

DUTIES
on
TRADE
at
CHARLESTON
1784-1789

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INTRODUCTION

From 1776 until 1789, when the national government assumed the responsibility, South Carolina raised her own duties on trade, inheriting the system of collecting and enumerating duties from the earliest colonial governments. The first provincial duties on trade had been raised in 1686, when the proprietary assembly imposed a tonnage duty, payable in powder, on ships entering Charleston. In 1695 duties on imports of liquor were added, and in 1703 an enumerated list of duties on a wide variety of imported goods and on slaves appeared. By 1716 there was a detailed scale of import duties on luxuries, on staple foods and supplies, and on new and seasoned Negroes. At the same time, a 5% *ad valorem* rate on general, non-enumerated cargo was added. In 1721 waiters were appointed to inspect cargoes and secure payment of duties on them before landing. By the 1740's a complex procedure of collection, involving officers on the wharves and in the treasury, had developed. In 1767 a collector, responsible to the public treasurer for the raising of provincial duties and the supervision of the customs service, was appointed, and a custom house was built.*

In 1776 the new state government quickly appointed new collectors at Charleston, Beaufort, and Georgetown to secure duties on goods arriving from the many ports which had been opened up to the American colonies with the demise of British authority. The revenue from import duties was applied to carry on the ordinary affairs of state government and (as repeated proposals to apply federal regulation of commerce floundered) to meet the state's obligations to the national treasury. No detailed records of the duties raised from 1776 to 1780 have survived.

For nearly three years, from the spring of 1780 to the end of 1782, the British occupied the sea ports of South Carolina. By the time the state administration reorganized, in 1783, the duty acts had expired. In the distressed financial condition in which the government found itself, the need to take rapid advantage of the revival of trade with Europe and

*Acts Nos. 33, 121, 204, 359, 455, 669, 957, Thomas Cooper and David J. McCord, eds., *Statutes at Large of South Carolina*, 10 vols. (Columbia, S. C., 1839-41) 2: 20, 96, 200, 649, 3: 158, 556, 4: 257. While the books of entries in the colonial period have not survived, the public treasurers did record the names of the ports of departure, and the amount paid, in *Records of the Public Treasurers of South Carolina, 1725-1776*, Journals A, B, and C, 1735-76 (South Carolina Archives Microcopy No. 3).

the West Indies was clear. In March of 1783, three months after the state government regained full control of Charleston, the assembly imposed a four penny tax on every gallon of liquor and each pack of playing cards imported, reviving the procedure for collection from the general duty act of 1740. But a more productive duty was needed. In August of 1783, the assembly laid enumerated general duties on foods, manufactures, and playing cards, a flat rate on new Negroes, a higher rate on seasoned slaves brought in for sale, and an *ad valorem* charge on all other imports. The intricacies of the customs system, the great volume of new trade, the political problems associated with the presence of foreign merchants, and the difficulties of funding the general government necessitated frequent revisions. Late in 1783 the assembly revived the tonnage duty to pay the salaries of the customs officers and exempted American goods from general duties. In 1784 they imposed a transient duty of 2% on the value of goods consigned to foreign merchants. In 1787 they added new *ad valorem* charges on a number of manufactured imports, such as clocks, jewelry, and carriages, increased the transient duty to 4%, and prohibited the importation of slaves. In these years, the revenue from the general duty was usually reserved to pay the state's federal quota.*

The practical business of clearing cargoes for landing and collecting the duties rested with the officers at the custom house, despite repeated and perhaps unwise attempts to make the treasury commissioners more directly responsible for collection. On entering Charleston harbor, the master first put in to Fort Johnson for quarantine inspection. Once anchored at the wharves, he presented his registration to the governor and paid his tonnage duty to the collector. Searchers from the custom house then boarded his boat to find and list the cargo. Meanwhile the master, or the merchants to whom the cargo was consigned, went to the treasury, swore a manifest of his consignment, and paid or promised to pay the duty. The manifest, numbered and endorsed by the treasurer, was then returned to the customs house and the customs officers gave the master a clearance to land his cargo. Once the cargo was landed, the merchant made two copies of an entry, listing the goods in detail. Both were sent to the collector, who compared them with the searcher's list and referred one copy to the treasurer. The treasurer could then compare the entry with the duty paid, fill in the blank space left on his record of the manifest, and demand any additional payment due. Where the collector himself secured payment, as at Georgetown and Beaufort, he turned over and

