GrenGRB	Grand Royal Bay, Grenada
GrenFR	Fort Royal, Grenada
GrenSG	St George, Grenada
Grngth	Grangemouth
Gnld	Greenland
GrTrr	Grand Terre, Guadeloupe
Gsbro	Guisborough
Gspt	Gosport
Gtbg	Gothenberg
GtCrosby	Great Crosby
Guad	Guadeloupe
GuadPPr	Point Pierre (Peter), Guadeloupe
Guern	Guernsey
Gui	Guinea
Gulf	Gulf of Mexico
GulfFI	Gulf (Straits) of Florida
GulfSL	Gulf of St Lawrence

Halsall	Halsall, Lancashire
Ham	Hamburg
Hants	Hampshire
Hast	Hastings
Hav	Havana
Havre	LeHavre
Hddfld	Huddersfield
HdeG	Havre de Grace, Maryland
Hfx	Halifax, Nova Scotia
Highlands	Scottish Highlands
Hisp	Hispaniola
Hlfx	Halifax, Yorkshire
Hlvt	Helvoet (Helvoetsluys), Holland
Hlyhd	Holyhead
Hnflr	Honfleur
Hogsty	Hogsty Reef, Bahamas
Holl	Holland
Hond	Honduras
HondSGK	St George's Key, Honduras
Hoy	Hoylake (Highlake)
Hoyle	Hoyle (Hoyle Bank), Cheshire
HoyleBk	Hoyle Bank, Cheshire
Hrrgtn	Harrington near Whitehaven
Hull	Hull, Yorkshire
Hvfdw	Haverfordwest, Wales

IdLos	Isle de Los, Africa
lffb	Ilfracombe, Devon
Invry	Inveraray, Scotland
IoM	Isle of Man
IoMA	Point of Ayre, Isle of Man

IoMCardle	Cardle, Isle of Man
IoMCtn	Castletown, Isle of Man
IoW	Isle of Wight
IoWNwpt	Newport, Isle of Wight
Ipsw	Ipswich
Ire	Ireland
IRhe	Isle de Rhe
Irvn	Irvine, Scotland
IsFr	Isle de France
IslayPtA	Point Askaig, Islay
Itly	Italy
Jam	Jamaica
JAnB	Annotto Bay, Jamaica
JaPR	Port Royal, Jamaica
JBlack	Black river, Jamaica
JBIf	Bluefields, Jamaica
Jers	Jersey
JF	James Fort, Gambia
JMBay	Montego Bay, Jamaica
JMK	Morant Key, Jamaica
JMrB	Morant Bay, Jamaica
JMtBr	Martha Brae, Jamaica
JOldHbr	Old Harbour, Jamaica
JPa	Port Antonio, Jamaica
JPlsd	Palisadoes, Jamaica
JPM	Port Morant, Jamaica
JRBueno	Rio Bueno, Jamaica
JSAn	St Anne's, Jamaica
JSav	Savanna la Mar, Jamaica
JSJV	St Jago de la Vega, Jamaica, see also SpT
JSL	St Lucea, Jamaica
JSr	Salt river, Jamaica
Junk	Junk (river), Africa
Kampen	Kampen (Campveere ?), Holland
Kasanke	Kasanke (Casinka) country, Guinea-Bissau, Africa
Kdbht	Kirkcudbright, Scotland
KdbhtPt	Kirkcudbright port
Keashan	Keashan (?) near Dublin
Kendal	Kendal, Cumbria
Kgskwll	Kingskerswell, Devon
Kgtn	Kingston, Jamaica
Killough	Killough, Ireland
Kilsh	Kilrush, Ireland
Kin	Kinsale, Ireland
King's Channel	King's Channel
Kirkham	Kirkham, Lancashire
Kissey	Kissey (Cissey) river, Sierra Leone, Africa
Kitchow	Kitchow, Africa
Kllbg	Killybegs

