

# Colonial and Pre-Federal Statistics

### Z 1-615. General note.

It would have been possible to distribute these series for the colonial and pre-Federal period among the chapters covering each of the appropriate subject fields. It was felt, however, that a separate chapter especially organized to cover this period would be more valuable in itself and would also provide a more suitable, less-exacting context for the statistics, many of which are relatively roughhewn.

In the past, statistics for the colonial and pre-Federal period were largely dependent on compilations made during the 17th and 18th centuries by historians such as Whitworth and Macpherson. Present-day scholars, however, no longer rely solely upon such compilations. They are ferreting out statistical information from original records hitherto left unused in archives and reconstructing statistical series of their own from other sources. Several of the series presented here are appearing in print for the first time. Compilers of the new series are identified in the source citations.

The Public Records Office in London (sometimes hereafter abbreviated PRO) contains many collections of records which throw light on commerce between England and the colonies and to some extent on the development of agriculture and manufacturing in the colonies, particularly when considered with reference to the mercantilist laws passed by the mother country, as has been done here. The laws in question are cited at various points in the text below by reference to their regnal year and chapter numbers—for example, 5 Geo. II c 22 (the fifth year of the reign of King George II, chapter 22).

The collections in the Public Records Office in London, which are the original sources for many of the data presented here, are identified there by title and call numbers. For example, one collection is titled "American Inspector General's Ledgers" and is further identified as "PRO Customs 16/1." The most important of these collections or ledgers of imports and exports are the following: The English Inspector General's Ledgers (PRO Customs 3); the Scottish Inspector General's Ledgers (PRO Customs 14); the American Inspector General's Ledgers (PRO Customs 16/1); and the colonial naval office lists (usually found in C. O. 5).

The English, Scottish, and American Inspector Generals' Ledgers are conveniently arranged for statistical purposes, but are so voluminous that it is far more convenient to utilize contemporary tabulations drawn from them when such secondary sources are available. The lists kept by the naval officers of that period (for the purpose of helping to enforce the navigation laws) merely provide chronological data concerning the ships which entered and cleared port, together with their cargoes and destinations.

The task of using the naval office lists has in some instances been lightened by colonial newspapers, such as the *South Carolina Gazette*, which published data taken from customhouse records. Also of general assistance in the preparation of many series presented in this chapter are the compilations from naval office lists prepared by a Works Progress Administration project conducted at the University of California, entitled "Trade and Commerce of the English Colonies in America," and referred to below as WPA compilations.

### Z 1-19. Estimated population of American Colonies, 1610-1780.

Source: Compiled by Stella H. Sutherland, Due West, South Carolina, chiefly from the following sources: B. J. Brawley, *A Short History of the American Negro*, MacMillan, 1913; Elizabeth Donnan (editor), *Documents Illustrative of the History of the Slave Trade to America*, 4 vols., Carnegie Institution of Washington, D.C., 1930-35; Evarts B.

Greene and Virginia D. Harrington, *American Population Before the Federal Census of 1790*, Columbia University Press, New York, 1932; Stella H. Sutherland, *Population Distribution in Colonial America*, AMS Press, Inc., New York, 1966; E. R. Turner, "The Negro in Pennsylvania," *Prize Essays of the American Historical Association*, Washington, D.C., 1911; Bureau of the Census, *A Century of Population Growth*, 1909; Thomas J. Wertenbaker, *The Planters of Colonial Virginia*, Princeton, 1922; and George W. Williams, *The History of the Negro Race in America From 1619 to 1880*, 2 vols., New York, 1883. (Also, a wide variety of source material was consulted for general information.)

The original data were obtained from the reports of the colonial officials to the Lords Commissioners of Trade and Plantations. Not infrequently a census supplied sworn evidence of the number of inhabitants; for other reports, the militia or the tax lists or both were used, commonly accompanied by an estimate of the whole population as indicated by the rolls or lists. Estimates made by colonial officials and by other informed contemporaries who did not disclose the figures upon which their conclusions were based have occasionally been included in these series. However, such estimates were selected in accordance with the general pattern of population growth.

The ratio of the militia to the whole population was generally 1 to 5½, but there were many exceptions. In Massachusetts, it was 1 to 6 in 1751 and 1 to 4 in 1763; in Connecticut, 1 to 6 in 1722 and 1756 and 1 to 7 in 1749, 1761, and 1774; it was 1 to 6 in Virginia and 1 to 7 in South Carolina at various times. No generalization can safely be made as to the ratio borne by the northern polls and ratables and by the southern taxables and tithables to the whole population of the Colonies. In every Province the figure was different. In the North, it ranged from 1 to 4 to 1 to 5½; in Pennsylvania, it was 1 to 7 in the 1750's, but 1 to 5.8 was the more common figure; in Maryland and Virginia, where both male and female slaves appeared on the tax lists, the ratio was 1 to 3 or 3.5 in the 17th century and 1 to 2.4 or 2.6 in the 18th century. The North Carolina white taxables were multiplied by 4 and the Negro taxables by 2.

The figures for Negroes for the 17th century, which are doubtlessly too low, are largely estimates based upon references to purchase and sale, to laws governing slavery, and occasionally to reports of more or less exact numbers.

### Z 20-23. Percent distribution of the white population, by nationality, 1790.

Source: American Council of Learned Societies, "Report of Committee on Linguistic and National Stocks in the Population of the United States" (based on studies by Howard F. Barker and Marcus L. Hansen), *Annual Report of the American Historical Association*, 1931, vol. I, Washington, D.C., 1932, p. 124.

Distribution was made primarily on the basis of family names. For explanation of methods used, see source.

### Z 24-132. Population censuses taken in the colonies and States during the colonial and pre-Federal period, 1624-25 to 1786.

Source: Compiled by Robert C. Klove, U.S. Bureau of the Census, with the counsel of Stella Sutherland, chiefly from the following sources: Evarts B. Greene and Virginia D. Harrington, *American Population Before the Federal Census of 1790*, Columbia University Press, New York, 1932 (reprinted by Peter Smith, Gloucester, Mass., 1966) and W. S. Rossiter, *A Century of Population Growth, From the*

*First Census of the United States to the Twelfth: 1790-1900*, U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1909.

The original data were obtained as follows:

**Z 24-37, Connecticut.**

1756 *Connecticut Colony Public Records*, XIV, p. 492. Rossiter has made corrections, p. 164. Greene and Harrington give the same figures as Rossiter, pp. 58-61.

1774 *Ibid.*, pp. 485-491. From Rossiter, pp. 166-169. Rossiter has made some corrections in addition from the original records. Greene and Harrington use the same source and give approximately the same figures but do not give as much detail, pp. 58-61.

1782 Jedidiah Morse, *American Geography*, Boston, 1792, pp. 217-218. From Greene and Harrington, p. 61.

**Delaware.**

	Total	White	Negro
1782	44,095	41,195	2,900

From unpublished manuscripts in the State House in Dover, Delaware, examined by Stella Sutherland. Only the census totals for Kent County (9,782) and Sussex County (12,660) are available. Newcastle County is missing, but Sutherland has estimated a total for Newcastle (21,153) which is included in the State total. She also made separate estimates for white and Negro.

**Z 38-49, Maine.**

1764-65 Josiah H. Benton, Jr., *Early Census Making in Massachusetts, 1643 to 1765*, Boston, 1905. With addition corrections by Rossiter, p. 162. Benton used the Crane MS (manuscript) for Massachusetts and Maine which was discovered about 1900. Greene and Harrington also preferred the Crane MS as published by Benton (see footnote a, pp. 21-22). Rossiter's figures are used in this table because they give more detail. The earlier Dana MS was published in Joseph B. Felt, "Statistics of the Population in Massachusetts" (in *American Statistical Association Collections*, I, 121-216), Boston, 1897. Felt does not include Negro and other persons and the total population is slightly less.

William D. Williamson, in *The History of the State of Maine, 1602-1820*, Hallowell, 1839, gives population for the three counties in Maine on p. 373 and also estimates for the plantations which were omitted in the enumeration. His source is the *Columbian Centinel* published in 1822 which, according to Greene and Harrington, was based on the Dana MS. His total is considerably larger and does indicate that the Dana MS included Negroes.

**Z 50-62, Maryland.**

1704 *Maryland Archives*, XXV, p. 256. From Greene and Harrington, p. 129.

1710 *Ibid.*, pp. 258-259. From Greene and Harrington, p. 129.

1712 *Ibid.*, p. 259. From Greene and Harrington, p. 129.

1755 *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. XXXIV, p. 261. With corrections by Rossiter, p. 185. Rossiter gives more detail than Greene and Harrington, pp. 125-126, but the latter have some figures that vary considerably from those given by Rossiter. The total population is only 60 more. Greene and Harrington take their figures from a different source, *Maryland Records Miscellaneous*, 1755-75, 11 in Force, Transcripts (copied from Ezra Stiles' MS) in Library of Congress Transcripts.

1782 Jedidiah Morse, *American Geography*, Boston, 1792, p. 350. Also in Greene and Harrington, p. 127. Morse gives a partial breakdown of the totals and indicates that this census was taken by several assessors in March 1782.

**Z 63-77, Massachusetts.**

1764-65 See source for Maine, 1764-65. (Addition corrections by Rossiter, p. 161.)

1776 Jesse Chickering, *Statistical View of the Population of Massachusetts, 1765-1840*, Boston, 1846, p. 9. From Greene and Harrington, p. 17.

1784 Jedidiah Morse, *American Geography*, Boston, 1792, p. 172. From Greene and Harrington, p. 46.

**Z 78-90, New Hampshire.**

1767 *Provincial Papers of New Hampshire*, vol. VII, pp. 168-170. With corrections by Rossiter, pp. 149-150.

1773 *Ibid.*, vol. X, pp. 625-636. With corrections by Rossiter, p. 150.

1775 *New Hampshire Historical Society Collections*, vol. I, pp. 231-235. From Rossiter, pp. 152-154. Rossiter did not total the figures, which are given by towns. He indicated that the census was incomplete, with data for several towns not reported. The town figures in Greene and Harrington (pp. 74-79), which are town totals only, differ in a few instances from those given by Rossiter.

1786 *Provincial Papers of New Hampshire*, vol. X, pp. 637-689. With correction by Rossiter, p. 156, and Greene and Harrington, p. 74. Many towns did not distinguish whites, Negroes, and others.

**Z 91-97, New Jersey.**

1726 *New Jersey Archives*, 1st Series, V, p. 164. With corrections by Rossiter, p. 184, and Greene and Harrington, p. 109.

1738 *New Jersey Archives*, 1st Series, VI, pp. 242-243. With corrections by Rossiter, p. 184, and Greene and Harrington, p. 110. Both report Negroes as "Negroes and Other and Slaves."

1745 *New Jersey Archives*, 1st Series, VI, pp. 242-243. With corrections by Rossiter, p. 184, and Greene and Harrington, p. 111. Both report Negroes as "Slaves."

1772 *New Jersey Archives*, 1st Series, X, pp. 452-453. From Stella H. Sutherland, *Population Distribution in Colonial America*, Columbia University Press, New York, 1936; reprinted AMS Press, Inc., New York, 1966, pp. 98-99. Separate figures for whites and Negroes available for only 8 counties.

1784 New Jersey Department of State: *Compendium of Censuses, 1726-1905*, Trenton, 1906, p. 41; and Jedidiah Morse, *American Geography*, Boston, 1792, p. 284.

**Z 98-104, New York.**

1698 F. B. Hough, *Census of the State of New York, 1855*, iv.; also *Calendar of State Papers, Colonial Series: America and West Indies, 1697-98*, 532, 978, vi. From Rossiter, p. 170, and Greene and Harrington, p. 92.

1703 *Ibid.*, iv. From Rossiter, p. 170, and Greene and Harrington, p. 95.

1712-14 *New York Colonial MS*, vol. LVII, Secretary's office. From Rossiter, p. 181.

1723 *New York Documentary History* (ed. E. B. O'Callaghan), Albany, 1849-51, vol. I, p. 693. From Rossiter, p. 181, and Greene and Harrington, p. 96.

- 1731 *Ibid.*, vol. I, p. 694. With corrections, Rossiter, p. 181, and Greene and Harrington, p. 97.
- 1737 *Ibid.*, vol. I, p. 694. With corrections by Rossiter, p. 182, and Greene and Harrington, p. 98.
- 1746 *Ibid.*, vol. I, p. 695, not including Albany County. From Rossiter, p. 182, and Greene and Harrington, p. 99.
- 1749 *Ibid.*, vol. I, p. 695. With corrections by Greene and Harrington, p. 100.
- 1756 *Ibid.*, vol. I, p. 696. With corrections by Greene and Harrington, p. 101.
- 1771 *Ibid.*, vol. I, p. 697. With corrections by Rossiter, p. 183, and Greene and Harrington, p. 102.
- 1786 F. B. Hough, *Census of the State of New York, 1855*, viii. From Rossiter, p. 183, and Greene and Harrington, p. 104.

## Z 105-113, Rhode Island.

- 1708 *Rhode Island Colonial Records*, vol. IV, p. 59. With correction from Rossiter, p. 162, and Greene and Harrington, p. 65.
- 1730 Census in "R. I. State Papers" in *Massachusetts Historical Society Collections*, 2d Series, VII, p. 113. From Greene and Harrington, p. 66.
- 1748 See source for 1730. From Greene and Harrington, p. 63.
- 1755 "Acct. of the People in the Colony of R. I." with Governor Hopkin's letter, Dec. 24, 1755, *Proprieties V*: 159 (iv), in *Historical Society of Pennsylvania Transcripts*. From Greene and Harrington, p. 67.
- 1774 John R. Bartlett, *Census of Rhode Island for 1774*, Providence, 1858, p. 239. With corrections from Rossiter, p. 162.
- 1783 *Rhode Island Colonial Records*, VII, p. 299. With corrections from Greene and Harrington, pp. 69-70.

## Z 114-120, Vermont.

- 1771 *London Documents*, xlv, p. 144; *New York Documentary History* (ed. E. B. O'Callaghan), Albany, 1849-51, p. 474; F. B. Hough, *Census of the State of New York, 1955*, vii. From Rossiter, p. 183, and Greene and Harrington, p. 102.

## Z 121-132, Virginia.

- 1624-25 *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography* (Virginia Historical Society), VII, pp. 364-367; Alexander Brown, *First Republic in America*, Boston and New York, 1898, pp. 617-627. From Greene and Harrington, p. 144. Irene W. D. Hecht in "The Virginia Muster of 1624/5 as a source for Demographic History," *William and Mary Quarterly*, Third Series, vol. XXX, No. 1, January 1973, gives the total population as 1,218 and other details.
- 1634 *Virginia Colonial Records*, p. 91. "After this list was brought in there arrived a Ship of Holland with 145 persons from Bermudas; and since that 60 more in an English ship from Bermudas also." George Chalmers, *Coll. Va.*, I, p. 18, New York Public Library. From Greene and Harrington, p. 145.
- 1699 *Colonial Office Papers*, 5:1312, No. 19, XI in Library of Congress Transcripts; *Calendar of State Papers, Colonial Series: America and West Indies*, 1701, 635, No. 1040, XI. From Greene and Harrington, p. 137.
- 1701 *Colonial Office Papers* 5:1312, No. 19, X. From Greene and Harrington, p. 147-148.

## Z 133-168. General note.

The two basic sources for the study of the colonial Negro are population statistics (see series Z 1-19 and Z 21-132) and commercial statistics concerning slave importations. Although direct knowledge of the colonial Negro's natural increase is scarce, available evidence indicates that this increase must have been considerable. It is reported in 1708 that about half of Boston's 400 Negro servants were born there, and Governor James Glen of South Carolina stated in 1749 that the number of Negroes in his colony increased rather than diminished during the nine years when prohibitive taxes and war "prevented any from being imported" (Elizabeth Donnan, ed., *Documents Illustrative of the History of the Slave Trade to America*, Carnegie Institution of Washington, D.C., 1935, vols. III and IV, pp. 24 and 303, respectively). Otherwise, discrepancies between import and population figures (especially in later years) would call for the existence of an illegal trade in Negroes of an extent to which other evidence gives little support.

Donnan's *Documents* . . . , cited above, provides the greatest single source on the subject of the slave trade. She supplies references to many of the varied sources which provide such knowledge as we have of the 17th century, most helpful of which are the statistical reports prepared to help settle disputes between the Royal African Company and the separate traders.

After the first quarter of the 18th century, data on the slave trade usually rest upon the colonial naval office lists (PRO C. O. 5). Colonial newspapers sometimes reported the tallies which had been made in the customhouse; Donnan, *Documents* . . . , cited above, reproduces the individual entries for most of the lists which have survived, and the WPA compilations (see general note for series Z 1-615) give annual totals. In preparing the series on slaves, photographic copies of the naval office lists (PRO C. O. 5) were used when the Donnan entries and the WPA compilations did not agree. It is important to note, however, that the naval office lists report importations by sea rather than overland movements of slaves. Also, it is not always known how many of the Negroes survived after their entry was recorded. The Virginia statistics for 1710-1718 (Donnan, cited above, vol. IV, pp. 175-181) show that of 4,415 Negro slaves entered, 231 died within the time allowed to recover the duty and 103 were drawn back for exportation—7.5 percent of the total importations.

In the case of the Southern Colonies, the statistics for Virginia and South Carolina are reasonably complete; those for Maryland and Georgia are spotty; and those for North Carolina are virtually nonexistent.

In New England, the Negro population appears to have been due to natural increase rather than extensive importations. Governor Dudley of Massachusetts reported in 1708 that about one-half of Boston's Negro servants were born there (Donnan, cited above, vol. III, p. 24), and a comparison of the 1768-1773 trade figures, series Z 133-145, with the population figures, series Z 1-19, suggests that natural increase had become even more important than importations by the revolutionary era.

In the Middle Colonies the first Negroes were probably brought to New York from Spanish or Dutch prizes in 1625 or 1626. Dutch records are meager but show a consignment of 5 in 1660 and another of 300 in 1664. After the English conquest, New York for a time had an indeterminate trade in slaves with the pirates of Madagascar (Donnan, cited above, vol. III, pp. 405-406, 420, and 423). In Pennsylvania, the number of slaves was always small and their entry often discouraged by high taxes. Donnan (cited above, vol. III, pp. 408-409) believes that data about the slave trade there must be sought in merchant's account books, newspaper advertisements, and items of ship news, some of which appear in Edward R. Turner, "The Negro in Pennsylvania," *Prize Essays of American Historical Association*, Washington, D.C., 1911. In New Jersey, the slave trade centered in the eastern part of the colony, but here too the number of slaves imported was relatively small.

**Z 133-145. Slave trade, by origin and destination, 1768-1772.**

Source: Compiled by Lawrence A. Harper, University of California, from the American Inspector General's Ledgers of Imports and Exports, Public Records Office, London, Customs 16/1.

**Z 146-149. Slave trade in Virginia, 1619-1767.**

Source: 1619-1699, Elizabeth Donnan, ed., *Documents Illustrative of the History of the Slave Trade to America*, Carnegie Institution of Washington, D.C., 1935, vol. IV, pp. 4-6, 49-65 (copyright), and Philip A. Bruce, *Economic History of Virginia in the Seventeenth Century*, vol. II, Macmillan, New York, 1895, pp. 66-85; 1700-1726, Donnan, *Documents Illustrative . . .*, vol. IV, pp. 173-187; 1727-1767, Donnan, vol. IV, pp. 187-234, and WPA compilations of colonial naval office lists (see general note for series Z 1-615).

The title of these series refers to "slaves" because that was the status of most Negroes listed, but it should be remembered that until the middle of the 17th century Negroes came as servants, not as slaves. Unless otherwise noted, these figures show the total trade at all Virginia ports. When one or more quarters of a port's naval office lists are missing, the total for the full year has been estimated, the calculations resting upon a chronological or geographic extension—whichever involved the least element of conjecture. The totals depend upon such estimates in all years after 1726 except 1737-1740, 1743-1745, 1750, 1758, 1761-1762, and 1764, when full records exist for all the ports except Accomack, which can be disregarded because of its lack of direct participation in the slave trade. No figure is given in which the total includes more than 20 percent estimate.

In the case of slaves exported, the highly variable nature of this trade did not warrant estimative totals. Of the slaves exported, 1,055 went to Maryland, 12 to North Carolina, 9 to Rhode Island, 8 and a shipment (number unspecified) to Barbados, 3 to Madeira, 2 to Great Britain, 2 to Georgia, and 1 to Boston.

**Z 150-154. Slave trade in New York, 1701-1764.**

Source: 1701-1718, E. B. O'Callaghan, ed., *Documents Relative to the Colonial History of the State of New York*, vol. V, Weed, Parsons & Co., Albany, 1855, p. 814; 1719-1764, Donnan, cited above for series Z 146-149, vol. III, pp. 462-509, and WPA compilations of colonial naval office lists (see general note for series Z 1-615).

Figures for New York for 1731 were partially estimated, for missing quarters, by Lawrence A. Harper, University of California. The estimates were derived by obtaining the ratio of the number of slaves imported for each quarter to the number annually imported. This ratio was based on figures covering a period of eight years in which quarterly data were available.

Figures for exports, 1701 to 1718, are not available.

**Z 155-164. Slaves imported into Charleston, S.C., by origin, 1706-1775.**

Source: Compiled by W. Robert Higgins, Murray State University, Murray, Kentucky.

The number of slaves from each source was obtained, unless otherwise designated, from the "Shipping Returns," and "Duty Books 'A,' 'B,' and 'C.'" The figures for 1717 to 1734 include all Negroes brought to South Carolina through the port of Charleston; for 1735 to 1775, the recorded number was of Negroes imported for sale. The number of cargoes was determined from information given in the same sources. The total number of slaves imported came from the same sources except for 1706 through 1724, which came from a report in 1737 by a committee of the South Carolina assembly containing a record of slave importations published in London. The number of cargoes for this period are from Elizabeth Donnan, ed., *Documents Illustrative of the History of the Slave Trade to America*, vol. IV, p. 255.

The ports or locations from which the slaves were exported to Charleston are listed below:

*From African ports*—Anamaboe, Angola, Bance Island, Bonny, Calabar, Cape Coast, Cape Mount, Gambia, Gold Coast, Senegal, Sierra Leone, and Widah (Ouidah). By far the most frequent designation in the books was simply "Africa."

