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The Seaborne Slave Trade of North Carolina

WALTER E. MINCHINTON

Whereas the slave trade of most of the North American colonies has been investigated, that of North Carolina has been largely neglected because of the dearth of evidence.¹ John Spencer Bassett, the state's first historian of slavery, wrote that "the story of the negro in the colony of North Carolina must be reconstructed out of very unsatisfactory materials," while documentary historian Elizabeth Donnan, who also commented on the paucity of records, did not find enough material to enable her to devote a section to the colony as was her custom in her volumes on the history of the slave trade.² Of the more recent general histories of the Atlantic slave trade, only James Rawley paid any attention to the slave trade of North Carolina; Philip Curtin made only a passing reference; and Roger Anstey ignored North Carolina.³ Even in studies devoted specifically to North Carolina, the importation of slaves by sea has received cursory treatment. In his discussion of the import trade of North Carolina, 1763-1775, Christopher Crittenden merely stated that "a few Negro slaves came from the British West Indies," while Harry Roy Merrens wrote that "very few Negroes were actually imported into the colony during the eighteenth century."⁴

Though perhaps exaggerated, the obstacles to the development of a seaborne slave trade with North Carolina are familiar.⁵ Like other branches of seaborne commerce,

1. For surveys of the literature, see Paul E. Lovejoy, "The Volume of the Atlantic Slave Trade: A Synthesis," *Journal of African History* 23, no. 4 (1982): 473-501, and Paul E. Lovejoy, "The Impact of the Atlantic Slave Trade on Africa: A Review of the Literature," *Journal of African History* 30, no. 3 (1989): 365-394. For individual colonies, see Jay Coughtry, *The Notorious Triangle: Rhode Island and the African Slave Trade, 1700-1807* (Philadelphia: Temple University Press, 1981); James G. Lydon, "New York and the Slave Trade, 1700 to 1774," *William and Mary Quarterly*, 3d ser., 35 (April 1978): 375-394; Darold D. Wax, "Negro Imports into Pennsylvania, 1720-1766," *Pennsylvania History* 32 (July 1965): 254-287; Darold D. Wax, "Black Immigrants: The Slave Trade in Colonial Maryland," *Maryland Historical Magazine* 73 (Spring 1978): 30-45; Walter E. Minchinton, Celia King, and Peter Waite, eds., *Virginia Slave-Trade Statistics, 1698-1775* (Richmond: Virginia State Library, 1984); W. Robert Higgins, "The Geographical Origins of Negro Slaves in Colonial South Carolina," *South Atlantic Quarterly* 70 (Winter 1971): 34-47; and Darold D. Wax, "New Negroes Are Always in Demand: The Slave Trade in Eighteenth-Century Georgia," *Georgia Historical Quarterly* 68 (April 1984): 193-220.

2. John Spencer Bassett, *Slavery and Servitude in the Colony of North Carolina* (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press, 1896), 7; Elizabeth Donnan, ed., *Documents Illustrative of the History of the Slave Trade to America*, 4 vols. (Washington, D.C.: Carnegie Institution, 1930-1935), 4:235-239.

3. James A. Rawley, *The Transatlantic Slave Trade* (New York: W. W. Norton, 1981), esp. pp. 408-410; Philip D. Curtin, *The Atlantic Slave Trade: A Census* (Madison: University of Wisconsin Press, 1969), 145; Roger Anstey, *The Atlantic Slave Trade and British Abolition, 1760-1810* (Atlantic Highlands, N.J.: Humanities Press, 1975).

4. Charles Christopher Crittenden, *The Commerce of North Carolina, 1763-1789* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1936), 81; Harry Roy Merrens, *Colonial North Carolina in the Eighteenth Century: A Study in Historical Geography* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1964), 79.

5. Crittenden, *Commerce of North Carolina*, chap. 1, "Traucherous Waters."

the maritime slave trade suffered because of North Carolina's notoriously hostile coast. Shallow sounds and rivers further restricted the draft of vessels and impeded communications inland. As a result, North Carolina ports proved inadequate centers of trade. The comparatively sparse population of the coastal areas also provided only limited markets for imports. North Carolina had no Charleston, Philadelphia, or New York. Until the modest trade in rice and indigo developed to supplement the export of naval stores and animal skins, North Carolina ports furnished few commodities for return cargoes.

This article is an attempt to reconstruct the number of slave importations by sea before the state of North Carolina began restricting the trade in the mid-1790s. To overcome the paucity of materials on North Carolina's slave trade, a number of sources have been consulted. Few North Carolina newspapers survive before the last years of the eighteenth century, and those that do provide only sketchy information on the slave trade.⁶ Similarly, although the colonial assembly established "ports" or customs districts before the Revolution, few records of the earlier years exist. Currituck, with no fixed collecting point, and Roanoke, with a collector of customs established eventually at Edenton, were the oldest ports. Bath became a port in 1716, and the assembly created Port Beaufort, with two centers at Beaufort and New Bern, in 1722.⁷ Finally, Brunswick became a customs district in 1731, with ports at Brunswick and later Wilmington. Registers for two ports, Brunswick and Roanoke, survive for some years in the late colonial period, and registers for all five ports, as well as some duty books that include imports of Negroes from 1787, exist for the late 1780s.⁸ For the years 1768 to 1772 summary figures for all the North Carolina ports appear in the returns of the Board of Customs and Excise, America.⁹

To supplement the North Carolina records, this study has made use of the naval office shipping lists for other colonial ports, both on the American mainland and in the West Indies.¹⁰ As a scrutiny of tables 1, 2, and 6 reveals, there are considerable gaps in those records. Information is particularly scarce before 1752. (For details, see appendix 5.) It should be noted, moreover, that the data given in the detailed listing in appendix 1 signify clearances from American and West Indian ports and not arrivals

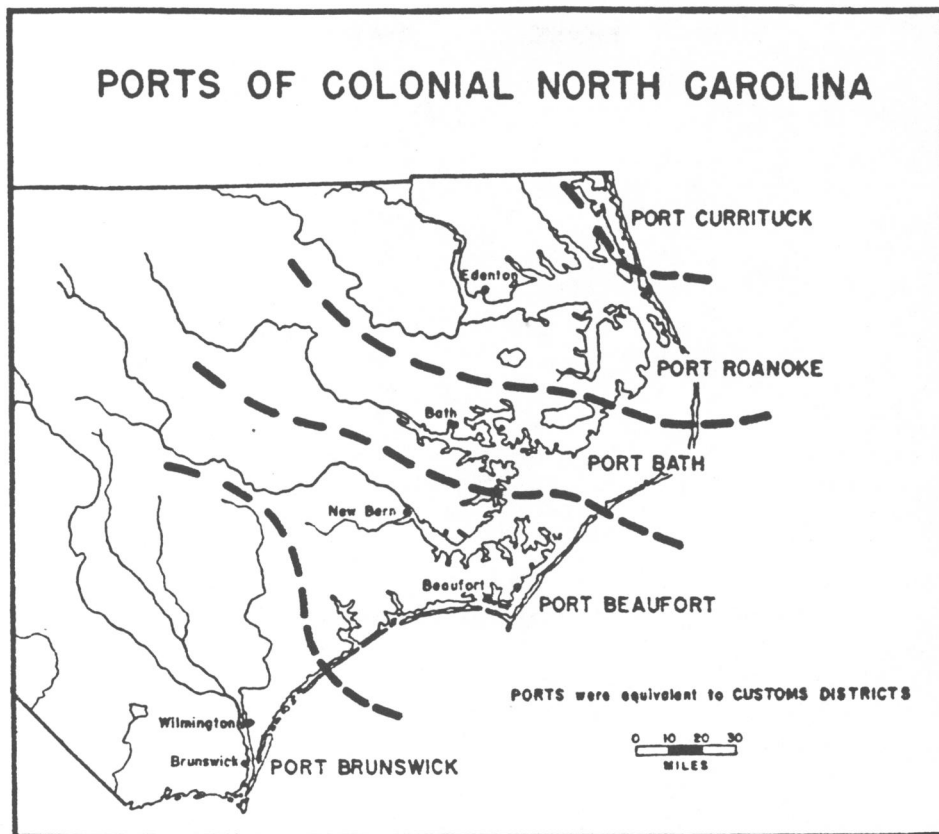
6. See Roger C. Jones, comp., *Guide to North Carolina Newspapers on Microfilm*, 6th ed. (Raleigh: Division of Archives and History, Department of Cultural Resources, 1984), 62-64. In addition nine previously unknown issues from the 1780s were copied for the British Records Collection, State Archives, Division of Archives and History, Raleigh.

7. Crittenden, *Commerce of North Carolina*, 41-42. New Bern was included in the Port Bath district until about 1730.

8. See Ports, broken series, Port Bath (1761-1794), Port Beaufort (1760-1790), Port Brunswick (1765-1790), Port Currituck (1783-1789), and Port Roanoke (1682-1806), Treasurer's and Comptroller's Papers, State Archives; Port of Roanoke Records, 1771-1776, James Iredell Papers, Southern Historical Collection, University of North Carolina Library, Chapel Hill.

9. For a discussion of Board of Customs and Excise, America, 1768-1773 (CUST 16/1), Public Record Office, London, see James F. Shepherd and Gary M. Walton, *Shipping, Maritime Trade, and the Economic Development of Colonial North America* (Cambridge, England: Cambridge University Press, 1972).

10. For a discussion of the naval office shipping lists for the West Indies, see Walter E. Minchinton, *Naval Office Shipping Lists for Jamaica, 1683-1818* (Wakefield, Yorkshire, England: Microform Academic Publishers, 1977), and Walter E. Minchinton and Peter Waite, *The Naval Office Shipping Lists for the West Indies, 1678-1825 (excluding Jamaica)* (Wakefield, Yorkshire, England: Microform Academic Publishers, 1981).



The assembly established customs districts, known as ports, in North Carolina early in the colonial period. Map reprinted from Harry Roy Merrens, *Colonial North Carolina in the Eighteenth Century: A Study in Historical Geography* (copyright © 1964 by the University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill), 87, and used by permission of the publisher.

in North Carolina, though there is no reason to suppose that the records are incomplete or that slaves failed to arrive at their intended destinations. While the surviving lists provide information about the transport of Negroes to North Carolina, it should not be concluded that where returns are not available, trade in slaves did not take place. A further defect of the extant records is that no information relating to exports from West Africa exists so that evidence of that branch of the trade can be derived only from records relating to North Carolina. Despite those limitations, the details printed here increase substantially previously available figures of slaves imported into North Carolina. Finally, some additional information about the trade has been derived from mercantile correspondence and other miscellaneous records.¹¹

11. The South Carolina duty books (Journals A and B, Records of the Public Treasurers, 1725-1776, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia) include references to slaves exported to (and imported from) North Carolina. The records, however, only note the duty paid, and it is not possible from that information to list accurately the number of Negroes involved nor the vessels on which they were carried.

entered in a Port Brunswick Register

<i>Some of Vessels</i>			<i>when & where</i>		<i>when & where</i>		<i>Owner</i>
<i>Entry</i>	<i>Names</i>		<i>Port</i>	<i>Arrived</i>	<i>Registered</i>	<i>Names</i>	
July 4	<i>Amazons</i>	<i>Am...</i>	<i>Nov</i>	31	5	<i>Connecticut</i>	73 <i>Samuel</i> 17 <i>May</i> 74 <i>Oliver</i> <i>Ypelson</i>
5	<i>Expedition</i>	<i>W. Bennett</i>	<i>Brig</i>	30	6	<i>Bulish</i>	65 <i>June</i> 23 <i>1774</i> 73 <i>Blackmore</i>
8	<i>Friendship</i>	<i>W. Bull</i>	<i>Sloop</i>	30	6	<i>King</i>	71 <i>Barbados</i> 27 <i>May</i> 76 <i>W. Bull</i>
9	<i>Sake's Delight</i>	<i>Ed. Hojett</i>	<i>Scho</i>	17	3	<i>North</i>	67 <i>K. Providence</i> 16 <i>Aug</i> 77 <i>Ed. Walker</i>
12	<i>Tolly</i>	<i>Isaac Brick</i>					72 <i>Philas</i> 16 <i>dec</i> 73 <i>Ed. Miller</i>
14	<i>Betsy</i>	<i>The Leonard</i>			4	<i>Carolina</i>	66 <i>Oct</i> 14 <i>June</i> 73 <i>The Leonard</i>
19	<i>Friendship</i>	<i>John Smith</i>	<i>Brig</i>		7	<i>Albany</i>	1749 <i>John's</i> 2 <i>oct</i> 69 <i>Fr. Penney</i>

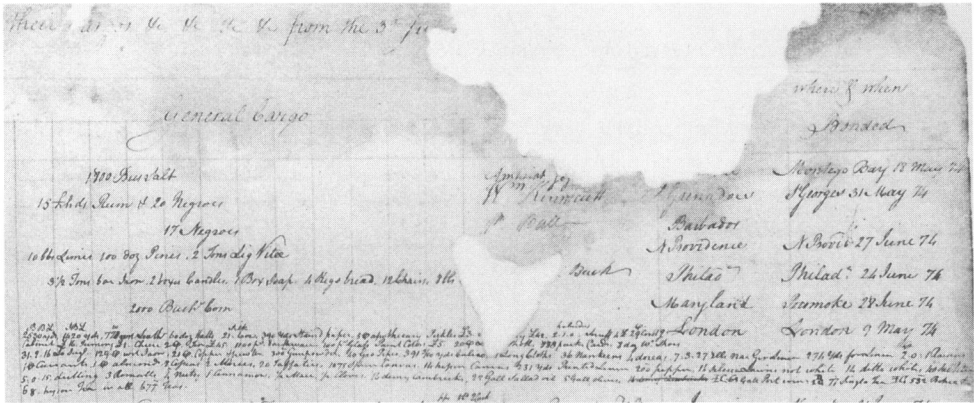
The Port Brunswick shipping register, 1765-1775 (above and opposite) reveals that the brig Expedition arrived from Grenada on July 5, 1774, with a cargo of fifteen hogsheads of rum and twenty Negroes, while the sloop Friendship brought seventeen slaves from Barbados on July 8. From Treasurer's and Comptroller's Papers, State Archives, Division of Archives and History, Raleigh.

The political history of North Carolina further complicates any discussion of the slave trade. After the Lords Proprietors received a grant for Carolina from Charles II in 1663, the southern part of the province grew much more rapidly than the northern part. By 1708 one-half of the population of South Carolina was black as slaves poured into the port of Charleston.¹² Although the two parts of the province always had separate governments, it was not until the appointment of Edward Hyde as governor of North Carolina in 1711 that the division of the colony into two separate spheres became more formalized. In 1719 the people of South Carolina seized the government of that colony and urged the Crown to assume jurisdiction. The arrival of Robert Johnson in 1730 as royal governor restored stability to South Carolina's government. Meanwhile, seven of the eight Lords Proprietors sold their shares of what remained of the colony to the Crown in 1729, and North Carolina too became a royal colony. Consequently, the distinction between North Carolina and South Carolina was not always stated in the records of the early decades of the eighteenth century. But references to "Carolina" usually meant South Carolina.¹³

For North Carolina, like other American mainland colonies, Negroes could be obtained by sea from three sources: Africa, the West Indies, and other mainland colonies. The story of the seaborne slave trade to North Carolina falls into three periods: first, the years to 1748, when a small number of blacks were brought in for domestic purposes; second, the period from 1749 to the American Revolution, when a growing number of slaves were imported, particularly to cultivate rice in the moist lowlands of North Carolina from the lower Cape Fear River south; then, after the Revolution

12. Peter H. Wood, *Black Majority: Negroes in Colonial South Carolina from 1670 through the Stono Rebellion* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1974), table 1, p. 144; Jeffrey J. Crow, *The Black Experience in Revolutionary North Carolina* (Raleigh: Division of Archives and History, Department of Cultural Resources, 1977), 4.

13. Hugh T. Lefler and Albert Ray Newsome, *North Carolina: The History of a Southern State*, 3d ed. (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1973), 61, 73-75. Before the Revolution, North Carolina was one of four colonies—the others being New Hampshire, Delaware, and Connecticut—that did not impose duties on the import of slaves. Rawley, *Transatlantic Slave Trade*, 316.



interrupted imports, the final years of the trade until 1790, when slaves were brought in for plantation cultivation.

The earliest importation of slaves into North Carolina by sea is not known for certain. Writing from Bermuda in 1708, Lieutenant Governor Benjamin Bennett reported that about twenty-five years previously—sometime in the mid-1680s—a vessel had delivered about ninety slaves from Calabar on the west coast of Africa to North Carolina and Virginia. How many were landed in North Carolina is not known.¹⁴ Similarly, as early as 1670 settlers in the Albemarle region began claiming headrights for Negroes they brought into the colony. It is not clear, however, whether the slaves arrived by sea or overland.¹⁵ The first definitive references concern a Negro woman brought from Virginia to Port Roanoke on June 6, 1702, in the North Carolina sloop *Ann* and one Negro carried from Patuxent, Maryland, to Port Roanoke in the *Speedwell* in 1704.¹⁶ Thereafter the available official records are silent for twenty years.

Surviving merchants' papers suggest, however, that blacks were conveyed to North Carolina by sea in some of those years. The letter book of Thomas Pollock, a prominent planter and politician, shows that he sought to obtain slaves from merchants in Boston in 1711, 1714, 1716, 1717, and 1718.¹⁷ As table 1 indicates, the naval office shipping

14. Donnan, *Documents Illustrative of the Slave Trade* 2:48. Earlier in the same document Bennett stated that about thirty-six years previously a ship had brought approximately 125 slaves from Calabar, nearly half of whom were disposed of at Bermuda and the rest reshipped for Carolina and Virginia, but where in Carolina is not stated.

15. See, for example, records of 311 Negroes listed as headrights between 1670 and 1697 in the Albemarle Book of Warrants and Surveys, 1681-1706, Secretary of State Records, State Archives. Caroline Whitley and Susan Trimble have compiled a list of 651 Negro headrights from various sources between 1663 and 1744. The list is in the files of the Colonial Records Branch, Historical Publications Section, Division of Archives and History.

16. Colonial Office (CO) 5/1441, fol. 262, Public Record Office; Certificate of Clearance, Ports, Treasurer's and Comptroller's Papers.

17. Pollock Letter Book (1707-1761), Thomas Pollock Papers, Private Collections, State Archives. Still other references to slaves arriving in North Carolina in that period, including at least one slave shipped from Bermuda, appear in Mattie Erma Edwards Parker, William S. Price, Jr., and Robert J. Cain, eds., *The Colonial Records of North Carolina [Second Series]*, 8 vols. to date (Raleigh: Division of Archives and History, Department of Cultural Resources, 1963—), 4:359, 364-365, 5:82, 6:209, 260-261, 381, 7:26, 89, 269, 482.

TABLE 1
Numbers and Sources of Slaves Exported to North Carolina, 1702-1746 (with Numbers of Vessels)

	West Indies	Maryland	New York	Perth Amboy, N.J.	Virginia	Charleston, S.C.	Total
1702	—	—	—	—	1 (1)	—	1 (1)
1703	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1704	—	1 (1)	—	—	—	—	1 (1)
1705	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1706	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1707	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1708	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1709	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1710	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1711	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1712	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1713	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1714	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1715	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1716	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1717	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1718	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1719	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1720	2 (1) ^a	—	—	—	—	—	2 (1)
1721	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1722	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1723	—	—	2 (1)	—	—	—	2 (1)
1724	—	—	—	—	—	5 (1)	5 (1)
1725	—	—	4 (2)	—	—	—	4 (2)
1726	—	—	1 (1)	—	—	—	1 (1)
1727	—	—	1 (1)	—	12 (2)	11 (1)	24 (4)
1728	—	—	6 (2)	—	—	—	6 (2)
1729	—	—	2 (1)	—	—	—	2 (1)
1730	—	—	2 (2)	—	—	—	2 (2)
1731	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1732	—	—	2 (2)	—	—	—	2 (2)
1733	—	—	5 (2)	6 (2)	2 (1)	—	13 (5)
1734	—	—	4 (1)	—	—	110 (2)	114 (3)
1735	—	—	—	—	—	39 (2)	39 (2)
1736	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1737	2 (1) ^b	—	—	—	—	2 (2)	4 (3)
1738	—	—	—	—	—	52 (6)	52 (6)
1739	—	—	—	—	2 (1)	5 (1)	7 (2)
1740	—	—	—	—	5 (1)	—	5 (1)
1741	—	—	—	1 (1)	3 (1)	—	4 (2)
1742	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1743	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1744	4 (1) ^c	—	—	—	—	—	4 (1)
1745	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1746	25 (1) ^c	—	—	—	—	—	25 (1)
Totals	33 (4)	1 (1)	29 (15)	7 (3)	25 (7)	224 (15)	319 (45)

SOURCE: Appendix 1.

^aFrom Bermuda.

^bFrom Bahamas.

^cFrom Jamaica.

lists for the years between 1723 and 1746 provide evidence of the export of slaves to North Carolina for most years (with the exception of 1731, 1736, 1742-1743, and 1745). Before 1746, apart from one vessel in 1738 that cleared for Cape Fear, all the vessels were bound not for a specific destination but more generally for North Carolina.

