

NEGRO IMPORTS INTO PENNSYLVANIA, 1720-1766

BY DAROLD D. WAX*

THE study of Pennsylvania's colonial history has as yet revealed little evidence suggesting any well developed trade in Negro slaves. In the magisterial four-volume compilation prepared by Miss Elizabeth Donnan, *Documents Illustrative of the History of the Slave Trade to America*, only Delaware is treated more cursorily than the Pennsylvania colony.¹ When Pennsylvania has been brought into discussions of the early American slave trade, it has been to note the existence there of a determined and increasingly vocal opposition movement.² Home of the gentle and humane Quakers, and the residence of other pietists, Pennsylvania did mount a drive against the slave trade and slavery which in time was successful. But even the Quakers participated in the Negro slave trade, as buyers and sellers of human flesh. It is now known that the Society of Friends presented no united front against the Negro traffic, for it was forced to contend with individuals who for one reason or another found the trade to be a worthwhile form of economic activity.³

As early as 1685 the Quaker merchant William Frampton received six slaves brought from the coast of Africa. "Sir," wrote Thomas Taylor, master of the *Isabella* and employee of a Bristol firm, "I desire you to take into yr Custody ye six negroes wch

*Dr. Wax is assistant professor of history at Oregon State University and is preparing a history of the slave trade in colonial America. A grant from the General Research Fund of Oregon State University aided in the preparation of this article.

¹ Elizabeth Donnan, ed., *Documents Illustrative of the History of the Slave Trade to America* (Washington: Carnegie Institute of Washington, 1930-1935), III, 453-456.

² See, for example, Daniel Mannix and Malcolm Cowley, *Black Cargoes: A History of the Atlantic Slave Trade, 1518-1865* (New York: Viking, 1962), pp. 172-173, and John Hope Franklin, *From Slavery to Freedom: A History of American Negroes* (Second Edition, New York: Knopf, 1961), pp. 95-99.

³ Darold D. Wax, "Quaker Merchants and the Slave Trade in Colonial Pennsylvania," *The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*, LXXXVI (1962), 143-159.

Wm Haig has given you a bill of sale for to ye use of my Employers Mr Charles Jones Junr & Company, dispose of & sell them to the best advantage. . . ."⁴ From then until a decade before the American Revolution, the Negro slave trade was a part of Pennsylvania's commercial history. Thomas Riche, a leading Philadelphia merchant who sold many Negroes both in the colony and elsewhere, was but a few years premature when he remarked in 1764 that "The time is over for the Sale of Negroes here [in Pennsylvania]."⁵ Negro cargoes were being sold until 1766 in the vicinity of Philadelphia. Thereafter, however, the Negro import trade declined rapidly, permitting Anthony Benezet, a Quaker abolitionist, to write in 1773 that "the number [of Negroes] Imported in this Province is so small, that the officer tells me, more are sent off than are brought in."⁶

In the years between 1685 and 1766 the Pennsylvania Negro trade underwent development and change. At times the trade flourished, as large cargoes of slaves reached Philadelphia and were sold there and in the adjacent countryside; on other occasions the traffic in Negroes came near dying out. Nonetheless, the slave trade in Pennsylvania falls into three distinct periods, each with its own characteristics and features.

Until about 1729 the Negro slave trade in Pennsylvania was dependent on small shipments of slaves from the West Indian islands and South Carolina. The Negroes imported for purposes of sale were shipped on consignment in groups of two or three. Philadelphia merchants who handled the sale of these slaves, men such as Isaac Norris, Jonathan Dickinson, and Samuel Hasell, received for their efforts a commission.⁷ Still others, ship captains such as William Spafford, for example, accustomed to plying the

⁴ Thomas Taylor's Instructions to William Fram[p]ton, July 2, 1685, *Early Letters from Bristol and Philadelphia*, pp. 2, 17, Historical Society of Pennsylvania (HSP).

⁵ Thomas Riche to Gampirk (?) and Heyman, April 23, 1764, Thomas Riche Letter Book, II (1764-1771), HSP.

⁶ Anthony Benezet to Granville Sharp, February 18, 1772 (1773), Granville Sharp Received Letter Book, Library Company of Philadelphia (LCP). Benezet's report is borne out by existing statistical data. According to figures compiled by Lawrence A. Harper, Pennsylvania exported twenty Negro slaves in 1772, while importing none. See U. S. Bureau of the Census, *Historical Statistics of the United States, Colonial Times to 1957* (Washington: U. S. Department of Commerce, 1960), p. 769.

⁷ Isaac Norris to Hugh Totterdill, November 22, 1702, Isaac Norris Letter Book (1702-1704), HSP; Dickinson's slave trading activities can be followed in Jonathan Dickinson Letter Book (1715-1721), LCP.

seas between Pennsylvania and the West Indies, occasionally brought Negroes on their homeward voyages. Under such conditions, the slave trade remained small, designed to supply the limited market in Pennsylvania. Beginning about 1729, the slave trade showed signs of expanding; the demand was increasing and local merchants began now to import larger cargoes and to sell them directly in the Philadelphia market. Such men as Robert Ellis, William Allen, Joseph Turner, and John Inglis, all Philadelphia merchants, ordered Negroes from the islands and South Carolina and then sold them in and around Philadelphia. This type of trading was characteristic of the Pennsylvania slave trade for nearly three decades, although during these years the traffic ebbed and flowed to meet shifting demands. Following the outbreak of the Seven Years' War—a period of conflict between France and England which saw hundreds of white indentured servants enlisted into His Majesty's forces in Pennsylvania⁸—the demand for Negro slaves grew rapidly and resulted in larger cargoes of slaves brought directly from the west coast of Africa. Thomas Riche, Robert Morris, Thomas Willing, and Samuel and Archibald McCall all sent vessels to Africa in quest of slaves. The trade continued on a commercial basis until 1766, although hampered by a growing opposition and by an assembly which was imposing higher duties on imported slaves.⁹

The material which follows is an attempt to shed light on Negro imports into Pennsylvania in the years from 1720 through 1766, and thus to provide information on a part of the slave traffic about which, because of the absence of customs records, little is known. This investigation of slave imports is based upon an examination of contemporary newspapers and manuscript records. Because

⁸ For the enlistment of many hundreds of servants, particularly in the 1760's, see Orders of Commissioners, Servants Time, Norris of Fairhill Manuscripts, HSP.