Koen	Koenigsburg
Ksnd	Kristiansand, Norway
Lagos	Lagos, Africa
Lanc	Lancaster
LanlyB	Lanly Bay (Lambay ?), near Dublin
Larne	Larne, Ireland
Lbrd	Labrador
Lcshre	Lancashire
Leith	Leith, Scotland
Lepe	Lepe (Lepra), Spain
Levant	Levant
Lewis	Lewis, Scotland
Lghdle	Loughendale
Lghear	Loughhear
Lghn	Leghorn (Livorno)
Libau	Libau (Liepaya), Russia
Lim	Limerick
Linc	Lincolnshire
Lindale	Lindale, Lancashire
Lisb	Lisbon
Liv	Liverpool
Lizard	The Lizard, England
LJunk	Little Junk, Africa
Lls	Leeward Islands
LLarne	Lough Larne
LndllRh	Llandrillo-yn-Rhos
Lmaddy	Lochmaddy
Lmlsh	Lamlash, Scotland
LMount	Little Cape Mount, Africa
LNeagh	Lough Neagh
Loango	Loango, Africa
Lon	London
LonCty	City of London
LonRoth	Rotherhithe, London
LonStep	Stepney, London
Lopez	Cape Lopez, Africa
LopezG	Cape Lopez Goncalves, Africa
Louisbg	Louisburg
LpR	Liverpool river, Africa
LQcca	Little Quacca, Ivory Coast, Africa
LRegis	Lyme Regis
LRyan	Loch Ryan
LSist	Little Sisters (Sestos), Africa
LSwilly	Lough Swilly, Ireland
Lundy	Lundy Island, Bristol Channel
LvB	Liverpool Bay
LvRock	The Rock, Liverpool
L'ward	leeward
Lympstone	Lympstone, Devon
Lynn	King's Lynn

Lytham	Lytham, Lancashire
MaAmby	Amesbury, Massachusetts
MaArndl	Arundel, Massachusetts
MaBrdfd	Bradford, Massachusetts
MaBrnt	Braintree, Massachusetts
MaChn	Charlestown, Massachusetts
MaCmb	Cambridge, Massachusetts
Mad	Madeira
MaDnvr	Danvers, Massachusetts
MaDtm	Dartmouth, Massachusetts
MaDtn	Dighton, Massachusetts
MaDxb	Duxbury, Massachusetts
MaFlm	Falmouth, Massachusetts
MaGlouc	Gloucester, Massachusetts
MaGtn	Georgetown, Massachusetts
MaHnghm	Hingham, Massachusetts
MaHnvr	Hanover, Massachusetts
Mahon	Port Mahon
MaHvl	Haverhill, Massachusetts
Majumba	Majumba, Africa
MaKempton	Kempton (?), Massachusetts
MaKgtn	Kingston, Massachusetts
Mal	Malaga
MalangiesB	Malangies (Mannatee ?) Bay, Jamaica
MaMalden	Malden, Massachusetts
MaMfd	Medford, Massachusetts
MaMltn	Milton, Massachusetts
MaMrshfld	Marshfield, Massachusetts
Mana	Mana, Africa
Manc	Manchester
MaPmbk	Pembroke, Massachusetts
Margate	Margate, Kent
Marldon	Marldon, Devon
MartStP	St Peter's, Martinique
Maryport	Maryport Bay, Scotland
MaSaltern	Saltern (?), Massachusetts
MaSawney	Sawney (?), Massachusetts
MaSct	Scituate, Massachusetts
MaSlb	Salisbury, Massachusetts
MaSndw	Sandwich, Massachusetts
MassB	Massachusetts Bay
MaSwan	Swansea (Swansey), Massachusetts, see also RISwan
MaTntn	Taunton, Massachusetts
MaWells	Wells, Massachusetts
May	Isle of May, Cape Verde
Mblhd	Marblehead, Massachusetts
Md	Maryland
MdAlx	Alexandria, Maryland
MdAnAr	Ann Arundel County, Maryland
MdAnpl	Annapolis, Maryland