Virtually all the slaves came from other mainland colonies. The great majority came from the neighboring colony of South Carolina (224 out of 315), but 29 came from New York and 24 from Virginia.¹⁸ There were three small consignments from New Jersey, two from Jamaica, and one from the Bahamas. Whether any came from other West Indian islands is not known. Further, as Governor George Burrington complained in 1733, no Negroes were brought “directly from Affrica” to North Carolina.¹⁹

During the 1740s the slave trade to both the Carolinas came to a virtual halt. Tensions among Britain, France, and Spain increased during the decade as war spread from Europe to colonial possessions in the New World. Spanish privateers raided the coast, preying on colonial shipping and attacking at various times Ocracoke, Beaufort, and Brunswick. Meanwhile, Spanish-held St. Augustine, Florida, became a refuge for runaway slaves. The Spanish monarch offered freedom to any slaves who deserted the British colonies, and the Spanish governor at St. Augustine refused to allow Carolina slaveholders to recover fugitive slaves. The chief reason for the hiatus in the slave trade, however, may have been the Stono Rebellion in South Carolina. In 1739 a band of slave insurgents gathered along the Stono River within twenty miles of Charleston and began a murderous rampage. At least twenty whites died before the insurrection was quashed. Frightened by the signs of slave rebelliousness all around, both South Carolina and North Carolina passed stringent new laws governing slaves in 1740 and 1741 respectively. In South Carolina a prohibitive duty was placed on new slaves arriving from Africa and the West Indies. During the 1740s slave importations to South Carolina dropped to one-tenth the level at which they had been the previous decade.²⁰ Only two consignments of slaves were shipped from Jamaica to North Carolina, in 1744 (four Negroes) and 1746 (twenty-five Negroes). Between September 29, 1744, and March 25, 1745, an unknown number of Negroes were brought up the coast from Charleston.²¹

As the disorders of the 1740s subsided, however, the importation of slaves into North Carolina resumed. With the exception of four years—1750, 1751, 1760, and 1761—the annual figures for 1749 to 1767 are set out in table 2. Except for a period of conflict (1757-1761) occasioned by the French and Indian War, the volume of the slave trade rose markedly. Moreover, between 1749 and 1756 and between 1763 and 1775, according to the available records, slave imports came mainly from the West Indies rather than from the mainland colonies. Between 1749 and 1756, ninety-nine came

18. Table 1 indicates that Negroes were shipped to North Carolina from Charleston at least as early as 1724, whereas W. Robert Higgins states that “blacks were first transshipped to North Carolina through Charleston in 1742.” Higgins, “Geographical Origins of Negro Slaves,” 47.

19. William L. Saunders, ed., *The Colonial Records of North Carolina*, 10 vols. (Raleigh: State of North Carolina, 1886-1890), 3:430. Burrington added that as a result, North Carolinians had “to buy . . . the refuse refractory and distemper’d Negroes, Brought from other Governments.”

20. Wood, *Black Majority*, 308-326; Crow, *Black Experience in Revolutionary North Carolina*, 22-23; Lefler and Newsome, *North Carolina*, 166.

21. Journals A and B, Records of the Public Treasurers, 1725-1776, South Carolina.

from Jamaica, twenty-six from Barbados, and two from the Bahamas. In addition, slaves arrived from Boston in 1753 and, according to the South Carolina duty books, from Charleston, 1751-1754. The Seven Years' War, as it was known in Europe, appears to have cut off imports from the West Indies, and so between 1757 and 1762 (there were no imports in 1760 and 1761) imports came from other mainland ports—New Hampshire, Boston, and Charleston. The one exception to that pattern—and it was an enormous one—revealed the importation of 258 Negroes directly from Africa in 1759.²² Then in the late 1760s commerce with the West Indies revived, while coastal trade with Charleston continued.²³

TABLE 2
Numbers and Sources of Slaves Exported to North Carolina, 1749-1767 (with Numbers of Vessels)

	Jamaica	Other West Indies	Massachusetts	South Carolina	Other Mainland Colonies	Total
1749	—	2(1) ^a	—	—	—	2 (1)
1750	—	—	—	—	—	—
1751	—	—	—	—	—	—
1752	—	16 (2) ^b	—	—	—	16 (2)
1753	—	10 (1) ^b	2 (1)	—	—	12 (2)
1754	36 (5)	—	—	—	—	36 (5)
1755	32 (4)	—	—	—	—	32 (4)
1756	31 (4)	—	—	—	—	31 (4)
1757	—	—	—	—	2 (2) ^c	2 (2)
1758	—	—	1 (1)	—	—	1 (1)
1759	—	—	—	3 (2)	—	261 ^d (3)
1760	—	—	—	—	—	—
1761	—	—	—	—	—	—
1762	—	—	3 (2)	14 (1)	—	17 (3)
1763	2 (1)	—	—	—	3 (1) ^e	5 (2)
1764	72 (8)	3 ^f (2) ^g	1 (1)	—	—	96 ^h (13) ⁱ
1765	77 (10)	—	12 (3)	28 (1)	—	117 (14)
1766	62 (7)	4 (1) ^f	—	—	—	66 (8)
1767	110 (14)	10 (1) ^f	—	—	4 (2) ^c	124 (17)
Totals	422 (53)	45 ^j (8)	19 (8)	45 (4)	9 (5)	818 ^k (81) ^l

SOURCE: Appendix 1.

^aFrom Bahamas.

^cFrom New Hampshire.

^eFrom Rhode Island.

^gPlus one unknown cargo from Barbados.

ⁱIncluding two from unknown port.

^kIncluding 258 from Africa and 20 from unknown port, plus 2 unknown cargoes.

^bFrom Barbados.

^dIncluding 258 from Africa.

^fFrom Grenada.

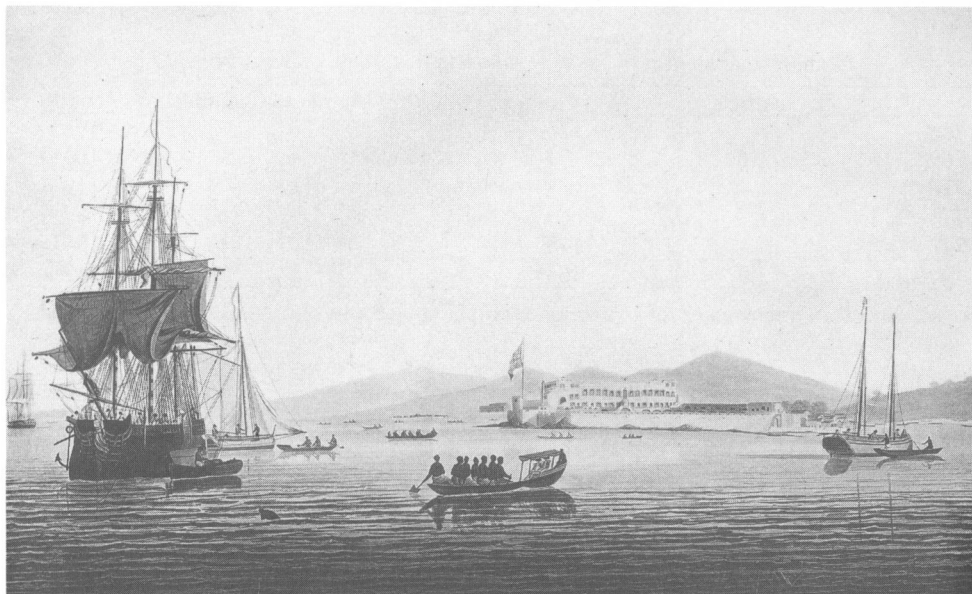
^hIncluding twenty from unknown port, plus two unknown cargoes.

^jPlus one unknown cargo.

^lIncluding one from Africa and two from unknown port.

22. English Manuscript 517, fol. 1, John Rylands University Library, Manchester, England.

23. In 1765 Richard Scott of New Bern wrote to Bernard Parkinson asking him to settle various accounts for him in St. Kitts and to purchase slaves, rum, and sugar with the money collected. Barbara T. Cain, Ellen Z. McGrew, and Charles E. Morris, eds., *Guide to Private Manuscript Collections in the North Carolina State Archives*, 3d ed. (Raleigh: Division of Archives and History, Department of Cultural Resources, 1981), 245.



Although most North Carolina slave imports came from other American mainland colonies or the West Indies, occasional cargoes arrived directly from Africa. Illustration of slave ships anchored at the English slaving center Cape Coast Castle on the Gold Coast from the Peabody and Essex Museum, Salem, Mass.

In the years immediately preceding the Revolution, the importation of slaves remained strong. As table 3 for 1768-1772 (based on information from Board of Customs and Excise returns) shows, some 79 percent of imported slaves came from the West Indies, 15 percent from other mainland colonies, and a small number in 1769 and 1771 from Africa. Further information about a few of those imports in 1768 and 1769 can be seen in appendix 1.

The Board of Customs and Excise returns also provide figures on the importation of slaves into North Carolina by customs districts for 1768-1772 (see table 4). No Negroes were brought to Port Currituck, and only two were carried from the West Indies to Port Bath. The slave trade of the other three ports—Brunswick, Beaufort, and Roanoke—was fairly evenly distributed, with more slaves arriving coastwise in Port Brunswick, probably because it was nearer Charleston than the other two ports.²⁴ In 1772 royal governor Josiah Martin stated in a letter to Lord Hillsborough, secretary of state for the colonies, that although he could not report “with precision the number of Negroes that have been imported since my arrival here [in 1771],” he estimated the figure at two hundred.²⁵ That appears to have been uncannily accurate.

The Board of Customs and Excise returns also reveal the relative position of the North Carolina slave trade within the total trade in Negroes of the mainland colonies. Of the major slave importing colonies, as table 5 shows, North Carolina was the least important.

24. The distance from Charleston bar to Cape Fear was sixty leagues, which was frequently run in twenty hours.

25. Saunders, *Colonial Records* 9:279.

TABLE 3
Numbers and Sources of Slaves Imported into North Carolina, 1768-1772

	Africa	West Indies	Other Mainland Colonies	Total
1768	—	170	28	198
1769	36	79	54	169
1770	—	103	12	115
1771	7	68	7	82
1772	—	145	10	155
Totals	43	565	111	719

SOURCE: Board of Customs and Excise, America, 1768-1773 (CUST 16/1), Public Record Office, London.

For the 1770s two shipping registers survive for Brunswick (1773-1775) and Roanoke (1771-1775) that, like the naval office shipping lists, contain detailed information for individual vessels, as set out in appendix 2. Between 1771 and 1775 a total of 203 Negroes arrived in Edenton in eighteen vessels, all from the West Indies with Antigua and Jamaica being the main sources. More than 302 Negroes were imported through Port Brunswick.²⁶ Most of them came from the West Indies, some from Charleston (13 percent), and for some the origin has been obliterated from the records. Of the eighteen vessels that came from the West Indies, eight carried slaves from Jamaica, five from Grenada, and one each from Barbados, Dominica, St. Croix, St. Eustatius, and Tobago. For the other three North Carolina ports, virtually no information is available, save that at New Bern some slaves arrived from Jamaica in 1772 aboard the *George*, owned by Rhode Island merchant Aaron Lopez.²⁷ Moreover, “a Parcel of likely healthy SLAVES” from Africa arrived in New Bern on the schooner *Hope* in 1774.²⁸ The latter shipment may have reflected an emerging interest in trade with Africa.²⁹ Taken together, the extant registers plus a few other records show that imports of slaves into North Carolina were at least 112 in 1772 and exceeded 117 in 1773 and 258 in 1774, with smaller imports in 1771 and 1775 (see table 6). The small size of consignments of slaves shipped from the islands of the West Indies suggests that they were sent as partial payment for the cargoes of lumber, provisions, and livestock carried thence. The exports from North Carolina rather than the demand for slaves provided the impetus for that trade.

How accurate were the returns? For much of the period between 1748 and 1775 only the clearances to North Carolina from ports elsewhere exist. Nonetheless, for two vessels trading in the 1770s, returns are available for both their clearances from the West Indies and entrances into North Carolina ports. On April 21, 1772, the forty-

26. The statement in Crittenden, *Commerce of North Carolina*, 81, that 125 Negroes were brought to Port Brunswick during the year ending April 24, 1775, appears to be incorrect.

27. *Commerce of Rhode Island, 1726-1800*, 2 vols. (Boston: Massachusetts Historical Society, 7th ser., 9-10, 1914), 1:414. For a discussion of Lopez's role in North Carolina trade, see Virginia Bever Platt, “Tar, Staves, and New England Rum: The Trade of Aaron Lopez of Newport, Rhode Island, with Colonial North Carolina,” *North Carolina Historical Review* 48 (January 1971): 1-22.

28. *North-Carolina Gazette* (New Bern), January 13, 1775.

29. Earlier in 1768 a twenty-five-ton sloop had entered Beaufort from Africa; in 1769 a twenty-ton sloop had cleared Beaufort for Africa and returned with thirty-six Negroes; and in 1772 two vessels, a sloop and a topsail schooner totaling 120 tons, had cleared Brunswick for Africa, and a twenty-five-ton sloop had entered there from Africa. CUST 16/1.

TABLE 4
Numbers and Sources of Slaves Imported into North Carolina by Port, 1768-1772

	Brunswick			Beaufort			Roanoke ^a			Grand Total			
	Africa	West Indies	Coastwise	Total	Africa	West Indies	Coastwise	Total	Africa		West Indies	Coastwise	Total
1768	—	60	2	62	—	96	9	105	14	17	—	31	198
1769	—	39	54	93	36	23	—	59	17	—	—	17	169
1770	—	55	12	67	—	9	—	9	39	—	—	39	115
1771	7	35	—	42	—	—	7	7	31	—	—	31	82 ^b
1772	—	25	4	29	—	14	6	20	106	—	—	106	155
Totals	7	214	72	293	36	142	22	200	207	17	—	224	719 ^b

SOURCE: CUST 16/1.

^aNo Negroes were brought from Africa to Roanoke.

^bIncludes two Negroes from the West Indies imported into Bath.

TABLE 5
Numbers of Slaves Imported into the Southern American Colonies, 1768-1772 (with Percentages)

	Maryland		Virginia		North Carolina		South Carolina		Georgia		Florida		Total
1768	301 (12.6)	354 (14.9)	198 (8.3)	249 (10.5)	1,001 (42.0)	278 (11.7)	2,381						
1769	203 (3.0)	494 (7.4)	169 (2.5)	4,888 (73.1)	693 (10.4)	238 (3.6)	6,685						
1770	532 (17.6)	905 (30.0)	115 (3.8)	140 (4.6)	1,144 (37.9)	181 (6.0)	3,017						
1771	227 (4.6)	767 (15.5)	82 (1.6)	3,100 (62.6)	758 (15.3)	21 (0.4)	4,955						
1772	175 (1.7)	2,104 (20.8)	155 (1.5)	7,201 (71.1)	328 (3.2)	169 (1.7)	10,132						
Totals	1,438 (5.3)	4,624 (17.0)	719 (2.6)	15,578 (57.3)	3,924 (14.4)	887 (3.3)	27,170						

SOURCE: CUST 16/1.

five-ton sloop *Nancy*, master Alexander Valentine, cleared Antigua with twelve seasoned Negroes; it arrived in Roanoke on May 1 with twelve Negroes. The only difference between the two statements is that the sloop cleared with a crew of six and arrived with five, which may well have been true. The forty-ton sloop *Francis*, master James Robinson, sailed from Bridgetown, Barbados, on November 10, 1774, with ten new Negroes and arrived in Roanoke on December 15 with the same cargo. Again the only difference between the two records relates to the number of crew. In the case of the *Francis*, the sloop left Barbados with a crew of six but arrived at Roanoke with a crew of seven. Records for particular vessels appear likely to be correct.

For 1771 and 1772 a comparison can be made between the extant shipping registers for the port of Roanoke and the summary figures given in the return of the Board of Customs and Excise.³⁰ Such a comparison reveals that for 1772 the 106 slaves listed in the customs return as having entered at Roanoke agrees with the total number of entries (106) derived from the port register (see table 6). For 1771 the detailed port entries total thirty Negroes, whereas the Board of Customs return gives thirty-one (see table 6).

Other comparisons are relevant. According to a report by royal governor Arthur Dobbs on February 8, 1755, an annual average of 17 slaves had entered through Port Beaufort or New Bern in the previous seven years (between January 5, 1748, and January 5, 1755), whereas 19 slaves had arrived at Port Bath in the previous year.³¹ The figures obtained from the surviving naval office shipping lists reveal an average of 9.4 Negroes imported annually from 1748 to 1754. However, they also show that at least 36 were imported from Jamaica in 1754 (see table 2). In 1764 the *North Carolina Magazine* (September 28-October 5, 1764) of New Bern reported that 179 slaves had been imported through Port Beaufort between October 1, 1763, and October 1, 1764. That statement compares with a figure of about 41 for which definite shipping records exist (it is not possible to be precise because the dates indicate departures from the originating port rather than arrivals in North Carolina). Finally, the totals of the separate returns from the naval office shipping lists and the colonial shipping registers mostly fall short of the consolidated returns from the Board of Customs and Excise, sometimes by wide margins: in 1768, 34 compared with 198;³² in 1769, 13 compared with 169; in 1770, none compared with 115; in 1771, 68 compared with 82; and in 1772, 112 compared with 155.

Earlier historians have argued that customs officials did not record every vessel that carried slaves. John Spencer Bassett wrote: "it is likely that an additional number [of slaves] were brought in without paying duty." But no duty was required. Bassett went

30. For Maryland, Darold Wax concluded that the differences between the the Board of Customs and Excise (CUST 16/1) returns and the information obtained from other sources were not serious. Wax, "Slave Trade in Colonial Maryland," 44.

31. "An Abstract of the Shipping & Tonnage & number of negroes Enter'd in North Carolina at a medium of 7 years ending y^e 1 Jan^y 1755," Saunders, *Colonial Records* 5:314.

32. The consolidated figure of 198 is further corroborated by the following sources: Add. MSS 15485, fol. 25, British Library, London, which showed 28 Negroes imported into North Carolina between January 5, 1768, and January 5, 1769; and Admiralty (ADM) 7/492, Public Record Office, which for the same period reported 14 Negroes imported into Port Roanoke, 96 into Port Beaufort, and 60 into Brunswick—a total of 198. Copies of those documents are in the British Records Collection in the State Archives.

on: "the custom houses were very loosely kept." That theme was taken up by Marvin L. Michael Kay and Lorin Lee Cary, who, after studying newspaper notices of imported slaves, posited "lax record-keeping practices by officials at North Carolina ports of entry."³³ Christopher Crittenden took another point of view. He noted that Governors George Burrington and Arthur Dobbs often urged the establishment of a port of entry at Ocracoke and the abolition of the ports of New Bern (Beaufort), Bath, and Edenton (Roanoke) so as to ease record keeping. But the change was never made. Crittenden concluded that "this was probably due mainly to the fact that, even with the customs officers located where they were, illegal trade diminished almost to the vanishing point." An alteration of the existing customs houses became unnecessary. Governor Dobbs believed that there was less illicit trade in North Carolina than in any other continental colony, while Governor William Tryon insisted that few violations of commercial regulations occurred in the province.³⁴ The real problem in assessing the seaborne trade of North Carolina results from missing records. Where they exist, they provide a reasonably accurate account; unfortunately, too many records have been lost.

Historians also disagree about the impact of imported slaves on the colony's black population. Harry Roy Merrens asserted that "during the third quarter of the eighteenth century, the Negro population of North Carolina . . . must have increased almost entirely as a result of natural increase, since very few Negroes were actually imported into the colony during the eighteenth century." He further noted that "on the basis of a few scattered references to the numbers of Negroes that were imported into the colony, it would be reasonable to assume that even in the busiest years no more than one or two hundred [slaves] were imported."³⁵ In contrast Kay and Cary argued: "There appears to be little doubt, therefore, that the large increase in the number of slaves in North Carolina during the second third of the eighteenth century can be explained in part by immigration to the colony. Indeed, probably more than half the increase in black population for the years 1755 to 1767 [the years for which taxable returns are available] can be so explained."³⁶ But Kay and Cary may well have exaggerated the volume of imports in two ways. First, they imply that they can extrapolate on the basis of two months' newspaper advertisements for imported slaves to obtain a figure for the year. Though there was no marked periodicity to the trade, such a procedure may well inflate the volume of imports. Secondly, their procedure does not take into account the possible effect of the Seven Years' War. Affected by the absence of returns for Jamaica, as table 2 suggests, apparently few imports occurred in 1757 and 1758 and no imports in 1760 and 1761. The high figure for 1759 has been influenced by a probably exceptional cargo from Africa. Thus, the effect of slave imports by sea on population

33. Bassett, *Slavery and Servitude*, 24; Marvin L. Michael Kay and Lorin Lee Cary, "A Demographic Analysis of Colonial North Carolina with Special Emphasis upon the Slave and Black Populations," in *Black Americans in North Carolina and the South*, ed. Jeffrey J. Crow and Flora J. Hatley (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1984), 81.