*From Caribbean ports*—Anguilla, Antigua, Bahamas (Providence), Barbados, Bermuda, Cuba (Havana, Oporto, Portola, Santa Cruz), Curacao, Dominica, Grenada and the Grenadines, Gaudeloupe, Haiti (including Cap Nicholas), Jamaica (including Spanish Town), Montserrat, Nevis, St. Christopher, St. Croix, St. Eustatius, St. Vincent, and Tobago.

*From North American ports*—Connecticut (New London), East Florida (St. Augustine), Georgia (Savannah), Massachusetts (Boston, Plymouth, and Salem), New Hampshire (Portsmouth), New York (New York city), North Carolina (Cape Fear), Pennsylvania (Philadelphia), Rhode Island, Virginia, and West Florida (Pensacola).

For further information see W. Robert Higgins, "The Geographical Origins of Negro Slaves in Colonial South Carolina," *The South Atlantic Quarterly*, vol. LXX, No. 1, Winter, 1971, or W. Robert Higgins, *The Slave Trade of Colonial South Carolina*, University of South Carolina Press, Columbia, South Carolina (forthcoming).

**Z 165-168. British-American and West African slave prices, 1638-42 to 1773-75.**

Source: Compiled by Richard N. Bean, University of Houston, from Richard N. Bean, *The British Transatlantic Slave Trade, 1650-1775*, unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, University of Washington, 1971, and Richard N. Bean, *Additional Slave Prices*, University of Houston, Department of Economics, Working Paper Series 741, No. 4, 1974.

Because of the scarcity of data, Bean included in his series almost every available observation on slave prices in order to get a continuous series. The numbers presented here were gleaned from such sources as commercial correspondence, government archives, published document collections, monographs, and occasionally undocumented citations in secondary sources. Some prices are for actual large scale transactions while others are simply estimates by informed contemporaries. Bean found no reasonable method to weight the observations according to their quality. Instead, he relied on the central limits theorem, operating through five-year averaging, to lessen the effect of the measurement errors. Since many of the price observations are averages for unspecified numbers of slaves, no attempt was made to weight the transaction prices by the number of slaves involved. British-American slave prices are adjusted to eliminate the effect of differential transport costs from Africa to places other than Jamaica.

Bean has suggested that anyone wishing to review his sources and methods of deriving these prices borrow copies of his unpublished Ph.D. dissertation and the working paper through inter-library loans from the universities cited.

**Z 169-191. Components of private wealth per free capita for the Thirteen Colonies, by region, 1774.**

Source: Calculated by Alice Hanson Jones. See Jones' "Wealth Estimates for the American Middle Colonies, 1774," *Economic Development and Cultural Change*, vol. 18, no. 4, pt. 2, July 1970; "La fortune privée en Pennsylvanie, New Jersey, Delaware, 1774," *Annales: Économies, Sociétés, Civilisations*, vol. 24, no. 2, Paris, France, Armand Colin, Mars-Avril, 1969, pp. 235-249; "Wealth Estimates for the New England Colonies about 1770," *Journal of Economic History*, vol. 32, no. 1, March 1972, pp. 98-127; *Wealth of the Colonies on the Eve of the American Revolution*, Columbia University Press, New York (forthcoming) and *American Colonial Wealth: Documents and Methods*, Arno Press, Inc., New York (forthcoming). Jerome Corn-

field gave guidance in drawing the sample in the pilot study for the Middle Colonies. Stephen E. Fienberg and F. Kinley Larntz, Jr., gave guidance in sample drawing for the other regions. Mr. Larntz guided the final execution of the sampling and development of the weighting procedures.

Wealth is estimated on the basis of a sample drawn from all estates probated in the Thirteen Colonies in 1774. To select the sample, every county then in existence was given a chance to be drawn proportionate to its total wealthholding population in 1774. Each county, or cluster of counties, drawn into the sample represents an equal stratum of living wealthholders. Wealthholders are defined to include all free adult males aged 21 and over, white and Negro, and 10 percent of all free adult females, chiefly widows, except no Negro females in the South. Slaves and indentured servants are not counted as wealthholders. Because of the sample design and weighting procedures followed, the combination of data from sample countries within a region yields an unbiased regional estimate of wealth of probated estates, and the regional estimates combined, except for the weakness of the New York data, yield an unbiased estimate for all Thirteen Colonies. The data for probated decedents are adjusted, through the weighting procedure, to the age structure of the living and to include an allowance for wealth of persons not probated, and hence to represent the larger statistical population of living wealthholders.

The counties included in the sample and numbers of probate cases for each are:

*New England:* Total 381. Connecticut: Litchfield 31, New Haven 37; Massachusetts: Essex 102, Hampshire 27, Plymouth 35, Suffolk 100, Worcester 49. *Middle Colonies:* Total 217. Pennsylvania: Northampton 21, Westmoreland 7, Philadelphia 135; New Jersey: Burlington 25; Delaware: Kent 29. *South:* Total 298. Maryland: Queen Anne 38, Anne Arundel 27; Virginia: Charlotte-Halifax 25, Southampton-Brunswick-Mecklenburg 23, Charlotte-Spotsylvania-Fairfax 30; North Carolina: Halifax 39, Orange 32; South Carolina: Charles Town District 87. In addition, 23 probate inventories from nine counties in New York, together with regional data for New England and Middle Colonies, serve to form an estimate for New York which is part of the Thirteen Colonies total but is not shown separately.

All the inventories probated in 1774 within the sampled counties or county-clusters are included, with a few exceptions. In Essex County, Massachusetts, there was a cut-off at 102 cases, taking all surnames alphabetically from A to part way through the P's. In several counties or county-clusters some cases randomly drawn from 1773 or 1775 were added to provide an adequate number of cases. In the then frontier county of Westmoreland, Pennsylvania, three cases for 1774, two for 1773, and two for 1775 are all that exist for those dates. For New York, the 23 cases used represent all the cases located that were probated in any year from 1772 through 1775 not only in the two sample counties of Suffolk and Albany but in any county in the province.

Data from each county or county-cluster received equal weight in its regional average, inasmuch as each represents an equal stratum of living wealthholders. The procedure means that the counties with larger numbers of cases do not dominate or bias their respective regional averages, yet that full use could be made of all the available cases. For the New York estimate, the 23 cases received 10 percent weight, the New England average 30 percent, and the Middle Colonies average 60 percent. The assumption here is that if more cases for New York had survived, they would have shown wealth resembling that found in the adjoining New England and Middle Colonies, somewhat more like the latter than the former. The Thirteen Colonies total gives each component regional average, including the estimate for New York, an importance in proportion to its 1774 living wealthholder population.

For all regions, data on portable physical wealth and on financial assets came from the probate inventories with occasional adjustments for data found in estate accounts. For New England, the inventories

are also the source of data on land. In the other regions, land was usually not shown in the inventories. For the Middle Colonies, original data on land come from tax lists and, for the South, from deeds and land grants. Data on financial liabilities for New England come from documents filed with probate inventories or from accounts of estate administrators or executors; in the other regions they came from the estate accounts.

Average wealth of the nonprobate-type living (persons who, upon death, would probably not have their estates probated) is assumed to equal one-fourth the average wealth of age-adjusted probated (i.e., probate-type living) in New York, the Middle Colonies, and the South, but one-half in New England. The larger figure is used for New England because a higher proportion of the wealthholders there were not probated. The numbers of living wealthholders (of either probate-type or nonprobate-type) is estimated as follows: Thirteen Colonies total 434,835; New England 137,934; New York 45,128; Middle Colonies 98,448; South 153,325. The proportions of these wealthholders estimated to be of nonprobate-type are: New England 66 percent, New York 40, Middle Colonies 36, South 27.

The numbers of free capita used to construct this table, i.e., the total free population in 1774, men, women, and children, white and Negro, are estimated as follows: Thirteen Colonies total 1,820,019; New England 582,285; New York 180,116; Middle Colonies 405,033; South 652,585. These numbers are estimated to form the following proportions of the total population, free and nonfree: Thirteen Colonies total 77.3 percent; New England 95.8; New York 88.8; Middle Colonies 92.5; South 59.0. The total population figures were interpolated to 1774 on the basis of compound annual rates of population growth, separately for whites and for Negroes, from series Z 1-17 of the previous edition of this volume (U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Historical Statistics of the United States: Colonial Times to 1957*). The proportions of indentured whites and of free Negroes which underlie the figures on free population are estimated from secondary sources listed more fully in the first and last bibliography titles cited above. The underlying age structure of the living population, used for age adjustment from decedent to 1774 living wealthholders, is based on proportions of free whites in the 1800 census, modified slightly in the proportions of children. Complete population tables for 1774 will appear in *Wealth of the Colonies*, Columbia University Press, forthcoming.

Wealth figures in original documents were always stated in local pounds, shillings, and pence of the particular province, which were of varying values in relation to each other and to the English pound sterling. All local pounds have been reduced to equivalent pounds sterling, using as exchange rates the following numbers of local pounds and decimal equivalents thereof as equal to one pound sterling: Massachusetts and Connecticut 1.33; New York 1.79; Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware 1.70; Maryland common money 1.67; Maryland current money 1.33; Virginia 1.32; North Carolina 1.77; South Carolina 7.00.

#### Z 192-194. Agriculture censuses in Maine, Massachusetts, and New Jersey, 1784.

Source: Jedidiah Morse, *American Geography*, Boston, 1792, pp. 172 and 284.

It may be assumed that the limited information on agriculture presented in this table for Maine, Massachusetts, and New Jersey for 1784 was collected at the same time that the population was enumerated. Maine was a part of Massachusetts until it became a State in 1820. Other agricultural statistics of this type, except for a few estimates for parts of colonies, do not appear to exist for the colonial and pre-Federal period.

#### Z 195-212. Basic weekly diets in Britain and America, 1622-1790.

Source: Compiled by Austin White (graduate student, University of California) based on the following: Series Z 195, M. S. Rose, *A Laboratory Handbook for Dietetics*, Macmillan, New York, 1937. Series Z 196-212, 1622, see source for series Z 253-265, vol. II, p. 318; 1632,

E. M. Leonard, *The Early History of English Poor Relief*, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1900, pp. 198-199; 1638, John Josselyn, "An Account of Two Voyages to New England Made During the Years 1638-1663," *Massachusetts Historical Society Collections*, Third Series, III, 1833, pp. 220-221; 1676, Philip A. Bruce, *Institutional History of Virginia in the Seventeenth Century . . .*, vol. II, Putnam, New York, 1910, p. 87; first half of 18th century, William Douglass, *A Summary, Historical and Political, of the First Planting, Progressive Improvement, and Present State of the British Settlements in North America*, vol. I, R. & J. Dodsley, London, 1760, p. 536; 1735, Abbot Smith, *Colonists in Bondage*, University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill, 1947, p. 212; 1744-1746, Howard Chapin, *The Tartar, the Armed Sloop of the Colony of Rhode Island in King George's War*, Providence, 1922, p. 17; 1747, Isabel M. Calder, *Colonial Captivities, Marches and Journeys*, Macmillan, New York, 1935, p. 40; 1755, Basil Sollers, "The Acadians (French Neutrals) Transported to Maryland," *Maryland Historical Magazine*, vol. III, March 1908, pp. 8-10; 1757, John Fitzpatrick, ed., *The Writings of George Washington*, vol. II, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1931, p. 72; 1761, "Brigade Order Books, Montreal, September 29, 1761," *Journals of the Hon. William Hervey, from 1755 to 1814*, Paul and Mathew, Bury St. Edmunds, England, 1906, p. 154; about 1770, Walter Besant, *London in the Eighteenth Century*, A & C Black, London, 1903, p. 556; 1775, Fitzpatrick, cited above, vol. III, p. 409; 1776, "Journal of the Committees of Observation of the Middle District of Frederick County, Maryland," *Maryland Historical Magazine*, vol. XI, December 1916, p. 310; 1780 (Continental Army), John W. Wright, "Some Notes on the Continental Army," *William and Mary Quarterly*, vol. XI, 1931, p. 105; 1780 (French prisoners), Rupert C. Jarvis, ed., *Customs Letter-Book of the Port of Liverpool*, Manchester, 1954, p. 106; about 1790, Fitzpatrick, cited above, vol. XXXI, pp. 186-187; before 1861 (majority of slaves), Kenneth Stampp, *The Peculiar Institution*, Alfred A. Knopf, New York, 1956, p. 282.

Data for calories per day, series Z 195, have been recalculated from those shown in *Historical Statistics . . . Colonial Times to 1957* and rounded to the nearest 100. Exact precision cannot be expected in reducing colonial data to modern caloric terms. Also, the totals might have been reduced before actual consumption by spoilage, human carelessness, and dishonesty, or increased by fish, game, and produce in season. Researchers interested in the subject should write to Professor Lawrence A. Harper, Department of History, University of California, Berkeley.

**Z 213-226. Value of exports to and imports from England by American Colonies and States, 1697-1791.**

Source: 1697-1773, Charles Whitworth, *State of the Trade of Great Britain in Its Imports and Exports Progressively from the Year 1697*, G. Robinson, London, 1776; 1774-1776, David Macpherson, *Annals of Commerce, Manufactures, Fisheries and Navigation*, vol. III, Mundell & Son, Edinburgh, 1805, pp. 564, 585, and 599; 1777-1791, compiled by Jacob M. Price, University of Michigan, from Public Record Office, London, B.T. 6/185 ff.106v-117v.

The English Inspector General's Ledgers (Public Records Office, London, Customs 2 and 3) provide the original source for these figures. Unfortunately, Whitworth's erroneous title has caused many to believe the figures relate to Britain rather than to England but otherwise his volume has much value. The source tables cover all countries and appear in two formats: One gives England's trade with any one country, annually; the other shows all the countries with which England traded each year. Those interested in studying broader trends will find value in the decennial averages in John, Lord Sheffield, *Observations on the Commerce of the American States*, 6th edition, London, 1784. G. N. Clark's *Guide to English Commercial Statistics, 1696-1782* (Royal Historical Society Guides and Handbooks, No. 1, London, 1938) provides a valuable history and analysis of the basic statistics and a useful appendix which has a chronological list of statistical material for 1663-1783 and specifies where the data may be found.

Users of this material should note the basis on which the values rest. Smuggling does not constitute a material factor during the years under consideration. However, other difficulties arise with respect to the question of the volume of exports and the value of all the trade. The repeal of the export duties on woolen manufactures in 1701 (11 W. III c 20) and of the remaining export duties in 1721 (Geo. II c 15) removed the penalty for false entries on exports, and some merchants overstated their quantity for reasons of real or fancied prestige—a practice which may have injected an element of error of about 4 percent (Clark, cited above, pp. 16, 27, and 35).

Another problem arose in determining the value of the merchandise imported as well as exported. The authorities of the early 18th century were greatly interested in the balance of trade and at first tried to ascertain the real commercial value of merchandise. However, the difficulties of doing so, and the increasing recognition that there were intangible elements which the records could not disclose, led to the abandonment of attempts to keep the values current by the end of the second decade of the 18th century.

The so-called "official values" became stereotyped between 1705 and 1721 (Clark, cited above, pp. 17-23), a fact which diminished their value for use in striking a balance of trade but increased their usefulness as a rough-and-ready index of the relative increase or decrease of the volume of trade.

This table has been revised from that published in the *Historical Statistics . . . Colonial Times to 1957* volume to include figures for the years 1777-1791. Also, several figures have been corrected, as indicated by footnote 1. The source for these corrections is: John J. McCusker, "The Current Value of English Exports, 1697 to 1800," *William and Mary Quarterly*, Third Series, vol. XXVIII, No. 4, October 1971, p. 612, footnote 8.

See also general note for series Z 1-615.

**Z 227-244. Value of exports to and imports from Scotland by American Colonies and States, 1740-1791.**

Source: Compiled by Jacob M. Price, University of Michigan, from records as follows: 1740-1773, House of Lords Record Office, London, 20 Nov. 1775; 1774-1791, Public Record Office, London, B.T., 6/185 ff.188v-204.

**Z 245-252. Value of exports to and imports from England by New York, 1751-1775.**

Source: Virginia D. Harrington, *The New York Merchant on the Eve of the Revolution*, Columbia University Press, New York, 1935, p. 354 (copyright).

**Z 253-265. Tonnage capacity of ships, 1769 and 1770, and value of exports and imports of American Colonies, 1769, by destination and origin.**

Source: David Macpherson, cited above in source for series Z 213-226, vol. III, pp. 571-572.

The tonnage figures shown are those used commercially—not those computed when the Royal Navy was purchasing vessels (see text for series Z 266-285). The statistics given by Macpherson are substantially the same as those given in Public Records Office, London, Customs 16/1, except that Macpherson put the 1769 inward-bound tonnage data for Southern Europe in the West Indies column (and vice versa)—an error which has been corrected here.

The value figures for 1769 provide only a rough-and-ready index of the relationship among the different trades. Totals include figures for the Islands of Newfoundland, Bahama, and Bermuda (a factor which statistically makes only a minor difference). These data are based on the official valuations used in the customhouse which, according to Macpherson, considerably understate the true amount. This defect, however serious for some purposes, does not destroy the value of the figures for comparative purposes. Also, it must be remembered that the value figures exclude the intercolonial coastwise trade which the tonnage figures show to have been as large as any other.

See also series Z 213-226, which provide a broader and more representative base for studying the relative relationship of the Thirteen Colonies trade with England.

It should be noted that the use of these figures on volume of the traffic for the various trades for estimating the amount of shipping given full-time employment must allow for repeated voyages of the same vessel.

**Z 266-285. Number and tonnage capacity of ships outward and inward bound, to and from 5 cities, by destination and origin, 1714-1772.**

Source: Compiled by Lawrence A. Harper, University of California, from photographic copies of the naval office lists in the British Public Records Office (C. O. 5), except for: 1714-1717, Boston, and 1715-18, New York City, E. B. O'Callaghan, ed., *Documents Relative to the Colonial History of the State of New York*, vol. V, Weed, Parsons, and Company, Albany, 1855, p. 618; 1733 and 1734, Philadelphia, *Pennsylvania Gazette* for those years; 1752, Port Hampton, Francis C. Huntley, "The Seaborne Trade of Virginia in Mid-Eighteenth Century: Port Hampton," *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, vol. LIX, No. 3, July 1951, pp. 302-303; 1763 and 1764, New York, and 1765 and 1766, New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, see source for series Z 245-252, pp. 356-358; and 1768-1772, all ports, American Inspector General's Ledgers, Public Records Office, London, Customs 16/1.

Where the classification in *Documents Relative to the Colonial History* . . . did not correspond to that used here, the necessary adjustments were made by reference to the Colonial Naval Office lists (PRO C. O. 5).

The colonial naval officers appointed to enforce the English navigation laws as well as the collectors appointed by the English Commissioners of Customs under the act of 1673 (25 Car. II c 7) were charged with reporting the entry and clearance of ships as well as their cargoes. Many of the copies of the naval office lists have survived from the 18th century. When they have not, records of the names and destinations of the ships (but not their tonnages) may be obtained from the shipping news in the colonial newspapers. Such data of entries and clearances provide the best rough-and-ready index of the course of trade and its relative volume.

Although the figures concerning the entry of goods such as molasses might be distorted by illicit trade, the severity of the penalty (forfeiture) for failure to enter one's ship and the difficulty of concealing the offense help to warrant the accuracy of ship entry figures. Tonnage figures, however, present a special problem. Ralph Davis in "Organization and Finance of the English Shipping Industry in the Late Seventeenth Century" (doctoral thesis, University of London, 1955) states (pp. 476-479) that the tonnage as calculated when the English Navy was contracting for the purchase of a vessel was 25 to 33 percent greater than the conventional "tons burden" recorded in the customhouse books. Since the "tons burden" figures for the same ship remain constant in the passbooks and customs entries during the span of time here involved (although not necessarily for all periods), the difference between this purchase tonnage and the conventional tonnage will ordinarily not affect use of the data shown here.

See also general note for series Z 1-615.

**Z 286-290. Value of commodity exports and imports, earnings, and value of slaves imported into British North American Colonies, 1768-1772.**

Source: James F. Shepherd and Gary M. Walton, *Shipping, Maritime Trade, and the Economic Development of Colonial North America*, Cambridge University Press, London, 1972, table 1 (copyright).

The regions used are defined as follows: *Northern Colonies*—Newfoundland, Quebec, and Nova Scotia; *New England*—New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut; *Middle Colonies*—New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware; *Upper South*—Maryland and Virginia; and *Lower South*—North Carolina, South

Carolina, and Georgia. Florida includes East and West Florida, and has been grouped with the Bahama and the Bermuda Islands principally because the overseas trade from these colonies was small relative to the other regions. The Northern Colonies are not listed under Africa because there was no trade between them.

The source for the commodity export and import data was the American Inspector-General's Ledgers (Great Britain, Public Records Office, Customs 16/1) except that imports from Great Britain were taken from the English and Scottish customs records for these years (Great Britain, Public Records Office, Customs 3 and Customs 14, respectively). Price data were taken from various sources. Commodity exports are estimated f.o.b. values and commodity imports are estimated c.i.f. values. Shipping earnings include earnings from exports on colonial-owned ships plus earnings of colonial-owned ships carrying imports since the imports are valued c.i.f. Shipping earnings of colonial-owned ships carrying goods between foreign ports were estimated to have averaged 13,000 pounds sterling annually during 1768-1772. This estimate is included in the totals of shipping earnings, but not in the earnings estimated for the various routes between overseas areas and the colonies. These earnings are allocated to the total shipping earnings of each region as follows in pounds sterling: New England, 6,000; Middle Colonies, 3,000; and the Southern Colonies, 3,000. (1,000 pounds sterling were lost in rounding.) Other invisible earnings include interest, insurance, and mercantile profits earned by colonial residents in their trade with overseas areas. Because of the likely small amounts involved, no estimates were made for Africa. The source contains a discussion of the problems and procedures of estimation and the validity of the estimates.

Other items which affected the colonial balance of payments but which are not reflected in the estimates are the sale of ships to overseas residents, the immigration of indentured servants, and expenditures by the British government for civil government and defense in the colonies. The source also presents a discussion of the probable magnitudes of these items.

**Z 291-293. Average annual coastal exports, imports, and balances of trade, by region, 1768-1772.**

Source: James F. Shepherd and Samuel H. Williamson, "The Coastal Trade of the British North American Colonies, 1768-1772," *The Journal of Economic History*, XXXII, 4, December 1972, p. 798 (copyright).

