

Transcription

These are to certify all whome it doth concerne that
on the one and thirtyth day of March last, came to his
Majesty's Custome house in this Province Abraham Lewis
Commander of the Sloop Peter of Newcastle, burthen twenty
tunns or thereabouts, with noo gunns navigated wth five men
Plantation built and produced certificate under the hands
and seales of the deputy Collectors of North Carolina
bearing date the third day of March 1696/7 that he had
there loaden and taken on board, nine hundred bushalls corne
fourty bushells of pease and beanes, fourty racoone skinns
fourty dry hides, seventy pounds feathers thirty foure barells
porke, one barrell of Oyle, three beaver skins, fifteen raw
deare skinns, twelve drest deare skinns ten quarter casqs of
Fayall wines, one shipp Anchor qt one thousand pounds
and alsoe store for two hundred and sixty pounds of
tobacco: These are further to certify that on the seventh
day of Aprill the goods above mentioned was here unloaden
and put on shoare from on board the said sloop dated at
the Custom house in Newcastle in the Province of New=
Hamsheire in New England this eighth day of Aprill in

Reflect & Discuss

What was a sloop? How did it differ from other types of ships common in this period?

The colonies and Great Britain depended on international trade. How did North Carolina fit into the global economy?

Consider the exports of colonial North Carolina listed here. Which exports had the greatest influence on North Carolina's economy? Why and how?

Fayall wine: a variety of fortified wine from Faial, an island in the Azores.

Trade goods often passed between colonies before traveling to Great Britain. Why might this ship have sailed to New Hampshire?

Economy and Trade: Customs Declaration, 1697

the ninth yeare of the reigne of our Sovereigne Lord

William the third King of England &c Annoq 1697

[wax seal]

Phesant Eastwicke

Navall officer

[top left margin]

[red wax seal]

Phesant Eastwicke

dept. [Collrs.]