



Exploring Shipping in the Eighteenth Century Chesapeake

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Overview

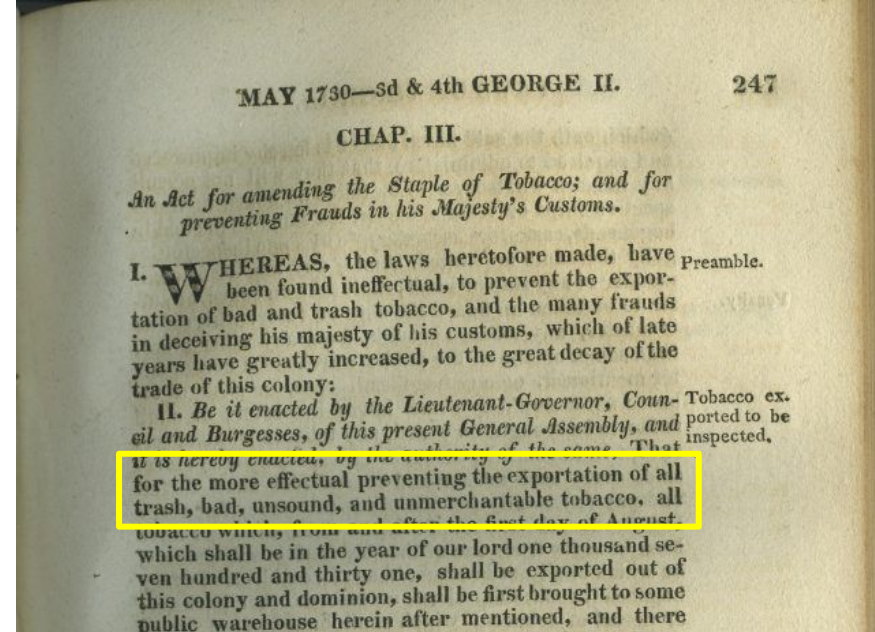
- Naval Officer Shipping List Dataset
- Tobacco Exports
- Effects of War on Trade
- Slave Trade
- Grain Exports
- Future Exploration

NOTES - What goods were shipped where over time?

- pre-1740
- 1740 - 1775
 - increase in shipping efficiency (but not sole reason why shipping increased)
 - diversification - mainly grain crops
 - look @ exports from Chesapeake from 1740-1775
 - West Indies, Southern Europe, and other North American colonies became increasingly important