The estimates of values for coastal exports from, and imports into, each colonial port district are based upon quantity data taken from the American Inspector-General's Ledgers (Great Britain, Public Records Office, Customs 16/1), and price data taken from various sources. The computed values were then aggregated according to the regional definitions specified in the text for series Z 286-290. It is important to note that these are *not* net exports from, or net imports into, each region. Exports and imports that took place between ports within each region, as well as those to or from other regions, are included in each regional total. Total export and import values should be approximately the same; the discrepancy is due principally to discrepancies in quantities recorded in the customs records.

See source for a discussion of the procedures of estimation and the validity of the estimates.

**Z 294. Value and quantity of articles exported from British Continental Colonies, by destination, 1770.**

Source: David Macpherson, cited above in source for series Z 213-226, vol. III, pp. 572-573, supplemented by American Inspector General's Ledgers, Public Records Office, London, Customs 16/1.

Data do not include coastwise shipments as do the figures in the American Inspector General's Ledgers (PRO Customs 16/1). Macpherson (see source for series Z 213-226) states that he omitted fractional parts of the quantities but their value is retained in the value column. Because of this and an error which Macpherson saw but had no means of correcting, the value column may not be entirely

comparable with the quantity columns. The value figures are not the market values (which Macpherson believes to have been higher) but are the official customhouse values at the ports of exportation. Customs 16/1 presents the quantities in all cases for a longer time span, 1768-1772, but the data there are not so conveniently totaled as in Macpherson.

See also general note for series Z 1-615.

**Z 295-304. Coal exported from James River ports in Virginia, by destination, 1758-1765.**

Source: Howard N. Eavenson, *The First Century and a Quarter of American Coal Industry*, Waverly Press, Inc., Baltimore, 1942, pp. 32-34, and WPA compilations (see general note for series Z 1-615) of naval office lists at the University of California.

These figures were compiled from the colonial naval office lists by Eavenson. They represent only the years for which records are complete in the case of both the Upper and Lower James. Comparison with the colonial exports for 1768-1772 (compiled by Eavenson, p. 36, from PRO Customs 16/1) shows that the James River shipments constituted the great bulk of the exports from the Thirteen Colonies. Out of a total of 2,798 net tons recorded, 1,220 net tons were shipped from the Upper James, 180 from the Lower James, 1,100 from Nova Scotia, 117 from New Hampshire, and only minor quantities from other ports (which may have been used as ballast and originally may have come from Great Britain).

Chaldrons were not converted into tons at the Newcastle rate of 5,936 pounds equal to 2.97 net tons but on the measure used after the Revolutionary War, a chaldron equaling 36 bushels or 1.44 net tons.

**Z 305-325. Coal imported, by American ports, 1768-1772.**

Source: American Inspector General's Ledgers, Public Records Office, London, Customs 16/1.

Chaldrons and bushels were converted to net tons as described in text for series Z 295-304.

The WPA compilations (see general note for series Z 1-615) from the naval office lists show earlier entries of coal in the several ports, from time to time. The great bulk came from Britain, the remainder (except in the case of exports from James River ports) apparently were transshipments, but it is not until 1768 that records give a good cross section of the traffic.

**Z 326-417. General note.**

Iron was listed in colonial commerce as "pig iron" which derived its name from the shape assumed by the molten iron when poured from the furnace, after being separated from the ore, and "bar iron" which consisted of malleable iron produced in bloomeries or at the forge. Iron manufactures not specifically described by name, such as anchors, axes, pots, nails, scythes, etc., were listed as "cast iron" if poured into forms and "wrought iron" if forged from malleable iron, except in the English Inspector General's records (PRO Customs 3) where the term "wrought iron" seems to have included both cast and malleable iron products.

The statistical picture of iron in the colonies can be reconstructed in part from data concerning iron works in the colonies and in part from the records of colonial trade. The beginning of this industry came early in the various American colonies: Virginia 1622, Massachusetts 1645, Connecticut 1657, New Jersey 1680, Maryland 1715, Pennsylvania 1716, and New York shortly before 1750. By 1775, the colonies had at least 82 charcoal furnaces which produced about 300 tons each, or a total of 24,600 tons, of pig iron and more than 175 iron forges, some being bloomeries which made bar iron directly from the ore. Most of them, however, were refinery forges which used pig iron. Each of the 175 forges produced an average of 150 tons of bar iron a year, or 26,250 tons in all. In addition, there were slitting mills and other iron works.

Arthur C. Bining, in *British Regulation of the Colonial Iron Industry*,

cited below for series Z 326-330, p. 134, provides a table comparing American production with the world total (see text table I). These estimates include pig iron, cast iron wares made at blast furnaces, and bar iron produced at bloomeries directly from the ore.

Table I. Iron Production of American Colonies and the World  
[In tons]

Year	American Colonies	World
1800.....	45,000	400,000
1790.....	38,000	325,000
1775.....	30,000	210,000
1750.....	10,000	150,000
1700.....	1,500	100,000

The figures shown in series Z 326-417 for the movement of the various types of iron in commerce throw light on England's efforts to encourage Americans to produce pig and bar iron by freeing those products from import duties in England, and to limit further manufacture by prohibiting the erection of any new slitting or rolling mills, tilt hammer forges, or steel furnaces (23 Geo. II c 29; 30 Geo. II c 16). Iron was not added to the list of enumerated products which could be shipped only to Britain (or another colony) until 1764 (4 Geo. III c 15), and even then the law only forbade shipments to Europe.

Comparisons of colonial production with export figures will help provide estimates of the home market, which can be reduced to an approximate *per capita* base by reference to series Z 1-19.

See also general note for series Z 1-615.

**Z 326-330. Pig iron exported to England, by colony, 1723-1776.**

Source: 1723-1755, and series Z 326 only, 1761-1776, Arthur Cecil Bining, *British Regulation of the Colonial Iron Industry*, University of Pennsylvania Press, Philadelphia, 1933, pp. 126-133 (copy-right); 1756-1760, and series Z 327-330, 1761-1776, English Inspector General's Ledgers, Public Records Office, London, Customs 3.

Basically, all the figures come from the Inspector General's accounts although Bining obtained his from House of Lords manuscript, No. 185, and Harry Scrivenor, *Comprehensive History of the Iron Trade*, Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans, London, 1841.

J. L. Bishop, *A History of American Manufactures . . .*, cited below for series Z 348-353, p. 625, gives an earlier figure when he states that the first iron sent to England from America was from Nevis and St. Christopher, followed in 1718 by 3½ tons from Virginia and Maryland. Series Z 326 is that of Bining and, where possible, footnotes explain the reasons for differences between his totals and those of the extended figures. The customs records were stated in terms of tons, hundredweights, quarters, and pounds, but they have here been rounded to tons.

**Z 331-337. Pig iron exported from American Colonies, by destination and colony, 1768-1772.**

Source: American Inspector General's Ledgers, Public Records Office, London, Customs 16/1.

The difference in total exports given in series Z 331 for Great Britain and that in series Z 326 for England should reflect trade with Scotland except for the variation in terminal dates and the lapse of time required to cross the Atlantic. The trade, however, seems to have been minor. J. L. Bishop, *A History of American Manufactures . . .*, cited below for series Z 348-353, p. 628, gives figures showing that the pig iron exported to Scotland totaled only 264 tons in the 10 years from 1739 to 1749 and 229 tons in the 6 years from 1750 to 1756.

No figures are available for pig iron imported from England by the colonies. Such imports were probably negligible.

**Z 338-347. Pig iron imported by American Colonies from other Continental Colonies, 1768-1772.**

Source: See source for series Z 331-337.

In addition to the colonies shown, these series also cover New



Hampshire, New Jersey, Georgia, and Florida. However, these colonies imported no pig iron for 1768-1772.

**Z 348-353. Bar iron imported from England by American Colonies, 1710-1750.**

Source: 1710-1735, J. L. Bishop, *A History of American Manufactures From 1608 to 1860*, vol. I, Edward Young & Co., Philadelphia, 1861, p. 629; 1750, English Inspector General's Ledgers, Public Records Office, London, Customs 3.

Shipments of bar iron from England to the Colonies declined sharply in the last quarter century before the Revolution. Figures are not available for 1736-1749 to determine when the decline first became evident.

Imports were relatively few after 1750. The English and American Inspector General's Ledgers show that New England imported 6 tons in 1764, and again in 1769, and 1,053 bars in 1773. South Carolina imported 19 bars in 1770 and 3 hundredweight in 1773.

**Z 354-359. Bar iron exported to England, by colony, 1718-1776.**

Source: 1718-1755, and series Z 354, 1761-1776, Bining, cited above for series Z 326-330, pp. 128-133; 1756-1760, and series Z 355-359, 1761-1776, English Inspector General's Ledgers, Public Records Office, London, Customs 3.

The original sources show data in tons, hundredweights, quarters, and pounds, but they have here been rounded by Lawrence A. Harper (University of California) to the nearest ton.

The source indicates that no bar iron was exported during 1710-1717 and for years which have been omitted in these series.

**Z 360-373. Bar iron imported by American Colonies from other Continental Colonies, 1768-1772.**

Source: See source for series Z 331-337.

**Z 374-383. Bar iron exported by American Colonies, by destination and colony, 1768-1772.**

Source: See source for series Z 331-337.

The difference in total exports given in series Z 374 for Great Britain and those in series Z 354 for England should reflect exports to Scotland, except for the variation in terminal dates and the lapse of time required to cross the Atlantic. According to J. L. Bishop, these exports were minor—only 11 tons from 1739 to 1749 (see text for series Z 331-337).

**Z 384-397. Cast iron imported and exported by American Colonies, by origin and destination, 1768-1772.**

Source: See source for series Z 331-337.

Additional information may be obtained concerning imports from England in the English Inspector General's Ledgers (PRO Customs 3) and in the WPA compilations (see general note for series Z 1-615) of the colonial naval office lists. English exports to the Colonies list, in addition to the generic heading "cast iron," such items as ordnance, iron pots, melting pots, and Flemish iron pots. The WPA compilations show an active coastal trade in pots as well as a surprisingly large quantity of sugar pots and sugar molds going to Kingston, Jamaica, especially from Philadelphia.

The figures for 1769-1771 may include some shipments from Scotland but the amounts probably are negligible.

The source also indicates additional minor quantities of cast iron exported to Southern Europe, Wine Islands, and West Indies.

**Z 398-405. Wrought iron imported from England by American Colonies, 1710-1773.**

Source: 1710-1735, Bishop, cited above for series Z 348-353, p. 629; 1750-1764, and 1773, English Inspector General's Ledgers,

Public Records Office, London, Customs 3; 1769-1771, see source for series Z 331-337.

The figures for 1769-1771 may include some shipments from Scotland but the amounts probably are negligible.

The American Inspector General's figures for 1768-1772 (PRO Customs 16/1) disclose no exports of wrought iron from the Colonies to England, but the figures do show some shipments to the West Indies.

**Z 406-417. Selected iron products imported and exported by American Colonies, 1768-1772.**

Source: See source for series Z 331-337.

Figures are probably underestimated since the items included may have been listed under more general designations. The colonists were not necessarily dependent upon importation but may have manufactured their own nails and other articles from bar iron which was either home-produced or imported.

Since colonial imports of axes and scythes came so predominantly from the other colonies, and steel and nails from Great Britain, no note has been taken of the negligible importations of these items from other sources.

**Z 418-431. Value of furs exported to England by British Continental Colonies, 1700-1775.**

Source: Murray G. Lawson, "Fur—A Study in English Mercantilism, 1700-1775," *University of Toronto Studies*, History and Economics Series, vol. IX, University of Toronto Press, Toronto, 1943, pp. 108-109 (copyright).

As pointed out in the source, the fur trade is inextricably interwoven with the manufacture of beaver hats. Thus, the Hat Act of 1732 (5 Geo. II c 22) forbidding the exportation of hats by any colony, combined with the enumeration of beaver skins and furs in 1722 (8 Geo. I c 15), sought to protect the English hat manufacturers. These series show the importance to the English of their colonial supply of fur. Comparison of these figures with those shown in series Z 213-226 will demonstrate the relative unimportance of fur in the colonial balance of trade.

The source also specifies the different kinds and quantity of fur England imported from the colonies and elsewhere, as well as the quantity and value of the different markets of the world—data given in even greater detail in the original tables which Lawson has left with the WPA compilations at the University of California in Berkeley.

See also general note for series Z 1-615.

**Z 432-435. Indigo and silk exported from South Carolina and Georgia, 1747-1788.**

Source: Series Z 432-434, 1747-1775, Lewis C. Gray, *History of Agriculture in the Southern United States to 1860*, vol. II, Carnegie Institution of Washington, D.C., 1933, p. 1024 (copyright), (except 1766, WPA compilations of colonial naval office lists, Public Records Office, London, C. O. 5; and 1768-1772, photographic copies of the American Inspector General's Ledgers, Public Records Office, London, Customs 16/1); 1783-1788, compiled by Jacob M. Price, University of Michigan, from records of the Public Record Office, London B.T. 6/21 ff.311-312. Series Z 435, Lewis C. Gray, cited above, vol. I, p. 187.

See also general note for series Z 1-615.

The data on indigo are reasonably complete. Although South Carolina contemplated the production of indigo as early as 1672, little came of it, presumably because of the competition from the British West Indies. When the British Islands began to emphasize sugar rather than indigo, England had to depend upon the French West Indies for her supplies of indigo until South Carolina (thanks to the enterprise of Eliza Lucas) again entered the field. The first successful crop in 1744 was largely devoted to seed but South Carolina

was soon exporting in quantity. In due course, Georgia became a competitor but British Florida did not enter the picture until late. Even during the last 5 years of the colonial period, British Florida's production ranged only between 20,000 and 60,000 pounds (Gray, cited above, vol. I, pp. 54 and 291-295).

The great bulk of indigo went to Britain (which wanted it as a source of blue dye), not only because of its enumeration in the act of 1660 (12 Charles II c 18), but also because of the bounty England paid of 6 pence per pound (21 Charles II c 30). However, Customs 16/1 and the WPA compilations (see general note for series Z 1-615) show that minor quantities went to other Continental Colonies. Gray's Carolina figures, which were taken by him from an English source, apparently do not include coastwise shipments. This omission is relatively unimportant since the coastwise figures for 1768-1773 (as shown in Customs 16/1) represented only 1.6 percent of the total exports. The figures for Georgia (compiled by an American customs official) include shipments coastwise as well as to England—a matter of statistical significance as they constituted 5.1 percent of Georgia's total for 1768-1773.

Comparison of Gray's figures for 1747-1765 with those for 1768-1773 in Customs 16/1 suggests that Gray's figures are not for Charleston and Savannah alone, as shown by his headings, but for South Carolina and Georgia. In the case of South Carolina, the two series agree exactly in 1768, the one year when we have figures from both sources. Since Gray's source (British Museum, Kings Manuscripts, 206, f. 29) is the same for the earlier years, 1747-1765, it seems probable that the figures for these years also refer to South Carolina as a whole.

Customs 16/1 does not conclusively answer the problem in the case of Savannah. It shows for 1768-1772 that Savannah was the only Georgia port exporting indigo except in 1772. For this year, Gray's figures differ slightly from those shown in Customs 16/1 for Savannah alone and also those for Georgia as a whole. The decision to change the heading from Savannah to Georgia rests upon the fact that Bernard Romans (*A Concise Natural History of East and West Florida*, vol. I, New York, 1775, p. 104) specifies Georgia rather than Savannah.

Whether or not the figures are for Savannah or Georgia seems statistically insignificant. In South Carolina, however, ports other than Charleston provided 7.8 percent of that colony's exports to England for 1768-1773. Whatever may be true of Gray's figures, those given for 1768-1773 from Customs 16/1 do include all South Carolina ports and all of Georgia, but the only figure available for South Carolina for 1766 (from the WPA compilations) is for Charleston alone.

The figures on silk are from records compiled by the Georgia Comptroller of Customs (Gray, cited above, vol. I, p. 187). See also text for series Z 436-440.

#### Z 436-440. Silk exported and imported by North and South Carolina, 1731-1755.

Source: Chapman J. Milling, ed., *Colonial South Carolina*, University of South Carolina Press, Columbia, 1951, p. 104 (copyright).

Despite vigorous efforts to encourage colonial silk production by both British and colonial governments, more silk moved west than east across the Atlantic. Early figures gathered by Gray (cited above for series Z 432-435, vol. I, pp. 184-187) show that in 1654 Virginia reported the production of only 8 pounds; in 1656, 10 pounds (wound silk); in 1668, 300 pounds (sent to Charles II, type unspecified); in 1730, 300 pounds (raw), and that the Carolinas sent "several bales" to London in 1710 and again in 1716. Georgia's first efforts succeeded in sending only 20 pounds of silk to England in 1739. In 1741, she produced 600 pounds of cocoons (of which 16 pounds made 1 pound of silk) as against 37 pounds of wound silk in all the previous years of the colony. In 1749, the Salzburgers (a religious colony of industrious peasants and artisans) alone produced 762 pounds of cocoons and 50 pounds, 13 ounces, of spun silk. In 1764, the Colonies'

total product amounted to 15,212 pounds of cocoons. See also text for series Z 432-435.

The figures for the Carolinas (1731-1755) were taken from British records and appear in Governor James Glen's *Description of South Carolina* (Milling, cited above, p. 104).

#### Z 441-472. General note.

Colonial statistics concerning production and consumption of tobacco have not been developed yet, and perhaps they can never advance beyond the rough estimate stage. For the present, only general deductions from export statistics and other evidence can be made.

Figures for trans-Atlantic shipments of tobacco in the 17th century leave much to be desired (see text for series Z 457-459) but those for the 18th century are reasonably satisfactory. The 18th century statistics of English imports rest upon contemporary compilations from customhouse entries. The figures for Scotland are less exact and in the early years they do not rise above mere estimates. However, Scotland's tobacco imports were relatively minor in those years. Fortunately, as their relative importance grew, the Scottish statistics became more reliable.

British imports represented virtually all the colonial exports. The figures given in series Z 441-448 and Z 449-456 give the landed weight in Britain. Due to the tobacco's loss of moisture while crossing the Atlantic, the landed weight in Britain is about 5 percent less than the shipping weight in America (Arthur P. Middleton, *Tobacco Coast*, the Mariners' Museum, Newport News, Va., 1953, p. 104; Rupert C. Jarvis, *Customs Letter-Books of the Port of Liverpool, 1711-1813*, the Chetham Society, Manchester, 1954).

Unfortunately, the English Inspector General's Ledgers of Imports and Exports (PRO Customs 3) do not differentiate between shipments from Virginia and Maryland as do the Scottish (PRO Customs 14) and the American (PRO Customs 16/1).

The validity of British statistics as a reflection of the American tobacco trade depends, of course, upon colonial obedience to the regulations requiring shipment (with minor exceptions) of colonial tobacco to England (Britain after 1707)—at first by royal order and after 1660 by the Navigation Act of 12 Car. II, c 18.

Until the English drove the Dutch from New Netherland (first in 1664 and finally in 1674) great opportunities existed for illicit trade in America. The rules also appear not to have been consistently enforced in Europe (see text for series Z 457-459). In the 1680's there was a flareup of illegal shipments to Ireland but it reflected a sudden change in the law. The offending vessels were apprehended and the great bulk of the Irish trade thereafter seems to have followed legal channels. There were lurid accounts of smuggling to Scotland at the turn of the century but the quantity of tobacco involved should be viewed in proportion to the trade as a whole. One cannot reasonably expect the illegal shipments at that time to exceed the shipments made a decade later with full sanction of the law. In fact, the illegal shipments presumably were much less because Scotland as a whole at the end of the 17th century had only one-fourth of the shipping it had within 5 years after direct trade was permitted. The Clyde ports, which were most concerned with the American trade, had only one-tenth of their later shipping (L. A. Harper, *The English Navigation Laws*, Columbia University Press, New York, 1939, pp. 260-261). In view of this difference in the shipping available, the volume of illegal trade would seem not to have been more than 250,000 pounds, and a comparison with series Z 441-448 shows that it represented at most 1 percent of the tobacco crossing the Atlantic lawfully.

During the 18th century there was undoubtedly some smuggling of tobacco but it does not seem likely to impair the validity of the colonial import statistics. The illicit trader's greatest profit did not lie in evading the provisions of the Navigation Act but in escaping the high taxes laid on tobacco in England. The most effective technique consisted in importing the tobacco and reexporting it legally to a nearby port (such as the Isle of Man) whence small craft could

"run" it ashore again duty-free (for details, see Jacob M. Price, *The Tobacco Trade and the Treasury, 1685-1733: British Mercantilism in its Fiscal Aspects*, unpublished doctoral dissertation, Harvard University, 1954).

American historians have pointed to the small amount of the "plantation duties" collected on intercolonial trade as evidence of the breakdown of the laws. If the American colonists consumed the 5 pounds per capita of the Bermudians in the early 18th century, the 2 pounds of the English at the beginning of the 18th century, or even their 1 pound per capita at the end of the 18th century (Alfred Rive, "The Consumption of Tobacco Since 1600," *Economic Journal Supplement, Economic History Series*, vol. I, Jan. 1926, p. 63; H. C. Wilkinson, *Bermuda in the Old Empire*, Oxford University Press, London, 1950, p. 14), the colonies would have provided a sizable market of 2,000,000 to 10,000,000 pounds at the time of the Revolution. But that is a figure which can and must be greatly discounted. In the first place, it should be cut in half because the Southern Colonies had about half the population and provided their own source of supply. Similarly, allowance must be made for tobacco produced in the Northern colonies. Pennsylvania, Delaware, New York, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Massachusetts all at one time or another grew tobacco (George L. Beer, *The Origins of the British Colonial System, 1578-1660*, Macmillan, New York, 1908, p. 88; J. B. Killebrew, *Report on the Culture and Curing of Tobacco in the United States*, Department of the Interior, Census Office, Washington, D.C., 1884, pp. 147 and 237; Vertrees J. Wyckoff, *Tobacco Regulation in Colonial Maryland*, Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science, Extra Volumes, New Series, No. 22, Baltimore, 1936, pp. 37, 38, and 65). Philadelphia, Lewes, and New Castle appear in the WPA compilations (see general note for series Z 1-615) as suppliers to other ports like New York and Boston. New York itself exported tobacco (and even more snuff) coastwise as well as to England, and the exports from New England continued large even into the 1750's. In the 1760's, Rhode Island tobacco crops provided surpluses sufficient to warrant shipping 200,000 pounds to Surinam, a colony in South America (James B. Hedges, *The Browns of Providence Plantations*, Harvard University Press, Cambridge, 1952, pp. 30-40).

