A SURVEY OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN CHARLESTON, 1732 – 1770

BY

JEANNE A. CALHOUN, ELIZABETH A. PAYSINGER AND MARTHA A. ZIERDEN

MARTHA ZIERDEN,
PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

The Charleston Museum
Archaeological Contributions 2

OCTOBER 1982
A SURVEY OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

IN CHARLESTON, 1732 - 1770

by

Jeanne A. Calhoun, Elizabeth A. Paysinger
and Martha A. Zierden

Martha A. Zierden, Principal Investigator

The Charleston Museum
Archaeological Contributions 2

October 1, 1982

submitted to

The South Carolina Department of Archives and History
ABSTRACT

The documentary research was undertaken in order to expand and refine the preliminary archaeological preservation plan for the city of Charleston. Research focused on newspaper advertisements as a source of information on site location. Advertisements were recorded systematically for the period 1732-1770. From the research, information is presented on clusters of merchants and craftsmen sites within the city, changing trends in these locations, and trends of land use in the colonial city. The trends of multiple land use and the fluidity of the colonial society are discussed in reference to archaeological site interpretation, and the implications of such activities are stressed as a caution for future archaeological investigations. The project was funded by a Community Development Grant from the City of Charleston and by a federal matching Historic Preservation Grant from the Department of the Interior, administered by the South Carolina Department of Archives and History. This matching grant was made possible under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended.
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The following research was made possible by a Community Development grant from the City of Charleston and a Historic Preservation grant administered by the South Carolina Department of Archives and History. We are grateful to the staff of the South Carolina Department of Archives and History and the staff of the City of Charleston Department of Planning and Urban Development for their assistance and support. Special thanks go to the Honorable Joseph P. Riley, Mayor of Charleston, and Dr. Charles Lee, State Historic Preservation Officer, for their support.

During the course of this research, many of the ideas presented here were discussed with our colleagues. We extend our appreciation to Michael Hurley, Elaine Herold, Nick Honerkamp, Theresa Singleton and Michael Trinkley for their interest and suggestions.

Finally, our sincere thanks go to the staff of the Charleston Museum for their assistance. Special thanks go to Mr. W. E. Freeman, Interim Director, and Mr. Dennis Miller, Comptroller, for their assistance and support. Warm thanks to Ms. Anita Moquin, secretary, for her typing skills. As always, we assume the responsibility for any errors herein.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abstract</td>
<td>ii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acknowledgments</td>
<td>iii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>List of Figures</td>
<td>v</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Introduction</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charleston’s Role in the British Empire</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charleston’s Commercial Landscape</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conclusions</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>References Cited</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appendix I</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
LIST OF FIGURES

1) The Charleston Harbor, from Mills' Atlas of the State of South Carolina, 1820 ......................................................... 30

2) Charleston in 1700, showing the town fronting on the Cooper, and the creeks which form natural boundaries .......................... 31

3) Former Areas of Marsh in the Peninsular City ............................................. 32

4) Charleston in 1739 ........................................................................... 35

5) Charleston in 1788 ........................................................................... 36

6) Charleston in 1802 ........................................................................... 37

7) Trends of Growth in Eighteenth Century Charleston ......................... 38

8) Relative Percentages of Businesses on the Bay .................................. 41

9) Relative Percentages of Businesses on the Wharves ......................... 42

10) Relative Percentages of Businesses on Broad Street ....................... 43

11) Relative Percentages of Businesses on Tradd Street ....................... 44

12) Relative Percentages of Businesses on Elliot Street ....................... 45

13) Relative Percentages of Businesses on Queen Street ...................... 46

14) Relative Percentages of Businesses on Union Street ...................... 47

15) Relative Percentages of Businesses on Church Street ...................... 48

16) Relative Percentages of Businesses on Meeting Street .................... 49

17) Relative Percentages of Businesses on King Street ....................... 50

18) The Area Encompassed by the Grand Model ..................................... 55

19) Concentration of Commercial Activity in Charleston ..................... 57
INTRODUCTION

The historical importance of the city of Charleston has long been recognized, by both the citizens of Charleston themselves and by the many visitors who pass through the city. The area encompassed by the city of Charleston was first settled by the English in 1670. Charleston prospered, and by the 1730's had changed from a frontier community to an important port and urban center. During the eighteenth century Charleston was the forth largest urban center in the American colonies (Bridenbaugh 1955), the center of trade for the plantation economy of the southeast, and the home of peoples from a variety of backgrounds. Charleston continued to be a focal point of American development until economic developments following the War between the States resulted in its decline.

Charlestonians have long been interested in the history of their city, and have had an effective, ongoing program in historic preservation since the 1930's. Because of the preservation of its uniqueness and charm, thousands of tourists visit Charleston every year. Continued preservation of and research on its historic past is important for Charleston.

Despite the long tradition of an interest in the city's history, archaeology has only recently come to play an important role in a greater understanding of this history. One reason for this is that historical archaeology has been a recognized discipline only since the 1960's and an awareness of historical archaeology's potential contribution to urban studies is even more recent (Salwen 1973: 151-168; Staski 1982: 97-133). The preparation of an archaeological research design for Charleston (Zierden and Calhoun 1982a; 1982b) represents a major step in the endeavor to identify, preserve and protect Charleston's archaeological resources.
This newspaper study underscores the importance of documents to historical archaeological research. The present study greatly increases the understanding of early site location in Charleston, and provides valuable information for the study of Charleston as an urban site.

**Importance of Archaeology**

Historical archaeology developed as a field of research distinct from other areas of American archaeology because, unlike prehistoric research, written records are available for the populations being studied. This documentary resource, in turn, affects the interpretation of the material remains of past behavior (Deagan 1982a: 153). At the present time, historical archaeologists take several approaches to archaeological research and are contributing to a range of concerns and interests.

The earliest thrust of historical archaeology was as a supplement to historical studies, especially in the form of architectural and restoration studies. Many historical archaeological studies are still oriented toward this goal, with valuable results. The public interpretation programs resulting from such projects are important to the recognition of the discipline as a valuable source of information.

An important development from this historically oriented thrust has been termed the reconstruction of past lifeways (Deagan 1982a: 160). This emphasis was part of the shift from the archaeological examination of the sites of famous historical figures to that of the anonymous American citizen. Historical records are often biased towards the upper class—those with the time and ability to leave extensive written records. Such archaeological research has focused on those groups of Americans who are poorly or incorrectly
represented in the written record (Deagan 1982: 161; Glassie 1977: 29), including Afro-Americans (Singleton 1980; Otto 1975; Fairbanks 1972), Asian-Americans (Schuyler 1980), and Hispanic-Americans (Deagan 1982b). This approach to historical archaeology has an important role to play in archaeological research, and can result in a more objective view of American history.