*Acts Nos. 1190, 1197, 1216, 1350, *ibid.*, 4: 570, 582, 603, 5: 8.

reported his receipts to the treasury at the end of each month.*

The procedure was a faulty one. A legislative committee in 1788 felt that the treasury was responsible for securing payments on transactions with which they were not themselves familiar, and that this had resulted in some inefficiency and evasion. But the intricate system of enumerating and paying duties has its advantages for the historian. Every entry of goods into Charleston, no matter when or where the duty on it was paid, was recorded in detail in a single set of books. Seven of these books have survived. They date from May, 1784 to August, 1789 and are the only records of their kind in South Carolina.

Two volumes of Manifests and Entries, B and C, record manifests, entries, and duties on cargoes from all ports from May 8, 1784 to March 27, 1787. An earlier volume, A, is missing. The manifest gives the name of the vessel, the date of arrival, the port of departure, the master's name, and the manifest number assigned by the waiter. The entries are recorded beside the manifest: each notes the merchant's name and the date of his entry; a description of his consignment; the amount of general, transient, and Negro duty payable; and the manner in which the tax was secured. The infrequent totals and sub-totals are unreliable. Goods marked for re-export are also listed. Ten percent of the value of goods consigned was admitted free to account for wastage.**

From March 27, 1787 to August, 1789 separate records for manifests from different ports were maintained. There are five of these books: Great Britain and Dominions; France and Dominions; Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Prussia, and Dominions; Spain, Portugal, and Dominions; and Coasting Trade of the United States. Although this system of recording was probably more efficient, it is less informative. A copy of the entry does not follow the manifest. There is only a statement of the duties payable, tabulated under their enumerated classifications. The goods carrying *ad valorem* duties are not described, and

*Whether the procedure was always followed is not certain. It was described in a legislative report of 1788 and seems to gibe with the rather vague instructions in the duty acts. It is reasonable to conclude that the duty books were maintained at the treasury. The endorsements on them (PB or EB, for example) are those of commissioners of the treasury, probably made on payment of notes. Notes were rarely settled within the four months allotted for their satisfaction.

**Manifests and Entries Books B and C also appear in W. S. Jenkins, ed., *Records of the States of the United States* (S. C.), Reports and Papers of Permanent Agencies, 1694/5-1820 (SC-D.25x Reel 1).

re-exports are not identified. All seven volumes contain indexes to the manifests. These refer to the name of the vessel, the port of departure, the master's name, and the manifest number.

The picture of Charleston's trade which emerges from the duty books is somewhat surprising. For the first two years of this period, imports were at an astonishingly high level. In 1784, the first full year of peace, the wharves must have been constantly filled. Revenue from duties in that year was three times as much as the sum taken from the collectors of the general tax. In the five full years from 1783 to 1789, more than £170,000 was raised from import duties, almost half of it in 1784 and 1785. The duties were especially important to the state's finances as a source of specie. Trade fell off sharply in 1786, but revived again in 1787 and 1788, when the American coastal trade made striking gains.

The slave trade, while it accounted for only a small portion of the revenue from duties, was particularly active. From 1783 until 1787, when the trade stopped, more than 9,000 slaves were brought into Charleston. Nearly 6,000 arrived in 1784 and 1785 alone. Most came from the Gambia, Martinique, Jamaica, and East Florida. The American coastal trade in slaves seems to have been negligible — few slaves came into Charleston from the other states, and only occasional consignments from Africa and Jamaica were marked for re-export. The trade started to decline in 1786; in March 1787 it was prohibited. But the great slave merchants, Nathaniel Russell, Adam Tunno, Edward Penman, and Daniel O'Hara, used their huge resources and their connections with Jamaica and Great Britain to diversify their commercial activities. Their fortunes survived the suspension of the slave trade.