34. Crittenden, *Commerce of North Carolina*, 42-44.

35. Merrens, *Colonial North Carolina*, 79, 226n.

36. Kay and Cary, "Demographic Analysis of Colonial North Carolina," 81.

growth in North Carolina must have been limited and largely concentrated in two areas—north of Albemarle Sound and the lower Cape Fear region.³⁷

North Carolina was not insulated from political developments. During the Stamp Act controversy, 1765-1766, the colonists forced the resignation of several officials, including the comptroller of Port Brunswick, which was closed for several months. That action may have affected the trade in slaves. But the agreement of North Carolinians, like other colonists, to boycott slave imports starting November 1, 1765, seems to have had little effect on the trade in slaves (see table 2). By the end of April 1766 Governor Tryon could declare that the Cape Fear was again open to shipping.³⁸ In the fall of 1769 an extralegal meeting of the colonial assembly adopted a “nonimportation association,” but its impact was negligible. Merchants no doubt continued their usual trade.³⁹ In February 1771 Governor Tryon reported that “notwithstanding the boasted associations of people who never were in trade, and the sham patriotism of a few merchants to the southward of the province, the several ports of this province have been open ever since the repeal of the Stamp Act for every kind of British manufactures to the full extent of the credit of the country.”⁴⁰

By the summer of 1774 discussion of nonimportation had renewed. Whereas the planters had supported the nonimportation movement in 1769 and the merchants had not, in 1774 nonimportation gained wider support. On August 8, 1774, the freeholders of Rowan County resolved “That the African Trade is injurious to this Colony, obstructs the Population of it by freemen, prevents manufacturers, and other Useful Emigrants from Europe from settling among us, and occasions an annual increase of the Balance of Trade against the Colonies.” Accordingly, the First Provincial Congress resolved three weeks later “that we will not import any slave or slaves, nor purchase any slave or slaves imported or brought into this province by others from any part of the world after the first day of November next.”⁴¹

Enforcement of the resolution proved to be politically delicate. On December 14, 1774, Harold Blackmore reported to the Wilmington Safety Committee that since December 1 he had imported five Negro slaves aboard the sloop *Mary* and an unnamed brig.⁴² On December 17 the Safety Committee considered the case of Arthur Mabson, who had “imported in his schooner from the West Indies some slaves which were now

37. See Merrens’s map of Negro taxables in 1767, *Colonial North Carolina*, 79, which shows that Negroes made up 61 to 80 percent of the taxables in Chowan and Perquimans counties and more than 81 percent of the taxables in Brunswick County. Kay and Cary estimate the total population of North Carolina in 1767 at 165,000, of whom 41,000 were blacks. Kay and Cary, “Demographic Analysis of North Carolina,” 73. The 1790 census reported a total population of 393,751 in North Carolina, including 100,572 slaves. Everts B. Greene and Virginia D. Harrington, *American Population before the Federal Census of 1790* (New York: Columbia University Press, 1932), 160.

38. Saunders, *Colonial Records* 7:199; Crittenden, *Commerce of North Carolina*, 117.

39. *South Carolina Gazette* (Charleston), May 31, 1770. See Arthur M. Schlesinger, *The Colonial Merchants and the American Revolution, 1763-1776* (1918; reprint, New York: Facsimile Library, 1939), 208-209; Leila Sellers, *Charleston Business on the Eve of the American Revolution* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1934), 218; and Lefler and Newsome, *North Carolina*, 199.

40. Saunders, *Colonial Records* 8:496; Crittenden, *Commerce of North Carolina*, 117.

41. Saunders, *Colonial Records* 9:1026, 1046.

42. According to the Port Brunswick register, five Negroes were imported from Grenada in the sloop *Three Marys*, owned by Harold Blackmore, in 1774 (see appendix 2); Saunders, *Colonial Records* 9:1098.

at his plantation near Wilmington.” Similarly, George and Thomas Hooper and Peter Mallet also stated on January 21, 1775, that they had imported “sundry negroes” since December 1, 1774. The Safety Committee ordered the reshipment of all those slaves at “the first opportunity.”⁴³

Despite that action, the importation of slaves still did not cease completely. On January 13, 1775, for example, an advertisement in the *North-Carolina Gazette* (New Bern) announced that late the previous year the schooner *Hope* had arrived from Africa with a number of healthy slaves “consisting of Men, Women, and Children.”⁴⁴ On March 6, 1775, Cornelius Harnett, a leading revolutionary in Wilmington and the colony, was allowed to retain a Negro that he had imported from Rhode Island in October 1774, but Captain John Oldfield, who also reported in March that two Negroes had been shipped to his address, was required to reship them and did so. Later that spring the Safety Committee at first refused a Mr. Elliott permission to import house servants from Jamaica but then rescinded the resolution. A similar application from a Mr. Elliston was rejected.⁴⁵

The political and military tumult of the revolutionary war effectively ended the slave trade to North Carolina, except for two unusual cases. In the first instance the privateer *Fortunate* captured a vessel with thirty-six slaves and sold them at Brunswick in 1780. In the second instance, reported in January 1781, several Rhode Island mariners made a dramatic escape from a prison ship in Charleston harbor by seizing a schooner “with sundry negroes on board” and sailing it to Wilmington. There “they sold the negroes, and with the money purchased a cargo of naval stores, with which they arrived safe at Newport.”⁴⁶ Clearly, those episodes represented isolated opportunities to turn the war’s misfortunes into accidental profits and not purposeful trading in slaves. Thus, those two shipments are not included in the appendixes.

But the state did not escape entirely unscathed from the war. In 1776 Brunswick was sacked by the British and thus its existence as a port and settlement came to an end. No attempt was made to reinstate it, and the ruins can still be seen. From that time on Wilmington served as the port for the Cape Fear region.

Unlike most of the new American states that outlawed the slave trade in Negroes after the Revolution,⁴⁷ the import of slaves by sea was resumed in North Carolina, as the shipping registers that survive for all five customs ports for most of the 1780s reveal. The details of imports are set out in table 7, which shows that Wilmington in the customs port of Brunswick was the most active port, frequented by 56.5 percent of the

43. Saunders, *Colonial Records* 9:1099, 1113.

44. *North-Carolina Gazette*, January 13, 1775. According to the registers for Port Brunswick and Port Roanoke, nine Negroes were imported from Charleston on March 2, two from Hispaniola on March 31, and one from Dominica on April 12, 1775. See appendix 2.

45. Saunders, *Colonial Records* 9:1150-1151, 1171, 1222, 1266, 10:24; Donnan, *Documents Illustrative of the Slave Trade* 4:239.

46. *Young v. Walker*, Mixed Case Files, box 43, Civil Cases, 1790-1860, United States Circuit Court, Raleigh Division, North Carolina Eastern District, Records of District Courts of the United States, Record Group 21, National Archives Atlanta Branch, East Point, Ga. (microfilm, State Archives); *Norwich* (Conn.) *Packet*, January 23, 1781.

47. Virginia made slave importations illegal in 1778, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania in 1780, Maryland in 1783, New Jersey in 1786, and South Carolina in 1787.

TABLE 6
Numbers and Sources of Slaves Imported into North Carolina by Port, 1771-1775 (with Numbers of Vessels)

	Brunswick		Roanoke		Other or Unspecified North Carolina Ports		Total
	West Indies	Charleston, S.C.	Unknown	West Indies	Africa	West Indies	
1771	—	—	—	30 (4)	—	—	38 (1)
1772	—	—	—	106 (4) ^a	—	6 (2)	—
1773	26 ^b (3)	—	60 (5) ^c	31 (5)	—	—	—
1774	176 (14)	30 (1)	—	34 (4)	"a parcel" (1)	18 (1)	—
1775	1 (1)	9 (1)	—	2 (1)	—	—	—
Totals	203 ^b (18)	39 (2)	60 (5)	203 (18)	"a parcel" (1)	24 (3)	38 (1)

SOURCE: Appendix 2.

^aCharles Christopher Crittenden stated that "a few Negro slaves came from the British West Indies. Thence to Port Roanoke were brought eighty during the year ending April 5, 1772." *The Commerce of North Carolina, 1763-1789* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1936), 81.

^cThe records are damaged and the sources of most of the cargoes are obliterated.

^bPlus "a parcel."

^dPlus two "parcels."

TABLE 7
Numbers of Slaves Imported into North Carolina by Port, 1784-1790 (with Numbers of Vessels)

	Brunswick		Roanoke		Other or Unspecified North Carolina Ports		Total
	1784	1785	1786	1787	1788	1789	
Bath ^b	—	—	—	—	5 (1)	3 (2)	—
Beaufort	—	—	70 (5)	103 (15)	13 (6)	36 (8)	—
Brunswick	87 (5)	91 (12)	90 (10)	94 (15)	21 (14)	26 (12)	2 (1)
Currituck	—	—	—	12 (3)	—	—	—
Roanoke	—	—	155 (3)	159 (5)	9 (1)	—	—
North Carolina	—	13 (2)	—	—	4 (2)	—	—
Totals	87 (5)	104 (14)	315 (18)	368 (38)	52 (24)	65 (22)	2 (1)

SOURCE: Appendix 3.

^aIncomplete year.

^bThe port register for Bath, July 4, 1784-June 30, 1788, records entries of vessels but not of cargoes.

^cThe statement in Elizabeth Donnan, ed., *Documents Illustrative of the History of the Slave Trade to America*, 4 vols. (Washington, D.C.: Carnegie Institution, 1930-1935), 4:239, that the customs records of Brunswick show the entry of 290 Negroes between 1783 and 1789 and the subsequent details are incorrect.

vessels involved. Sizable numbers of Negroes were also brought into New Bern (Beaufort) and Edenton (Roanoke)—in the latter 297 out of 323 in four consignments—but only a handful arrived in Bath and Currituck.

As table 8 shows, a total of 993 blacks are known to have been brought to North Carolina between 1784 and 1790.⁴⁸ The largest single source of supply was Charleston, from whence came 261 slaves (26.3 percent); 212 (21.3 percent) came from the West Indies, mainly from Jamaica; three large consignments totaling 231 (23.3 percent) came from Africa;⁴⁹ and 273 (27.5 percent) came from other mainland states—153 from Maryland, 44 from Georgia, and the remainder from other states on the eastern seaboard. Surprisingly, only 20 came from Virginia by sea. Eight came from Nova Scotia and within North Carolina, 7 Negroes were transferred from Wilmington to Beaufort by sea in 1786, and 1 came from Swansboro to New Bern in 1789.

An exceptional import of slaves took place in the mid-1780s as the result of the formation of the Lake Company, which intended to dig a canal from what is now Lake Phelps to the Scuppernong River.⁵⁰ One of the three partners, Josiah Collins, went to Boston “in the latter part of 1784 or early 1785” to fit out a ship for the purpose of bringing slaves from Africa to dig the canal. In the Roanoke register for 1786 appears an entry on June 10 for the brig *Camden*, master Richard Grinald, with eighty Negroes from Africa. The vessel appears to have made a second voyage to Africa, for in a waste book of the Lake Company an entry headed Edenton, March 12, 1787, records the payment of seven thousand pounds for seventy slaves imported from Africa.⁵¹ On September 11, 1786, sixty-six American slaves were brought into Roanoke from Charleston on the sloop *Polly*, Thomas Newbold master, and on June 1, 1787, eighty-one Negroes from Africa were entered into Roanoke on the *Jennett*, James Brattell master. It is possible that those Negroes were also destined for the Lake Company since they were unusually large consignments. The slaves were set to work on the canal, which was completed in 1788. Finished to a width of twenty feet and a depth ranging between four and six feet, it was dug on a straight course of six miles linking the lake with the river. In the 1790 census 113 Negroes are listed for the Lake Company.

With the support of interests in the western part of the state, the General Assembly of 1786 passed an act imposing a duty on “all Slaves Brought Into This State by Land or Water.” The lawmakers termed “the importation of slaves into this State” as

48. A member of the South Carolina Senate was reported in the *Charleston Morning Post*, March 23, 1787, as stating that “a vessel had recently arrived at North Carolina, with 100 slaves, who were intended to be sent here [South Carolina].” The final destination of that consignment has not been traced. Donnan, *Documents Illustrative of the Slave Trade* 4:492.

49. In May or June 1787 a cargo of slaves was imported into Roanoke by Henry Hill and Thomas Fitt. Walter Clark, ed., *The State Records of North Carolina*, 16 vols. (11-26) (Raleigh: State of North Carolina, 1895-1906), 21:82. That vessel may have been the *Jennett* that entered Roanoke on June 1, 1787, with eighty-one Negroes from Africa. See appendix 3.

50. William S. Tarlton, *Somerset Place and Its Restoration* (Raleigh: Division of State Parks, Department of Conservation and Development, 1954), 6-7.

51. Account book of Josiah Collins, Nathaniel Allen, and Samuel Dickinson, equal copartners in sundry tracts of land in Tyrrell County, 1786-1790, Anne S. Graham Collection (microfilm), Private Collections. Donnan notes that Josiah Collins sent a vessel to Africa for slaves in 1785 and adds “but they probably were not intended for North Carolina,” which is not correct. Donnan, *Documents Illustrative of the Slave Trade* 4:240n.

TABLE 8
Numbers and Sources of Slaves Imported into North Carolina, 1784-1790 (with Numbers of Vessels)

	1784	1785	1786	1787	1788	1789	1790	Total
Africa	—	—	80 (1)	151 (2)	—	—	—	231 (3)
West Indies	—	24 (4)	65 (8)	70 (12)	11 (6)	40 (14)	2 (1)	212 (45)
Nova Scotia	—	—	—	6 (1)	2 (1)	—	—	8 (2)
Massachusetts	—	—	—	1 (1)	—	—	—	1 (1)
Connecticut	—	—	1 (1)	—	—	—	—	1 (1)
New York	2 (1)	3 (2)	4 (1)	1 (1)	2 (2)	2 (2)	—	14 (9)
Pennsylvania	—	—	—	8 (2)	1 (1)	—	—	9 (3)
Delaware	—	—	16 (1)	15 (4)	—	—	—	31 (5)
Maryland	—	—	33 (1)	91 (10)	14 (4)	15 (2)	—	153 (17)
Virginia	—	—	—	8 (2)	11 (2)	1 (1)	—	20 (5)
South Carolina	85 (4)	33 (7)	109 (4)	17 (3)	11 (8)	6 (2)	—	261 (28)
Georgia	—	44 (1)	—	—	—	—	—	44 (1)
Totals other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S. states	87 (5)	80 (10)	163 (8)	141 (23)	39 (17)	24 (7)	—	534 (70)
Internal	—	—	7 (1)	—	—	1 (1)	—	8 (2)
Grand totals	87 (5)	104 (14)	315 (18)	368 (38)	52 (24)	65 (22)	2 (1)	993 (122)

SOURCE: Appendix 3.

“productive of evil consequences, and highly impolitic.”⁵² A tax of five pounds each was to be levied upon slaves between the ages of seven and twelve, and thirty and forty; of ten pounds on those between the ages of twelve and thirty; and of fifty shillings on those under seven and over forty. The law assessed a head tax of five pounds on all slaves brought directly from the coast of Africa. Opposed by the merchants, the act did not prove to be prohibitive, and slaves continued to be brought—though in declining numbers—into the state. The General Assembly repealed the act in 1790.⁵³

Prompted no doubt by fear of slave revolts following the insurrection in Saint-Domingue in 1791, the General Assembly made the importation of slaves “by land or water” liable to a fine of one hundred pounds in 1794. An exception was made for any slaveholder who took an oath that he was importing slaves only for his “own service.” The law, meant to end the “sale or traffic” in slaves, was defective in that no particular officer was authorized to prosecute those who violated the act. In 1795 the General Assembly felt compelled to pass another law prohibiting the importation of slaves from the West Indies “or the French, Dutch or Spanish settlements on the southern coast of America.”⁵⁴ Thus, even before the federal Constitution ended the slave trade in 1808, North Carolina had taken steps to halt the commerce in African slaves.

Although the preponderance of blacks involved in the North Carolina slave trade were imported, occasionally they were exported to other mainland colonies and the West Indies. Scattered information is available for 1718, 1729, 1736, 1750, 1752, 1756, and 1764.⁵⁵ In those years eighteen slaves are known to have been exported, of whom eleven were dispatched to Charleston. As the return of the Board of Customs and Excise reveals, the trade was more active between 1768 and 1772 (see table 9). Thirteen Negroes were carried coastwise from Beaufort in 1768, five in 1770, and five in 1772. The exports to the West Indies all originated from Roanoke.

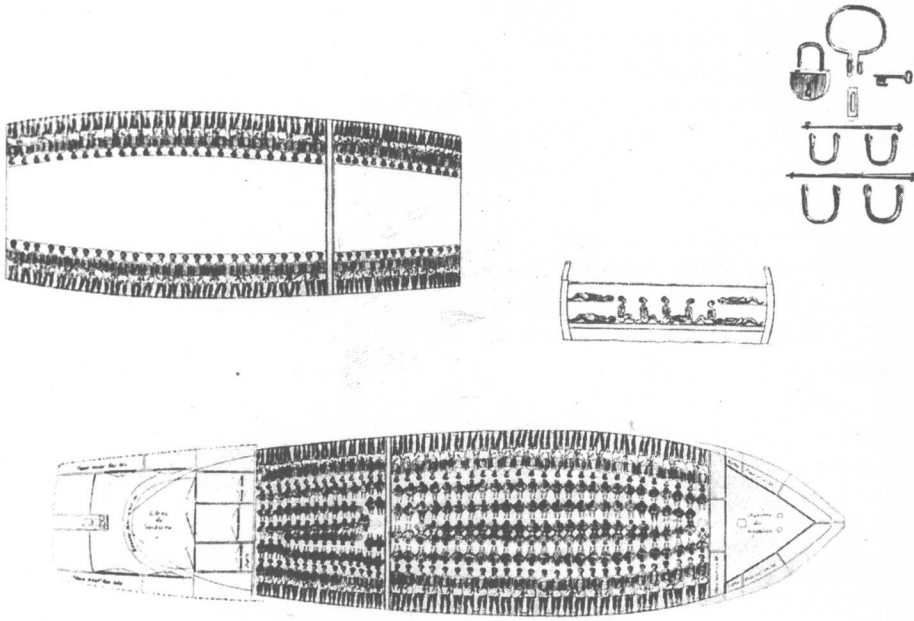
During the Revolution in September 1782, Mathew Emanuel of Havana asked North Carolina merchants John Gray Blount and William Blount to purchase “six good stout Black Men slaves & two Black Women,” but it is not known whether that transaction took place. A further attempt to develop trade with Cuba occurred in 1793, when John

52. Clark, *State Records* 24:792-794.

53. Clark, *State Records* 25:80. James Rawley's statement in *Transatlantic Slave Trade*, 410, that North Carolina prohibited the importation of slaves in 1786, reopened the trade in 1790, and brought the legal trade to an end in 1794 appears to be in error.

54. *Laws of North Carolina*, 1794, c. 2; *N.C. Laws*, 1795, c. 444. In 1795 settlers from the West Indies, the Bahamas, or any of the French, Dutch, or Spanish plantations were forbidden to bring Negroes into the state under penalty of a one-hundred-pound fine for every imported Negro over fifteen years of age. See Donnan, *Documents Illustrative of the Slave Trade* 4:240n. In 1798 when a shipload of Saint-Domingue Negroes arrived in Charleston and was refused admittance, Governor Samuel Ashe of North Carolina “issued a proclamation in alarm calling upon the people and the officers of the State to prevent a clandestine entry at some North Carolina seaport or inlet where a landing might easily have been affected.” Guion Griffis Johnson, *Ante-bellum North Carolina: A Social History* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1937), 471. For the action taken by the people of Wilmington in 1803 when a vessel bearing Negroes from Guadeloupe arrived, see *Raleigh Register*, February 15, 1803.

55. For details see appendix 4. Recalcitrant slaves were also banished. See, for example, Parker, Price, and Cain, *Colonial Records [Second Series]* 2:364, 412. In 1759 an act was passed in Virginia providing for a duty to be levied on all slaves imported into the colony from Maryland, North Carolina, or any other place in America. Effective until April 20, 1767, the act was renewed in 1766 for three years and in 1768 again for three years. Donnan, *Documents Illustrative of the Slave Trade* 4:144.



Captains crowded large numbers of slaves onto their vessels, as shown in this loading plan of a slave ship. Iron shackles used to restrain the captives appear at the upper right. Illustration from the Photographs and Prints Division, Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture, New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundations.

Gray Blount received a letter from Beloit Freres and Company of Havana stating that the “Trade of Negroes is at present very Lucrative here.” The Blounts did not make slave trading a business in itself. They bought and sold for their personal needs or when it was incidental to some other commercial transaction.⁵⁶

After the Revolution a small number of slaves were exported each year between 1785 and 1789. Altogether three were exported from Beaufort in 1785 and 1786, fifty-one from Wilmington between 1787 and 1789, and eleven from Currituck in 1789. Of those, twenty-one went to the West Indies, principally New Providence in the Bahamas, the destination of one is unknown, and the remainder went to other southern states—eighteen to Savannah and twenty-five to Charleston.⁵⁷ Most of the vessels involved in exporting slaves were American owned. The largest ship sailed out of Glasgow, Scotland. Evidently the only North Carolina vessel engaged in the trade was the schooner *William*. Owned by Luke Swain of Charleston, it was registered in Wilmington in 1787.

To discuss the shipping that brought slaves to North Carolina is not to analyze the components of a slave fleet but rather to examine the composition, by and large, of two regional fleets. The slave trade with North Carolina was not a triangular trade. The traffic was mainly bilateral—those vessels that plied the coastal waters of the eastern

56. Alice Barnwell Keith, William H. Masterson, and David T. Morgan, eds., *The John Gray Blount Papers*, 4 vols. (Raleigh: Division of Archives and History, Department of Cultural Resources, 1952-1982), 1:31, 2:253.