In addition to augmenting and altering the historical record, recent investigations have addressed questions of anthropological interest. A primary focus of such research has been the testing and verification of patterning in the archaeological record. The basic premise underlying such research is that human behavior is patterned, and this patterning will be reflected in archaeological patterning. The recognition of these patterns (South 1977) and the examination of these patterns as part of a more general research question (Lewis 1976; Deagan 1982b) will enhance our understanding of past human behavior. Studies of this type have recently expanded to include examinations of patterns in contemporary material culture (Rathje and McCarthy 1977; Gould and Schiffer 1981), resulting in an all-encompassing aspect of the discipline that has been labeled "the science of material culture" (Deetz 1977b). An extension of this "science of material culture" approach has been the development of cognitive studies (Deetz 1977a; Glassie 1975), aimed at discovering and defining the mental structures and cognitive systems of people through material culture. Historical archaeology, then, is focused in many directions, and can contribute information to a variety of problems.

Urban archaeology is a quite recent development in the field of historical archaeology, and the results of most urban projects are yet
to be well circulated within the discipline. Urban archaeology poses its own particular set of problems and advantages, both in terms of methodology and research orientation.

Unlike the surrounding countryside, the city is a scene of major and numerous land alterations. Because of this, the archaeological record is often deep and well preserved, but disturbed and mixed by subsequent activities. These deep deposits, plus the relative scarcity of contiguous areas of open space, pose special methodological problems that archaeologists have only begun to address (See for example Deagan, Benton and Bostwick 1976; Dickens and Bowen 1980; Rubertone and Gallagher 1981; Honerkamp, Council and Will 1982). The urban archaeologist is working in an environment of current and intensive use. Because of this the urban archaeological site may be intensely and complexly disturbed, often leaving little evidence of previous surfaces. Studying the nature of this disturbance, though, can significantly contribute to an understanding of urban processes, and to an appreciation of the particular potential of urban archaeology to recover information (Staski 1982).

The most recent focus of urban archaeology is the examination of urban processes themselves. Under this model, which has been termed by Salwen (1973) as "archaeology of the city", archaeology can contribute to an understanding of the specific processes of urban development (Staski 1982). The city is viewed as both the environment and the subject of research. Work under this approach can help elucidate the process of urban cultural evolution, thereby making archaeology relevant to studies of present behaviors. The validity of this approach has been amply demonstrated in the Tuscon Garbage Project (Rathje 1977; Rathje and
McCarthy 1977). Dickens and Bowen note that research under this paradigm, especially on nineteenth and twentieth century deposits, can contribute to better archaeological techniques, since the behaviors studied are part of a still-active continuum (Dickens and Bowen 1980: 51).

Archaeologists have noted that a major tool in urban archaeological studies is the wealth of documentary evidence available for such sites. Staski notes that record keeping is an important part of administrative services, and urban centers have the facilities for long term collection of these documents. Careful studies of these materials allows for a well-documented historical outline of the physical and social characteristics of a city (Staski 1982: 120). Such a well-planned and detailed study is essential in order to interpret the complex archaeological record found at an urban site, and to place such events within a larger perspective. Such research is also an efficient manner in which to survey a city. The following report is part of an ongoing effort in this direction for Charleston.

Project Background

In an attempt to efficiently integrate the preservation and/or recovery of archaeological resources with the development goals of the city, the Charleston Museum received a grant from the city to prepare an archaeological preservation plan for Charleston. Phase I of this research was designed to evaluate the archaeological potential for all areas of the peninsular city and to make recommendations to city planners. The goals of Phase I were two-fold:

1) To ascertain on a general level the length and type of occupation for all areas of the peninsular city.
2) To pinpoint the location of specific structures, and the remains of specific activities in the city. Primary documentary sources were examined for information pertaining to the archaeological resources in Charleston. These resources include historic maps and plats, Charleston City Directories, censuses, city ordinances, city yearbooks, family paper collections, Records of the Secretary of the Province, the Shaftsbury papers, and a variety of miscellaneous notes and documents. In addition, numerous secondary sources on Charleston in particular and the Southeastern United States in general were consulted. This was done to place Charleston's history in a national, and even international, perspective and to avoid repetition of data already compiled. All site locations have been recorded as accurately as possible on contemporary maps and aerial photographs.

The product of Phase I research is a skeletal outline of the land use history of Charleston. This skeletal outline contains general information on the length and density of occupation for all areas of peninsular Charleston. As a result of this research, preliminary recommendations have been made to the City concerning the probable nature and extent of archaeological resources at several sites. The results of Phase I research are outlined in a preliminary report submitted to the City of Charleston (Zierden and Calhoun 1982b).

Project Methods and Goals

Phase II of the research project is designed to refine and expand this skeletal outline of Charleston's growth and development. Information is
lacking on the type and density of occupation for the city for both the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. For the nineteenth century a variety of sources are available from which such information can be extracted. These include censuses, tax lists, city directories, and newspapers. But prior to the incorporation of Charleston in 1783, few such records are available. It was determined that the best sources for such information would be a thorough survey of eighteenth century newspaper advertisements.

Research began with the first edition of the South Carolina Gazette in 1732. Because of time constraints and the wealth of data available, research was terminated at 1770, approximately the beginning of the transitional period leading to the Revolution. These later periods will be the subject of a later, separate study.

The primary purpose of the research was to determine the location of commercial activities within the eighteenth century city. This would be accomplished by recording the addresses of merchants who advertised in the South Carolina Gazette. Such information would allow a definition of the eighteenth century commercial core of the city, and changes in the location and focus of these areas. The data will also facilitate a definition of the range of early craft activities in the city and the location of such activities. A recognized bias of this approach is that not all merchants and craftsmen living and working in Charleston chose to advertise in the newspaper. Thus the newspaper ads will not totally reflect the commercial activities of the city. Yet the extensive information they do contain may serve as a basis for recognizing general trends in the city.
In addition to this primary focus, extensive data was obtained on the land use patterns of eighteenth century Charleston. Such data will be of importance to future archaeological investigations in Charleston on the site-specific level. Data was also obtained on the range of material culture being imported into Charleston and on shipping activity in the port city. Such subjects are outside the scope of this particular project and will be incorporated into later work.