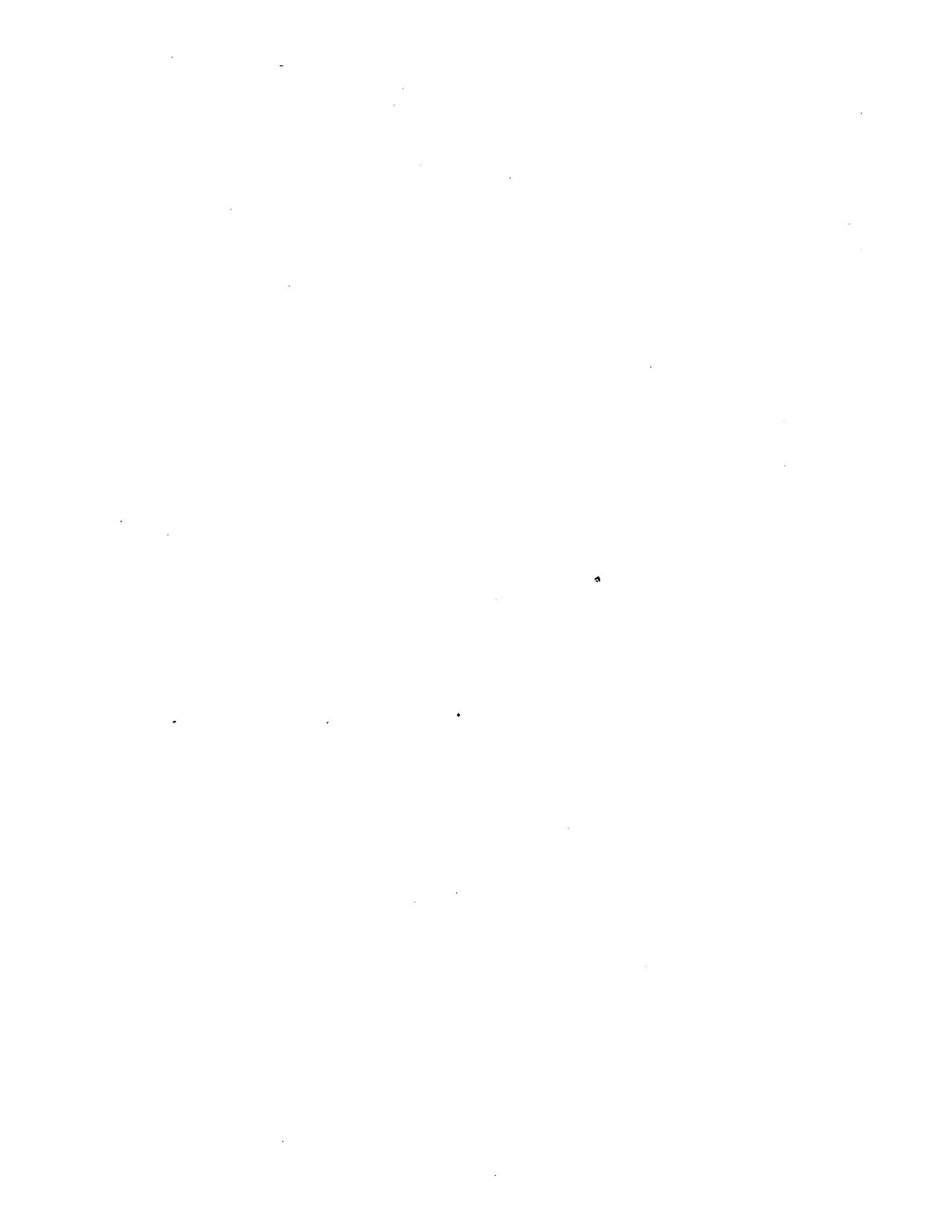
Business was especially good for the British merchants. Many, like O'Hara, had profited from the British occupation and were able to sustain themselves against the tardiness of their postwar debtors on their accumulated capital. The presence of Charleston merchants connected with British firms outweighed the restrictions on American vessels trading in the West Indies. As a result, trade with Britain and her dominions continued to dominate the state's commerce. But the profits of British merchants aroused some hostility. The transient duty, while it rarely applied to British merchants residing in the city, seems to have been designed to operate on the British trade. Its most notable effect was on merchant-captains from East Florida and the Bahamas

and on English drygoods salesmen arriving in the province with their merchandise. Established Charleston merchants were also liable to transient duty on consignments ordered by foreign tradesmen in the city. But the total amount of transient duty collected was very small, and it seems to have been ineffective either as a deterrent or as revenue.