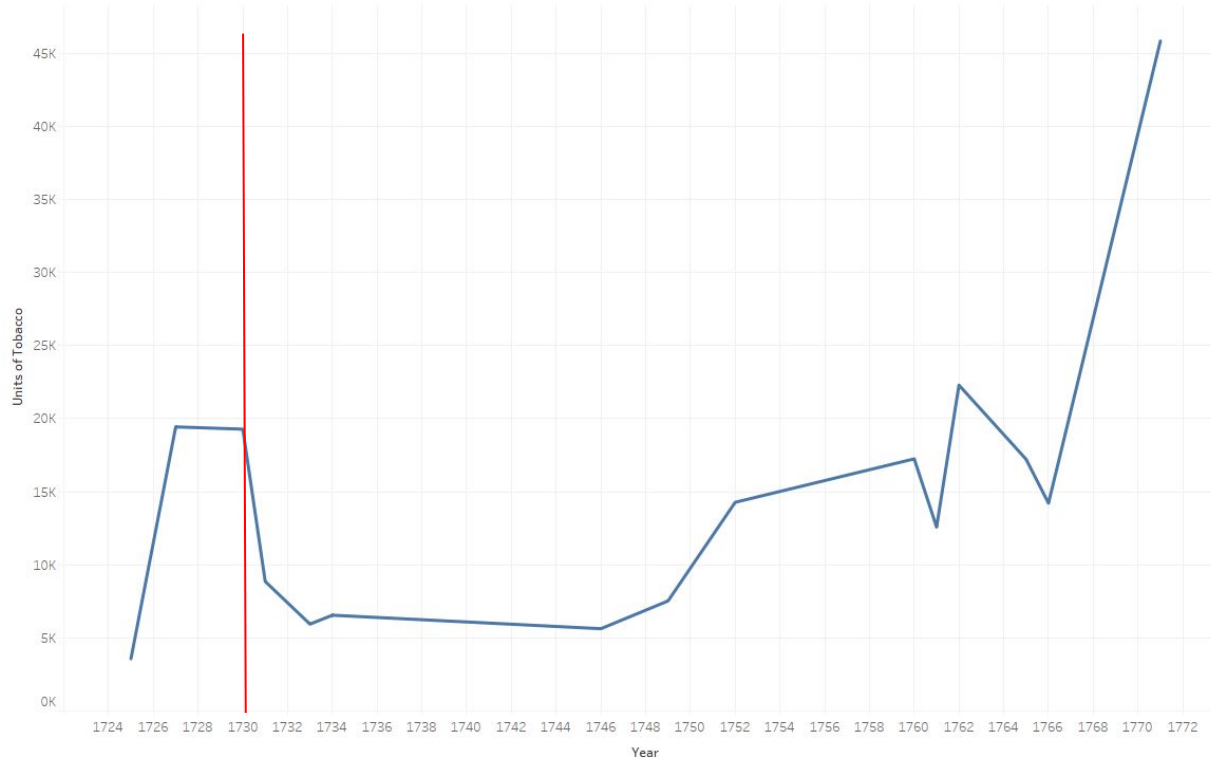
Tobacco Inspection Act of 1730

- Increased quality control regulations
 - “1730, a law was passed requiring that **all tobacco exported from Virginia be inspected by officials at one of the public inspection warehouses** which were located in port towns or along the rivers throughout the colony. Any tobacco not meeting a minimum standard of quality was promptly destroyed.”
- The act affected the districts of **Accomack** and **James River (Lower District)** most directly
- Decrease in trade with Britain (who wants tobacco)



