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## Plough Deep While Sluggards Sleep; and You Shall have Corn to Sell and to Keep: An Analysis of Plow Ownership in Eighteenth Century York County Virginia

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Plough Deep While Sluggards Sleep; And You Shall Have Corn To Sell And To  
Keep: An Analysis Of Plow Ownership In Eighteenth Century York County  
Virginia

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of the College of William and Mary in Candidacy for the Degree of  
Master of Arts

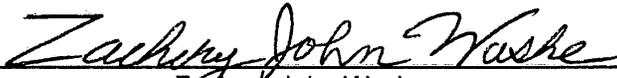
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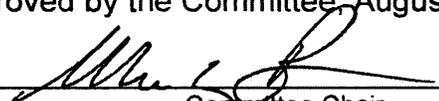
# APPROVAL PAGE

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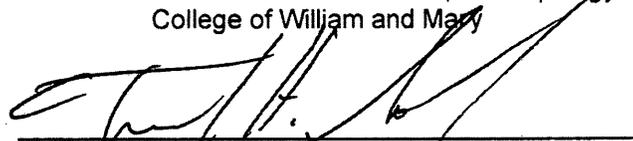
Master of Arts

  
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## ABSTRACT

Colonization of the New World by the English was a very tumultuous process. Many Americans are familiar with the trials and tribulations of Jamestown during its founding, but what happened after that? How did urban centers develop in a tobacco monoculture society? Jamestown never did flourish as an urban center yet provisioning urban settlements was vital to increasing the population within the colonies, allowing a vast and complex system of trade and sustainability. Urban centers are important for cultural, economic, and political development. This is possible because a large number of farmers in the surrounding countryside are willing and able to provide the urban center with food, fuel, and supplies so it can concentrate on other pressing matters within the colony and abroad.

Williamsburg was established in 1699 as the new capital of Virginia. Using probate inventories dating from 1699 to 1780 an in-depth analysis was done on agricultural implements focusing on the increased use of plow and harrow technology. Plowing implements have been combined with gross inventory wealth and recorded enslaved populations from York County probate inventories showing which people in York County owned plows as the eighteenth century progressed.

This thesis will attempt to show that as the population of Williamsburg grew, so did the number of plows and harrows within the surrounding countryside. This thesis will attempt to show which economic classes of people used plows and harrows, and suggests how urban versus rural theory in conjunction with York County probate inventories attempts to explain the agricultural changes over time.

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For my parents  
*Learn something*

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## CHAPTER 1

### AGRICULTURE IN COLONIAL VIRGINIA

In 1699 Williamsburg was established as the new capital of Virginia. During the seventeenth century Jamestown struggled economically in a tobacco monoculture society. A dispersed population which worked the land by hand did not have much time to focus on urbanism and economic development. The absence of towns inclined English commentators to view the Chesapeake as underdeveloped and uncivilized (Horn 1996). Tobacco invaded almost every aspect of a Virginia colonist's life. Settlers used leaf as local money, paid their taxes, extended credit, settled debts, and valued their goods in it (Horn 1996:142, Main 1975). Some seventeenth century York County probate records were compiled using tobacco leaf as currency (Appendix). As tobacco started to lose its profitability in relation to other crops such as corn and wheat, some planters began to diversify their harvests. With the founding of Williamsburg and a higher demand for foodstuffs in the Caribbean new markets opened for Tidewater planters. Unfortunately many planters lacked the capital to start growing food crops. For those that could afford to diversify their crops, advent and use of the plow and harrow during the eighteenth century helped in supporting Williamsburg grow from a handful of residents in 1699 to over 1,800 people in 1775 on the eve of the American Revolution (Walsh, Bowen et al 1997:61).

A colonial city cannot exist independently, it needs to be supplied and provisioned. Who comes first, and who supplies who? This is akin to 'what came first, the chicken, or the egg?' This thesis will not attempt to answer that question, but rather will point to a body of evidence showing a paradigm shift in colonial agricultural practices after the founding of Williamsburg focusing on the number of plows and harrows found within York County probate records. An examination of urban versus rural theory will attempt to explain the shift in colonial agricultural practices. Did urban and rural people become dependent on each other for growth or were they independent from each other? How did the rural hinterland influence and change urban life and what impact did the urban populous have on their rural brethren?

Plowing had been widely accepted throughout Europe by the start of the seventeenth century. In England plowing was necessary to turn up fresh soil and nutrients. Generations of people in England had been tilling the same soil for hundreds of years and the only way to grow crops was to fertilize and till the soil every year (Pryor 1984). Over the centuries England's fields had been cleared of most debris making plowing the best way to cultivate the soil. The opposite was true in the New World.

Soil conditions were very different in the New World than in Europe. Coastal Virginia and Maryland had very rich sandy loam virgin soils (Craven 1925). The forests of Virginia were some of the largest forests ever seen by English colonists, John Smith wrote about the fertility of the soil in his diary shortly after he arrived at Jamestown (Tyler 1907). With the introduction of

tobacco, slash and burn techniques reduced the lush Virginia forests into fields for tobacco cultivation. Initially, there were too many roots, tree stumps, and other objects in the former forests turned tobacco fields to use a plow in the New World. Hand tools such as axes, hoes, spades, etc. were the primary tools on a seventeenth or eighteenth century plantation. Tobacco cultivation demanded large tracts of land because it was very nutrient dependent and quickly depleted the soil. This forced many tobacco farmers to live far away from each other as they constantly moved from older fields to newly cleared fields every several years. This contributed to a severe lack of farming implements throughout the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries (Pryor 1984). A settler on the east coast voiced concern about the lack of agricultural implements within the colony saying it was “impractical on the newly cleared ground”, but soon hoped they would prove to be “in fashion” (Coulter 1959). This settler was William Stephens who wrote in his journal from 1743-1745, and conceded, “In clearing the woodland tis hardly practicable to make use of a plough during the first year or two, according as tis more or less encumbered with roots, etc” (Coulter 1959). Reading from a private journal really brings to the forefront the dilemmas eighteenth century plantation owners faced when debating how to approach crop cultivation. It was not that the New World was lacking in technology during the seventeenth century, but that conditions were different than in Europe, and these different agricultural practices represented adaptability for the colonists (Pryor 1984).

Frontiers are notorious for finding and creating a surplus staple that can be sold on the open market to increase supply and the standard of living (Craven 1925). A surplus is only created if there is a demand for it. Farmers and artisans will not devote leisure time to hard labor without a reason to do so (Basham 1978). What farmer would create excess crops and let them go to waste, whether that be tobacco, or corn? Without a market for extra crops, farmers only produced enough for themselves to survive. With demand for tobacco in Europe, the sweet scented leaf was very profitable for Virginia farmers to grow as much as they could, with corn and wheat only being produced in needed quantities. By specializing in a marketable product such as tobacco, farmers could increase their incomes (Plattner 1989). For colonial Virginia the surplus staple was tobacco.

Frontier communities are notorious for exhausting their soils. Why does that happen? Normal returns are not sufficient for newer communities who are trying to live at standards developed by older economic regions such as England (Craven 1925:20). Many plantation owners initially wanted to make a handsome profit in the colonies then return to England as rich men. They had little regard for the environment. Land was abundant and cheap in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. When it came to agricultural practices, the methods involving the quickest and biggest returns were employed, with little regard for the environment or indigenous people (Craven 1925). Good examples include the deforestation that plagued the island of Barbados in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries due to sugarcane plantations, palm oil plantations in West

Africa, and rice cultivation in what is present day Vietnam. The environment was drastically changed in order to profit from the exportation of cash crops to near and far locales. The people working the land initially had control over their soil fertility and its exhaustion but over time, economic pressures started causing colonists to lose what little control they had over their soil fertility. The crop with the highest value at market determined what grew in the fields (Craven 1925). During the seventeenth century tobacco garnered more money on the open market than any other crop making it the surplus crop of choice among Virginia planters.

Virginia tobacco growers were so focused on increasing their wealth they neglected to diversify their crops, causing nutrient depletion, erosion, and an over-abundance of tobacco (Papenfuse 1972:297). The over-abundance of tobacco caused its price to spiral downward; creating tobacco busts which indebted numerous farmers forcing many to lose their plantations. The problem with tobacco was normal rules of supply and demand did not apply. When supply increased and the price went down, tobacco growers attempted to grow more tobacco to make-up for the lower price. This would further depress prices creating an endless spiral into a tobacco bust. To grow more tobacco, planters experienced problems of costs, labor, equipment, maintenance, and credit (Bennett & Kanel 1997:210). Adding in more costs for production would further indebt many poorer and smaller planters. During a tobacco bust there was usually an increase in bankruptcy due to many planters not being able to pay their bills. This allowed larger plantations to absorb the smaller ones, adding to

the gentry's land holdings and overall wealth. This process is usually associated with an increasing dependence or specialization on one single crop such as tobacco in seventeenth and eighteenth century Virginia (Bennett & Kanel 1997).

Although tobacco profits were precarious and risky, cultivating the crop had several positives. On a per acre basis, tobacco cultivation cost less than corn. There was status behind cultivating the best tobacco crop for plantation owners, bragging rights between landowners. This was perfected in the seventeenth century and carried over into the eighteenth century. Two factors made tobacco cultivation important, even when it was not very profitable. The closeness to English merchants gave specialized and unique relationships to Virginia planters who valued their ties to England, and made many planters hesitate when they thought of abandoning tobacco cultivation (Stiverson 1975). The cultivation time in relation to keeping enslaved populations busy year round was important to planters as well. Every month of the year tobacco cultivation went through a different process starting with preparing the seed beds in January and packing and shipping the hogsheads of tobacco in December (Stiverson 1975). Other crops did not keep enslaved populations busy all year.

As demand for tobacco expanded throughout the seventeenth century supply lagged behind but soon caught up and surpassed demand. This is characterized in the constant boom and bust cycles tobacco experienced throughout the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. As tobacco supplies increased, the price decreased, allowing lower classes of people to partake in tobacco culture. Demand would eventually reach its peak once a majority of

Europe had access to cheap tobacco. Unfortunately, the supply of tobacco did not taper off; it only increased year after year. The laws of supply and demand did not apply to tobacco. Tobacco was the first luxury item that helped propel Europe and the New World into the throes of capitalism (Mintz 1985). In 1663 seven million pounds of tobacco was shipped to London (Morgan 1975:185). In 1669 tobacco production swelled to nine million pounds, and in 1672 it reached 10.5 million pounds (185). Planters during the final quarter of the seventeenth century and throughout the eighteenth century were selling their tobacco crop for half the price or less compared to tobacco prices in the 1660's (Morgan 1975:185, Walsh 2010).

For many landowners, tobacco cultivation was the only way they could either create a small profit or pay their bills. Many landowners kept growing tobacco because of their lack of capital, the risk of raising new crops or the cost of producing different goods was too great (Horn 1996). When tobacco was above a penny a pound a bare living could be etched out of the landscape, but after the bust of 1680, tobacco declined and many planters could not afford to cultivate different crops (Horn 1996). Some plantation owners had invested substantial sums of capital into their plantation labor forces and could ill afford much else. The tobacco booms of the early seventeenth century were over, and by 1680 tobacco was not the cash crop it used to be, forcing the agricultural industry to slowly change.

The tobacco bust that started in 1680 lasted until 1715 with the conclusion of the War of Spanish Succession (Horn 1996). The tobacco market had been so

glutted that almost anyone in Europe could afford to purchase it. By 1715 parts of the Virginia landscape had begun to change away from tobacco monoculture, planters started to decrease their reliance on tobacco by diversifying their crops (Stiverson 1975, Walsh 2010). Almost all plantations focused on tobacco when prices rose after 1715, but during an ensuing tobacco bust smaller plantations were forced to keep growing cheap tobacco compared to larger plantations who could afford to switch to more profitable or stable crops (Horn 1996, Bennett & Kanel 1997, Walsh 2010). Some planters were stubborn or too poor to switch crops and continued to grow tobacco hoping the price might rise again and their tobacco would be profitable. With the tobacco bust of 1680 and the founding of Williamsburg in 1699, local planters started seeking alternative revenue from their self-sufficient plantations by increasing their production of meat, corn, wheat, fruit, cider, cereals, cloth, and naval stores (Horn 1996).

At the dawn of the eighteenth century several key developments occurred in the Tidewater area. Populations were on the rise, the combined populations of Virginia and Maryland in the year 1700 was about 100,000 people, and by 1750 it was around 250,000 people (Craven 1925:61). York County had a population of 738 people and James City County had a population of 1,059 in 1699 (Morgan 1975:412-413). The tobacco bust of 1680 and moving the capital of Virginia to Williamsburg after the Jamestown capital building burned in 1698 created the perfect conditions for a change in agricultural practices in York County.

There are three requirements for a city to thrive and prosper. A thriving city needs an ecological base, relatively advanced agricultural and non-

agricultural technology, and a complex social organization with a well-developed power structure (Basham 1978:39). During the seventeenth century these three key elements were lacking or absent in Tidewater Virginia. There was limited ecology in the colony, agricultural practices were limited to hoes, axes, and tobacco monoculture, and the socio-economic status of the colony was poor. The boom and bust tobacco cycles of the seventeenth century were becoming too hard for plantation owners to bear. After the tobacco bust of 1680 the economy, agricultural practices, and an emerging urban and gentry population started to move the colony away from tobacco monoculture and toward crop diversity. Advent and use of plows and harrows during the eighteenth century further increased crop diversity increasing production and crop yields which allowed for additional urban consumption. Plows and harrows may not have been the main driver of agricultural change in Tidewater Virginia, but the author believes they contributed to a functional shift in agricultural practices for many plantation owners who provisioned Williamsburg during the eighteenth century. This will be evidenced in further chapters of this thesis showing a correlation between the growing population of Williamsburg and an increase in the number of plowing implements found in the York County probate inventories during the years 1699 through 1780 when Williamsburg was the capital of Virginia.

Prior to the start of the eighteenth century many Englishmen and visitors to the colonies expressed surprise at the severe lack of plowing that was done on Virginia plantations. This occurred late in the eighteenth century as well, in 1774 Englishmen visiting North Carolina were surprised by a lack of farming

implements within the colony, and wondered how farmers managed to cultivate their crops using only hoes and spades (Pryor 1984:2). Plantation owners thought an enslaved labor force and extremely rich soil made hand cultivation the method of choice. An enslaved person could work anywhere on the plantation while a plow or harrow would only be useful tilling and cultivating fields. This would be true in the seventeenth-century but not throughout the eighteenth century. As crop fields became devoid of rocks, tree stumps, and debris plowing and harrowing became more economical and quicker.

The socio-economic status of Virginia was not very developed in the seventeenth century. As the population increased during the eighteenth century colonists were more equipped to cope with changing commodity prices. As plantations grew in size and complexity they were able to start sharing their subsistence crops with their Williamsburg residents. This started to insulate them against tobacco busts. Plattner (1989:221) writes, "...individuals struggle to get around problems of risky transactions by creating and using the personal networks available to them." Plattner referred to these interactions as "socio-economics." Being solely dependent on tobacco became risky to plantation owners at the end of the seventeenth century. Socio-economics allowed Virginia colonists to buy, sell, and trade goods and services within Williamsburg through social connections without as much risk as depending on the world market.

In the eighteenth century the emerging gentry class was almost entirely made up of plantation owners. The reason many of them were so successful was because of the diversity of their estates. Their wealth came from loaning money,

managing estates, renting land, owning ships, growing tobacco, and cultivating a wide variety of crops (Evans 2009:92). Just as their estates were diversified so were their fields. This gave them insulation from tobacco busts and market fluctuations in crop prices. The ability to create, and extract wealth from their surroundings shows how as markets, populations, and lifestyles evolved many plantation owners had to adapt to these changes or risk lose their wealth and power.

## CHAPTER 2

### PLOWING YOUR WAY TO PROSPERITY

Plow technology was relatively unchanged since the days of the early Greeks and Romans, with the first plows employing a stick to break apart the first few inches of soil (Miller 200:15). By the seventeenth century the stick was replaced with an iron or metal blade or coulter. The plow was able to turn the soil toward the crops and make it into hills, bringing nutrients closer to the surface quickly and more efficiently than hand hoeing (Gibbs 1976:117). Plows were also used to keep weeds away from the corn, and create straight rows for planting. A plow provided many benefits over traditional hoeing and grubbing of soil. Plowing a field allowed more water to drain into the soil, broke up clods of dirt, and tilled the soil in a more uniform and efficient manner than manual labor. Certain crops grew better under certain plowing conditions, for example; corn, potatoes, and beans grew better when the plowing was deep, meanwhile wheat and oats did better under shallower plowing (Miller 2000:18).

There was a wide variety of plows available in the eighteenth century although they all did the same thing. Small plows or light plows were made for plowing between stalks of corn. Plow hoes, horse hoes, fluke hoes, and trowel hoes were common names used by colonial Virginians for a light plow or cultivator (Pryor 1984, Gibbs 1976).

There were two types of harrows used predominately in colonial Virginia, brush harrows and heavy wooden drags. These were usually called “harrow

hoes” in the York County probate inventories, and it was impossible to tell which type of harrow the records were referring to. Heavy harrows were used to pulverize the soil after plowing and were generally made of wood including the teeth which were in the shape of an ‘A’ to allow movement around rocks and stumps (Pryor 1984:49). It wasn’t until after 1750 that iron teeth started to emerge on harrow hoes. Harrow hoes were more important for grain cultivation than tobacco and corn. The horse hoe was used to plow up the earth between rows of crops creating evenly mounded rows and was also used to cover light seed, such as wheat or timothy after it was sown (Gibbs 1976, Pryor 1984). Pryor also references broad hoe usage, or hand tools for crop cultivation during the eighteenth century as the “badge of slavery” of the struggling middle-class farmer, who “has not the means or inclination to buy a plow, or a large labor force to continuously work the field” (Pryor 1984:39). The author frequently encountered various hand tools while examining York County probate records.

Fluke hoes were fairly common throughout Tidewater Virginia and consisted of a simple plow with a fluke shaped share (Pryor 1984, Gibbs 1976). In a 1758 diary entry Landon Carter wrote, “I find the wheel plow can’t work well in old corn ground, Last year’s hills incommode the wheels and drive the plow out. However this is well supplied by the single fluke hoe which turns it up very properly” (Pryor 1984:8, Gibbs 1976:119). Carter also confessed in his diary his dissatisfaction with a “three-trowel plow” used to stir the soil between rows of indigo plants because it lacked a moldboard and did not turn the soil (Pryor 1984:42). As the eighteenth century progressed, more fluke hoes appeared in

the probate records, with several appearing at the Ivy Creek plantation in 1763 (Gibbs 1976).

Plows had many names in the eighteenth century, such as wheel plows, two-eyed plows, two-winged plows, duckbill plows, heavy plows and dutch plows. Many of these names referenced the same plow. Some plantation owners even created their own “jump plows” that could be easily lifted over stumps and other obstacles in the fields (Pryor 1984:26). One plow that was popular in Virginia was the drill plow, which was used to sow seed in straight lines, and drop the seed at equal distances. The blade of the plow would create a furrow in which the seed is dropped at the desired distance or depth (Gibbs 1976). Most references to drill plows come from the writings of wealthy farmers, such as George Washington, who was very interested in increasing productivity on his plantation (Pryor 1984). Lower class farmers who could ill-afford such a luxury as a drill plow or a horse hoe continued to sow their seeds broadcast, dropping them into hand dug furrows and covering them by hand which was very tedious and time consuming. By the middle of the eighteenth century, cultivators, horse hoes, and plows grew in complexity in England, but simpler ones continued to be bought and sold in the British colonies (Pryor 42).

The methodology behind plowing is based upon standardization. Crops are planted in widely spaced rows at regular intervals. By creating evenly spaced rows of crops it was easier to plow the soil and reduced hand work (Stiverson 1975). This was a major component of Jethro Tull's book “Horse Hoeing

Husbandry” which was popular during the eighteenth century and introduced plows and horse hoes as a means for cultivating crops (Tull 1731).

Many of the Virginia plantation gentry had the time, interest, and capital to pursue plowing technology. One of the most notables is George Washington, who purchased and created plows during the eighteenth century (Gibbs 1976). Other prominent plow using landowners were Thomas Jefferson and Landon Carter. Jefferson discovered plowing in the fall rather than spring yielded several extra bushels per acre for his crops while Carter had numerous plows on his plantation (Gibbs 1976). In Maryland only one planter in fifty owned a plow in the early years of the eighteenth century, by 1760 it was one in twenty (Pryor 1984:45). In the 1760's Landon Carter had a drill plow made locally to sow turnips, in 1766 he had six drill plows for hemp, and in 1771 he was using a light plow and horse (Stiverson 1975:120, Gibbs 1976:115). In 1761, George Washington ordered a drill plow for turnips and a hoe plow, using them on his plantation for many years with a wide variety of crops. Washington also designed his own plow in 1786 (Stiverson 1975). In 1765 Washington ordered a “Rotheram plow” using it for many years. He was dismayed when it broke in 1786, and lacked the parts to fix it (Gibbs 1976:123). In 1763, Robert Beverley purchased a drill plow and a turnip drill plow to sow wheat in ten inch distances to attempt Tullian husbandry (Stiverson 1975:120).

Plows and harrows were mostly used by middle and upper class planters, but some wealthy planters rarely used them (Gibbs 1976). Many reasons could exist for this. Middle class planters might see the plow or harrow as increasing

their productivity since they would have a smaller number of laborers on their plantations. For wealthy planters a plow or harrow could make their plantations too efficient and not create enough work for the enslaved people working the land. Wealthy planters might have disregarded the plow or harrow because they already made a handsome profit from their plantations and saw the tools as more of a hassle than a help on their plantation. One issue that abounded on plantations during the early eighteenth century was the lack of properly trained plowmen to operate a plow or harrow. Many landowners did not have the experience or knowledge to operate a plow or harrow and had to recruit operators (Walsh 2010). This would create additional labor costs for plantation owners who already had large sums of wealth invested in labor.

Plows and harrows originated domestically and from England. Purchasing an English made plow or harrow created business through a merchant and was cheaper than purchasing a locally made plow or harrow (Gibbs 1976). Wealthy plantation owners tried to maintain ties with English merchants to purchase various items. English made plows and harrows were well made for wide open European fields, but were not suited for the roots, tree stumps, rocks, and debris that abounded in the soils of the New World (Pryor 1984). Many middle class farmers acquired their plows or harrows through local stores or artisans because they did not have access to an English merchant. Carpenters, harness makers, sawyers, blacksmiths, and wheelwrights made and repaired plows throughout the Virginia colony (Pryor 1984:43, Gibbs 1976). In 1759, John Hyde charged a Prince George's County, Maryland plantation owner eight shillings to make a

trowel hoe (Pryor 1984:43). In the second half of the eighteenth century plows and harrows were becoming more widespread within the Virginia colony.

Plows and harrows worked best in soil free from roots, stumps, rocks, and debris, and in soil that was not wet or stiff. Landon Carter discovered five men or women with hoes could do more work in four days than a plow could do in five days (Pryor 1984:8). This caused Carter to cease many of his plowing activities. The advantage of having a plow till the fields allows the other four men and women to focus their efforts on other tasks on the plantation. He also complained it cost more to feed the animals than the plows could produce in extra crops (Pryor 1984:9). The cost of plow or harrow related repairs, along with animal related costs could have been a deterrent for many lower class farmers when debating the purchase of a plow or harrow. Many planters saw it as more advantageous to purchase additional Africans than to purchase a plow or harrow. In 1770, Landon Carter was concerned his enslaved laborers would become lazy using time-saving tools (Pryor 1984:16), "I think that estate is an instance in proof of what I have ever advanced and have always practiced up to carts and plows only serve to make overseers and people extremely lazy and it is certain truth that wherever they are in general abundance there is the least plantation work done there..." This mentality was echoed throughout Virginia. Many plantation owners were concerned with keeping their enslaved populations busy all the time. A constantly busy work force does not have the time to resist, rebel, or plot insurrection, which many planters secretly feared (Stiverson 1975, Walsh 2010).

There were too many roots, tree stumps, and other objects in the former forests turned tobacco fields to use a plow or harrow. By the start of the eighteenth century many of these fields were now clear of debris and could be plowed. By the mid eighteenth century it took one plow, three horses, and one man to plow an acre in a day (Pryor 1984). By utilizing the plow, crops such as corn could quickly have soil mounded around their stalks and minimized weed growth in the fields. Plowing implements also allowed fields to be tilled and sown faster using a plow or harrow than conventional hand and hoe methods.