All advertisements and items of related interest were recorded on index cards and filed systematically at the Charleston Museum. Over 7000 items were recorded.

Chapter II seeks to explain eighteenth century South Carolina's position in the British Empire and its effect on the colony's development. Chapter III discusses the effect of these activities on the Charleston landscape. The project is summarized and recommendations are made in Chapter IV. Lists of colonial craftsmen and merchants are contained in Appendix I.
CHARLESTON'S ROLE IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE

In the seventeenth century, Britain's possessions were scattered throughout the world. Despite domestic political turmoil, she retained and improved her position of dominance throughout the seventeenth century until, by the end of the War of the Spanish Succession in 1713, she ruled the seas. Her North American colonies were only a small part of the vast empire which England accumulated. The English government did not view them as political and economic entities entitled to a voice in imperial policy. Instead, the members of the ruling classes considered them agricultural appendages which should serve as both a source of raw materials and a market for the mother country's manufactured goods.

To ensure that Britain's colonies would increase her wealth and not that of her rivals, an economic policy of mercantilism was adopted to regulate her dependents' trade. Mercantilism was an indefinite, loosely defined concept seldom wholly agreed upon by either its adherents or detractors. Its two basic principles, the importance of trade to the British Empire and the necessity to secure a favorable balance of trade in England's favor, served as rallying points for manufacturers, merchants, and landholders eager to exploit their country's holdings.

In the early seventeenth century, the North American colonies were not significant enough to merit much attention. This was just as well, as the rulers of England were too preoccupied with trying to keep their heads to spend too much time, energy or money on their overseas possessions. By the time Charles II gained the throne in 1660, the colonies were beginning to give
indications of their future worth. Virginia and Maryland were already exporting more than seven million pounds of tobacco annually, much of which never reached England, and the merchants of New England traded around the world.

Under Charles II, a consistent, definite commercial policy for the colonies was first evolved. These Navigation Acts had four major sections. The first dealt with shipping. This provision stated that all goods imported or exported from any of the plantations possessed by the British government in Asia, Africa, or America must be carried in ships which belonged to, and were built by, citizens of England, Ireland, Wales, Berwick-upon-Tweed, or any of the said colonies. In addition, the captain and three-fourths of the crew of these vessels must be English. Secondly, it was declared that goods grown, produced, or manufactured in Africa, Asia, or America could only be imported into England in ships navigated, built, or owned as described above. Finally, it was enacted that no goods of foreign growth or manufacture should be imported into England, Ireland, Wales, Guernsey, Jersey and Berwick-upon-Tweed, unless they came directly from the place of production or those ports from which the goods and commodities were usually shipped (Beer 1948:36).

The final clause of the Navigation Acts which proved significant to the growth and development of the American colonies was the enumeration of certain goods. According to mercantilist thought, the colonies were to provide the mother country with the raw materials needed for home industries which she was otherwise forced to import from her rivals. Sugar, tobacco, cotton, indigo, ginger, speckle-wood and various types of dye-woods, such as fustic and braziletto, the products of the West Indies and Southern colonies, were all placed on the enumerated list. This meant that these commodities could be shipped only to England, Ireland, Wales and Berwick-upon-Tweed and that
they must be transported in ships owned and manned by Englishmen. Furthermore, all ships sailing with enumerated goods on board were required to give bond to land at some part of England, Ireland or Wales (Beer 1948:38-39). Any enumerated commodity could be re-exported from England by English or colonial merchants. This, however, would force the price of the goods to advance to such a point that it would be extremely difficult for the merchant involved to make a profit. Thus this aspect of trade was largely controlled by English factors (Andrews 1938:88).

Of the enumerated commodities, only tobacco could be raised in England but that was forbidden by law. Northern American products - grain, fish and naval stores - were not included on the enumerated list because they were readily available in the mother country. As the manufacturing capacity of England increased, so did the demand for goods to supply her industries. Gradually other articles were enumerated. High duties were levied upon these goods, however, to save the English producer from bankruptcy.

Molasses and rice were soon placed among the enumerated goods. Spain and Portugal were the major European markets for rice which, before South Carolina became a producer, they imported from Egypt and Lombardy. Soon South Carolina had become a serious rival and was monopolizing the Portuguese market and moving into that of Spain. At this point, Parliament was persuaded that the colony's ability to export rice directly to Portugal and Spain was detrimental to English commerce and rice was placed on the enumerated list. The increased freight charges necessitated by this change in status inflated the price of American rice by a third, thus largely forcing South Carolina out of the European rice trade. Finally, by an act passed in 1730 and an additional one in 1735, the rice producers of the Southern colonies were granted the right to export rice directly to any European port south of Cape Finisterre. Almost immediately, American rice had captured its
former market. This indulgence did not, however, extend to the markets of Holland and Germany, the area of the Caribbean and the Spanish Main where some of the best markets were located. This was not remedied until 1764 and 1765 when a series of new acts of revenue and trade opened up the region south of North and South Carolina and Georgia to their rice trade (Andrews 1938:97).

Naval stores and copper were also placed on the enumerated list. As Britain's navy became more and more prominent in European wars, her demand for naval stores increased proportionately. Unable to herself produce a sufficient amount, she was forced to rely on Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Russia for hemp, tar, pitch and masts. This trade created an unfavorable balance of trade for England as these countries refused to be paid in English manufactures and insisted on monetary reimbursement (Beer 1948:55-56). Economists frowned upon this outward flow of specie (in 1703 England's over-balance of trade in this area amounted to 350,000 pounds) while statesmen shuddered at England's dependence on European rivals for materials vital for her naval power (Andrews 1938:103).