ACCO Tobacco Exports

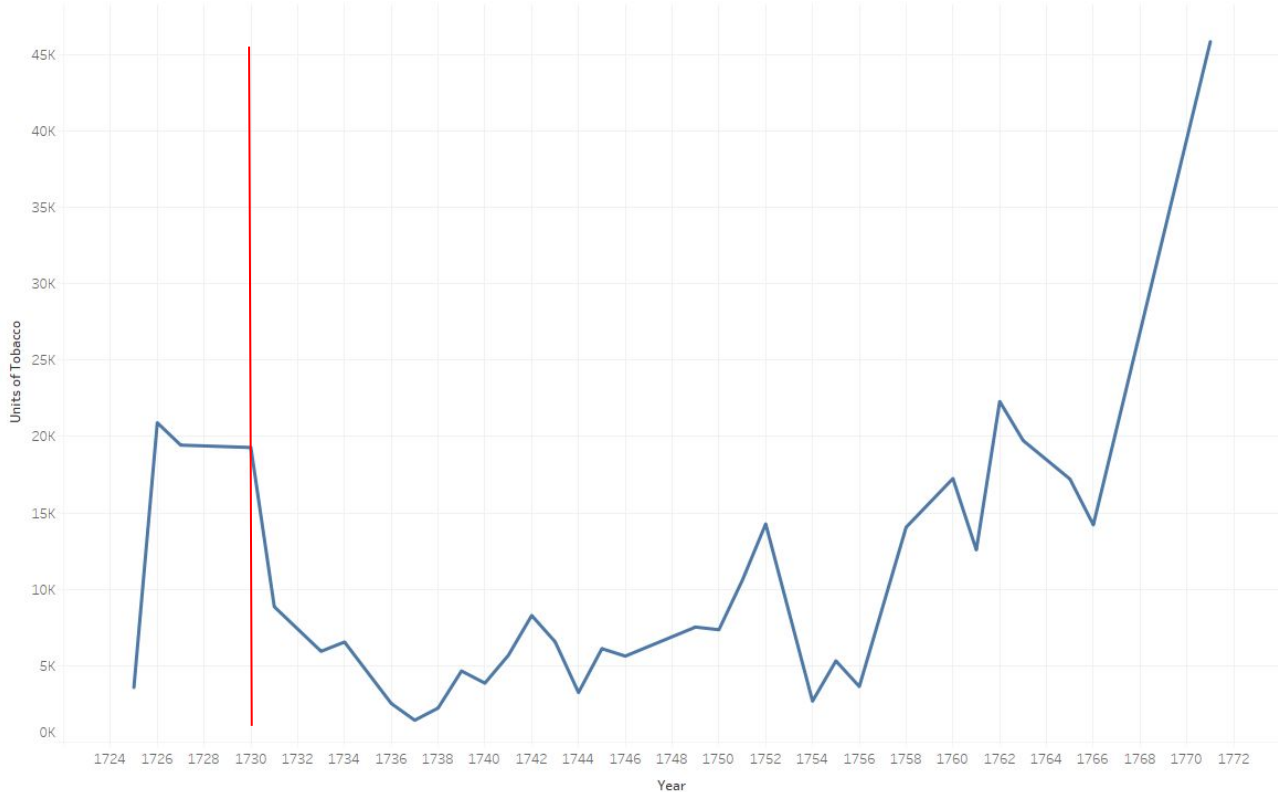
ACCO Tobacco Exports



The trend of sum of Tobacco (JRLOCL_pivot) for Year. The data is filtered on Movement Type and Port. The Movement Type filter keeps CL. The Port filter keeps ACCO. The view is filtered on sum of Tobacco (JRLOCL_pivot), which keeps non-Null values only.

JRLO Tobacco Exports

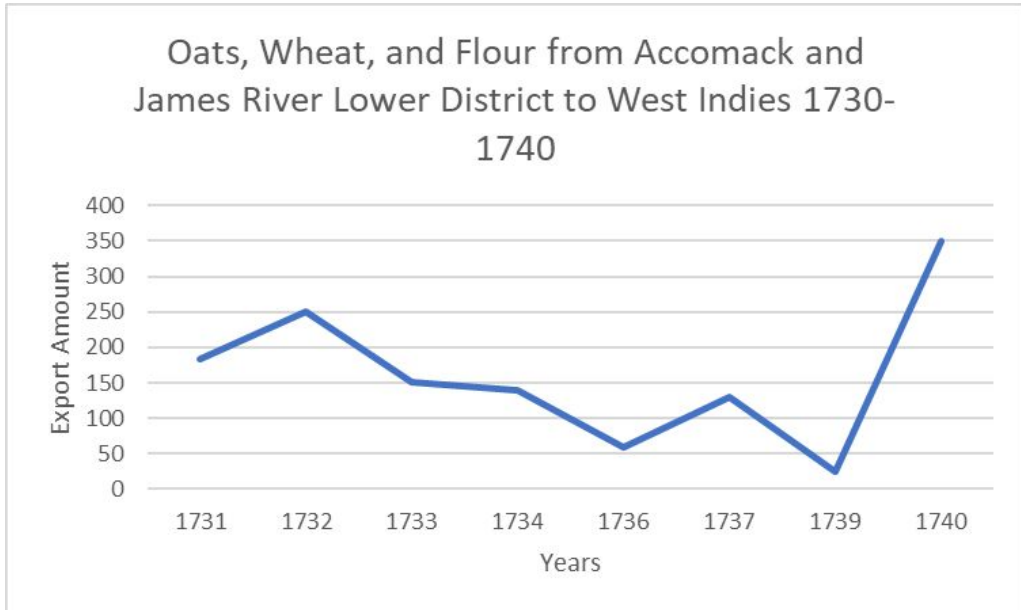
JRLO Tobacco Exports



The trend of sum of Tobacco (JRLOCL_pivot) for Year. Color shows details about Port. The data is filtered on Movement Type, which keeps CL. The view is filtered on Port, which keeps JRLO.