The nature and quantity of goods imported belies the general economic distress of these years. The volume of building materials — nails, bricks, logwood, stone, white lead, marble, and lumber — suggests that many prosperous citizens, perhaps the merchants themselves, were building and refurbishing town houses. South Carolina's ability to provide such basic supplies herself was clearly very limited. Even agricultural tools — ploughs, wheelbarrows, rice hooks, spades, and hoes — were imported. Little raw leather was brought in, but finished work like harnesses and saddles arrived in some quantity. The importation of staple foods which were easily home grown — apples, potatoes, butter, and oranges — is a measure of the rural devastation which followed the war or perhaps of the planters' determination to keep their lands in exportable cash crops. Either the farmer was unable and unwilling to produce food for local consumption, or roads and ferries were in such poor repair that he could not market it.

While some rural reconstruction is apparent from the imports of slaves, horses, seed, and canvas and timber for small boats, most foreign trade was directed at the city consumer and the planter's household. Charleston's famous inability to support successful breweries is suggested by the continued importation of beer and porter. Shipments of basic furnishings and dry goods — candles, earthenware, bedsteads, and soap — indicate a serious lack of local industry. At the same time, the vast quantities of wigs, sweetmeats, haberdashery, cutlery, millinery, ivory, wines, spices, coffee, and West Indian fruits, all of which arrived at a greater rate than ever before, would imply that a taste for British luxuries had not died with the Revolution.

These comprehensive accounts of Charleston's import trade show the state's chronic inability to manufacture her own basic equipment and supplies, her growing capital re-investment in the Negro, and her continued reliance on British trade and British traders. In addition, they are a fine guide to the careers of individual merchants at a crucial period.



STATISTICS ON IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Table 1 reconstructs annual summaries of duties received from all three collectors by the commissioners of the treasury after the Revolutionary War. The totals for the years 1783 to 1786 have been taken from figures supplied in the treasurers' loose manuscript reports to the general assembly. Those for the years 1787, 1788, and 1789, for which no such reports were found, have been computed from the periodic receipts for duties posted in the treasury journals in the South Carolina Archives. A number of other documents in the legislative papers record detailed figures on South Carolina trade in this period which did not find their way into the duty books. From these records, six detailed tables have been compiled.

In table 2 appear the ninety-eight entries of liquor and playing cards brought into Charleston between March and August, 1783 under the ordinance of March 17 and reported by the collector in a loose paper. No record of the 150 manifests and entries reported in Charleston between August 1783 and May 1784, when a more comprehensive duty act was in force, has survived. The collectors at Georgetown and Beaufort kept separate records of their business, which have not been located. But there are three extant sources in the public records for the researcher interested in the import trade at these ports in the post-war years: one set of entries (1786) for each port found its way into Manifests and Entries Book C; the treasury records contain summary accounts of duties received from the country ports,* and a report made by the collector of Georgetown in 1787, covering the two years 1786 and 1787 and containing a list of entries, is extant — this has been transcribed as table 3.

Export duties were not a part of the revenue system of the new state. But the collectors were responsible for port clearings and for providing statistical accounts of exports to the general assembly. Loose reports of exports from Charleston and Georgetown in the years 1783 to 1787 appear in the legislative papers, and tables 4 and 5 have been compiled from them. No manuscript report of exports from Beaufort was

**South Carolina Treasury Ledgers and Journals, 1783-1791* (South Carolina Archives Microcopy Number 5).

located, but there is an extant record of port clearings, with cargoes listed, for a two and one-half year period between 1784 and 1786. This is reproduced as table 6. In November 1787, the collector of Charleston reported foreign and domestic re-exports for the previous twelve months. This, the only surviving record of its type, is abstracted in table 7.