It need not be assumed that the colonists were averse to violating the law. It may be that violations on a significant scale were not good business. The fact that the 200,000 pounds of Rhode Island tobacco sent to Surinam went there illegally means little. It was a type of tobacco not in general demand and constituted less than one-third of one percent of the annual legal trade.

#### Z 441-448. Tobacco imported by England, by origin, 1697-1775.

Source: Compiled by Jacob M. Price, University of Michigan.

The basic sources used by Price are the same as those used by him for his doctoral dissertation (see below).

The English Inspector General's Ledgers (PRO Customs 3), which are the original source of the data, distinguish between entries in London and in the rest of the Kingdom (the outports) but Price has combined them in the interest of saving space.

#### Z 449-456. American tobacco imported and reexported by Great Britain, 1697-1791.

Source: 1697-1775, Jacob M. Price, *The Tobacco Trade and the Treasury, 1685-1733: British Mercantilism in its Fiscal Aspects*, unpublished doctoral dissertation, Harvard University, 1954; 1783-1791, compiled by Jacob M. Price, University of Michigan.

The basic sources of the data for England in Price's doctoral dissertation were the Inspector General's Ledgers of Imports and Exports (PRO Customs 2 and 3) except as follows (see general note for series Z 1-615 for an explanation of the call numbers which follow): 1703-1722, from PRO CO 390/5/47; 1717-1722, confirmed in PRO T. 1/281/18, BM Add. MS. 33,038 fol. 159; 1722 (London import only), from PRO T. 64/276B/327; 1763-1769 (import only), from PRO T. 64/276B/328; 1770-1773 (import only), from PRO T. 64/276B/

332; 1770-1771 (export), from PRO T. 64/276/330; 1772, 1774-1775 (import and export), from PRO T. 17/1,3,4; 1773-1775 (export), from Adam Anderson, *An Historical and Chronological Deduction of the Origin of Commerce*, vol. IV, J. Walter, London, 1707-1709, p. 447; 1783-1791, PRO Customs 17/8-14.

For Scotland, Price's data came from the Scottish Ledgers of Imports and Exports (PRO Customs 14), except as follows: 1707-1711 (import and export), from PRO T. 1/39/29; 1715-1717 (import and export), from PRO CO 390/5/13; 1721-1724 (import and export), from PRO T. 1/282/23; 1725-1731, 1752-1754, 1763, 1769 (import and export), from PRO T. 36/13; 1738-1747 (import and export), from PRO T. 1/329 fol. 125.

Total imports and reexports for 1708-1731 and 1752-1754 were obtained by adding figures not strictly comparable with each other. Scottish imports and reexports for 1708-1717 are averages of estimates for several years.

#### Z 457-459. American tobacco imported by England, 1616-1695.

Source: 1616-1621, Vertrees J. Wyckoff, *Tobacco Regulation in Colonial Maryland*, Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science, Extra Volumes, New Series, No. 22, Baltimore, 1936, pp. 20-36 (copyright); 1622-1631, Neville Williams, "England's Tobacco Trade in the Reign of Charles I," *The Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, October 1957, pp. 403-449, Virginia Historical Society, Richmond (copyright); 1637-1640, Stanley Gray and V. J. Wyckoff, "The International Tobacco Trade in the Seventeenth Century," *Southern Economic Journal*, VII, July 1940, pp. 18-25, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill (copyright); 1663-1695, compiled by J. M. Price from PRO CO 388/2 ff.7,13 (1663, 1669), outports for 1669 from Lonsdale MS, B. M. Sloane MS.1815 ff.34-7 (1683-1689), PRO T. 1/36/9 fo.50 (1689-1693), and Gray and Wyckoff, cited above (1672-1682); 1693-1695, House of Lords Record Office, parchment collection.

The figures here are not as satisfactory as those given in series Z 441-448 and Z 449-456. The total imports for 1686 and 1688 were obtained by adding figures not strictly comparable with each other. Imports of the outports (English ports other than London) for 1682-1688 are averages of estimates for several years. In a few instances the figures from Gray and Wyckoff include minor quantities of Spanish and Brazilian tobacco.

As indicated in the general note for series Z 441-472, the figures shown prior to the time when the Dutch were driven from New Netherland should not be relied upon too greatly. Rive (cited in source above, pp. 57-75) suggests that the doubling of the London import figures between 1637 and 1638 may have been due to better patrolling of the Channel. There is much evidence to show that the laws restricting tobacco importations to London and excluding Spanish tobacco were disregarded at least in part (Beer, cited above in general note for series Z 441-472, pp. 197 ff.; Williams, cited in source above, pp. 419-420; Wyckoff, cited in source above, pp. 32-34).

An alternate approach to studying the import figures is to consider the estimates of tobacco which might be produced or purchased. English proposals for limitations on tobacco importation included the following: 55,000 pounds in 1620; 200,000 pounds in 1625 and 1626; 250,000 pounds in 1627; 600,000 pounds in 1635; and 1,600,000 pounds in 1638 (Beer, cited above in general note for series Z 441-472, pp. 120, 138, 154, and 158). Virginia meantime wanted the King in 1628 to take at least 500,000 pounds annually and by 1639 sought to reduce the tobacco crop to 1,500,000 that year and 1,300,000 pounds for each of the next two years (Killebrew, cited above in general note for series Z 441-472, pp. 215-216).

Another weakness of the figures for these series lies in their failure to show which colonies supplied the tobacco; however, other data provide some opportunities to estimate the quantity which the various colonies contributed. Virginia and Bermuda ran neck and neck in 1620 at 50,000 to 55,000 pounds each. In 1628, Virginia's shipments were twice those of Bermuda, and thereafter Virginia drew far ahead (Beer, cited above in general note for series Z 441-472, p. 120; and

Williams, cited in source above, pp. 421-449). Her production had risen from 20,000 pounds in 1619 and went on to 18,150,000 in 1688 and 18,295,000 pounds in 1704 (R. A. Brock, "A Succinct Account of Tobacco in Virginia, 1607-1790," in J. B. Killebrew, cited above in general note for series Z 441-472, p. 224). Bermuda's production increased to 500,000 pounds at the most in the 1680's (George L. Beer, *The Old Colonial System, 1660-1754*, vol. II, Macmillan, New York, 1912, p. 91). At the end of the century, Bermuda's exports to England became negligible, and by the first quarter of the 18th century Bermuda was importing from Virginia some of the 20,000 pounds consumed by her population, which was estimated at 3,600 whites and 5,000 slaves in the 1680's (H. C. Wilkinson, *Bermuda in the Old Empire*, Oxford University Press, London, 1950, p. 14).

The West Indies were said to have begun growing tobacco as early as 1625; by 1628, reports show the shipment of about 100,000 pounds, but by the middle of the century sugar began to take over as the predominant crop (Beer, *The Origins . . .*, cited above in general note for series Z 441-472, pp. 89-90).

Meanwhile Maryland, which probably had produced no more than 100,000 pounds annually by 1639 (Wyckoff, cited in source above, p. 49), so increased her output that she contributed about 36 percent of the combined Virginia-Maryland total in 1688—a percentage she approximated at the turn of the 17th century (Margaret Shove Morriss, *Colonial Trade of Maryland, 1689-1715*, Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science, Series XXXII, No. 3, Baltimore, 1914, pp. 31-36) and during the period 1768 to 1773 (see series Z 467-468).

In the Colonies further south, North Carolina was said to be growing about 2,000 hogsheads, or 1,000,000 pounds, of tobacco in the 1670's—an estimate which seems more generous than the subsequent pattern of exports justifies (Beer, *The Old Colonial System, 1660-1754*, cited above, vol. II, p. 195).

#### Z 460-472. American tobacco exported and imported, by origin and destination, 1768-1772.

Source: Compiled by Lawrence A. Harper, University of California, from American Inspector General's Ledger of Imports and Exports, Public Records Office, London, Customs 16/1.

Although they cover only a few years, these series provide the only known comprehensive data which permit a complete analysis of the pre-Revolutionary colonial tobacco trade.

In the source, some export figures for 1768 and 1770 for Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina were shown in hogsheads or barrels. When the weights of these units were not indicated, they were converted to pounds by Harper, by using the average weights of these units as reflected in the shipments to Great Britain from the respective colonies for 1768-1772.

Also, the source shows the South Carolina export to Great Britain for 1771 as 433 hogsheads totaling 40,333 pounds. This obviously is an erroneous ratio. Since the hogshead figure is more comparable to other data shown here than the pounds figure, the former is assumed to be correct. It has been converted to pounds in the same manner as the 1770 export figures mentioned above.

#### Z 473-480. Tea imported from England by American Colonies, 1761-1775.

Source: Compiled by Lawrence A. Harper, University of California, from the English Inspector General's Ledgers, Public Records Office, London, Customs 3.

Figures for tea imports shown in the American Inspector General's Ledgers (PRO Customs 16/1) for 1768-1772 closely approximate those shown here for the corresponding years (O. M. Dickerson, *The Navigation Acts and the American Revolution*, University of Pennsylvania Press, Philadelphia, 1951, pp. 99-100).

#### Z 481-499. General note.

Information on rice in the colonial period is limited primarily to

the material on the clean rice which entered commercial trading. Presumably, the weight of this rice bore approximately the same ratio to the rough rice of the plantation at that time as it does now, that is, 100/162. There are no known satisfactory statistics on rice production and only scattered data concerning domestic consumption. Lord Carteret told the Board of Trade in 1715 that South Carolina "spent in the country" one-third of the 3,000 tons of rice she was producing at that time. By the pre-Revolutionary period, comparison of total exports with net imports for 1769-1772 indicates that only 3 percent of total exports was consumed in the nonrice-producing colonies.

The basic sources of statistics on clean rice in commerce are the records of importations in the British Public Records Office kept by the English Inspector General of Imports and Exports (Customs 2 and 3, since 1696), by the Scottish Inspector General (Customs 14, since 1755), by the American Inspector General (Customs 16/1, 1768-1772), and the records kept by the colonial naval officers (supplemented by those kept by the deputies of the London Commissioners of Customs for the comparatively few instances when these records have survived).

Data from these basic sources appear in: Gray, *History of Agriculture . . .*, cited above for series Z 432-435, pp. 1020-1023; Francis Yonge, *A View of the Trade of South Carolina*, London, 1722; C. J. Gayle, "The Nature and Volume of Exports From Charleston, 1724-1774," *The Proceedings of the South Carolina Historical Association*, Columbia, 1937, pp. 30-31; G. K. Holmes, *Rice Crop of the United States, 1712-1911* (Circular 34, Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Statistics, 1912); Francis Yonge, *Narratives of the Proceedings of the People of South Carolina*, in B. R. Carroll, *Historical Collections of South Carolina*, vol. II, Harper & Bros., New York, 1836, p. 156; *The Case of the Province of South Carolina* (Carroll, vol. II, p. 265); Gov. James Glen, *Description of South Carolina* (Carroll, vol. II, p. 26); "An Account of Sundry Goods Imported and . . . Exported . . . From the First of November 1738 to the First of November 1739" (printed as a broadside by P. Timothy, Charleston, 1739), Bernard Romans, *Natural History of East and West Florida*, New York, 1775; and WPA compilations from the Charleston Naval Office lists (see general note for series Z 1-615).

Fortunately, the British records measure the quantities imported in hundredweights, but the American statistics usually give only the number of barrels and other containers exported. Where half-barrels were reported, the number was divided by two and the result included in the barrel totals.

Miscellaneous units in the American figures have been converted to barrels. The term "cask" has been considered synonymous with "barrel," following the usage of the American Inspector General's Accounts for 1768, but the remaining figures are rough approximations suggested by the weights of other commodities as given in M. Postlethwayt, *The Universal Dictionary of Trade and Commerce*, W. Strahan, London, 1774; J. H. Alexander, *Universal Dictionary of Weights and Measures*, D. Van Nostrand, New York, 1867, and the *Oxford English Dictionary*. A tierce has been considered to equal  $1\frac{1}{2}$  barrels; a hogshead, 2 barrels; a puncheon,  $2\frac{2}{3}$  barrels; a butt, 4 barrels; small barrels and small casks,  $\frac{1}{2}$  of a barrel; seroons, boxes, and bags,  $\frac{2}{3}$  of a barrel; kegs,  $\frac{1}{8}$ ; and bushels,  $\frac{1}{8}$ . Colonial containers varied so greatly that these estimates seldom, if ever, represented the exact relationship. When discussing weights and measures for other uses, additional information should be obtained and corrections, as may be necessary, should be made in the formulas employed here. For present purposes, these maverick units constitute such a negligible part of the whole that errors in estimating their weight seem unlikely to exceed those involved in rounding.

The significant problem lies in determining the weight of the barrel, the principal unit. Holmes (cited above, p. 4) stated that it weighed 350 pounds in 1717; 400 pounds, 1718-1729; and 500 pounds, 1730-1788, but as Gray (cited above, vol. II, p. 1020) points out, these figures conflict with those given by others. Although Governor Johnson of South Carolina stated in 1719 that the average barrel

contained about 350 pounds, Francis Yonge, the collector at Charleston, gave the figure of 400 pounds for 1719-1721; a Savannah Rice Association study declared it to be 325 pounds for 1720-1729; a contemporary report in 1731 and Governor Glen of South Carolina in 1749 said the barrel contained 500 pounds, but other documents say that it was 500-600 pounds in 1763; "something over 600 pounds in 1768-1769"; 550 pounds for 1764-1772; and 540 pounds net in 1772. O. M. Dickerson, *The Navigation Acts and the American Revolution* (cited above in text for series Z 473-480, p. 59) states that the formula used by the customs service for converting barrels to hundredweight had each barrel containing  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hundredweight, or 504 pounds (but the records do not disclose when the formula was calculated nor how often it was revised).

Fortunately, an examination of the surviving official statistics enables one to obtain averages calculated on broad bases. The decennial totals for 1720-1729 and 1730-1739 (Gov. James Glen, cited above) give both the number of barrels and the total weight shipped, showing the average barrel to weigh 373 pounds during the first decade and 448 pounds during the second. Similarly, the naval office lists for 1756-1767, which record both the number of barrels and pound weights shipped to Southern Europe and the West Indies, give a weighted average of about 525 pounds each for some 20,000 barrels.

Comparisons of the number of barrels shipped to Britain from America with the weight recorded for the rice arriving there provide another means of estimating the average weight of the rice barrel. For present purposes, it can be assumed to have been 350 pounds until 1720, and then to have risen 10 pounds a year until 1730, when it remained at a plateau of 450 pounds until after 1740; then it began to ascend at the rate of 5 pounds a year until it reached its pre-Revolutionary peak of 525 pounds in 1755. It must be remembered, however, that the weight of the barrels might vary radically. New York's Naval Office list for 1764 shows one shipment averaging  $183\frac{1}{2}$  pounds a barrel and another 698 pounds.

#### Z 481-485. Rice exported from producing areas, 1698-1789.

Source: 1698-1774, compiled by Lawrence A. Harper, University of California, from references discussed below; 1783-1789, compiled by Jacob M. Price, University of Michigan.

These series attempt to provide a comprehensive statistical summary comparable to those available for the postcolonial period. Barrels have been converted to pounds on the bases described in the general note for series Z 481-499.

There was the problem of totaling the exports from the three South Carolina ports (Charleston, Beaufort-Port Royal, and Georgetown-Wynyaw) and those of Georgia. Shipments from other colonies can be considered as having originated in South Carolina and Georgia, except possibly those of North Carolina, and even in this case most of the exports probably went through South Carolina. In any event, North Carolina's exports are grouped with South Carolina's shipments in the English import figures, under the generic heading, "Carolinas." Shipments to Scotland seem to have been infrequent and insignificant until the French and Indian War (1754-1763).

The Charleston figures, with the exceptions noted below, are those compiled by Gayle (cited above in general note for series Z 481-499) from the *South Carolina Gazette*, although his figures for less than 12 months have been extended to full year bases for 1750, 1756, 1757, 1763, and 1767. For 1698-1724, the figures have been calculated on the assumption that all American rice imports recorded in the English Inspector General's Ledgers were equal to  $\frac{1}{8}$  of Charleston's total exports, as suggested in 1719 by Francis Yonge, the customs collector at Charleston, a conclusion corroborated by a comparison of the WPA compilations of Charleston exports with the English imports for 1717, 1718, 1719, and 1724, and by Edward Randolph's remark in 1700 that  $\frac{1}{10}$  of Charleston's exports went to the West Indies alone (Carroll, cited above in general note for series Z 481-499). For 1731, the figures come from the WPA compilations of the Charleston Naval Office list (see general note for series Z 1-615), and

for 1734 and 1758, directly from the *South Carolina Gazette*; for 1765, from the *Charleston Year Book* (1880) as copied by Holmes (cited above in general note for series Z 481-499); for 1766, from photographic copies of the Charleston Naval Office list (PRO C. O. 5); for 1768-1772, from the American Inspector General's Ledgers (PRO Customs 16/1); for 1773 and 1774, from Gray (cited above for series Z 432-435, p. 1022), although his partial figure for 1773 has been extended to complete the year. The years terminate October 31 except 1698 (September 28); 1699-1724, 1731 (December 24); and 1768-1773 (January 4 of the following year).

Neither Beaufort-Port Royal nor Georgetown-Wynyaw (South Carolina) seem to have had much importance until 1732. Although the former had its first collector in 1729, there was a lapse of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  years before his successor took over (PRO AO 1/804/1038, AO 1/805/1039); and the latter appears to have had its first collector in June 1732 (*South Carolina Gazette*, June 24, 1732). Scattered naval office records show Georgetown exporting 385 barrels for the year 1734 and 509 for the first quarter in 1735; and Beaufort, 342 during the first half of 1736. In 1739, Georgetown exported 2,202 barrels and Beaufort, 2,165 barrels (broadside, cited above, general note for series Z 481-499), an approximate equality which also existed in the period 1768-1772 (PRO Customs 16/1). For lack of a better basis, their exports will be considered for present purposes to have been equal from 1733 to 1768, when exact figures are available and were used. In 1739, the exports of the two together equalled  $6\frac{1}{2}$  percent of South Carolina's exports—a percentage which dropped by 1769-1772 to 4.4 percent. Thus, from 1739 to 1768, the Beaufort and Georgetown contributions have been assumed to be 5 percent of the total South Carolina exports. A different formula was used for the years prior to 1739, when their percentage was growing from the  $2\frac{1}{2}$  percent which they enjoyed in 1734 (calculated by doubling the Georgetown figures which have survived for that year). On the necessarily arbitrary assumption that the rate of increase was uniform, the two ports each year from 1734 to 1739 added 0.7 percent to their share of South Carolina's exports. Extending the same formula backwards, their share of the Carolina total was 1.8 percent in 1733 and 1.1 percent in 1732.

Romans, cited above, general note for series Z 481-499, provides figures for Georgia for 1756-1767. A comparison of his figures for Georgia's total exports with those of receipts from Georgia in England (see series Z 493-499) for the decade 1756-1765 shows a ratio of one barrel exported for every 2.07 hundredweight received; and for 1740, 1742, 1750, and 1753-1755, the barrels shipped from Georgia have been computed in accordance with that formula, on the basis of English receipts (series Z 493-499). Figures for 1768-1772 come from PRO Customs 16/1. In 1773 and 1774, Georgia is assumed to have contributed 13.9 percent of the total exports, as it did from 1768 to 1772. Years end January 4 of the year following, except for the years for which figures are calculated, as noted above. For those years, no exact date can be assigned and the data are therefore not strictly comparable.

The figures for 1768-1772 provide the best basis for the later period, but for present purposes the 1768 list was not included in the basic calculations described above because it lacks data for coastwise exports; however, it provides the best base for estimating the imports for that year. All that need be assumed is that the ratio of the coastwise exports to the other exports was the same in 1768 as the average of the other four years.

The coastwise entries for 1769-1773 show both inward and outward entries. Thus, to avoid duplications in the Carolina and Georgia entries, only the net exports coastwise have been included. This adjustment cannot be made prior to 1769, but samples from the WPA compilations (see general note for series Z 1-615) indicate that it is very minor.

The data for the various colonies are shown here, not because the individual details are necessarily accurate, but in order that scholars possessing more complete information may adjust the figures wherever possible.

The object of presenting these series is to provide the best possible pattern of the over-all development. The errors in detail are as likely as not to offset one another. Except for 1713-1731, when the estimates of the size of the barrels varied radically, the totals shown here should be within 5 percent of the true figure.

Data for 1783-1789 were compiled from records of Public Record Office, London Board of Trade, 6/21 ff.311-312. Shipping seasons for the crops of these years were: 1789 (crop of 1788), no limiting dates given; 1788 (crop of 1787), November 30, 1787-November 22, 1788; 1787 (crop of 1786), November 23, 1786-November 30, 1787; 1786 (crop of 1785), November 19, 1785-November 23, 1786; 1785 (crop of 1784), December 3, 1784-November 19, 1785; 1784 (crop of 1783), November 12, 1783-December 3, 1784; and 1783 (crop of 1782), January 17, 1783-November 12, 1783.

**Z 486-492. Rice exported from Charleston, S.C., by destination, 1717-1766.**

Source: Compiled by J. R. House from the WPA compilations of naval office lists at the University of California, Berkeley (see general note for series Z 1-615).

The differences in totals here and in series Z 481-485 may result in part from the differences in year-ending dates, as shown in the tabular headnotes.

**Z 493-499. Rice exported to England, by origin, 1698-1776.**

Source: Compiled by Lawrence A. Harper, University of California, from English Inspector General's Ledgers of Imports and Exports, Public Records Office, London, Customs 3 (except 1727, from PRO T.64/276B/323).

A large proportion of the exported rice was reexported by England, not only to Northern but also to Southern Europe.

**Z 500-503. Pitch, tar, and turpentine exported from Charleston, S.C., 1725-1774.**

Source: 1725-1755, 1760-1764, 1767-1771, Charles J. Gayle, "The Nature and Volume of Exports from Charleston, 1724-1774," *The Proceedings of the South Carolina Historical Association*, Columbia, 1937, p. 31; 1756-1759, 1765, 1772-1774, *South Carolina Gazette*, Charleston, S.C., various issues.