After 1699 many plantation owners started growing a wider variety of crops. Tobacco boom and bust cycles were becoming more frequent which started eroding the price difference between more stable and profitable crops such as corn and wheat. Horses started to become more common throughout the colony in the eighteenth century causing many plantations to start growing oats, barley, and alfalfa. Horses started to have more uses than transportation for the rich, with the introduction of plows and harrows many horses were used to till fields. With the decline in tobacco prices, corn became a popular cash crop. Many plantation owners used to only grow enough corn to sustain their plantation. All their available land and labor was directed toward tobacco. This process of only growing enough corn to sustain the farm started to give way to surpluses during the late seventeenth and eighteenth century. As the population of Virginia increased so did the demand for foodstuffs for people and animals. Corn was able to be fed to both humans and animals alike on plantations and in urban centers, where crop growing was usually limited to a small herb or

vegetable garden. Corn on the international market became a profitable commodity as well. Many Caribbean sugar plantations had to import large amounts of corn to support their enslaved populations. Corn was high in calories, had a high yield per acre, and the entire plant could be consumed on the plantation by humans and animals (Stiverson 1975:89). Even when corn was sold, plantation owners could still use the stalks to be sold or used as animal feed, fertilizer, and bedding.

Wheat production started to increase throughout Virginia after the 1680 tobacco bust, it had been grown since Jamestown but in limited quantities (Stiverson 1975, Walsh 2010). Wheat did not need very fertile soil like tobacco and it could be sown “broadcast” scattered by hand and did not need cultivation. This persisted among other crops as well. Many planters stuck to broadcast seed sowing even though plows or harrows could have sown the seeds for them. Part of this has to do with keeping plantation laborers busy at all times, even if it included making more work for them by sowing seeds by hand (Gibbs 1976). Most of the wheat produced in the colonies was for local consumption. Wheat was traditionally planted in the same fields as corn. One bushel of sown wheat only yielded three to five bushels at harvest. It was not practical to have acreage for corn and wheat due to wheat’s low yields so many farmers combined the two crops in one field. As soon as the corn was harvested wheat could be planted in the same field. The fields were plowed prior to sowing the corn and wheat, reducing the amount of plowing that needed to be done (Stiverson 1975:112). Starting in the 1740’s wheat and tobacco prices had become fairly competitive at

market when compared to tobacco (Walsh 2010:411). Wheat prices did not fluctuate as much as tobacco prices and multiple wheat harvests could be obtained in a single year. By the late 1760's George Washington abandoned tobacco cultivation on his plantation and focused more on wheat production (Stiverson 1975, Fusonie 1998). Wheat was more dependable than tobacco and just as profitable for Washington. During the latter half of Washington's life a grist mill built at Mount Vernon allowed his entire wheat crop plus the wheat crops of his friends and neighbors to be milled into flour and later still, distilled into whiskey and other spirits (Anderson 2002). In 1793 Robert Beverly wrote, "Agriculture of this country has undergone a surprising revolution...tobacco is scarcely a secondary object-wheat is in universal demand." (Evans 2007:119). As the eighteenth century progressed tobacco production continually increased but its overall market share when compared to grain production declined.

Gentry landowners gave historians and archaeologists insight into agricultural life in the seventeenth and eighteenth century through the historical record. Ledger books and probate records detail crops that were grown and sold, along with lists of animals, enslaved populations, and plantation tools.

Unfortunately these are a majority of the records that exist pertaining to plows and harrows. The archaeological record is unsurprisingly lacking in plow and harrow related artifacts. Unlike ceramics, glassware, and other artifacts, plows and harrows were not common items that were thrown away or lost. They were very large and made of a wooden frame, which when left out in the elements such as a barn or field, would rot and breakdown over time. Plow blades were

very valuable and would not be discarded; they would be sharpened, reused, or possibly lost in the middle of a field. Unfortunately, most archaeology is done in urban settings, or at plantation houses or outbuildings. The chance of finding a randomly lost or discarded plow share or blade buried in a farmer's field would be quite a rare and exquisite discovery. Imagine if a plantation had 100 acres of farmland, what would be the likelihood of finding a plowing implement in a three by three test unit or shovel test pit? Due to financial constraints and the unlikely chance of finding archaeologically relevant material, agricultural archaeology is not very high on the priority list when excavating at a colonial era plantation.

In a conversation with Professor Curtis Moyer, conservation instructor at the College of William and Mary on March 1, 2010 he explained several things. Mr. Moyer said there is usually a high amount of iron on archaeological sites of which some of it is identifiable and the rest is not identifiable. In his experience, he has seen rakes and shovels, but never any plows or harrows. One major issue comes with identifying what could potentially be a coulter or blade, but could easily be misidentified as a cleaver, knife, or cutting implement. Mr. Moyer said "Finding a plow archaeologically could be a conservation nightmare" (Moyer 2010).

Mr. Moyer went on to explain that if a plow or harrow were to break, or lose any parts, it would most likely be while it was in being used in a field. Unfortunately, this would make recovering plow or harrow parts highly unlikely due to their location in a field and not in or near any plantation structure where archaeological investigations usually occur. In regards to the actual material of

the blade, Mr. Moyer explained that a plow blade would most likely be made out of a higher grade of steel or iron to resist damage and constant repair. This would make the blade very valuable and unlikely to be discarded as trash. Moyer's final point involving plows and harrows in the archaeological record is the most compelling. Mr. Moyer said "the lack of archaeological evidence I have seen in my career involving plows and harrows is still important because negative evidence can show the importance of a particular item" (Moyer 2010). This would explain why jewelry, currency, and precious metals are not commonly found in the archaeological record. Mr. Moyer explained that in Williamsburg, most agricultural implements consisted of smaller items such as hoes, and axes. He suggested Colonial Williamsburg and the Virginia State collections may contain plowing implements. After consulting Colonial Williamsburg staff and their collection database, there have not been any plows or harrows found in the collections as of March 2010.

Advent and use of the plow and harrow in eighteenth century York County cannot be fully understood without discussing how much it would cost. The initial investment of owning a plow or harrow was just a small portion of the overall cost that colonists faced when deciding to incorporate advanced agricultural technology on their plantations. Plantation owners still had to have an operator, draft animals to pull the plow or harrow, and feed for said animals. Using McCusker's (2001) extensive research on historical commodity prices in the United States a commodity price can be calculated to change Virginia colonial era pounds sterling to present day United States dollars. This can help the reader

understand the initial financial investment that was involved in advanced agricultural practices in an attempt to understand why slightly less than one in five people owned a plow during the eighteenth century. Several plow prices were randomly selected from the York County probate records and have been calculated during different time periods from the years 1700-1780 (Table 1).

During the eighteenth century plow prices ranged from a low of one shilling three pence (1s 3d) in 1758 to a high of six pounds eight pence (£6, 8d) in 1724. The estate inventory prices were calculated from their initial amount in Virginia colonial currency to British pounds sterling, then to dollars, and finally to year 2000 United States dollars (McCusker 2001). The dollar amounts are not exact, but they represent a reasonably accurate economic interpretation to help conceptualize the price of a plow from eighteenth century pounds, shillings, and pence to twenty-first century dollars. The gross estate wealth was also calculated to help the reader understand how much the price of the plow related to the rest of the estate inventory.

**Table 1**  
**Eighteenth Century Plow and Inventory Values**

Name	Year	Plow valuation in Virginia currency	Plow price in year 2000 U.S. Dollars	Gross estate wealth in Virginia currency	Gross estate wealth in year 2000 U.S. dollars
Cape Loyley	1702	4"15"0	\$421.82	230"0"0	\$20,422
William Brown	1718	1"12"6	\$179.82	94"5"8	\$10,433
William Stone	1729	1"16"0	\$174.20	112"10"0	\$10,877
Capt Matthew Pierce	1738	0"12"0	\$62.35	685"2"1	\$71,266
Henry Burrodale	1743	1"1"6	\$115.42	147"13"12	\$15,772
Thomas Dring	1755	0"7"6	\$33.54	50"11"1	\$4,461
Lawson Burfoot	1765	0"10"0	\$31.74	533"18"3	\$33,937
Margret Deoman	1773	0"15"0	\$51.40	136"6"5	\$9,307

Plows ranged in valuation from \$421 to a low of \$31 in year 2000 U.S. dollars.

The difference in valuation could be related to the condition of the plow, the availability of them on the open market, and the value the appraisers felt it was worth to their knowledge. In this sample of plow prices a downward trend can be seen as the eighteenth century progresses as plows and harrows appeared more frequently in probate records.

## CHAPTER 3

### URBAN AND RURAL THEORY

The establishment of a capital does not mean the establishment of a city (Eames 1977:84). Jamestown is an example of this. Wherever cities are found, they tend to be nexuses or waystations for political, economic, and ideological activities that bring together large regions or states (Eames 1977, Fox 1977:93). Could the lackluster development of Jamestown be an ideological extension of the tobacco plantations scattered across the Virginia landscape? Monica Smith writes, "The city is constructed by all those who live in the urban core as well as its hinterlands." (2003:1). She links the construction of the city to the construction of the hinterland. Planned capitals and cities in the modern world are often not as successful as other urban developments (2003:2). Jamestown's development was forced; it was not supported or nurtured in a traditional sense. In the case of Jamestown, the tobacco monoculture hinterland strangled the economic development of the town in the seventeenth century. The lack of a properly developed hinterland can constrict the growth of an urban center. Jamestown and its surrounding hinterland was an agrarian society, which required minimal construction and development. Is this why Jamestown was not a thriving city?

Williamsburg quickly developed because a more constructed and developed hinterland grew to support the town when it became the capital of Virginia in 1699. This can be seen in images, paintings, and journals of the residents that lived in Williamsburg and its surrounding plantations during the

eighteenth century. More so, it can be seen firsthand when walking down the streets of Colonial Williamsburg or visiting the nearby plantations today. Many large and elaborate houses of the Virginia gentry were built in Williamsburg and the surrounding plantations after Williamsburg's founding.

The study of urbanism has gone through different phases during the twentieth and twenty-first centuries. The first half of the twentieth century saw cities as disconnected, superficial, unhealthy, Marxist, capitalist centers that were bad for society (Smith 2003:3). This is similar to the initial thoughts anthropologists gave to island populations which were seen as isolated and disconnected from modern economies until Rainbird's archaeological investigations uncovered how interconnected neighboring island populations and their economies had to be in order for them to survive (Rainbird 2007). The latter half of the twentieth century up to present day has moved beyond the initial negativity of cities and focused more on vast and complex social configurations. The fact that residents view cities as places of opportunity and positive change is at odds with anthropologists earlier views of urban locales (Smith 2003:3). With the advent of capitalism New World cities provided people with a chance of upward mobility, something that feudal Europe did not allow.

Urban centers are not strictly based on consumerism. Williamsburg may have been provisioned by neighboring plantations, but businesses produced a wide variety of goods and services that supported and helped grow the town. Fox believed that cities were "waystations for international trade" (Fox 1977:93) and "cities were a place for the production of riches, not just a consumption center..."

(Fox 1977:95). Fox also wrote, "Cities are and always have been in the continual process of adjustment to their external socio-cultural environments...A city's external environment represents the sum of all the social and cultural factors impinging on the city" (Fox 1977:19). As Williamsburg grew and developed it looked upon its hinterland for support, along with international movers and shakers. These social and cultural factors include political pressures, economic conditions, communication and transportation channels, and rural values (Fox 1977).

Williamsburg may have had physical boundaries that limited its initial size in 1699, but economically and socially Williamsburg became much larger as the eighteenth century progressed. It also developed a strong colonial government which brought together various competing groups of people including artisans, planters, enslaved populations, and government officials. This allowed the town to create a specialized economy that could cater to a wide economic spectrum and stratified social milieu, especially during government meetings.

Zeder highlights some of the work V. Gordon Childe did in 1936, 1952, and 1957 as she discusses the "Urban Revolution" that Childe believes in, which attributes the evolution of civilized society to the surplus potential of increasingly efficient subsistence technology (Zeder 1991:4). But unlike Childe, the author believes surplus production should not always be viewed as the inevitable result of increasingly productive subsistence. Subsistence can increase even during a dearth of agricultural improvements. The author believes adding more enslaved peoples to the fields does not constitute as an agricultural improvement, but as

an extension of the current agricultural system. The introduction of new farming techniques or tools would be considered an improvement, not additional laborers.

The gentry were a new and emerging class of people within the colony that commanded large amounts of land, wealth, and political power. A new ideology was being born in the colony and it was being consolidated in Williamsburg. This new ideology was centered around the gentry and the customs they used to distinguish themselves from the rest of the population. With the rise of the gentry, a new economy was created that did not exist in the seventeenth century. Another new economic class in eighteenth century Williamsburg was the emerging artisan group which supported one another, residents of the town, the hinterland, and the gentry population with a variety of goods and services not found anywhere else in the peninsula. These changes made the peninsula's economy evolve from a strictly agrarian economy to an urban economy based on consumerism and provisioning.

The gentry sometimes resided in Williamsburg or had a dual residence pattern, which gave them the ability to be on their plantation in the hinterland or in their townhouse. Robert Carter lived in Williamsburg, but owned a plantation near town that was used to provision his family and friends (Walsh, Bowen, Martin 1997:95). This gave some gentry landowners the opportunity to be in contact with a large number of people. Social interaction during the eighteenth century helped keep the gentry in contact with each other, allowing their children to marry into each other's families, maintaining their lifestyles, wealth, and power for numerous generations. Which group do these individuals belong to, the rural

or the urban? Can someone belong to both groups? The lines between what is rural and what is urban can be very blurry sometimes (Eames 1977). Smith's writing supports this "...archaeological investigations suggest that there has perhaps never been a clear distinction between the urban edge and its hinterland..." (2003:3). This mixture of urban people owning or operating plantations in the hinterland can also create two different market systems. Williamsburg residents who had connections to hinterland plantations could purchase goods through them bypassing the local market while Williamsburg residents who did not have hinterland connections, such as artisans or poorer residents relied on the local market or butcher for their provisions.

The urban populous that makes up the city is unique to the rural hinterland. The hinterland in Virginia was very agrarian. Many gentry owned plantations were self-sufficient, but their lower class brethren were not as fortunate. Smaller and poorer plantations had to depend on Williamsburg for some of their provisioning, especially in regards to services, ceremonial paraphernalia, prestige items, and unique goods (Eames 1977). A growing and prosperous city is a nexus for the exchange of goods, services, people, and ideas (Eames 1977:116, Fox 1977).

Prior to Williamsburg, the Virginia economy was strictly based on tobacco cultivation. After 1680, the economy of the colony started to change. This can be seen in the gentrification of plantation elites throughout the colony, but also in more middle and poorer classes of plantation owners. Rural inhabitants had Williamsburg as a local urban market, instead of always catering to an

international market. This gave them more control over the goods they produced, their economic standing, social networks, and prestige. This local group, the townspeople of Williamsburg, were not self-sufficient like their rural brethren but became dependent on their surrounding hinterland. As Williamsburg grew larger, many residents were restricted to small gardens for herbs and vegetables, which increased their reliance on provisioning plantations. This local urban market needed daily provisioning and rural landowners could easily and quickly supply them with whatever they needed. When living in an urban setting, if someone does not have a rural farm to import their provisions and supplies, they must seek them out elsewhere. The creation of social networks and social interactions became more common during the eighteenth century. Cities are not isolated geographic units, the same way Paul Rainbird writes about how islands are not isolated economies but intricately connected to their neighbors to ensure their continued existence (Rainbird 2007). These two groups, urban and rural are linked in a dynamic interaction within a hierarchy of contexts, from the local hinterland, to regional, national, and even international fields (Eames 1977:79).

Many current economic theories involving urban growth and changes in the hinterland do not apply to the Chesapeake region. Provisioning plantations surrounding Williamsburg were already moving toward increased grain production at the latter half of the seventeenth century. Planters did not need to provision Williamsburg to survive economically; they were already selling grain on the international market to the West Indies and Europe (Anderson 2002). The rural/urban exchange of manufactured goods was less important in the

Chesapeake compared to other areas (Walsh, Bowen, Martin, 1997:12). The exchange of foodstuffs was important though. Without a hinterland to readily provision the town, how could artisans create and sell goods?

In order for a town to grow, either in Europe or in British America, a dependable supply of food had to be routinely available. European economic historians have posited that, once towns were established urban growth then increased the scale of agricultural surpluses by offering the rural sector a range of consumer goods and services that induced farmers to further increase their output in order to satisfy their own ambitions for the coveted goods they were offered in payment. Commercialization of agriculture might also lead to increased specialization of function among farmers, with rural producers concentrating on those crops and livestock to which their farms were best suited, and countryfolk might begin substituting city-manufactured goods for home-produced items. In the Chesapeake, farmers were already participating in an international economy in which they exchanged cash crops—primarily tobacco, corn, and wheat—for European manufactures and West Indian sugar and rum. These were acquired either from ship captains, country store-keepers, or, in the case of the more affluent, directly from England. Both rural home manufacturing and town industries were limited. Thus local rural/urban exchanges of manufactured goods were of much less importance in the Chesapeake than they were in Europe. (Walsh, Bowen, Martin 1997:12).

The residents of Williamsburg may not have been selling manufactured goods to plantation owners, but they were purchasing vast amounts of wheat, corn, cider, butter, meat, and firewood from them. Plantation owners surrounding Williamsburg had access to unique market opportunities for transportation sensitive goods such as milk, butter, and firewood. These items had short shelf lives and difficult transportation requirements. Provisioning Williamsburg also opened up a known, low-risk, and dependable market when compared to the higher-risk, fluctuating prices, and unknown demands of the international market.

The urban group, or more specifically Williamsburg residents, originated due to Jamestown's inability to draw in urban businesses and populations,

repeated fires during the seventeenth century that kept causing the town to be rebuilt, and its location adjacent to and in a swamp. Jamestown was not a desirable place to live in the seventeenth century. Several gentry landowners already lived within the vicinity of Middle Plantation when the area was founded as Williamsburg in 1699, giving more credence to the area. A strong colonial government helped support Williamsburg's growth during the eighteenth century.

The potential for trade in an agrarian region comes from the functional difference between the food-producing, merchandise-consuming, politically dependent farms of the outlands and the food-consuming, merchandise-distributing, politically dominant homes, shops, and offices of the town (Plattner 1989:180). This is mostly true for the Tidewater area. The one exception is plantations were generally autonomous and did not need to purchase manufactured goods and services from Williamsburg businesses. Many gentry owners elected to purchase their goods through English merchants, and used Williamsburg as a means to sell surplus grain and other plantation made items in town. Throughout the eighteenth century, Williamsburg became increasingly economically dependent on the plantations provisioning it. Initially this was not the case. During the seventeenth century Virginia lacked a major urban center due to tobacco monoculture and self-sufficient plantations which was dominated by rural areas, which are thought of as inhibiting change and innovation (Eames 1977).

Many artisans in a city produce goods for local consumption, these include common daily goods, and luxury items. Many rural and poorer classes

manufacture their own basic consumer goods, but there are always some goods; ceremonial paraphernalia, prestige, and decorative objects that are manufactured in the city for a rural and/or poorer market (Eames 1977:81). This was true for Williamsburg which had numerous shops throughout the eighteenth century while it was the capital of Virginia. By 1775 Williamsburg had thirteen merchants, four tavern keepers, five apothecaries, two physicians, one surgeon, three teachers, three lawyers, two bakers, one butcher, eleven tailors, five printers, twelve carpenters or joiners, one brick layer, five coach or chair makers, five wheelwrights, one cooper, eleven shoemakers, three saddlers, seven silversmiths, two watch makers, one gunsmith, ten blacksmiths, and nine cabinet makers (Brown 1988:2). Traders and artisans in towns can benefit from each other's presence; Plattner (1989:188) writes, "the more and varied the goods, the further their trading radius around the town." Williamsburg was becoming a very economically diverse town. Williamsburg did have a market hall starting in 1757 but it was not very successful due to the ready access to food stuffs and the competition of provisions from neighboring farms. With the addition of local plantations selling provisions in town, rural and urban populations had a wide variety of goods and services to pick from originating from the town itself or the surrounding hinterland. This increased the trading range of Williamsburg substantially, which could potentially lure more businesses and people to the region further increasing its trading radius.

Williamsburg had a distinct advantage over its seventeenth century capital of Jamestown. In the 93 years since the Virginia colony had been established the

economy of the colony had grown considerably. Tobacco monoculture created a dispersed and strictly agrarian economy, and a weak state government severely hindered Jamestown's development. It was like a one-two punch to the development of Virginia. One of the consequences of serving an international market during the seventeenth century is the lack of political control that exists over the hinterland. This could make urban areas vulnerable to market conditions and economic development (Eames 1977:101). Every time the price of tobacco would plummet Virginia planters would endure a period of economic hardship which moved them toward crop diversity and later, provisioning Williamsburg. The tobacco busts of the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries helped spur Williamsburg's development.

During the eighteenth century the Virginia government had been able to consolidate power within Williamsburg due to lax oversight from England. An emerging gentry class with wealth and a desire for power was able to develop and enhance the local economy during the eighteenth century through increased political activity. This was a unique opportunity. When portions of the colonial government met in Williamsburg, or when political leaders resided or congregated within the city it tended to draw additional economic, defensive, and cultural functions that reinforced the stability of the town (Eames 1977). Having the governor and courts located within Williamsburg created an immense sense of power and further increased the town's draw for goods, services, and wealth. Shopkeepers were able to sell rare and unique goods along with having an increase in sales when the colonial government met throughout the year (Fox

1977). Additional items would be brought to town from the hinterlands or created by local artisans for consumption by colonial officials and the visiting public allowing for interactions between rural and urban groups. Williamsburg also had the unique situation in that many of the gentry also owned homes in Williamsburg and were either colonial officials or wanting to meet or congregate with them.

Williamsburg was unique as an integrating market system. People in the hinterlands could exchange goods and services with urban dwellers and foreign merchants alike. Colonizing powers established marketing systems to facilitate the downward flow of manufactured goods from the mother country and the upward flow of agricultural products for urban consumption or export (Plattner 1989:204). Many urban centers have an extended sphere of influence around them, especially capital cities. This is dictated by the goods and services that the hinterlands and urban populations can exchange without the item costing too much or spoiling before it is consumed. Entire regions surrounding a city can be influenced or transformed by its economic activity (Eames 1977:99). As the eighteenth century continued, Williamsburg's economy continued to develop. Economic development was stimulated by allowing urban and rural people in Tidewater Virginia to exchange horizontally as well as vertically (Plattner 1989:203). With rising economic diversity, rural and urban dwellers started to have options when purchasing items. This started a market based around consumerism which further tied the urban and rural economies together. This can be evidenced in the York County probate inventories as they grew in length and complexity as the eighteenth century progressed.

It is through changes in agricultural practices, political leadership, and a rising gentry population that Virginia emerged from the economic hardships of the seventeenth century. The use of the plow and harrow by local planters helped spur along economic development in Williamsburg by allowing more artisans and the urban populous to depend on the hinterland for food and provisioning. This was not the only reason Williamsburg prospered during the eighteenth century, but the correlation between the number of plows throughout the eighteenth century and the population of Williamsburg cannot be ignored (Figure 27). Both plows, harrows, and Williamsburg residents increased throughout the eighteenth century.

Landon Carter used plows on his plantations. He also ceased growing tobacco at Carter's Grove in the 1770s, focusing exclusively on provisioning Williamsburg. He provided a variety of goods to Williamsburg residents including beef, pork, corn, wheat, butter, and firewood (Walsh, Bowen, Martin 1997:62). In 1776 Burwell delivered 2,000 cart loads of wood plus 319 cords (1997:135) and in 1777 Burwell delivered 461 cords of wood. His plantation was unable to keep up with Williamsburg's demand of timber in the winter months. Other plantations surrounding Williamsburg were also provisioning the town. Being able to sell large volumes of firewood to Williamsburg was a rare and unique market opportunity that Burwell took advantage of. Without a nearby town, Burwell most likely would not have sold as much firewood due to its cumbersome transportation.

Economically, plantation owners had to be astute businessmen if they wanted to run a successful plantation (Evans 2009). Plantation owners had to be very observant when deciding what to grow after the tobacco busts of 1680. Planters had to tend their crops, maintain their plantation books, adjust to market fluctuations, and have enough labor to run their plantations (Stiverson 1975:89). If they did not pay attention to their farms they were apt to lose them. Many poorer plantation owners lost their farms due to debt and mismanagement. For larger plantations there existed numerous opportunities to make money besides tobacco; which only distanced themselves economically from their poorer brethren. Some plantation owners could turn a profit raising animals and selling their by-products from their farms. These items had a limited shelf life and needed to be consumed quickly limiting their range around the plantation (Plattner 1989:193). This would make these goods such as milk and butter essential and frequently purchased in eighteenth century Williamsburg or the surrounding counties.