The final inducement to find another source of supply for naval stores came at the beginning of the eighteenth century with a shift in Sweden's attitude. At this point, the Swedish Tar Company refused to let England have any pitch or tar except at its own price, despite the fact that money was offered in exchange. Furthermore, the Company decided that only Swedish ships were to be employed in transporting these goods to England and that they, the Company, would determine the quantity delivered. This implicit economic blackmail, combined with the turbulent diplomatic situation on the European continent, convinced the British that the time had come to rely on her American colonies. At the beginning of the War of the Spanish Succession, naval stores were enumerated and bounties granted on tar, pitch, rosin or turpentine, hemp, masts, yards and bowsprits (Beer 1948:94-95).
The act of 1660 covered two of the main objectives desired by the Navigation Acts - the increase of shipping, to bolster England's merchant marine, and the enumeration of certain colonial goods, for the increase in English revenue, greater supply of raw materials, advancement of England's growing domestic industry, and enhancement of the Englishman's lifestyle. There was one final objective yet to be achieved. That was insuring that all commodities desired by the colonists would pass through England, thus establishing it as the sole export center to the plantations. To accomplish this final goal, the Act for the Encouragement of Trade was passed on July 27, 1663. Under this statute, two provisions were made which required that all commodities of European growth, production and manufacture intended for the colonies must first be carried to England, Wales, or Berwick-upon-Tweed, in lawful shipping, legally crewed, and there put ashore before being transported to America. When this occurred, the same drawback was allowed, except later on foreign ironware and cordage, as was allowed to goods under similar circumstances re-exported to foreign countries (Andrews 1938: 108).

There were some exceptions to this act. One of these was salt for the fisheries of New England and Newfoundland. A great deal of the salt came from the Isle of May, one of Portugal's Cape Verde Islands, as the English had been granted the sole right of exportation by Portugal in the treaty of 1661. Later, Pennsylvania, New York, Nova Scotia and Quebec were granted the same privilege. The Southern colonies attempted to persuade the government but to no avail; they were forced to obtain the salt needed for the curing and packing of their beef from either the Northern colonies at double freight and a much higher price, or produce their own through the evaporation of salt water. They were able to obtain salt from Turks Island, one of the Caribee Islands, but the southerners asserted it was of a much poorer quality.
The restriction on salt had a detrimental effect on South Carolina's export of beef. On November 23, 1749, South Carolina's Governor James Glen, in an address to the Commons House of Assembly, declared,

Our Country abounds in Cattle and lies commodiously to the Sugar Colonies and foreign Settlements for a market.

Despite this hopeful boast, in 1748 the value of South Carolina's exported beef was less than one tenth that of indigo and could not compare even with that of tanned leather. The cause of this was not primarily the amount of beef offered for export but rather the inferior quality of the cured beef compared with that of the Northern colonies. By being forced to rely primarily on American salt, which Governor Glen declared was "of so corrosive a Nature that it waste what it should preserve," South Carolina could scarcely depend on her beef as a valuable export (Gipson 1960:143-144).

Another exception to the Act for Encouraging Trade was servants, horses and provisions from Scotland and Ireland and, later, linen from the latter country. This ceased to apply to Scotland after the Act of Union in 1707 and provoked some delightfully innovative evasive tactics on the part of the Irish, as when some shippers classified candles and soap as "provisions" and, when queried, offered to prove their point by consuming the goods in question. In one such case which was brought to trial, a witness swore that soap was victuals and that one might live upon it for a month, which the jury readily believed and found (for the defendant).

There are some suspicions that Irish exporters exploited this privilege and carried contraband goods during wartime and manufactured goods in times of peace, but nothing conclusive has been proven (Andrews 1938:109-110).

Thirdly, wines from the Azores, Madeira and, generally, the Canaries were also exempt. A great deal of English business was done through Oporto and Lisbon. Portugal had been an ally in the War of the Spanish Succession
and the Methuen Treaty of 1703, which facilitated the export of English textiles there in return for an import duty on Portuguese wines which was one-third lower than that on French wines, had promoted trade relations between the two countries (Marshall 1962:13). There has been some doubt as to whether salt and wine were the sole commodities thus imported into the colonies in the eighteenth century, despite the Navigation Acts. There are claims that, in addition to the two legal goods, Southern European imports also included oranges, limes, currants, raisins, olives, anchovies, Leghorn hats, Barcelona handkerchiefs and other luxury goods. These items, in fact, are frequently advertised in the South Carolina Gazette throughout the years 1732 - 1770. The American Inspector-General's ledgers do not list such items but, if they were imported, then they were presumably either smuggled or the customs officers were not strictly enforcing the Navigation Acts. The latter case is entirely possible as small amounts of salt were imported directly to the Southern colonies despite its prohibition (Shepherd and Walton 1972:103n).

The problem of establishing a favorable balance of trade in commerce with the colonies was the next area to come under scrutiny. Colonies were supposed to provide not merely the raw materials needed for England's home industries, but also a market for the goods thus produced. To ensure that the colonists would import their manufactured goods from England and not develop their own industries, Parliament passed a series of laws restricting colonial manufactures. Governors were instructed to discourage, and report on, incipient cottage industries. Thus documentation may not reveal the entire truth. The letters of William Gooch, Governor of Virginia, to the English Board of Trade frequently contained derisive remarks about a Yorktown potter. In 1732, he reported,

The same poor potter's work is still continued at Yorktown without any great improvement or advantage to the owner or any injury
to the trade of Great Britain.

In 1739, Governor Gooch wrote, "The poor Potter's Operation is unworthy of your Lordship's Notice." These statements are strikingly contradicted by archaeological evidence which implies both a great deal of potting activity and a fairly high standard of quality (Hume 1963:223).

Manufacturing was most prevalent in the Northern colonies. There was a marked absence of even rudimentary industry in the South. This was due neither to a deficiency of interest or skill, but rather a lack of incentive. As the South had highly desirable staple exports which commanded a ready market in England, she had no need to develop any type of industry. Economically, it was much more profitable to employ a unit of labor in agriculture than in manufacturing. In addition, the extensive network of navigable rivers throughout the South facilitated the transport of raw materials in bulk, thus providing a further disincentive to spend time and money on producing a finished product.

The Northern colonies were not able to grow such valued crops as did the South. Around 1640 in Massachusetts, the staple goods of the colony were wheat, oats, peas, barley, beef, pork, fish, butter, cheese, timber, tar and boards. These commodities enabled the farmers of Massachusetts to feed,

not only...their Elder Sisters, Virginia, Barbados, and many of the Summer Islands that were prefer'd before her fruitfulness, but also the Grandmother of us all, even the firtil Isle of Great Britain.

The landed class of England, however, had too much power to allow this trade to go unchecked. Under Charles II the earliest Corn Laws were put into effect. Designed to protect the country's own agricultural sector, formidable customs duties were put on foodstuffs, such as dye, barley, peas, beans, oats and wheat. Also during this reign, the importation of salt provisions, including beef, pork, bacon and butter from England's colonial
possessions was totally prohibited. Finally, the whale-fisheries of New England were discriminated against with the imposition of high duties on oil and blubber caught and exported to England. Without a trade with England, the Northern colonies were obliged to find a middle market for their goods and become more independent of England in regard to manufactured goods.