1 — DUTIES COLLECTED AT SOUTH CAROLINA PORTS
APRIL, 1783 — AUGUST, 1789

YEAR	GENERAL	TRANSIENT	NEGRO	TOTAL
1783	£14,451.. 4..3		£ 2,837.10..0	£17,288.14..3
1784	£36,160.11..5	£1,180.. 2.10	£13,300.. 0..0	£50,641.14..3
1785	£20,605.. 2..0	£ 507.. 6.. 1	£ 8,296.. 0..0	£29,408.. 8..1
1786	£11,570.. 3..7	£ 15.17.. 0	£ 1,543.. 0..0	£12,955.. 0..7
1787	£26,290.. 0..7¼	£2,275.. 3.. 7¼	£ 224.19..0	£28,790.. 3..3½
1788	£22,491.11..2	£ 514.13.11		£23,006.. 5..1
1789	£ 9,687.18..5¼	£ 117.15.. 0		£ 9,687.13..5¼
				GRAND TOTAL £171,767.19..0¼

2 — ENTRIES OF LIQUOR AT CHARLESTON
APRIL — AUGUST, 1783

APRIL	GALLONS	DUTY
10 Robert Johnston	288	£ 4.16.0
10 John Banks and Company	590	9.16.8
15 Jacob Milligan and Company	632	10.10.8.
17 George Smith	2,007	33.. 9.0
17 Thomas Corbett	898	14.19.4
18 Samuel Legare	2,170	36.. 3.4
19 Nicholas Hinson	1,338	22.. 6.0
21 William Somersall	3,713	61.17.8
21 Cash (William Strong)	676	11.. 5.4
22 Paul Pritchard	1,015	16.18.4
22 John Addison	729	12.. 3.0
22 Cash	186	3.. 2.0
22 Webb and Bounetheau	843	14.. 1.0
23 James McKinley	7,860	131.. 0.0
25 Alexander Bell	5,355	89.. 5.0
25 Robert Cochran	2,326	38.15.4
26 Robert Cochran	276	4.12.0
28 James Ashton	648	10.16.0
28 Smith, DeSaussure and Darrill	1,757	29.. 5.8
29 George Smith	3,512	58.10.8
 MAY		
1 John McGeorge	450	7.10.0
1 Thomas Savage	5,301	88.. 7.0
1 Downham Newton	4,860	81.. 0.0
2 Mathew Byrne	473	7.17.8
2 John Aitkin	617	10.. 5.8
2 Daniel Moore	1,040	17.. 6.8
3 Cash	108	1.16.0
5 James Neilson	4,000	66.13.4
6 Fitzsimmons and Atkinson	212	3.10.8
7 Banks Burnet and Company	283	4.14.4
7 Paul Pritchard	3,665	61.. 1.8
8 William Somersall	1,115	18.11.8
8 William Somersall	1,245	20.15.0
8 William Somersall	2,727	45.. 9.0
8 Robert Collins	5,076	84.12.0

8	George Smith	1,683	28.. 1..0
9	James McKinley	1,404	23.. 8..0
9	James Thomas	4,015	66.18..4
13	John Todd	710	11.16..8
13	Cash	30	10..0
14	Roger Smith	9,046	150.15..4
14	William Curtis	864	14.. 8..0
14	John Todd	1,443	24.. 1..0
14	Daniel Hall and Company	1,504	25.. 1..4
19	Cash	90	1.10..0
20	Cash	972	16.. 4..0
21	Alexander McGinnis	11,472	191.. 4..0
21	Roger and Peter Smith'	963	16.. 1..0
22	George Flagg	2,114	35.. 4..8
22	Cash	168	2.16..0
	Walker and Maitland	1,903	31.14..4
	H. Bromet Philips	765	12.15..0
	Guilbeau Vernon	1,994	33.. 4..8
	Roger Smith	6,441	107.. 7..0
	Cash of William Urquhart	293	4.17..8
	Isaac DaCosta and Son	1,515	25.. 5..0
	William Somersall	7,842	130.14..0
	Cash of Philip Moses	122	2.. 0..8
	Peter Francis Martin	3,419	56.19..8
	William Somersall	4,710	78.10..0
	Abraham Sasportas	630	10.10..0
	Thomas Morris and Company	1,125	18.. 5..0
	Daniel Hall and Company	1,373	22.17..8
	Isaac DaCosta	3,533	58.17..8
	Cash of Samuel Chiver	198	3.. 6..0
	James Penman	4,825	80.. 8..4
	Cash of Nicholas Primrose	200	3.. 6..8
	Joseph Chevery	621	10.. 7..0
	Cash of Roche	196	3.. 5..4
	Cash of Duyme	205	3.. 8..4
	Cash of Farneau	289	4.16..4
	James Neilson	8,767	146.. 2..4
	Cash of Peleg Green	106	1.15..4
	Cash of Paul Cross	1,545	25.15..0