⁹ The colony of Pennsylvania passed thirteen major acts establishing duties on newly-imported Negroes. Early laws were passed in 1700, 1706, 1711, and 1712, the last of these providing for a duty of £20. From 1715 to 1729 a series of five acts set and then maintained the duty at £5. This rate was lowered to £2 in 1729, although the £2 assessment was not collected after 1731. Between 1732 and 1761 Negroes entered Pennsylvania duty-free. In 1761 the rate was set at £10, where it remained under the terms of an act passed in 1768. The last of Pennsylvania's Negro duty acts came in 1773 and required the payment of £20 for every Negro imported for purposes of sale. See the well-indexed collection of laws edited by J. T. Mitchell and Henry Flanders, *The Statutes at Large of Pennsylvania from 1682 to 1801* (Harrisburg: State Printer, 1896-1911).

newspapers were the basic research source, and because the *American Weekly Mercury*, the first Pennsylvania paper to begin publication, dates from 1719, the imports are listed beginning in 1720. The *American Weekly Mercury*, the *Pennsylvania Gazette*, and the *Pennsylvania Journal* all were carefully canvassed and each provided information not found elsewhere. For all practical purposes, the commercial import trade had ended by 1767, when the *Pennsylvania Chronicle*, the only other English-language newspaper printed before 1770 in Pennsylvania, began publication.¹⁰

Among the problems confronting any effort to measure the number of Negroes imported into Pennsylvania, the most ubiquitous and at the same time nebulous is that of smuggling. English colonials in North America never conscientiously and effectively obeyed the English Navigation Acts or, for that matter, even their own local commercial laws and regulations. Desire for profit often outweighed the legal obligation to restrict activities to the limits imposed by law, and clandestine trading was the result. The Negro slave, as an item of commercial exchange, was not outside the realm of smuggling and illicit trading. Yet, this having been said, little more can be added, except that the clandestine trade in slaves must be kept in mind when the import figures are studied; there can be no measurement of this illegal traffic. The best evidence that it existed on a sizable scale, however, is the provisions of the Negro duty statutes passed by the Pennsylvania Assembly, whose purpose it was to discourage the illegal entry of Negro slaves.¹¹

A further complication is the frequency with which new Negroes were sold outside the colony. Residents of the Lower Counties, West Jersey, and Maryland were purchasers of slaves handled by

¹⁰ The German-language press in Pennsylvania reflected the views of the German residents on the issue of the slave trade and Negro slavery. Although some Germans purchased and held Negro slaves, for most slavery was an evil institution and thus was to be avoided. The German-language press did not generally carry advertisements of sales of Negro slaves; instead, it was sometimes outspoken in its criticism of the slave trade, thereby setting it apart from the English language press. (See *Pennsylvanische Berichte*, February 13, 1761.) Only on rare occasions did the German-language press print notices of runaway Negro slaves, and then these might be accompanied by critical editorial comment. (*Pennsylvanische Berichte*, December 16, 1746, August 3, 1761.) For a discussion of the German reaction to the Negro slave trade in Pennsylvania, see Darold D. Wax, "The Negro Slave Trade in Colonial Pennsylvania," unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, University of Washington, 1962, pp. 166-173.

¹¹ See note 9.

Philadelphia merchants. Both Isaac Norris and Jonathan Dickinson discovered that oftentimes the best markets for Negroes received from their West Indian associates were in neighboring colonies. After selling outside Pennsylvania several slaves received in 1715, Dickinson concluded that "Its but few people Care to buy Negroes Save those that Live in other Provinces."¹² Robert Ellis sometimes sent new Negroes to friends and associates in other colonies. Thus, sixteen of the many slaves he had on hand in 1738 were shipped to "Lewis-town" in Sussex County and sold by his son-in-law, Jacob Kollock.¹³ Philadelphia merchants circumvented payment of the £10 duty levied on new slaves in 1761 by landing their human cargoes in other provinces, usually in West Jersey or the Lower Counties. It is therefore difficult to determine where slaves imported after this date were actually sold. Many, of course, were purchased by inhabitants of Pennsylvania, although the evidence reveals that numerous others were sold in bordering provinces. Thomas Riche landed his Negroes outside Pennsylvania following enactment of the £10 duty act, his correspondence showing that many of these slaves were taken to Trenton in West Jersey and sold by Samuel Tucker.¹⁴ The firm of Willing and Morris (Thomas Willing and Robert Morris) not only landed its slaves outside Pennsylvania after 1761, but also sold many to persons in these neighboring colonies.¹⁵

It is certain, too, that not all the slaves who legally entered Pennsylvania are known. Newspapers contain references only to imported slaves being offered for sale, and, in most instances, no record remains of Negroes imported for immediate use rather than for sale. Robert Ellis placed six orders for Negroes in 1740, yet there is evidence of no more than one being filled: near the middle of August the sloop *Charming Sally* returned from its voyage to Antigua laden with "likely Negro Boys and Girls."¹⁶ Similarly, Ellis's efforts in 1741 could well have resulted in the receipt of more than the one cargo of slaves which arrived in

¹² Jonathan Dickinson to John Lewis, May 2, 1715, Jonathan Dickinson Letter Book (1715-1721), LCP.

¹³ John Ryan to Jacob Kollock, January 25, 1739, Robert Ellis Letter Book (1736-1748), HSP.

¹⁴ Thomas Riche to Samuel Tucker, August 1, 18, 1761, October 18, 1762, Thomas Riche Letter Book, I (1750-1764), HSP.

¹⁵ *Pennsylvania Gazette*, September 1, 1763.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, August 21, September 4, 1740.

midsummer.¹⁷ Just one ship carrying Negroes from South Carolina is known to have reached Philadelphia in 1740. These "Young Negro Slaves" came to port in September and were sold by William Brisbane. Whether this was the same vessel visited by Dr. Graeme, appointed by the assembly some years before to inspect unhealthy ships, cannot be determined. The records do reveal, however, that Dr. Graeme claimed in 1740 to have attended a ship loaded "with Negroes from South Carolina."¹⁸

Underlying all these complicating factors, and contributing to the difficulty of measuring the Negro import trade, is the vague terminology which was employed by contemporaries. The term most often used in the eighteenth century when referring to a group of Negroes was "parcel," a designation flexible enough to describe as few as two or three slaves or perhaps as many as seventy-five. Jonathan Dickinson never received more than two or three Negroes per shipment, yet he wrote in 1715 of "a Pcel of Negroes yt Lay on My hands a Yeare."¹⁹ Newspaper announcements usually referred to a shipment of slaves as a "parcel." When the snow *Martha* arrived from South Carolina in 1737, the *Gazette* stated that it carried "A PARCEL of likely Young Negro Boys and Girls, to be Sold by Robert Ellis in Water-Street." In a communication to an English friend, Ellis said this "Parcel" actually consisted of "Fourty Odd Negroes."²⁰ The seventy-five slaves imported on the schooner *Sally* in 1762 were called a "parcel" in the pages of the *Pennsylvania Journal*.²¹ When newspaper announcements did not refer to a "parcel" of slaves they used equally vague language: "several Negroes," "some likely Negroes," or "a few likely Negroes."