The North and South did share two common factors which rendered any real development of manufacturing difficult. The abundance of land in relation to labor and capital, and the limited size of the potential market, both favored the development of agriculture. Also, the small scale on which colonial manufacturers would have to produce would not allow them to maintain competitive prices with the larger English industrialists. The lack of division of labor in colonial manufacturing exacerbated this problem. Benjamin Franklin commented,

Manufactures, where they are in perfection, are carried on by a multiplicity of hands, each of which is expert only in his own part, no one of them a master of the whole; and if by any means spirited away to a foreign country, he is lost without his fellows. Then it is a matter of extremest difficulty to persuade a complete set of workmen, skilled in all parts of manufactory, to leave their country together and settle in a foreign land. Some of the idle and drunken may be entice away, but these only disappoint their employers, and serve to discourage the undertaking. If by royal munificence, and an expense that the profits of the trade alone would not bear, a complete set of good and skillful hands are collected and carried over, they find so much of the system imperfect, so many things wanting to carry on the trade to advantage, so many difficulties to overcome, and the know of hands so easily broken by death, dissatisfaction, and desertion, that they and their employers are discouraged altogether, and the project vanished into smoke.

This generalization did not apply to such industries as household manufacturing, shipbuilding, iron production and flour milling. Thus high wages and a limited division of labor conspired to promote importation of English goods rather than colonial industry (Shepherd and Walton 1972:23-24).

England was not content to rely on her superiority in manufacturing to secure her market. Instead, the government took steps to ensure that there would be little, or no, competition with her goods. In addition to instructing
the provincial governors to watch for, and discourage, any serious industry. England also passed several statutes dealing with colonial manufactures. The three restrictive acts which most affected the colonies' manufacturing were those placed on the production of woolens, hats, and finished iron goods. The act on woolen goods allowed production for personal use, but forbade any type of manufacturing for the public. This was not strictly enforced and, in 1743 and 1745, two separate weavers advertised in the South Carolina Gazette (South Carolina Gazette March 7, 1743; South Carolina Gazette January 14, 1745). A hat industry had developed enough in the early eighteenth century to provoke the English Company of Feltmakers, in 1731, to petition Parliament to prohibit the exportation of hats from the American colonies. They asserted that the Northern American colonies were not only exporting their hats to foreign markets, but were also shipping them to England. The statute was passed but not strictly enforced and, in 1759, one writer mentioned that Pennsylvania made beaver hats superior to those produced in Europe.

Iron was present in all of the North American colonies. By the 1720's, the Southern colonies were producing bar and pig iron and exporting it to England in very small amounts. The Northern colonies, especially New England, produced iron in smaller quantities but were already beginning to use it to make finished products in connection with their ship building and fisheries. Despite this, the colonies in the early eighteenth century were largely dependent on England for their finished iron products. On an average, between 1714 and 1717 the colonies imported from England 35,631 pounds worth of wrought iron and nails. They also imported unwrought iron from the mother country as colonial mines could not produce a sufficient amount. The Southern colonies manufactured very few iron wares but exported more raw iron and even partially supplied the Northern colonies with raw materials.
for their iron manufacturing.

To discourage and, hopefully, halt the production of iron wares in the American colonies, in 1750 a bill was passed that,

I. Bar iron may be imported duty free to the port of London, and pig iron to any port of England.

II. No mill or other engine for rolling or slitting iron, no plating forge to wrok with a tilting hammer, nor any furnace for making steel, shall be erected in the colonies. If so erected it is to be deemed a common nuisance (Beer 1948:81-89).

James Glen, Governor of South Carolina, emphasized this law by issuing a proclamation, which declared that, "no mill or other engine, forge, or furnace for making steel can exist in the colonies" (South Carolina Gazette Dec. 3-10, 1750). Due to this bill, the amount of pig iron exported from the colonies to England in 1745 was 2,228 tons while by 1755 it had risen to 3,425 tons. In 1757, a statute was passed allowing bar iron to be imported free of duty into any English port. This act was extremely beneficial to the English for, while in 1750 the colonists exported scarcely any bar iron to England and, in 1754, only 271 tons, in 1764 they exported 1,059 tons (Beer 1948:84-86).

In addition to the Navigation Acts and restrictions on manufacturing, the British government also had a system of bounties and drawbacks. Many of these are not important to a consideration of the colonies, but two bounties, those on naval stores and indigo, were significant.

A bounty was granted on naval stores to promote their production in an effort both to supply English shipping and to support the development of an export commodity for the Northern colonies. Unfortunately for the Northern colonies, the great pine forests were located primarily in the Carolinas. The Carolinians rapidly added tar, pitch, rosin, turpentine, hemp, masts and bowsprits to their exports. South Carolina's tar was generally made from dead wood in contrast to the Baltic manufacturers who used green trees. As the British Navy, which was the largest consumer of exported tar,
preferred tar produced by the Baltic method, there was a reduced demand for Carolina tar in the second decade of the eighteenth century. To compensate for this declining market, the South Carolinians began to concentrate on the manufacture of pitch. Shipbuilders, however, needed pitch less than tar and soon the increased supply of pitch glutted the market. In an effort to encourage the South Carolinians to produce desirable tar, the English government made the bounty on tar applicable, after September of 1724, only on that produced according to the Baltic method. This specification soon became irrelevant as the act legislating the bounties expired in 1724 and was not re-enacted until 1729, when the subsidies were revived in a reduced form.

The withdrawal of the bounties for the period 1725 - 1729 resulted in a significant decrease in the production of tar and pitch. The lowered bounties established in 1729 failed to stimulate the development of these two commodities and, for an average year between 1734 and 1737, Charles Town's exports of tar and pitch were only slightly more than fifty percent of what they had been in an average year from 1717 to 1720. Many colonists turned from the production of tar and pitch to the manufacture of turpentine and rosin. South Carolina's larger planters devoted themselves increasingly to the cultivation of rice and, from 1725 to 1731, the annual volume of Charles Town's rice exports tripled (Waterhouse 1973:123-125).