¹Although no dates are given after May 22, the entries were listed in chronological order.

Smith, DeSaussure and Darrell	101	1.13..8
Robert Farquhar	3,181	53.. 0..4
William Huxham	584	9.14..8
Webb and Bounetheau	3,317	55.. 5..8
Leonard Stout	3,739	62.. 6..4
Alexander Gillon	2,045	34.. 1..8
Cash of Carter Husman	886	14.15..4
Cash of John Massey	584	9.14..8
Cash of Jeremiah Dickenson	296	4.18..8
Cash of Walter Goodman	360	6.. 0..0
Roger Smith	6,165	102.15..0
Paul Pritchard	572	8.10..8
Cash of Isaac Harvey	99	1.13..0
² Cash of Firby and Kerr		4.16..0
Joseph Olivarez	2,700	45.. 0..0
Anthony Warwick	2,205	36.15..0
Robert Pringle	329	5.. 9..8
Alexander Gillon	3,000	60.. 0..0
Cash of Samuel Legare	65	1.. 1..8
James and Edward Penman	10,348	172.. 9..4
³ Joseph Parker and Company	5,481	96.. 3..0
Joseph Parker and Company	5,678	94.12..8
Cash of Abraham Sasportas	570	8.10..0
James Miller	2,520	42.. 0..0
TOTAL	212,391	£3,549.. 9..0

²For 288 packs of playing cards

³Duty includes 288 packs of playing cards.

3 — ENTRIES REPORTED
BY THE COLLECTOR OF GEORGETOWN

APRIL 1786 — JANUARY 1787

CONSIGNEE, CARGO	DUTY
6 April 1786	
Smith Mitchel and Company	
Amount of invoice, £1,174..2..6 at 2½%	As per note £29.. 7..1
22 April 1786	
John Cogdell and Company	
Amount of invoice, £2,128.16..1 at 2½%	Paid £53.. 4..3
William Waddy for self and passenger	
£144.15..0 at 2½% and Transient duty at 2%	£ 6.. 9..2
Heriot and Tucker	
307 gallons Rum at 3d.	£ 3.16..9
11 May 1786	
William McKintire	
200 dozen porter 4/-Transient duty 32/-	£ 1.16..0
31 May 1786	
Heriot and Grant	
288 packs Cards at 4d. included in the sum of £368.19.11 at 2½%	Per Note £14.. 0..6
4 November 1786	
Smith and Mitchel	
Wine and porter included in the sum £2,083..4..7 at 2½%	Per Note £63.19..7
Ebenezar Allen	
106 gallons Rum at 3d.	£ 1.12..4
Isaac Phillips	
78 lb. Hyson Tea at 12d.	£ 3.18..0
9 December 1786	
Thomas New	
200 lb. Loaf Sugar at 1d.; 25 lb. hyson tea 12d. included in the amount of £510.15..0 at 2½% and Transient duty at 2%	£22.19..7
William Harmon	
78 gallons Wine at 3d.	£ 1.. 6..0

20 December 1786	
Francis Anderson	
4800 lb. Sugar at 2/-	£ 4.16..0
22 December 1786	
Richard Darrel	
99 gallons Jamaica Rum at 3d.; 990 gal- lons West India Rum at 2d.; 480 bushels Salt cr. $\frac{1}{2}$ at $2\frac{1}{2}\%$	£10.. 4..9
20 January 1787	
William Cole	
800 lb. Sugar at 1/6; £74.16..8 amount of Good at $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ and Transient duty at 2%	<u>£ 3.19..4</u>
TOTAL	£221.. 9..4