MdBldn	Bladensburg, Maryland
MdCcl	Cecil County, Maryland
MdDor	Dorchester County, Maryland
MdMnkn	Manokin river, Maryland
MdNtck	Nanticoke river, Maryland
MdOx	Oxford, Maryland
MdPmky	Pamunkey, Maryland
MdPrG	Prince Goerge County, Maryland
MdPt	Patuxent, Maryland
MdStM	St Mary County, Maryland
MdTlb	Talbot County, Maryland
MdWest	West river, Maryland
MdWorc	Worcester County, Maryland
MeBfd	Biddeford, Maine
MeBwk	Berwick, Maine
Med	Mediterranean
MeKit	Kittery, Maine
Melling	Melling, Lancashire
Memel	Memel
MemelB	Memel Bay
Menorca	Menorca, see also Minorca
MeNwctl	Newcastle, Maine
MeNYmth	North Yarmouth, Maine, see also YmthN
MePwnb	Pownalborough, Maine
Mersey	River Mersey
MeScbro	Scarboro, Maine
MeSpsect	Sheepscutt (river), Maine, formerly Newcastle Mess
	Messina
MeWsct	Wiscasset, Maine, see also Wisct
MeYork	York, Maine
Mford	Mumford (fort), Africa
Mgdor	Mogadore, Morocco
MGI	Marie Galante
Midbg	Middleburg, Holland
Milf	Milford
MilfHv	Milford Haven
Minorca	see Menorca
Miss	Mississippi
Mlles	Marseilles
Mimba	Melimba, Africa
Mnhd	Minehead
MnrggUlv	Mausrigg near Ulverston
Mntrl	Montreal
Mobile	Mobile
Mockb	Mockbeggar Wharf, Wirral
Moel-y-Don	Moel-y-Don, Wales
Mont	Montserrat
Montrose	Montrose, Scotland
Morlx	Morlaix
Mount	Cape Mount, Africa
MountsB	Mount's Bay, Cornwall

MRegis	Melcombe Regis, Dorset
Mrypt	Maryport
MsqCt	Mosquito Coast
MsqSh	Mosquito Shore
Mtsd	Montserado (Mesurado), Africa
Mull	Mull, Scotland
Mvd	Montevideo
N.Am	North America
Nap	Naples
Narva	Narva, Estonia
Naze	Naze, Norway
Nazareth	Nazareth, near Gabon, Africa
NBern	New Bern, North Carolina
NBrit	North Briton (Scotland)
NC	North Carolina
NCal	New Calabar, Africa
NCBert	Bertie County, North Carolina
NCBft	Beaufort County, North Carolina
NCChwR	Chowan river, North Carolina
NCEd	Edenton, North Carolina
NChnnl	North Channel
NCHyde	Hyde County, North Carolina
NCNixT	Nixon Town, North Carolina
NCNw	Newbury, North Carolina
NCOc	Ocracock, North Carolina
NCPBft	Port Beaufort, North Carolina
NCPerq	Perquimans County, North Carolina
NCPRnk	Port Roanoke, North Carolina
NCPungo	Pungo river, North Carolina
NCRnk	Roanoke, North Carolina
NCSandyPt	Sandy Point, North Carolina
NCSwash	The Swash (?), North Carolina
Nctle	Newcastle
NCWIm	Wilmington, North Carolina
NEng	New England
NestonCh	Neston, Cheshire
Nev	Nevis
NewDE	Newcastle, Delaware
NewnhamGl	Newnham, Gloucester
NewpW	Newport, Wales
Newry	Newry, Ireland
NewryGrls	Green Island, Newry
NewryWPt	Warren Point, Newry
NewShoreham	New Shoreham, Sussex
NFish	Northern Fishery
Nfld	Newfoundland
NfldConB	Conception Bay, Newfoundland
NfldRed	Red Island, Newfoundland
NfldSJ	St John's, Newfoundland
NfldTn	Trinity, Newfoundland