Still another problem arises in determining when Negroes

¹⁷ *American Weekly Mercury*, June 25-July 2, 1741; Robert Ellis to Capt. David Hall, November 22, 1740, Ellis to Joseph Wragg, April 17, 1741, Ellis to Joseph Marks, May 12, 1741, Robert Ellis Letter Book (1736-1748), HSP.

¹⁸ *Pennsylvania Gazette*, September 25, 1740; Samuel Hazard, comp., "Minutes of the Provincial Council of Pennsylvania, from the Organization to the Termination of the Proprietary Government," *Colonial Records of Pennsylvania* (Philadelphia, 1851-1852), IV, 515.

¹⁹ Jonathan Dickinson to John Bessiwick, April 26, 1715, Jonathan Dickinson Letter Book (1715-1721), LCP.

²⁰ *Pennsylvania Gazette*, June 23-30, 1737; Robert Ellis to Lawrence Williams, November 3, 1737, Robert Ellis Letter Book (1736-1748), HSP.

²¹ *Pennsylvania Journal*, May 27, 1762; "Sales of 75 Slaves imported in the Schooner Sally from the River Gambia on Account of Owners of said Schooner," Society Miscellaneous Collection, HSP.

advertised for sale in newspapers were newly imported and when they were being sold from within the colony after earlier importation and sale. In the absence of information which would indicate otherwise, it has been assumed that all groups of slaves—most often referred to as “parcels”—were recently imported, even if the advertisement included no reference to the point of shipment. Advertisements mentioning small numbers of slaves—one, two, or three—are less easily classified. In such instances it has seemed reasonable to conclude that a merchant who frequently sold slaves, though perhaps no more than one or two at a time, was acquiring the Negroes from outside Pennsylvania. Slaves sold by John Copson, therefore, are included in the list. On the other hand, many Philadelphia merchants and firms sold a slave or two at one time or another. But unless the merchant dealt in the slave market frequently, it has been assumed that these Negroes were obtained from within the colony.

RECORDS OF NEGRO IMPORTS

ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

AWM—*American Weekly Mercury*

PG—*Pennsylvania Gazette*

PJ—*Pennsylvania Journal*

Ellis L.B.—Robert Ellis Letter Book (1736-1748), Historical Society of Pennsylvania

Riche L.B.—Thomas Riche Letter Book, I (1750-1764), II (1764-1771), Historical Society of Pennsylvania

Soc. Misc. Col.—Society Miscellaneous Collection, Historical Society of Pennsylvania

*Indicates that the Negro slaves were probably obtained in the West Indies, since other island products (for example, rum, molasses, and sugar) were offered for sale in the same advertisement.

#Indicates that the slaves were landed either in West Jersey, opposite Philadelphia, or at Wilmington in Newcastle County, in order to avoid payment of the £10 duty assessed after 1761.

<i>Importer</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>No. of Negroes</i>	<i>Imported From</i>	<i>Vessel</i>	<i>Capt.</i>	<i>Source</i>
John Copson	Mar. 1, 1719/20	Boy				AWM
John Copson	Oct. 20, 1720	"young Negro Man"				AWM
John Copson	Mar. 2, 1721	Two men				AWM
Andrew Bradford	Oct. 19-26, 1721	Woman				AWM
Andrew Bradford	Oct. 26- Nov. 2, 1721	Man				AWM
John Copson	Nov. 30- Dec. 7, 1721	"young Negro Woman"				AWM
Andrew Bradford	Feb. 19-26, 1722/23	Woman				AWM
Alexander Woodrop	Apr. 11-18, 1723	Two women Two boys One girl				AWM
Andrew Bradford	June 13-20, 1723	Three girls One boy				AWM
Peter Baynton & Robt. Ellis	Sept. 19-26, 1723	Man	South Carolina			AWM
Capt. Spafford	Apr. 9-16, 1724	Girl				AWM
Andrew Bradford	Oct. 29- Nov. 5, 1724	Man				AWM
William Spafford	Nov. 5-12, 1724	Man				AWM
Samuel Hasell	Nov. 5-12, 1724	Woman				AWM

<i>Importer</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>No. of Negroes</i>	<i>Imported From</i>	<i>Vessel</i>	<i>Capt.</i>	<i>Source</i>
Andrew Bradford	March 4-11, 1725	Woman				AWM
Samuel Hasell	Oct. 7-14, 1725	Man				AWM
Solomon Goard	Oct. 14-21, 1725	Two women One boy				AWM
Capt. William Spafford	Dec. 2-9, 1725	"young Negro Woman"				AWM
Thomas Sober	July 28- Aug. 4, 1726	"Four likely young Negro Men"				AWM
George McCall	Aug. 25- Sept. 1, 1726	Woman				AWM
Capt. William Spafford	Nov. 24- Dec. 1, 1726	"Several Negroe Men and Women"	South Carolina	Sloop <i>Sarah</i>	Wm. Spafford	AWM
Solomon Goard	Dec. 13-20, 1726	Four men				AWM
Thomas Sober	Jan. 10-17, 1726/27	Boy				AWM
Thomas Sober	Mar. 7-16, 1727	Four men One boy One girl	Barbados			AWM
Capt. William Spafford	July 6-13, 1727	"Several likely young Negroes"	Jamaica	Sloop <i>Keith</i>	Wm. Spafford	AWM
John Connor	Sept. 7-14, 1727	"Parcel of young Negroe Men, Boys and Girls"				AWM

<i>Importer</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>No. of Negroes</i>	<i>Imported From</i>	<i>Vessel</i>	<i>Capt.</i>	<i>Source</i>
Joseph Richards	Sept. 14-21, 1727	One man Two women Two boys				AWM
Andrew Bradford	Jan. 9-16, 1727/28	Woman and child				AWM
John Connor	Apr. 11-18, 1728	Woman				AWM
Thomas Sober	June 6-13, 1728	Woman				AWM
George McCall	June 20-27, 1728	"Several . . . Young Negroes of each Sex"				AWM
Samuel Hasell	Feb. 18-25, 1728/29	Man				AWM
Capt. Anthony Palmer	Apr. 3-10, 1729	"Four likely Negroes"				AWM
George McCall	Apr. 17-24, 1729	"Parcel of . . . Young Negroes of both Sexes"	Barbados	Sloop <i>Rose</i>	Joseph Wilson	AWM
John Connor	Apr. 17-24, 1729	"Parcel of . . . Negroes of both Sexes"				AWM
Thomas Sober	May 8-15, 1729	"Two very likely Negroes"				AWM
William Callender	July 3-10, 1729	Two men Five women	Barbados			AWM