57. Details of those exports are set out in appendix 4.

seaboard of North America and those that traded between the West Indies and the mainland British American colonies. A motley group of vessels, they were employed in the transport of a mixed cargo. In nearly all cases the commerce in Negroes was incidental to the vessels' activities and not a regular trade. Thus, of the forty-two voyages for which records exist between 1723 and 1746, twenty-six vessels carried Negroes only once while five vessels carried Negroes on more than one occasion.⁵⁸ Similarly, most of the seventy-four vessels that transported Negroes between 1749 and 1769 did so only one time. The exceptions were the brig *Wilmington* (fifty tons) of Brunswick, which carried slaves on seven occasions, the sloop *Nancy* (fifty tons) also of Brunswick, which brought slaves from Jamaica on five occasions, and six other vessels that each bore slaves on two voyages during that period.⁵⁹ In the early 1770s only four vessels—one carrying Negroes on three occasions and the other three carrying Negroes twice each—out of a total of forty-three made more than one voyage.⁶⁰ Finally, of the ninety-three vessels that conveyed blacks to North Carolina between 1784 and 1790, fourteen made more than one voyage.⁶¹

Before 1746 New England sloops predominated among the vessels that brought slaves to North Carolina. Only 1 of the 31 vessels evidently was built in North Carolina, the sloop *Thomas & Tryal* (twenty tons), constructed in 1738.⁶² Among the other vessels

58. The *Adventure* of New York (ten tons) made successive voyages in 1723, 1724, and 1725; the *John & Mary* of New York (ten tons) made four voyages in 1726, 1727, and 1728 (twice), and a fifteen-ton vessel of the same name carried slaves from New York to North Carolina in 1732, 1733 (twice), and 1734; the sloop *Mary* of New York (ten tons) made one voyage in 1729 and two in 1730; and the twenty-ton sloop *Thomas & Tryal* of North Carolina made two voyages, in 1739 and 1741.

59. The schooner *Charming Peggy* (fifty tons), 1766, 1768; brigantine *Orton* (forty-five tons), 1754 twice; schooner *Polly* (seventy tons), 1764 twice; brig *Tryon* (seventy tons), 1765 twice; and sloop *Two Friends* (fifty tons), 1764 twice, all of Brunswick and coming from Jamaica; and the sloop *William* (thirty-five tons), 1754 and 1755, of Kingston, Jamaica, and coming from thence. In addition, the schooner *Sally & Betsey* and the brig *Sally & Betty* (both forty-five tons, built in North Carolina in 1763), which made voyages from Kingston in 1765 and 1767, were probably the same vessel.

60. The sloop *Nancy* (forty-five tons) from Antigua in 1772 (twice) and 1773 and the sloop *Francis* (forty tons) in 1773 and 1774, both to Roanoke; and the sloop *Three Marys* (forty tons) and brig *Ranger* (fifty tons) from Jamaica, both of which made two voyages to Brunswick in 1774.

61. The schooner *Wilmington Packet* (30 tons) of Charleston made seven voyages from Charleston in 1784, 1785 (twice), 1787, and 1788 (three times); the schooner *William* (75/15 tons), also of Charleston, brought Negroes from thence on seven occasions (1786, 1787, and five voyages in 1788); the sloop *Little Peggy* (55 tons) of Jamaica brought slaves, usually from Jamaica, on five voyages (twice in 1788 and three times in 1789); and the sloop *Polly* (104 tons) of Montego Bay, Jamaica, brought Negroes from thence in 1787 and twice in 1788. The schooner *Hope* (70 tons) of Wilmington brought slaves from Jamaica in 1786 and 1787 and was then replaced by the schooner *New Hope* (130 tons), registered in Montego Bay, which carried Negroes to Brunswick in 1788 and twice in 1789. Eight other vessels made two voyages each during those years: as already mentioned, the brig *Camden* (80 tons) from Africa to Roanoke in 1786 and 1787; brigantine *Friendship* (30/60 tons) of Turtola, twice in 1785 to Brunswick, once from the Bahamas and once from New York; ship *Jane* (150 tons) of Kingston, 1786 and 1787 from the West Indies to Brunswick; sloop *Kitty & Comfort* (28 tons) in 1788 and 1789 and schooner *Quash Platter* (45 tons) twice in 1787, both from Maryland to Beaufort; the sloop *Polly* (30 tons) twice in 1787 from Indian River, Del., to Roanoke; the brig *Robert* (85 tons) twice in 1787 from Jamaica to Brunswick; and the sloop *Sally* (20 tons) in 1786 and 1787 from Delaware to Beaufort and to Currituck.

62. Of the 229 vessels built between 1710 and 1739 that conducted trade with North Carolina, only 38 had been built there. Joseph A. Goldenberg, *Shipbuilding in Colonial America* (Charlottesville: University Press of Virginia, 1975), 52. See also Charles Christopher Crittenden, "Ships and Shipping in North Carolina, 1763-1789," *North Carolina Historical Review* 8 (January 1931): 1-13.

1 was built in the West Indies and 3 in Britain; 1 vessel was a French prize. Between 1749 and 1775, 19 of the 117 vessels that transported slaves to North Carolina had been built there. Most of them had been laid down since 1760, by which time schooners as a type of vessel built in North Carolina had begun to outnumber sloops.⁶³ For the 1780s no similar statements can be made because information about the place of construction is not available.

TABLE 9
Exports of Slaves from North Carolina, 1768-1772

	1768	1769	1770	1771	1772	Total
To West Indies	1	5	14	—	—	20
To other mainland colonies	13	—	5	—	5	23
Totals	14	5	19	—	5	43

SOURCE: CUST 16/1.

Taking into account the volume of the trade and the nature of the water approaches to the ports of North Carolina, most of the vessels were small. Between 1723 and 1746 the majority of the vessels (19 out of 31) were 20 tons or under. The only vessel over 35 tons was the 70-ton brig *Tryal* of Boston. Between 1749 and 1775 the size of vessels had grown appreciably. Of the 117, only 11 were 20 tons or under; the most common tonnage was 40 to 50 tons, with 38 vessels in that category. Six vessels were 100 tons or more. Finally, between 1784 and 1790, more than half of the vessels (49 of 93) were 50 tons or under. Fourteen of the vessels were 100 tons or more, with the largest vessel carrying slaves to North Carolina being 360 tons.

Only the largest vessels—ships—were British owned; in the main, vessels belonged to owners in the American mainland colonies or in the West Indies. It was unusual for an owner to possess more than one vessel, although, for example, in the third quarter of the eighteenth century Richard Quince owned six vessels, Samuel Cornell, George Blair, and Harold Blackmore owned three each, and Muscoe Livingstone owned two, while in the 1780s John Spicer owned two and James Hankinson and John Barrow jointly owned two. It was more common for masters to own vessels. Of the vessels belonging to North Carolinians, the majority were the property of Wilmington ship-owners. Most of the vessels were trading at a venture, and there were few if any constant traders. Nor were there many merchants regularly involved in the trade, which appears to have been casual rather than systematic. Luke Swain of Charleston is one of the few (being both master and shipowner) who participated more regularly. Most of the New York shippers similarly were involved in only a single voyage. Early in the century, the exceptions were Tunis Vangelder, who engaged in three voyages in 1723-1725, and John Vanpelt, senior and junior, who were involved in twelve voyages between 1725 and 1734.

The organization of the slave trade to North Carolina followed familiar patterns. Merchants from other American mainland colonies shipped slaves to North Carolina for sale. Early in the eighteenth century New England merchants played an active part

63. Goldenberg, *Shipbuilding in Colonial America*, 79.

in that trade.⁶⁴ Charleston merchants also transported slaves to North Carolina, particularly Brunswick. In addition, North Carolinians sought to purchase slaves. The Reverend John Urmston, an Anglican missionary, and Thomas Pollock sedulously tried to find slaves during the early eighteenth century. For example, Urmston, writing in 1716, proposed to buy “3 or 4 Negroes in Guinea” through the customs collector in Boston. Urmston desired “3 Negroes men of middle stature about 20 years old and a Girl of about 16 years.”⁶⁵ Similarly, in 1715 Thomas Pollock required “hands” to work “a considerable quantity of pine land” in order to make “Tarre or pitch.” He sought “young likely Sound Negroes Male or female No under 12 or 14 years of age and not above 22 or 23 years old.” Pollock carefully calculated how and when he would use his slaves. He explained to Boston merchants that he preferred to import Negroes during the summer so that they could be “seasoned” and employed productively during the winter months. Generally, he emphasized the purchase of male slaves. Pollock wanted black women between the ages of thirteen and twenty to fulfill the role of “breeder.”⁶⁶ Later in the century merchants offered Negroes for sale for cash, country produce, ready money, or short credit. North Carolina newspapers regularly carried notices of slaves for sale.⁶⁷

One method of sale in North Carolina was by auction or vendue. In 1772 Peleg Greene, master of the *George* out of Rhode Island, brought a number of slaves from the West Indies to New Bern. Greene reported that none of them fetched as much as he expected “by reason of many cuntry born Negroes was sold at Vandue and at Six months Credit which makes a great ods.” Even so he “sold four of them named as follows—Jack at 70 [pounds], Cudjo at 70, Homer [who had “two bad Places on one of his Thighs which wood not heal up”] at 50, Newbuary Boy at 57:10.”⁶⁸ As already noted, the Roanoke customs register recorded the entry of eighty Negroes from Africa in 1786 aboard the brig *Camden*. The total cost of that special consignment for the Lake Company came to £2,844, or only around £35 per slave, but may not have reflected the level of prices on the open market. The second consignment for the company in 1787 cost £7,000, or £100 per slave.⁶⁹

Early in the century John Brickell reported that the planters in North Carolina carefully preserved “the Gold and Silver Coin of all Nations,” which circulated in the colony “to buy Negroes with in the Islands and other Places.”⁷⁰ But a chronic shortage

64. See, for example, Jonathan Mountfort to Capt. John Worley, May 5, 1713, *North Carolina Historical and Genealogical Register* 2 (January 1901): 160, regarding the price of Negroes in Boston.

65. Saunders, *Colonial Records* 2:260-261, 288, 310. Urmston continued: “here is no living without servants there are none to be hired of any colour and none of the black kind to be sold good for anything under 50 or 60£.” In 1717 and 1718 he again wrote, insisting that he could not remain in North Carolina without two field workers and a domestic servant.

66. See, for example, entries for July 15, 1715, May 28, 1717, and March 7, 1718/9, Pollock Letter Book, Pollock Papers.

67. See, for example, *North Carolina Magazine* (New Bern), August 3-September 14, 1764; *Cape-Fear Mercury* (Wilmington), May 18, 1774; *North-Carolina Gazette*, January 13, 1775. For references to notices of slaves’ being imported during the 1780s, see Alan D. Watson, *An Index to North Carolina Newspapers, 1784-1789* (Raleigh: Division of Archives and History, Department of Cultural Resources, 1992).

68. *Commerce of Rhode Island* 1:414.

69. See appendix 3 and above, p. 17.

70. John Brickell, *The Natural History of North-Carolina* (Dublin: printed by James Carson, 1737), 45, 272.

of currency, despite the issuance of paper currency in 1729, 1735, 1748, 1754, 1760, and 1761, hampered development in North Carolina and inhibited planters from buying slaves at reasonable rates.⁷¹ To ease the situation, West Indian slave traders offered six- to nine-month credits to potential buyers.⁷²

With the imposition of duties according to age in 1787, the duty registers included the ages of the Negroes imported as well as the names of owners of individual slaves who entered but were not for sale. A few Negroes, for example, had been sent to Charleston to learn trades. A note to the entry of the sloop *Charlotte* to Roanoke on June 17, 1788, stated: "4 Negroes for sale, 5 Negroes for exportation." Interestingly, a note attached to the entry of the schooner *Kitty & Comfort* into Beaufort on August 9, 1788, referred to "5 Negroes" with "sundry household furniture" who "moved with their families to become citizens of this state." It did not indicate how many persons comprised the party.⁷³

The slave trade was too small to support the existence of specialized slave merchants, so those who imported slaves into North Carolina were general merchants.⁷⁴ Among the prominent merchants at Wilmington who engaged in the slave trade in the third quarter of the eighteenth century were Frederick Gregg, John Burgwin, and Cornelius Harnett,⁷⁵ while at New Bern Samuel Cornell and Edward Batchelor were "of particular prominence."⁷⁶ Some of the importers of slaves also owned the vessels in which blacks were carried and acted as masters of those vessels. They included William Bull, Yelverton Fowkes, Daniel Robins, and Robert Spears in the 1770s and John Forster in the 1780s.⁷⁷

The record of the number of slaves imported into North Carolina is still incomplete but, fragmentary as the information remains, it nevertheless reveals a small but steady flow of trade during the eighteenth century. Apart from the periods of war in the 1740s and 1757-1761, slaves arrived almost every year between 1720 and 1775. After the Revolution the trade revived and continued until 1790, when it appears to have ceased. Slaves were brought from both other mainland colonies and the West Indies, but few came directly from West Africa.

71. A. Roger Ekirch, *"Poor Carolina": Politics and Society in Colonial North Carolina, 1729-1776* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1981), 11, 14. Ekirch stated that the issuance of paper currency prevented North Carolina merchants from engaging directly in the Atlantic slave trade, but that assertion is doubtful. Virginia merchants were also unable to participate directly in the slave trade with West Africa. See Susan Westbury, "Analyzing a Regional Slave Trade: The West Indies and Virginia, 1698-1775," *Slavery and Abolition* 7, no. 3 (1986): 241-256.

72. Jacob M. Price, "Credit in the Slave Trade and Plantation Economies," in *Slavery and the Rise of the Atlantic System*, ed. Barbara L. Solow (Cambridge, England: Cambridge University Press, 1991).

73. See appendix 3.

74. Crittenden, *Commerce of North Carolina*, 98-99.

75. Crittenden, *Commerce of North Carolina*, 96n. Frederick Gregg possessed town lots, residences, stores, stocks of goods, and wharves, all in Wilmington; a house and lots in Campbellton; and plantations, sawmills, a gristmill, periaugers (small canoe-like vessels), canoes, and several oceangoing vessels. He was a Loyalist who left North Carolina in 1777. Cornelius Harnett (1723-1781) was a whig leader. Crittenden, *Commerce of North Carolina*, 110, 142. See also Robert D. W. Connor, *Cornelius Harnett: An Essay in North Carolina History* (Raleigh: Edwards and Broughton, 1909).

76. Crittenden, *Commerce of North Carolina*, 97. Samuel Cornell was a Loyalist (p. 142).

77. See appendix 2.

TABLE 10
Seaborne Imports of Slaves into North Carolina in the Eighteenth Century (with Percentages)

	From Africa	From West Indies	From Other Mainland Colonies	Unknown Origin	Total
1702-1746 ^a	—	33 (10.3)	286 (89.7)	—	319
1749-1775 ^b	301 (15.6)	1,320 (68.6)	223 (11.6)	80 (4.2)	1,924
1784-1790 ^c	231 (23.3)	212 (21.3)	550 (55.4)	—	993
Totals	532 (16.4)	1,565 (48.4)	1,059 (32.7)	80 (2.5)	3,236

SOURCES: Appendixes 1-3; CUST 16/1.

^aIncludes figures from table 1.

^bIncludes totals from table 2, table 3, and table 6 (excluding 1771-1772).

^cIncludes figures from table 8.

The initiative for the dispatch of Negroes to North Carolina lay in the hands of merchants in New England, New York, Charleston, and the West Indies, notably Barbados and Jamaica, rather than in North Carolina. Slaves came as part of mixed cargoes, which were sent to North Carolina in payment for the naval stores that found a market in the mainland colonies and the West Indies. Those imports provided a relatively minor component of the increase in the black population of North Carolina in the course of the eighteenth century.

In sum, this article offers evidence for the import of 3,236 Negroes by sea, with almost half coming from the West Indies (see table 10). In addition, imports included a number of "parcels" the sizes of which are unknown. Because of the considerable gaps in the data, table 10 presents only a minimum figure, which is nonetheless higher than that previously available; the true figure may be substantially higher. Nor does table 10 necessarily represent the relative importance of the other American mainland colonies and the West Indies as sources of slaves, though it is unlikely that the direct imports from West Africa were much higher. In that respect the experience of North Carolina in the Atlantic slave trade differs from that of the neighboring colonies. The import of slaves from West Africa was much smaller than that into South Carolina and Virginia. In consequence British merchants did not play as conspicuous a part in North Carolina's slave trade as they did in other colonies'. North Carolina merchants lacked sufficient capital, suitable shipping, and appropriate expertise to engage in the direct slave trade with West Africa. Although North Carolina imported fewer slaves than other mainland colonies, future discussions of the American slave trade will need nonetheless to take into account the seaborne transport of Negroes to North Carolina.

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APPENDIX 1
Vessels Carrying Slaves to North Carolina, 1702-1769

Date of Clearance	Vessel	Master	Tons	Men	Built	Registered	Owner(s)	Negroes	From	To	Source
1702											
6 June	Sloop Ann, North Carolina	Richard Prince	10	—	Pascotank 1701	Roanoke 5 Mar. 1701	Francis Dellamere	1 Negro woman	Rappahannock, Va.	Roanoke	CO 5/1441 fol. 262 ^a
1704											
—	Sloop Speedwell	Jeffrey Bedgood	7	4	—	—	—	1	Patuxent, Md.	Roanoke	Certificate of clearance, TCPP ^b
1720											
11 July	Sloop Bersheba, Bermuda	Benjamin Sharp	15	—	New England 1714	Bermuda 7 July 1720	William Martindale, John Clarke	2 Negro men	Bermuda	North Carolina	CO 41/6 fol. 49
1723											
24 Dec.	Sloop Adventure, New York	Tunis Vangelder	10	5	New York 1709	New York 24 Dec. 1723	Tunis Vangelder	2	New York	North Carolina	CO 5/1223 fol. 56
1724											
14 Sept.	Sloop Adventure, New York	Burges Sipkins	10	4	[New York] 1709	New York 24 Dec. 1723	Tunis Vangelder	5	Charleston, S.C.	North Carolina	CO 5/509 fol. 37
1725											
29 Jan.	Sloop Adventure, New York	Tunis Vangelder	10	4	New York 1709	New York 24 Dec. 1723	Tunis Vangelder	2	New York	North Carolina	CO 5/1223 fol. 80
25 May	Sloop Peter & Mary	Jonathan Sayre	30	4	New York 1711	New York 17 Apr. 1724	Jonathan Sayre	2	New York	North Carolina	CO 5/1223 fol. 93
1726											
13 Dec.	Sloop John & Mary, New York	John Vanpelt	10	4	New York 1723	New York 6 June 1723	John Vanpelt	1	New York	North Carolina	CO 5/1224 fol. 47
1727											

17 Apr.	Schooner <i>Pheby</i> , Carolina	John Stollard	30	5	Plantation 1721	South Carolina 14 Apr. 1726	Jonathan Collins, John Stollard	11	Charleston, S.C.	North Carolina	CO 5/509 fol. 63
18 June	Sloop <i>Lark</i> , North Carolina	Richard Sandersen	10	—	Elizabeth River, Va. 1716	North Carolina 27 Oct. 1726	Richard Sandersen	10 passengers ^c	York River, Va.	North Carolina	CO 5/1443 fol. 12
30 Aug.	Sloop <i>John & Mary</i> , New York	John Vanpelt	10	4	New York 1723	New York 6 June 1723	John Vanpelt	1	New York	North Carolina	CO 5/1224 fol. 70
3 Nov.	Parringa ^d <i>Greyhound</i> , North Carolina	John Corblin	3	2	Plantation 1727	North Carolina 15 May 1727	John Corblin	2	Lower James, Va.	North Carolina	CO 5/1443 fol. 26v
1728											
24 Apr.	Sloop <i>John & Mary</i> , New York	John Vanpelt, Jr.	10	3	New York 1722	New York 6 June 1723	John Vanpelt	2	New York	North Carolina	CO 5/1224 fol. 107
27 Aug.	Sloop <i>John & Mary</i> , New York	John Vanpelt, Jr.	10	3	New York 1722	New York 6 June 1723	John Vanpelt, New York	4	New York	North Carolina	CO 5/1224 fol. 117
1729											
29 Nov.	Sloop <i>Mary</i> , New York	Jun ⁿ Vanpelt	10	4	New York 1726	New York 23 Jan. 1728	John Vanpelt Sr. and Jr., New York	2	New York	North Carolina	CO 5/1224 fol. 180
1730											
5 May	Sloop <i>Mary</i> , New York	John Vanpelt, Sr.	10	5	New York 1726	New York 23 Jan. 1728	John Vanpelt Sr. and Jr.	1	New York	North Carolina	CO 5/1224 fol. 203
25 Aug.	Sloop <i>Mary</i> , New York	John Vanpelt, Sr.	10	3	New York 1726	New York 23 Jan. 1728	John Vanpelt Sr. and Jr.	1	New York	North Carolina	CO 5/1224 fol. 217
1732											
10 Mar.	Sloop <i>Margaret</i> , New Jersey	John Vanpelt	10	3	New York 1722	New York 19 Aug. 1730	Henry Vanpelt	1	New York	North Carolina	CO 5/1225 fol. 27
3 Nov.	Sloop <i>John & Mary</i> , North Carolina	John Vanpelt	15	3	New York 1732	North Carolina 26 June 1732	John Vanpelt	1	New York	North Carolina	CO 5/1225 fol. 63