NfldTp	Topsail, Newfoundland
NH	New Hampshire
NHExtr	Exeter, New Hampshire
NHHampton	Hampton, New Hampshire
NHPmth	Portsmouth, New Hampshire
Nhvn	New Haven, Connecticut
Nice	Nice
Nlre	Northern Ireland
NJ	New Jersey
NJSalem	Salem, New Jersey
NLon	New London, Connecticut
Nor	Norway
Northam	Northam, Devon
NProv	New Providence
NrCrt	Christiana (Oslo), Norway
Nrthwch	Northwich, Cheshire
Nrwch	Norwich
NrWtr	Narrow Water, County Down, Ireland
NS	Nova Scotia
NShlds	North Shields
NSLiv	Liverpool, Nova Scotia
NSWrgtn	North Warrington, Nova Scotia
Ntckt	Nantucket
Nts	Nantes
Nttghm	Nottingham
NWales	North Wales
Nwby	Newbury (Newburyport), Massachusetts
Nwpt	Newport, Rhode Island
NwtnAbt	Newton Abbot, Devon
NwtnBl	Newton Bushel, Devon
NY	New York
NYWches	Westchester, New York
OC	Old Calabar, Africa
OdihamH	Odiham, Hampshire
Oldham	Oldham, Lancashire
Onega	Onega
Opto	Oporto
Orkney	Orkney Islands
Ort	L'Orient, France, see PtOrient
Ost	Ostend
Padstow	Padstow, Cornwall
Paisley	Paisley, Scotland
PaMarcHk	Marcus Hook, Pennsylvania
Papcastle	Papcastle, Cumberland
ParrotIs	Parrot Island
Pbell	Portobello
Peel	Peel, Isle of Man
Penrhyn	Penrhyn (Penryn), Cornwall
Penz	Penzance

Perth	Perth, Scotland
Pgate	Parkgate near Chester
Phil	Philadelphia
Phnxls	Phoenix Island (?)
Piel	Piel of Foulney
Pillau	Pillau
Pisqa	Piscataqua
Plant	American Plantations
PLouis	Port Louis (St Louis)
Plym	Plymouth
PlyNE	Plymouth, New England
PLyness	Port Lyness (Lynus), Anglesey
Pmagee	Portmagee, Ireland
Pmbk	Pembroke
Pmqdy	Passamaquoddy, Nova Scotia
Pnbst	Penobscot
Pnmbco	Pernambuco
Pnybr	Pennybridge, Lancashire
PNovo	Porto Novo, Africa
Pnscl	Pensacola
Poole	Poole, Dorset
Popo	Popo (Papau, Paupau), Africa
Port	Portugal
Poult	Poulton-le-Fylde
PPrinc	Port au Prince
Presc	Prescot
PRico	Puerto Rico
PrIsl	Princes Island, Africa
PRoseNS	Port Roseway, Nova Scotia
Prov	Providence, Bahamas
ProvRI	Providence, Rhode Island
PRSC	Port Royal, South Carolina
Prstn	Preston
PSist	Piccaninny Sisters, Africa
Pstnls	Preston Island near Beaumaris
Ptbg	Petersburg, St Petersburg
Ptfry	Portaferry, Ireland
Pth	Portsmouth
PtOrient	Port Orient, France
Pwlli	Pwllheli
Qbc	Quebec
Quib	Quiberon, France
Ramsey	Ramsey, Isle of Man
RamseyB	Ramsey Bay
Rchft	Rochfort
RdeSella	Rio de Sella (?)
RI	Rhode Island
Ribble	Ribble river, Lancashire
Rice	Rice Coast, Africa