<i>Importer</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>No. of Negroes</i>	<i>Imported From</i>	<i>Vessel</i>	<i>Capt.</i>	<i>Source</i>
Peter Baynton	July 10-17, 1729	"SEVERAL . . . Negroes of both Sexes"				AWM
Capt. Nathaniel Owen	July 17-24, 1729	"Parcel of . . . Men, Women and Boys"	Bermuda			AWM
Joseph Richards	July 17-24, 1729	One man One woman One boy				AWM
Alexander Woodrop	Sept. 18-25, 1729	Three	*			AWM
Samuel Hasell	Oct. 23-30, 1729	Woman	Bermuda			AWM
John Connor	Oct. 30- Nov. 6, 1729	Two women One boy				AWM
Capt. Thomas Pruden	Oct. 30- Nov. 6, 1729	Man		Sloop <i>Real Design</i>	Thomas Pruden	AWM
Anthony Palmer	Feb. 10- 19, 1729/30	Man and "Wench"				AWM
	July 16-23, 1730	"NEGROE Men, Women, and Girls, and one Boy"	St. Christopher	Sloop <i>Sarah and Francis</i>		AWM
Alexander Woodrop	Aug. 13, 1730	Man				AWM
John Clifton	Aug. 13-20, 1730	Four				AWM

<i>Importer</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>No. of Negroes</i>	<i>Imported From</i>	<i>Vessel</i>	<i>Capt.</i>	<i>Source</i>
Capt. Samuel Spafford	Aug. 13-20, 1730	Four boys One man	Bermuda	Brig <i>Lancashire Witch</i>	Samuel Spafford	AWM
John Connor	Aug. 20-27, 1730	Two men One man				AWM
Capt. John Ball	Sept. 17-24, 1730	Boy	Antigua	Ship <i>John Galley</i>	John Ball	AWM
Alexander Woodrop	Oct. 22-29, 1730	Four men One woman	*			AWM
Capt. Charles Hargrave	May 13-20, 1731	"Parcel of . . . Negroe Men"	Barbados	Ship <i>Dragon</i>	Charles Hargrave	AWM
Alexander Woodrop	May 13-20, 1731	Man				AWM
Henry Carr	June 3-10, 1731	Two men One girl				AWM
Capt. William Spafford	July 22-29, 1731	Man and woman	Barbados	Ship <i>Three Batchellors</i>	Wm. Spafford	AWM
William Callender	Sept. 9-16, 1731	Two boys Five girls	Barbados			AWM
Alexander Woodrop	Sept. 23-30, 1731	Man and woman				AWM
Capt. Charles Hargrave	Oct. 14-21, 1731	Man and boy				AWM
Richard Howell	Oct. 14-21, 1731	Two men One girl				AWM

<i>Importer</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>No. of Negroes</i>	<i>Imported From</i>	<i>Vessel</i>	<i>Capt.</i>	<i>Source</i>
Isaac Norris, Jr.	Dec. 28, 1731- Jan. 4, 1732	Man and woman	Jamaica			PG
Robert Ellis	May 18-25, 1732	"Parcel of very likely Negroes"	Antigua			AWM
Capt. Thomas Bowling	July 6-13, 1732	Three men	Barbados	Ship <i>Amity</i>	Thomas Bowling	AWM
William Spafford	July 17-24, 1732	Two men	Barbados	Ship <i>Three Batchellors</i>	Wm. Spafford	PG
Andrew Bradford	Aug. 3-10, 1732	Two women One boy				AWM
Samuel Spafford	Aug. 10-17, 1732	Man	Bermuda	Brig <i>Lancashire Witch</i>	Saml. Spafford	AWM
Richard Howell	Aug. 10-17, 1732	One man One boy				AWM
Joseph Richards	Aug. 17-24, 1732	Two women One boy				AWM
Allen & Turner	Aug. 21-28, 1732	"Parcel of Fine Negroe Boys and Girls."	St. Christopher			PG
David Burch	Aug. 24-31, 1732	Two girls One man One woman	Antigua	Brig <i>Sally</i>	David Burch	AWM
George McCall	Aug. 31- Sept. 7, 1732	One man Two women	Bermuda	Sloop <i>Deborah</i>	Wm. Higgs	AWM

<i>Importer</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>No. of Negroes</i>	<i>Imported From</i>	<i>Vessel</i>	<i>Capt.</i>	<i>Source</i>
John Clifton	Oct. 19-26, 1732	Man	*			AWM
Alexander Woodrop	Jan. 25-30, 1732/33	Boy				AWM
Robert Ellis	Mar. 13-20, 1732/33	Two women				AWM
Thomas Broadgate	June 14-21, 1733	"Sundry Negroes about 10 or 12 Years" old				PG
Charles Willing	June 21-28, 1733	Two women				AWM
Robert Ellis	July 5-12, 1733	"Several likely Negro Boys and Girls"				AWM
George McCall	Aug. 30- Sept. 6, 1733	Two women	*			AWM
Robert Ellis	Oct. 11-18, 1733	"Parcel of . . . Negroes, Men, Women and Boys"				AWM
William Plumstead	Oct. 11-18, 1733	Three men				PG
Samuel Hasell	Dec. 6-14, 1733	Man	West Indies			AWM
Benjamin Pender	Apr. 18-25, 1734	"several Negroe Men, Women, and Boys"				AWM

<i>Importer</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>No. of Negroes</i>	<i>Imported From</i>	<i>Vessel</i>	<i>Capt.</i>	<i>Source</i>
Robert Edgill	May 23-30, 1734	"several Negro Men and Boys"	*			AWM
William Spafford	May 23-30, 1734	One man One boy	Barbados	Ship <i>Three Batchellors</i>	Wm. Spafford	AWM
John Inglis	June 13-20, 1734	"Parcel . . . chiefly . . . Men and Girls"	*			PG
Capt. Benjamin Christian	June 27- July 4, 1734	Two girls	St. Christopher	Brig <i>Beaver</i>	Benj. Christian	PG
Andrew Bradford	July 18-25, 1734	"Wench"	Bermuda			AWM
John Connor	Aug. 1-8, 1734	"young Negro Men and a . . . Negro Girl"				AWM
Thomas Sober	Aug. 1-8, 1734	"parcel of Negro Men, Women, Boys and Girls"	*			AWM
Mrs. Polgreen	Aug. 15-22, 1734	Two men	Jamaica			AWM
John Inglis	Aug. 29- Sept. 5, 1734	"Negro Men, Boys and Girls"	Nevis	Sloop <i>Augustus Caesar</i>	Charles Walker	AWM
James Scott	Sept. 12-19, 1734	"Choice young Negroes"				AWM
Peter Baynton	Dec. 31, 1734- Jan. 7, 1735	Two men One boy				AWM
John Breintnal	Apr. 24- May 1, 1735	Girl	*			PG