## CHAPTER 4

### PROBATE RECORDS AND METHODOLOGY

The use of probate records can give a researcher accurate historical documentation which can be free of opinion and show the facts. As unbiased as probate records may seem, they do come with their own flaws. Most seventeenth and eighteenth century probate records originated from more affluent, older, richer white males, therefore showing a disproportionate number of their poorer, younger, and possibly minority counterparts (Main 1975:96). This allowed for more goods and possessions to be accumulated when compared to the average colonist, or someone less well off. In the case of York County this does not seem to be completely true. A majority of the probate records are from less wealthy individuals.

Probate records are composed of three items; wills, inventories, and accounts of administration. Inventories can furnish archaeologists with information that might not appear in the archaeological record. If it was not for probate inventories the vast number of plows and harrows that York County residents owned in the eighteenth century might remain unknown to archaeologists. Plows and harrows are not items commonly found in excavations. The York County probate records; or more specifically, the estate inventories recorded at the time of a colonist's death during the eighteenth century showed exactly what people owned, and in most cases what it was worth monetarily in Virginia pounds, shillings, and pence. Everything in a deceased

person's residence was given a price, whether it was ragged clothing or a fancy feather bed. In some early inventories, the monetary value was given in pounds of tobacco but this was abandoned at the end of the seventeenth century.

In most inventories, the court appointed several men who knew the deceased individual and priced the property as if it were to be sold (Main 1975). All the York County inventories bear a date, the name of the place where the inventory was compiled and for whom, names of the appraisers, signature of the court, and the name or names of the estate administrators, usually the wife or children of the deceased. Most appraisers went room by room pricing and listing items as they came to them. This gives the reader the chance to, in their mind; imagine the house as it was in the eighteenth century as they read through the probate inventory (Main 1975:92-93). The York County inventories are surprisingly detailed. The template the author developed for this thesis showed a large amount of data which was pulled from each inventory.

In this thesis, estate inventories are examined to show changing agricultural practices during the time Williamsburg was the capital of the Virginia colony from 1699 to 1780. Gloria Main writes, "By using probate records the agricultural historian can analyze the makeup of crops, farm tools, and livestock" (1975:94) which is the focus of this thesis. Some probate records are on microfilm, others are published, but for York County the inventories are documented in very large ledger books that were accessible to the public at the York County courthouse in Yorktown, Virginia.

The York County inventories were in good condition at the time of their viewing during the first half of 2010. The reason York County was examined was due to the completeness of the records, many eighteenth century records in Virginia were lost in the Civil War during the burning of Richmond. The York County records never made it to Richmond and have since survived being archived at the York County Courthouse. Although there has been some damage to a couple of the ledger books since their creation due to torn or ripped pages, the records are surprisingly complete and legible.

The York County inventories when compared to each other over a period of time can show a change in consumption, economic and social behaviors, and agricultural practices (Main 1975:90). This is especially true when looking at how the prices of goods changed throughout the eighteenth century along with the growing length of each estate inventory. Estate inventories are pivotal in gaining insight into a deceased person's life. The archaeological record cannot replicate the exactness of an estate inventory but the two items should be used in conjunction to give life to the past.

Most inventories referencing plowing implements were vague giving a confusing list of items including the number of plows, harrows, and their various parts. Many estate inventories also listed plow or harrow parts, but not an actual plow or harrow. Many people owned individual pieces of a plow or harrow, which suggests they might have owned one at one time, obtained parts in a trade, or obtained parts in hopes of owning a plow or harrow in the future. Sometimes axes, hoes, and other agricultural implements were included with the listing price

of the plow or harrow making it difficult if not impossible to determine the price of each individual item. Some plows and harrows had similar names and spellings, or were called something entirely different but were the exact same as another plow or harrow. This makes referencing them in the historical record difficult at times. While examining the probate inventories, many references were made towards 'old' 'worn' or 'much-used' tools, this suggests that tools were repaired, rather than replaced when broken or worn. This could be attributed to the high cost of repairing versus buying new tools from local merchants or artisans, or the razor thin profit margins that many plantation owners had to grapple with throughout the eighteenth century. This might have caused many of them to endure with what they had to maintain their lifestyle. Toward the latter half of the eighteenth century appraisal pricing started to dramatically inflate most likely due to the onset and start of the Revolutionary War, thus skewing the average price of a plow along with other household items (Gibbs 1976:125).

The template and methodology the author developed for documenting plowing implements from the years 1699-1780 did not change. The name and date of the deceased was recorded first, followed by the probate book and page numbers in case the inventory needed to be referenced in the future. In the middle of the page a large space was reserved for the actual plow or harrow information to be found in each inventory. The next column was reserved for the number of enslaved peoples listed within each inventory. This column was created with the anticipation that the number of enslaved combined with the plow and harrow information could show a change over time for the two categories.

The next column showed the gross net worth of the estate in Virginia pounds, shillings, and pence listed at the end of the probate inventory. The final column was reserved for the actual pricing of the plowing implements that had been documented within each probate inventory. The total number of estate inventories documented in this project is 971, starting in 1699 with the founding of Williamsburg as the capital of Virginia and continuing until the end of 1780 when the capital was moved to Richmond.

There are two important items to note within the York County probate inventories. First, there was some damage to several ledger books, especially book twenty-one, which made it difficult or sometimes impossible to read parts of estate inventories. This occurred in various degrees throughout the county records with dates, names, or inventories that were illegible to some degree. When data was unknown it was marked as such. The second item of importance is the amount of inflation leading up to and during the Revolutionary War. In the years prior to the onset of the war prices started to dramatically increase on a wide variety of items in the probate inventories. This can skew economic data, Main writes, "Inflation, whether due to an expanded money supply or to wartime shortages, wreaks havoc on the structure, as well as the level, of prices in any currency" (1975:95). This was clearly evident in the 1770s as prices of inventoried items skyrocketed most likely due to the Revolutionary War.

The research that was done for this thesis focused on several key items. The main item of importance was the number of plows and harrows in all the probate records from 1699 to 1780, the period when Williamsburg was the capital

of Virginia. The probate records were examined line by line in order to extract plow and harrow data, information such as plow and harrow quantities, names or descriptions, and values were all important for this project.

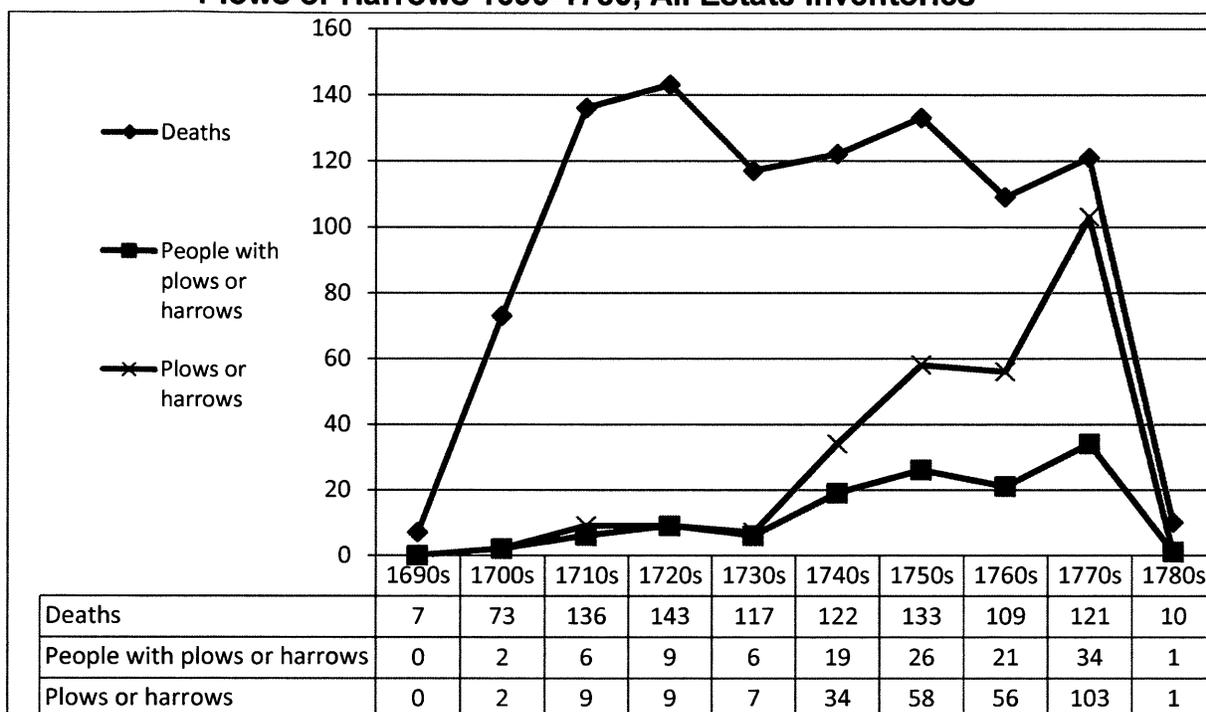
Harrows were included in the data because of their parallel use with plows and the wide variety of names for plows and harrows encountered in the probate records. Depending on the crops that were to be sown, a plow may be used to till the soil and turn it over, then seeds were sown broadcast and covered up with a harrow hoe. The harrow hoe was used to pulverize or loosen up the soil just the same as a plow (Pryor 1984, Gibbs 1976). Harrows were popular with grain cultivation, and worked around rocks and stumps, something a plow was not well suited for. During the eighteenth century many names existed for harrows, which usually had wooden or iron teeth. The various names for harrows in the York County probate records included iron tooth harrows, harrow hoes, harrows, old harrows, harrow teeth, horse hoes, and harrow of hoes. The names for plows were many and varied, including old flukes, flukes, fluke hoes, old fluke hoes, ploughs, horse ploughs, small ploughs, horse hoes, old ploughs, ploughs, joiner ploughs, drill plows, and plows.

## CHAPTER 5

### DATA ANALYSIS

As the eighteenth century progressed agricultural practices slowly changed. During the first forty years of the eighteenth century hoe agriculture was predominately used during crop cultivation. During the 1740s plows and harrows started to appear more frequently in estate inventories leading the author to believe that agricultural practices were shifting away from traditional hoe agricultural towards an increased use of plowing implements (Figure 1). Excluding the years 1699 and 1780 the dataset can be split into two 40 year segments, 1700-1739 and 1740-1779. From the years 1700-1739 only 5% of estate inventories contained at least one plow or harrow. During the second half of Williamsburg's tenure as the capital of Virginia 21% of estate inventories contained at least one plow or harrow. Starting in the 1740s and continuing through the 1770s plow and harrow use increased dramatically when compared to the previous forty years.

**Figure 1**  
**Plows or Harrows 1699-1780, All Estate Inventories**



**Table 2**  
**Plows or Harrows 1699-1780, All Estate Inventories**

Decade	Deaths	People with plows or harrows	Plows or harrows	Percent with plows or harrows
1690s	7	0	0	0%
1700s	73	2	2	3%
1710s	136	6	9	4%
1720s	143	9	9	6%
1730s	117	6	7	5%
1740s	122	19	34	16%
1750s	133	26	58	20%
1760s	109	21	56	19%
1770s	121	34	103	28%
1780s	10	1	1	10%
<b>Total</b>	<b>971</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>13%</b>

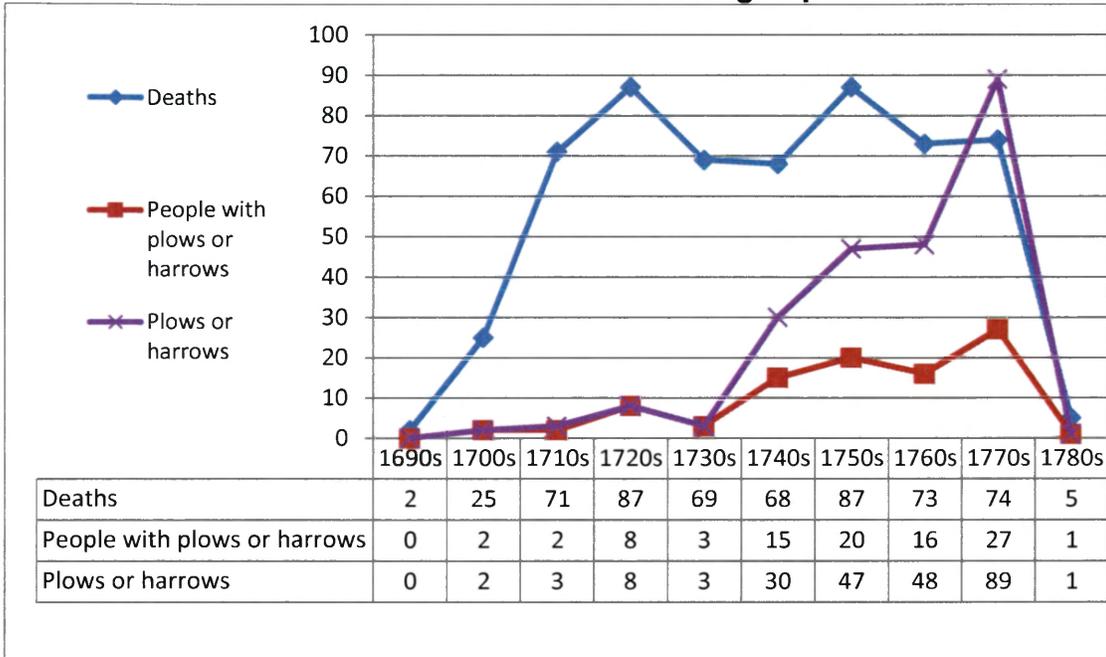
Information on enslaved populations in the York County estate inventories shows how their numbers, monetary value, and widespread acceptance came into existence in eighteenth century Virginia and changed throughout the century.

At the start of the eighteenth century indentured servants appeared in small but frequent numbers in estate inventories. As the century continued their numbers fell, ultimately disappearing as the number of enslaved peoples grew. The author thought it pertinent to record the number of enslaved people that appeared in the inventories in an attempt to relate their relevance to plow and harrow ownership. Who was more likely to own a plow or harrow, plantations with enslaved laborers or plantations without enslaved laborers? (Figures 2 and 3). Did the number of enslaved laborers per plantation have any relevance on plow and harrow ownership? It is through these estate inventories that a detailed account of plowing implements in eighteenth century York County was created incorporating enslaved peoples as a variable.

Planters who had enslaved laborers comprised 57.7% (561 people) of all estate inventories from the years 1699 to 1780 (Figure 2). Seventeen percent (94 people) of the enslaved owning population also owned 231 plows or harrows. Plantations without enslaved individuals represented 42.2% (408 people) of the estate inventories with 7% (30 people) of non-enslaved owners possessing 48 plows or harrows (Figure 3). Overall, 13% (124 people) of York County estate inventories between the years 1699 and 1780 contained at least one plow or harrow (Table 2). Using enslaved populations as a variable in this thesis shows a large disparity between two distinct groups of people, those who employed enslaved people and plows and harrows, and those who did not have enslaved people but still owned plows or harrows. The lack of plows or harrows in the

estate inventories is compelling as well, 845 people did not own a plow or harrow, representing 87% of the examined inventories.

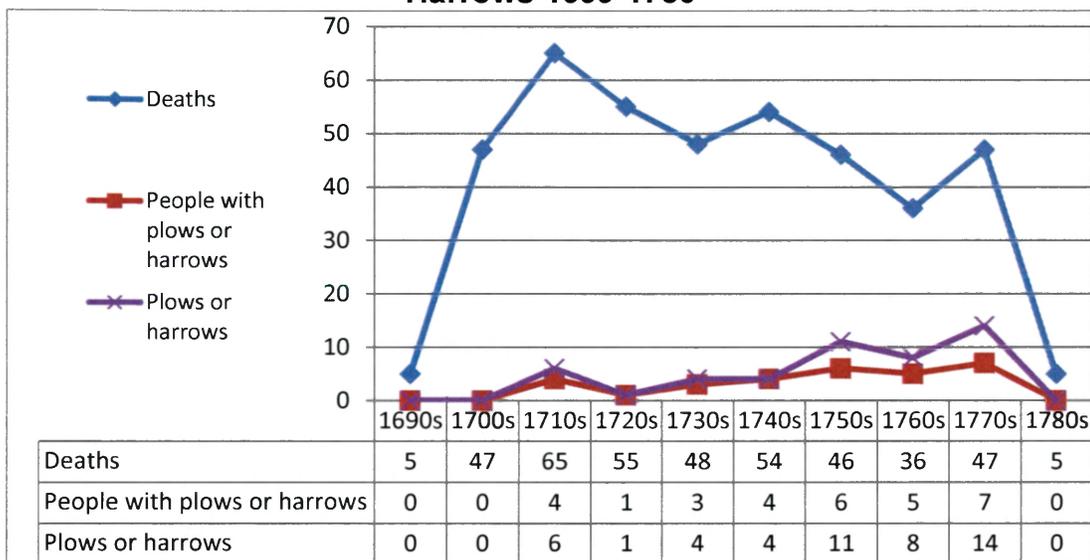
**Figure 2**  
**Plantations with Enslaved Laborers and Plowing Implements 1699-1780**



**Table 3**  
**Plantations With Enslaved Laborers and Plowing Implements 1699-1780**

Decade	Deaths	People with plows or harrows	Plows or harrows	Percent with plows or harrows
1690s	2	0	0	0%
1700s	25	2	2	8%
1710s	71	2	3	3%
1720s	87	8	8	9%
1730s	69	3	3	4%
1740s	68	15	30	22%
1750s	87	20	47	23%
1760s	73	16	48	22%
1770s	74	27	89	36%
1780s	5	1	1	20%
Total	561	94	231	17%

**Figure 3**  
**Plantation Owners Without Enslaved Laborers Who Owned Plows or Harrows 1699-1780**



**Table 4**  
**Plantation Owners Without Enslaved Laborers Who Owned Plows or Harrows 1699-1780**

Decade	Deaths	People with plows or harrows	Plows or harrows	Percent with plows or harrows
1690s	5	0	0	0%
1700s	47	0	0	0%
1710s	65	4	6	6%
1720s	55	1	1	2%
1730s	48	3	4	6%
1740s	54	4	4	7%
1750s	46	6	11	13%
1760	36	5	8	14%
1770s	47	7	14	15%
1780s	5	0	0	0%
Total	408	30	48	7%

It is not surprising that plantations with enslaved populations would own plows and harrows. This may conflict with earlier references to Landon Carter

ceasing plowing at his plantation and plantation owners worried about keeping their enslaved laborers busy all the time, but the fact that almost one in five plantations with enslaved laborers owned a plow or harrow shows their ability to adapt to changing market conditions throughout the eighteenth century.

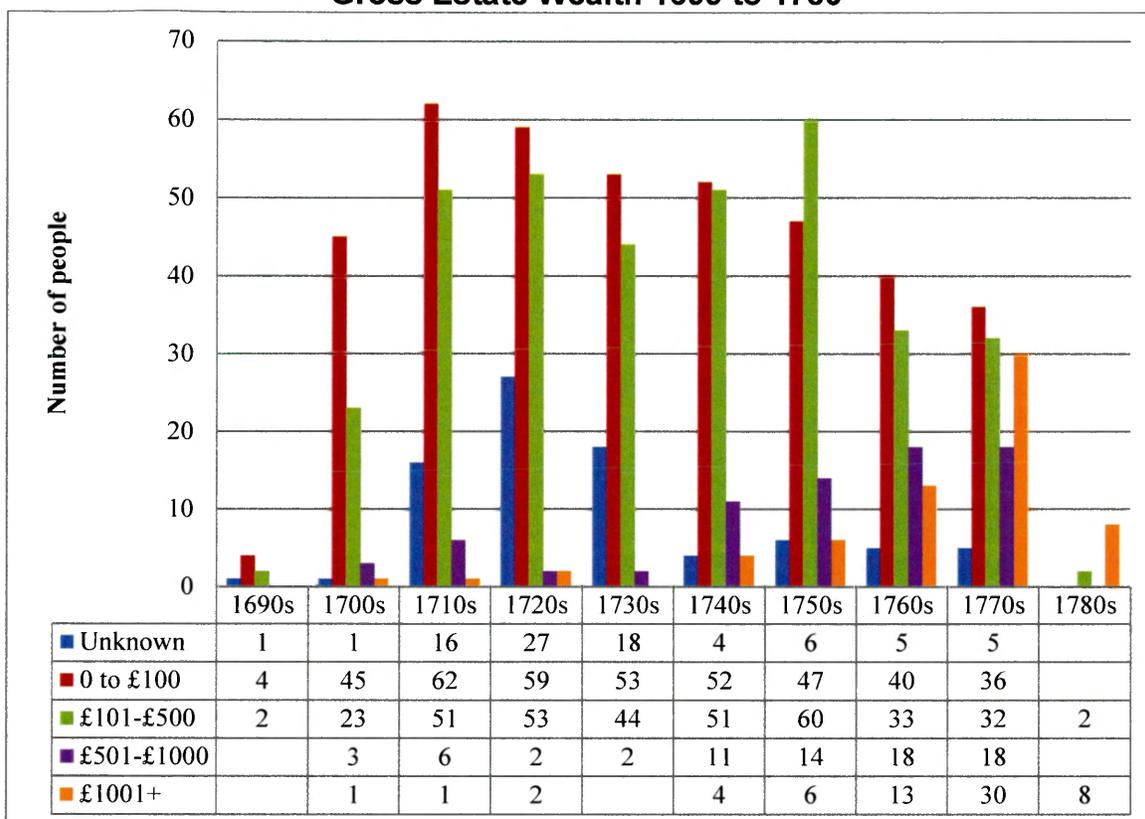
Successful York County plantation owners were involved in many different money making affairs, employing advanced agricultural practices on their plantations would just be another opportunity for them to increase their wealth through increased grain production and insulate themselves from changing world market conditions. Crop diversification could keep plow or harrow equipped enslaved people cultivating crops throughout the year. In the 1740s plow and harrow ownership increased dramatically when compared to the previous four decades. The 1740s also represented a shift in the number of plows and harrows owned per person. During the first forty years of the eighteenth century plantations with enslaved laborers owned one plow or harrow each, but in the 1740s the ratio of plowing implements to owners increased to 2:1. This trend continued through the 1770s showing that people with enslaved laborers were increasing the number of plows or harrows owned on their plantations (Table 3). This could be due to several reasons, the first being that plantations continued to increase the number of enslaved workers they employed throughout the eighteenth century allowing for increased production. As plantations increased their populations the use of plows and harrows to provision themselves might have become more economical or necessary. In addition to provisioning their own plantations, demand for grains and foodstuffs from neighboring Williamsburg

might have spurred plantation owners to increase grain production and planters thought plowing implements might help accomplish this task.