Riga	Riga, Latvia
Rio	Rio de Janeiro
RISwn	Swansea, Rhode Island, see also MaSwn
RIWarren	Warren, Rhode Island
Rlle	La Rochelle
Rmsgt	Ramsgate
RockPt	Rock Island Point near Crookhaven, Ireland
Rosas	Rosas, Spain
Ross	Ross, Scotland
Rosses	The Rosses, Donegal, Ireland
Rothesay	Rothesay, Scotland
Rott	Rotterdam
Rpgo	Rio Pongo, near Sierra Leone, Africa
RSist	River Sisters (Sestos), Africa
Rush	Rush, Ireland
Russia	Russia (unspecified)
RvnglsCumb	Ravenglass, Cumberland
RyeSx	Rye, Sussex
Salem	Salem, Massachusetts
SAndr	San Andero
SAug	St Augustine, Florida
SC	South Carolina
Scand	Scanderoon
SCGtn	Georgetown, South Carolina
Scot	Scotland
Scrbgh	Scarborough
SCrue	Setra Crue, Sierra Leone, Africa
SCruz	Santa Cruz, Tenerife
SCrx	St Croix
SCWac	Wacoma river, South Carolina
SDavidHd	St David's Head
Sdnia	Sardinia
SDom	St Domingue
SelseySx	Selsey, Sussex
Sete	Sete, France, see also Cette
SEu	St Eustatius
Sev	Seville
SFish	Southern Fishery
SFrd	South Foreland, Liverpool
Sgre	Sugaree (Sucherry, Scarcies ?), Sierra Leone, or Suyger (?), near St John's river, Gold Coast, Africa
Shaldon	Shaldon, Devon
Sherb	Sherbro, Africa
Shields	Shields (unspecified)
ShlbnNS	Shelburn, Nova Scotia
Shoreham	Shoreham, Sussex, see also NewShoreham
ShpvnMd	Sheepshaven, Maryland
Shtld	Shetland
Sicily	Sicily
Sisters	Sisters (Sestos), Africa

Slves	St Ives, Cornwall
SJago	St Jago, Cape Verde
SJLz	St Jean de Luz
SJnA	St John, Antigua
SK	St Kitts
Skerries	Skerries, near Angelsey
Skye	Isle of Skye
SL	Sierra Leone, Africa
Sligo	Sligo, Ireland
SligoB	Sligo Bay, Ireland
Slctcs	Saltcoats, Scotland
Slnca	Salonica
SLPltn	Plantains, Sierra Leone, Africa
Slrno	Salerno
SLuc	San Lucar de Barrameda, Spain
SMalo	St Malo
SMartin	St Martin
SMich	St Michael's
Smyr	Smyrna
Sngl	Senegal, Africa
SNicholas	St Nicholas
Sound	The Sound, Baltic
Sound of Islay	Sound of Islay, Scotland
Sowley	Sowley, Hampshire
Sp	Spain
SPed	San Pedro
Spithead	Spithead, near Portsmouth
SPI	St Paul's, Africa
Springside	Springside, near Kilmarnock, Scotland
SpT	Spanish Town, Jamaica, see also JSJV
SSeb	San Sebastian
SShlds	South Shields
ST	St Thomas, Africa
Staffs	Staffordshire
Stanger	Stanger, Cumberland
Staten	Staten Island, New York
Stcktn	Stockton
Stettin	Stettin
StgtCk	Stangate Creek
SThelow	St Thelow (St Tudwell ?), see STudw
StJNB	St John, New Brunswick
Stkm	Stockholm
StkwLinc	see StkwNott
StkwNott	Stockwith, Nottinghamshire
StkwNottW	West Stockwith, Nottinghamshire
StL	St Lucia
StLCng	Careenage (Port Castries), St Lucia
StLSf	Soufriere, St Lucia
StMay	Santa May
Strait	Straits (Streights) of Gibraltar
Strgf	Strangford, Ireland