4 — EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL
DOMESTIC CROPS FROM CHARLESTON
1783 - 1787

	1783	1784	1785	1786	1787
RICE ¹	22,224½	61,974	63,732	65,857½	65,195
INDIGO ²	827	2,051	1,789	2,163	2,783
TOBACCO ³	643	2,680	2,303	3,929	5,493
DEER SKINS ⁴	101	657	540 292	325 404	205 256
PITCH ¹	565	4,877	3,719	3,789	1,904
TAR ¹	540	2,489	6,737	5,056	2,230
TURPENTINE ¹	926	7,331	6,545	6,628	3,707
LUMBER ⁵	251,800	705,200	1,072,650	1,758,100	1,057,600
SHINGLES	215,800	1,072,000	3,096,900	3,104,200	3,689,600
STAVES	12,900	402,100	403,050	836,300	1,023,700
CORN ⁶	6,645	14,080	19,510	6,585	29,088

¹Barrels. ²Casks. ³Hogsheads. ⁴The figures for 1783 and 1784 are the number of hides exported. From 1785 through 1787, the upper figure is in hides, the lower figure is in bales. ⁵Feet. ⁶Bushels.

5 — PRINCIPAL EXPORTS FROM GEORGETOWN
JANUARY 1783 - FEBRUARY 1787

	1783	1784	1785	1786	1787
RICE ¹	2,680	1,931	3,130	3,026	1,704
INDIGO ²	1,580 25	12,477	28,626	1,196 24	
PITCH ¹	3,711	1,234	1,654	266	
TAR ¹	221	120	286	55	45
TURPENTINE ¹		401	1,380	778	
PORK ¹	8	12	66	8	50
FLOUR ¹		33	22		
TOBACCO ³		13		4	
BUTTER	7 kegs	300 lb.			40 kegs
TALLOW ²	500 lb. 2 bbl.				
CORN, ROUGH RICE, ETC. ⁴	700	518	630	1,060	1,000
LUMBER ⁵	11 tons	54,100	57,334	27,841	8,000
SHINGLES	44,200	164,000	179,000	107,000	20,000
STAVES	1,100	4,672	15,815	8,000	1,400
DEER SKINS	938	3,115	1,250	60	
COWHIDES	200	37	129	17	
FUR SKINS	100	246	40		
SASSEFRASS			1,200 lb.		

¹Barrels. ²The upper figure is in pounds; the lower in barrels. ³Hogsheads. ⁴Bushels.
⁵Figures in feet, except where noted.

6 — BEAUFORT PORT CLEARINGS
 SEPTEMBER 1784 — DECEMBER 1786

DATE, VESSEL, MASTER, CARGO	DESTINATION
15 September 1784 Brig <i>Brothers</i> , Michael Dove 199 <i>bbl.</i> Turpentine, 4 <i>bbl.</i> Cotton, Indigo	London
30 December 1784 Schooner <i>Sally</i> , Peter Main Ballast	St. Augustine
Sloop <i>Industry</i> , Alexander C. Stewart Ballast	St. Augustine
15 September 1785 Sloop <i>Peggy</i> , Tarlton Woolham Nine head of Sheep	New Providence
29 October 1785 Schooner <i>S. Catalina</i> , Bazile Lord 20 Hogs, 100 <i>bu.</i> Corn, 50 <i>bu.</i> Potatoes, 200 Poultry, 5 <i>bu.</i> Pease	St. Augustine
15 December 1785 Schooner <i>S. Catalina</i> , Bazile Lord Live Stock	St. Augustine
Sloop <i>Tryal</i> , William Minot 59 Negroes	Georgia
7 February 1786 <i>Sally</i> , Boaz Bryan 430 <i>bbl.</i> Rice (435, 854), 2 <i>bundles</i> of Deer Skins, 1 <i>bundle</i> of Furrs, 224 <i>bbl.</i> Indigo (73,980)	London
3 July 1786 Sloop <i>Grape Vine</i> , Joseph Giovando Live Stock	St. Augustine
15 July 1786 Sloop <i>Two Sisters</i> , Thomas Nelmes Live Stock	New Providence
26 October 1786 Sloop <i>Hannah</i> (Dartmouth, Mass.), Elijah Allen Ballast	Charleston