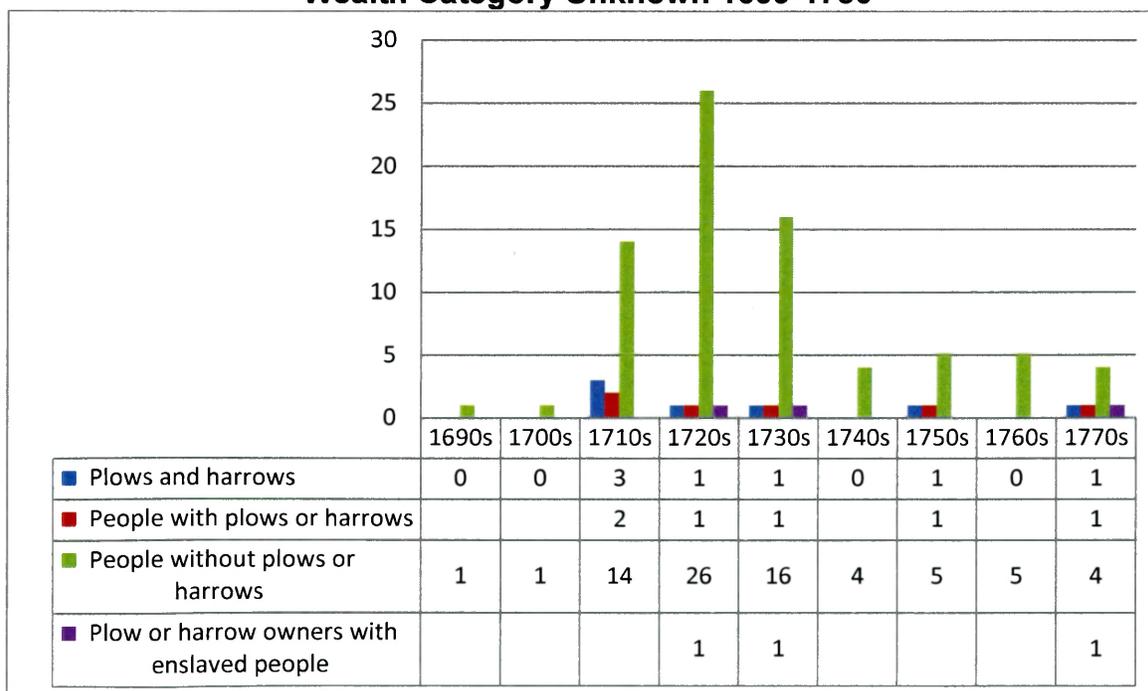
People without enslaved workers owned substantially fewer plows and harrows (48 versus 231), than their neighbors who did own enslaved peoples. Without an enslaved work force a plantation owner had to depend on hired help, indentured servants, or their family members to cultivate their crops. Plow and harrow ownership slowly increased throughout the eighteenth century as did the number of plows and harrows owned by each person, but at a substantially slower rate (Table 4). The ratio of plows and harrows to owners did not approach a 2:1 ratio until the 1770s.

The importance of wealth in conjunction with plow and harrow ownership cannot be ignored in this thesis. Every estate inventory was placed into a wealth category (Figure 4). The use of gross estate wealth as a variable in plow and harrow ownership shows which classes of people owned plows or harrows from 1699 to 1780 in York County. The wealth data also incorporates enslaved peoples as a variable in an attempt to show exactly which classes of people owned plows, harrows and enslaved peoples.

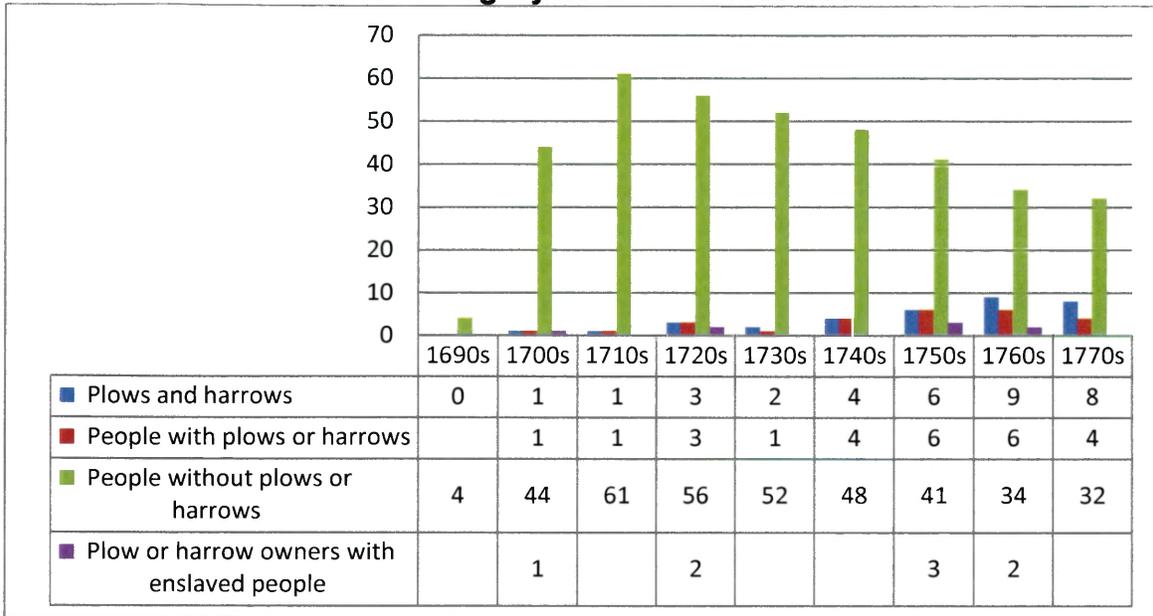
**Figure 4**  
**Gross Estate Wealth 1699 to 1780**



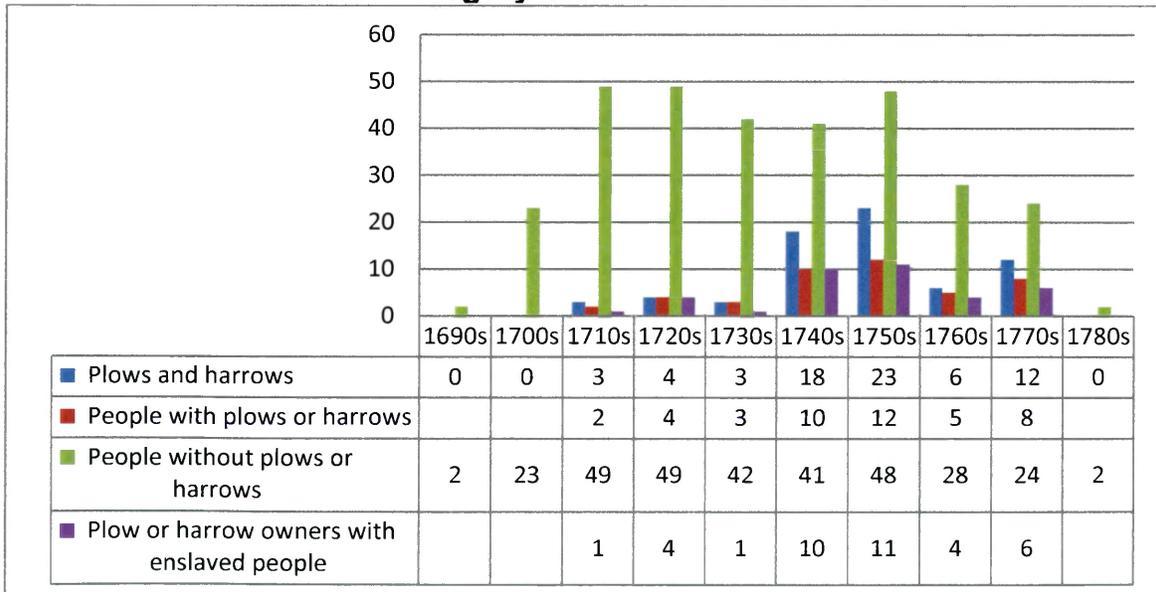
**Figure 5**  
**Wealth Category Unknown 1699-1780**



**Figure 6**  
**Wealth Category £0 to £100 1699-1780**



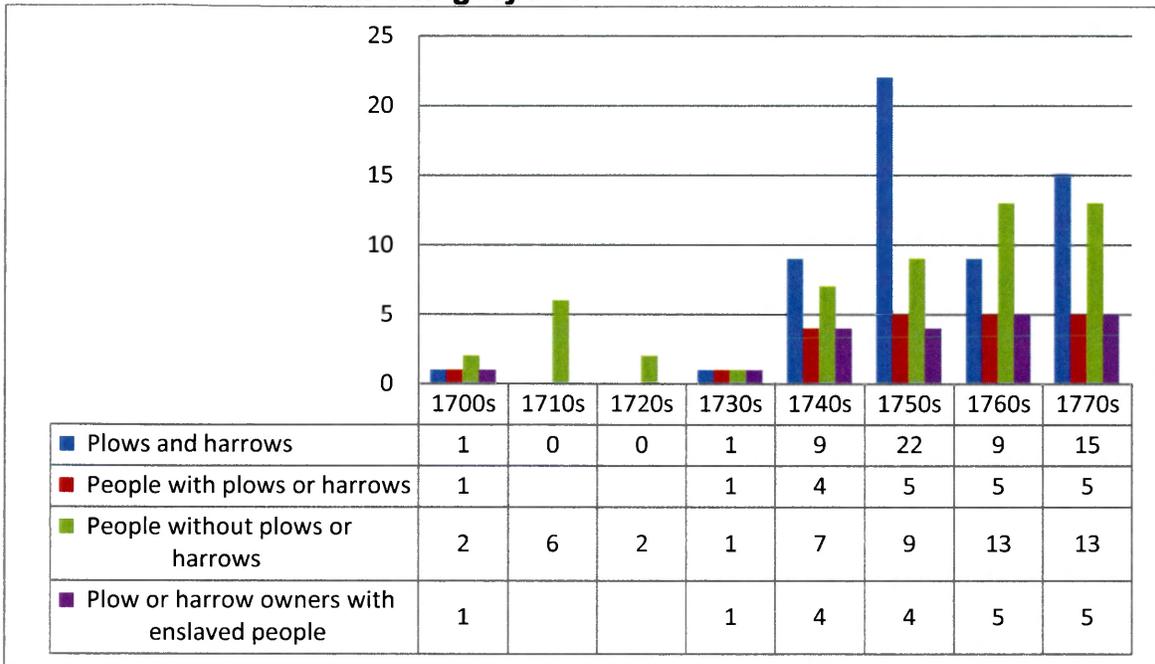
**Figure 7**  
**Wealth Category £101 to £500 1699-1780**



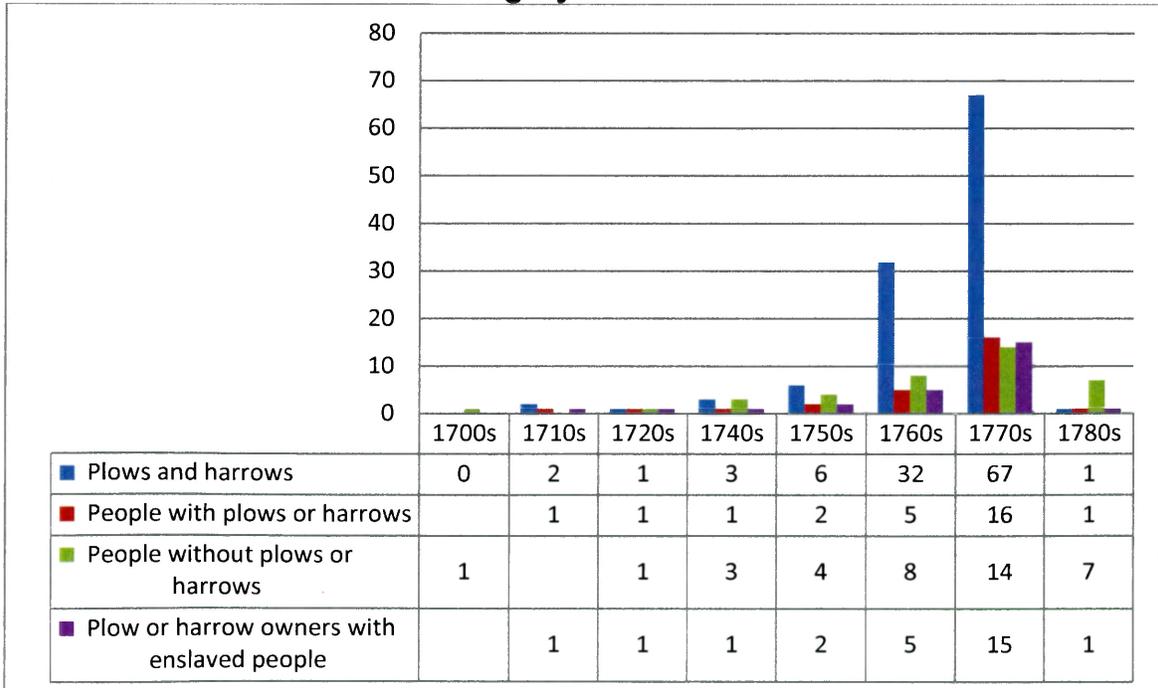
Seventy-seven percent of York County residents had a gross estate wealth less than £500 at the time of their death with only 14.3% of the inventoried population totaling over £500 (Figure 4). As the eighteenth century progressed, the number of people in the lowest wealth class started to decline (Figure 4).

People with a gross estate wealth less than £100 owned fewer plows or harrows, and were more likely to not have enslaved peoples in their estate inventories (Figure 6). The second wealth class contained inventories between £101-£500, which fluctuated throughout the century but stayed fairly constant until the 1760s when they started to decline as well (Figure 7). The final two wealth classes, representing some of the wealthiest individuals in York County slowly increased throughout the eighteenth century. The number of wealthy individuals started to accelerate during the 1740s through the end of the 1770s. This is unique in that the two wealthiest classes also owned the largest number of plows and harrows in the estate inventories (Figures 8 & 9). How wealthy an individual was played a pivotal role in the rate of their plow or harrow ownership and the number of enslaved peoples they employed. Ninety-five percent of plow or harrow owners in the two highest wealth classes had enslaved peoples compared to 25% in the lowest wealth class, and 89% in the £101-£500 wealth class.

**Figure 8**  
**Wealth Category £501 to £1000 1699-1780**



**Figure 9**  
**Wealth Category £1001+ 1699-1780**



An in-depth analysis of the York County estate inventories has revealed 17% contained enslaved people and plows or harrows. How many enslaved individuals did these plow or harrow owners employ? The York River received a majority of the over 47,000 enslaved people imported into Virginia between 1700 and 1745 (Evans 2007:97). There is a major difference between a plantation which has two enslaved people and another which has twenty. The number of enslaved within the estate inventories ranged from zero to over 100. To simplify the data, the enslaved were put into five groups of five enslaved people each (Figure 10). A final group, Group G contains all estate inventories exceeding 25 enslaved individuals (Figure 18).

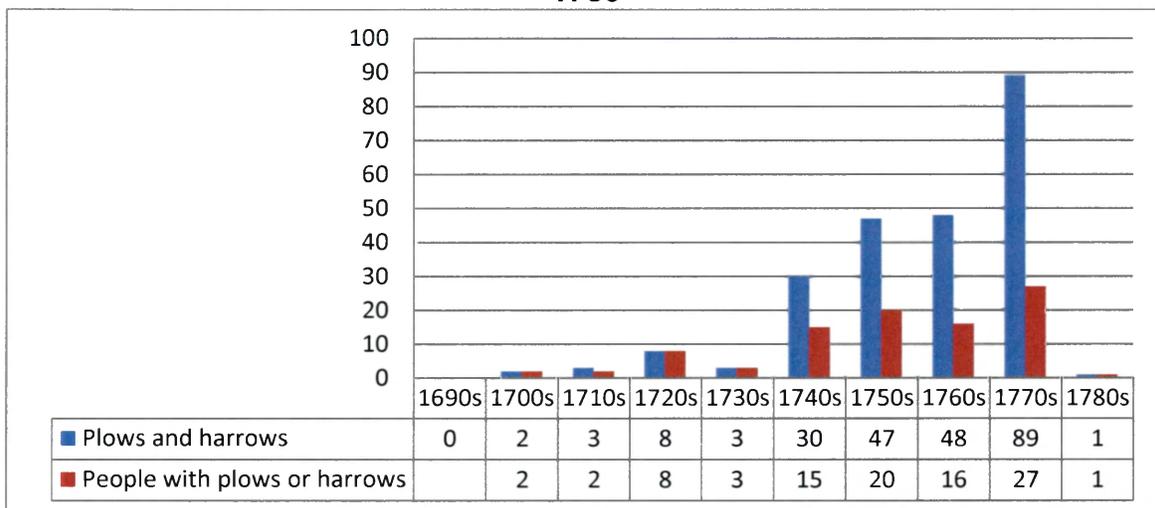
**Figure 10**  
**Enslaved Categories**

A	Inventories containing no enslaved people
B	Inventories containing 1-5 enslaved people
C	Inventories containing 6-10 enslaved people
D	Inventories containing 11-15 enslaved people
E	Inventories containing 16-20 enslaved people
F	Inventories containing 21-25 enslaved people
G	Inventories containing 26+ enslaved people

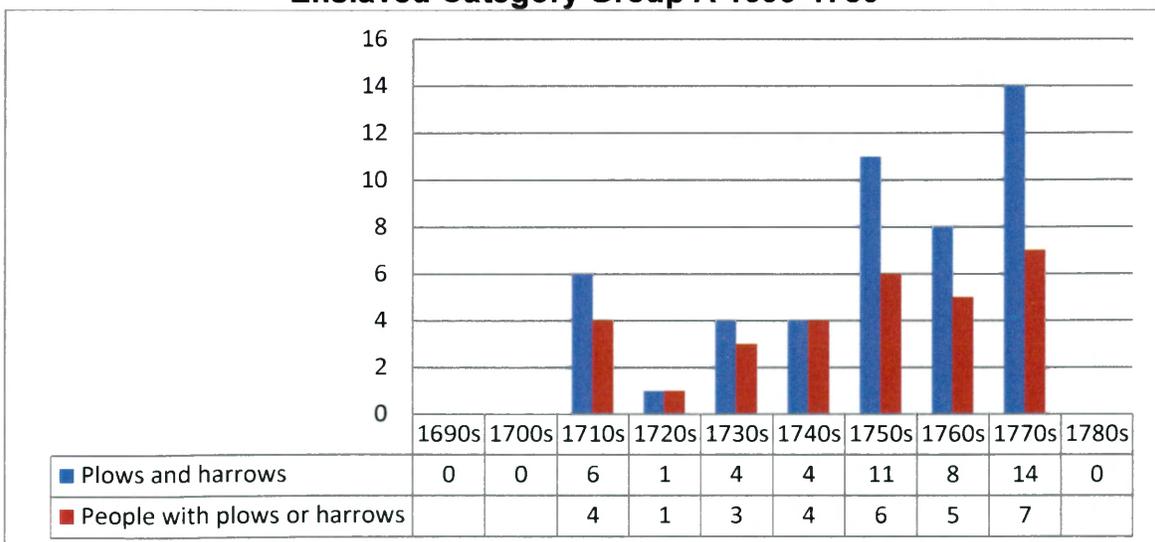
As the eighteenth century progressed plow and harrow ownership increased, even among plantations with no enslaved laborers (Figure 12). For planters fortunate enough to own a handful of Africans, plows appeared frequently in the estate inventories and their numbers grew steadily as the eighteenth century progressed (Figures 13 and 14). From 1740-1779 plows and harrows appeared in excess of a 1:1 ratio. This suggests multiple plows and harrows are being utilized by the plantation laborers. In the 1750s planters who

owned six to ten enslaved people averaged three plows or harrows each (Figure 14). The 1770s showed a remarkable increase in the number of plowing implements owned by anyone owning more than ten enslaved people (Figures 15, 16, and 18). Planters who owned more than 25 enslaved individuals had the highest ratio of plow or harrow ownership (Figure 18).

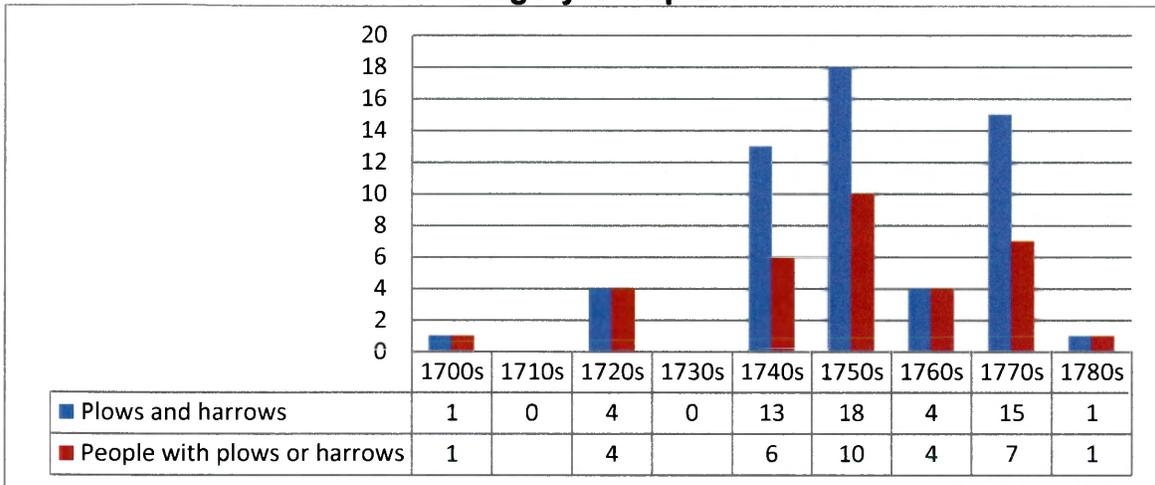
**Figure 11**  
**All Inventories Containing Enslaved Peoples, Plows, and Harrows 1699-1780**



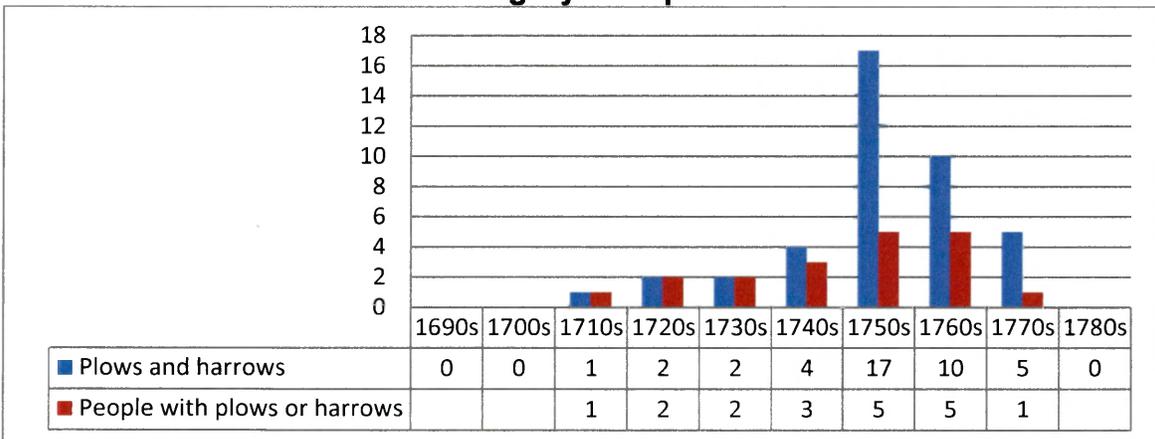
**Figure 12**  
**Enslaved Category Group A 1699-1780**



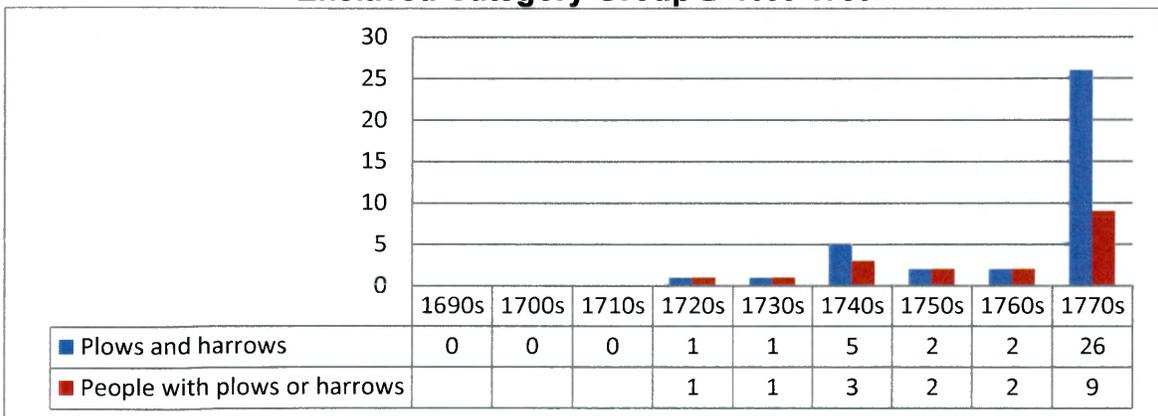
**Figure 13**  
**Enslaved Category Group B 1699-1780**