<i>Appendix I continued</i>											
1733											
21 Mar.	Sloop John, Perth Amboy	Enoch Moore	8	3	New Jersey 1729	Perth Amboy, N.J. 21 Mar. 1732	Thomas Edgar, Benjamin Moore, Enoch Moore	1 Negro woman	Perth Amboy, N.J.	North Carolina	CO 5/1035 fol. 47
13 Apr.	Sloop Johannah, Perth Amboy	Joseph FitzRandolph	20	3	New Jersey 1732	New York 9 Apr. 1733, Perth Amboy 13 Apr. 1733	Samuel FitzRandolph	5 ^c	Perth Amboy, N.J.	North Carolina	CO 5/1035 fol. 51
5 May	Sloop John & Mary, North Carolina	John Vanpelt	15	3	New York 1732	North Carolina 26 June 1732	John Vanpelt	4	New York	North Carolina	CO 5/1225 fol. 83
2 July	Sloop Success, Accomack	John Donelson	20	4	Accomack, Va. 1728	Williamsburg, Va. 25 Apr. 1728	John Donelson	a Negro woman and child	Accomack, Va.	North Carolina	CO 5/1443 fol. 121v
8 Dec.	Sloop John & Mary, North Carolina	John Vanpelt	15	3	New York 1732	North Carolina 26 June 1733	John Vanpelt	1	New York	North Carolina	CO 5/1225 fol. 110
1734											
19 Apr.	Sloop John & Mary, North Carolina	John Vanpelt	15	3	New York 1732	North Carolina 26 June 1733	John Vanpelt	4	New York	North Carolina	CO 5/1225 fol. 128
20 Sept.	Sloop Recovery, Charleston	John Hixts	30	4	Plantation 1734	Charleston, S.C. 10 Sept. 1734	Thomas Smith	60	Charleston, S.C.	North Carolina	CO 5/509 fol. 134v
4 Oct.	Brig Tryal, Boston	George Walker	70	7	Plantation 1733	Boston, Mass. 11 Feb. 1733	Amos Wood	50	Charleston, S.C.	North Carolina	CO 5/509 fol. 137
1735											
26 Feb.	Sloop Hope, Philadelphia	Jonathan Skrine	12	5	Plantation 1727	Philadelphia, Pa. 3 July 1729	Richard Mullington	12	Charleston, S.C.	North Carolina	CO 5/509 fol. 141
14 Aug.	Sloop Sarah, North Carolina	Jonathan Skrine	15	4	Plantation 1733	Philadelphia, Pa. 13 Nov. 1734	William Hillier, Jonathan Skrine	27	Charleston, S.C.	North Carolina	CO 5/509 fol. 150v
1737											

12 Jan.	Sloop <i>Nassau</i> , New Providence	William Frazer	20	5	New Providence 1735	New Providence 22 Feb. 1736	William Stewart	2	New Providence, Bahamas	North Carolina	CO 27/12 fol. 77
18 June	Sloop <i>Bachelor</i> , Boston	Elisha Lusher	35	5	Plantation 1735	Boston, Mass. 14 Aug. 1736	Charles Coffin	1	Charleston, S.C.	North Carolina	CO 5/510 fol. 15v
1 Oct.	Sloop Catherine, Virginia	John Ross	9	3	Plantation 1731	Virginia 24 Sept. 1731	Josiah Whitney	1	Charleston, S.C.	North Carolina	CO 5/510 fol. 22
1738											
1 Apr.	Sloop <i>Droitwich</i> , Philadelphia	Dai Lynn	32	4	Plantation 1735	Philadelphia, Pa. 18 Nov. 1736	John Hyatt	6	Charleston, S.C.	Cape Fear	CO 5/510 fol. 28
26 Apr.	Sloop <i>Tryall</i> , New England	Henry Jaquess	12	3	British 1734	New London, Conn. 14 June 1734	Benjamin Watterhouse, Samuel Ward	4	Charleston, S.C.	North Carolina	CO 5/510 fol. 28
27 Apr.	Ship <i>Humming Bird</i> , Lewes, Del.	John Painter	15	3	British 1736	Philadelphia, Pa. 23 June 1736	John Painter	2	Charleston, S.C.	North Carolina	CO 5/510 fol. 28
27 Apr.	Schooner <i>Elizabeth</i> , Edenton	Edward Bryan	35	4	Plantation 1737	Boston, Mass. 7 Oct. 1737	Edward Bryan, Thomas Blunt	15	Charleston, S.C.	North Carolina	CO 5/510 fol. 28
20 May	Sloop <i>Tryall</i> , Pennsylvania	John Weldon	12	4	British 1736	Philadelphia, Pa. 5 Oct. 1736	John Richardson	16	Charleston, S.C.	North Carolina	CO 5/510 fol. 28v
21 June	Schooner <i>St. Andrew</i> , Edenton	William Urquhart	25	5	Plantation 1737	Tyrell County 20 Feb. 1737	James Trotter	9	Charleston, S.C.	North Carolina	CO 5/510 fol. 28v
1739											
9 Mar.	Sloop <i>Tryall</i> , Rhode Island	George Sisson	30	4	Plantation 1727	Rhode Island 23 Mar. 1738	John Harper, Benjamin Swain	5	Charleston, S.C.	North Carolina	CO 5/510 fol. 38v
11 Sept.	Sloop <i>Thomas & Tryal</i>	John Nelson	20	4	North Carolina 1738	North Carolina 3 Nov. 1738	John Nelson	2	York River, Va.	North Carolina	CO 5/1444 fol. 12v
1740											
7 June	Sloop <i>James & Margaret</i>	James McDowall	40	4	French sloop condemned	Antigua 5 Oct. 1739	James McDowall	5	Hampton, Va.	North Carolina	CO 5/1446 fol. 15v

Appendix I continued

1741	2 May	Sloop <i>Thomas & Tryal</i>	Thomas Nelson	20	3	North Carolina 1738	North Carolina 3 Nov. 1738	John Nelson	3	Hampton, Va.	North Carolina	CO 5/1446 fol. 19v
	23 Dec.	Sloop <i>St. Andrew</i>	William Thomson	10	3	New Jersey 1739	Perth Amboy 20 June 1739	William Donaldson	1 Negro man	Perth Amboy, N.J.	North Carolina	CO 5/1035 fol. 85
1744 ^f	21 Apr.	Sloop <i>Sea Flower</i>	James Mayo	35	5	New England 1738	Boston, Mass. 9 July 1743	Stephen Minot, Jr. & Co.	4	Jamaica	North Carolina	CO 142/15 fol. 45
1746	8 Mar.	Sloop <i>Jolly Bachelor</i>	Ralph Bugnion	30	6	Rhode Island 1739	Kingston, Jamaica 5 Mar. 1746	Stephen Minnot & Co.	25	Kingston, Jamaica	North Carolina	CO 142/15 fol. 56, 86v
1749	2 Oct.	Sloop <i>Porpoise</i> , Philadelphia	Benjamin Burk	20	4	Virginia 1746	Philadelphia, Pa. 12 Aug. 1749	John Miffline, Benjamin Burk	2	New Providence, Bahamas	North Carolina	CO 27/12 fol. 146
1752	31 Oct.	Schooner <i>Halifax</i>	George Mauger	80	4	New England 1743	London 1 June 1750	Joshua Mauger	5	Barbados	Cape Fear	CO 33/16 fol. 88
	21 Nov.	Snow <i>Batchelor</i>	Henry Gill	60	7	New England 1746	Philadelphia, Pa. 30 Nov. 1751	Robert Wakeley	11 new Negroes	Barbados	Cape Fear	CO 33/16 fol. 88
1753	16 Jan.	Ship <i>Molly & Sally</i>	John Wilmhurst	—	—	—	—	—	10	Barbados	Cape Fear	CO 33/16 fol. 107
	22 May	Sloop <i>Unity</i>	Seth Clark	25	4	Scituate, Mass. 1750	Boston, Mass. 20 Feb. 1753	Seth Clark	2	Boston, Mass.	North Carolina	CO 5/849 fol. 14
1754	25 May	Brigantine <i>Orton</i>	Thomas Wright	45	6	Wilmingon, N.C. 1748	Brunswick, N.C. 10 Aug. 1753	William Moore	9	Kingston, Jamaica	Cape Fear	CO 142/16 fol. 21

10 July	Snow Owners <i>Goodwill</i>	George Gibbins	100	11	Hull 1734	Brunswick, N.C. 10 Apr. 1754	Martin Morland & Co.	6	Kingston, Jamaica	North Carolina	CO 142/16 fol. 29
27 Nov.	Brigantine Orton	Thomas Wright	45	6	Wilmington, N.C. 1748	Brunswick, N.C. 10 Aug. 1753	William Moore	8	Kingston, Jamaica	North Carolina	CO 142/16 fol. 42
28 Nov.	Sloop <i>William</i>	James Gregg	35	12	Plantation 1746	Kingston, Jamaica 27 Nov. 1754	James Gregg & Co.	6	Kingston, Jamaica	North Carolina	CO 142/16 fol. 42
23 Dec.	Snow <i>Prudent Peggy</i>	Joseph Crispin	75	10	New Bern, N.C. 1753	Beaufort, N.C. 28 Sept. 1754	Charles Adams	7	Kingston, Jamaica	North Carolina	CO 142/16 fol. 43
1755											
4 Feb.	Sloop <i>Experiment</i>	James Knott	15	4	New York 1753	Brunswick, N.C. 16 Oct. 1754	Marmaduke Jones	2	Kingston, Jamaica	North Carolina	CO 142/16 fol. 94
16 May	Brig <i>Campbell</i>	Ger sham Spear	70	6	New England 1753	Bath, N.C. 13 Jan. 1754	Elias Legarder & Co.	16	Kingston, Jamaica	North Carolina	CO 142/16 fol. 69
17 May	Sloop <i>William</i>	James Gregg	35	6	Plantation 1746	Kingston, Jamaica 27 Nov. 1754	James Gregg & Co.	6	Kingston, Jamaica	North Carolina	CO 142/16 fol. 69
9 Aug.	Brigantine <i>Three Marys</i>	Thomas Wright	40	6	Wilmington, N.C. 1748	Brunswick, N.C. 2 Mar. 1745	Caleb Granger & Co.	8	Kingston, Jamaica	North Carolina	CO 142/16 fol. 73
1756											
5 Mar.	Snow <i>Granadier</i>	David Stewart	75	10	Rhode Island 1746	Brunswick, N.C. 16 May 1753	Thomas Turnbull & Co.	9	Kingston, Jamaica	North Carolina	CO 142/16 fol. 115
15 Mar.	Sloop <i>Quince Tree</i>	Christopher Monck	40	4	Wells 1750	Brunswick, N.C. 22 July 1755	Richard Quince	8	Kingston, Jamaica	North Carolina	CO 142/16 fol. 116
27 Sept.	Sloop <i>Nancy</i>	John Robinson	31	6	Plantation 1754	Brunswick, N.C. 30 Mar. 1754	Thomas Harper	9	Port Royal, Jamaica	North Carolina	CO 142/16 fol. 104
31 Dec.	Sloop <i>Olive Branch</i>	John Gray [Cray?]	40	6	Scituate, Mass. 1745	Brunswick, N.C. 15 Aug. 1751	Richard Quince	5	Kingston, Jamaica	North Carolina	CO 142/16 fol. 136

Appendix I continued

1757	27 Jan.	Schooner <i>Herring</i>	James Stelson	40	4	Piscataqua, N.H.	Piscataqua, N.H., 11 Apr. 1754	Edward Card	1 Negro woman	Piscataqua, N.H.	North Carolina	CO 5/967 fol. 58
	30 Nov.	Sloop Molly	William Moore	45	5	Kittery, Maine	Piscataqua, N.H., 6 June 1752	William Moore, William Pepperell Sparhawk	1	Piscataqua, N.H.	North Carolina	CO 5/967 fol. 64
1758	21 Jan.	Sloop <i>Endeavour</i>	Andrew Garret	30	4	Yarmouth, Maine 1749	Boston, Mass. 24 Oct. 1749	Edward Bacon	1	Boston, Mass.	North Carolina	CO 5/851 fol. 26
1759	15 Sept.	Schooner <i>Rachael</i>	Isaac Waldron	15	4	Cape Fear, N.C. 1759	Brunswick, N.C. 4 June 1759	Isaac Waldron, Jacob Waldron, Jr., Cape Fear	2	Charleston, S.C.	Cape Fear	CO 5/510 fol. 77
	22 Dec.	Schooner <i>Sommers</i>	Bryan Foskey	10	4	South Carolina 1754	Charleston, S.C. 10 May 1759	Bryan Foskey, Mary Underwood, Charleston, S.C.	1 Negro boy	Charleston, S.C.	Cape Fear	CO 5/510 fol. 88
	—	<i>Hannah</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	258	Windward Coast, Africa	North Carolina	English Manuscript 517, fol. 1 ⁱ
1762	25 Jan.	Sloop <i>Lovely Feggie</i>	William Robison	70	5	French prize	New Providence, Bahamas 1 May 1761	John & Edward Robison, Philadelphia, Pa.	14	Charleston, S.C.	Cape Fear	CO 5/510 fol. 97
	10 June	Schooner <i>Polly</i>	Josh Hall	60	5	Pembroke, Mass. 1761	Boston, Mass. 10 June 1762	Benjamin Horner	1	Boston, Mass.	North Carolina	CO 5/850 fol. 14v
	20 Nov.	Sloop <i>Billingsgate</i>	Andrew Willison	70	5	Hanover 1760	Boston, Mass. 11 July 1760	Elisha Doane	2	Boston, Mass.	North Carolina	CO 5/850 fol. 20v
1763												

26 May	Brig Olive Branch	John Cray	60	4	Plantation 1762	Brunswick, N.C. 17 May 1762	Richard Quince & Co.	2	Kingston, Jamaica	North Carolina	CO 142/18 fol. 13
—	Sloop Industry	Seth Clark	—	—	—	—	Aaron Lopez	3	Newport, R.I.	New Bern	Platt, 4 ^l
1764											
16 Jan.	Brig Industry	William Morton	55	6	New England 1757	Boston, Mass. 13 Dec. 1757	William Morton, Benjamin Bagnal, Samuel Hughes & Son	3	Fort Royal, Grenada	North Carolina	T 1423 fol. 174 ^k
27 Apr.	Schooner Polly	Andrew Willson	70	6	[Massachusetts] 1763	Brunswick, N.C. 19 Sept. 1763	Richard Quince	12	Kingston, Jamaica	North Carolina	CO 142/18 fol. 61
27 Apr.	Ship Adventure	Isaac Carneau	160	13	Boston, Mass. 1758	London 22 Aug. 1763	John Blake	15	Kingston, Jamaica	North Carolina	CO 142/18 fol. 61
8 June	Sloop Two Friends	Thomas Wright	50	6	Exeter, New England 1760	Brunswick, N.C. 14 May 1763	Frederick Gregg	9	Kingston, Jamaica	North Carolina	CO 142/18 fol. 62
17 July	Schooner John & Sarah	Elisha Chace	30	2	Prize	New York 30 Aug. 1763	John Leversage	2	Kingston, Jamaica	North Carolina	CO 142/18 fol. 73
10 Sept.	Schooner Polly	Thomas Marnam	70	6	Massachusetts 1763	Brunswick, N.C. 19 Sept. 1763	Richard Quince	3	Kingston, Jamaica	North Carolina	CO 142/18 fol. 74
Sept.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Samuel Cornell	"a parcel"	—	—	N.C. Magazine, 3 Aug. 7 Sept. 1764 ^{an}
Sept.	Sloop Newbern-Packet	—	—	—	—	—	Thomas Haslen	"a parcel"	Barbados	New Bern	N.C. Magazine, 7-14 Sept. 1764
19 Oct.	Schooner Mary's Ann Betty	Thomas Corbett	15	3	North Carolina 1763	Brunswick, N.C. 5 Sept. 1763	Thomas Corbett	5	Kingston, Jamaica	North Carolina	CO 142/18 fol. 84
Oct.	Brig Chance	Shepherd	—	—	—	—	Samuel Cornell	20	—	New Bern	N.C. Magazine, 19-26 Oct. 1764

14 Nov.	Sloop <i>Wellfleet</i>	John Atwood	60	5	Kingston 1764	Boston, Mass. 20 Apr. 1764	Elea. Atwood	1	Boston, Mass.	North Carolina	CO 5/850 fol. 65
21 Nov.	Sloop <i>Two Friends</i>	Thomas Wright	50	6	[Exeter], New England 1760	Brunswick, N.C. 14 May 1763	Frederick Gregg	20	Kingston, Jamaica	North Carolina	CO 142/18 fol. 85
29 Nov.	Schooner <i>Charlotte Yacht</i>	Benjamin Tory	30	—	Piscataway 1763	Piscataway 27 June 1763	Benjamin Tory & Co.	6	Kingston, Jamaica	North Carolina	CO 142/18 fol. 85
1765											
13 Feb.	Schooner <i>Sally & Betsy</i>	Jonathan Hibbs	45	6	North Carolina 1763	New Bern, N.C. 8 Mar. 1763	Samuel Cornell	16	Kingston, Jamaica	North Carolina	CO 142/18 fol. 151
5 Mar.	Brig <i>Tryon</i>	Thomas Marnham	70	—	Massachusetts 1763	Brunswick, N.C. 14 Jan. 1765	Richard Quince	1	Kingston, Jamaica	Havannah and North Carolina	CO 142/18 fol. 151
19 Apr.	Schooner <i>Britania</i>	Paul Jenkins	60	7	Marshfield, Mass. 1764	Boston, Mass. 29 Dec. 1764	Isaac Phillips	6	Kingston, Jamaica	North Carolina	CO 142/18 fol. 108
5 July	Brig <i>Two Friends</i>	John Cray	50	6	Wells 1764	North Carolina 21 Mar. 1765	John Quince	4	Boston, Mass.	North Carolina	CO 5/850 fol. 73
30 July	Brig <i>Tryon</i>	Thomas Marnan	70	—	Massachusetts 1763	Brunswick, N.C. 14 Jan. 1765	Richard Quince	7	Kingston, Jamaica	North Carolina	CO 142/18 fol. 125
10 Aug.	Brig <i>Wilmington</i>	Thomas Henderson	50	9	[Exeter], New England 1760	Brunswick, N.C. 3 June 1765	Frederick Gregg & Co.	10	Kingston, Jamaica	North Carolina	CO 142/18 fol. 125
16 Aug.	Brigantine <i>Boone</i>	Thomas Gilston	50	6	New England 1760	Cape Fear, N.C. 16 June 1763	John Torrans, John Poaug, Charleston, S.C.	28	Charleston, S.C.	North Carolina	CO 5/511 fol. 101
26 Aug.	Sloop <i>Nancy</i>	Thomas Wright	50	6	[New England] 1760	Brunswick, N.C. 7 June 1765	Thomas Wright & Co.	10	Montego Bay, Jamaica	North Carolina	CO 142/18 fol. 127
18 Sept.	Schooner <i>Marquis of Granby</i>	J ^o Rainey	45	5	New England 1761	Brunswick, N.C. 11 Feb. 1765	William Purviance & Co.	14	Kingston, Jamaica	North Carolina	CO 142/18 fol. 126
26 Sept.	Sloop <i>Unity</i>	Elisha Tower	55	6	Hingham, Mass. 1764	Boston, Mass. 8 Jan. 1765	Elisha Tower	3	Boston, Mass.	North Carolina	CO 5/850 fol. 73v

2 Oct.	Sloop <i>Stamford</i>	William Wimple	40	4	Boston, Mass. 1762	Boston, Mass. 2 Oct. 1765	William Wimple	5	Boston, Mass.	New York and Cape Fear	CO 5/850 fol. 73v
1 Nov.	Sloop <i>Eagle</i>	William Connor	35	7	Plantation 1764	Kingston, Jamaica 23 Jan. 1765	George Craddock	4	Kingston, Jamaica	North Carolina	CO 142/18 fol. 136
30 Nov.	Sloop <i>Nancy</i>	Thomas Wright	50	5	[New England] 1760	[Brunswick], N.C. 7 June 1765	Thomas Wright	6	Montego Bay, Jamaica	North Carolina	CO 142/18 fol. 138
9 Dec.	Brig <i>Wilmington</i>	Thomas Henderson	50	4	Exeter, New England 1760	Brunswick, N.C. 3 June 1765	Thomas Henderson & Co.	3	Kingston, Jamaica	North Carolina	CO 142/18 fol. 138
1766											
31 Jan.	Sloop <i>Hannah</i>	Alexander Todd	50	4	Massachusetts 1765	Boston, Mass. 26 June 1765	William Millar & Co.	5 new Negroes	Kingston, Jamaica	North Carolina	CO 142/17 fol. 32
5 Feb.	Sloop <i>Hannah</i>	Obadiah Yarborough	15	3	Pennsylvania 1764	Beaufort, N.C. 6 May 1765	Samuel Cornell & Co.	30	Kingston, Jamaica	North Carolina	CO 142/17 fol. 32
4 Apr.	Schooner <i>Speedwell</i>	Henderson Luton	45	6	Virginia 1765	Hampton, Va. 24 Apr. 1765	Henderson Luton	2	Kingston, Jamaica	North Carolina	CO 142/17 fol. 8
12 May	Schooner <i>Charming Peggy</i>	John Cray	50	5	Massachusetts 1764	Brunswick, N.C. 17 June 1765	Cornelius Harnet[?] & Co.	10	Kingston, Jamaica	North Carolina	CO 142/17 fol. 9
17 June	Schooner <i>Charming Molly</i>	William Ward	50	5	Maryland 1760	Kingston, Jamaica 29 May 1765	Joseph English & Co.	6 new Negroes	Kingston, Jamaica	North Carolina	CO 142/17 fol. 10
19 Aug.	Sloop <i>Wilmington</i>	William Kirk	60	5	French prize	Dominica 9 Jan. 1766	William Evans	4	Grenada	North Carolina	CO 106/1 fol. 17
8 Dec.	Sloop <i>Elizabeth</i>	Edmund Wrenford	40	4	Plantation 1760	Kingston, Jamaica 10 Nov. 1766	William Tate & Co.	7	Montego Bay, Jamaica	North Carolina	CO 142/17 fol. 21
22 Dec.	Sloop <i>Nancy</i>	William Dow	50	6	New England 1760	Brunswick, N.C. 7 June 1765	Thomas Wright & Co.	2	Kingston, Jamaica	North Carolina	CO 142/17 fol. 21
1767											
2 Jan.	Brig <i>Wilmington</i>	Thomas Henderson	50	6	[Exeter], New England 1760	Brunswick, N.C. 3 June 1765	Frederick Gregg & Co.	14	Kingston, Jamaica	North Carolina	CO 142/17 fol. 80