6 November 1786

Brig *Ranger* (Poole), George Best

487 whole *bbl.* and 82 *half bbl.* Rice

Cowes

13 November 1786

Schooner *Jenny*, (Charleston), John Wilson

Ballast

Georgia

5 December 1786

Schooner *Two Brothers* (Newberry Port), Stephen Howard

Ballast

Charleston

7 — FOREIGN AND AMERICAN
RE-EXPORTS FROM CHARLESTON

AMERICAN PRODUCE NOVEMBER 1786 - NOVEMBER 1787

Flour — 8,783 *bbl.*
Bread — 735 *bbl.* 835 *kegs.*
Fish — 965 *bbl.*, 110 *quintals*, 900 *lb.*
Potatoes — 360 *bbl.*, 1,238 *bu.*
Onions — 36 *bbl.*, 14,624 *bunches*
Oats — 360 *bu.*
Apples — 72 *bbl.*
Cider — 56 *bbl.*

FOREIGN PRODUCE NOVEMBER 1786 - NOVEMBER 1787

Rum, West Indies and New England —
354 *hhds.* & *puncheons*, 121 *casks* & *bbl.*
Wine — 31 *pipes*, 41 *hhds.*, 569 *casks*, 358 *cases*
Brandy — 91 *pipes*, 88 *casks*
Gin — 1,561 *cases*
Porter — 324 *hhds.* & *casks*
Salt — 16,332 *bu.*
Molasses — 560 *hhds.*
Sugar — 32 *hhds.*, 375 *chests*, 276 *casks*
Coffee — 3 *hhds.*, 182 *casks*, 71 *bags*, 5,500 *lb.*
Cocoa — 30 *hhds.*, 94 *casks*, 106 *bags*
Pimento — 143 *bags*
Logwood — 220 $\frac{3}{4}$ *tons*, 300 *quintals*, 598 *pieces*
Fustick — 41 $\frac{3}{4}$ *tons*, 2,078 *pieces*
Lignum vitae — 50 $\frac{1}{4}$ *tons*, 300 *pieces*
Yellow sanders — 249 *pieces*, 6,450 *lb.*
Cane wood — 20 *pieces*
Elephants teeth — 15 *pieces*
Iron — 22 $\frac{1}{4}$ *tons*, 229 *bars*
Coal — 220 *tons*
Russia hemp — 7 *tons*, 11,200 *lb.*
Cordage — 6 *cables*, 8 *coils*, 10,000 *lb.*
Anchors — 6
Duck & osnaburgs — 185 *pieces*
Iron pots — 512
Grind & guernstones — 45
Mahogany — 18,638 *feet*

SOUTH CAROLINA ARCHIVES MICROCOPY NUMBER 6

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SOUTH CAROLINA ARCHIVES MICROCOPIES

Microcopy Number 1: Records in the British Public Record Office relating to South Carolina, 1663-1782, with general index. 12 rolls.

A printed calendar is in preparation.

Microcopy Number 2: United States Census. Original Agriculture, Industry, Social Statistics, and Mortality Schedules for South Carolina, 1850-1880. 22 rolls.

With a printed introduction.

Microcopy Number 3: Records of the Public Treasurers of South Carolina, 1725-1776. 2 rolls.

With a printed introduction and tables.

Microcopy Number 4: Records of the South Carolina Treasury, 1775-1780. 6 rolls.

With a printed introduction.

Microcopy Number 5: South Carolina Treasury Ledgers and Journals, 1783-1791. 4 rolls.

With a printed introduction and index.

Microcopy Number 6: Duties on Trade at Charleston, 1784-1789. 1 roll.

With a printed introduction and tables.

Microcopy Number 7: South Carolina Treasury Ledgers and Journals, 1791-1865. 12 rolls.

With a printed introduction.

Prices are available on request. Introductory pamphlets to Microcopies 2-7 are available at a price of \$1.00 each, plus 15 cents mailing charge. Address inquiries to:

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