<i>Importer</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>No. of Negroes</i>	<i>Imported From</i>	<i>Vessel</i>	<i>Capt.</i>	<i>Source</i>
George Athy	May 22-29, 1735	Man and girl				AWM
William Connoly	July 24-31, 1735	Boy				AWM
George McCall	Sept. 11-18, 1735	Woman				AWM
James Piller	Nov. 20-27, 1735	Woman	*			AWM
Alexander Woodrop & Allen & Turner	May 6-13, 1736	"several likely Negroes"	Barbados			PG
Florentine Burrows	May 6-13, 1736	Boy	Bermuda	Sloop <i>Diamond</i>	Florentine Burrows	AWM
William Connoly	May 20-27, 1736	Woman				AWM
George McCall	May 27- June 3, 1736	Two men				AWM
George Athy	July 22-29, 1736	Woman	*			AWM
Capt. John Joell	July 29- Aug. 5, 1736	One man One boy Two girls	Bermuda	Sloop <i>Anne</i>	John Joell	AWM
John Darrell	Aug. 5-12, 1736	Man	Barbados	Sloop <i>Warwick</i>	John Darrell	AWM
Allen & Turner	Aug. 7-12, 1736	"Parcel of likely Negro Boys and Girls"				PG
Robert Ellis	Aug. 7-12, 1736	25 or 30 "Negro Boys and Girls"	South Carolina			PG & Ellis L.B. ¹

¹ The number of Negroes is an estimate; see Ellis to Mr. Shaw, September 18, 1736.

<i>Importer</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>No. of Negroes</i>	<i>Imported From</i>	<i>Vessel</i>	<i>Capt.</i>	<i>Source</i>
Capt. Seth Harvey	Apr. 28- May 5, 1737	Four boys One woman	Bermuda	Sloop <i>Neptune</i>	Seth Harvey	AWM
George McCall	May 26- June 2, 1737	"young Negro Man"	Barbados			AWM
Robert Ellis	June 23-30, 1737	"Fourty odd" Negro Boys & girls	South Carolina	Snow <i>Martha</i>	Cornelius Kollock	PG & Ellis L.B. ²
James Esdaile	June 23-30, 1737	One man	*			PG
John Inglis	July 28- Aug. 4, 1737	"some likely Negro Men"	*			AWM
Capt. Benjamin Haskins	Aug. 25- Sept. 1, 1737	Man	Antigua	Sloop <i>Lilly</i>	Benj. Haskins	AWM
James Piller	Aug. 25- Sept. 1, 1737	One man One girl				AWM
Robert Hall	Sept. 1-8, 1737	"SEVERAL NEGROES"				PG
Capt. Benjamin Christian	Sept. 1-8, 1737	Two men One woman One child				AWM
Emerson & Graydon	Oct. 13-20, 1737	"Couple of Negro Wenches"				PG
Nathan & Isaac Levy	Dec. 15-22, 1737	Man				PG

² Ellis to Lawrence Williams, November 3, 1737.

<i>Importer</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>No. of Negroes</i>	<i>Imported From</i>	<i>Vessel</i>	<i>Capt.</i>	<i>Source</i>
Reese Meredith	Dec. 28- Jan. 4, 1738	Boy				AWM
Capt. Stephen Burrows	Mar. 14-18, 1738	Woman	Bermuda	Sloop <i>Delight</i>	Stephen Burrows	PG
Deborah Connolly	Apr. 13-20, 1738	Woman	Bermuda			AWM
Stanford Verhulst	May 11-18, 1738	One man One woman One child	Barbados			AWM
Robert Ellis & John Ryan	May 18-25, 1738	Forty "Boys and Girls"	South Carolina			PG & Ellis L.B. ³
Charles Read	June 1-8, 1738	"some . . . Men and women Negro Slaves"	*			PG
William Clymer	June 15-22, 1738	Two boys One girl				AWM
Francis Richardson & Robert Ellis	July 20-27, 1738	Twelve	South Carolina	Brig <i>Anna</i>	Henry Tisdale	PG & Ellis L.B. ⁴
Robert Ellis	July 25, 1738	Two women	South Carolina			Ellis L.B. ⁵
George McCall	July 27- Aug. 3, 1738	Two men	Barbados			AWM

³ The number of Negroes is an estimate; see Ellis to Mr. Osmond, July 1, 1738, and John Ryan to Jacob Kollock, January 25, 1739.

⁴ Unsigned letter to Dr. Burleigh, July 24, 1738.

⁵ Ellis to Robert Pringle, July 25, October 30, 1738.

<i>Importer</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>No. of Negroes</i>	<i>Imported From</i>	<i>Vessel</i>	<i>Capt.</i>	<i>Source</i>
Capt. Christopher Lusher	July 27-Aug. 3, 1738	One woman Two boys	Bermuda	Sloop <i>Paradox</i>	Christopher Lusher	AWM
Nathan & Isaac Levy	Aug. 3-10, 1738	"Negro wench"				PG
Charles Baynes	Sept. 14-21, 1738	"Parcel of . . . Gold Coast Negroes"				AWM
George McCall	Sept. 28-Oct. 5, 1738	Two men One girl	Bermuda	Sloop <i>Industry</i>	Hubbard Outerbridge	AWM
Owen Owen	Oct. 12-19, 1738	Eight boys	South Carolina	Brig <i>Neptune</i>	Samuel Jennings	AWM
Robert Ellis	Oct. 19-26, 1738	Eight boys	South Carolina			AWM
George McCall	Dec. 7-14, 1738	Man and woman				AWM
Reese Meredith	Jan. 4-11, 1739	Boy				PG
George McCall	Apr. 19-26, 1739	Two men One woman One child				AWM
John Billiard & William Crosthwaite	May 10-17, 1739	"SEVERAL . . . young Negroes"	South Carolina			PG
Edward Jones	June 14-21, 1739	Parcel of women and girls	Antigua			AWM
Capt. Benjamin Christian	June 14-21, 1739	Two boys				AWM