Appendix I continued

14 Jan.	Sloop <i>Elizabeth</i>	Michael Purcell	35	4	Harnswell 1762	Piscataqua, N.H. 1 Jan. 1767	Joshua Wentworth & Co.	1 Negro boy	Piscataqua, N.H.	North Carolina	CO 5/969 fol. 40
20 Feb.	Schooner <i>Bessey</i>	John Mace	40	4	Kittery, Maine 1762	Piscataqua, N.H. 27 Mar. 1762	Titus Salter	3	Piscataqua, N.H.	North Carolina	CO 5/969 fol. 40
7 Mar.	Brig <i>Sally</i>	Thomas Gardner	50	10	Plantation	Lancaster 8 Sept. 1758	Abraham Rawlinson	10	Grenada	Cape Fear	CO 106/1 fol. 26
Quarter ending Ladyday	—	—	90	8	—	—	—	3	Kingston, Jamaica	North Carolina	CO 142/19 fol. 103
3 Apr.	Brig <i>Thomas</i>	Stephen Stinton	50	7	New England 1763	Brunswick, N.C. 13 Dec. 1764	John Burgwin	12	Kingston, Jamaica	North Carolina	CO 142/17 fol. 43
2 June	Sloop <i>Nancy</i>	William Dow	50	6	[New England] 1760	Brunswick, N.C. 7 June 1765	Thomas Wright & Co.	2	Montego Bay, Jamaica	North Carolina	CO 142/17 fol. 46
30 June	Brig <i>Wilmington</i>	Thomas Henderson	50	6	[Exeter], New England 1750 [recte 1760]	Brunswick, N.C. 3 June 1765	Frederick Gregg & Co.	3	Kingston, Jamaica	North Carolina	CO 142/17 fol. 54
17 July	Sloop <i>Cacilia</i>	Andrew Willson	40	6	Prize	Savannah La Mar, Jamaica 3 Mar. 1766	Henry Smith & Co.	9	Savannah La Mar, Jamaica	North Carolina	CO 142/17 fol. 57
21 Aug.	Schooner <i>Charming Molly</i>	Samuel Dalling	30	4	Piscataqua, N.H. 1764	Roanoke, N.C. 25 Oct. 1765	Samuel Dalling & Co.	6	Kingston, Jamaica	North Carolina	CO 142/17 fol. 55
27 Sept.	Sloop <i>Virgin</i> <i>Catrine</i>	Nicholas Miller	30	4	North Carolina 1766	Bath, N.C. 10 July 1766	Nicholas Millar & Co.	3	Kingston, Jamaica	North Carolina	CO 142/17 fol. 56
6 Oct.	Sloop <i>Nancy</i>	Harold Blackmore	50	6	New England 1760	Brunswick, N.C. 7 June 1765	Thomas Wright & Co.	11	Kingston, Jamaica	North Carolina	CO 142/17 fol. 66
2 Nov.	Sloop <i>Union</i>	George Whiteman	30	4	Prize	Kingston, Jamaica 30 Sept. 1767	John Webb & Co.	6	Kingston, Jamaica	North Carolina	CO 142/17 fol. 66
13 Nov.	Sloop <i>Sally</i>	Peter Scott	25	5	North Carolina 1767	Roanoke, N.C. 16 Jan. 1767	George Blair & Co.	6	Kingston, Jamaica	North Carolina	CO 142/17 fol. 66

4 Dec.	Brig <i>Albemarle</i>	Barr ^s Hutchinson	116	10	Prize	Dublin 5 Aug. 1766	James Cooke & Co.	3	Kingston, Jamaica	North Carolina	CO 142/17 fol. 67
13 Dec.	Brig <i>Wilmington</i>	Thomas Henderson	50	6	Exeter, New England 1760	Brunswick, N.C. 3 June 1765	Frederick Gregg & Co.	14	Kingston, Jamaica	North Carolina	CO 142/17 fol. 67
24 Dec.	Brig <i>Sally & Betty</i>	Jonathan Hibbs	45	6	North Carolina 1763	New York 18 Mar. 1766	Jonathan Hibbs & Co.	18	Kingston, Jamaica	North Carolina	CO 142/17 fol. 67
1768											
18 May	Sloop <i>Rhenah</i>	Frederick Dorsey	15	4	Prize 1762	St. Johns 11 June 1767	John Davidson & Co.	1	Kingston, Jamaica	North Carolina	CO 142/17 fol. 91
15 June	Brig <i>Friendship</i>	Matthew Smith	80	6	Piscataqua, N.H. 1768	Piscataqua, N.H. 13 June 1768	Gregory Purcell & Co.	1 woman	Piscataqua, N.H.	North Carolina	CO 5/969 fol. 50v
28 July	Schooner <i>Charming Peggy</i>	John Cray	50	5	North Carolina 1764	Brunswick, N.C. 17 June 1765	Cornelius Harnett] & Co.	8	Kingston, Jamaica	North Carolina	CO 142/17 fol. 102
29 July	Sloop <i>Nancy</i>	Harold Blackmore	45	6	Plantation 1760	Brunswick, N.C. 18 June 1768	Harold Blackmore	14	Savannah La Mar, Jamaica	North Carolina	CO 142/17 fol. 106
22 Sept.	Brig <i>Ruby</i>	Robert Nelson	90	8	North Carolina 1767	Roanoke, N.C. 26 Oct. 1767	Robert Nelson & Co.	10	Kingston, Jamaica	North Carolina	CO 142/17 fol. 104
1769											
6 May	Snow <i>Polly & Sukey</i>	James Green	70	8	Liverpool 1752	New Bern, N.C. 30 Mar. 1767	Samuel Cornell & Co.	3	Kingston, Jamaica	North Carolina	CO 142/17 fol. 117
30 May	Brig <i>Wilmington</i>	Thomas Henderson	50	6	[Exeter], New England 1760	Brunswick, N.C. 7 June 1765	Frederick Gregg & Co.	3	Kingston, Jamaica	North Carolina	CO 142/17 fol. 118
27 Oct.	Schooner <i>John & Elizabeth</i>	Ebenezer Fuller	90	6	North Carolina 1768	Bath, N.C. 20 Nov. 1768	John Simpson & Co.	2	Kingston, Jamaica	North Carolina	CO 142/17 fol. 130
2 Nov.	Brig <i>Wilmington</i>	Thomas Henderson	50	6	[Exeter], New England 1760	Brunswick, N.C. 7 June 1765	Frederick Gregg & Co.	5	Kingston, Jamaica	North Carolina	CO 142/17 fol. 130

^aNaval office shipping lists, Colonial Office, Public Record Office, London.

^bPorts, Treasurer's and Comptroller's Papers, State Archives, Division of Archives and History, Raleigh.

Appendix 1 continued

^cThe returns do not always distinguish between Negro and other "passengers." Following the criteria used in Walter E. Minchinton, Celia King, and Peter Waite, eds., *Virginia Slave-Trade Statistics, 1698-1775* (Richmond: Virginia State Library, 1984), these passengers are assumed to be Negroes.

^dOr pettiauger, which "seems to have been a generic name for boats which could be propelled in turn both by sails and by oars. Some were dug-out and some were frame-built, some were round bottomed and some were keeled." Ulrich B. Phillips, *A History of Transportation in the Eastern Cotton Belt to 1860* (New York: Columbia University Press, 1908), 25-26, quoted in Charles Christopher Crittenden, *The Commerce of North Carolina, 1763-1789* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1936), 16.

^eThese Negroes were imported together with household furniture.

^fOn March 31, 1740, the *James & Margaret* entered Hampton from St. Christopher with five Negroes. See Minchinton, King, and Waite, *Virginia Slave-Trade Statistics*, 105.

^gIn 1744 seventeen Negroes were purchased off vessels arriving in South Carolina and sent overland to North Carolina for Nathaniel Rice. In 1745 another Negro was sent from the Bahamas to Rice via South Carolina. See Elizabeth Donnan, ed., *Documents Illustrative of the Slave Trade to America*, 4 vols. (Washington, D.C.: Carnegie Institution, 1930-1935), 4:297 n. 10.

^hOn February 26, 1754, twenty-four Gold Coast Negroes brought from Barbados on the *Molly & Sally*, Captain Wilmshurst, were sold in Charleston. *South Carolina Gazette* (Charleston), February 19, 1754; Donnan, *Documents Illustrative of the Slave Trade* 4:310.

ⁱJohn Rylands University Library, Manchester, England.

^jVirginia Bever Platt, "Tar, Staves, and New England Rum: The Trade of Aaron Lopez of Newport, Rhode Island, with Colonial North Carolina," *North Carolina Historical Review* 48 (January 1971).

^kNaval office shipping lists, Treasury, Public Record Office.

^lMerchant.

^m*North Carolina Magazine* (New Bern).

APPENDIX 2
Vessels Carrying Slaves to North Carolina, 1771-1775

Date of Entry	Vessel	Master	Tons	Men	Built	Registered	Owner(s)	Negroes	From	To	Source
1771											
8 June	Sloop <i>Elizabeth</i>	John Righton	25	4	Virginia 1768	Edenton, N.C. 1 Dec. 1770	John Davison, George Blair	3	Jamaica	Roanoke	Iredell Papers ^a
13 June	Schooner <i>Betsy</i>	Alexander Valentine	35	4	North Carolina 1768	Edenton, N.C. 25 Apr. 1768	James Young, Andrew Miller & Co.	6	Nevis and St. Eustatius	Roanoke	Iredell Papers
17 July ^b	Brig <i>Clyde</i>	Anthony Stewart	70	7	Plantation 1767	Virginia 18 Apr. 1771	Anthony Stewart & Co., Virginia	38	Hampton, Va.	North Carolina	T 1/481 fol. 1 ^c
4 Sept.	Brig <i>Joseph</i>	Roger Pye	60	6	North America 1762	Kingston, Jamaica 9 Aug. 1770	Samuel Dunscombe, Joseph Hewes	16	Antigua	Roanoke	Iredell Papers
13 Sept.	Sloop <i>Commerce</i>	John Cunningham	70	6	Pembroke, New England 1765	Roanoke, N.C. 23 July 1770	Joseph Hewes, George Blair	5	St. Croix	Roanoke	Iredell Papers
1772											
8 Jan.	Brig <i>Charlotte</i>	W[ilson] R. Bailey	45	7	Virginia 1771	Hampton, Va. 14 Aug. 1771	Anthony Warwick, James Munro	60	Antigua	Roanoke	Iredell Papers
1 May	Sloop <i>Nancy</i> ^d	Alexander Valentine	45	5	[North Carolina] 1766	Roanoke 20 Sept. 1770	Thomas Thew, Hanson Carter etc.	12 seasoned Negroes	Antigua and St. Martins	Roanoke	Iredell Papers
18 May	Brig <i>Relfe</i>	John Dunlop	90	10	North Carolina 1768	Roanoke 30 Apr. 1768	Thomas Mackwright	24	Jamaica	Roanoke	Iredell Papers
27 Aug.	<i>George</i>	Peleg Greene	—	—	—	—	Aaron Lopez	4 ^e	Jamaica	New Bern	<i>Commerce of Rhode Island</i> 1:414
2 Dec. ^b	Sloop <i>Nancy</i>	Alexander Valentine	45	5	North Carolina 1766	[St. Johns], Antigua [7 Nov.] 1772	Alexander Valentine	2 seasoned Negroes	Antigua	North Carolina	T 1/502 fol. 208
26 Dec.	Sloop <i>Elizabeth</i>	Daniel Prudden	40	7	Bermuda 1770	Bermuda 24 Oct. 1771	Daniel Prudden	10	Tobago and Turks Island	Roanoke	Iredell Papers

Appendix 2 continued											
1773											
3 Feb.	Sloop Nancy	Alexander Valentine	45	5	[North Carolina] 1766	St. Johns, Antigua 7 Nov. 1772	Whitmell Hill, Alexander Valentine	2	Antigua and St. Martins	Roanoke	Iredell Papers
5 May	Brig Ann & Elizabeth	Benjamin Langley	50	6	Maryland 1770	Kingston, Jamaica 13 Oct. 1772	Daniel Adams	6	Jamaica	Roanoke	Iredell Papers
22 May	Sloop Francis	John Righton	40	5	North Carolina 1772	Roanoke, N.C. 7 July 1772	Andrew Little, William Lowther	7	Jamaica	Roanoke	Iredell Papers
24 Aug.	Schooner Sally	[William] Armistead	45	6	North Carolina 1769	Roanoke, N.C. 26 Jan. 1769	[William] Armistead	6	St. Croix	Roanoke	Iredell Papers
[7 Dec.]	Ship [Grenada Packet]	[Edward Brownett]	120	10	Piscataqua, N.H. 1765	Bristol 2 Dec. 1768	Edward Brownett	20 [seasoned slaves]	Grenada	Brunswick	TCPP ^g
8 Dec.	Brig Nancy	Richard Sisson	35	4	Rhode Island 1773	Rhode Island 2 June 1773	Elishu Robinson & Co.	10	Tobago	Roanoke	Iredell Papers
14 Dec.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Dugald Thompson ^h	"a parcel"	Jamaica	Wilmington	Cape-Fear Mercury, 29 Dec. 1773
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	Brunswick	TCPP
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Robert Savage ⁱ	6	—	Brunswick	TCPP
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Nicholas Bonam ⁱ	17	—	Brunswick	TCPP
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	Brunswick	TCPP
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	Brunswick	TCPP
—	—	—	—	5	Massachusetts Bay 1759	Boston, Mass. 30 Oct. 1759	John Winn	6	St. Croix	Brunswick	TCPP
1774											
28 Jan.	Sloop Three Marys	John Richardson	40	5	[Massachusetts Bay] 1760	Brunswick, N.C. 16 Nov. 1772	[Harold] Blackmore	2	Tobago	Brunswick	TCPP
31 Jan.	Brig Hermione	Donald Trail	130	—	Massachusetts Bay 1764	Whitby 26 Nov. 1765	Jonas Brown	8	Jamaica	Brunswick	TCPP

14 Feb.	Brig <i>Dove</i>	Thomas Withers	95	6	North Carolina 1773	Brunswick, N.C. 18 June 1773	John Burgwin	27	Grenada	Brunswick	TCPP
24 Feb.	<i>Snow Recovery</i>	Robert Savage	100	8	Prize	St. Kitts 14 July 1773	John James	5	St. Eustatius	Brunswick	TCPP
2 Mar.	Brig <i>Harriott</i>	B. Arnold	45	6	Newhaven 1772	Newhaven 14 Nov. 1772	Solomon Phipps, James Mansfield	3	St. Croix	Roanoke	Iredell Papers
12 Mar.	Brig <i>Mary</i>	Robert Spears	1[—]	9	Massachusetts Bay 1763	Kingston, Jamaica 7 Feb. 1774	Robert Spears	2	Jamaica	Brunswick	TCPP
17 Mar.	<i>Arthur and Polly</i>	Jonathan Thatcher	—	5	Massachusetts Bay 1771	Boston, Mass. 7 Sept. 1773	Arthur Mabion	8	Jamaica	Brunswick	TCPP
11 May	Brig <i>Ranger</i>	William Watson	50	6	Virginia 1762	Montego Bay, Jamaica 15 Apr. 1774	Muscoe Livingston	21	Jamaica	Brunswick	TCPP
13 May	—	—	—	—	—	—	Alexander Hostler & Co. ^h	18	Jamaica	[Brunswick]	<i>Cape-Fear Mercury</i> , 18 May 1774
31 May	Schooner <i>Nancy</i>	Daniel Robins	13	3	North Carolina 1769	Currituck, N.C. 13 Apr. 1769	Daniel Robins	30	Charleston, S.C.	Brunswick	TCPP
7 June	Schooner <i>Hunter</i>	Thomas Baker	30	5	Massachusetts Bay 1770	Roanoke, N.C. 2 July 1773	Whitmell Hill & Co.	6	Curaçao	Roanoke	Iredell Papers
5 July	Brig <i>Expedition</i>	William Kinnicutt	40	6	Great Britain 1765	Brunswick, N.C. 23 Mar. 1773	Harold Blackmore	20	Grenada	Brunswick	TCPP
8 July	Sloop <i>Friendship</i>	William Bull	40	6	New England 1771	Barbados 27 May 1774	William Bull	17	Barbados	Brunswick	TCPP
5 Aug.	Sloop <i>Molly</i>	Abraham Hawkins	45	5	Virginia 1765	Brunswick, N.C. 12 Feb. 1773	John McDonnell	3	Jamaica	Brunswick	TCPP
12 Aug.	Brig <i>Ranger</i>	William Watson	50	6	Virginia 1762	Montego Bay, Jamaica 15 Apr. 1774	Muscoe Livingston	30	Jamaica	Brunswick	TCPP
13 Aug.	Schooner <i>Britania</i>	William Paxton	60	6	Massachusetts Bay 1771	Virginia 30 Mar. 1774	Muscoe Livingston	20	Jamaica	Brunswick	TCPP

Appendix 2 continued

18 Aug.	Sloop <i>Favourite</i>	Daniel Simon	15	5	Rhode Island 1773	Rhode Island 3 Jan. 1774	John Wiley	15	Grenada	Roanoke	Iredell Papers
7 Nov.	Ship <i>Prince of Wales</i>	Robert Sergeant	—	11	Massachusetts Bay 1761	London 16 Feb. 1773	Richard Batchelor	8	Jamaica	Brunswick	TCPP
15 Dec.	Sloop <i>Francis'</i>	James Robinson	40	7	North Carolina 1772	Roanoke, N.C. 7 July 1772	Andrew Little, William Lowther	10 [new Negroes]	[Bridgetown], Barbados and St. Martins	Roanoke	Iredell Papers
19 Dec.	Sloop <i>Three Marys</i>	Thomas Mace	40	6	Massachusetts Bay 1760	Brunswick, N.C. 16 Nov. 1772	[Harold] Blackmore	5	Grenada	Brunswick	TCPP
30 Dec.	Schooner <i>Hope</i>	Thomas Foster	—	—	—	—	Edward Batchelor & Co. ^h	"a parcel"	Africa	New Bern	<i>North-Carolina Gazette</i> , 13 Jan. 1775 ^k
<hr/>											
2 Mar.	Schooner <i>Industry</i>	Yelverton Fowkes	20	3	North Carolina 1772	Brunswick, N.C. 25 July 1774	Yelverton Fowkes	9	Charleston, S.C.	Brunswick	TCPP
31 Mar.	Sloop <i>Britania</i>	Seth Talbot	17	5	Dighton, N.C. 1773	Rhode Island 30 July 1773	Seth Talbot & Co.	2	Hispaniola	Roanoke	Iredell Papers
12 Apr.	Schooner <i>Bobbin Joan</i>	Silvester Thompson	45	6	Massachusetts Bay 1765	Brunswick, N.C. 26 Mar. 1771	Richard Quince	1	Dominica	Brunswick	TCPP

^aPort of Roanoke Records, 1771-1776, James Iredell Papers, Southern Historical Collection, University of North Carolina Library, Chapel Hill.^bDate of clearance from originating port.^cNaval office shipping lists, Treasury, Public Record Office, London.^dCleared Antigua on April 21, 1771, with a crew of six. T 1/493, fol. 54.^eThis is a minimum figure. In his letter of September 13, 1772, to Aaron Lopez, Peleg Greene did not specify how many Negroes he took on board at Jamaica but mentioned the sale of four. *Commerce of Rhode Island, 1726-1800*, 2 vols. (Boston: Massachusetts Historical Society, 7th ser., 9-10, 1914), 1:414. See also above, p. 23.^fSome details are missing from the Brunswick shipping register, but the *Cape-Fear Mercury* (Wilmington), December 29, 1773, contains an advertisement for the sale of twenty seasoned slaves imported on the ship *Grenada Packet*, Captain Brownet, who in the shipping register was listed as importer. The merchant was named as Robert Threlfal. According to the shipping register, bond was given at St. George's on November 4, 1773.^gPorts, Treasurer's and Comptroller's Papers, State Archives, Division of Archives and History, Raleigh.^hMerchant.ⁱImporter.^jCleared Bridgetown, November 10, 1774, with a crew of six; the owners were given as Andrew Lowther and William Little. T 64/49/8, fol. 4.^k*North-Carolina Gazette* (New Bern).