The basic source for these series has been the *South Carolina Gazette*, which obtained the figures from the customhouse books and ran them as cumulative totals from November 1st of most years. The editorial policy of the *Gazette* was not consistent, however; it did not always list the same commodities each year, and sometimes it discontinued the cumulative totals before October 31st.

The WPA compilations (see general note for series Z 1-615) from the English copies of these same records (PRO C. O. 5) provide an alternate source for some years. They also distinguish in detail the destination of the various shipments.

**Z 504-509. Timber and timber products exported from Charleston, S.C., and Savannah, Ga., 1754-1774.**

Source: Series Z 504-506, 1754-1755, 1760-1764, 1767-1771, Gayle, cited above for series Z 500-503, p. 31; 1756-1759, 1765, 1772-1774, *South Carolina Gazette*, Charleston, S.C., various issues. Series Z 507-509, Oliver M. Dickerson, *The Navigation Acts and the American Revolution*, University of Pennsylvania Press, Philadelphia, 1951, pp. 26-27 (copyright).

The original figures for Savannah were compiled by the Comptroller at that port. For discussion of Charleston figures, see text for series Z 500-503.

**Z 510-515. Number and tonnage of vessels built, by type, 1768-1773.**

Source: Compiled by Jacob M. Price, University of Michigan, from George Chalmers, *Opinions On Interesting Subjects . . . Arising From American Independence*, London, 1784, p. 105.

**Z 516-529. Vessels built in Thirteen Colonies and West Florida, 1769-1771.**

Source: Compiled by Jacob M. Price, University of Michigan, from John, Lord Sheffield, *Observations On the Commerce of the American States*, 6th edition, London 1784, p. 96.

**Z 530-533. Number of vessels engaged in whaling, and quantity and value of oil acquired, Nantucket, Mass., 1715-1789.**

Source: 1715-1785, Obed Macy, *The History of Nantucket*, Hilliard, Gray & Co., Boston, 1835, pp. 54-55 and 232-233; 1787-1789, U.S. Congress, *American State Papers*, Class 4, "Commerce and Navigation" (two volumes), vol. I, Gales and Seaton, Washington, D.C., 1832, p. 16.

The figures shown on pp. 232-233 of the source are stated to be from the Massachusetts Historical Society's Collections. Those on pp. 54-55 cite no authority; however, the Macy family descended from the first settlers and Obed Macy's data, which are generally consistent with information from other sources, provide the best figures now available.

The development of whaling in Nantucket followed the process typical of all the colonies [Walter S. Tower, *A History of the American Whale Fishery* (publications of the University of Pennsylvania, series in Political Economy and Public Law, No. 20), Philadelphia, 1907]. The early settlers first processed drift whales, then they engaged in the offshore fisheries which probably reached their height at Nantucket in 1726 when 86 whales were taken (Alexander Starbuck, *The History of Nantucket*, C. E. Goodspeed & Co., Boston, 1924, p. 356). The first deep-sea venture occurred about 1712 when a strong wind blew an offshore vessel to sea where it caught a sperm whale (Macy, cited above, p. 36). By 1746, Nantucket whalers were making their way to Davis Straits and by 1774 they were sailing as far away as the coast of Brazil (Macy, cited above, p. 54).

The figures for Nantucket may be viewed in better perspective by noting that in 1730 the New England whaling fleet totaled 1,300 tons, and in 1763 that of Massachusetts consisted of 180 sailing vessels. (Raymond McFarland, *A History of the New England Fisheries*, D. Appleton and Company, New York, 1911, p. 86.) At the time of the Revolution, New England had 304 whalers totaling 27,840 tons out of an estimated American fleet of 360 vessels (Tower, cited above, p. 45; Starbuck, cited above, p. 176).

**Z 534-538. State of the cod fishery of Massachusetts, 1765-1775.**

Source: Stella H. Sutherland, *Population Distribution in Colonial America*, AMS Press, Inc., New York, 1966 (copyright). (The original source of the data is Timothy Pitkin, *A Statistical View of the Commerce of the United States*, p. 84.)

Dr. John J. McCusker, University of Maryland, in "Weights and Measures in the Colonial Sugar Trade: The Gallon and the Pound and Their International Equivalents," *William and Mary Quarterly*, Third Series, vol. XXX, No. 4, October 1973, pp. 605 and 606, has supplied the following information on the definition of "quintal":

"The usual multiple of the pound was the *hundred*, called frequently the *quintal* and more fully the *hundredweight* (abbreviated *cwt.* or *Ct.* in eighteenth-century accounts). The hundredweight usually but not always equalled one hundred times the basic unit.

"By the middle of the seventeenth century, the *great hundred* of 112 pounds had become established for the English sugar trade as the standard hundredweight in the mother country but not consistently in the colonies. The English colonists on the North American continent bought and sold sugar by the *great* or long hundredweight, yet used the short hundredweight of 100 pounds for tobacco and codfish, commodities for which the mother country employed the long hundredweight."

**Z 539-550. Daily wages of selected types of workmen, by area, 1621-1781.**

Source: 1621-1670 and 1776-1781, Richard B. Morris, *Government and Labor in Early America*, Octagon Books, New York, 1975 (copyright 1946, and new foreword copyright © 1975, by Richard B. Morris); 1710, Richard Walsh, *The Charleston Sons of Liberty*, University of South Carolina Press, Columbia, 1959 (copyright).

The figures do not represent actual payments, which may have been higher, but they represent what the lawmakers believed was the proper maximum wage rate. Figures are payments to master craftsmen; journeymen received less (for example, 20 pence instead of 2 shillings in 1641).

For New Haven there were two wage rates—one for the summer, which is shown in these series, and one for the winter. For each occupation the winter rate was 6 shillings less in 1640 and 4 shillings less in 1641. Apparently the lower rate for the winter was paid because of the shorter workday.

The legislative rates also throw light on other labor facts. When New Haven set the rate for mowers in 1640, correlation of the daily wage (2 s. 6 d.) with the rate for mowing an acre of fresh marsh shows that they considered it a day's work, although they believed that mowing a salt marsh would take longer and be worth 3 shillings. The next year they confessed the ratio was inadequate when they lowered the daily wages without board to 20 d. and raised the rate for mowing to 3 s. per acre for fresh marsh and 3 s. 6 d. for salt marsh (Morris, cited above, pp. 79-80).

For discussion of the working day, see text for series Z 551-556.

**Z 551-556. Daily and monthly wages of agricultural laborers in Maryland, 1638-1676.**

Source: Manfred Jonas, "Wages in Early Colonial Maryland," *Maryland Historical Magazine*, vol. LI, March 1956, pp. 27-38.

The source also gives additional information on the cost of living. Its basic data came from scattered items in the *Archives of Maryland* (a series of annual volumes published by the Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore).

In Maryland, during the first half of the 17th century, the working month seems to have extended from 23 to 25 days and the working day from 10 to 12 hours. The 3 winter months were generally not included within the terms of labor contracts. Persons hired by the day worked the same hours and did not get lodging, but received at least 2 meals at the job (Jonas, cited above, pp. 30 and 34-35). In the other colonies the working day was probably much the same. New Haven, for example, specified in 1640 that a day's work was from 10 to 12 hours in summer and 8 hours in winter (Morris, *Government and Labor . . .*, cited above for series Z 539-550, pp. 59, 79, and 84).

**Z 557. Index of wholesale prices estimated for colonial and pre-Federal years, 1720-1789.**

Source: U.S. Congress, *Hearings Before the Joint Economic Committee*, 86th Congress, 1st session, Part II, *Historical and Comparative Rates of Production, Productivity, and Prices* (statement presented by Ethel D. Hoover, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics).

This index (which extends to 1958 in the source) was obtained by combining and splicing index numbers constructed by various investigators for different markets, to approximate a continuous series. The annual indexes were calculated by working forward and backward from the selected base period, 1850-59. No adjustments were made to the original series for differences in coverage or in methods of calculation. However, when wholesale prices in two or more markets were combined, the necessary conversions to a common base period were made, and occasional estimates, as noted in other parts of the source, were used.

For this series, weighted combinations were made of the available index series for three major markets (Philadelphia, New York, and Charleston), except for the years prior to 1732 and the Revolutionary

War years. For these years, the estimates were based on Philadelphia prices only. The weights used to combine markets were rough approximations, based chiefly on estimates of the population and trade for each area and on the representative character and adequacy of the available indexes.

**Z 558-577. Average annual wholesale prices of selected commodities in Philadelphia, 1720-1775.**

Source: Anne Bezanson, Robert D. Gray, and Miriam Hussey, *Prices in Colonial Pennsylvania*, University of Pennsylvania Press, Philadelphia, 1935, pp. 422-424 (copyright).

The primary source of the original data was the list of "prices current" which first appeared in 1719 in the *American Mercury* and which was continued in that and other newspapers. Gaps were usually filled by reference to merchants' account books and letter-books (as discussed and listed in the source cited, pp. 3-5, 351-354, and 434-438). The annual averages were computed "by taking the arithmetic mean of the 12 average monthly prices in each year. When any monthly price was missing the available data were averaged quarterly and the annual figure derived from the quarterly averages. . . . In some cases it was necessary to estimate a quarterly price by averaging the last monthly quotation in the previous quarter with the first monthly quotation in the following quarter. No annual price was estimated completely. . . ."

The source volume was sponsored by the International Scientific Committee in Price History, as were a number of other studies of colonial prices drawn together in A. H. Cole, *Wholesale Commodity Prices in the United States: 1700-1861*, Harvard University Press, Cambridge, 1938. In addition to discussion and analyses of prices, this publication offers a statistical supplement of monthly prices for the principal commercial centers. The tables in it, however, rest primarily upon the Philadelphia prices until the 1750's. Prior to 1750, Boston has only two series, wheat and molasses, which begin in 1720. Although there are gaps in the data, Charleston has series for bread, corn, rice, rum, wine, molasses, and staves beginning 1732; sugar beginning 1744; beef, pork, and indigo in 1747; and coffee, leather, and lumber in 1749. New York has series for flour, bread, rice, sugar, salt, rum, and molasses beginning 1748; and for wheat, beef, and pork beginning 1749.

Price series for the following Philadelphia commodities are shown in the source (not included here because of space limitations): Brown bread, white bread, London loaf sugar, Pennsylvania loaf sugar, indigo, bar iron, pig iron, hogshead staves, pipe staves, turpentine, and gunpowder. In addition to the annual averages, the source contains average monthly prices and monthly and annual indexes (both arithmetic and geometric) of 20 commodities in Philadelphia.

The unit of measure of Madeira wine (pipe) consists of 110 gallons. Barrels, in the case of beef and pork, consist of 31.5 gallons and hundredweights equal 112 pounds, except for tobacco where it equals 100 pounds.

**Z 578-582. Prices of Maryland tobacco, 1711-1775.**

Source: Carville V. Earle, *The Evolution of a Tidewater Settlement System: All Hollow's Parish, Maryland, 1650-1783*, Ph.D. dissertation, University of Chicago, 1973.

The prices of tobacco are from the probate records, inventories and accounts of Anne Arundel and Prince Georges counties between 1711 and 1775. The year runs from January 1 to December 31. Each year contains at least eight prices; the mean annual average is presented here. The prices are in British sterling. Accompanying the price series is a list of exchange rates for converting Maryland current money to sterling. In the probate records, where the tobacco prices appear, the monies of account are varied Maryland currencies which are overvalued in relation to sterling. Exchange rates between one of these currencies, Maryland current money, and sterling are frequent, and these administered rates provide the data for the exchange rate series. For each year, the modal exchange rate is entered.

So long as tobacco prices are in current money, they may be converted to sterling with this series. One problem concerns the years 1772 and 1773 when current money exchanged at  $33\frac{1}{3}$  and  $66\frac{2}{3}$ ; accordingly, for these years, two exchange rates and two tobacco prices are shown. A second problem occurs in 1757 when no one exchange rate is predominant; therefore, the mean exchange rate is used in preference to the mode.

**Z 583. Farm prices of Maryland tobacco, 1659-1710.**

Source: Russell R. Menard, "Farm Prices of Maryland Tobacco, 1659 to 1710," *Maryland Historical Magazine*, LXVIII, 1973, pp. 80-85.

The series presents yearly means based on crop appraisals and other data found in all Maryland probate inventories filed between 1659 and 1710. Full documentation and a description of procedure is provided in the source.

**Z 584. Farm prices of Chesapeake tobacco, 1618-1658.**

Source: Russell R. Menard, "A Note on Chesapeake Tobacco Prices, 1618 to 1660," (forthcoming) *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography* (copyright).

The series presents yearly means of price quotations found in correspondence, accounts of sales, promotional literature, court records, official proclamations, and legislative acts. Price quotations for Chesapeake tobacco in Europe and prices that appear to be deliberate exaggeration or understatement of the actual price were excluded from the mean. The means are based on few observations: in no one year did the number exceed ten; in most only two or three prices were found.

See source for further documentation and description of procedures.

**Z 585. Annual rate of exchange on London for Pennsylvania currency, 1720-1775.**

Source: See source for series Z 558-577, p. 432.

This series is derived from data in papers of Pennsylvania merchants and the Minutes of the Provincial Council (1739), supplemented in some years by Victor S. Clark, *History of Manufactures in the United States, 1898-1928*, vol. III, Carnegie Institution of Washington, D.C., 1916-1949, pp. 361-362. Bezanson et al., in *Prices . . .*, cited above, p. 431, also give monthly rates of exchanges during the same period.

**Z 586. Annual price of an ounce of silver at Boston, Mass., 1700-1749.**

Source: A. H. Cole, *Wholesale Commodity Prices in the United States: 1700-1861*, Harvard University Press, Cambridge, 1938, p. 119 (copyright).

The original shilling prices were taken from the Suffolk files by A. M. Davis, *Currency and Banking in the Province of Massachusetts Bay*, vol. I, Macmillan, New York, 1901, pp. 368 and 370. Where more than one price was given for a year, the high and low figures were averaged to determine the price for that year.

**Z 587-598. Partial list of bills of credit and Treasury notes issued by American Colonies, 1703-1775.**

Source: B. U. Ratchford, *American State Debts*, Duke University Press, Durham, 1941, pp. 26-27 (copyright).

These series attempt to show the issues of bills of credit and treasury notes emitted by the Colonies between 1703 and 1775. The £82,000 in bills issued by Massachusetts between 1690 and 1702 are not included, nor are the issues of Georgia, which never had a large debt. Under the trustees, the principal circulating medium in Georgia was the "sola" bills, issued only in the original by the trustees. A total of £135,000 of these bills of exchange were issued but only £1,149 remained unredeemed in 1752. Thereafter, Georgia emitted at least two issues of bills: One of £3,000 in 1756 and one of £7,410 in 1761 (Ratchford, cited above, p. 19).

Ratchford concedes that the list may be incomplete and that many of the issues listed were not made at the time nor in the exact amount stated. Sometimes the law authorizing the issue constitutes the only evidence, and nothing indicates "how, when, or to what extent the issue was actually made."

The original source for 1737-1748 for Massachusetts is A. M. Davis, cited above in text for series Z 586. Davis expressed all issues in the terms of old tenor (the form of bills which existed in February 1737). Ratchford did not follow this procedure because he did not feel sufficiently acquainted with the circumstances in each case to make the conversion with assurance. For all other years, the data rest upon a variety of sources cited in the footnotes of Ratchford's first chapter, which provide a helpful bibliography for further reference.

The footnotes to these series indicate the principal purposes for which the larger issues were made. For years when several issues appeared for different purposes, the footnotes indicate the purpose for issuing the majority of the bills.

**Z 599-610. Paper money outstanding in American Colonies, 1705-1775.**

Source: See source for series Z 587-598, p. 28.

The original sources of the data are various monographs cited in Ratchford's first chapter. Unfortunately, the authors of these monographs did not always attempt to find or to make estimates themselves. Some of the estimates are those of legislative committees or public officials and, less frequently, of contemporary writers. Many of the estimates for 1739 and 1748 come from William Douglass whose work is discussed in Charles Bullock, Introduction, *Economic Studies of the American Economic Association*, vol. II, No. 1. Georgia did not warrant a separate series, the only estimate being one for £5,500 for 1761.

For approximately a fifth of the figures, the actual year of issuance differs from that indicated in this table by one or two years; for exact year of issuance, see source.

**Z 611-615. Tax collections in America under the different revenue laws, 1765-1774.**

Source: Oliver M. Dickerson, *The Navigation Acts and the American Revolution*, University of Pennsylvania Press, Philadelphia, 1951, p. 201 (copyright).

Tax records have long been an untapped source of economic data. Dickerson has gathered figures from the English Treasury Papers for both the revenues collected under the Navigation Act of 1673 (25 Car. II c 7) and the new revenue measures which followed the French and Indian War (1763). He estimates (p. 202) that seizures (often highly technical) under the new revenue program cost the Americans not less than £60,956 "exclusive of fees, direct plunder, and costs of defending suits in the admiralty courts."





POPULATION CENSUSES

Z 24-62

Series Z 24-132. Population Censuses Taken in the Colonies and States During the Colonial and Pre-Federal Period: 1624-25 to 1786

CONNECTICUT														
Year and age	Total population	White							Negro			Indian		
		Total	Male			Female			Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
			Total	Married	Single	Total	Married	Single						
		24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
1782.....	209,177	202,904								26,273				
1774.....	197,842	191,378	96,182	30,524	65,658	94,296	30,636	63,660	5,101	2,883	2,218	1,363	635	728
Under 10 years.....		61,164	31,114	-	31,114	30,050	-	30,050						
10-20 years.....		46,828	24,271	222	24,049	22,557	697	21,860	2,471	1,306	1,165	746	391	355
20-70 years.....		78,310	38,807	28,866	9,941	39,503	29,017	10,486						
Over 70 years.....		4,176	1,990	1,436	554	2,186	922	1,264	2,630	1,577	1,053	617	244	373
1756.....	130,612	126,976							3,019			617		

MAINE														
Year and age	Houses	Families	Total population	White			Negro and mulatto			French neutral				
				Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female		
				38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
1784.....			50,493											
1776.....			47,767	47,279			488							
1764-65.....	2,486	3,481	21,857	21,451	10,870	10,581	344	192	152	62	27	35		
Under 16 years.....				10,709	5,532	5,177				36	16	20		
16 years and over.....				10,742	5,338	5,404				26	11	15		

MARYLAND										
Year, age, and sex	Total population	White			Mulatto			Negro		
		Total	Free	Servant	Total	Free	Slave	Total	Free	Slave
		50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58
1782.....	254,050	170,688						83,362		
1755.....	153,505	108,193	99,352	8,841	3,608	1,460	2,148	41,704	357	41,347
Under 16 years (not taxable).....	77,444	53,321	51,773	1,548	2,026	811	1,215	22,097	111	21,986
Male.....	39,802	27,752	26,637	1,115	996	419	577	11,054	71	10,983
Female.....	37,642	25,569	25,136	433	1,030	392	638	11,043	40	11,003
16 years and over (taxable).....	48,811	28,469	23,386	5,083	1,388	554	834	18,954	188	18,766
Male.....	4,165	28,469	23,386	5,083	749	307	442	10,947	119	10,828
Female.....	8,646	-	-	-	639	247	392	8,007	69	7,938
16 years and over (not taxable).....	27,250	26,403	24,193	2,210	194	95	99	653	58	595
Male.....		672	672	-						
Female.....		25,731	23,521	2,210						
1712.....	46,151	37,743						8,408		
1710.....	42,741	34,796						7,945		
1704.....	34,912	30,437						4,475		

MARYLAND—Con.				
Year	White			
	Total	Masters and taxable men	Women	Children
	51	60	61	62
1712.....	37,743	11,029	9,081	17,638
1710.....	34,796	11,091	8,294	15,411
1704.....	30,437	11,026	7,163	12,248

See footnotes at end of table.

Series Z 24-132. Population Censuses Taken in the Colonies and States During the Colonial and Pre-Federal Period: 1624-25 to 1786-Con.

Year and age		MASSACHUSETTS														
		Houses	Families	Total population	White			Negro and mulatto			Indian			French neutral		
					Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
					63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74
1784			307,018													
1776			290,900			286,139										4,761
1764-65	31,707	43,483	223,841	216,700	106,611	110,089	4,891	2,824	2,067	1,681	728	953	569	274	295	
Under 16 years				103,447	52,859	50,588							261	133	128	
16 years and over				113,253	53,752	59,501							308	141	167	

Year and age		NEW HAMPSHIRE														
		Total population	Free white									Slave			Other	
			Total	Male			Female			Total	Male	Female				
				Total	Single	Married	Total	Single	Married				Widowed			
78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90				
1786	95,849	95,452											46			351
1775	81,300	80,644	41,016						39,628				19,656			
Under 16 years			20,863													
16-50 years			14,231													
Over 50 years			3,436													
In Army			2,486													
1773	73,097	72,423	36,739						35,634	22,228	11,887	1,569	674	379	295	
Under 16 years			18,334	18,334												
16-60 years			16,867	16,867		10,604										
60 years and over			1,538													
1767	52,720	52,087	26,264						25,823	15,992	8,467	1,364	633	384	249	
Under 16 years			12,924	12,924												
16-60 years			12,180	12,180		7,670										
60 years and over			1,160													

Year and age		NEW JERSEY							Year and age		NEW JERSEY-Con.						
		Total population	White			Negro					Total population	White			Negro		
			Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female				Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	91	92	93	94	95	96	97				
1784	149,435	138,934			20,10,501			1738	46,676	42,695	22,270	20,425	3,981	2,208	1,773		
1772	122,008							Under 16 years	21,963	20,339	10,639	9,700	1,624	849	775		
								16 years and over	24,713	22,356	11,631	10,725	2,357	1,359	998		
1745	61,403	56,797	29,389	27,458	4,606	2,588	2,018	1726	32,442	29,861	15,737	14,124	2,581	1,435	1,146		
Under 16 years			28,007	14,253	13,754			Under 16 years	15,585	14,506	7,558	6,943	1,079	563	516		
16 years and over			28,790	15,086	13,704			16 years and over	16,857	15,355	8,179	7,176	1,502	872	630		

Year and age		NEW YORK							Year and age		NEW YORK-Con.						
		Total population	White			Negro					Total population	White			Negro		
			Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female				Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
98	99	100	101	102	103	104	98	99	100	101	102	103	104				
1786	22 238,897	219,996	112,465	107,581	18,889	9,521	9,368	1749	73,348	62,756	32,355	30,401	10,592	5,696	4,896		
Under 16 years		106,573	54,807	51,766				Under 16 years	34,688	30,069	15,457	14,612	4,619	2,379	2,240		
16-60 years		113,423	52,927	55,765				16-60 years	38,660	32,687	15,332	15,789	5,973	2,950	2,656		
Over 60 years			4,731					Over 60 years			1,566			367			
1771	163,348	143,474	73,990	69,484	19,874	10,623	9,251	1746	61,589	52,482	26,860	25,622	9,107	4,857	4,250		
Under 16 years		74,456	33,628	32,358	8,470	4,414	4,056	Under 16 years	29,924	25,744	12,938	12,806	4,180	1,964	2,216		
16-60 years		88,892	36,115	37,126	11,404	5,362	5,195	16-60 years	31,665	26,738	12,522	12,816	4,927	2,529	2,034		
Over 60 years			4,247			847		Over 60 years			1,400			364			
1756	96,790	83,242	43,261	39,981	13,548	7,570	5,978	1737	60,437	51,496	25,740	25,756	8,941	4,948	3,893		
Under 16 years		45,713	39,653	20,669	18,984	6,060	3,280	2,780	Under 10 years	19,261	16,585	8,347	8,238	2,676	1,397	1,279	
16-60 years			19,825	20,997	7,488	3,797	3,198	10 years and over	41,176	34,911	17,393	17,518	6,265	3,551	2,714		
Over 60 years			2,767			493											

See footnotes at end of table.