Rice became a mainstay of the South Carolina economy. In December of 1744, however, a committee was appointed in Charles Town to investigate the causes of the decline of the rice trade. They concluded that it was, chiefly owing to the great Freights, high Insurance, Scarcity of Shipping, and other extraordinary Charges on Trade, occasioned by the present War (War of Austrian Succession), which has reduced the Price of Rice so low, that it will not pay the Expence of raising and manufacturing it....(South Carolina Gazette: Dec. 10, 1744)

This situation persisted and, in November of 1745, a letter to the editor
published in the *South Carolina Gazette* referred to the low price of rice and, mentioning how people were beginning to try the cultivation of other crops, suggested wine, silk, oyl, and indigo as viable alternatives (*South Carolina Gazette*: Nov. 4, 1745).

Indigo had been experimented with throughout the early years of the South Carolina colony. Eliza Lucas (later Pinckney) first planted indigo in 1741 and succeeded in producing seventeen pounds. Initially, the Assembly granted a bounty on indigo to encourage its production. As more and more planters successfully cultivated the plant, the bounty became too expensive to maintain and was finally dropped in 1746 when the production of indigo reached five thousand pounds (Bentley 1977:60).

Great Britain annually imported over six hundred thousand pounds of French indigo. The possibility of weaning their country from dependence on their archrival France for its supply of this dye induced English legislators in 1748 to grant a bounty on all indigo produced in America and exported to England (Gipson 1960:135). The promised bounty and rumours of the high prices which Carolina indigo was bringing in the English market persuaded many planters to concentrate on this crop. The terms of the act establishing the bounty, however, specified that the subsidy would be paid to the importer, not the exporter. It was expected that this would in turn be passed on to the planter in the form of higher prices paid for their product. Such was not the case, perhaps because of the often poor quality of the Carolina indigo offered for sale (in the Prices Current for Carolina Produce quoted in the *South Carolina Gazette*, it is specified that the price listed for indigo refers to "good" indigo). Consequently, although many Carolinians continued to grow indigo, the amount exported remained relatively small throughout the late 1740's and early 1750's.

Indigo production was finally stimulated by the outbreak of the Seven
Years War in 1756. The alliances of this war naturally excluded French and Spanish indigo from the English market, thus raising the demand for Carolina indigo. In addition, the increased insurance rates imposed on rice shipped from Charles Town raised its price in Europe and resulted in a decrease in demand. The lowered prices subsequently paid for rice in Charles Town provided an added inducement for planters to diversify their crops (Waterhouse 1973: 130-131).

South Carolina's position in the British Empire rendered her vulnerable to the vicissitudes of European politics. As an English colony, she was subject to attacks on her territory and commerce by England's enemies. Eighteenth century Europe was wracked by lengthy and hard-fought wars. As the major European nations had commercial enclaves and colonial settlements around the world, conflict naturally spread into areas hitherto immune from the consequences of European rivalries. The War of the Spanish Succession, the war of the Austrian Succession and the French and Indian War, which served as both a preliminary, and extension of, the Seven Years War, all disrupted the commercial life of the British Empire, including South Carolina.

In times of war, the British merchant marine served as a source of supply and as an adjunct to the English navy. In each of the conflicts, English vessels were used as warships or carriers by the navy. Many British ships became privateers and others, provided with Letters of Marque, carried on trade but were also empowered to capture any foreign vessel they might encounter. In addition, the number of ships available for commerce was further depleted by the hazards of sailing the seas in time of war. From 1702 to 1708, the French
captured 1,142 British vessels; in the period 1739 to 1742, the Spanish took 337 ships (Ashton 1954: 146).

Charles Town, as the major export center of the Southern colonies, suffered from this disruption of trade. Wars necessarily entailed a limitation of markets for British goods. The dangers involved in shipping these goods resulted in high insurance rates which inflated the price of commodities to the point where demand often decreased proportionately. In 1744, a notice in the *South Carolina Gazette* informed its readers of the arrival of Captain Hutchins from Philadelphia, whose ship had been chased four days in succession by two privateers (SCG May 7, 1744). An issue in 1745 announced that at least three enemy privateers were cruising the South Carolina coast and, in December of 1748, following the conclusion of the War of Austrian Succession, ships' commanders complained that Spanish privateers were still seizing British vessels (SCG Dec 7, 1748). Wars were also presaged by the appearance of privateers, as when in December of 1753, it was reported that the French were keeping armed vessels in the Windward Passage and that this would probably develop into a major dispute (SCG Dec 3, 1753).

Charles Town made efforts both to protect its own trade and to prosper from the capture of rival ships. In 1743, Captain Thomas Frankland, Commander of His Majesty's ship the *Rose*,

> Had the Thanks of the Merchants of the Place, for his Vigilance and Care in suppressing the Spanish Privateers that infested this Coast. As a further Token of their Esteem, they then presented (him) with a handsome Silver Bowl." (SCG Feb 21, 1743).

By 1744, some of the principal men in town had outfitted the *Recovery*, a privateer ship of more than 200 tons, which was daily expected from
England, and another Charlestonian was building a large snow destined for the same purposes. Prizes taken by the privateers were brought into a British port and, if condemned, their cargoes sold and the proceeds divided between the government, ship's owners, and crew. As a major port Charles Town profited from this traffic.

Throughout the various wars, there were many notices of French and Spanish vessels being brought into the South Carolina harbour. In December of 1744, Captain Thomas Frankland's Rose escorted into Charles Town's port the French ship Conception of 400 tons, 20 guns and 326 men, including passengers. Reported to be one of the richest prizes taken since the beginning of the war, the ship was bound from Carthagena to Havana and had on board,

"800 serons of Cocoa, in each of which 'tis said is deposited as customary a Bar of Gold, 68 Chests of Silver Coins (already found) containing 310,000 Pieces of Eight, private Adventures in Gold and Silver Coins, and wrought plate of equivalent value. There was also a complete set of Church plate, large quantity of gold buckles and snuff boxes, a "curious Two-Wheel'd Chaise of Silver, the wheels, axle and c. all of the same metal", diamonds, pearls, and other precious stones, and a large amount of gold. "Fresh discoveries of treasure are constantly made" and

"some gold was secreted even in the Knees... the Heels of the Prisoners' Shoes having been made hollow were also full of gold" (SCG Dec 24, 1744).

Privateering was so common and profitable in Charles Town that, in a South Carolina Gazette of 1745, mention is made of the office of the Commissioners for Distributing Moiety of Prizes taken from Spaniards (SCG Feb 25, 1745) and, later in the same year, a notice was inserted
of the King's demand that the practice of privateer commanders taking it upon themselves to ransom prisoners of war and prize ships must be stopped (SCG Oct 14, 1745).