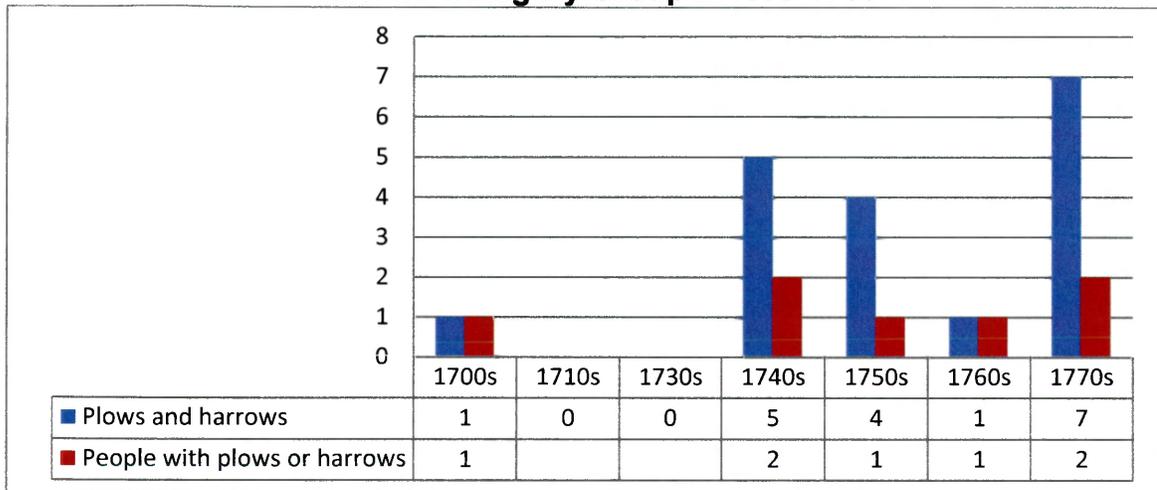
**Figure 14**  
**Enslaved Category Group C 1699-1780**



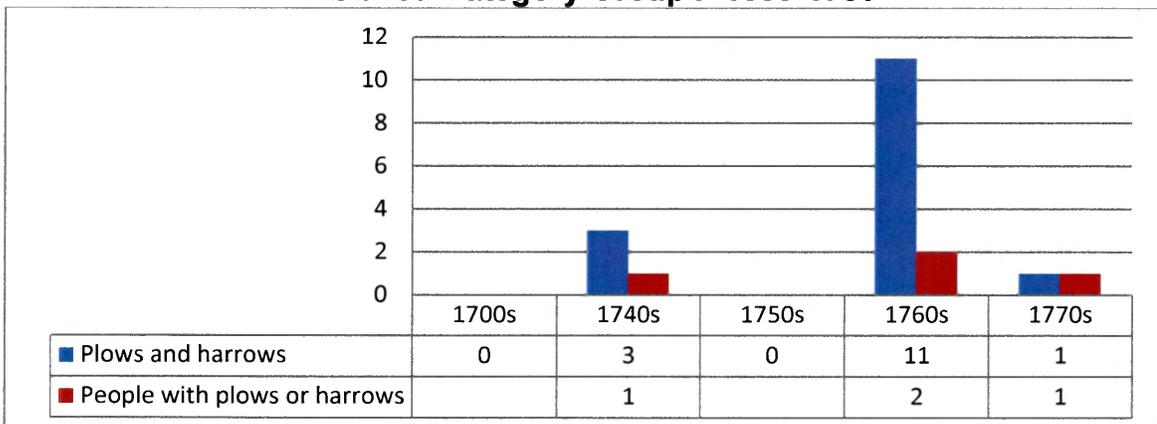
**Figure 15**  
**Enslaved Category Group D 1699-1780**



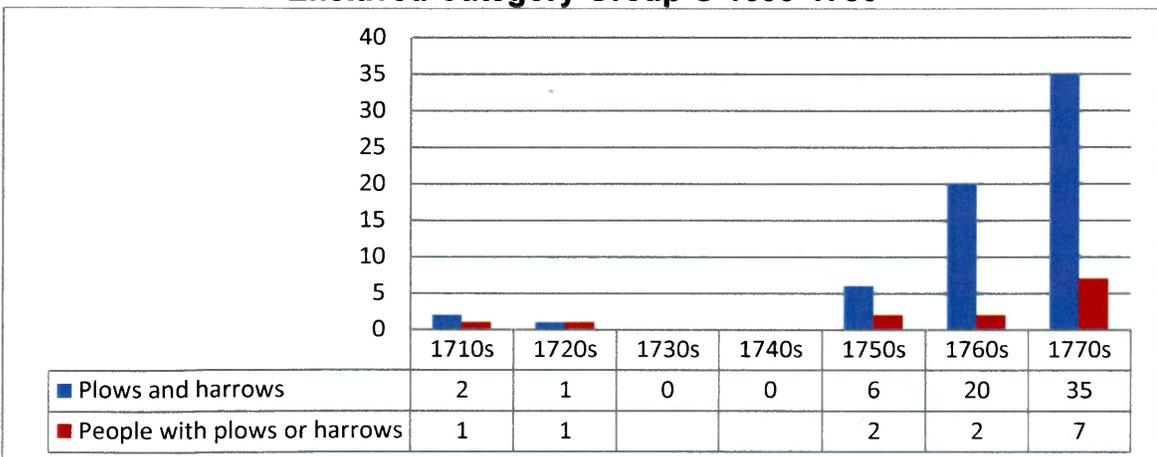
**Figure 16**  
**Enslaved Category Group E 1699-1780**



**Figure 17**  
**Enslaved Category Group F 1699-1780**



**Figure 18**  
**Enslaved Category Group G 1699-1780**

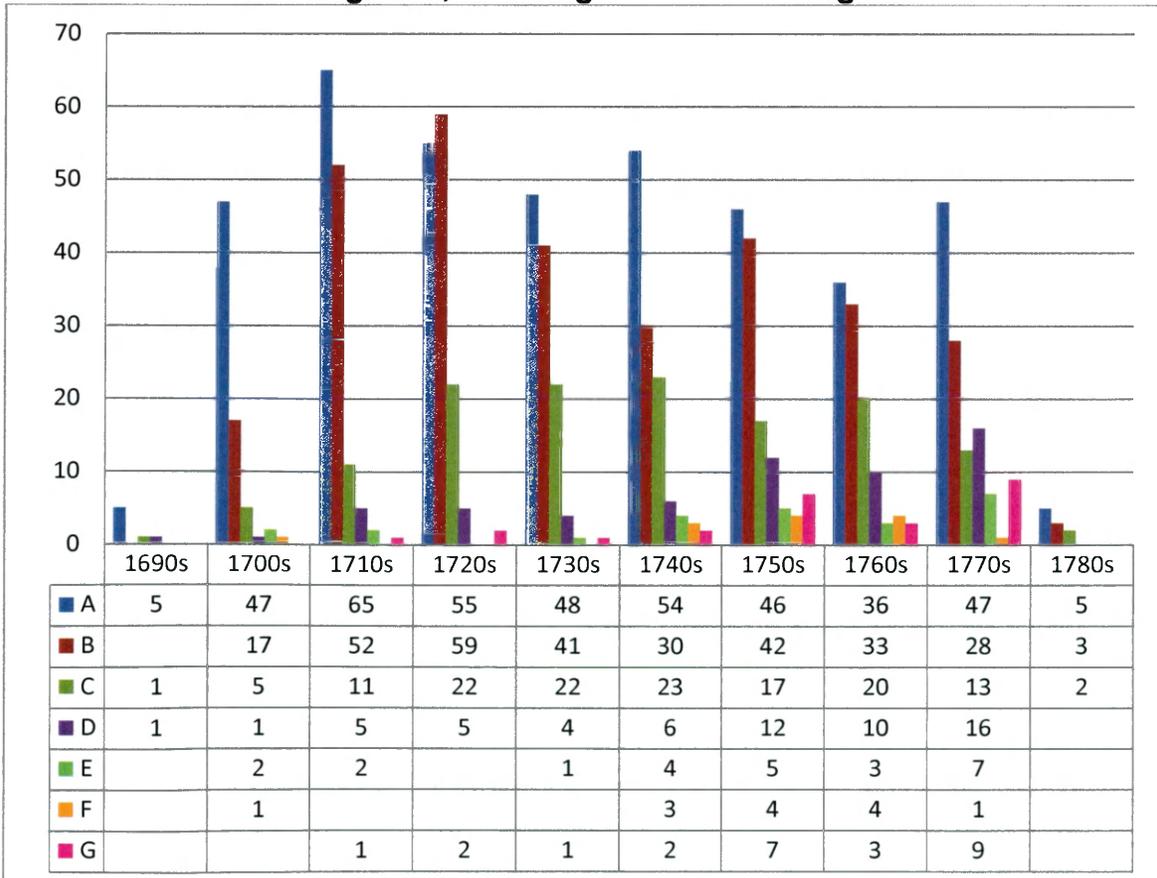


The number of enslaved groups can also be compared using wealth as a variable. The wealthier someone was the more likely they were to have a higher number of enslaved people in their estate inventories (Figure 21 through Figure 25).

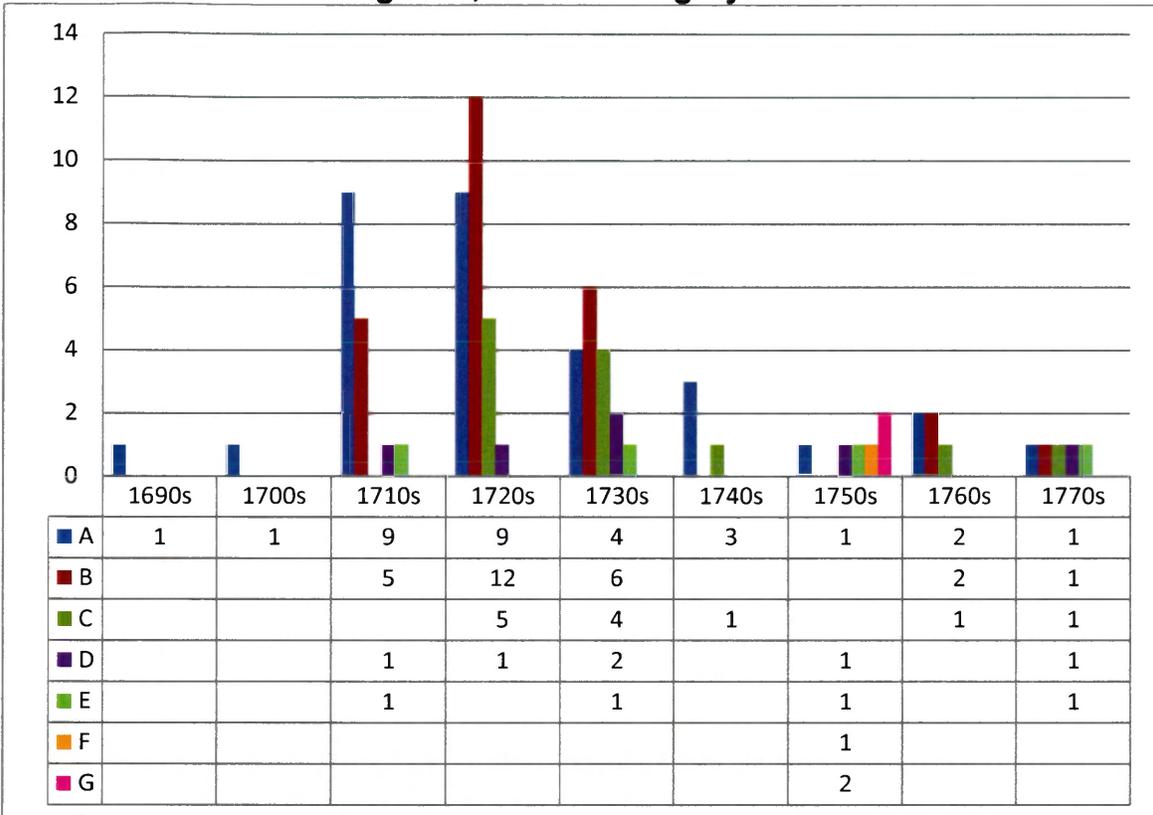
**Figure 19  
Enslaved Categories**

<b>A</b>	Inventories containing no enslaved people
<b>B</b>	Inventories containing 1-5 enslaved people
<b>C</b>	Inventories containing 6-10 enslaved people
<b>D</b>	Inventories containing 11-15 enslaved people
<b>E</b>	Inventories containing 16-20 enslaved people
<b>F</b>	Inventories containing 21-25 enslaved people
<b>G</b>	Inventories containing 26+ enslaved people

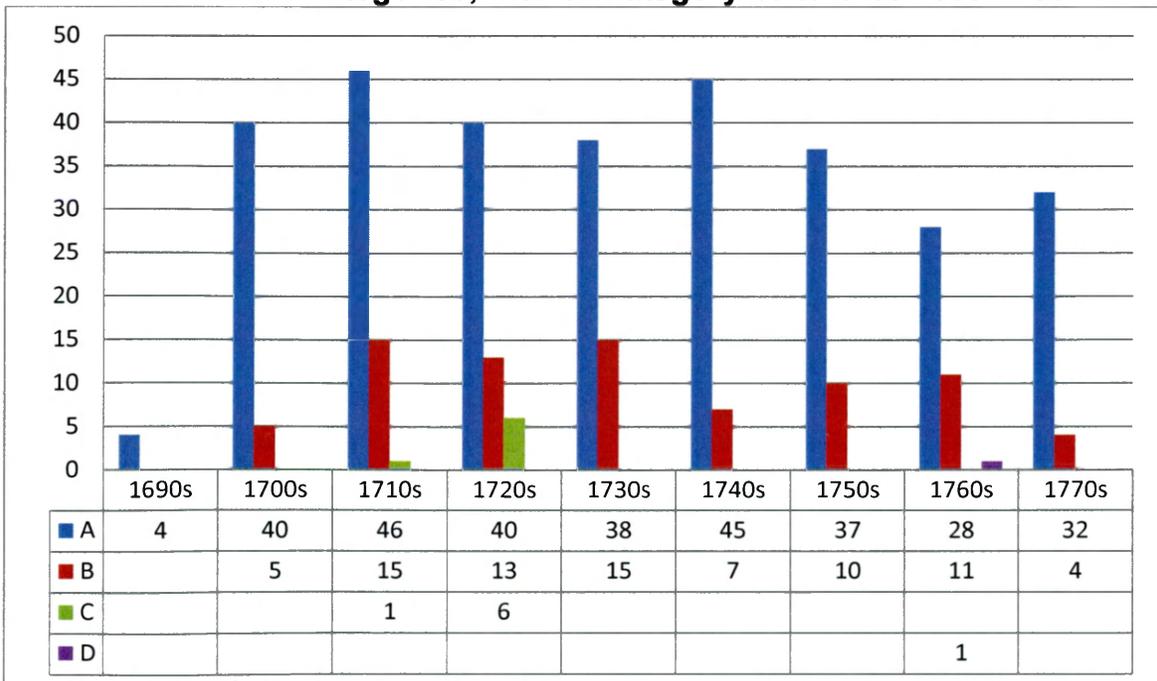
**Figure 20  
All Enslaved Categories, Showing All Wealth Categories 1699-1780**



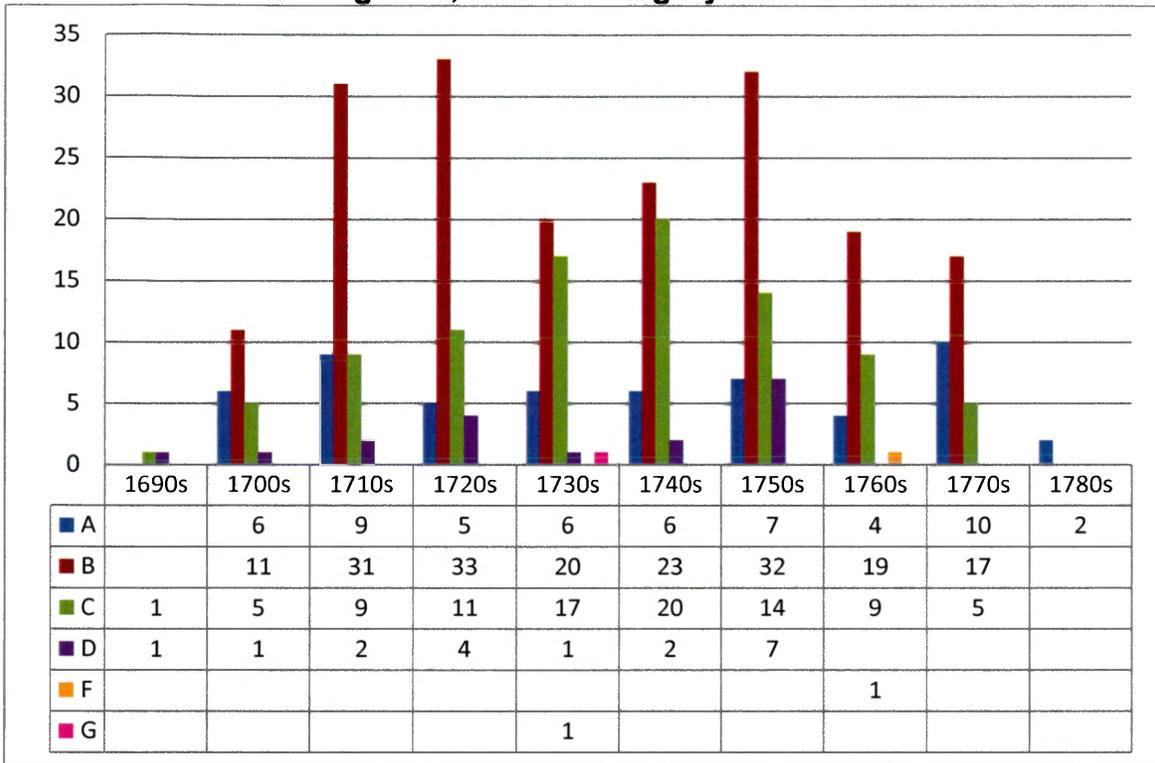
**Figure 21**  
**All Enslaved Categories, Wealth Category Unknown 1699-1780**



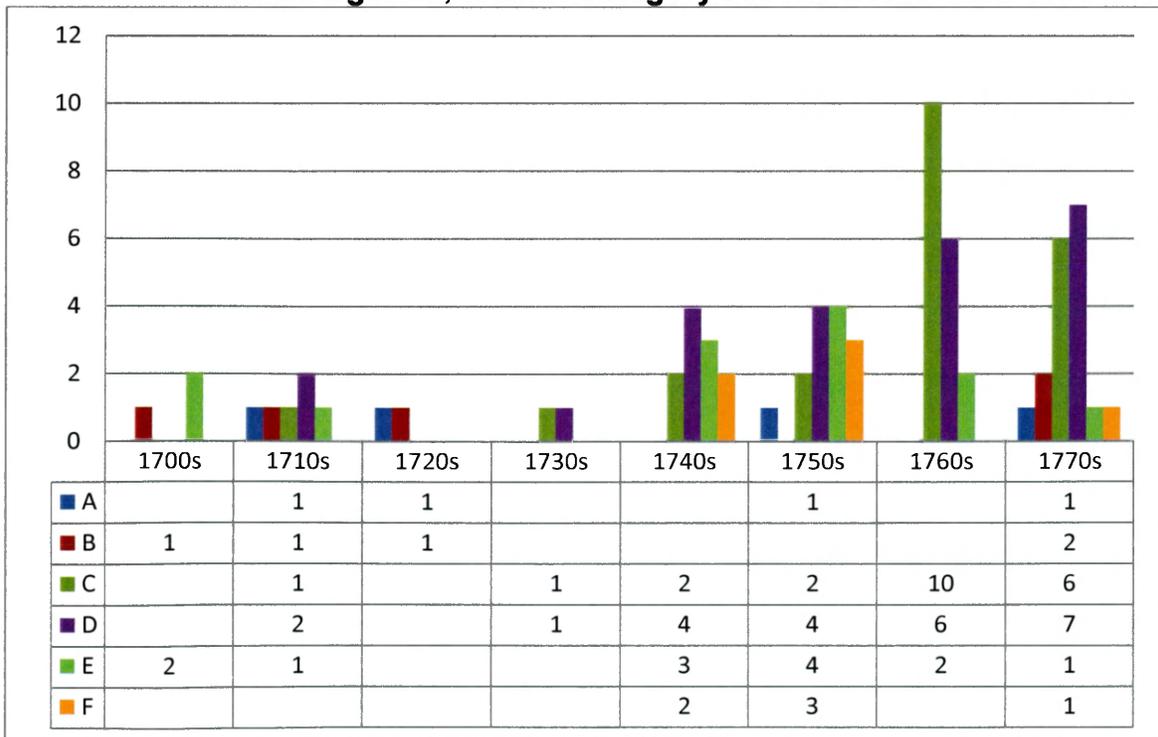
**Figure 22**  
**All Enslaved Categories, Wealth Category £0 to £100 1699-1780**



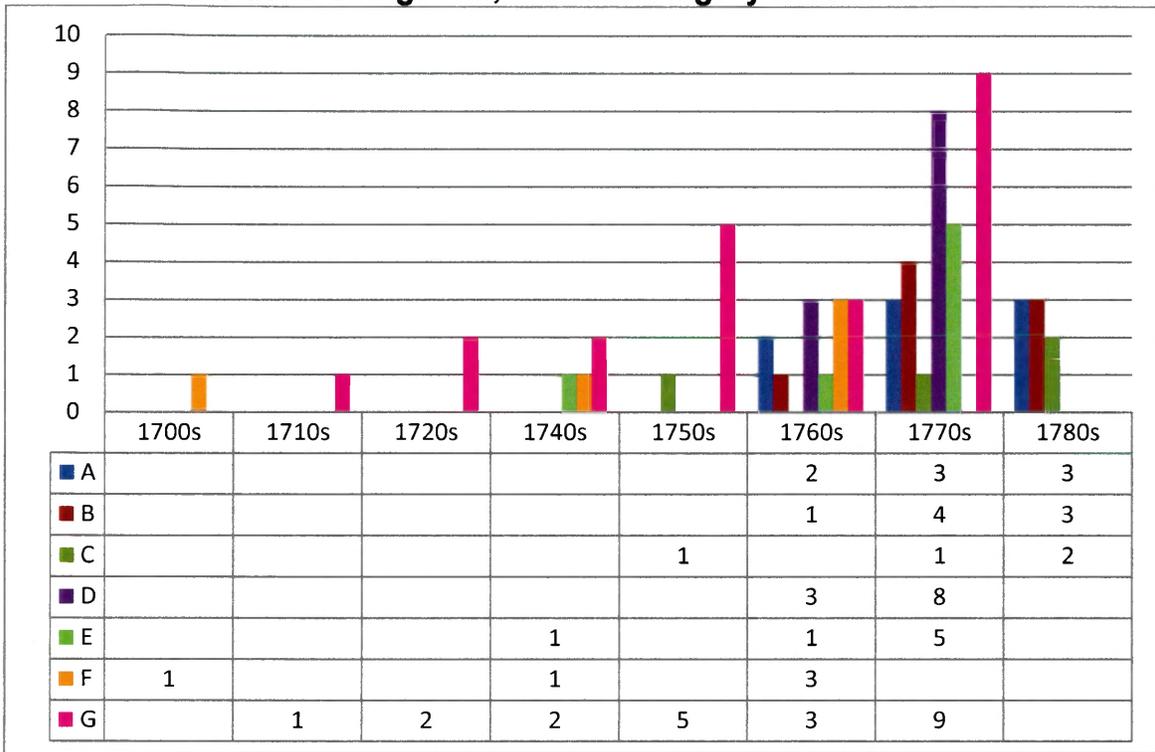
**Figure 23**  
**All Enslaved Categories, Wealth Category £101 to £500 1699-1780**



