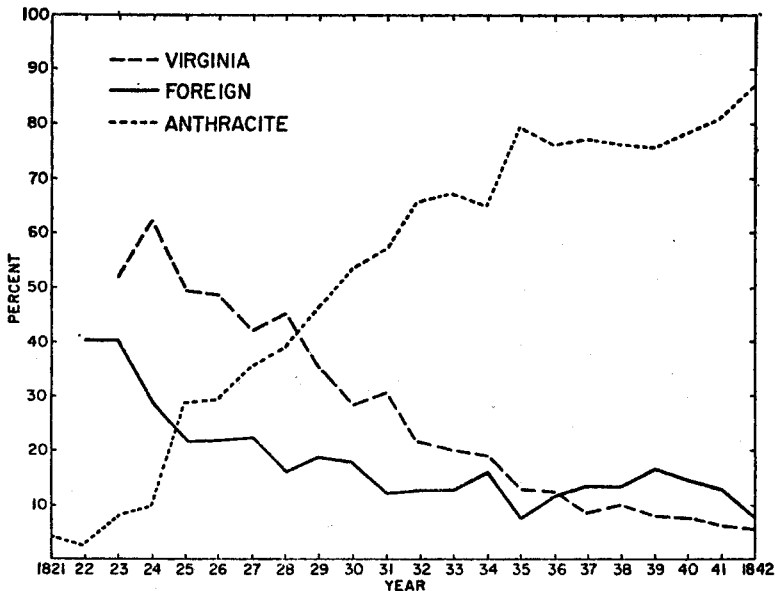


GRAPH I

PERCENTAGE OF U. S. COAL CONSUMPTION REPRESENTED BY
VIRGINIA, FOREIGN AND ANTHRACITE COAL
1821-1842



Source: See footnote 27.

1832, the completion of extensive improvements on the Lehigh Valley, the widening of the Schuylkill and the full use of the Delaware and Hudson made possible a jump in output from 175,000 tons in 1830 to 364,000 tons in 1832. Five years later, the coal carried on these three canals reached 881,000 tons. By then, the anthracite canals shipped by far the largest share of coal consumed in the northeastern states east of the Alleghenies. In 1822 the anthracite shipped from the Pennsylvania fields to tidewater had amounted to only 2.5 per cent, and in 1826 to 29.5 per cent of the coal consumed in the major industrial area of the nation. It amounted to 65.2 per cent of the coal used in 1833; 75.5 per cent in 1839; and 86.5 per cent in 1842. At the same time, consumption of coal for household and industrial uses along the waterways before it reached tidewater increased rapidly. By 1837, the total output was almost 1,230,000 tons. After a slight decline, it rose from 1,127,000 tons in 1841 to 3,165,000 in 1849.

Much of the anthracite coal was shipped by canals and rivers to Philadelphia and New York and then re-exported to other coastal towns and cities. The New England market quickly became a