APPENDIX 3
Vessels Carrying Slaves to North Carolina, 1784-1790

Date of Entry	Vessel	Master	Tons	Registered	Owner(s)	Negroes	From	To	Source
1784									
12 July	Brigantine <i>Polly</i>	William Raddon	235	Bermuda 22 Sept. 1783	William Shedd, William Patrick, Bermuda	2	New York	Brunswick	TCPP, Register no. 6 ^a
12 Aug.	Schooner <i>Wilmington</i>	Thomas Withers	30	Rhode Island 1 Apr. 1784	Joseph Volins, Thomas Withers	40 new Negroes	Charleston, S.C.	Brunswick	TCPP, Register no. 20
2 Sept.	Schooner <i>John</i>	David Kerby	30	Edenton, N.C.	John Borriy & Co.	25 new Negroes	Charleston, S.C.	Brunswick	TCPP, Register no. 24
7 Nov.	Brigantine <i>Adventurer</i>	Robert Thompson	30	Jamaica 10 July 1784	Robert Thompson, Montego Bay, Jamaica	12	Charleston, S.C.	Brunswick	TCPP, Register no. 66
20 Dec.	Schooner <i>Rebecca</i>	Luke Swain	30	Charleston, S.C. 29 Mar. 1784	Luke Swain	8	Charleston, S.C.	Brunswick	TCPP, Register no. 82
1785									
15 Mar.	Ship <i>North Hampton</i>	Joseph Henschew	130	Boston, Mass.	Ebeny Lane, Dan Sergeant	7 Negro boys	Charleston, S.C.	Brunswick	TCPP, Register no. 127
26 Mar.	Sloop <i>Amity</i>	Josiah Conyers	35	Bermuda 21 Oct. 1783	William Miller, Bermuda	1 man, 1 woman, 6 children	Charleston, S.C.	Brunswick	TCPP, Register no. 132
2 Apr. ^b	Sloop <i>Industry</i>	Nicholas Henson	35	—	—	5	Antigua	North Carolina	CO 10/2 fol. 32 ^c
18 Apr.	Sloop <i>Gibraltar</i>	John Chilton	30	Kingston, Jamaica 3 May 1783	Peter Stamp, Jamaica	3	Kingston, Jamaica	Brunswick	TCPP, Register no. 146
23 May	Sloop <i>Macaronie</i>	William Rogers	20	New London, Conn. 3 Apr. 1784	William Rogers and others, New London, Conn.	2 Negro men	New York	Brunswick	TCPP, Register no. 181
26 May	Schooner <i>Dorothy</i>	Robert Stansbury	40	Charleston, S.C. 21 Mar. 1785	James Bentham, John Harbison	6 new Negroes	Charleston, S.C.	Brunswick	TCPP, Register no. 183

28 July	Schooner <i>Wilmington Packet</i>	John Brown	30	Wilmington, N.C. 4 Sept. 1785	Thomas Withers, Wilmington, N.C.	4	Charleston, S.C.	Brunswick	TCPP, Register no. 24
8 Aug.	Sloop <i>Mary</i>	Alexander Turner	40	Brunswick, N.C. 21 Feb. 1785	Henry Halsay, Wilmington	3	Charleston, S.C.	Brunswick	TCPP, Register no. 32
15 Aug.	Schooner <i>Wilmington Packet</i>	John Brown	3[0]	Wilmington, N.C. 4 Apr. 1785	Thomas Withers, Wilmington, N.C.	2	Charleston, S.C.	Brunswick	TCPP, Register no. 37
17 Sept.	Brigantine <i>Friendship</i>	Robert Shedden	60	Turtola 2 July 1783	Anthony Warwick, John Shannan, Turtola John Trott & Co.	3 men, 2 women, 3 children	New Providence, Bahamas	Brunswick	TCPP, Register no. 54
15 Oct. ^b	Brig <i>Betsy</i>	William Hall	70	Bermuda 19 Apr. 1784	John Trott & Co.	8	Kingston, Jamaica	North Carolina	CO 142/22 fol. 78
13 Dec.	Schooner <i>Betsy</i>	James Smart	45	Wilmington, N.C. 11 Nov. 1785	William Campbell, John McKenzie, Wilmington, N.C.	44	Savannah, Ga.	Brunswick	TCPP, Register no. 98
17 Dec.	Brigantine <i>Friendship</i>	Robert Shedden	30	Turtola 2 July 1785	John Shennon, Anthony Warwick, Turtola	1 Negro girl	New York	Brunswick	TCPP, Register no. 103
17 Dec.	Schooner <i>Union</i>	John Monroe	80	Wilmington, N.C. 20 July 1784	John Spicer, Sr., John Spicer, Jr., Onslow County, N.C.	3 Negro boys	Charleston, S.C.	Brunswick	TCPP, Register no. 104
1786									
30 Jan.	Brigantine <i>Polly</i>	Joseph Wood	50	St. Kitts 5 Jan. 1785	James Delaney, St. Kitts	9	St. Eustatius	Brunswick	TCPP, Register no. 130
1 Mar.	Sloop <i>Betsy</i>	William Willis	40	—	—	9	Jamaica	Roanoke	TCPP
6 Apr.	Schooner <i>Polly</i>	Shadrack Kelly	50	New York 11 Mar. 1786	Jesse Brush, New York	4 Negro men	New York	Brunswick	TCPP, Register no. 178
25 May	Sloop <i>Nancy</i>	Joseph Hurd	—	Norwich, Conn.	James Stoddard, Squire Geet, Groton, Conn.	1 Negro woman	New London, Conn.	Brunswick	TCPP, Register no. 216

31 May	Brigantine <i>Jesse</i>	John Heartwell	101	Glasgow 19 Mar. 1785	Alexander Ritchie, Patrick Colquhoun, Glasgow	2	Jamaica	Brunswick	T CPP, Register no. 220
10 June	Brig <i>Camden</i>	Richard Grinard	80	—	—	80 (cost £2,844)	Africa	Roanoke	T CPP
13 June	Sloop <i>Sally</i>	—	20	—	—	16	Delaware	Beaufort	T CPP
23 June	Brig <i>Experiment</i>	—	80	—	—	5	St. Eustatius	Beaufort	T CPP
8 July	Ship <i>Fanny</i> ^d	John Bain	360	London 15 June 1779	Richard Grigson, Henry Calling, Robert Richardson & Co., London	26	Jamaica	Brunswick	T CPP, Register no. 2
18 July 21 July	Schooner <i>Friendship</i> Ship <i>Jane</i>	— Conrade Jones	— 150	— Kingston, Jamaica 29 Mar. 1786	— James Hankinson, John Barrow, Kingston	2 7 new Negroes	Charleston, S.C. Santo Domingo	Beaufort Brunswick	T CPP T CPP, Register no. 8
5 Aug.	Sloop <i>Sally</i>	Amaziah Jocelin	60	New Haven, Conn. 17 June 1783	Amaziah Jocelin, New Haven, Conn.	5	Jamaica	Brunswick	T CPP, Register no. 19
26 Aug. 11 Sept.	Sloop <i>Dispatch</i> Sloop <i>Polly</i>	— Thomas Newbold	40 20	— —	— —	40 66 American slaves	South Carolina Charleston, S.C.	Beaufort Roanoke	T CPP T CPP
16 Sept. 9 Nov.	Schooner <i>Fanny</i> Schooner <i>William</i>	Harman Ross Luke Swain	— 15	— Wilmington, N.C. 21 July 1786	— Luke Swain, Charleston, S.C.	7 1	Wilmington Charleston, S.C.	Beaufort Brunswick	T CPP T CPP, Register no. 76
14 Nov.	Schooner <i>Hope</i>	James Smart	70	Wilmington, N.C. 1 May 1786	Malletts & Mumford, John Spicer & Sons, Wilmington, N.C.	2	Jamaica	Brunswick	T CPP, Register no. 77
16 Nov.	Schooner <i>Betsy</i>	Levin King	5	"No Register"	Levin King, Somerset County, Md.	33	Somerset County, Md.	Brunswick	T CPP, Register no. 78

Appendix 3 continued

1787

8 Jan.	Schooner <i>Hope</i> ^e	James Smart	70	Wilmington, N.C. 1 May 1786	Malletts & Mumford, John Spicer & Sons, Wilmington, N.C.	2	Jamaica	Brunswick	TCPP, Register no. 102
8 Feb.	Ship <i>Jane</i>	Conrade Jones	150	Kingston, Jamaica 29 Mar. 1786	James Hankinson, John Barrow, Kingston, Jamaica	12	Jamaica	Brunswick	TCPP, Register no. 123
21 Feb.	Sloop <i>Polly</i>	John Darby	30	—	—	3	Indian River, Del.	Roanoke	TCPP
9 Mar.	Sloop <i>Friendship</i>	John Somerset	30	St. Christophers 25 Feb. 1785	David Murray	14	St. Lucea, Jamaica	Brunswick	TCPP, Register no. 147
12 Mar.	Brig <i>Sandwich</i>	John Pate	—	—	James McKinlay	1 man between 30 and 40 years old	St. Eustatius	Beaufort	TCPP
12 Mar.	Brig <i>Camden</i>	—	[80]	—	—	70	Africa	Edenton	Graham Collection ^f
13 Mar.	Brigantine <i>Halifax Packet</i> ^g	Isachar Woodbery	100	Halifax, Nova Scotia 8 Jan. 1784	John Prince, Isachar Woodberry, Halifax, Nova Scotia	2	Montego Bay, Jamaica	Brunswick	TCPP, Register no. 150
24 Mar.	Schooner <i>Delight</i>	Timothy C. Oden	35	Virginia 2 Mar. 1787	Jonathan Denison, Virginia	2	Fredericksburg, Va.	Brunswick	TCPP, Register no. 163
11 Apr.	Sloop <i>Tryal</i>	Smith Farcet	—	—	—	2 Negroes 25 years old	Delaware	Beaufort Town	TCPP
14 Apr.	Schooner <i>Polly</i>	John Forster	61	—	John Forster	2 women, 2 children	Philadelphia, Pa.	Currituck	TCPP
18 Apr.	Sloop <i>Sally</i>	William Henderson	35	—	William ^h Henderson	1 under 7 years old, 1 man, 1 woman	Maryland	Beaufort	TCPP
19 Apr.	Schooner <i>Chatham</i>	Daniel Cheyney	60	—	Daniel Cheyney ^h	1 man 25 years old	Middleton [Nova Scotia?]	Beaufort	TCPP

23 Apr.	Schooner <i>Precilla</i>	Michael Downs	31	—	Charles Churchill ^h	1 man 30 years old, 2 men over 40 years old, 1 boy 9 years old, 1 girl 11 years old	Maryland	Beaufort	TCPP
25 Apr.	Schooner <i>Quash Platter</i>	Joseph Gunby	45	—	Joseph Gunby ^h	1 man over 40 years old, 1 woman over 40 years old, 3 boys and girls under 7 years old, 3 boys and girls between 7 and 12 years old, 3 boys and girls between 12 and 20 years old	Maryland	Beaufort	TCPP
25 Apr.	Sloop <i>Sally</i>	John Melby	20	—	Levin Melby	4 between 12 and 30 years old, 1 over 30 years old, 2 under 7 years old	Delaware	Currituck	TCPP
26 Apr.	Sloop <i>Dolphin</i>	Richard Roberts	25	Boston, Mass. 15 Mar. 1787	Richard Roberts, Henry Newell, Boston, Mass.	1	Boston, Mass.	Brunswick	TCPP, Register no. 182
17 May	Schooner <i>Betsey</i>	Aaron Meech	30	—	Aaron Meech ^h	1 girl 16 years old	New York	Beaufort	TCPP
18 May	Schooner <i>Seaflower</i>	John Morrison	65	—	Francis Lowthrop ^h	1 girl 8 years old	St. Eustatius	Beaufort	TCPP
24 May	Schooner <i>Sally</i>	John Edens	20	Wilmington, N.C. 21 Mar 1787	John A. Campbell, New Topsail [Sound]	6	Little York, Va.	Brunswick	TCPP, Register no. 206
1 June	<i>Jennet</i>	James Brattell	78	—	—	81	Africa	Roanoke	TCPP

Appendix 3 continued

7 June	Schooner <i>Wilmington Packet</i>	Luke Swain	30	Charleston, S.C. 18 Apr. 1787	Luke Swain, Ettsen Lawrence, Charleston, S.C.	15	Charleston, S.C.	Brunswick	TCPP, Register no. 217
11 June	Sloop Polly	James Love	104	Montego Bay, Jamaica 19 Jan. 1787	Francis Price, Montego Bay, Jamaica	1 Negro woman	Montego Bay, Jamaica	Brunswick	TCPP, Register no. 220
12 June	Sloop <i>Two Sisters</i>	Benjamin Hayward	22	Annapolis, Md. 20 June 1785	George and James Robinson, Lambert Hyland, Somerset County, Md.	6	Somerset County, Md.	Brunswick	TCPP, Register no. 222
21 June	Ship <i>Clementine</i>	Conrade Jones	187	Kingston, Jamaica 19 May 1787	James Hankinson, John Barrow, Jamaica	20	Black River, Jamaica	Brunswick	TCPP, Register no. 229
5 July	Schooner Polly	Benjamin Crafts	45	—	John Bishop ^h	1 man 17 years old, 1 child under 7 years old	St. Eustatius	Beaufort	TCPP
18 July	Schooner <i>Friendship</i>	Benjamin Hudson	33	—	Benjamin Hudson ^h	4 women between 12 and 30 years old, 2 men between 12 and 30 years old, 3 girls between 7 and 12 years old, 4 children under 7 years old	Maryland	Beaufort	TCPP
					Isaac Hill ^h	1 woman between 12 and 30 years old, 1 boy and 1 girl between 7 and 12 years old, 3 children under 7 years old			

26 July	Schooner <i>William</i>	Daniel Durfey	15	Wilmington, N.C. 21 July 1786	John Predux ^h 2 women between 12 and 30 years old, 1 man between 12 and 30 years old, 1 boy between 7 and 12 years old, 2 children under 7 years old	Brunswick	TCP, Register no. 8
5 Aug.	Snow <i>John</i>	David Talom	20	—	William Hall ^h 1 woman between 12 and 30 years old	Currituck	TCP
21 Aug.	Schooner <i>Betsey</i>	Laben Hill	12	—	—	Roanoke	TCP
30 Aug.	Sloop <i>Mary</i>	John Broomley	16	—	William Hackett ^h 3 passengers @ £10, 4 over 40 years old	Beaufort	TCP
30 Aug.	Brigantine <i>Robert</i>	George Duncan	85	Montego Bay, Jamaica 2 Jan. 1787	John Mitchell Sr. and Jr., John Johnson, Jamaica	Brunswick	TCP, Register no. 22
11 Sept.	Sloop <i>Polly</i>	Benjamin Burton	30	—	—	Roanoke	TCP
17 Sept.	Schooner <i>Nancy</i>	William Bowen	72	—	William Bowent ^h 1 man 40 years old	Beaufort	TCP

Appendix 3 continued

20 Nov.	Schooner <i>Experiment</i>	James Handy	34	—	James Handy ^h	8 between 12 and 30 years old, 3 between 7 and 12 and between 30 and 40 years old, 5 under 7 years old	Maryland	Beaufort	TCPP
					Michael Downs ^h	3 between 12 and 30 years old, 9 between 7 and 12 and between 30 and 40 years old, 3 under 7 years old			
20 Nov.	Schooner <i>Two Brothers</i>	Roger Robbins	42	—	Samuel Dunn ^h	1 22 years old	Baltimore, Md.	Beaufort	TCPP
30 Nov.	Sloop <i>Nancy and Polly</i>	John Bransley	20	Philadelphia, Pa. 16 Nov. 1785	William Lawrence, Philadelphia, Pa.	1 Negro for Edward Jones, 3 Negroes for James Leonard	Philadelphia, Pa.	Brunswick	TCPP, Register no. 69
15 Dec.	Schooner <i>Quash Platter</i>	Joseph Gunby	45	—	Joseph Gunby ^h	1 woman between 12 and 30 years old, 1 child under 7 years old	Maryland	Beaufort	TCPP
23 Dec.	Brigantine <i>Robert</i>	William Corran	85	Montego Bay, Jamaica 2 Jan. 1787	John Mitchell Sr. and Jr., Johnson, Montego Bay, Jamaica	2	Jamaica	Brunswick	TCPP, Register no. 80
1788									
17 Jan.	Schooner <i>William</i>	Daniel Durfey	15	Wilmington, N.C. 21 July 1786	Luke Swain, Charleston, S.C.	1	Charleston, S.C.	Brunswick	TCPP, Register no. 96
21 Jan.	Sloop <i>Little Peggy</i>	George Duncan	55	Montego Bay, Jamaica 24 Nov. 1787	John Mitchell Sr. and Jr., Martha Brae, Jamaica	1 Negro man	Jamaica	Brunswick	TCPP, Register no. 101

15 Feb.	Sloop <i>New Bern Packet</i>	Aaron Meech	40	—	William Becking & Co. ^h	1 man 20 years old	New York	Beaufort	TCPP
17 Mar.	Sloop <i>Two Friends</i>	Enoch Hofton	35	New Providence, Bahamas 4 Feb. 1788	Abner and Enoch Hoften, New Providence, Bahamas	1 Negro man	New Providence, Bahamas	Brunswick	TCPP, Register no. 144
— Mar.	Sloop <i>Washington</i>	—Kirbey	—	—	—	1 boy	Philadelphia, Pa.	North Carolina	<i>Blount Papers</i> 1:379
24 Apr.	Sloop <i>Trial</i>	John Clark	34	—	John Clark ^h	1 woman between 30 and 40 years old	New York	Beaufort	TCPP
29 Apr.	Schooner <i>Wilmington Packet</i>	Luke Swain	30	Charleston, S.C. 18 Sept. 1787	Luke Swain, Ertsen Lawrence, Charleston, S.C.	3 Negroes for Francis Fontaine	Charleston, S.C.	Brunswick	TCPP, Register no. 164
16 May ^b	Sloop <i>Polly</i>	John Troup	104	Montego Bay, Jamaica 15 May 1788	Francis Brice & Co.	3	Montego Bay, Jamaica	North Carolina	CO 142/20 fol. 142
17 June	Sloop <i>Charlotte</i>	James Ingram	25	—	—	4 for sale, 5 for exportation	Virginia	Roanoke	TCPP
19 June	Schooner <i>New Hope</i> ^k	James Smart	130	Montego Bay, Jamaica 14 Feb. 1788	James Smart, Montego Bay, Jamaica	4	Montego Bay, Jamaica	Brunswick	TCPP, Register no. 192
5 July	Schooner <i>Willing Lass</i>	Thomas Connelly	36	—	Jon Vaughan ^h	1 boy under 11 years old, 1 boy 14 years old	Maryland	Beaufort	TCPP
7 July	Sloop <i>Little Peggy</i>	George Duncan	55	Montego Bay, Jamaica 24 Nov. 1787	John Mitchell Sr. and Jr., Martha Brae, Jamaica	1 man upwards of 40 years old	Martha Brae, Jamaica	Brunswick	TCPP, Register no. 1
20 July	Schooner <i>Beaver</i>	Samuel Clark	30	Halifax, Nova Scotia 4 Jan. 1788	Thomas Young, Halifax, Nova Scotia	1 between 12 and 30 years old, 1 between 7 and 12 years old	Nova Scotia	Brunswick	TCPP, Register no. 8
25 July	Schooner <i>William</i>	Luke Swain	[15]	Wilmington, N.C. 21 July 1786	Luke Swain, Charleston, S.C.	2 ^l	Charleston, S.C.	Brunswick	TCPP, Register no. 11
9 Aug.	Sloop <i>Kirby and Comfort</i>	Samuel Brittingham	28	—	Michael Downs ^h	1 man between 12 and 30 years old	Maryland	Beaufort	TCPP

Appendix 3 continued

5 Sept.	Schooner <i>William</i>	Luke Swain	[15]	George Hardy ^h Luke Swain, Charleston, S.C.	5 1 Negro woman ^m	Charleston, S.C.	Brunswick	TCCP, Register no. 30	
8 Sept.	Sloop <i>Polly</i>	John Troop	104	Wilmington, N.C. 21 July 1786	Francis Brice, Maclaurin Gillies, Montego Bay, Jamaica	1 between 12 and 30 years old	Montego Bay, Jamaica	Brunswick	TCCP, Register no. 32
10 Sept.	Schooner <i>Willing Lass</i>	Joshua Polk	30	—	Joshua Polk	1 man between 12 and 30 years old, 1 man 40 years old	Norfolk, Va.	Beaufort	TCCP
18 Sept.	Schooner <i>William</i>	Moses Andrews	15	Wilmington, N.C. 21 July 1786	Luke Swain, Charleston, S.C.	1 woman ⁿ	Charleston, S.C.	Brunswick	TCCP, Register no. 35
30 Oct.	Sloop <i>Polly</i>	Stephen Stevenson	20	—	John Harvey, Robert Donell & Co., Abram Mason	1	Baltimore, Md.	New Bern	TCCP
8 Nov.	Schooner <i>William</i>	Moses Andrews	[15]	Wilmington, N.C. 21 July 1786	Luke Swain, Charleston, S.C.	1 Negro man for John Burgwin ^o	Charleston, S.C.	Brunswick	TCCP, Register no. 69
10 Nov.	Schooner <i>Wilmington Packet</i>	Luke Swain	30	Charleston, S.C. 18 Apr. 1787	Luke Swain, Ettzell Lawrence, Charleston, S.C.	1 Negro for Benjamin Smith ^p	Charleston, S.C.	Brunswick	TCCP, Register no. 72
2 Dec.	Schooner <i>Wilmington Packet</i>	Luke Swain	30	Charleston, S.C. 18 Apr. 1787	Luke Swain, Ettzell Lawrence, Charleston, S.C.	1 boy ^q	Charleston, S.C.	Brunswick	TCCP, Register no. 88
31 Dec.	Sloop <i>Two Sisters</i>	Henry Eyres	—	—	—	1 under 7 years old, 1 between 7 and 12 years old, 3 between 12 and 30 years old	Baltimore, Md.	Bath	TCCP