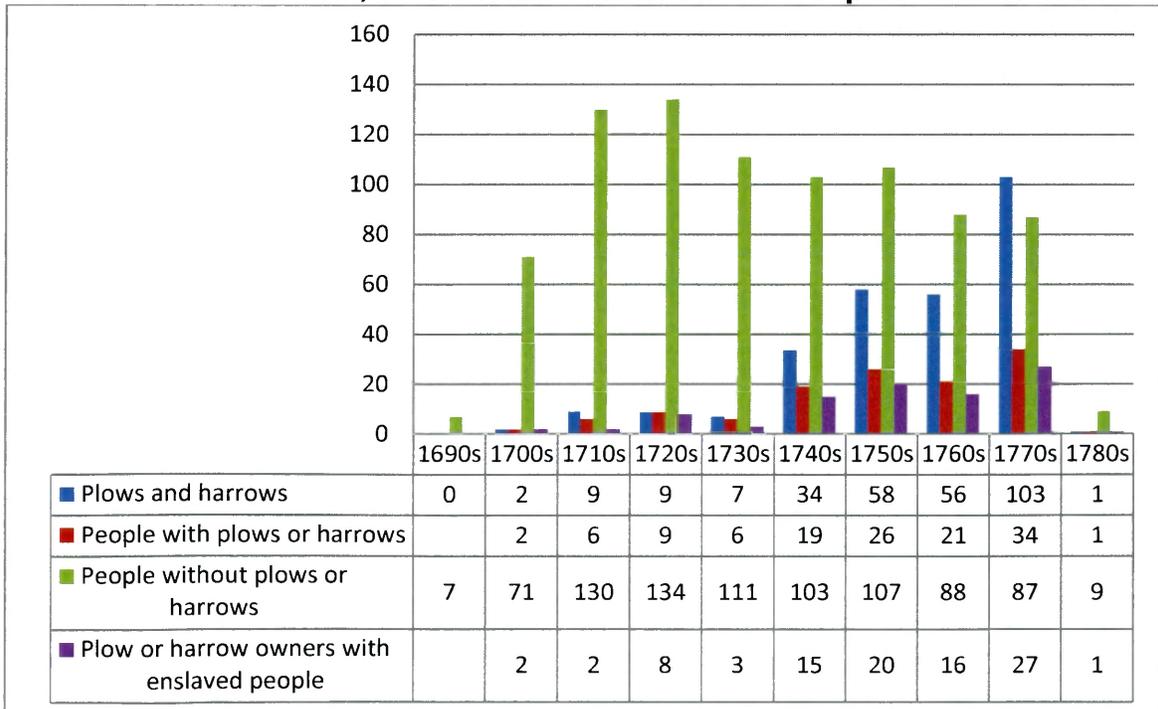
**Figure 24**  
**All Enslaved Categories, Wealth Category £501 to £1000 1699-1780**



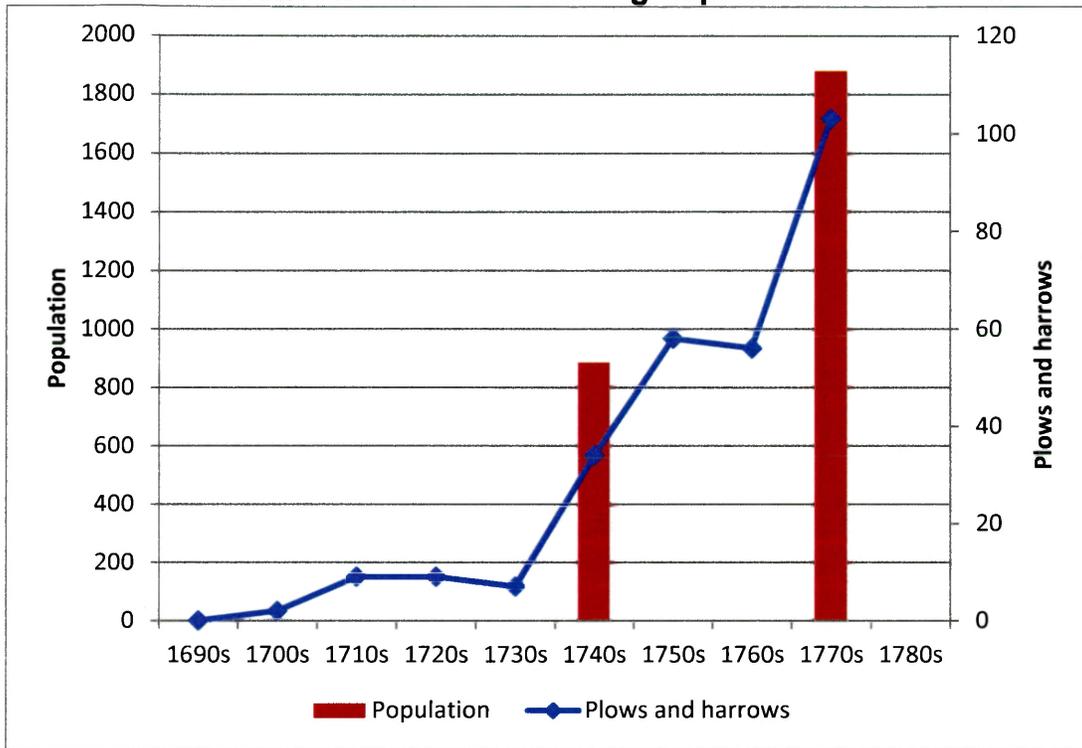
**Figure 25**  
**All Enslaved Categories, Wealth Category £1001+ 1699-1780**



**Figure 26**  
**Plows and Harrows, Inventories With Enslaved Peoples 1699 to 1780**



**Figure 27**  
**Plows and Harrows and Williamsburg Population 1699 to 1780**



## CHAPTER 6

### CONCLUSION

This thesis initially proposed to explain the introduction of plows and harrows among York County residents but quickly expanded to show who in the county was using them during Williamsburg's tenure as the capital of Virginia. Initially plows and harrows did not start showing up in York County probate records on a regular basis until the 1730s. During the 1740s their use became more widespread throughout the colony and continued to grow through the end of the 1770s (Figure 1).

This thesis does not focus on urban "versus" rural theory, but more of the two groups co-existence and symbiotic relationship. The introduction of an urban market adjacent to York County was another way for the hinterland to support itself during a time of unknown tumultuous change in world agricultural demands while provisioning the known demands of Williamsburg. Advent and use of agricultural technology allowed for increased production among rich and poor plantation owners. The founding of Williamsburg also created a low risk, urban market for plantation goods which otherwise would not have been for sale under traditional plantation development. Use of the plow and harrow allowed for more productive grain cultivation and possibly more time harvesting other plantation staples such as meat, milk, butter, firewood, and cider.

An urban population of only 300 to 600 individuals can begin to influence the surrounding hinterland (Walsh, Bowen et al 1997:60). With the population of

Williamsburg exceeding that number prior to 1740 it is not surprising to see the number of plows and harrows increasing in the 1740s. With plantations being self-sufficient in the eighteenth century, anthropologists should ask themselves, “is the rural population actually rural or a miniature urban location?” Many plantations acted like miniature towns in themselves, especially some of the larger ones that had dozens of enslaved people providing specialty services.

It is important to note that fifty-seven percent of probate records contained enslaved peoples (Table 3). From the 1740s to the end of the 1770s plow and harrow ownership exceeded twenty percent among plantations with enslaved laborers, and in the 1770s more than one-third of plantations owned at least one plow or harrow (Table 3). Many York County residents recognized the value of owning a plow or harrow and embraced its usage as the eighteenth century progressed.

Inventories without enslaved peoples owned far fewer plows and harrows during the eighteenth century (Figure 3). The rate of plow and harrow ownership reached a maximum of fifteen percent in the 1770s and averaged only seven percent over the 82 year time period from 1699 to 1780. Also of importance was the ratio of plowing implements to owners which was about one and a half plows or harrows per person. This ratio paled in comparison to the almost two and a half plowing implements per person for inventories with enslaved laborers. As the number of plowing implements increased during the eighteenth century so did the number of people owning them, including people who employed enslaved laborers (Figure 26).

Wealth played a major factor in plow and harrow ownership; with the £101 to £500 gross wealth group containing 44 estate inventories (Figure 7), but the largest number of plowing implements was owned by the £1001+ group totaling 112 (Figure 9). When accounting for enslaved people as a variable, a majority of the £101 to £500 wealth group had between one and five enslaved people (Figure 23 and Figure 13). The majority of the wealthiest individuals, those with estate inventories exceeding £1001 sterling owned 26 or more enslaved individuals and the largest number of plowing implements among any other group (Figures 9, 18, and 25).

When Williamsburg was founded agricultural improvements were in their infancy, but by the end of the 1770s plowing and harrowing had become a major part of agricultural practices in York County Virginia with almost one in seven people owning a plow or harrow. During the 1740s a major shift toward increased agricultural production occurred in York County as plows and harrows started to appear more frequently in estate inventories. Wealthier residents who utilized enslaved laborers were more likely to own a larger number of enslaved people and plowing implements when compared to their plow or harrow owning neighbors, but a group of middle class individuals emerges out of the data among the dominate gentry population. These middle class individuals could only afford one or two plowing implements and a handful of enslaved workers but they recognized the productivity and profitability of owning a plow or harrow in the eighteenth century. Walsh, Bowen and Martin support the findings within this thesis, "By the 1730's even small York County plantations had become

somewhat diversified operations (1997:23). Most profits still came from tobacco, but other products such as cider, milk, butter, fodder, wool, wheat, animals, firewood, and corn contributed to a small profit as well. Maybe their attempt at agricultural improvements represented the difference between barely etching out a living or living comfortably in eighteenth century Virginia.

An examination of individual ledger and plantation accounts could give insight into the lives of these owners to see which crops they were cultivating and where they were selling them; such as local or international markets. This could provide a strong correlation between plow and harrow ownership and increased grain production. Williamsburg, the international market, or York County neighbors could all be likely consumers of the crops that were cultivated by the use of a plow or harrow in eighteenth century Virginia.

## APPENDIX

Name	Decade	Plows and Harrows	Enslaved People	Total Net Worth	Wealth Categories
Mary Bonnitt	1690		6	197"10"6	£101 to £500
John Clark	1690		0	2050 in tobacco	Unknown
William Diggs	1690		11	235"16"0	£101 to £500
Robert Hroonian	1690		0	26"8"8	0 to £100
Elinor Morgan	1690		0	30"7"8	0 to £100
James Murry	1690		0	9"10"8	0 to £100
George Rayes	1690		0	67"12"9	0 to £100
Dr. Henry Andrew	1700		3	270"2"09	£101 to £500
William Aylward	1700		0	26"00"00	0 to £100
Morgan Baptist	1700		4	202"13"9	£101 to £500
Thomas Barber	1700		0	36"1"0	0 to £100
John Brother	1700		0	34"11"10	0 to £100
John Bucolake	1700		0	9"11"0	0 to £100
Lewis Burton	1700		0	21"14"6	0 to £100
John Busse?	1700		0	41"19"8	0 to £100
John Cafy?	1700		0	38=15=00	0 to £100
William Campbell	1700		0	18"13"9	0 to £100
John Carheart	1700		0	21"08"06	0 to £100
Thomas Cobb	1700		0	180"1"10.25	£101 to £500
Ambross Cobb	1700		0	65"16"9	0 to £100
Anthony Datta?	1700		0	22"5"4	0 to £100
Owen Davis	1700		1	129"17"01	£101 to £500
Arthur Dickinson	1700		6	326"13"1	£101 to £500
Richard Dixon	1700		9	385"16"4	£101 to

Name	Decade	Plows and Harrows	Enslaved People	Total Net Worth	Wealth Categories
					£500
Robert Dosrodin	1700		3	95"73"0	0 to £100
Richard Dunbar	1700		0	16"12"5	0 to £100
Thomas Eaton	1700		0	27"6"6	0 to £100
Ralph Flowers	1700	1	1	89"01"1	0 to £100
John Forgason	1700		0	55"9?"2	0 to £100
John Garrott	1700		0	41"9"0	0 to £100
Thomas Gibbins	1700		0	42"0"0	0 to £100
Capt. John Goodwin	1700		8	339"5"3	£101 to £500
Nicholis Hamner	1700		0	112:17:08	£101 to £500
William Handsford	1700		0	178"4"7	£101 to £500
Elizabeth Handy	1700		4	148"0"0	£101 to £500
Richard Hanop?	1700		1	77"5"6	0 to £100
Charles Hansford	1700		4	268"11"9	£101 to £500
Robert Harrison	1700		0	15"6"0	0 to £100
John Hillman	1700		0	43:19:08	0 to £100
John Hilsman	1700		0	7"07"10	0 to £100
Thomas Jefferson	1700		5	185"2"6	£101 to £500
Robert Jerryman	1700		0	32"13"6	0 to £100
John Jnice?	1700		2	104"14"6	£101 to £500
Samuel Johnson	1700		0	34"11"5	0 to £100
Anthony Lamb	1700		0	22"3"0	0 to £100
Edward Lavis	1700		0	32"5"0	0 to £100
Collier Leatly	1700		8	475"?"2	£101 to £500

Name	Decade	Plows and Harrows	Enslaved People	Total Net Worth	Wealth Categories
Phil? Lightfoot	1700		0	29"4"8	0 to £100
Robert Lightonhouse	1700		0	72"8"9.5	0 to £100
Francis Linfon	1700		2	154:13:00	£101 to £500
David Louis	1700		0	10"00"00	0 to £100
Cape Loyley	1700		3	230"0"0	£101 to £500
Joseph Man?	1700		2	530:02:00	£501 to £1000
John Matthew	1700		0	35"18"8	0 to £100
John Moore	1700		4	197"7"11.5	£101 to £500
Cornelious Nelson	1700		0	58"1"2	0 to £100
John Newman	1700		0	12"5"8	0 to £100
Mary Overstreet	1700		0	46"0"10.5	0 to £100
Elizabeth Paineher	1700		0	11"8"1	0 to £100
Thomas Pate	1700		0	89"16"1	0 to £100
William Pateson	1700		0	119"3"3	£101 to £500
Timothy Penkolham	1700		7	213"0"0	£101 to £500
Elizabeth Philip	1700		0	16"19"19	0 to £100
Rebecca Pinkethman	1700		1	46"0"0	0 to £100
Robert Ridge	1700		0	22"18"11	0 to £100
Joseph Ring	1700		25	1484:10:07	£1001 +
? Robeards	1700		0	33"3"10	0 to £100
? Roge	1700		0	8"19"8	0 to £100
William Sherman	1700		0	16"14"0	0 to £100
Dr. Rich Stark	1700		5	183"19"00	£101 to £500
Thomas Taylor	1700		0	3"10"0	0 to £100
amuell	1700		0	30"13"2	0 to £100

Name	Decade	Plows and Harrows	Enslaved People	Total Net Worth	Wealth Categories
Thompkins					
Samuel Tinson	1700		14	390"00"06	£101 to £500
Lewis Varnum	1700		0	4170 in tobacco	Unknown
Armiger? Wade	1700		0	283"15"8.5	£101 to £500
Henry Walkins	1700		0	25"5"2	0 to £100
James Whily	1700	1	17	740"11"6.5	£501 to £1000
Mary Wickham	1700		1	81"15"03	0 to £100
Alexander Young	1700		0	142"3"5.5	£101 to £500
unknown	1700		16	526"6"0	£501 to £1000
Rich Albrighton	1710		5	no prices given	Unknown
William Andrews	1710		1	115"4"3	£101 to £500
William Babb	1710		0	no prices given	Unknown
Matthew Ballard	1710		14	no prices given	Unknown
Thomas Ballard?	1710		18	603"12"8	£501 to £1000
William Barber	1710		3	71"13"3	0 to £100
Thomas Barber	1710		2	105"10"00	£101 to £500
Charles Barker	1710		0	5"10"10	0 to £100
Rick Blanch	1710		0	no prices given	Unknown
Joseph Bonjafield	1710		0	38"14"6	0 to £100
Henry Boradall	1710		0	62"2"2	0 to £100
John Brodnax	1710		5	891"15"1	£501 to £1000
? Brooke	1710		1	242"9"1	£101 to £500

Name	Decade	Plows and Harrows	Enslaved People	Total Net Worth	Wealth Categories
William Brown	1710	1	0	94"5"8	0 to £100
Losof Bunton	1710		0	21"14"6	0 to £100
Thomas Burham	1710		5	196"4"2	£101 to £500
Richard Burll?	1710		2	78"9"10	0 to £100
Lewis Burton	1710		0	50"4"9.5	0 to £100
James Burwell	1710	2	58	3047"3"10	£1001 +
Anthony Butts	1710		0	83"7"2	0 to £100
John Cacklin	1710		0	9"11"0	0 to £100
James Callowhill	1710		0	24"16"1	0 to £100
Charles Calthorp	1710		2	no prices given	Unknown
Ann Camer	1710		0	estimated at 50"0"0	0 to £100
? Camer	1710		1	30"0"0	0 to £100
John Cauteby	1710		1	78"8"7.5	0 to £100
Joseph Chermeson	1710		1	260"14"7.5	£101 to £500
Elir Chirman	1710		11	478"16"10	£101 to £500
John Clark	1710	2	0	no prices given	Unknown
Tom Clark	1710		0	12"9"0	0 to £100
John Clark	1710		0	61"19"2	0 to £100
Mich Clarke	1710		0	15"16"4	0 to £100
William Comar	1710		1	76"12"6.5	0 to £100
James Corebey	1710		10	292"15"6	£101 to £500
James Cottonhill	1710		4	163"16"7	£101 to £500
Charles Cox	1710		0	65"12"2.5	0 to £100
Nathen Crawley	1710		5	not given	Unknown
Nathan Crawley	1710		5	258"0"1	£101 to £500
Nathan? Cross	1710		8	285"1"0	£101 to £500
Rob Curtis	1710		0	none given	Unknown

Name	Decade	Plows and Harrows	Enslaved People	Total Net Worth	Wealth Categories
John Darbey	1710		0	14"8"10	0 to £100
William Davis	1710		0	64"7"1.25	0 to £100
John Doswell	1710	1	9	442"17"5	£101 to £500
Michael Dowick	1710		0	28"9"7.75	0 to £100
John Drewry	1710		4	141"0"2.75	£101 to £500
Henry Dyer	1710		0	36"9"9.5	0 to £100
Edward Dyer	1710		0	57"8"9	0 to £100
William Dyland	1710		1	103"12"00	£101 to £500
Thomas Edmunds	1710		0	22"9"6	0 to £100
Andrew Elmsey	1710		3	270"7"7.5	£101 to £500
Baptist Estate	1710		2	67"5"0	0 to £100
William Evans	1710		0	4"2"6	0 to £100
Joseph Friths	1710		0	62"4"6	0 to £100
Edward Fuller	1710		4	221"11"2	£101 to £500
Jacob Goodwin	1710		1	85"18"5	0 to £100
Martin Goodwin	1710		3	94"12"6	0 to £100
James Goodwin	1710		5	343"0"0	£101 to £500
Elizabeth Goodwyn	1710		18	no prices given	Unknown
Hannah Griffing	1710		0	4"4"0	0 to £100
Buh Grimes	1710		2	118"6"0	£101 to £500
Dionifra Hadley	1710		0	40"5"6	0 to £100
Mary Hanson	1710		0	4"3"6	0 to £100
Robert Harrison	1710		2	73"19"9	0 to £100
John Hawkins	1710		0	115"16"9	£101 to £500
Bob Hay	1710		4	192"5"5	£101 to £500

Name	Decade	Plows and Harrows	Enslaved People	Total Net Worth	Wealth Categories
Williams Hayward	1710		2	105"7"1	£101 to £500
Henry Hayward	1710		0	534"18"2.5	£501 to £1000
Sam Hill	1710		0	34"6"7.5	0 to £100
Thomas Hill	1710		4	156"7"4	£101 to £500
Thomas Hinde	1710		0	112"0"9	£101 to £500
Thomas Hix	1710		1	83"9"08	0 to £100
Ralph Hubard	1710		1	71"11"6	0 to £100
John Hurt	1710		3	115"13"8	£101 to £500
Robert Hyde	1710		5	179"4"0	£101 to £500
John James?	1710		4	167"12"5.5	£101 to £500
Richard Jobie	1710		1	71"2"6	0 to £100
Orlando Jones	1710		9	484"1"8	£101 to £500
William Jones	1710		5	165"9"11.5	£101 to £500
Orlando Jones	1710		8	246"24"7.5	£101 to £500
William Kaidyer?	1710		2	160"13"0	£101 to £500
Richard Kendall	1710		6	393"11"1	£101 to £500
James Lawson	1710		0	32"0"10	0 to £100
Robert Lawson	1710		1	115"5"2.25	£101 to £500
Anthony Lebrell	1710		0	46"2"0	0 to £100
Dr.Rich Listed?	1710		0	49"1"10	0 to £100
John Looper	1710		0	no prices given	Unknown
Lilas Love	1710		0	24"1"0	0 to £100
Joseph Luck	1710		0	35"9"2	0 to £100
Florance Mackerty	1710		7	439"10"4	£101 to £500

Name	Decade	Plows and Harrows	Enslaved People	Total Net Worth	Wealth Categories
William Mallicoute	1710	1	0	no prices given	Unknown
John Marott	1710		6	904"11"1	£501 to £1000
Abra Martin	1710		0	27"15"4	0 to £100
Martin Megary	1710		3	153"8"3	£101 to £500
Sam Millington	1710		0	10"18"6	0 to £100
Phil Moody	1710		0	155"9"5	£101 to £500
John Moreland	1710		0	19"8"7	0 to £100
William Moss	1710		6	86"15"0	0 to £100
? Moss	1710		0	190"8"3	£101 to £500
? Moss	1710		8	259"4"9	£101 to £500
Nathen Newmen	1710		0	36"0"0	0 to £100
Charles Nightingale	1710		0	151"14"9.5	£101 to £500
Humphrey Nison?	1710		1	51"13"0	0 to £100
Thomas Nutting	1710		4	102"19"6	£101 to £500
John Oversheel	1710		0	57"0"0	0 to £100
James Palmer	1710		0	23"17"9	0 to £100
John Parson	1710		13	550"27"2.5	£501 to £1000
Thomas Pinkets	1710		5	128"16"0	£101 to £500
Edward Powers	1710		0	157"14"5	£101 to £500
? Ratcliff	1710		0	38"14"6	0 to £100
Rob Read	1710		1	309"14"5	£101 to £500
Thomas Reads	1710		4	140"0"9.5	£101 to £500
Ralph Ree	1710		1	56"0"0	0 to £100
Thomas	1710		3	220"16"8	£101 to

Name	Decade	Plows and Harrows	Enslaved People	Total Net Worth	Wealth Categories
Roberts					£500
William Rows?	1710		8	361"4"1	£101 to £500
Mary Rylands	1710		0	82"18"3	0 to £100
Major Sackrers	1710		0	none given	Unknown
Richard Slater	1710		0	no prices given	Unknown
Joshua Sledd	1710		0	56"8"6	0 to £100
Sarah Smith	1710		3	none given	Unknown
Abraham Smith	1710		0	4"13"6	0 to £100
Rebekah Stark	1710		5	131"13"9.5	£101 to £500
John Thomas	1710	2	0	144"8"5	£101 to £500
Edward Thomas	1710		0	none given	Unknown
Rev. Arthur Tilly	1710		4	185"5"5	£101 to £500
John Timberlakes	1710		0	23"6"3	0 to £100
Capt. William Tinson	1710		15	881"9"10	£501 to £1000
Wright Tovich	1710		0	380"0"0.5	£101 to £500
Edward Wade	1710		0	12"18"0	0 to £100
Basil Wagstaff	1710		5	no prices given	Unknown
? Watkins	1710		0	6?"65"00	0 to £100
Thomas? Whitby	1710		5	233"2"5	£101 to £500
George Wilkinson	1710		0	38"15"11.5	0 to £100
John Williams	1710		1	44"12"4	0 to £100
William and Sarah Wise	1710		0	310"7"3	£101 to £500
Thomas Woodfield	1710		0	19"18"11	0 to £100
? Wyth	1710		11	334"15"7	£101 to £500
? Allen	1720		1	184"0"1	£101 to

Name	Decade	Plows and Harrows	Enslaved People	Total Net Worth	Wealth Categories
					£500
James Backhurst	1720		4	230"14"0	£101 to £500
Mary Baker	1720		0	73"19"11	0 to £100
John Baptist	1720		6	74"10"3	0 to £100
Thomas Barber	1720		3	216"9"2.5	£101 to £500
John Bates	1720		30	1903"12".25	£1001 +
John Bates	1720		9	no prices given	Unknown
John Bathwaite	1720		4	105"13"0	£101 to £500
Rebecca Bee	1720		2	108"16"09	£101 to £500
Rebecca Bee	1720		0	29"7"7	0 to £100
Thomas Bells	1720		0	25"0"0	0 to £100
James Bennett	1720		0	21"3"9	0 to £100
Stephen Besoreth	1720		0	40"12"1	0 to £100
Rich Blossom	1720		1	48"3"6	0 to £100
Thomas Booth	1720		6	210"7"6	£101 to £500
Thomas Booth	1720		6	210"7"6	£101 to £500
Henry Borrodell	1720		1	76"5"3.5	0 to £100
Henry Bowcock	1720		5	530"7"3.5	£501 to £1000
? Bradshaw	1720		0	no total given	Unknown
John Brooks	1720		4		Unknown
George Brown	1720		1	115"14"00	£101 to £500
John Brush	1720		0	90"0"1	0 to £100
Matthew Buch	1720		2	76"8"6	0 to £100
Benjamin Buck	1720		3	198"2"10	£101 to £500
Thomas Buck	1720		1	109"17"11	£101 to £500
Samuel Burkhead	1720		0	16"16"6	0 to £100