Few of the cargoes of prize vessels were as spectacular as that of the Conception, but most proved profitable. In June of 1745, the cargoes of two French prizes, consisting of French sugars, indigo, cotton, coffee, mahogany plank and sweet meats, were sold on Captain Frankland's Wharf. As soon as the goods were disposed of, the prize ships themselves were to be sold (SCG June 1, 1745). Similar practices continued throughout the Seven Years War; in April of 1756, an advertisement in the Gazette read,

> Just imported from Antigua...a parcel of neat Claret and White Wines, brought directly from Bordeaux, in a French Vessel, lately taken by one of His Majesty's Ships of War, to be sold at public vendue... (SCG Apr 1, 1756).

Privateering ensured that, despite restrictions on navigation, imports and exports, goods from all of the European nations and their colonies entered the ports. Smuggling and casual execution of the acts also mitigated the desired effect of many of England's commercial statutes. England's enforcement of her laws regulating the commerce of her colonies can be divided into three periods: a lenient phase prior to 1696, a strict administration which lasted throughout the reigns of King William and Queen Anne, and a lenient period under Prime Minister Walpole which ended with the advent of the Seven Years War in 1756 (Beer 1948: 131).

Throughout England's history, smuggling had been endemic. Although deplored by lawmakers, the common people and many nobles not only encouraged but actually participated in illicit trade.
In St. Augustine, archaeological remains have indicated the extent to which colonists, despite claims to the contrary, indulged in illegal trade with the British colonies (Deagan 1982a: 160). Smuggling, therefore, was seldom regarded as a heinous crime except by those such as customs officers who were obliged to combat it. Nonetheless, there was apparently very little illicit trade in the Southern British colonies and it was said of South Carolina that, "No country in this part of the world hath less illegal trade..." This was due not to any greater degree of lawfulness but rather to the nature of the exports of the Southern colonies. Tobacco, rice and naval stores all commanded a ready market in England. There was little incentive to send them elsewhere, due to various concessions on the part of the British government, and the manufactures desired by Southerners were easily and cheaply obtained in England. There were, however, two branches of illicit trade in which Southerners indulged. One was the smuggling of tobacco from one colony to another to avoid payment of the duty imposed on enumerated commodities carried from colony to colony. The other occurred primarily during the War of the Spanish Succession when the commercial laws were laxly enforced and trade with the West Indies was particularly feasible and profitable.

The Northern colonies, however, were not so obedient. Due to their lack of a profitable and dependable market in England for their exports, the Northerners were forced to engage in trade with foreign countries. Their trade in fish with Newfoundland was often illegally supplemented by the importation of wines, brandies, and other European goods. They also carried on an extensive trade in fish with Portugal and Spain. On their return journey, ships were allowed to carry salt and small amounts of wine and fruit. Quite naturally, many captains
saw little need to limit themselves so severely. Fish was also exported to Toulon and Marseilles and French products were imported directly from these ports (Beer 1948: 132-136). The prohibitory duties imposed on French goods meant that such highly desirable items as French silks, linnens, and millinery could only be obtained through illicit trade, much of which occurred in the French and Dutch West Indies. Seldom are French goods advertised for sale in the South Carolina Gazette and, when those such as French silk and French brandy are mentioned, their place of origin is not specified (SCC; Andrews 1938: 362-363). The East India Company's monopoly of the trade beyond the Cape of Good Hope was subverted by New England, whose trade with the pirates in the areas of Madagascar, Scotland and Ireland was also a profitable source of illicit goods (Beer 1948: 136).

As of July 4, 1776, South Carolina's commercial life was no longer regulated by a country an ocean away with conflicting, and often opposing, interests. Mercantilism had not proved a real hardship upon this Southern colony. Despite regulatory acts involving her shipping, imports and exports, South Carolina had prospered under English rule. The colony's commodities had commanded a ready market in England and provided it with a favorable balance of trade. Following the conclusion of the Seven Years War, however, conditions changed. Whereas previously the English government had been motivated primarily by economic theory and mercantile interest groups, the growing national debt forced the English to reconsider the colonies' contribution towards the Empire's upkeep. It seemed only reasonable that the American colonies should pay a greater portion of the amount required for their support and defense. To secure collection
of these monies, Parliament sought to tighten the administration of the Navigation Acts and their corollaries. It also sought to impose several direct and indirect taxes upon the American colonists. Soon, however, the people of the colonies found a rallying cry in the idea of "No taxation without representation". It was agreed that Parliament had the power to legislate for the American colonies; it was not agreed that that body also had the power to tax them. The struggle which had begun in an effort to alleviate Britain's national debt evolved into a political quarrel predicated upon precedents implied in the Magna Charta. Thus began the breaking of the ties which had bound the American colonies to England.
CHARLESTON'S COMMERCIAL LANDSCAPE

When the settlers of the new Carolina colony decided to move their village from Albemarle Point on the Ashley River to the peninsula formed by the confluence of the Ashley and Cooper Rivers (Figure 1), they were seeking a more favorable location for their town. The new town was built on the banks of the Cooper, between two marshy creeks which are present day Market Street and Water Street (Figure 2). Unlike the smaller Ashley River, the Cooper was wide and deep, and its banks consisted of relatively high bluffs and little tidal marsh (See Figure 3). This area no doubt offered the best conditions for a port town. The high bluffs were ideal for wharf building and, unlike the Ashley, the channel of the Cooper from these bluffs to the mouth of the harbor was relatively free from shoals (See Stoney 1976: 13).

The new town was laid out according to a plan called the Grand Model. The town covered the three hundred acres from Oyster Point to Beaufain Street, utilizing the central square identified with Philadelphia and the narrow, deep lots characteristic of seventeenth century British colonial towns (Reps 1965: 177, fig. 7). Allowance was made for wide streets; the principal streets were the avenue running along the water, present day East Bay Street, and Broad Street, running west from the waterfront towards the Ashley (Aiken 1809).

The entire town was fortified by the construction of garrisons and walls which surrounded the town (see Figure 2), but the town soon expanded beyond its walls. Even as early as 1704 a few scattered houses were located outside these walls. All of these are located
Figure 3
to the south and west of the fortified town. This trend of an initial growth west towards the Ashley, and only then north towards the Neck, was to continue throughout the course of Charleston's development.