1789

8 Jan.	Sloop Commerce	Robert D. Musson	134	Bermuda 29 June 1787	Gyles Musson, John Musson, John Paynter, Bermuda	1 man upwards of 40 years old	Montego Bay, Jamaica	Brunswick	TCP, Register no. 123
14 Jan.	Schooner New Hope	James Smart	130	Montego Bay, Jamaica 14 Feb. 1787	James Smart, Montego Bay, Jamaica	1 between 7 and 12 years old, 3 between 12 and 30 years old ^d	Montego Bay, Jamaica	Brunswick	TCP, Register no. 134
26 Jan.	Sloop Little Peggy	Thomas Ballenton	55	Montego Bay, Jamaica 24 Nov. 1787	John Mitchell Sr. and Jr., Martha Brae, Jamaica	1 upwards of 40 years old, 1 between 30 and 40 years old, 2 between 12 and 30 years old	Martha Brae, Jamaica	Brunswick	TCP, Register no. 143
28 Jan.	Schooner Nancy	Joseph Rundle	100	Halifax, Nova Scotia 29 Oct. 1788	Michael Wallace, Halifax, Nova Scotia	1 between 12 and 30 years old, 1 between 30 and 40 years old	Montego Bay, Jamaica	Brunswick	TCP, Register no. 153
4 Feb.	Brig Eliza	Lemuel Goddard	119	Montego Bay, Jamaica 6 Feb. 1787	John Cunningham, James Cleland, Jamaica	2 men between 12 and 30 years old	Jamaica	Brunswick	TCP, Register no. 161
6 Feb.	Sloop Kirt and Comfort	George Martin	28	—	John Martin ^h	7 between 12 and 30 years old, 2 between 7 and 12 years old, 5 under 7 and over 40 years old	Maryland	Beaufort	TCP
6 Feb.	Brig Mariah	John Morrison	80	—	—	12	Cape Francois, West Indies	New Bern	TCP
30 Mar.	Schooner New Hope	James Smart	130	Montego Bay, Jamaica 14 Feb. 1786	James Smart, Montego Bay, Jamaica	3 between 12 and 30 years old	Montego Bay, Jamaica	Brunswick	TCP, Register no. 204
31 Mar.	Brigantine John	John Howell	58	Kingston, Jamaica 23 Dec. 1786	James Welsh, John Howell, Kingston, Jamaica	1 man between 12 and 30 years old, 1 man between 30 and 40 years old	New Providence, Bahamas	Brunswick	TCP, Register no. 205

Appendix 3 continued

4 Apr.	Brigantine <i>Terrible</i>	Peter William Marrennet	60	Curaçao 12 Apr. 1788	Peter William Marrennet, Curaçao	1 upwards of 40 years old	Curaçao	Brunswick	TCPP, Register no. 208
17 Apr.	Schooner <i>Washington</i>	William Bartlett	19	—	William Bartlett ^h	1 girl 8 years old	New York	Beaufort	TCPP
7 May	Schooner <i>Sally</i>	Samuel Goodhue	60	—	Thomas McTege ^h	1 woman 26 years old, 1 girl under 12 years old, 1 boy under 7 years old	Charleston, S.C.	Beaufort	TCPP
8 May	Sloop <i>Polly</i>	Richard Stanbury	60	—	Robert Dornell & Co. ^h	1 boy	Baltimore, Md.	Beaufort	TCPP
17 May	Brig <i>Nancy</i>	Alexander Duquod	130	—	Stanly & Turner	2	Port-au-Prince, West Indies	New Bern	TCPP
18 May	Brig <i>Cornwallace</i>	Thomas Nixon	168	—	James McKinlay ^h	1 between 30 and 40 years old, 1 between 40 and 50 years old	Jamaica	Beaufort	TCPP
19 May	Schooner <i>Rebecca</i>	William Ryan	40	Wilmington, N.C. 7 Mar. 1788	William Ryan, Joseph Coates, Wilmington, N.C.	1 Negro woman about 26 years old	New York	Brunswick	TCPP, Register no. 229
1 June	Sloop <i>Little Peggy</i>	Thomas Ballenton	55	Montego Bay, Jamaica 24 Nov. 1787	John Mitchell Sr. and Jr., Martha Brae, Jamaica	2 men between 12 and 30 years old, 1 woman upwards of 40 years old	Charleston, S.C.	Brunswick	TCPP, Register no. 235
19 June	Brig <i>Marian</i>	Matthias Eastwood	—	—	—	2	St. Lucia	Bath	TCPP
22 June	Sloop <i>Peggy</i>	Neil McLain	15	—	Lucas I. Binners	1 boy	Swansborough, N.C.	New Bern	TCPP
19 Aug.	Schooner <i>Betsy</i>	Anthony Digs	—	—	—	1 11 years old	Virginia	Bath	TCPP
28 Sept.	Brigantine <i>Nancy</i>	Ebenezer Hume	72	Antigua 26 Nov. 1787	Daniel Deas, Antigua	2 men 16 and 18 years old	Montego Bay, Jamaica	Brunswick	TCPP, Register no. 30

28 Sept.	Sloop <i>Little Peggy</i>	Thomas Ballenton	55	Montego Bay, Jamaica 24 Nov. 1787	John Mitchell Sr. and Jr., Martha Brae, Jamaica	1 Negro man Quamino about 35 years old	Montego Bay, Jamaica	Brunswick	TCPP, Register no. 32
1790									
7 Jan.	Schooner <i>Charlotte</i>	John Linney	84	St. Luca, Jamaica 25 Mar. 1788	John Patie, St. Luca, Jamaica	2	St. Luca, Jamaica	Brunswick	TCPP, Register no. 105

^aPorts, Treasurer's and Comptroller's Papers, State Archives, Division of Archives and History, Raleigh.

^bDate of clearance from originating port.

^cNaval office shipping lists, Colonial Office, Public Record Office, London.

^dCleared Montego Bay on June 13. The prize vessel carried a crew of sixteen, with a cargo listed on clearance of twenty-four Negroes. CO 142/22, fol. 128.

^eCleared Montego Bay on December 18, 1786. The details of the vessel given on clearance were as follows: forty tons, five men, prize, registered at Montego Bay on March 13, 1786, owned by Francis Brice, carrying three Negroes. The discrepancies may arise from clerical error. CO 142/22, fol. 157.

^fAccount book of Josiah Collins, Nathaniel Allen, and Samuel Dickinson, 1786-1790, Anne S. Graham Collection (microfilm), Private Collections, State Archives.

^gCleared Montego Bay on February 17. The vessel was Plantation built and carried a crew of seven. CO 142/20, fol. 40.

^hImporter.

ⁱCleared Newport, R.I., bound for Africa on August 12, 1786, when the vessel was described as a brigantine of sixty-five tons with a crew of seven. Elizabeth Donnan, ed., *Documents Illustrative of the Slave Trade to America*, 4 vols. (Washington, D.C.: Carnegie Institution, 1930-1935), 3:338. According to the list of "Rhode Island Slaving Voyages, 1709-1807" in Jay Coughty, *The Notorious Triangle: Rhode Island and the African Slave Trade, 1700-1807* (Philadelphia: Temple University Press, 1981), 262, the *Jennet* was a Newport vessel and left Africa with seventy-two Negroes on the above voyage.

^jJames Aiken to John Gray Blount and Thomas Blount, March 1788, Alice Barnwell Keith, William H. Masterson, and David T. Morgan, eds., *The John Gray Blount Papers*, 4 vols. (Raleigh: Division of Archives and History, Department of Cultural Resources, 1952-1982).

^kCleared Montego Bay on May 29, 1788. The prize vessel carried a crew of five; the date of registration was given as February 14, 1787. CO 142/20, fol. 143.

^l2 Negroes the property of Benjamin Smith for his own service & not for sale being sent by him to Charleston to learn trades & returned in the above vessel, no duty." The register of entries does not list the Negroes.

^m1 Negro Wench, for his [Benjamin Smith's] own service & not for sale, being sent by him to Charleston & returned in the above Vessel, no duty."

ⁿa Negro woman named Hannah, part of the property of the above James Gross, which he is removing from S^c Carolina, to this State, for his own service & not for sale, no duty" (Duty register, September 19, 1788).

^o1 Negro slave named Robert, the property of the s^d John Burgwin, for his own service & not for sale. No duty. NB the above negro was sent by s^d John Burgwin to England, last June, & took shipping from thence for Charleston, from which (last) place he came here in the above vessel" (Duty register, November 7, 1788).

^p1 Negro Slave the property of Benjamin Smith, for his own service & not for sale, being sent by him to Charleston to learn a trade, & returned in the above Vessel. no Duty."

^q1 Negro boy his own servant taken by him [Peter B. Oram] from this place to Charleston and returned with him in the above vessel no duty" (Duty register, December 1, 1788).

^rDuty paid by Peter Mallett. In a deposition sworn on June 23, 1789 (Ports, Treasurer's and Comptroller's Papers), Francis Brice declared that these Negroes were purchased by him from a Guinea ship at Jamaica and immediately reshipped in the *New Hope* for North Carolina without being previously landed.

APPENDIX 4
Vessels Carrying Slaves from North Carolina, 1717-1789

Date of Clearance/Entry	Vessel	Master	Tons	Men	Built	Registered	Owner(s)	Negroes	From	To	Source
1718	[Mar./Apr.] ^p	John Bowland	—	—	—	—	—	1	North Carolina	Lower James, Va.	CO 5/1320 fol. 10 ^b
1729	21 May ^a	Sloop <i>Mary</i> , New York	10	3	New York 1726	New York 23 Jan. 1728	John Vanpelt Sr. and Jr., New York	2	North Carolina	New York	CO 5/1224 fol. 151
1736	—	—	—	—	—	—	A. Scharmahorn ^c	1 child	North Carolina	Charleston, S.C.	Wood, 168 ^d
1750	17 Oct. ^a	Sloop <i>Prudence</i>	15	4	New Jersey 1743	New York 25 Feb. 1743	Joseph Foreman	2	North Carolina	Perth Amboy, N.J.	CO 5/1035 fol. 185
1752	18 Dec. ^a	Sloop <i>Nancy</i>	15	3	Virginia 1739	Cape Fear, N.C. 4 Dec. 1752	Francis Few, Pennsylvania	7	Cape Fear	Charleston, S.C.	CO 5/510 fol. 40
1756	27 Jan. ^a	Snow <i>Granadier</i>	75	10	Rhode Island 1746	Brunswick, N.C. 16 May 1753	Thomas Turnbull & Co.	2 Negro men	North Carolina	Kingston, Jamaica	CO 142/16 fol. 109
1764	25 May ^a	Sloop <i>Endeavour</i>	12	4	Philadelphia, Pa. 1763	Charleston, S.C. 14 Dec. 1763	Andrew Miller, John Macormick, William Grimboll, Thomas Whitebread, Philadelphia, Pa.	3	North Carolina	Charleston, S.C.	CO 5/511 fol. 77
1785	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

	7 June ^e	Sloop <i>Rainbow</i>	Delano	—	—	—	—	—	1	Beaufort	Georgia	TCPP ^f
1786	10 July ^e	Sloop <i>Sally Anne</i>	—	20	—	—	—	—	2	Beaufort	Georgia	TCPP
1787	24 Jan. ^e	Schooner <i>Sally</i>	David Green	30	—	—	Rhode Island 22 July 1784	Casey & Green, Rhode Island	3	Brunswick	St. Bartholomew, West Indies	TCPP, Register no. 106
	22 Mar. ^e	Sloop <i>Friendship</i>	David Murray	30	—	—	St. Christophers 23 Feb. 1785	John Tommasal, St. Christophers	14	Brunswick	Charleston, S.C.	TCPP, Register no. 158
	31 Mar. ^e	Schooner <i>Delight</i>	Timothy C. Odin	35	—	—	Virginia 2 Mar. 1787	Jonathan Denison, Virginia	2	Brunswick	Savannah, Ga.	TCPP, Register no. 170
	17 Nov. ^e	Schooner <i>William</i>	Daniel Durfey	15	—	—	Wilmington, N.C. 21 July 1787	Luke Swain, Charleston, S.C.	14	Brunswick	Savannah, Ga.	TCPP, Register no. 56
1788	3 Jan. ^e	Brigantine <i>Fanny</i>	John Ritchie	110	—	—	Glasgow 16 Nov. 1786	Alexander Ritchie, Patrick Colquhoun, Glasgow	2 men, 2 women	Brunswick	New Providence, Bahamas	TCPP, Register no. 90
1789	6 June ^e	Sloop <i>Charlotte</i>	Matthew Bromhale	36	—	—	St. John, New Brunswick 6 Dec. 1787	Colin Campbell, St. Andrews	2	Brunswick	New Providence, Bahamas	TCPP, Register no. 191
	Jan./Feb. ^e	<i>Fanny</i>	Charles Grice	20	—	—	New York	Charles Grice & Co.	11	Currituck	Charleston, S.C.	TCPP
	13 Feb. ^e	Schooner <i>Nassau</i>	Daniel McCann	74	—	—	New Providence, Bahamas 15 Feb. 1787	James Stevens, Dougald Forbes, Daniel McCann	12	Brunswick	New Providence, Bahamas	TCPP, Register no. 142

NOTE: In addition to the shipments of Negroes listed here, between 1710 and 1718 one Negro was carried by land from North Carolina to Rappahannock in Virginia and two Indian slaves were shipped from North Carolina to York River, Va.; and in 1714 one Indian slave was shipped from North Carolina to Upper James, Va. Walter E. Minchinton, Celia King, and Peter Waite, eds., *Virginia Slave-Trade Statistics, 1698-1775* (Richmond: Virginia State Library, 1984), 23, 37, 41.

^aDate of entry into receiving port.

^bNaval office shipping lists, Colonial Office, Public Record Office, London.

Appendix 4 continued

^cImporter.

^dPeter H. Wood, "More like a Negro Country": Demographic Patterns in Colonial South Carolina, 1700-1740," in *Race and Slavery in the Western Hemisphere: Quantitative Studies*, ed. Stanley L. Engerman and Eugene D. Genovese (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1975).

^eDate of clearance from North Carolina.

^fPorts, Treasurer's and Comptroller's Papers, State Archives, Division of Archives and History, Raleigh.

APPENDIX 5
Surviving Naval Office Shipping Lists

West Indies

- Anguilla (CO 157/1 fols. 235-242)
 1787
- Antigua (CO 10/2; CO 157/1 fols. 1-25, 27-89; T 1/493 fols. 9-16, 51-59; T 1/498 fols. 86-90; T 1/502 fols. 201-205, 207-210; T 1/509 fols. 91-121; T 1/512 fols. 226-231, 233-239)
 1704-1708, 1711-1713, 1715, 1719-1720, 1772-1775, 1784-1787, 1814
- Bahamas (CO 27/12-15; T 1/731 2 unnumbered fols.)
 Bahamas, 1785-1786
 Crooked Island, 1809-1811
 Exuma, 1809-1812
 Nassau, October-December 1793
 New Providence, 1721-1731, 1733-1751, 1753-1757, 1807, 1809, 1811-1815
- Barbados (CO 33/13-26; T 1/531 fols. 232, 329-337; T 1/532 fols. 3-48; T 1/603 fols. 244-250; T 64/47-49)
 1678-1691, 1695-1713, 1715-1721, 1728-1731, 1733, 1735-1738, 1747, 1752-1753, 1764, 1773-1788,
 1797-1805, 1807-1815, 1817-1818
- Bermuda (CO 41/6-12)
 Custom House records, 1812-1814
 Port of Hamilton, 1815-1820
 Port of St. Georges, 1715-1720, 1729-1741, 1747-1751, 1807-1814, 1819-1820
- Demarara (CO 116/17)
 July 1808-January 1809
- Dominica (CO 76/4-8)
 1763-1764, 1784, 1787-1802, 1805, 1807-1818
- Grenada (CO 106/1-8; T 1/423 fol. 174)
 1764-1767
 Port of Fort Royal, January 1763-January 1764
 Port of Grenville, 1784-1788, 1807-1810
 Port of St. George, 1784-1788, 1807-1814, 1816
- Jamaica (CO 142/13-29)
 1680-1692, 1698-1700, 1704, 1712-1713, 1718, 1743-1747
 Annotta Bay, 1813-1818
 Falmouth, 1807-1818
 Kingston, 1709-1715, 1718-1722, 1727-1730, 1742-1749, 1752-1757, 1762-1769, 1782-1788, 1796-1798, 1802-1818
 Montego Bay, 1762-1769, 1782-1787, 1796-1798, 1802-1818
 Port Antonio, 1755-1757, 1762-1769, 1782-1787, 1796-1798, 1802-1818
 Port Maria, 1807-1818
 Port Morant (later Morant Bay), 1807-1818
 Port Royal, 1709-1715, 1718-1722, 1727-1730, 1742-1748, 1753-1757
 St. Ann, 1807-1818
 St. Lucea, 1782, 1784-1787, 1796-1798, 1802-1818
 Savannah-la-Mar, 1762-1769, 1782-1787, 1796-1798, 1802-1818
- Martinique (CO 166/6-7)
 Ports of Fort Royal and Trinité, 1809-1814
 Port of St. Pierre, 1809-1813
- Montserrat (CO 157/1 fols. 216-231, 243-246; T 1/489 fols. 149, 152; T 1/493 fols. 135-141; T 1/498 fols. 3-5, 77-78, 81-83; T 1/502 fol. 206; T 1/503 fol. 223; T 1/507 fols. 306-310; T 1/509 fols. 122-130; T 1/512 fols. 224-225)
 1704-1705, 1712, 1715, 1772-1775, 1784

Appendix 5 continued

- Nevis (CO 157/1 fols. 90-188; CO 187/1-2; T 1/489 fols. 153-160; T 1/493 fols. 148-154; T 1/498 fols. 7-8, 75-76, 84-85; T 1/502 fols. 221-222; T 1/507 fols. 311-320; T 1/509 fols. 132-135; T 1/511 fols. 70, 295-299; T 1/512 fols. 232, 240)
1683-1687, 1704-1708, 1715, 1720-1729, 1772-1775
- St. Kitts (St. Christopher) (CO 33/18 fols. 58-94; CO 157/1 fols. 26, 190-215; CO 243/1; T 1/489 fols. 161-176; T 1/493 fols. 19-34; T 1/498 fols. 9-15, 63-74, 91-96; T 1/502 fols. 164-175; T 1/507 fols. 273-305; T 1/510 fols. 117-130; T 1/511 fols. 302-315; T 1/512 fols. 208-222)
1685-1715, 1772-1775, 1784-1787
- St. Thomas (CO 259/2-3)
1808-1814
- St. Vincent (CO 265/1-2)
1763-1765, 1808-1811
- Surinam (CO 278/7-9)
1804-1816
- Tobago (CO 290/1-3)
1766-1767, 1793, 1800-1802, 1804, 1807-1815, 1824-1825
- Tortola (CO 317/1)
1784-1785
- Trinidad (CO 300/16)
1804-1811

 American Mainland Colonies

- East Florida (CO 5/573)
November 1764-June 1769
- Georgia (CO 5/709-710)
Savannah, 1752, 1754-1757, 1760-1767
Sunbury, 1762-1767
- Maryland (CO 5/749-750)
Annapolis, 1696-1701, 1754-1764
Cecil County, 1695-1696
Patuxent, 1693-1701, 1754
Pocomoke, 1689-1701
Potomac, 1693-1698
Williamstadt, 1695-1699
- Massachusetts (CO 5/848-851)
Boston, 1686-1688, 1714-1719, 1752-1765
Salem, 1714-1717
Salem and Marblehead, 1752-1765
Newbury and York, 1762-1763
- New Hampshire (CO 5/967-969; CO 5/937 fols. 98-103)
Newcastle, 1694-1695
Piscataqua, 1742-1771
Port New Hampshire, 1723-1725, 1727
- New Jersey (CO 5/1035-1036)
Bridlington (Burlington), 1732, 1744, 1748-1751, 1754-1756, 1763-1764
Perth Amboy, 1722-1727, 1732-1734, 1740-1751, 1754-1759, 1763-1764
Salem, 1736-1750
- New York (CO 5/1222-1229)
1713-1743, 1748, 1751-1755, 1763-1765

South Carolina (CO 5/508-511)

Beaufort, 1736

Charleston, 1717-1719, 1722-1725, 1727, 1731-1732, 1734-1739, 1752-1753, 1757-1760, 1762-1767

Georgetown, 1733-1737

Virginia (CO 5/1349 fols. 197-208; CO 5/1350 fols. 14-20, 49-60; CO 5/1352 fols. 128-138; CO 5/1441-1450; T 1/481 fols. 1-2; T 1/482 fol. 239; T 1/484 fols. 54-55; T 1/488 fols. 100-103; T 1/494 fols. 1, 163; T 1/498 fols. 16-19; T 1/506 fols. 2-22; T 1/512 fols. 196-207; T 64/312 2 unnumbered fols.)

Accomac, 1700-1704, 1706, 1725-1736, 1745-1746, 1749, 1751, 1753-1769, 1771-1775

Hampton (Lower James), 1699-1706, 1725-1749, 1753-1765, 1767-1768, 1771-1775

Rappahannock, 1699-1706, 1725-1747, 1749-1751, 1753-1769, 1771-1775

South Potomac, 1699-1706, 1725-1747, 1749-1751, 1753-1768, 1771-1775

Upper James, 1699-1706, 1725-1747, 1749-1766, 1768-1769, 1771-1775

York River, 1698-1706, 1725-1746, 1749-1751, 1753-1769, 1771, 1773-1774

NOTE: These lists are in Colonial Office (CO) and Treasury (T), Public Record Office, London. The returns for the years listed above are not necessarily complete. For a more detailed listing of the extant naval office shipping lists for the West Indies, see Walter E. Minchinton and Peter Waite, *The Naval Office Shipping Lists for the West Indies, 1678-1825 (excluding Jamaica)* (Wakefield, Yorkshire, England: Microform Academic Publishers, 1981), and Walter E. Minchinton, *Naval Office Shipping Lists for Jamaica, 1683-1818* (Wakefield, Yorkshire, England: Microform Academic Publishers, 1977).