Strm	Stromness, Scotland
Strnr	Stranrear, Scotland
Strnwy	Stornoway, Scotland
STudw	St Tudwell's Road
STudwB	St Tudwell's Bay
SUbes	St Ubes
Sund	Sunderland
SValery	St Valery, France
SVin	St Vincent
Sw	Sweden
Swansea	Swansea, Wales
SWFishery	South West Fishery
Swnls	Swan Island, West Indies
TableyCh	Tabley, Cheshire
TaraB	Tara Bay near Strangford, Ireland
Tbgo	Tobago
Tenby	Tenby, Wales
Tenrf	Tenerife
Terc	Terceira
Texel	Texel, Holland
Tgnth	Teignmouth, Devon
Thames	River Thames
Thissa	Thissa (?), Africa
Thos	St Thomas, West Indies
Tkls	Turks Islands, West Indies
Topsham	Topsham, Devon
Torbay	Torbay, Devon
Tort	Tortola
Tory	Tory Island, Ireland
TowynMr	Towyn, Merioneth, Wales
Tqy	Tantumquery, Africa
TraethB	Traeth Bach, Merioneth, Wales
Tralee	Tralee, Ireland
Trefriw	Trefriw, near Conway, Wales
Trnd	Trinidad
Trond	Trondheim
Trpl	Tripoli
Trpni	Trapani
Trst	Trieste
Truro	Truro, Cornwall
TurtleB	Turtle Bay, New York
Tusc	Tuscar (Triscar) Rock, Ireland
Tyne	River Tyne
Ulvstn	Ulverston
UpperLothar	Loughor (?), Wales
USA	United States of America
Ushant	Ushant (Isle d'Ouessant), France
Va	Virginia

VaAlx	Alexandria, Virginia
VaCapes	Capes of Virginia
VaChasCty	Charles City County, Virginia
VaChstfd	Chesterfield County, Virginia
VaEl	Elizabeth river, Virginia
VaEss	Essex County, Virginia
VaFredbg	Fredericksburg, Virginia
VaGlouc	Gloucester County, Virginia
VaGrCk	Gray's Creek, Virginia
VaH	Hampton district, Virginia
VaJ	James river, Virginia
VaKG	King George County, Virginia
VaKQ	King and Queen County, Virginia
VaKW	King William County, Virginia
VaLc	Lancaster County, Virginia
VaLJ	Lower James river district, Virginia
VaMdx	Middlesex County, Virginia
VaMobjack	Mobjack Bay, Virginia
VaNhants	Northampton County, Virginia
VaNP	North Potomac river district, Virginia
VaNR	Nansemond river, Virginia
VaNrfkC	Norfolk County, Virginia
VaNrthld	Northumberland County, Virginia
VaPmth	Portsmouth, Virginia
VaPrAn	Princess Anne County, Virginia
VaPrG	Prince George County, Virginia
VaR	Rappahannock river district, Virginia
VaRich	Richmond, Virginia
VaSP	South Potomac river district, Virginia
VaSpvla	Spotsylvania County, Virginia
VaTnCk	Tanneus Creek, Virginia
VaUJ	Upper James river district, Virginia
VaY	York river, Virginia
VaYT	Yorktown, Virginia
Ven	Venice
Virgin	Virgin Islands
Vlc	Valencia
Vlfrnc	Villafranca, Spain
Vrbg	Wegar (Varberg ?)
WC	Windward Coast, Africa
Weser	River Weser, Germany
Wex	Wexford, Ireland
Wey	Weymouth, England
WFI	West Florida
WHalton	West Halton, Lincolnshire
Whitby	Whitby, Yorkshire
Whithorn	Whithorn, Wigston, Scotland
Whtn	Whitehaven
Why	Whydah, Africa
WI	West Indies