Accomack and James River (Lower District) Trade with West Indies after 1730

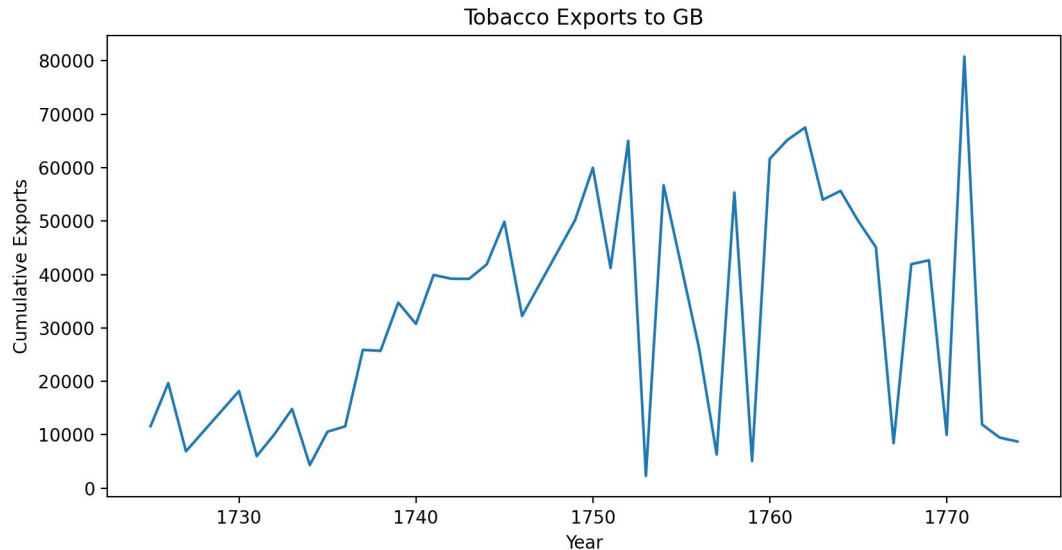
- Was there an increase in trade with West Indies and North America (who wants grains)?



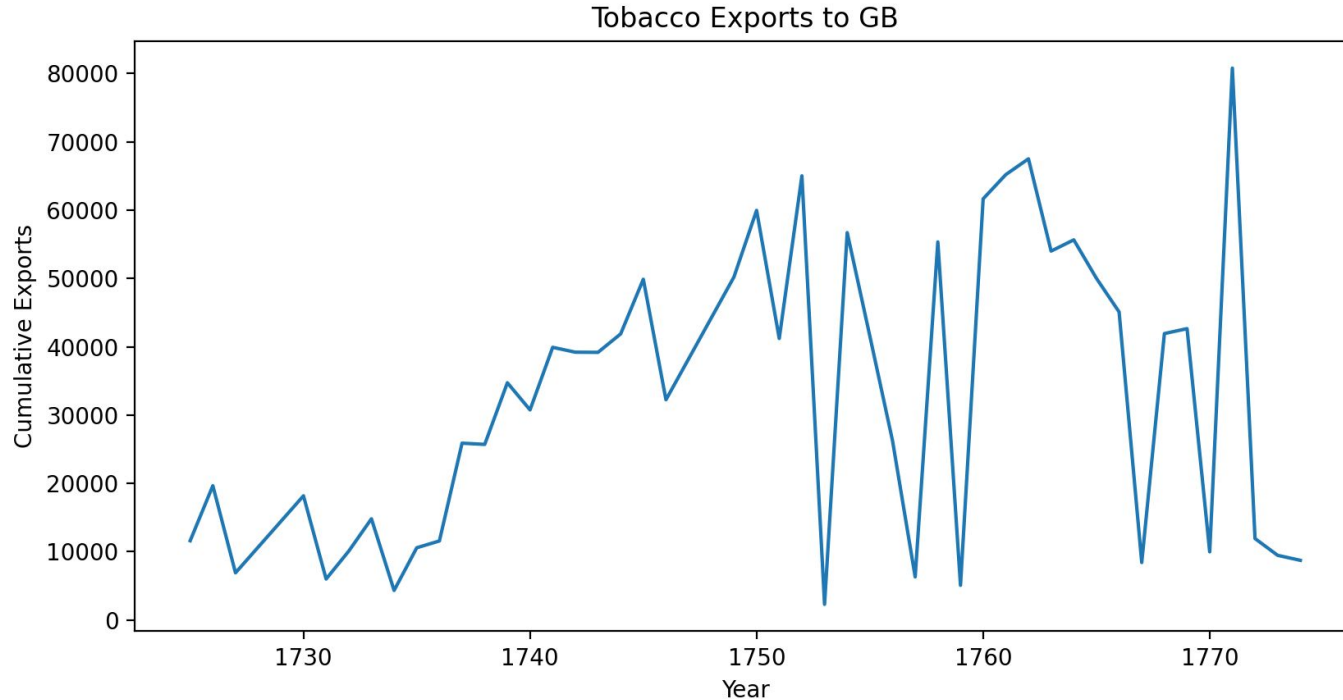
How did wars with Great Britain affect trade?