Name	Decade	Plows and Harrows	Enslaved People	Total Net Worth	Wealth Categories
? Butler	1720		0	54"11"12	0 to £100
George Butter	1720		0	15"0"0	0 to £100
Elys Cathro	1720		5	556"5"1	£101 to £500
Thomas Chrisman	1720		15	not given	Unknown
John Chrisman	1720		0	175"18"6.5	£101 to £500
Robert Cobbs	1720		8	no prices given	Unknown
Robert Cobbs	1720	1	0	55"9"10.5	0 to £100
Ann Collowhills	1720		4	395"0"0	£101 to £500
George Cox	1720		0	23"6"0	0 to £100
William Craig	1720		3	218"8"10	£101 to £500
David Cumingham	1720		7	311"19"8	£101 to £500
Thomas Curtis	1720		9	95"13"0	0 to £100
Tom Curtis	1720		4	168"14"9	£101 to £500
John Daniel	1720		5	195"0"0	£101 to £500
Ann Davis	1720	1	5	197"2"4	£101 to £500
William Davis	1720		7	no price given	Unknown
Thomas Davis	1720		0	42"4"8	0 to £100
John Davis	1720	1	6	66"14"6	0 to £100
Philip Dedman	1720		1	126"0"0	£101 to £500
Philip Dedman	1720		0	no total given	Unknown
Philip Deoman	1720		2	unknown	Unknown
John Doswell	1720		7	347"14"1	£101 to £500
James Dowlings	1720		4	108"23"17	£101 to £500
John Drewry	1720		0	21"3"7	0 to £100
Reverand	1720		4	284"1"1	£101 to

Name	Decade	Plows and Harrows	Enslaved People	Total Net Worth	Wealth Categories
James Falconar					£500
Edward Farthings	1720		0	7"11"2	0 to £100
Henry Freeman	1720		0	42"10"4.5	0 to £100
William Fuller	1720		3	no price given	Unknown
John Gibbons	1720		4	250"8"7.5	£101 to £500
George Gilbert	1720		5	189"1"10	£101 to £500
Henry Gills	1720		1	no price given	Unknown
John Gomare	1720		0	30"19"?	0 to £100
Eliz Goodwin	1720		0	not given	Unknown
Thomas Hansford	1720		2	no price given	Unknown
Thomas Hansford	1720		0	69"6"11.5	0 to £100
? Hansford	1720		2	107"8"11.25	£101 to £500
Mathew Harris	1720		10	84"8"6 no prices given	0 to £100
Thomas Harris	1720		0	9"19"6	0 to £100
John harris	1720		0	126"12"8	£101 to £500
Rich Harrison	1720		0	17"13"0	0 to £100
Hannah Hay	1720		1	69"14"10	0 to £100
Henry Hayward	1720		0	694"10"7.75	£501 to £1000
? Hayward	1720		0	47"14"6	0 to £100
Williams Hilsman	1720		6	201"0"0	£101 to £500
? Hubbard	1720		6	371"18"2.75	£101 to £500
Samuel Hunter	1720		0	63"9"10.5	0 to £100
Nick Hurlestone	1720		0	59"1"0	0 to £100
Alice Ives	1720		0	153"14"11	£101 to £500
Robert	1720		0		Unknown

Name	Decade	Plows and Harrows	Enslaved People	Total Net Worth	Wealth Categories
Jackson					
William Jackson	1720		1	no price given	Unknown
Philoman Jackson	1720		2	87"4"0	0 to £100
Elizabeth Jarvis	1720		0	38"10"11	0 to £100
Ann Kendall	1720		10	78"11"5	0 to £100
Richard King	1720		2	206"3"1.75	£101 to £500
Robert Kirby	1720		6	445"2"11	£101 to £500
Robert Kirby	1720		0	315"6"10	£101 to £500
? Lanson	1720		1	page ripped	Unknown
William Lee	1720		13	400"0"0	£101 to £500
Philip Lightfoot	1720		0	-	Unknown
Matthew Lubwidge	1720		1	58"6".5	0 to £100
Peter Mansiea	1720		4		Unknown
Peter Manson	1720		4	226"11".5	£101 to £500
Florence McCarty	1720		1	126"6"3	£101 to £500
Edward Miller	1720		9	126"17"0	£101 to £500
Giles Moody	1720	1	3	253"15"5.5	£101 to £500
Rich Moor	1720		3		Unknown
John Morland	1720		4	144"7"1	£101 to £500
? Morris	1720		0	22"19"6	0 to £100
John Moss	1720		3	116"11"0	£101 to £500
Sam Newman	1720		0	13"1"2	0 to £100
Thomas Overstreet	1720		0	32"17"0	0 to £100
? Page	1720	1	1	55"18"2	0 to £100
Sarah	1720		0	54"8"4.5	0 to £100

Name	Decade	Plows and Harrows	Enslaved People	Total Net Worth	Wealth Categories
Pegram					
Daniel Pegram	1720		0	not given	Unknown
Robert Peters	1720		6	248"11"5	£101 to £500
John Potter	1720		7	40"0"0	0 to £100
? Powers	1720		10	112"1"11.5	£101 to £500
Edward Powers	1720		0	36"11"1.5	0 to £100
Charles Powers	1720		0	60"17"3	0 to £100
William Ratcliff	1720		0	52"5"1	0 to £100
Mary Reade	1720		8	349"7"5	£101 to £500
William Rimingtons	1720		0	13"2"4	0 to £100
John Roberts	1720		2	128"16"7.5	£101 to £500
Andrew Robertson	1720		0	5"9"0	0 to £100
Anthony Robinson	1720		13	258"18"1.5	£101 to £500
Adouston Rodgers	1720		0	45"17"8	0 to £100
John Rogers	1720		1	64"1"5	0 to £100
Rob Shield	1720		2	65"8"0	0 to £100
James Shields	1720	1	15	400"0"0	£101 to £500
Sam Shiles	1720		1	73"16"17	0 to £100
James Slater	1720	1	6	no total given	Unknown
James Slater	1720		8	no total given	Unknown
Dodman Sledd	1720		1	no total given	Unknown
John Smith	1720		3	185"10"7.75	£101 to £500
Thomas Soomers	1720		1	99"15"1	0 to £100
Joseph Stacy	1720		1	28"18"2	0 to £100
William Stone	1720	1	1	112"10"0	£101 to £500

Name	Decade	Plows and Harrows	Enslaved People	Total Net Worth	Wealth Categories
Elizabeth Sweeny	1720		3		Unknown
Edmund Sweny	1720		4	379"11"8	£101 to £500
? Taveraors	1720		0	unknown	Unknown
Sarah Taylor	1720		0	6"11"6	0 to £100
Robert Tennoch	1720		0	59"11"1.5	0 to £100
Henry Tyler	1720		2	245"16"1	£101 to £500
Barthellomew Valentine	1720		0	34"12"0	0 to £100
Richard M Wade	1720		1	58"13"9	0 to £100
Basil Wagstaff	1720		4	unknown, not given	Unknown
Joseph Walker	1720	1	30	1712"7"6.5	£1001 +
Dennis Whites	1720		0	7"30"12	0 to £100
? Wise	1720		12	234"15"5.5	£101 to £500
Rachel Wise	1720		1	227"8"10.25	£101 to £500
Edward Worley	1720		0	50"0"0	0 to £100
Francis Young	1720		0	15"13"7	0 to £100
John Young	1720		0	35"10"9	0 to £100
Eliys ?	1720		0	not given	Unknown
Louing ?	1720		0	ripped page	Unknown
Eliys ?	1720		0	109"10"1	£101 to £500
unknown	1720		4	245"7"11.5	£101 to £500
William Anthony	1730		0	23"6"1	0 to £100
Rich Baker	1730		0	38"2"1	0 to £100
Robert Ballard	1730		7	376"18"5	£101 to £500
William Barber	1730		7	200"0"0	£101 to £500

Name	Decade	Plows and Harrows	Enslaved People	Total Net Worth	Wealth Categories
Nathan Bell	1730		0	45"13"6	0 to £100
William Blackey	1730		3	no prices given	Unknown
Robert Bowes	1730		0	37"2"6	0 to £100
William Breadubb	1730		0	70"12"4.25	0 to £100
William Briggs	1730		0	21"18"6	0 to £100
Dr. Charles Brown	1730		3	250"17"2	£101 to £500
Bartholomew Bureher	1730		0	30"15"1	0 to £100
Moody Burt	1730		4	163"17"5.5	£101 to £500
Henry Butler	1730		0	15"3"6	0 to £100
Elinslorh Calhory	1730		10	320"17"7	£101 to £500
Ann Calthrop	1730		0	39"11"9.5	0 to £100
Alexander Carjors	1730		1	42"14"6	0 to £100
John Chimor	1730		0	no total given	Unknown
John Chinmond	1730		6	no prices given	Unknown
Edmund Chrisman	1730		6	248"13"11	£101 to £500
Robert Clarke	1730		2	197"2"10	£101 to £500
Ed Cobb	1730		12		Unknown
Thomas Collin	1730		7	133"16"3	£101 to £500
Edward Corlee	1730		0		Unknown
Thomas Couser	1730		1	90"13"6	0 to £100
Thomas Cowsen	1730		1	90"13"6	0 to £100
Thomas Crips	1730		4	136"14"6.5	£101 to £500
Thomas Crips	1730		4	127"10"5.5	£101 to £500
James Currie	1730		0	15"9"6.5	0 to £100
Rob Davidson	1730		2	301"5"17	£101 to

Name	Decade	Plows and Harrows	Enslaved People	Total Net Worth	Wealth Categories
					£500
William Davis	1730		2	124"2"1.25	£101 to £500
Lewis Davis	1730		2	297"6"7	£101 to £500
John Davis	1730		1	no total given	Unknown
Thomas Delay	1730		0	6"10"0	0 to £100
Robert Dowsing	1730		0	55"7"7	0 to £100
Abr Dunn	1730		0	22"19"9	0 to £100
John Eaton	1730		1	no prices given	Unknown
Morris Evans	1730		0	22"5"10	0 to £100
Patrick Ferguson	1730		6	275"11"3	£101 to £500
John Gibbs	1730		0	19"3"6	0 to £100
Thomas Gines	1730		0	14"11"9	0 to £100
John & Lucy Godding	1730		0	25"17"6	0 to £100
William Gordon	1730		0		Unknown
John Grigs	1730		0	27"9"6	0 to £100
Thomas Hancock	1730		0	167"17"9.5	£101 to £500
William Hansford	1730		1	42"8"6	0 to £100
Thomas Harewood	1730		0	23"14"10.5	0 to £100
Robert Harris	1730		4	120"5"0	£101 to £500
Mathew Hawkins	1730		10	237"14"0	£101 to £500
John Hay	1730		10	310"3"1	£101 to £500
Nathan Hay	1730		3	63"19"4	0 to £100
William Hervitts	1730		8	329"14"8	£101 to £500
Rich Hickman	1730		0	101"19"5	£101 to £500
Samuel Hill	1730		6	173"15"1.5	£101 to

Name	Decade	Plows and Harrows	Enslaved People	Total Net Worth	Wealth Categories
					£500
Lewis Hollands	1730		0	170"13"7	£101 to £500
David Holloway	1730		4	85"5"8	0 to £100
John Hubbard	1730		0	37"14"0	0 to £100
Mary Hunter	1730		1	88"1"11	0 to £100
John James	1730		0	64"14"1	0 to £100
John Johnson	1730		0	52"18"11	0 to £100
John Johnson	1730		5	no prices given	Unknown
James Kirby	1730		0	164"9"11	£101 to £500
John Lamb	1730		1	59"30"0	0 to £100
John Lewillin	1730		9	270"2"11	£101 to £500
John Loulam	1730		2	153"2"8	£101 to £500
John Mayhew	1730		0	21"0"1	0 to £100
James Mckindas	1730		1	147"7"11	£101 to £500
James Mckindel	1730		4	155"12"0	£101 to £500
Philip Moody	1730		0	21"18"0	0 to £100
Mary Moody	1730		0	7"5"0	0 to £100
Sharkey Moor	1730		3	193"3"2	£101 to £500
James Moore	1730		4	102"12"0	£101 to £500
John Morris	1730	1	7	199"15"11.75	£101 to £500
John Morris	1730		1	73"14"1	0 to £100
Edward Moss	1730		8	252"7"7	£101 to £500
Benjamin Moss	1730	1	0	232"0"0	£101 to £500
Elizabeth Moss	1730		1	no prices given	Unknown
Benjamin Moss	1730	1	0	no total given	£101 to £500
Benjamin Moss	1730		0	84"5"2	0 to £100

Name	Decade	Plows and Harrows	Enslaved People	Total Net Worth	Wealth Categories
Joseph Mountford	1730		13	270"10"7	£101 to £500
Plany Nard	1730		1	92"4"4	0 to £100
Amiger O'Harsons	1730		2	43"16"0	0 to £100
James Parsons	1730		7	no total given	Unknown
John Patrick	1730		0	30"3"10	0 to £100
Capt. Matthew Pierce	1730	1	15	685"2"1.5	£501 to £1000
Thomas Powell	1730		4	237"12"2.5	£101 to £500
Elizabeth Powers	1730		8		Unknown
John Rawleigh	1730		0	8"6"11	0 to £100
Thomas Richards	1730		0	33"16"3	0 to £100
Capt. Edward Ripping	1730		11	no total given	Unknown
John Robinson	1730		5	176"5"0	£101 to £500
Anthony Robinson	1730		7	254"16"6	£101 to £500
John Robinson	1730		10	433"13"9.5	£101 to £500
Capt. William Rogers	1730		34	1224"5"6	£101 to £500
William Sawfford	1730		6	206"19"0	£101 to £500
Hannah Shield	1730		0	56"14"4	0 to £100
Dunn Shields	1730		5	97"19"1	0 to £100
James Simmons	1730	2	0	19"11"3.5	0 to £100
Laurina Smith	1730		20	no prices given	Unknown
William Soplis	1730		4	200"6"2	£101 to £500
Charles Stagg	1730		1	211"13"2	£101 to £500
Timothy	1730		0	51"9"4	0 to £100

Name	Decade	Plows and Harrows	Enslaved People	Total Net Worth	Wealth Categories
Sullivent					
Ely Tabb	1730		1	255"9"1	£101 to £500
Edward Tabb	1730		10	953"18"10	£501 to £1000
William Trotter	1730	1	10	no prices given	Unknown
Abrington Waggstaff	1730		6	190"12"1	£101 to £500
Chapman Walker	1730		0	32"4"9.5	0 to £100
Dr. William Webb	1730		0	25"3"10	0 to £100
Henry Whites	1730		0	no prices given	Unknown
Sam Wilkinson	1730		1	76"17"0	0 to £100
Robert Wood	1730		0	29"6"0	0 to £100
Edward Woodhouse	1730		0	5"4"3	0 to £100
Edward Worley	1730		0	10"3"6	0 to £100
Edward Wright	1730		4	123"19"6	£101 to £500
William Wright	1730		2	65"16"9	0 to £100
Augustin Wright	1730		4		Unknown
William Wright	1730		3	95"4"0	0 to £100
John Yeahnan	1730		0	7"18"1	0 to £100
James Bale	1740		0	27"0"3	0 to £100
Matthew Ballard	1740		7	165"7"0	£101 to £500
Capt. John Ballard	1740		17	2727"6"8.25	£1001 +
Elizabeth Baptist	1740		19	612"13"0	£501 to £1000
James Barber	1740	2	15	544"14"9	£501 to £1000
Hugh Baskeroyle	1740		1	63"9"4	0 to £100

Name	Decade	Plows and Harrows	Enslaved People	Total Net Worth	Wealth Categories
Issac Bee	1740		0	38"2"2	0 to £100
John Bond	1740		4	166"13"7	£101 to £500
Martha Booker	1740		7	284"5"2	£101 to £500
Henry Bowcock	1740		3	243"18"11	£101 to £500
John Boyle	1740		0	91"1"0	0 to £100
William Brooks	1740		1	50"0"7	0 to £100
Thomas Brown	1740	3	4	187"14"4	£101 to £500
John Bryan	1740		10	467"4"6	£101 to £500
John Burdell	1740		6	384"3"2.5	£101 to £500
Henry Burrodale	1740	1	1	147"13"12	£101 to £500
Richard Burt	1740		8	350"0"0	£101 to £500
Capt. Matthew Bacon Burwell	1740		35	1695"3"10	£1001 +
John Butterworth	1740		4	356"1"8	£101 to £500
James Calthorp	1740		6	262"19"0	£101 to £500
John Carter	1740		4	132"9"9	£101 to £500
Thomasine Carter	1740		0	42"6"0	0 to £100
George Charlton	1740		0	202"10"5	£101 to £500
George Chrisman	1740		0	53"14"4.5	0 to £100
John Clithnell	1740		0	24"4"0	0 to £100
Ephraim Cochet	1740		0	37"13"10	0 to £100
James Cocket	1740		0	22"0"3	0 to £100
Samuel Corby	1740		5	174"5"10	£101 to £500

Name	Decade	Plows and Harrows	Enslaved People	Total Net Worth	Wealth Categories
John Crawley	1740	2	13	527"14"9	£501 to £1000
Robert Crowley	1740		21	558"11"5.5	£501 to £1000
Corlls Dansford	1740		0	48"9"10	0 to £100
Robert Drewry	1740		0	60"2"10	0 to £100
James Eggington	1740		0	37"5"0	0 to £100
Morris Evans	1740	1	0	21"0"10.5	0 to £100
Francis Fergerson	1740		2	67"10"0	0 to £100
Thomas Frayer	1740		0	204"8"11.5	£101 to £500
George Fuller	1740		8	205"15"6	£101 to £500
John Garrow	1740		2	50"14"8	0 to £100
James Giddy	1740		2	178"6"5	£101 to £500
Patrice Gilbert	1740		0	14"16"7	0 to £100
James Gooby	1740		5	365"8"17	£101 to £500
Rebeca Goodwin	1740		9	563"6"1.5	£501 to £1000
Peter Goodwin	1740		13	991"0"0 estimated	£501 to £1000
Edmund Gorlen	1740		3	114"16"8	£101 to £500
William Graddock	1740		3	61"17"6	0 to £100
Ralph Graven	1740	3	16	591"0"5	£501 to £1000
Rebecca Groome	1740		0	no prices given	Unknown
Hudson Haddon	1740		0	137"19"4.5	£101 to £500
Thead Haige	1740	2	4	221"19"3	£101 to £500
William Hall	1740		0	no prices given	Unknown
John	1740		0	39"0"0	0 to £100

Name	Decade	Plows and Harrows	Enslaved People	Total Net Worth	Wealth Categories
Hamilton					
Thomas Hanka	1740		0	13"6"8	0 to £100
Richard Hanups	1740		0	3"14"0	0 to £100
John Harris	1740	1	6	154"12"2	£101 to £500
Mary Harris	1740		0	55"11"10	0 to £100
Henry Hasker	1740	3	22	1281"18"9	£1001 +
Thomas Hawkins	1740		9	343"2"5.5	£101 to £500
Robert Hay	1740	1	0	37"18"1	0 to £100
Mary Hay	1740		0	46"15"0	0 to £100
William Headbday	1740	1	0	45"12"9	0 to £100
Ann Hesan	1740		0	20"1"0	0 to £100
Agnes Hillards	1740		0	11"0"0.5	0 to £100
William Horbray?	1740	4	3	154"14"6	£101 to £500
Francis Houerit	1740		7	225"7"9	£101 to £500
Francis Howard	1740		67	2693"18"10.75	£1001 +
Matthew Hubbard	1740		5	293"13"5.5	£101 to £500
Sam Hyde	1740		0	256"12"9	£101 to £500
Sarah Hyde	1740		0	99"18"0	0 to £100
Thomas James	1740		0	57"0"0	0 to £100
Elizabeth James	1740		0	63"0"5	0 to £100
James & Mary Jelake	1740		10	422"0"0	£101 to £500
Ann Jones	1740		0	6"15"3	0 to £100
John Kaidyen	1740		5	202"18"2	£101 to £500
Ann Keith	1740		0	14"1"8	0 to £100
Thomas Kirby	1740		13	601"11"7	£501 to £1000
William Kish	1740	1	9	322"9"9	£101 to

Name	Decade	Plows and Harrows	Enslaved People	Total Net Worth	Wealth Categories
					£500
Daniel Lamb	1740		9	336"9"6	£101 to £500
Matthew Languton	1740		7	130"13"11	£101 to £500
John Manning	1740		2	69"12"6	0 to £100
Dion McCarty	1740	2	7	229"4"2	£101 to £500
Elizabeth Milner	1740		0	9"3"0	0 to £100
Ishmaul Moody	1740		10	814"5"4.5	£501 to £1000
John Moore	1740		0	no prices given	Unknown
Harkey Moore	1740		2	128"6"0	£101 to £500
Elizabeth Morris	1740	1	0	24"6"9	0 to £100
John Morris	1740		6	249"9"4	£101 to £500
Benjamin Morris	1740		0	64"19"5	0 to £100
Elizabeth Morris	1740		0	10"10"0	0 to £100
Francis Moss	1740		3	104"8"0	0 to £100
John Mundell	1740	1	4	235"16"0	£101 to £500
Richard Musken	1740		6	164"13"0	£101 to £500
John Parker	1740		0	52"6"6	0 to £100
John Pasture	1740		1	126"16"2.25	£101 to £500
Thomas Patterison	1740		6	472"5"4	£101 to £500
Elizabeth Philips	1740		0	18"12"9	0 to £100
Dr. Robert Philipson	1740	1	12	369"9"0	£101 to £500
Thomas Powell	1740		6	155"14"3	£101 to £500
Robert Ranson	1740		0	9"10"0	0 to £100
James	1740		0	40"19"11	0 to £100

Name	Decade	Plows and Harrows	Enslaved People	Total Net Worth	Wealth Categories
Reynolds					
Clifton Rhodes	1740		6	no prices given	Unknown
Mary Ripping	1740		3	407"8"6	£101 to £500
Mary Roberts	1740		0	40"17"6	0 to £100
Robert Roberts	1740	2	4	263"13"7.5	£101 to £500
William Robinson	1740		11	399"0"7.5	£101 to £500
James Rogers	1740		0	49"0"0	0 to £100
Morritt S?ney	1740		0	25"13"6	0 to £100
David Sayton	1740		0	91"2"6	0 to £100
John Stotts	1740		3	199"15"6	£101 to £500
Edward Tabb	1740		0	74"18"8	0 to £100
Daniel Taylor	1740		0	27"18"7	0 to £100
Walker Taylor	1740		0	29"16"4	0 to £100
David Thompson	1740		0	111"6"4.5	£101 to £500
John Timson	1740		3	163"1"11	£101 to £500
Samuel Tinson	1740	2	18	594"4"3	£501 to £1000
Sam Tinson?	1740		22	705"16"2	£501 to £1000
Bennel Tomkins	1740		6	319"15"8	£101 to £500
Mary Tompkins	1740		0	40"10"2	0 to £100
John Trotter	1740		5	239"27"5	£101 to £500
Patrick Vans	1740		0	49"2"6	0 to £100
Richard Ward	1740		0	14"7"0	0 to £100
Dr. Thomas Wharton	1740		0	193"6"6	£101 to £500
Charles Wrise?	1740		1	110"13"10	£101 to £500
Ann Allen	1750		26	no total given	Unknown
Andrew Anderson	1750		0	41"1"3	0 to £100

Name	Decade	Plows and Harrows	Enslaved People	Total Net Worth	Wealth Categories
Ellyson Armisted	1750	4	1	120"17"0	£101 to £500
Elizabeth Barber	1750		11	411"11"9	£101 to £500
Mary Barnes	1750		0	44"17"7	0 to £100
Thomas Bennett	1750		0	114"11"4	£101 to £500
John Bond	1750		3	130"8"5.25	£101 to £500
Stephen Brown	1750		0	17"1"6	0 to £100
William Bryan	1750		8	257"4"1	£101 to £500
Mann Bryan	1750		2	78"8"9	0 to £100
John Budd	1750		0	6"0"0	0 to £100
James Burcher	1750	1	1	90"5"8	0 to £100
John Burcher	1750	1	0	no prices given	Unknown
Thomas Burfoot	1750		4	274"0"0	£101 to £500
Thomas Burfoot	1750		2	143"18"0	£101 to £500
Elizabeth Burroughs	1750		0	14"11"4	0 to £100
Josias Burt	1750		8	399"0"0	£101 to £500
Walter Chapman	1750		6	270"16"8.5	£101 to £500
John Chrisman	1750		14	530"2"0	£501 to £1000
Thomas Cobb	1750		9	409"16"1	£101 to £500
Susan Collack	1750		0	133"12"9	£101 to £500
John Coullhard	1750		2	212"2"9	£101 to £500
? Diamond	1750		0	14"2"9	0 to £100
James Dixon	1750	1	46	1524"0"0	£1001 +
Thomas Drawer	1750		0	60"6"2.5	0 to £100
Thomas Dring	1750	1	0	50"11"0.75	0 to £100