Series Z 24-132. Population Censuses Taken in the Colonies and States During the Colonial and Pre-Federal Period: 1624-25 to 1786-Con.

Year and age	NEW YORK—Con.							Year and age	NEW YORK—Con.						
	Total population	White			Negro				Total population	White			Negro		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female			Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
		98	99	100	101	102	103			104	98	99	100	101	102
1731	50,286	43,055	24,853	18,202	7,231	4,334	2,897	1703	20,665	18,282	9,197	9,085	2,258	1,174	1,084
Under 10 years	19,362	16,916	10,243	6,673	2,446	1,402	1,044	Under 16 years	10,433	9,634	4,710	4,924	849	467	382
10 years and over	30,924	26,139	14,610	11,529	4,785	2,932	1,853	16 years and over	10,132	8,648	4,487	4,161	1,409	707	702
1723	40,564	34,393	17,583	16,810	6,171	3,364	2,807	1698	18,067	15,897			2,170		
Adults	21,842	17,846	9,083	8,763	3,996	2,186	1,810	Adults	9,743	5,066	4,677				
Children	18,722	16,547	8,500	8,047	2,175	1,178	997	Children	6,154						
1712-1714	22,608	16,979	8,601	8,378	2,425	1,334	1,091								
Under 16 years	9,294	8,450	4,389	4,061	844	434	410								
16-60 years	10,110	7,853	3,850	4,003	1,581	900	681								
Over 60 years		676	362	314											

Year and age	RHODE ISLAND										
	Families	Total population	White			Negro			Indian		
			Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female			
			105	106	107	108	109	110		111	112
1783		51,887	48,556				2,806				525
1774	9,450	59,607	54,460	26,763	27,697	3,668				1,479	
Under 16 years			25,079	12,731	12,348						
16 years and over			29,381	14,032	15,349						
1755		40,536	35,839	17,860	17,979	4,697	2,387	2,310			
Adults			18,121	9,177	8,944	2,542	1,277	1,265			
Children			17,718	8,683	9,035	2,155	1,110	1,045			
1748		34,128	29,755			3,101				1,272	
1730		17,935	15,302			1,648				985	
1708		7,181		2,432		426					

Year and age	VERMONT 27						
	Total population	White			Negro		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
		114	115	116	117	118	119
1771	4,669	4,650	2,503	2,147	19	13	6
Under 16 years	2,389	2,388	1,249	1,134	6	2	4
16-60 years			1,187	1,013	13	10	2
Over 60 years	2,280	2,267	67			1	

Year	VIRGINIA											
	Total population	White						Negro				Indians
		Total	Free		Servants		Children	Total	Male	Female	Children	
			Male	Female	Male	Female						
121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	
1701	57,596											
1699	53,040											
1634	4,909											
1624-25	1,227	1,202	432	176	441	46	107	23	11	10	2	2

- Represents zero.  
<sup>1</sup> Corrected total from Greene and Harrington, p. 61. Morse gives total of 202,377 including 39,338 males between the ages of 16 and 50 and 103,735 females.  
<sup>2</sup> Includes Indians. <sup>3</sup> Includes 900 not distributed by sex.  
<sup>4</sup> 24,020 total per Williamson with 23,635 whites and 332 Negroes. Also, 2,789 houses and 3,572 families, not including estimates for the plantations.  
<sup>5</sup> Including 35,268 free males above 18 years of age.  
<sup>6</sup> Including 27,626 under 8 years of age; 13,399 males and females 8 to 14 years of age; 16,246 males from 14 to 45 years of age; 13,832 females from 14 to 36 years of age; and 12,259 males above 45 years of age and females above 36 years of age.  
<sup>7</sup> 153,565 per Greene and Harrington, p. 126.  
<sup>8</sup> Including 1,048 hired or indentured and 67 convicts.  
<sup>9</sup> 24,141 per Greene and Harrington, p. 126.  
<sup>10</sup> Including 412 hired or indentured and 21 convicts.  
<sup>11</sup> Including 3,576 hired or indentured and 1,507 convicts.  
<sup>12</sup> 9,007 per Greene and Harrington, p. 126.

<sup>13</sup> Past labor or cripples. <sup>14</sup> Including 35 clergy and 637 poor men.  
<sup>15</sup> Including 1,324 hired or indentured and 386 convicts. <sup>16</sup> Slaves.  
<sup>17</sup> Masters, freemen, and servants. <sup>18</sup> Freewomen and servants.  
<sup>19</sup> Reported as Negroes and slaves.  
<sup>20</sup> 1,959 were slaves.  
<sup>21</sup> Includes 9,736 Quakers and reported Quakers who are whites and distributed by sex and age. <sup>22</sup> Total includes 12 Indians who paid taxes.  
<sup>23</sup> Includes 3,204 persons in Kings and Richmond counties not returned in detail. An "imperfect" census according to Rossiter.  
<sup>24</sup> Total includes 125 over 60 years of age not distributed by sex or race.  
<sup>25</sup> Including 464 mulattoes.  
<sup>26</sup> Including 1,015 freemen, 1,362 militia, and 55 white servants.  
<sup>27</sup> These figures cover Cumberland and Gloucester counties which were superseded after Vermont became a State. Vermont was enumerated in the New York Census of 1771. <sup>28</sup> Includes 21,712 tithables and 35,884 untithables.  
<sup>29</sup> Includes 21,606 tithables and 36,484 untithables.



SLAVES

Z 150-164

Series Z 150-154. Slave Trade in New York: 1701 to 1764

[For years ending December 24, except 1701-1718, unknown; 1754-1764, January 4 of following year]

Year	Imported				Exported	Year	Imported				Exported
	Total	Africa	Continental Colonies	Elsewhere			Total	Africa	Continental Colonies	Elsewhere	
	150	151	152	153			150	151	152	153	
1764	35			35	1	1726	176		32	144	6
1763	205	196		9		1725	211	59	6	146	6
1764	65	65			41	1724	64		8	56	5
1748	10			10	10	1723	101		1	100	3
1743	7			7	10	1722	96			96	
1742	14		2	12		1721	205	117	2	86	4
1741	55		7	48		1720	77		11	66	4
1740	56		4	52	5	1719	104			104	18
1739	100		11	89		1718	517	70		447	
1738	118	3	51	64		1717	334	266		68	
1737	99		3	96	10	1716	62	43		19	
1736	13			13	10	1715	55	38		17	
1735	121		2	119		1714	53			53	
1734	52		1	51	7	1712	77	77			
1733	257	100	1	156	5	1711	55	55			
1732	139	10	1	138	3	1710	53	53			
1731	309	130	2	177	10	1705	24	24			
1730	165		7	158	14	1704	8			8	
1729	211		11	200	8	1703	16			16	
1728	130		4	126	14	1702	165			165	
1727	221		3	218	1	1701	36			36	

<sup>1</sup> Partial year.

<sup>2</sup> Figures have been extended on basis of partial data.

Series Z 155-164. Slaves Imported Into Charleston, S.C., by Origin: 1706 to 1775

[Data for number of slaves for 1740-1745, 1749-1767, and 1770-1771 for some ports are projections based upon a division of the average duty per slave over time into the total annual duty paid]

Year	Total importations		From African ports		From Caribbean ports		From North American ports		From other locations	
	Slaves	Cargoes	Slaves	Cargoes	Slaves	Cargoes	Slaves	Cargoes	Slaves	Cargoes
	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164
Total	183,825	1,261	67,269	453	11,220	666	464	133	18	9
1775	3	1	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-
1774	4,592	87	4,261	49	213	28	115	9	3	1
1773	7,845	97	7,246	47	553	29	40	19	6	2
1772	4,740	90	3,072	18	1,611	53	57	19	-	-
1771	2,085	77	1,293	8	698	51	44	18	-	-
1770	1,596	19	1,557	9	23	7	216	3	-	-
1769	4,652	67	4,053	25	589	38	10	4	-	-
1768	6	3	-	-	4	1	1	1	1	1
1767	4	1	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-
1765	6,520	106	4,415	37	2,032	65	73	4	-	-
1764	2,604	65	2,068	13	2,529	46	5	4	2	2
1763	1,341	29	1,137	8	201	18	3	3	-	-
1762	470	14	441	2	23	6	6	6	-	-
1761	1,497	13	1,483	9	9	3	5	1	-	-
1760	3,716	22	3,669	17	46	4	1	1	-	-
1759	1,839	20	1,665	11	173	8	1	1	-	-
1758	3,204	29	3,048	14	155	14	1	1	-	-
1757	1,251	18	906	5	344	12	1	1	-	-
1756	1,612	20	1,568	12	37	4	7	4	-	-
1755	1,594	50	1,156	10	422	30	16	10	-	-
1754	2,040	33	1,616	12	414	17	10	4	-	-
1753	1,356	27	1,016	7	339	19	1	1	-	-
1752	1,619	30	1,051	5	567	24	1	1	-	-
1751	608	22	340	2	267	19	1	1	-	-
1750	789	14	658	6	81	8	-	-	-	-
1749	13	2	-	-	13	2	-	-	-	-
1748	424	9	409	5	15	4	-	-	-	-
1747	6	1	-	-	6	1	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Series Z 155-164. Slaves Imported Into Charleston, S.C., by Origin: 1706 to 1775—Con.

Year	Total importations		From African ports		From Caribbean ports		From North American ports		From other locations	
	Slaves	Cargoes	Slaves	Cargoes	Slaves	Cargoes	Slaves	Cargoes	Slaves	Cargoes
	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164
1745	7	3	-	-	7	3	-	-	-	-
1744 <sup>a</sup>	291	6	289	5	2	1	-	-	-	-
1742 <sup>a</sup>	81	2	-	-	81	2	-	-	-	-
1741 <sup>a</sup>	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
1740	740	12	714	6	26	6	-	-	-	-
1739	2,017	16	1,975	12	42	4	-	-	-	-
1738	2,508	20	2,495	18	13	2	-	-	-	-
1737	1,063	18	1,055	8	1	1	1	1	6	3
1736	3,526	24	3,500	19	25	4	1	1	-	-
1735	2,723	28	2,641	11	80	15	2	2	-	-
1734	1,805	39	1,819	7	480	29	6	3	-	-
1733	179	3	<sup>2</sup> 160	1	19	2	-	-	-	-
1732	996	18	810	4	168	12	18	2	-	-
1731	1,766	25	1,611	9	144	13	11	3	-	-
1727	652	9	<sup>2</sup> 610	3	<sup>2</sup> 42	6	-	-	-	-
1726	<sup>5</sup> 1,751	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1725	<sup>6</sup> 493	1	-	-	<sup>2</sup> 4	<sup>2</sup> 1	-	-	-	-
1724	<sup>6</sup> 800	12	763	5	35	5	2	2	-	-
1723	436	4	<sup>2</sup> 192	1	38	3	-	-	-	-
1722 <sup>a</sup>	323	4	-	-	<sup>2</sup> 38	4	-	-	-	-
1721 <sup>a</sup>	165	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1720 <sup>a</sup>	601	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1719 <sup>a</sup>	541	19	<sup>2</sup> 221	3	<sup>2</sup> 212	16	-	-	-	-
1718	<sup>6</sup> 566	17	392	4	174	13	-	-	-	-
1717	<sup>6</sup> 619	19	394	6	225	13	-	-	-	-
1716	67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1715	81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1714	419	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1713	159	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1712	76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1711	170	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1710	131	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1709	107	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1708	53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1707	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1706	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

- Represents zero.  
<sup>1</sup> Total number of slaves imported is greater than sum of source of importation; detailed figures are incomplete for early years.  
<sup>2</sup> Incomplete; records missing.  
<sup>3</sup> A three year prohibition of external slave trade was in effect during 1766 to 1768.  
<sup>4</sup> A prohibitively high duty on slave importation was in effect during 1719 to 1722 and 1741 to 1744.

<sup>5</sup> Totals for 1725 and 1726 were obtained from BPRO Transcripts, C.O. 5, p. 387, and Elizabeth Donnan, ed., *Documents Illustrative of the History of the Slave Trade to America*, vol. IV, p. 267. Detailed figures for the source of importation for these years and earlier are missing.  
<sup>6</sup> Data from the "Shipping Records" of the Naval Officer of Charleston.

Series Z 165-168. British-American and West African Slave Prices: 1638-42 to 1773-75

[Averages]

Period	British-American slave prices		West African slave prices		Period	British-American slave prices		West African slave prices	
	Number of observations	Price in pounds sterling	Number of observations	Price in pounds sterling		Number of observations	Price in pounds sterling	Number of observations	Price in pounds sterling
	165	166	167	168		165	166	167	168
1773-75	19	44.08	11	17.04	1698-1702	26	23.68	24	5.21
1768-72	28	33.39	17	17.72	1693-97	9	26.02	5	4.19
1763-67	21	34.74	18	15.91	1688-92	5	23.85	4	3.37
1758-62	11	35.61	11	13.71	1683-87	10	19.95	13	3.92
1753-57	27	33.10	22	13.66	1678-82	29	19.32	20	3.28
1748-52	7	27.12	28	14.01	1673-77	19	21.92	5	2.04
1743-47	9	31.04	8	11.21	1668-72	20	21.14	4	3.03
1738-42	11	26.64	6	17.43	1663-67	15	21.14	2	5.41
1733-37	5	18.50	13	15.37	1658-62	3	21.12	1	3.01
1728-32	14	24.91	13	12.86	1653-57	2	24.09	1	11.38
1723-27	18	23.92	18	11.87	1648-52	3	27.70	1	6.72
1718-22	13	24.11	21	11.13	1643-47	3	20.20	3	1.87
1713-17	9	25.67	23	9.88	1638-42	3	16.50	2	3.91
1708-12	24	24.37	14	8.75					
1703-07	26	26.37	13	8.87					

Series Z 169-191. Components of Private Wealth Per Free Capita for the Thirteen Colonies, by Region: 1774

[In pounds sterling. One pound sterling in 1774 = \$37.86 in 1973. Figures are averages per capita excluding slaves and indentured servants]

Series No.	Kind of wealth	Thirteen Colonies	New England	Middle Colonies	South	Series No.	Kind of wealth	Thirteen Colonies	New England	Middle Colonies	South
169	Net worth	74.1	32.7	51.3	181.9						
170	Physical wealth	76.0	38.2	46.0	136.8		Physical wealth—Con.				
171	Land	37.7	27.3	27.8	55.4		Portable physical wealth—Con.				
172	Portable physical wealth	38.3	10.9	18.2	81.3	182	Consumers' durables	4.9	4.3	3.9	6.3
173	Servants and slaves	21.3	.2	1.9	57.7	183	Apparel	.9	.9	1.2	.8
174	Producers' durables	3.0	4.5	7.1	12.2	184	Other	4.0	3.4	2.7	5.6
175	Livestock	5.8	2.9	5.2	9.0	185	Consumers' perishables	.4	.2	.3	.7
176	Farm tools, other equipment of household	1.9	1.3	1.4	2.8	186	Separable nonfarm business inventories	.9	1.0	1.7	.3
177	Equipment of clearly separable nonfarm business	.3	.4	.3	.1	186a	Nonseparable items <sup>1</sup>	.3	.2	.7	—
178	Materials	.1	(Z)	.1	.3	187	Financial assets	12.3	6.8	16.0	14.0
179	Producers' perishables	2.4	.6	2.5	4.0	188	Cash	1.5	.4	2.0	1.9
180	Crops	2.2	.2	2.4	3.9	189	Other "good"	10.3	6.3	13.9	10.7
181	Other	.2	.4	.1	.1	190	"Doubtful," "bad," "desperate"	.6	(Z)	.1	1.3
						191	Financial liabilities	14.2	12.2	10.6	18.8

— Represents zero. Z Less than 0.05 pound.  
<sup>1</sup> Occasional adjustments from supplementary information in estate accounts were appropriately added to or subtracted from affected wealth subcategory when information was sufficiently specific. Where no breakdown of such an adjustment as "what

the goods sold for more than appraised," in the Middle Colonies, it appears here. Also includes, for New England, several cases where no subdivision of "Personal estate" was shown on the probate inventory.

Series Z 192-194. Agriculture Censuses in Maine, Massachusetts, and New Jersey: 1784

State	Acres of improved land		Number of horses		Number of horned cattle	
	192	193	193	194	194	194
Maine	165,810	5,448				49,006
Massachusetts	921,563	43,969				237,993
New Jersey	2,032,587	52,488				102,221

Series Z 195-212. Basic Weekly Diets in Britain and America: 1622 to 1790

[In pounds or gallons unless otherwise specified]

Year	Calories per day	Biscuits	Bread	Flour	Oatmeal	Peas	Rice	Cornmeal	Fish	Beef	Pork	Bacon	Cheese	Butter	Beer	Molasses	Rum	Other
	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212
Before 1861, majority of slaves in U.S.	3,400-4,100							1 peck			3 1/2 or 3 1/2							
About 1790, slaves on Washington's plantation	2,800							11.3	2.4									1 0.42
1780, French prisoners returned to France and English repatriates	3,100		7					1 1/4	7	7 or 6 1/2					3 1/2			
1780, Continental Army ration	2,600-4,000		7 or 7					1 qt		7 or 5 1/4								7 gills
1776, Tory prisoners in Maryland	3,600-4,200		7 or 7			3 pts		4 1 pt	7 or 7 or 5 1/4						1 1/4 or 63/100			2 7 gills
1775, Continental Army ration	3,000-5,400		7 or 7			3 pts				7 or 5 1/4								5 1/8
About 1770, convicts sent to Va., Md., and Carolinas from England	2,000		4 1/2		1 1/2	1			2 1/2	1/2			2/8			1 1/4 lb		6 1/2 gill
1761, British Army in Canada	3,300-3,800		7			3 pts	1/2		7 or 4				2/8					1 7
1757, Va. Militia in the field	2,900		7															
1755, Acadians sent to Md	1,400			5							1							
1747, English prisoners of French, at Quebec	1,800-2,800		7			7 1/4 pts			1 1/8 or 3 1/2 or 1 3/4						1 1/5			(6)
1744-1746, R. I. Armed Sloop	4,000		7			2 qts			4	2				1				7/16
1735, Ga. trustees, diet for passengers	3,600		6 1/2	2		1 pt			1/2	3 1/5	2			1/10	21 pts			9 2/5
First half of 18th century, Mass. Militia:																		
Post allowance	3,100		7			3 1/2 pts					4 3/8						1/6	
Marching allowance	2,700		7								7							7 gills
First half of 18th century, Mass. privateers	4,600		7			1 qt		1 pt		3	4				7			
1676, Va. Militia	4,400		7							3 1/2		3 1/2	3 1/2					
1638, Josslyn voyage to New England, immigrants	4,900		7		7/50 gal	1 1/2 pts			1 1/2	4 7/8		3/4	1/4	7				(10)
1632, children's hospital at Norwich, England	2,700		6 1/6						1 1/2	4			1 1/2	14 1/2 oz	2 3/16			11 3 pts
1622, British naval vessels <sup>12</sup>	5,300-6,200	7	7			2 pts			1 1/2	4	2		2	2 1/2	7			

<sup>1</sup> Meat.  
<sup>2</sup> Vinegar.  
<sup>3</sup> Peas or beans.  
<sup>4</sup> 1/2 pint of rice or 1 pint of cornmeal.  
<sup>5</sup> Milk.  
<sup>6</sup> Gin.

<sup>7</sup> With pork ration only.  
<sup>8</sup> 10 1/2 spoonfuls of oil, and 21 spoonfuls of vinegar, with fish only.  
<sup>9</sup> Suet or plums.  
<sup>10</sup> Vinegar and mustard; quantity unknown.  
<sup>11</sup> Pottage.  
<sup>12</sup> Sailors received 1 of the 3 different diets.







Series Z 227-244. Value of Exports To and Imports From Scotland by American Colonies and States:  
1740 to 1791—Con.