- King George's (1744–1748) and the French and Indian Wars (1754-1763)
- War-time freight rates did not increase as much as they had during King William's and Queen Anne's Wars at the turn of the century. This was due to the more effective use of the convoy system, which reduced the chance of capture.

Hypothesis: Consistent level of Trade but decreased level of tobacco trade during the wars because of strained relations



How did wars with Great Britain affect trade?



French and Indian War Effects on Trade

Hypothesis: The value of exports to North America would explode during the French and Indian War (1754-1763)

Reason: To feed, clothe, and provide for British soldiers and sailors stationed on the continent.

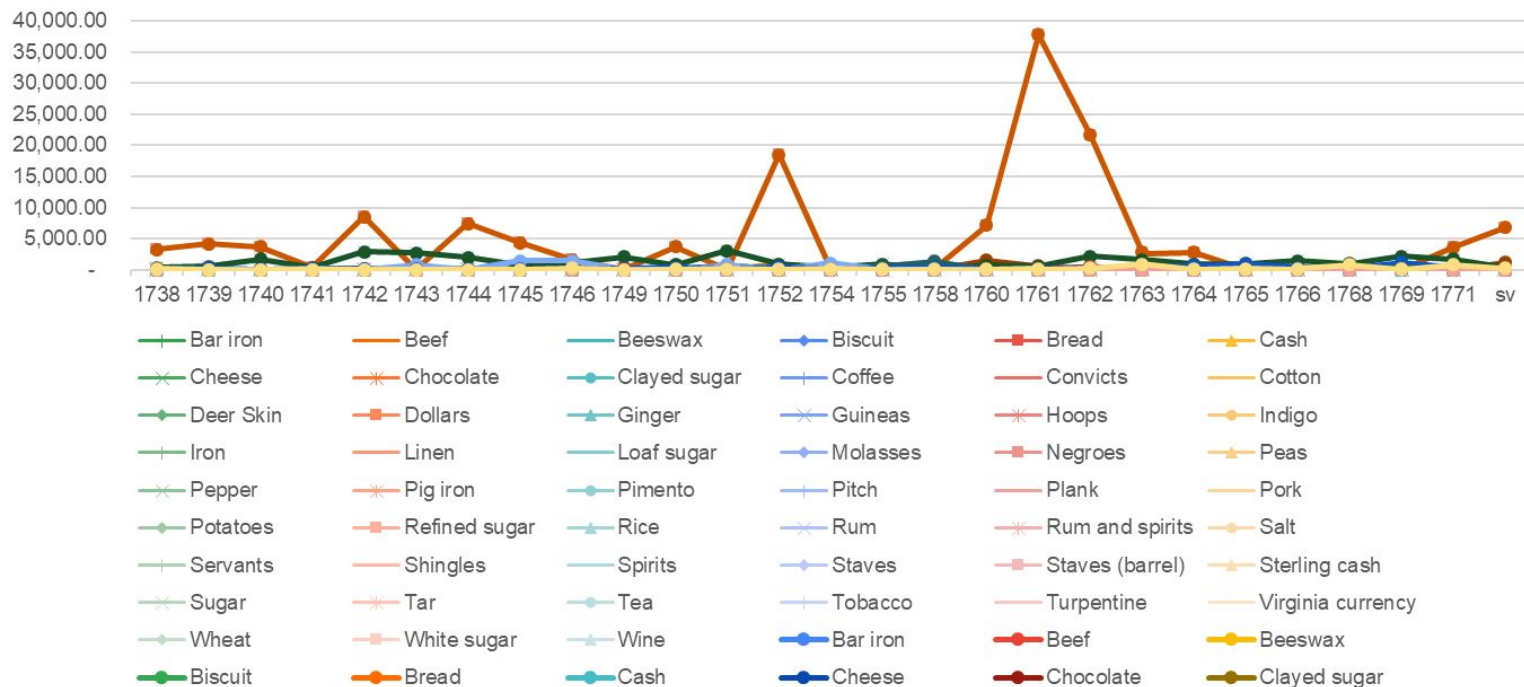
French and Indian War Effects on Trade

Results:



Georgia (last free colony) legalized slave trade in 1750