Wicklow	Wicklow, Ireland
WicklowBk	Wicklow Banks, Ireland
Wigan	Wigan, Lancashire
Windls	Windward Islands
WindP	Windward Passage, West Indies
Wisct	Wiscasset, Maine
WIsl	Western Isles, Scotland
Wkfld	Wakefield, Yorkshire
WilyPI	Wallasey Pool
Wmsbg	Williamsburg, Virginia
Wnba	Wineba (Winneba), Africa
WndsCt	Windsor, Connecticut
WoodBrghtn	Wood Broughton near Cartmel, Lancashire
Workn	Workington, Cumberland
Wrrngtn	Warrington, Lancashire
Wtfd	Waterford, Ireland
W'ward	windward
Wybg	Wyborg
WymthMa	Weymouth, Massachusetts
Wyre	River Wyre, Lancashire
WyreWtr	Wyre Water
Ygll	Youghall, Ireland
Ymth	Yarmouth, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk
YmthN	North Yarmouth, Massachusetts, see also MeNYmth
York	York, Yorkshire
Zante	Zante

Appendix 3: The Sources used in the Database.

A/c & P	Parliamentary papers, Accounts and Papers	
Adams	<u>Adams Weekly Courier</u> , Chester	
ADM	PRO Admiralty papers	
APC	Acts of the Privy Council	
Blundell	Blundell papers, Lancashire Record Office,	
	Preston	
BRFF	<u>Felix Farley's Bristol Journal</u>	
BROR	<u>Bristol Oracle</u>	
BRWI	<u>Bristol Weekly Intelligencer</u>	
BT	PRO Board of Trade papers, BT 6/3, List of	
	Liverpool ships trading to Africa 1750-76	
Chron	<u>Liverpool Chronicle</u>	
CO	PRO Colonial Office papers	
Cumb P	<u>Cumberland Pacquet and Ware's Whitehaven</u>	
	<u>Advertiser</u>	
Donnan	E. Donnan, ed., <u>Documents Illustrative of the</u>	
	<u>History of the Slave Trade to America</u> , 4	volumes,
Washington, DC, 1930-5		
G	<u>Gore's General Advertiser</u>	

GM Gentleman's Magazine
 HCA PRO High Court of Admiralty
 Holt Holt and Gregson papers, Liverpool Record
 Office
 Jarvis R.C.Jarvis, Customs Letter-Books of the Port of Liverpool, 1711-1813, Chetham Society, 3rd series,
 volume 6, 1954
 Journal E.C.Martin, ed., Journal of a Slave Trader: Nics Owen, London 1930
 Laurens G.C.Rogers et al, ed., The Papers of Henry Laurens, 10 volumes, Columbia, SC, 1968-85
 Liv Chron Liverpool Chronicle
 LL Lloyd's List
 LoM Letters of marque, PRO Admiralty papers
 M Manchester Mercury
 Mag Manchester Magazine
 Minch W.E.Minchinton, ed., The Trade of Bristol in the Eighteenth Century, Bristol Record Society's
 Publications, volume 20, 1957
 MP Mediterranean passes, PRO Admiralty papers Newton
 B.Martin and M Spurrell, ed., The Journal of a Slave Trader: John Newton, 1750-54, London, 1962

 Parkinson C.N.Parkinson, The Rise of the Port of Liverpool, Liverpool, 1952
 Phil reg Ship registers for the port of Philadelphia 1726-75, Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography, volumes 23-28, 1899-1904
 PI reg Liverpool Plantation Registers, Merseyside Maritime Museum Archives, Liverpool
 PROT Registers of Protection from being pressed, PRO Admiralty papers
 SC reg Ship registers for the ports of South Carolina 1735-80, South Carolina State Archives,
 Columbia, SC
 SS Seamen's sixpences, PRO Admiralty papers
 T70 PRO Treasury papers, expired commissions, African Company papers, volume 1263
 Treas A/c Barbados Treasury accounts, PRO Colonial Office papers
 W Williamson's Liverpool Advertiser
 Williams G.Williams, History of Liverpool Privateers and Letters of Marque, with an Account of the Liverpool Slave Trade, London, 1897
 Wool Liverpool Wool Registers 1739-92, Merseyside Maritime Museum Archives, Liverpool