<i>Importer</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>No. of Negroes</i>	<i>Imported From</i>	<i>Vessel</i>	<i>Capt.</i>	<i>Source</i>
Alexander Woodrop	June 28- July 5, 1739	"Some Negro Boys and Girls"				AWM
John Inglis	July 5-12, 1739	One woman One girl				PG
William Bell	July 12-19, 1739	Two men One woman One boy	Bermuda			AWM
Robert Ellis	July 19-26, 1739	"Parcels of Negroes"	South Carolina			AWM
James Esdaile	Aug. 2-9, 1739	Two men	*			PG
John Ryan	May 29, 1740	"One or Two . . . Negro Boys"				PG
Edward Jones	June 26, 1740	"Parcel of . . . Men and Women, Boys and Girls"	Antigua			PG
George Spafford	June 26- July 3, 1740	"Parcel"				AWM
William Spafford	July 10-17, 1740	Girl	Antigua	Brig <i>Mary</i>	Wm. Spafford	AWM
William Bell	Aug. 21-28, 1740	Three men				AWM
John Ryan	Aug. 28, 1740	Boy				PG
Robert Ellis	Sept. 4, 1740	"Parcel of . . . Negro boys and Girls"	Antigua	Sloop <i>Charming Sally</i>	David Hall	PG

<i>Importer</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>No. of Negroes</i>	<i>Imported From</i>	<i>Vessel</i>	<i>Capt.</i>	<i>Source</i>
William Brisbane	Sept. 25, 1740	"PARCEL of young Negro Slaves of both Sexes"	South Carolina			PG
John Ryan	Nov. 27, 1740	"Wench"				PG
Edward Jones	Nov. 27- Dec. 4, 1740	"Parcel . . . Men and Women, Boys and Girls"	Antigua	Brig <i>Martha</i>	Gurnay Wall	AWM
Joseph Marks	Dec. 4, 1740	"Parcel of . . . Men, Women, and Children"	*			PG
James Esdaile	May 14, 1741	Two men One boy	*			PG
William Spafford	May 21, 1741	Man	Antigua	Brig <i>Mary</i>	Wm. Spafford	PG
Robert Ellis	June 25- July 2, 1741	"Parcel of . . . Negro Boys and Girls"	*			AWM
Mrs. Stapleford	July 9, 1741	Two men One woman One girl				PG
Dennis Leary	July 9, 1741	"parcel . . . Men, Women, Boys and Girls"	Barbados	Brig <i>Vernon</i>	Arthur Burrows	PG
Emerson & Graydon	July 16, 1741	"Several . . . Negroes, Men, Boys and a Girl"				PG

<i>Importer</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>No. of Negroes</i>	<i>Imported From</i>	<i>Vessel</i>	<i>Capt.</i>	<i>Source</i>
William Spafford	July 16-23, 1741	Man and girl	*			AWM
Samuel McCall	July 30, 1741	"Parcel of . . . Negro Boys and Girls"				PG
Joseph Marks	Aug. 20, 1741	"parcel . . . Men, Women, Boys and Girls"	Barbados			PG
Alexander Woodrop	Aug. 27-Sept. 3, 1741	"parcel of . . . young Negro Boys and Girls"	*			AWM
John Ryan	Sept. 3, 1741	Man	St. Christopher			PG
John Harrison	Sept. 10, 1741	Man	*			PG
Joseph Sims	Sept. 10, 1741	"parcel of young Negro Boys and Girls"	Jamaica			PG
Edward Jones	Nov. 5-12, 1741	Two women One boy				AWM
Andrew Farrell	Jan. 28-Feb. 4, 1741/42	"likely young Negroes"	*			AWM
Joseph Sims	Feb. 25-Mar. 4, 1741/42	"Parcel of Negro Boys and Girls"				AWM
William Curry	Feb. 25-Mar. 4, 1741/42	Two men Two women Two children				AWM

<i>Importer</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>No. of Negroes</i>	<i>Imported From</i>	<i>Vessel</i>	<i>Capt.</i>	<i>Source</i>
William Spafford	Apr. 1-8, 1742	Woman				AWM
John Searle	May 13-20, 1742	Man and woman				AWM
Capt. John Searle	June 17-24, 1742	"several . . . Negroes, Men, Women and Boys,"				AWM
John Inglis	June 24, 1742	Woman and child				PG
Nathan Levy	Sept. 30, 1742	Woman				PG
Christopher Clymer	Oct. 21, 1742	"Parcel of . . . young Negro Men"				PG
Joseph Marks	Nov. 4, 1742	Two men One woman	*			PG
John Harrison	May 26, 1743	"Parcel of . . . Negroes"	*			PG
Samuel Bogle	July 28, 1743	"Parcel of . . . Negro Boys"	Antigua	Ship <i>Warren</i>	John Cox	PG
Samuel McCall	Aug. 18, 1743	Two men	*			PG
William Spafford	Aug. 25- Sept. 1, 1743	Woman				AWM
Dr. Brown & Andrew Farrell	Jan. 19, 1744	"Several . . . Negro men and women"				PG

<i>Importer</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>No. of Negroes</i>	<i>Imported From</i>	<i>Vessel</i>	<i>Capt.</i>	<i>Source</i>
William Connell	Feb. 16, 1744	"Parcel of . . . Negro Men"	St. Christopher			PG
Samuel Hasell	May 31, 1744	Man				PG
Robert Meade	Aug. 23-30, 1744	Woman	*			AWM
William Bell	Aug. 30, 1744	Four men One woman				PG
John Wilcocks	Nov. 15, 1744	Man and woman				PG
Samuel Powel, Jr.	Apr. 4, 1745	Man and woman				PG
Capt. Thomas Barns	Apr. 4, 1745	Man and boy	South Carolina	Sloop <i>Fireball</i>	Thomas Barns	PJ
John Wilcocks	Apr. 19, 1745	One man Two women				PG
Samuel Powel, Jr.	Aug. 29, 1745	Woman				PG
Andrew Farrell	Nov. 7, 1745	"several likely Negroes"				PG
Charles Willing	June 25, 1747	"Several . . . Negro Men and Boys"	Guinea	Brig <i>George</i>		PG
Reese Meredith	Sept. 3, 1747	Man				PG
Peter Brotherson & Joseph Sims	Sept. 3, 1747	Two men				PG
Charles Willing	Sept. 10, 1747	Woman				PG