Imports to Rappahannock District, Virginia

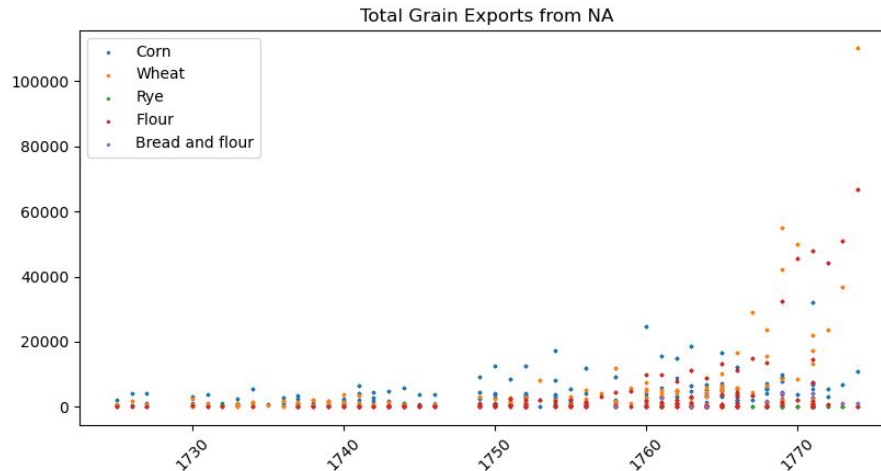


1725 to 1825:
the
high-water
mark of the
slave trade

1750-1775
most slave
trade for
Britain at
832,047 total

1763-End: Grain Exports to Southern Europe

After 1763 , Southern Europe rapidly became an important consumer of Chesapeake grain. This rapid change happened because Britain, a traditional supplier of grain to this area, became a continual net importer of grain after 1763, and Southern European grain crops experienced bad times.



Future Exploration

https://public.tableau.com/app/profile/young.kim1822/viz/tutorial_kim/Sheet2

Citations

<https://encyclopediavirginia.org/entries/an-act-for-amending-the-staple-of-tobacco-and-for-preventing-frauds-in-his-majestys-customs-1730/>

[Hardy, Steven Gregg.pdf](#), <https://doi.org/10.13016/zdeg-hced>

<https://www.slavevoyages.org/assessment/estimates>