[In pounds sterling]

Year	Total		New England		New York		Pennsylvania		Maryland	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236
1755	110,086	185,480	6,218	6,243	1,024	1,121	2,001	4,852	8,498	23,853
1754	121,313	167,481	7,976	7,055	666	1,357	1,079	1,395	9,877	25,414
1753	157,542	215,217	12,386	6,319	3,767	936	2,547	—	6,046	27,003
1752	155,090	187,011	13,764	5,975	1,555	2,019	1,309	1,217	7,609	20,923
1751	164,205	199,521	21,242	6,402	1,417	—	2,214	5	17,550	27,123
1750	127,196	160,797	14,385	3,205	1,944	—	500	896	14,941	26,246
1749	114,819	178,582	11,370	4,629	1,466	—	1,521	—	9,109	31,387
1748	191,634	162,677	25,961	2,703	—	—	61	—	19,231	18,105
1747	190,560	117,192	18,259	5,545	2,787	—	5,157	1,148	16,211	6,234
1746	174,954	99,981	22,827	2,477	—	—	407	—	6,000	10,924
1745	97,207	124,140	5,601	979	—	—	1,658	1,269	4,640	17,734
1744	89,656	103,494	7,112	2,419	—	—	2,800	—	555	16,186
1743	130,460	119,799	7,003	1,615	—	—	—	—	8,237	22,947
1742	108,654	101,725	13,022	1,988	—	—	2,634	564	11,272	15,611
1741	78,951	86,118	4,380	3,978	—	—	735	778	2,449	19,023
1740	82,090	52,146	5,714	2,301	—	—	936	595	528	9,910
Year	Virginia		North Carolina		South Carolina		Georgia			
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports		
	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244		
1791	85,844	104,846	11,758	19,606	21,666	18,362	—	3,617		
1790	85,748	70,280	15,665	14,952	21,009	18,358	818	5,524		
1789	95,837	92,519	19,643	19,984	22,025	23,087	1,033	77		
1788	79,383	95,992	9,668	15,505	17,560	8,725	594	292		
1787	135,479	76,142	13,350	7,200	17,570	17,186	1,606	2,961		
1786	115,068	75,548	6,643	10,024	11,146	7,811	—	12		
1785	153,647	88,097	12,444	7,283	19,366	8,559	—	1,854		
1784	161,043	32,720	30,611	2,210	19,758	1,795	—	—		
1783	17,719	11,175	7,656	991	15,989	2,161	—	—		
1782	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
1781	—	—	—	—	46,349	11,057	—	387		
1780	—	15,296	—	—	69,519	1,221	28,093	—		
1779	—	—	—	—	—	—	121	—		
1778	—	—	—	—	—	2,354	—	—		
1777	—	830	—	—	—	—	—	—		
1776	—	68,172	—	74	—	—	—	—		
1775	—	348,041	395	25,878	140	—	9,928	—		
1774	136,874	341,407	28,491	32,380	5,859	—	1,505	26		
1773	144,636	374,243	19,653	24,586	16,366	3,563	4,170	14,572		
1772	170,913	385,556	18,562	16,716	11,481	4,262	3,267	—		
1771	250,401	423,105	14,033	16,458	19,765	8,874	1,302	—		
1770	224,917	315,236	17,968	16,911	4,259	10,363	3,137	526		
1769	175,069	299,715	11,847	11,312	8,637	6,588	—	—		
1768	152,795	273,364	6,330	8,708	4,727	9,426	—	—		
1767	184,506	237,156	14,884	12,247	9,694	5,096	147	—		
1766	109,391	255,481	7,063	12,467	4,707	19,319	—	—		
1765	108,642	288,860	7,408	4,342	4,696	4,954	—	596		
1764	155,266	244,723	4,437	6,849	6,230	6,024	—	—		
1763	175,112	272,251	4,843	1,822	10,049	3,360	—	—		
1762	104,976	242,057	2,557	1,086	6,028	10,669	—	—		
1761	86,514	196,992	400	3,382	3,923	11,268	—	1,325		
1760	112,021	270,299	3,141	1,938	3,120	17,530	—	—		
1759	96,381	124,179	460	7,253	6,715	21,512	—	2,468		
1758	89,296	221,320	305	4,343	5,420	20,449	—	1,016		
1757	85,676	156,956	1,484	812	1,363	10,148	—	—		
1756	74,399	95,006	—	—	5,043	8,468	—	—		
1755	91,002	145,659	431	1,716	917	2,036	—	—		
1754	96,288	130,237	1,046	1,473	4,381	550	—	—		
1753	120,901	177,324	173	—	11,722	3,635	—	—		
1752	124,991	154,814	2,070	281	3,802	1,777	—	—		
1751	113,449	163,488	2,713	430	5,620	2,073	—	—		
1750	94,529	128,804	—	349	1,497	1,297	—	—		
1749	85,144	137,895	576	365	5,633	4,306	—	—		
1748	146,381	128,049	—	—	—	13,820	—	—		
1747	146,337	91,285	—	—	1,809	12,980	—	—		
1746	142,361	75,734	—	—	3,359	10,846	—	—		
1745	82,038	103,563	—	595	3,275	—	—	—		
1744	77,905	77,392	—	789	1,284	6,708	—	—		
1743	112,550	93,253	460	1,694	2,210	290	—	—		
1742	81,726	79,575	—	1,710	—	2,277	—	—		
1741	70,204	62,380	838	—	—	3	—	—		
1740	74,724	38,125	—	1,215	188	—	—	—		

— Represents zero.









EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

Z 286-294

Series Z 286-290. Value of Commodity Exports and Imports, Earnings, and Value of Slaves Imported into British North American Colonies: 1768 to 1772—Con.

[In thousands of pounds sterling]

Overseas area of trade and major colonial region	Exports	Imports	Shipping earnings	Other invisible earnings	Value of slaves imported	Overseas area of trade and major colonial region	Exports	Imports	Shipping earnings	Other invisible earnings	Value of slaves imported
	286	287	288	289	290		286	287	288	289	290
1768						1768—Con.					
All areas.....	2,403	3,489	561	171	83	All areas—Con.					
Northern Colonies.....	96	224	5	2	—	West Indies.....	583	574	293	103	(1)
New England.....	416	714	296	82	3	Northern Colonies.....	8	10	1	1	(1)
Middle Colonies.....	420	1,209	165	53	1	New England.....	252	258	193	55	(1)
Upper South.....	929	825	94	33	24	Middle Colonies.....	162	169	62	30	(1)
Lower South.....	538	452				50	50	Upper South.....	73	82	36
Florida, Bahama and Bermuda Islands.....	4	65	1	1	5	Lower South.....	85	47			
Great Britain and Ireland	1,429	2,837	144	35	(1)	Florida, Bahama and Bermuda Islands.....	3	8	1	1	(1)
Northern Colonies.....	20	208	1	(1)	(1)	Africa.....	13	—	3	—	(1)
New England.....	89	441	55	15	(1)	New England.....	13	—	3	—	(1)
Middle Colonies.....	155	1,005	61	11	(1)	Middle Colonies.....	(Z)	—	—	—	(1)
Upper South.....	784	728	27	9	(1)	Upper South.....	—	—	—	—	(1)
Lower South.....	380	399				(1)	(1)	Lower South.....	—	—	—
Florida, Bahama and Bermuda Islands.....	1	56	—	—	(1)	Florida, Bahama and Bermuda Islands.....	—	—	—	—	(1)
Southern Europe and Wine Islands.....	378	78	109	33	(1)						
Northern Colonies.....	68	6	3	1	(1)						
New England.....	62	15	39	12	(1)						
Middle Colonies.....	103	35	39	12	(1)						
Upper South.....	72	15	28	8	(1)						
Lower South.....	73	6				(1)	(1)				
Florida, Bahama and Bermuda Islands.....	—	1	—	—	(1)						

— Represents zero. Z Less than 500 pounds sterling.

<sup>1</sup> Imports of slaves in 1768 were not given in the source by place of origin.

Series Z 291-293. Average Annual Coastal Exports, Imports, and Balances of Trade, by Region: 1768 to 1772

[In thousands of pounds sterling. See text for series Z 286-290 for definitions of colonial regions]

Region	Exports	Imports	Balance	Region	Exports	Imports	Balance
	291	292	293		291	292	293
Total.....	767	743	+24	Upper South.....	88	73	+15
Northern Colonies.....	35	87	-52	Lower South.....	103	76	+27
New England.....	304	289	+15	Florida, Bahama and Bermuda Islands.....	17	40	-23
Middle Colonies.....	220	178	+42				

Series Z 294. Value and Quantity of Articles Exported From British Continental Colonies, by Destination: 1770

[Value in pounds sterling, quantities in units as indicated. For year ending January 4 of following year. Includes Newfoundland, Bahamas, and Bermuda]

Article	Value, total	Total <sup>1</sup>	Great Britain	Ireland	Southern Europe	West Indies	Africa	Article	Value, total	Total <sup>1</sup>	Great Britain	Ireland	Southern Europe	West Indies	Africa
Total.....	3,437,715	(2)	1,752,515	118,777	691,912	848,934	21,678	Potash.....tons.	35,192	1,173	1,173	—	—	—	—
Foreign merchandise (mostly from West Indies).....	<sup>3</sup> 81,555	(2)	65,860	4,698	5,992	4,755	297	Pearlash.....tons.	29,469	737	737	—	—	—	—
Articles shipped as American produce.....	3,356,160	(2)	1,686,654	114,079	685,920	844,179	21,382	Spermaceti candles..lb.	23,685	379,012	4,865	450	14,167	351,625	7,905
								Tallow candles.....lb.	1,233	59,420	—	—	1,630	57,550	240
								Coal.....chaldrons.	25	20	—	—	—	20	—
								Castorium.....lb.	1,680	7,465	7,465	—	—	—	—
								Fish, dried...quintals..	375,394	680,003	22,086	450	431,386	208,081	—

See footnotes at end of table.







## Series Z 348-353. Bar Iron Imported From England by American Colonies: 1710 to 1750

[In tons of 2,240 pounds. For years ending December 24]

Year	Total	New England	New York	Pennsylvania	Virginia and Maryland	Carolina	Year	Total	New England	New York	Pennsylvania	Virginia and Maryland	Carolina
	348	349	350	351	352	353		348	349	350	351	352	353
1750-----	5	1			3	1	1718-----	190	154	3	4	27	2
1735-----	218	101	108		3	6	1717-----	207	141	48	9	10	4
1734-----	363	263	90		2	8	1716-----	539	373	147	10	9	
1733-----	465	371	55	2	12	25	1715-----	511	373	111	8	17	2
1732-----	488	418	58	3	5	9	1714-----	419	279	98	25	8	9
1731-----	365	243	102	5	4	11	1713-----	302	211	49	7	8	27
1730-----	250	150	92		2	6	1712-----	326	282	32	2	5	5
1729-----	405	338	58	4	1	4	1710-----	226	201	10	13	2	

## Series Z 354-359. Bar Iron Exported to England, by Colony: 1718 to 1776

[In tons of 2,240 pounds. For years ending December 24]

Year	Total	New England	New York	Pennsylvania	Virginia and Maryland	Other <sup>1</sup>	Year	Total	New England	New York	Pennsylvania	Virginia and Maryland	Other <sup>1</sup>	Year	Total	Virginia and Maryland	Other <sup>1</sup>
	354	355	356	357	358	359		354	355	356	357	358	359		354	358	359
1776-----	23				23		1761-----	39			3	36		1744-----	57	57	
1775-----	916	5	361	88	462		1760-----	127			29	98		1741-----	5	5	
1774-----	639		284	114	244		1759-----	273			199	74		1740-----	5	5	
1773-----	838	5	498	137	289		1758-----	355			10	341	4	1736-----			45
1772-----	966		581		382	18	1757-----	73		19	19	35		1735-----	55	44	41
1771-----	2,222	1	1,493	18	709		1756-----	181		2	31	148					
1770-----	1,716	9	984	93	598	32	1755-----	390		12	79	299		1733-----	1		1
1769-----	1,780	46	861	208	659	5	1754-----	271		7	110	154		1730-----	9		9
1768-----	1,990	7	909	357	712	3	1753-----	248	2		148	98		1727-----	3	3	
1767-----	1,326	13	401	342	569		1752-----	82			65	17		1726-----	1		1
1766-----	1,258	9	400	88	744	15	1751-----	5		2		3		1724-----	7	7	
1765-----	1,079		194	85	689	160	1750-----	6				6		1721-----	15	15	
1764-----	1,059		241	272	247	1	1748-----	4				4		1720-----	4	4	
1763-----	310		39	21	234	3	1747-----	83				83		1719-----	1	1	
1762-----	110			3	107	3	1746-----	196				193		1718-----	3	3	
							1745-----	4				4					

<sup>1</sup> Includes bar iron exported from Antigua, Canada, Jamaica, Barbados, and others as noted.<sup>4</sup> From Pennsylvania.<sup>5</sup> From New York.<sup>6</sup> From New England.<sup>2</sup> Reason for discrepancy between total and sum of components is unknown.<sup>3</sup> From Carolina.

## Series Z 360-373. Bar Iron Imported by American Colonies From Other Continental Colonies: 1768 to 1772

[In hundredweights. For years ending January 4 of following year]

Year	Total	New Hampshire	Massachusetts	Rhode Island	Connecticut	New York	New Jersey	Pennsylvania	Maryland	Virginia	North Carolina	South Carolina	Georgia	Florida
	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373
1772-----	33,156	4,169	14,367	2,304	1,588	220	6	940	16	4,540	1,749	2,778	352	127
1771-----	23,084	3,079	10,869	2,240	2,351	880		494	47	2,420	2,604	2,590	419	91
1770-----	23,338	3,717	13,052	1,240	2,295	120		166		2,105	1,186	3,961	324	172
1769-----	21,860	2,890	8,648	1,175	1,734	710		530	97	1,546	1,352	3,127	525	28
1768-----	16,905	1,500	7,977	2,322	271	236	145	684	45	71	1,401	1,775	317	161

<sup>1</sup> Plus 154 bars.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

Z 374-397

Series Z 374-383. Bar Iron Exported by American Colonies, by Destination and Colony: 1768 to 1772

[In hundredweights. For years ending January 4 of following year]

Year and destination	Total	Massachusetts	Rhode Island	Connecticut	New York	New Jersey	Pennsylvania	Maryland	Virginia	Other <sup>1</sup>
	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383
<b>1772</b>										
<b>Total</b> .....	60,916	1,110	354	538	17,245	140	22,008	17,272	2,091	158
Great Britain.....	19,708				9,980		900	7,797	1,081	
Continental Colonies.....	35,848	1,110	314	504	4,805	100	19,253	8,875	729	168
West Indies.....	4,620		40	34	2,370	40	<sup>2</sup> 1,595	260	281	
Other.....	740				140		260	340		
<b>1771</b>										
<b>Total</b> .....	76,513	985	500	85	28,892	94	21,942	20,080	3,713	222
Great Britain.....	42,300	2	20		23,650		200	15,531	2,897	
Continental Colonies.....	29,310	983	320	65	3,607	14	19,413	4,207	489	212
West Indies.....	3,980		120	20	935	80	2,196	302	327	
Other.....	923		40		700		133	40		10
<b>1770</b>										
<b>Total</b> .....	78,228	1,029	686	180	33,629	108	22,967	14,823	4,453	353
Great Britain.....	42,047	100	40		25,985		1,577	10,530	3,815	
Continental Colonies.....	28,949	929	<sup>3</sup> 606		4,674	108	18,776	3,200	484	172
West Indies.....	5,457		40	180	1,635		<sup>4</sup> 2,594	673	154	181
Other.....	1,775				1,335		20	420		
<b>1769</b>										
<b>Total</b> .....	75,869	1,009	641	556	24,358	230	21,805	17,965	9,184	121
Great Britain.....	43,105	124	98		17,090		4,415	12,925	8,453	
Continental Colonies.....	26,378	885	543	446	5,223	230	14,628	3,789	514	120
West Indies.....	4,826			110	1,385		2,652	461	217	1
Other.....	1,560				660		110	790		
<b>1768</b>										
<b>Total</b> .....	77,857	1,127	3,199	223	4,422	140	20,969	35,114	12,307	356
Great Britain.....	50,271	<sup>5</sup>	739	38			<sup>6</sup> 6,189	<sup>7</sup> 31,265	<sup>8</sup> 11,704	336
Continental Colonies.....	24,403	1,107	2,400	171	3,874	140	12,621	3,714	356	20
West Indies.....	3,123	20		14	548		<sup>9</sup> 2,159	135	247	
Other.....	60		60				<sup>10</sup>			

<sup>1</sup> Includes N.H., N.C., S.C., Ga., and Fla.

<sup>2</sup> Includes 40 cwt. exported through New Castle, Del.

<sup>3</sup> Plus 150 bars.

<sup>4</sup> Includes 134 cwt. exported through New Castle, Del.

<sup>5</sup> 42 bars.

<sup>6</sup> Plus 10,627 bars exported to Great Britain and 166 bars to Ireland.

<sup>7</sup> Plus 730 bars.

<sup>8</sup> Plus 11,664 bars.

<sup>9</sup> Includes 45 cwt. exported through New Castle, Del. In addition to the 2,159 cwt., there were 2,125 bars exported.

<sup>10</sup> Source states that 735 bars were exported to Southern Europe.

Series Z 384-397. Cast Iron Imported and Exported by American Colonies, by Origin and Destination: 1768 to 1772

[In hundredweights. For years ending January 4 of following year]

Series No.	Colony	Imports									Exports						
		From other Continental Colonies					From Great Britain				To other Continental Colonies				To West Indies		
		1772	1771	1770	1769	1768	1771	1770	1769	1772	1771	1770	1769	1768	1771	1770	1769
384	<b>Total</b> .....	4,936	4,884	4,039	3,824	4,733	968	969	2,621	5,231	5,503	6,309	3,926	2,025	97	42	165
385	New Hampshire.....	217	402	172	40					5	11	18	29	18			
386	Massachusetts.....	128	138	121	44	43	8	( <sup>1</sup> )		2,070	1,714	<sup>2</sup> 2,029	1,972	860		25	10
387	Rhode Island.....	72	97		194	7				2,538	2,795	<sup>2</sup> 1,208	1,422	711	21		65
388	Connecticut.....	964	2,364	1,150	1,581	256				77	315	<sup>2</sup> 37	129	41		7	
389	New York.....	1,773	422	150	318	785			( <sup>1</sup> )	180	206	<sup>2</sup> 61	142	20	20	6	
390	New Jersey.....		10	24	116						2						
391	Pennsylvania <sup>3</sup> .....	58	45	1,357	155	359		106	<sup>2</sup> 231	311	290	356	137	188	3		70
392	Maryland.....	280	266	236	285	1,496	( <sup>1</sup> )	130	<sup>2</sup> 1,426	4	39	2,513	95	51	53		
393	Virginia.....	138	290	347	391	65	733	626	528	8	82			99			
394	North Carolina.....	1,131	532	297	633	1,066	178	78	6	8	12			2			20
395	South Carolina.....	142	313	192	67	363		60	359	30	37	89		35			
396	Georgia.....	3	5	3		270	149	69	171								4
397	Florida.....	30		90		23	( <sup>1</sup> )										

<sup>1</sup> In addition, the following number of pots were imported: From other Continental Colonies, 1770, N.H.—4, Mass.—20, Conn.—103, N.Y.—52, Pa.—130; from Great Britain, 1771, Md.—2,432, N.C.—169, Ga.—150, Fla.—4; 1770, N.H.—187, Mass.—12 pots and 250 pounds, Md.—107; 1769, N.Y.—100, Pa.—231, Md.—34, Ga.—71, Fla.—2.

<sup>2</sup> In addition, the following number of pots were exported: Mass.—510, R.I.—116, Conn.—20, N.Y.—104, and 35 potash kettles from Mass.

<sup>3</sup> Includes figures for New Castle, Del., as follows: Imports from other Continental Colonies, 1770, 1 cwt.; 1771, 40 cwt. Exports to other Continental Colonies, 1771, 3 cwt.

## Series Z 398-405. Wrought Iron Imported From England by American Colonies: 1710 to 1773

[In hundredweights. For years ending December 24 except 1769-1771, January 4 of following year]

Year	Total	New England	New York	Pennsylvania	Virginia and Maryland	Carolina	Georgia	Florida	Year or period	Total	New England	New York	Pennsylvania	Virginia and Maryland	Carolina
	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405		398	399	400	401	402	403
1773	56,988	2,634	5,972	19,652	12,554	12,155	1,855	2,166	1731	26,753	9,727	2,628	2,946	9,682	1,770
1771	59,186	4,209	11,497	-----	38,546	<sup>1</sup> 3,212	1,068	<sup>2</sup> 654	1730	20,604	7,330	2,775	2,629	6,390	1,480
1770	19,756	2,250	3,860	176	7,664	4,393	1,402	11	1729	16,357	7,394	1,904	851	4,866	1,342
1769	33,685	<sup>3</sup> 2,907	620	<sup>4</sup> 1,565	21,734	<sup>5</sup> 5,773	<sup>6</sup> 878	<sup>7</sup> 208	1718	13,097	3,110	1,396	887	6,735	969
1764	29,720	6,290	4,883	5,303	4,866	7,993	385	-----	1717	15,705	3,819	1,145	1,147	8,728	866
1758	35,549	3,455	6,280	8,687	10,128	6,849	150	-----	1716	15,571	5,398	1,094	963	7,446	670
1750	29,508	7,884	4,384	4,765	8,684	3,733	58	-----	1715	17,802	5,796	1,380	988	8,947	691
1735	23,845	6,544	2,137	2,102	9,709	3,353	-----	-----	1714	14,343	4,633	1,137	924	6,598	1,051
1734	23,155	6,192	2,291	3,150	8,641	2,881	-----	-----	1713	11,176	4,883	986	1,040	2,860	1,407
1733	22,643	7,105	1,610	2,420	8,815	2,693	-----	-----	1712	13,729	5,345	639	540	5,654	1,551
1732	22,800	8,598	2,380	2,208	7,446	2,168	-----	-----	1710-11	10,309	4,597	567	988	3,014	1,143

<sup>1</sup> Plus 5 casks and 4 cases.<sup>2</sup> Plus 15 casks and 1 case.<sup>3</sup> Plus 41 casks and 13 packs.<sup>4</sup> Plus 1 cask.<sup>5</sup> Plus 49 packs.<sup>6</sup> Plus 11 packs.<sup>7</sup> Plus 7 packs.