<i>Importer</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>No. of Negroes</i>	<i>Imported From</i>	<i>Vessel</i>	<i>Capt.</i>	<i>Source</i>
Joseph Sims	Sept. 17, 1747	Woman				PG
Reese Meredith	Oct. 8, 1747	"Parcel of . . . Negroes, men and women"	Barbados			PG
Charles Willing	Nov. 26, 1747	Two men				PG
Charles Willing	May 26, 1748	Man				PG
Samuel Hasell	Aug. 4, 1748	Woman				PG
John Harrison	Aug. 18, 1748	"Wench"				PG
Joseph Sims	Sept. 15, 1748	Two men				PG
Joseph Sims	May 11, 1749	"Parcel of . . . Negroe Men, and a Negroe Woman"				PG
Edward Hicks	July 13, 1749	"parcel of . . . Negro Boys and Girls"				PJ
James McCullough	Aug. 10, 1749	"parcel of . . . Negro boys"				PG
Joseph Sims	Oct. 26, 1749	Woman and child				PG
Samuel McCall, Sr.	Nov. 23, 1749	Parcel of boys and girls				PG
William Henderson	Mar. 20, 1750	Two boys				PG

<i>Importer</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>No. of Negroes</i>	<i>Imported From</i>	<i>Vessel</i>	<i>Capt.</i>	<i>Source</i>
Charles Willing	Apr. 26, 1750	Man				PG
Samuel Hasell	June 28, 1750	Boy				PG
Samuel Hasell	Aug. 23, 1750	Man and boy				PJ
George McCall	Sept. 20, 1750	Boy				PG
James McCullough	Mar. 12, 1751	Two boys				PG
Reese Meredith	Mar. 28, 1751	Man, woman and boy				PG
Thomas Gilbert	May 9, 1751	Parcel of men and boys	*	Snow John		PG
Nathan Durant	May 23, 1751	Parcel of men, women, boys and girls				PG
Joseph Marks	May 30, 1751	Parcel of boys and girls	*			PG
Samuel McCall, Sr.	June 20, 1751	Man				PG
William Coxie	June 20, 1751	Boys and girls				PG
Robert Meade	June 20, 1751	"several . . . Negro men"	*			PG
Joseph Sims	June 27, 1751	Man				PG
Edward Stiles	July 4, 1751	Man	Anguilla	Sloop Benjamin		PG
Stanford Verhulst	July 11, 1751	Man and woman				PG

<i>Importer</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>No. of Negroes</i>	<i>Imported From</i>	<i>Vessel</i>	<i>Capt.</i>	<i>Source</i>
John Strutton	Oct. 10, 1751	"Parcel"				PG
Capt. Richard Stiles	May 28, 1752	One man One boy One girl	Bermuda	Sloop <i>Sarah</i>	Richard Stiles	PG
Alexander Cook	June 4, 1752	Parcel of boys and girls	*			PG
William Henderson	Aug. 6, 1752	One woman One boy One girl				PG
Thomas Gilbert	Oct. 5, 1752	"Parcel"				PG
Allen & Turner	Nov. 23, 1752	Five men and boys, and one woman	Jamaica	Ship <i>Mary</i>	Hamilton Montgomery	PG
William Henderson	Feb. 6, 1753	Two men One woman				PG
Robert Meade	May 24, 1753	Man				PG
Joseph Marks	July 26, 1753	Two men				PG
William Henderson	Aug. 26, 1753	Boy and girl				PG
Joseph Marks	Aug. 23, 1753	Parcel of boys and girls	*			PG
Capt. Henry Lisle	Oct. 11, 1753	Boy and girl	Antigua	Brig <i>Delaware</i>	Henry Lisle	PG
William Henderson	May 2, 1754	Man, woman and child				PG

<i>Importer</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>No. of Negroes</i>	<i>Imported From</i>	<i>Vessel</i>	<i>Capt.</i>	<i>Source</i>
Capt. Morrell	May 16, 1754	Parcel of men, women, and boys				PG
George McCall	July 18, 1754	Girl				PG
Reese Meredith	Aug. 1, 1754	Three boys One woman One girl				PG
Samuel Palmer	Aug. 22, 1754	Boy				PG
Edward Denny	Sept. 12, 1754	Three girls One man				PG
Benjamin Mifflin	Oct. 31, 1754	Two children One woman One boy				PG
Samuel Palmer	May 22, 1755	Four boys	*			PG
William Plumstead & Sml. Mifflin	Sept. 25, 1755	"a few . . . Negroes"	Jamaica	Ship <i>Five Friends</i>	Alexander McMillan	PG
John Wilcocks	Sept. 25, 1755	Two men	*			PG
Kearney & Gilbert	Aug. 19, 1756	"Parcel of . . . Negro Boys"	Barbados	<i>Snow George</i>		PG
William Henderson	Sept. 30, 1756	Woman	*			PG
Andrew Farrell	Apr. 28, 1757	Boy				PG

<i>Importer</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>No. of Negroes</i>	<i>Imported From</i>	<i>Vessel</i>	<i>Capt.</i>	<i>Source</i>
Joseph Marks	July 7, 1757	"Parcel of . . . Boys and Girls"	Barbados			PG
Kearney & Gilbert	Sept. 29, 1757	"Several" men				PG
John Reynell	Dec. 29, 1757	Man	Montserrat	<i>Ursula</i>	Capt. Jackson	PG
Samuel Miffin	May 11, 1758	"A few . . . young Negroes"	Barbados			PJ
Willing & Morris	May 11, 1758	Two men One woman	Barbados	<i>Ship Carrington</i>	Samuel Appowen	PG
Joseph Marks	June 22, 1758	Parcel of Boys and girls	*			PJ
Kearney & Gilbert	Sept. 21, 1758	Two boys				PG
Kearney & Gilbert	Oct. 19, 1758	Three men	Barbados	<i>Snow Melesent</i>	John Cotton	PG
Joseph Marks	May 3, 1759	Parcel of boys and girls				PG
John Strutton	May 17, 1759	Parcel of men and women				PG
Samuel Osborne	May 17, 1759	"five or six" boys	*			PG
James Simmons	May 24, June 21, 1759	"Parcel" (estimate—fifty)	Africa			PG
Kearney & Gilbert	July 5, 1759	Man and woman				PG