Name	Decade	Plows and Harrows	Enslaved People	Total Net Worth	Wealth Categories
William Duncan	1750		0	28"13"5.25	0 to £100
Susanna Fountaine	1750		25	750"2"0.5	£501 to £1000
Reverand Francis Fountains	1750		11	no prices given	Unknown
William Fuller	1750		2	167"6"10	£101 to £500
Richard Gamble	1750		0	14"2"3	0 to £100
Daniel Gary	1750		3	61"13"9	0 to £100
Judith Gary	1750		4	156"18"0	£101 to £500
John Gayce	1750		0	16"5"0	0 to £100
Mark Gooby	1750		5	210"0"9	£101 to £500
Shelton Goodwin	1750		7	299"3"0	£101 to £500
James Goodwin	1750		39	2827"5"13	£1001 +
John Goodwin	1750		43	2424"5"10	£1001 +
Ephraim Goosley	1750	3	0	243"10"2.5	£101 to £500
William Gorridon	1750	1	9	776"0"8	£501 to £1000
John Gosby	1750		6	204"11"6	£101 to £500
Benjamin Granston	1750		0	85"11"10	0 to £100
Thomas Grease	1750		6	166"4"3	£101 to £500
Dr. Bayley Green	1750		0	120"8"7.5	£101 to £500
Sarah Green	1750		6	330"17"2	£101 to £500
Sarah Hankins	1750		1	51"14"8.5	0 to £100
John Hansford	1750		18	no prices given	Unknown
William Hansford	1750		5	288"0"0	£101 to £500

Name	Decade	Plows and Harrows	Enslaved People	Total Net Worth	Wealth Categories
Lucy Hansford	1750		0	72"11"9	0 to £100
Richard Harrison	1750		0	66"14"9	0 to £100
William Hatch	1750		0	21"0"9	0 to £100
Jamie Hay	1750	2	8	315"12"10	£101 to £500
John Hay	1750		11	461"0"0	£101 to £500
Thomas Hobday	1750		0	43"5"5.5	0 to £100
Samuel Holdcraft	1750		1	72"2"9	0 to £100
Henry Howard	1750	1	2	76"2"6	0 to £100
Humphry Hundley	1750		2	109"14"1.5	£101 to £500
Ambrose Jackson	1750		4	182"12"7.5	£101 to £500
George Jarvis	1750	1	12	288"0"0	£101 to £500
Margaret Jasper	1750		0	6"13"6	0 to £100
William Jerdones	1750	1	0	23"0"0	0 to £100
James Johnson	1750		3	271"1"1	£101 to £500
Humphry Jones	1750		2	475"0"0	£101 to £500
Anthony Lamb	1750	1	3	171"6"2	£101 to £500
Mary Lay	1750		0	57"18"0	0 to £100
Francis Lee	1750		16	651"0"0 estimated	£501 to £1000
Martha Martin	1750		0	25"19"0	0 to £100
John May	1750		0	38"9"8	0 to £100
John McCarty	1750		14	481"11"9	£101 to £500
Elizabeth McCarty	1750	1	7	211"0"0	£101 to £500
Dr. Kenneth Mckenzie	1750		5	438"18"7	£101 to £500
Mary	1750		0	28"5"1.5	0 to £100

Name	Decade	Plows and Harrows	Enslaved People	Total Net Worth	Wealth Categories
Meaning					
Judith Moore	1750		0	43"6"6	0 to £100
Matthew Morland	1750		5	159"15"0	£101 to £500
Edward Moss	1750	1	13	752"11"0	£501 to £1000
Robert Moss	1750		0	56"17"7.5	0 to £100
Edward Moss	1750		15	498"10"9	£101 to £500
Rose Moundford	1750		0	76"17"5.5	0 to £100
Thomas Mountford	1750		14	448"4"0.5	£101 to £500
William Nelson	1750		3	164"19"5	£101 to £500
Cuthbert Ogle	1750		0	69"3"4	0 to £100
Robert Orchard	1750		0	35"13"5.25	0 to £100
Reginald Orlan	1750		5	175"8"0	£101 to £500
William Palmer	1750		5	188"9"9	£101 to £500
William Parks	1750		14	545"11"2	£501 to £1000
John Parsons	1750		26	no prices given	Unknown
John Patrick	1750		18	673"4"2.25	£501 to £1000
Thomas Patrick	1750		1	110"16"10	£101 to £500
Dr. John Payras	1750		0	165"4"4	£101 to £500
John Pegram	1750		0	4"11"1.5	0 to £100
John Peters	1750		3	153"15"0	£101 to £500
Edward Peters	1750		3	156"15"3	£101 to £500
Matthew Pierce	1750		15	697"0"0	£501 to £1000
Edward Potter	1750	4	19	773"9"6	£501 to £1000
James Presson	1750		0	56"16"7.5	0 to £100

Name	Decade	Plows and Harrows	Enslaved People	Total Net Worth	Wealth Categories
Robert Presson	1750	1	1	107"5"7.25	£101 to £500
Garan Roberts	1750	2	5	369"11"1.25	£101 to £500
? Roberts	1750	1	6	361"8"1.75	£101 to £500
Elizabeth Roberts	1750		0	13"12"7.5	0 to £100
Robert Roberts	1750		4	151"16"6	£101 to £500
Ann Robinson	1750		0	112"12"3	£101 to £500
Anne Robinson	1750		3	114"16"00	£101 to £500
Elizabeth Robinson	1750		0	30"16"10	0 to £100
Anthony Robinson	1750		25	974"16"9	£501 to £1000
Anthony Robinson	1750		5	266"9"0	£101 to £500
Theodosin Rogers	1750		6	303"9"0	£101 to £500
Anthony Routh	1750		10	394"4"0.25	£101 to £500
Jonathan Sandefers	1750		2	71"4"1.5	0 to £100
Capt. Charles Seabrooke	1750		7	1746"0"10	£1001 +
Edmund Searburgh	1750	12	6	510"2"4	£501 to £1000
Edmund Searburgh	1750	4	4	295"0"0	£101 to £500
William Sheldon	1750	5	53	1658"19"4.5	£1001 +
Robert Shield	1750		33	1853"1"5.75	£1001 +
James Shields	1750		25	no prices given	Unknown
Edmund Smith	1750		22	875"15"10.5	£501 to £1000
Mildred Smith	1750	4	0	555"3"10	£501 to £1000
James Southerland	1750		0	25"12"10	0 to £100

Name	Decade	Plows and Harrows	Enslaved People	Total Net Worth	Wealth Categories
William Tavernor	1750		7	444"14"11	£101 to £500
Mary Thomas	1750		3	131"2"6.5	£101 to £500
Robert Thurmer	1750		11	386"0"3	£101 to £500
William Tinson	1750		5	364"4"8	£101 to £500
James Tomar	1750	2	2	106"14"9	£101 to £500
William Vanner	1750		0	24"19"0	0 to £100
George Wells	1750		0	144"18"0	£101 to £500
William Wilcox	1750		0	40"11"6	0 to £100
William Williams	1750	1	0	96"18"0	0 to £100
Hannah Williams	1750	1	1	147"0"0	£101 to £500
Elizabeth Williamson	1750		0	54"17"2	0 to £100
Mary Wilmas	1750		0	15"11"10	0 to £100
James Wray	1750		19	650"0"0 estimated	£501 to £1000
Ann Wright	1750		1	96"13"4	0 to £100
John Wright	1750		1	52"4"3	0 to £100
Lawerence Wright	1750	1	1	89"19"0	0 to £100
Richard Ambler	1760	2	183	14940"5"0	£1001 +
John Armeston	1760		0	24"0"9.5	0 to £100
Jane Armistead	1760		22	1001"10"8	£1001 +
William Awlett	1760		0	60"7"9	0 to £100
John Baptist	1760	4	10	567"3"41.5	£501 to £1000
? Baptist	1760		3	186"8"6	£101 to £500
William Barham	1760		3	242"5"6	£101 to £500
Benjamin	1760		3	186"8"2	£101 to

Name	Decade	Plows and Harrows	Enslaved People	Total Net Worth	Wealth Categories
Barkam					£500
James Baton	1760		20	996"6"9	£501 to £1000
Lewis Bolson	1760		0	26"18"6	0 to £100
William Brodie	1760		0	8"10"0	0 to £100
Stephen Buck	1760		0	26"9"1	0 to £100
Lawson Burfoot	1760	1	9	533"18"3	£501 to £1000
Lockey Miles Burnham	1760		4	168"13"0	£101 to £500
John Cary	1760		6	376"2"11	£101 to £500
Hudson Chapman	1760		1	66"10"3	0 to £100
Lydia Charlson	1760		0	126"5"7	£101 to £500
? Cock	1760		0	67"13"3	0 to £100
John Coke	1760		9	772"10"1	£501 to £1000
? Cook	1760		0	67"7"0	0 to £100
James Cook	1760		0	30"19"10.5	0 to £100
Frances Cook	1760		0	26"13"6	0 to £100
Dr. Benjamin Cotton	1760		5	363"9"3	£101 to £500
James Crandall	1760	1	1	180"11"6	£101 to £500
Robert Crawley	1760		14	588"4"6	£501 to £1000
Nathaniel Crawley	1760		9	637"8"9	£501 to £1000
Frances Cross	1760		11	803"13"8	£501 to £1000
Mary Crutchfield	1760	1	1	73"12"7	0 to £100
Flie Davis	1760		1	77"9"6	0 to £100
Arthur Dickeson	1760		1	138"19"0	£101 to £500
Capt. Arthur Dicksons	1760		13	86"0"0	0 to £100
Samuel Drewry	1760		3	145"9"0	£101 to £500

Name	Decade	Plows and Harrows	Enslaved People	Total Net Worth	Wealth Categories
Samuel Drewry	1760	1	1	126"17"4	£101 to £500
Peter Drewry	1760		0	46"10"3	0 to £100
? Eaton	1760		0	1132"19"10.5	£1001 +
Mary Eaton	1760		0	9"6"3	0 to £100
Penketh Eaton	1760		12	1020"0"6	£1001 +
William Hunter Esquire	1760		2	no total given	Unknown
Mary Evans	1760		2	135"17"8	£101 to £500
John Fegitte?	1760	2	0	74"3"3	0 to £100
Elizabeth Freeman	1760		1	118"11"6	£101 to £500
Anne Gibbons	1760		6	526"13"0	£501 to £1000
? Gibbs	1760		1	235"3"6	£101 to £500
John Glass	1760		12	609"17"9	£501 to £1000
John Goodwin	1760		33	1465"10"5.25	£1001 +
? Goodwin	1760		4	448"1"6	£101 to £500
Barbara Goosley	1760		0	87"16"6	0 to £100
John Grant	1760		0	14"4"6	0 to £100
Edward Grass	1760		6	575"8"9	£501 to £1000
Elizabeth Graves	1760		3	57"2"6	0 to £100
Lucy Hansford	1760		1	86"0"2	0 to £100
William Harris	1760		2	176"10"6	£101 to £500
Dr. Peter Hay	1760		12	847"10"0 estimated	£501 to £1000
Richard Hobday	1760		5	no total	Unknown
James Holbway	1760	1	1	74"0"6	0 to £100
Joseph	1760		0	51"2"5	0 to £100

Name	Decade	Plows and Harrows	Enslaved People	Total Net Worth	Wealth Categories
Hopkins					
Elizabeth Hubbard	1760		9	no total given	Unknown
William Inglish	1760		3	180"0"0	£101 to £500
Christmas Jarvis	1760	2	0	11"6"9	0 to £100
? Jones	1760		0	55"10"3	0 to £100
John Jones	1760		4	209"0"2	£101 to £500
Julius Kirk	1760		0	22"3"4.5	0 to £100
John Lester	1760		8	314"6"0	£101 to £500
Alexander Martin	1760		1	84"4"7.5	0 to £100
? Martin	1760		0	292"12"9	£101 to £500
James Mchenson	1760		1	67"0"0	0 to £100
Joanne Mckinzie	1760		1	98"14"0	0 to £100
? Mills	1760		6	473"2"1.5	£101 to £500
Francis Minnos?	1760		7	729"5"2	£501 to £1000
Mary Moody	1760		1	35"2"3	0 to £100
Bertha Morris	1760		4	262"5"0	£101 to £500
John Morris	1760		0	37"15"3	0 to £100
James Moss	1760	3	25	1298"0"9	£1001 +
Elizabeth Moss	1760		6	276"7"3	£101 to £500
Joseph Nisbett	1760		0	104"14"6	£101 to £500
Hugh Or?	1760		7	637"12"6	£501 to £1000
John Pasquet	1760		0	unknown	Unknown
John Perssons	1760		7	226"19"11	£101 to £500
Joseph Phillitts	1760		0	83"13"6.5	0 to £100
William Pool	1760		0	36"15"5	0 to £100

Name	Decade	Plows and Harrows	Enslaved People	Total Net Worth	Wealth Categories
William Powell	1760		3	311"14"5	£101 to £500
William? Prentis	1760	8	21	1570"0"0	£1001 +
Mary Prentis	1760		0	1035"0"2	£1001 +
Capt. Thomas Reynolds	1760		15	1806"8"6	£1001 +
Samuel Roberts	1760	2	0	51"14"3	0 to £100
Thomas Roberts	1760		2	31"2"0	0 to £100
Gerrard Roberts	1760	1	16	568"9"6	£501 to £1000
Diana Robinson	1760		8	870"0"5	£501 to £1000
Aduleston Rogers	1760		2	184"13"6	£101 to £500
Joseph Royle	1760		3	2068"8"8.75	£1001 +
Gerrard Sandefur	1760	1	0	50"17"6	0 to £100
Matthew Shields	1760	1	14	779"11"9	£501 to £1000
Ann Singleton	1760		6	209"8"3	£101 to £500
Thomas Smith	1760		0	unknown	Unknown
Elizabeth Srwins?	1760		0	52"11"6	0 to £100
Mary Steale	1760	1	8	357"17"6	£101 to £500
Edmund Stickey	1760		7	332"11"17	£101 to £500
Edmund Tabb	1760	1	13	1214"10"6	£1001 +
Hilsman Thomas	1760	1	0	104"5"7.25	£101 to £500
Hilsman Thomas	1760		0	9"4"10.5	0 to £100
Charles Thompson	1760	2	10	303"2"6	£101 to £500
Anna Maria Thomson	1760		19	1365"0"3	£1001 +
? Tomphins	1760	2	6	686"6"8	£501 to £1000

Name	Decade	Plows and Harrows	Enslaved People	Total Net Worth	Wealth Categories
Richard Vaudens	1760		0	9"10"10	0 to £100
Joseph Wade	1760		0	37"14"0.5	0 to £100
William Waters	1760	18	67	2951"0"0	£1001 +
Henry Wetherburn	1760		24	1041"0"0	£101 to £500
Simon Whitaker	1760		11	602"13"2.5	£501 to £1000
George Wilkinson	1760		0	68"8"0	0 to £100
Matthew Ashley	1770		0	80"18"6	0 to £100
Daniel Backer	1770		1	85"17"6	0 to £100
William Baker	1770		8	740"9"6	£501 to £1000
Elizabeth Balsom	1770		0	69"6"1.5	0 to £100
George Bosomworth	1770		0	24"3"8	0 to £100
Henry Bowcock	1770		4	2771"10"0	£1001 +
Francis Brewer	1770		0	13"3"0	0 to £100
Frederick Bryan	1770	2	33	1645"18"6	£1001 +
Chestry Buffins	1770	1	2	160"14"7.5	£101 to £500
James Burcher	1770		0	31"14"6	0 to £100
James Burwell	1770	7	4	1441"2"9	£1001 +
Ann Burwell	1770		0	19583"10"0	£1001 +
Elisabeth Camen	1770		0	2212"9"0	£1001 +
John Camp	1770		5	699"19"9	£501 to £1000
Ann Chapman	1770	3	11	600"11"9.25	£501 to £1000
Thomas Chrisman	1770	3	33	2666"16"4	£1001 +
Thomas Cobb	1770	2	4	318"18"4.5	£101 to £500

Name	Decade	Plows and Harrows	Enslaved People	Total Net Worth	Wealth Categories
Capt. Stripling Cobsy	1770		6	277"12"6	£101 to £500
John Comm	1770	2	11	7258"10"0	£1001 +
Francis Cook	1770	2	11	2450"0"0	£1001 +
Mary Cook	1770		0	12"2"0	0 to £100
Mary Cooley	1770		2	381"12"0	£101 to £500
Christopher Corfew	1770		6	no prices given	Unknown
John Cox	1770	3	0	20"17"6	0 to £100
Alexander Craig	1770		8	600"8"10.5	£501 to £1000
Nathaniel Crawley	1770	2	32	1765"2"0	£1001 +
Matthew Davenport	1770		6	758"3"9	£501 to £1000
William Davenport	1770		0	83"10"8	0 to £100
William Davis	1770		0	275"4"0	£101 to £500
Philip Dedman	1770	4	14	607"3"0	£501 to £1000
Margaret Deoman	1770	1	2	136"6"4.5	£101 to £500
Major Edmund Dickenson	1770		0	164"6"6	£101 to £500
Anne Digger	1770		0	273"0"1.75	£101 to £500
John Drewry	1770	1	0	277"15"0	£101 to £500
William Drummond	1770		8	354"0"0	£101 to £500
William Dudley	1770		6	409"16"9	£101 to £500
Francis Fauquier	1770		17	2947"18"0.5	£1001 +
Rev. John Gamm	1770		12	13240"18"0	£1001 +
John Gibbons	1770		13	995"10"0	£501 to £1000
Thomas Gibbons	1770		3	237"16"	£101 to £500

Name	Decade	Plows and Harrows	Enslaved People	Total Net Worth	Wealth Categories
Cary Goosley	1770		0	19"0"6	0 to £100
Charles Hanford	1770		18	1562"4"0	£1001 +
John Harrison	1770	2	0	67"12"0	0 to £100
Anthony Hay	1770		19	1778"11"10.5	£1001 +
Grissel Hays	1770		12	2310"3"9	£1001 +
Samuel Hill	1770		15	634"4"2	£501 to £1000
James Hooker	1770		0	50"19"9	0 to £100
Thomas Hornsby	1770		49	6413"16"15	£1001 +
John Howard	1770		18	987"12"0	£501 to £1000
Elizabeth Howard	1770	1	21	940"14"4	£501 to £1000
Matthew Hubbard	1770		0	no prices given	Unknown
Richard Hunt	1770		0	229"17"6	£101 to £500
John Hyde	1770		3	58"8"6	0 to £100
Mary James	1770		4	282"19"9	£101 to £500
Rev. Josiah Johnson	1770		4	514"7"1	£501 to £1000
John Kerby	1770		38	1883"6"0	£1001 +
Henry Langhlon	1770		0	63"13"6	0 to £100
James Lavia	1770		0	16"2"0	0 to £100
Elizabeth Lelburn	1770		0	18"3"3	0 to £100
John Lester	1770		0	16"5"6	0 to £100
Sarah Lester	1770		1	57"10"9.5	0 to £100
Mary Lewis	1770		0	6"16"6	0 to £100
Armistead Lightfoot	1770	5	17	1227"6"3	£1001 +
John Lookup	1770	2	0	59"10"6	0 to £100
Sarah Mackondros	1770		2	81"2"6	0 to £100
Frances Mallicoal	1770		9	239"13"0	£101 to £500
Anne May	1770		0	42"7"7	0 to £100

Name	Decade	Plows and Harrows	Enslaved People	Total Net Worth	Wealth Categories
James Mitchell	1770		6	797"19"11	£501 to £1000
Josiah Moody	1770		4	321"2"3	£101 to £500
John Moody	1770		0	944"12"0	£501 to £1000
Matthew Moody	1770	2	3	317"18"9	£101 to £500
Mary Moody	1770		0	46"9"0	0 to £100
Filmor Moore	1770		0	51"2"9	0 to £100
John Moore	1770	1	2	138"6"3	£101 to £500
Mary Moreland	1770		0	110"8"11	£101 to £500
John Moss	1770	5	9	652"17"5.5	£501 to £1000
Amesi? Moss	1770		5	366"5"0	£101 to £500
William Moss	1770		0	24"18"1.5	0 to £100
William Pearson	1770	3	12	2115"16"9	£1001 +
Francis Peters	1770		8	548"7"0	£501 to £1000
George Pitt	1770		0	21"2"0	0 to £100
Edward Potter	1770		2	177"14"10	£101 to £500
John Prentis	1770	5	15	1255"19"9	£1001 +
William Prentis	1770		4	327"10"9	£101 to £500
Samuel Presson	1770		14	679"14"11	£501 to £1000
John Pringle	1770		0	14"9"10	0 to £100
Grapton Pryor	1770		0	139"4"5.5	£101 to £500
Alexander Purdie	1770		13	11705"14"0	£1001 +
Payton Randolph	1770	7	108	7600"14"15	£1001 +
Mildred Read	1770		6	2500"0"	£1001 +
Mary Reade	1770	2	12	539"10"4	£501 to £1000
William Rind	1770		1	272"5"6	£101 to

Name	Decade	Plows and Harrows	Enslaved People	Total Net Worth	Wealth Categories
					£500
Sarah Roberts	1770		0	31"18"9	0 to £100
Peter Robinson	1770		0	33"12"11.75	0 to £100
Anthony Robinson	1770	11	42	2355"17"6	£1001 +
Anthony Robinson	1770		4	234"0"0	£101 to £500
Clayton Rogers	1770		0	27"12"1	0 to £100
Charles Rogers	1770		0	142"11"1.5	£101 to £500
Sarah Rogers	1770		5	1432"11"9	£1001 +
Sachiviral? Sclaler?	1770	1	0	92"19"11.5	0 to £100
Richard Selster	1770	7	45	2859"16"0	£1001 +
Daniel Seny	1770		0	38"10"6	0 to £100
Joseph Serriener?	1770		4	1207"6"7	£1001 +
Robert Shails	1770	3	47	2289"17"2	£1001 +
Bary Shalburn	1770		0	15"5"9	0 to £100
John Shield	1770		7	412"2"1.5	£101 to £500
Rebecca Shield	1770	3	0	162"18"3	£101 to £500
Robert Smith	1770		0	58"13"7	0 to £100
Lawerence Smith	1770	4	12	1660"14"0	£1001 +
Edward Tabb	1770		20	no prices given	Unknown
John Timson	1770		1	151"9"3	£101 to £500
Samuel Tompkins	1770	1	1	103"18"3	£101 to £500
John Tonham	1770	2	19	1085"5"6	£1001 +
Matthew Tuell	1770		2	no prices given	Unknown
Joseph Valentine	1770		12	604"13"9	£501 to £1000

Name	Decade	Plows and Harrows	Enslaved People	Total Net Worth	Wealth Categories
Junior Williams	1770		0	17"0"0	0 to £100
Robert Wise	1770		0	11"3"10	0 to £100
Edward Wright	1770	2	0	1375"0"6	£1001 +
William Wright	1770		0	143"19"7	£101 to £500
John Wyanne	1770	1	11	no prices given	Unknown
Martha Young	1770		2	202"11"11	£101 to £500
John Frederick Baker	1780		0	2965"0"0	£1001 +
Richard Charlton	1780		6	14419"14"0	£1001 +
James Davis	1780		10	26603"0"0	£1001 +
Anne Dunford	1780		0	1342"0"0	£1001 +
Martha Gooley	1780		1	4572"10"0	£1001 +
Hansford Hills	1780	1	4	6678"16"0	£1001 +
Lucy Jasper	1780		0	1310"0"0	£1001 +
John Moreland	1780		3	4293"5"0	£1001 +
Isaac Whitney	1780		0	266"13"0	£101 to £500
Elizabeth Wright	1780		0	173"17"0	£101 to £500

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