## Series Z 406-417. Selected Iron Products Imported and Exported by American Colonies: 1768 to 1772

[For years ending January 4 of the following year. Data are for imports from or exports to other colonies unless otherwise noted]

Year	Imports						Exports					
	Wrought iron	Anchors	Scythes	Nails <sup>1</sup>	Steel <sup>1</sup>	Axes	Wrought iron		Anchors	Scythes	Axes	
							Other colonies	West Indies			Other colonies	West Indies
	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417
Cwt.	Number	Dozens	Cwt.	Cwt.	Number	Cwt.	Cwt.	Number	Dozens	Number	Number	
1772	351	68	494	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	5,603	301	47	<sup>3</sup> 80	454	6,800	2,673
1771	513	<sup>4</sup> 109	<sup>5</sup> 340	5,668	1,599	7,144	391	153	70	<sup>6</sup> 540	7,574	2,385
1770	7256	<sup>7</sup> 126	297	<sup>8</sup> 22,283	<sup>9</sup> 1,578	6,063	<sup>10</sup> 103	167	<sup>11</sup> 156	377	7,483	1,961
1769	<sup>11</sup> 1,289	<sup>11</sup> 12	112	<sup>12</sup> 3,161	<sup>12</sup> 1,101	6,665	<sup>12</sup> 1,101	-----	( <sup>13</sup> )	400	5,606	4,059
1768	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	5,568	<sup>12</sup> 162	279	( <sup>14</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	2,688	( <sup>2</sup> )

<sup>1</sup> Imported from Great Britain.<sup>2</sup> No listing.<sup>3</sup> Plus 36 to West Indies.<sup>4</sup> Plus, from Great Britain, 15 in 1771.<sup>5</sup> Plus, from Great Britain, 129 bundles in 1771 and 46 bundles and 1 dozen in 1769.<sup>6</sup> 30 dozen to West Indies.<sup>7</sup> Wrought iron entry coastwise in source includes 43 cwt. of anchors which may not have been included in number of anchors. Also, 27 anchors were imported from Great Britain.<sup>8</sup> Plus 1,993 casks in 1770 and 84 casks in 1769 from Great Britain and 102 barrels in 1770 from other colonies.<sup>9</sup> Plus 4,030 bars, 12.5 faggots, and 36 long steel in 1770, and 1 bundle and 41 faggots in 1769.<sup>10</sup> Includes 110 cwt. of anchors which also have been included in the number of anchors.<sup>11</sup> Wrought iron entry coastwise included 363 cwt. of anchors which may not have been included in the number of anchors.<sup>12</sup> Anchors only.<sup>13</sup> 15 anchors to Africa. All the wrought iron entries this year consisted of anchors.<sup>14</sup> In addition to coastwise exports listed under wrought iron, 1 anchor went to the West Indies.

## Series Z 418-431. Value of Furs Exported to England by British Continental Colonies: 1700 to 1775

[In pounds sterling. For years ending December 24]

Series No.	Colony	1775	1770	1765	1760	1750	1739 <sup>1</sup>	1730	1725	1720	1710	1700
418	Total	53,709	47,758	49,293	19,985	22,817	25,196	22,348	23,541	19,377	7,840	16,284
419	Continental Colonies	51,058	44,394	45,925	14,637	17,491	22,536	19,804	21,903	19,128	5,165	13,712
420	Canada	34,486	28,433	24,512	1,930	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
421	Carolina	123	26	491	20	12	9	57	46	4	27	576
422	Florida	108	68	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
423	Georgia	63	9	53	3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
424	Hudson's Bay	5,640	9,213	9,770	8,321	8,143	13,452	12,335	11,180	9,839	-----	2,360
425	New England	1,642	2,453	2,811	946	1,015	2,481	2,010	1,862	2,119	1,595	2,436
426	Newfoundland	1,913	403	648	470	420	551	500	452	457	553	223
427	New York	3,939	2,340	5,565	1,023	5,710	5,073	2,611	6,952	5,393	2,148	4,962
428	Nova Scotia	210	132	78	24	-----	-----	156	-----	-----	-----	-----
429	Pennsylvania	2,866	1,148	1,927	1,879	1,909	329	1,642	923	849	88	723
430	Virginia and Maryland	63	169	70	21	282	641	493	438	467	754	2,433
431	All other colonies	2,651	3,364	3,368	5,348	5,326	2,660	2,544	1,638	249	2,675	2,572

<sup>1</sup> Since the English customs records for 1740 are not complete, the records for 1739 were used.





EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

Z 457-472

Series Z 457-459. American Tobacco Imported by England: 1616 to 1695

[In thousands of pounds. For years ending September 28 except 1637-1640, unknown; 1672-1682, 1693-1695, December 24; 1690-1692, November. Leaders denote no satisfactory data available. Outports are English ports other than London]

Year	Total	London	Outports	Year	Total	London	Outports	Year	Total	London	Outports
	457	458	459		457	458	459		457	458	459
1695		19,937.4		1680		11,943.0		1629	178.7	89.0	89.7
1694	27,836.7	17,280.7	10,556.0	1679		12,983.0		1628	552.9	420.1	132.8
1693	27,464.1	19,866.0	7,598.1	1678		14,455.0		1627	376.9	355.3	41.6
1692		13,423.5		1677		11,735.0		1626	333.1	213.3	119.8
1691		14,830.5		1676		11,127.0					
				1672	17,559.0	10,539.0	7,020.0	1625	131.8	111.1	20.7
1690		12,638.0						1624	203.0	137.3	15.6
1689		14,392.6		1669	15,039.6	9,037.3	6,002.3	1623	134.6	119.4	15.2
1688	23,385.5	14,890.5	13,495.0	1663		7,371.1		1622	61.6	59.4	2.2
1687	27,567.0	14,072.0	13,495.0	1640		1,257.0		1621	73.8	73.8	
1686	23,036.5	14,541.5	13,495.0	1639		1,345.0					
				1638		3,134.0		1620	119.0	118.0	1.0
1684			13,495.0					1619	45.8	45.8	
1683			13,495.0	1637		1,537.0		1618	49.7	49.5	.2
1682	21,399.0	12,592.0	8,807.0	1631	272.3	209.7	62.5	1617	18.8	18.8	
1681		14,472.0		1630	458.2	360.6	97.5	1616	2.5	2.3	.2

Series Z 460-472. American Tobacco Exported and Imported, by Origin and Destination: 1768 to 1772

[In thousands of pounds. For years ending January 4 of following year]

Year and destination	Total	New Hampshire	Massachusetts	Rhode Island	Connecticut	New York	Pennsylvania	Maryland	Virginia	North Carolina	South Carolina	Georgia	Florida
	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472
1772													
Exports	106,979.4	2.0	23.7	14.0	1.7	58.6	26.4	33,909.2	70,632.3	1,604.8	527.6	179.1	
Great Britain	106,574.0							33,902.0	70,449.4	1,573.4	479.0	170.2	
West Indies	178.0		.5	1.8	.3	6.7		2.5	147.0	11.8	7.4		
Coastwise	194.4	2.0	23.2	4.1	1.4	36.6	22.3	4.7	35.9	19.6	35.7	8.9	
Southern Europe and Africa	33.0			8.1		15.3		4.1			5.5		
Imports, coastwise	87.4		13.7	16.6	.6	25.1	30.8			.1	(3)	.5	
1771													
Exports	112,921.2	4.4	58.0	11.4	5.0	48.2	4.4	38,963.0	71,468.7	1,886.6	436.6	34.9	
Great Britain	112,508.6							38,931.4	71,268.7	1,872.2	401.4	34.9	
West Indies	181.7				2.9			1.0	15.3	2.0			
Coastwise	197.5	4.4	55.6	9.9	2.1	29.1	1.1	16.3	39.5	12.4	27.1		
Southern Europe and Africa	33.4		2.4	1.5		19.1	2.3				8.1		
Imports, coastwise	141.5	12.2	39.3	7.2	1.0	66.7	14.8					.2	
1770													
Exports	89,744.3	3.7	20.9	.4	13.5	34.6	6.5	27,272.0	61,048.5	1,097.3	233.2	13.4	.3
Great Britain	89,321.4							27,266.8	60,811.1	1,084.7	145.5	13.3	
West Indies	165.4				10.8	3.4		3.1	145.6	2.4			
Coastwise	248.2	3.7	20.9	.4	2.7	21.9	6.5	2.1	91.8	10.2	87.7		.3
Southern Europe and Africa	9.3					9.3							
Imports, coastwise	153.7	5.9	39.0	5.4		72.6	32.4					.5	2.9
1769													
Exports	84,207.3		46.7	11.2	29.3	12.6	1.2	25,790.8	57,445.2	554.7	310.4	5.2	
Great Britain	83,945.2							25,781.8	57,337.8	549.6	275.4	.6	
West Indies	102.3		.3	2.3	13.9	1.3		1.2	78.2	3.4	1.1	1.6	
Coastwise	155.2		45.5	6.6	15.4	10.6	1.2	7.8	29.2	1.0	34.9	3.0	
Southern Europe and Africa	4.6		.9	2.3		.7				.7			
Imports, coastwise	95.2	10.6	38.1		1.2	34.4	14.7			1.0	.2		5.0
1768													
Exports	69,633.1		11.8	3.1	23.2	5.0		24,382.3	44,876.9	380.8			
Great Britain	69,519.1							24,382.3	44,769.7	367.1			
West Indies	139.2			1.4	23.2	1.0			107.2	6.4			
Coastwise	20.5		11.8	1.4						7.3			
Southern Europe and Africa	4.3			.3		4.0							
Imports, coastwise	22.1		3.7			10.0	5.5				.8	.7	1.4

<sup>1</sup> Coastwise exports for 1772 include 14,589 lb. exported by Delaware; coastwise imports for 1769 include 224 lb. imported by the Jerseys.

<sup>2</sup> Plus 5 pigtails.  
<sup>3</sup> 5 pigtails.







Series Z 500-503. Pitch, Tar, and Turpentine Exported from Charleston, S.C.: 1725 to 1774

[In barrels. For years ending October 31. Leaders denote no data available]

Table with columns for Year, Pitch, Tar, Turpentine, and Tar (green) for years 1725 to 1774. The table is split into two main sections for different time periods.

1 Data for 4 months.
2 Data for 7 months.
3 Data for 10 months.

4 Data for 11 months.
5 Data for 9 months.

Series Z 504-509. Timber and Timber Products Exported From Charleston, S.C., and Savannah, Ga.: 1754 to 1774

[Charleston, for years ending October 31; Savannah, unknown]

Table with columns for Year, Charleston, S.C. (Lumber, Shingles, Staves), Savannah, Ga. (Timber, Shingles, Staves), and Year for years 1754 to 1774.

1 Charleston data for 4 months.
2 Charleston data for 7 months.
3 Charleston data for 10 months.

4 Charleston data for 11 months.
5 Charleston data for 9 months.

Series Z 510-515. Number and Tonnage of Vessels Built, by Type: 1768 to 1773

[Vessels built and registered in British North America, Bahamas, and Bermuda]

Table with columns for Year registered, Total, Topsails, Sloops and schooners, and Year registered for years 1768 to 1773.

Series Z 516-529. Vessels Built in Thirteen Colonies and West Florida: 1769 to 1771

Year and type of vessel	Total	New Hampshire	Massachusetts	Rhode Island	Connecticut	New York	New Jersey	Pennsylvania	Maryland	Virginia	North Carolina	South Carolina	Georgia	West Florida
	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529
1771														
Topsails.....	128	15	42	15	7	9	-	15	10	10	-	3	2	-
Sloops and schooners.....	233	40	33	60	39	23	2	6	8	9	8	4	4	2
Tons.....	24,092	4,991	7,704	2,148	1,483	1,698	70	1,307	1,645	1,678	241	560	543	24
1770														
Topsails.....	118	27	31	16	5	8	-	18	7	6	-	-	-	-
Sloops and schooners.....	233	20	118	49	41	10	-	8	10	15	5	3	3	1
Tons.....	20,620	3,581	7,274	2,035	1,522	960	-	2,354	1,545	1,105	125	52	57	10
1769														
Topsails.....	114	16	40	8	7	5	1	14	9	6	3	4	-	1
Sloops and schooners.....	276	29	97	31	43	14	3	8	11	21	9	8	2	-
Tons.....	20,081	2,452	8,013	1,428	1,542	955	83	1,469	1,344	1,269	607	789	50	80

- Represents zero.

Series Z 530-533. Number of Vessels Engaged in Whaling, and Quantity and Value of Oil Acquired, Nantucket, Mass.: 1715 to 1789

[Year ending date unknown]

Year or period	Number of vessels	Tons burden, each vessel	Oil		Year	Number of vessels	Tons burden, each vessel	Oil		Year	Number of vessels	Tons burden, each vessel	Oil	
			Barrels	Value (£) <sup>1</sup>				Barrels	Value (£) <sup>1</sup>				Barrels	Value (£) <sup>1</sup>
			530	531				532	533				530	531
1787-1789.....	36	113		12,060	1770.....	<sup>3</sup> 125	75-110	<sup>3</sup> 14,331		1763.....	60		9,238	
1785.....	15		( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	1769.....	119		19,140		1762.....	78		9,440	
1784.....	28		5,400	14,500	1768.....	<sup>3</sup> 125	75	<sup>3</sup> 15,439		1756.....	30	75	12,000	27,600
1783.....	19		2,260	16,280	1767.....	108		16,561						
1772-1775.....	150	90-180	30,000	167,000	1766.....	118		11,969		1748.....	60	50-75	11,250	19,648
1772.....	98		7,825		1765.....	101		11,512		1730.....	25	38-50	3,700	3,200
1771.....	115		12,754		1764.....	72		11,983		1715.....	6	38	600	41,100

<sup>1</sup> £, pound sterling. See source for value per ton.

<sup>2</sup> Ships still at sea at time of reporting.

<sup>3</sup> Different figures are quoted by the source (p. 233) from the Massachusetts Historical Society Collection.

<sup>4</sup> Includes the value of 11,000 pounds of whale bone.

Series Z 534-538. State of the Cod Fishery of Massachusetts: 1765 to 1775

Port	Vessels, annually	Tonnage	Seamen	Quintals to Europe	Quintals to the West Indies	Port	Vessels, annually	Tonnage	Seamen	Quintals to Europe	Quintals to the West Indies
	534	535	536	537	538		534	535	536	537	538
Total.....	665	25,630	4,405	178,800	172,500	Scutuate.....	10	400	70	1,000	3,000
Marblehead.....	150	7,500	1,200	80,000	40,000	Duxborough.....	4	160	28	400	1,200
Gloucester.....	146	5,530	888	35,000	42,500	Kingston.....	6	240	42	800	1,600
Manchester.....	25	1,500	200	10,000	10,000	Yarmouth.....	30	900	180	3,000	6,000
Beverly.....	15	750	120	6,000	6,000	Wellfleet.....	3	90	21	300	600
Salem.....	30	1,500	240	12,000	12,000	Truro.....	10	400	80	1,000	3,000
Newburyport.....	10	400	60	2,000	2,000	Provincetown.....	4	160	32	500	1,100
Ipswich.....	50	900	190	8,000	5,500	Chatham.....	30	900	240	4,000	8,000
Plymouth.....	60	2,400	420	8,000	16,000	Nantucket.....	8	320	64	1,000	2,200
Cohasset.....	6	240	42	800	1,600	Maine.....	60	1,000	230	4,000	8,000
Hingham.....	6	240	42	800	1,600	Weymouth.....	2	100	16	200	600

Series Z 539-550. Daily Wages of Selected Types of Workmen, by Area: 1621 to 1781

[£, pound sterling; s, shilling; d, pence. Pay in local currency; not comparable from colony to colony]

Area and year	With board furnished						Without board furnished					
	Carpenters	Masons and bricklayers	Joiners and riggers	Coopers	Tailors	Laborers	Carpenters	Masons and bricklayers	Joiners and riggers	Coopers	Tailors	Laborers
	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.
Virginia, 1781							5-0	5-0		5-0	5-0	2-0
Providence, 1779							72-0	73-0	72-0		117-0-0	48-0
Rhode Island, 1776					13-0		5-0	6-6	5-0			3-0
South Carolina, 1710							3 to 5-0	6-0	3 to 5-0		5-0	(?)
Massachusetts, 1670						2-0	2-0	2-0		3 2-8	1-8	1-3
New Haven, 1641							2-0	2-0	2-0	2-0		18
New Haven, 1640							2-6	2-6	2-6	2-6		2-0
Massachusetts, 1633	14	14	14		12	8	2-0	2-0	2-0			18
Virginia, 1621	3-0	3-0	4-0	3-0	2-0	2-0	4-0	4-0	5-0	4-0	3-0	3-0

<sup>1</sup> Per suit.  
<sup>2</sup> 1s. 3d. to 2s.

<sup>3</sup> For 32-gal. barrel.

Series Z 551-556. Daily and Monthly Wages of Agricultural Laborers in Maryland: 1638 to 1676

[s, shilling; d, pence]

Year	Daily wages			Monthly wages			Year	Daily wages			Monthly wages		
	In tobacco		Sterling	In tobacco		Sterling		In tobacco		Sterling	In tobacco		Sterling
	Pounds of tobacco	Price per pound		Pounds of tobacco	Price per pound			Pounds of tobacco	Price per pound		Pounds of tobacco	Price per pound	
	551	552	553	554	555	556		551	552	553	554	555	556
		s.	s. d.		s.	s. d.			s.	s. d.		s.	s. d.
1676				300	1 1.0	25-0	1654				600	1 2.0	100-0
1670				175	1 1.5	21-10	1652				600	1 2.0	100-0
1669 <sup>1</sup>	20	1 5	2 6	320	1 5	40-0	1649	10	3 0	2 6			
1669 <sup>2</sup>				125	1 5	15-8	1648	15	12 0	2 6	250	1 2 0	41-8
1669 <sup>2</sup>				150	1 5	18-9	1647	20	1 5	2 6	170	1 5	21-3
1667				600	.5	25-0							
1662				266	1 2	26-8	1645				170	1 5	21-3
1660 <sup>2</sup>				200	1 0	16-8	1644 <sup>2</sup>	10	1 5	1 3	187	1 1 2	23-4
1660 <sup>2</sup>				250	1 0	20-10	1644 <sup>2</sup>				167	1 1 2	20-10
1656	15	1 2 0	2 6				1644 <sup>2</sup>				133	1 1 2	16-8
1655 <sup>2</sup>	25	2 0	4 2				1642	15	.6	9	100	.6	5-0
1655 <sup>2</sup>	20	2 0	3 4				1641	20	1 1 2	2 0			
1655 <sup>2</sup>							1638						8-4

<sup>1</sup> Estimate.

<sup>2</sup> Source does not explain why 2 (or 3) sets of figures are given.

Series Z 557. Index of Wholesale Prices Estimated for Colonial and Pre-Federal Years: 1720 to 1789

[1850-59 = 100]

Year	Index	Year	Index	Year	Index	Year	Index	Year	Index	Year	Index	Year	Index
1789	94.0	1779	2,969.1	1769	81.2	1759	85.8	1749	76.1	1739	59.6	1729	62.9
1788	97.4	1778	598.1	1768	80.7	1758	78.9	1748	74.3	1738	69.4	1728	63.1
1787	103.9	1777	329.6	1767	81.7	1757	69.6	1747	65.6	1737	69.3	1727	66.3
1786	105.1	1776	108.0	1766	81.7	1756	69.5	1746	55.0	1736	62.6	1726	68.7
1785	105.0	1775	78.0	1765	76.7	1755	71.2	1745	53.7	1735	66.3	1725	65.7
1784	112.7	1774	84.3	1764	77.2	1754	71.4	1744	57.1	1734	67.0	1724	60.4
1783	119.1	1773	90.9	1763	83.5	1753	78.2	1743	59.7	1733	59.7	1723	57.3
1782	139.6	1772	98.2	1762	88.4	1752	75.6	1742	69.7	1732	58.0	1722	55.5
1781	5,085.8	1771	84.9	1761	77.5	1751	72.0	1741	73.6	1731	59.2	1721	53.4
1780	10,544.1	1770	80.0	1760	81.5	1750	73.9	1740	59.6	1730	66.6	1720	58.6



Series Z 578-582. Prices of Maryland Tobacco: 1711 to 1775

[In pence sterling per pound]

Table with columns for Year, Number of observations, Prices (Mean, High, Low), Exchange rate, and Year, Number of observations, Prices (Mean, High, Low), Exchange rate. Rows list years from 1711 to 1775.

Two exchange rates provided during 1772 and 1775, so prices are given for each rate; see text.

Series Z 583-584. Farm Prices of Maryland Tobacco, 1659 to 1710, and Chesapeake Tobacco, 1618 to 1658

[In pence sterling per pound. All figures rounded to the nearest twentieth of a pence]

Table with columns for Year, Maryland tobacco price, Year, Maryland tobacco price, Year, Maryland tobacco price, Year, Maryland tobacco price, Year, Chesapeake tobacco price, Year, Chesapeake tobacco price, Year, Chesapeake tobacco price. Rows list years from 1618 to 1710.

Series Z 585. Annual Rate of Exchange on London for Pennsylvania Currency: 1720 to 1775

[Pennsylvania currency for 100 £ sterling]

Table with columns for Year, Rate, Year, Rate, Year, Rate, Year, Rate, Year, Rate, Year, Rate. Rows list years from 1720 to 1775.





Series Z 599-610. Paper Money Outstanding in American Colonies: 1705 to 1775

[In thousands of colonial pounds]

Year	Massachusetts	Connecticut	New Hampshire	Rhode Island	New York	Pennsylvania	New Jersey	Delaware	Maryland	Virginia	North Carolina	South Carolina
	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610
1775		27			120	422			295		80	
1770						344	190			88	79	498
1765					260	432	248			303	75	
1760			212			486	155				50	
1752		340	114			84			60			
1748	2,135	281	114	550		85	38		60		21	133
1744	305		30			85		14	90			
1739	243	60	23	340	80	80	60	17	90		53	250
1735	309		22			69	23	20	90		53	
1730	311		27	320		69	18				40	107
1725	351		27			39	37	11				116
1720	230		22								12	
1715	170	27	8	51	36		5				24	74
1710	89	20		7	7							
1705	28											

Series Z 611-615. Tax Collections in America Under the Different Revenue Laws: 1765 to 1774

[In pounds sterling]

Year	New revenue measures			Navigation act (1673)	Year	New revenue measures				Navigation act (1673)
	Total	Sugar act (1764, 1766)	Townshend revenue act (1767)			Total	Sugar act (1764, 1766)	Stamp act (1765)	Townshend revenue act (1767)	
	611	612	614			615	611	612	613	
1774	27,995	27,074	921	672	1769	45,499	39,938		5,561	1,294
1773	42,103	39,591	2,572	2,517	1768	37,861	24,659		13,202	1,160
1772	45,870	42,570	3,300	1,490	1767	34,041	33,844		197	3,905
1771	31,761	27,086	4,675	1,446	1766	26,696	26,696			7,373
1770	33,637	30,910	2,727	1,828	1765	17,383	14,091	3,292		2,954