<i>Importer</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>No. of Negroes</i>	<i>Imported From</i>	<i>Vessel</i>	<i>Capt.</i>	<i>Source</i>
Stocker & Fuller	July 12, 1759	"Few Negroe Men, Women, and Boys"		Frigate <i>Hope</i>		PG
Willing & Morris	July 12, 1759	"Parcel of young Negroes"				PG
Kearney & Gilbert	Sept. 13, 1759	One man One woman One boy				PG
Kearney & Gilbert	Sept. 27, 1759	"Parcel of . . . Men and Boys"				PG
Samuel Carpenter	Nov. 22, 1759	"Several . . . young Negroe men"	St. Christopher			PG
Kearney & Gilbert	June 12, 1760	Woman				PG
Stocker & Fuller	June 19, 1760	"several . . . Negroe Boys and Girls"				PG
Edward Denny	July 3, 1760	Three men One woman				PG
Garrett Meade	July 10, 1760	"Wench"				PG
John Grant	Aug. 14, 1760	Parcel of men and women				PG
Thomas Carpenter	Aug. 14, 1760	Parcel of boys and girls	Coast of Africa	Schooner <i>Penelope</i>	Thomas Carpenter	PG

<i>Importer</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>No. of Negroes</i>	<i>Imported From</i>	<i>Vessel</i>	<i>Capt.</i>	<i>Source</i>
Garrett Meade	Aug. 14, 1760	Parcel of boys and girls	*			PG
Willing & Morris	Sept. 4, 1760	Parcel of young Negroes	*			PG
Kearney & Gilbert	Oct. 30, 1760	Man				PG
Samuel Carpenter	Nov. 27, 1760	Two boys				PG
Edward Denny	Dec. 4, 1760	Two boys				PG
Willing & Morris	Feb. 12, 1761	Man and boy				PG
Willing & Morris	Mar. 12, 1761	"Two Mulattoes and a Negro Man,"				PG
Thomas Bartholomew	Mar. 12, 1761	Parcel of young Negroes	South Carolina	Brig <i>Hannah</i>	Capt. Noarth	PG
Joseph Marks	Mar. 19, 1761	Boy				PG
Willing & Morris	May 7, 1761	Two boys One man#	Barbados	Ship <i>William & Mary</i>	George Nicholson	PG
Stocker & Fuller	May 21, 1761	Parcel of Negroes#				PG
Garrett Meade	June 11, 1761	Girl				PG
Thomas Riche Dvd. Franks Dnl. Rundle	Aug. 6, 1761	100#	Coast of Guinea	Schooner <i>Hannah</i>	Francis Moore	PG & Riche L.B.*

* Riche to Mr. Van Zandt, July 30, 1761.

<i>Importer</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>No. of Negroes</i>	<i>Imported From</i>	<i>Vessel</i>	<i>Capt.</i>	<i>Source</i>
William & John Harris	Sept. 3, 1761	"Wench" #				PG
Thomas Smith	Sept. 26, 1761	12 boys and girls				Riche L.B. ⁷
Sml. & Archbld. McCall & Wallace & Co.	Oct. 1, 1761	"Parcel of . . . Negro Slaves" #	Coast of Africa	Sloop <i>Company</i>	Capt. Hodgson	PG
John Harris	Oct. 1, 1761	Two men One boy #				PG
Stocker & Fuller	Oct. 29, 1761	"mulattoe woman"				PG
William Rodman	May 5, 1762	"190 or 200 Negroes" #	Africa		Wm. Rodman	Riche L.B. ⁸
Willing, Morris & Co.	May 6, 1762	170 #	Coast of Africa	Brig <i>Nancy</i>		PG
William Cox, Sml. Oldman and Co.	May 27, 1762	75 #	River Gambia—Africa	Schooner <i>Sally</i>	Bernard Badger	PJ & Soc. Misc. Col.
Garrett & George Meade	July 22, 1762	Four boys Two women One man #	Barbados	Ship <i>Hamilton</i>	Robert White	PG
William Plumsted & David Franks	Aug. 16, 1762	100	Guinea			Riche L.B. ⁹

⁷ Riche to Mr. Tucker, September 26, 1761.⁸ Riche to Thos. Rodman, May 5, 1762.⁹ Riche to Mr. Tucker, August 16, 1762.

<i>Importer</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>No. of Negroes</i>	<i>Imported From</i>	<i>Vessel</i>	<i>Capt.</i>	<i>Source</i>
David McMurtrie	Aug. 26, 1762	"Parcel . . . Men, Women, Boys and Girls" #				PG
	Sept. 14, 1762	"few fine Slaves"			Capt. Moore	Riche L.B. ¹⁰
Edward Denny	Nov. 4, 1762	Man #				PG
Robert Ritchie	Aug. 25, 1763	Three men				PG
Garrett & George Meade	Sept. 8, 1763	Three boys One girl #	*			PG
Thomas Riche	Oct. 8, 1763	"80 or 100 Slaves"		Schooner <i>Africa</i>	Francis Moore	Riche L.B. ¹¹
Garrett & George Meade	Oct. 27, 1763	"Parcel of . . . Negroe Men, Boys and Girls,"	*	Sloop <i>Mary</i>	Peter Murphy	PG
Robert Ritchie	Nov. 10, 1763	Two men #				PG
Garrett & George Meade	June 21, 1764	"Parcel of . . . New Negroe Boys and Girls" #	*	Sloop <i>Nancy</i>	Solomon Edey	PG
Garrett & George Meade	July 19, 1764	"Parcel of . . . young, Gold Coast SLAVES" #	*	Sloop <i>Jenny</i>	George Barclay	PG
Thomas Riche	Aug. 7, 1764	160 or 170 slaves				Riche L.B. ¹²

¹⁰ Riche to Mr. Tucker, September 14, 1762.¹¹ Riche to Gampirk (?), Heyman, Hill, and Miller, October 8, 1763.¹² Riche to Cornelius Coppinger, August 7, 1764.

<i>Importer</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>No. of Negroes</i>	<i>Imported From</i>	<i>Vessel</i>	<i>Capt.</i>	<i>Source</i>
Thomas Riche	Sept. 20, 1764	"few . . . Negro men, women, boys and girls" #	Coast of Guinea	Brig <i>Africa</i>	Francis Moore	PJ
Ritchie & Clymer	Apr. 11, 1765	Two men				PG
Garrett & George Meade	May 30, 1765	Boy				PG
Willing, Morris & Co.	July 25, 1765	"Seventy Gold Coast Negroes"	*	Ship <i>Granby</i>	Joseph Blewer	PG
James Child	Sept. 5, 1765	"ABOUT Twenty . . . NEW NEGROES"				PG
James Taylor	Jan. 2, 1766	"Several . . . Negroes"				PG
Garrett & George Meade	June 26, 1766	Man	*			PG
James & William Harvey	Aug. 21, 1766	"Parcel of . . . SLAVES, men, women, boys and girls" #	River Gambia, Africa	Sloop <i>Ranger</i>	Wm. Harris	PJ