The colony first began to plant crops for mere subsistence. They also began to raise livestock, principally cattle, for this purpose. Cattle raising proved very successful and soon the colony was importing beef to the West Indies (see Wood 1975: 32). This along with skins from the Indian trade were the colony's earliest exports. From the beginning days of the colony, though, the proprietors were searching for, and encouraged the development of, a profitable staple. Englishmen planted diverse seeds such as cotton, indigo, ginger, grapes, olives (Wood 1975: 27) and flax and hemp (South Carolina Gazette: Feb 12, 1753).

It was during the decade of the 1730's that Charleston made the transformation from a stable frontier port to a commercial center for a much expanded hinterland. There were several reasons for this evolution. The inefficient proprietary government was replaced by a royal administration in 1719, integrating the colony more closely with the rapidly expanding and increasingly centralized politico-economic system of Great Britain (Lewis 1976: 19). The reduction of aboriginal threat through disease and warfare and the removal of the Spanish threat, partially through the colonization of Georgia, opened the backcountry to settlement. This expansion of the colony inland was given official sanction with the township plan of 1730 which projected a series of frontier settlements to be settled by small farmers. With the development of rice as a profitable staple, the plantation economy expanded,
bringing with it a financial stability and enough capital to entice merchants and factors to remain in Charleston and reinvest their earnings rather than returning to England (see Rogers 1980: chap. 3).

Charleston's location on a good port meant that it served as a collecting point for colonial export commodities and a distribution center for imported goods (Sellers 1934: 5). In addition, Charleston was the terminus of the British Indian trade in the southeast (Crane 1956: 108). The growth and prosperity that began in the early eighteenth century and mushroomed in the 1730's continued through the eighteenth century.

The commercial expansion of Charleston was matched by remarkable physical growth. The 1739 map of Charleston (Roberts and Toms 1739) indicates that the city had expanded well beyond the original city walls and that the growth was primarily to the west (Figure 4). The city spread west to the banks of the Ashley River, encompassing the Mazyck Lands, and south to the tip of the peninsula, though much of the peripheral area was only sparsely occupied. An examination of two city maps from the late eighteenth century (Petrie 1788; Bonner 1802) suggest that subsequent growth to the north proceeded more slowly and, instead, the areas already occupied in the early eighteenth century were subject to more intensive occupation (Figures 5 and 6). Examination of these three cartographic sources suggests that the general settlement pattern for the eighteenth century was an initial westward growth prior to a northward movement; from the core commercial area along the Cooper River, development first moved west to the banks of the Ashley River before proceeding up the Neck (See Figure 7).
Patterns of growth and development of Charleston, based on historic maps of the city.

- 1704
- 1739
- 1788
- 1802
- 1852

Figure 7
The trends of primarily westward growth and increasingly intensive occupation were supported by the newspaper research.

Examination of the newspaper advertisements for the period of 1732-1770 indicates that, in addition to developing in a westerly direction, Charleston was actually oriented on an east-west axis. This is in contrast to the nineteenth and twentieth century orientation on a north-south axis, in which King Street and Meeting Street are the primary thoroughfares and the center of commercial activity (see Rogers 1980: 61-62).

An essential point to bear in mind prior to examination of specifics is the bias inherent in this body of data. The body of merchants and craftsmen advertising in the Gazette do not represent the entire population engaged in commercial activities. Many merchants and craftsmen living and working in Charleston may not have advertised for a variety of reasons. This is especially true for the more established merchants, such as Henry Laurens. Therefore, the figures presented represent only those individuals in the newspaper advertisements and may not be an accurate representation of the entire population. Sporadic advertising by others may account for some of the fluctuations seen in figures 8-17. Nonetheless, the large sample size and its unbiased nature does make it a valid base for determining general trends.

The primary focus of commercial activity in Charleston was, as one would expect in a port city, the waterfront. For the colonial period, 26 per cent of the merchants were located on East Bay Street (Figure 8) with an additional 14 per cent located directly on the wharves (Figure 9). (Figures 8-17 show the relative percentages of merchants and craftsmen
on principal streets for each individual year. For supportive data to the
general trends discussed in the text, the reader is referred to these
figures. Table 1 summarizes the data.) Merchants were also concentrated
on three principal streets running west into town from the docks. An
additional 25 per cent of the merchants were spread along Broad Street
(Figure 10), the principal commercial and municipal street of the city,
with 13 per cent located on Tradd Street (Figure 11) and 11 per cent on
Elliot Street (Figure 12). The commercial importance of Elliot Street is
somewhat surprising since, unlike Broad and Tradd Streets, it was only
two blocks long and is presently a very minor thoroughfare. Researchers
have previously suggested that Queen Street was also an important
thoroughfare (Rogers 1980: 56), but this was not supported by the news-
paper data. Only 1 per cent of the eighteenth century merchants were
located on Queen (Figure 13).

The north-south thoroughfares were peripheral to commercial activities.
Only 6.5 per cent of the merchants were located on Church Street (Figure 14),
which was considered a principal street. Other parallel streets were used
even less frequently; 2 per cent of the merchants were located on Union
Street (present State Street) (Figure 15), with less than 1 percent
located on Meeting and King Streets. As would be expected, the presence
of merchants on Meeting and King Streets is a relatively late development.
No merchants are advertised as being on Meeting until 1759 (Figure 16).
King Street was sparsely occupied after 1740, with a gradual increase
towards the end of the colonial period (Figure 17). Union Street declines
in importance at the same time.

The colonial craftsmen of Charleston follow the same trend as the
merchants, with some differences. The waterfront was apparently not as
FIGURE 9
RELATIVE PERCENTAGE OF BUSINESSES ON THE WHARVES
- MERCHANTS
- CRAFTSMEN
FIGURE 10
RELATIVE PERCENTAGE OF BUSINESSES
ON BROAD STREET

--- MERCHANTS

--- CRAFTSMEN
FIGURE 11
RELATIVE PERCENTAGE OF BUSINESSES ON TRADD STREET

--- MERCHANTS

--- CRAFTSMEN
FIGURE 14
RELATIVE PERCENTAGE OF BUSINESSES
ON UNION STREET

--- MERCHANDS
--- CRAFTSMEN
FIGURE 16
RELATIVE PERCENTAGE OF BUSINESSES ON MEETING STREET
- - - - - - MERCHANTS
- - - - - - CRAFTSMEN
Figure 17

Relative Percentage of Businesses on King Street

- - - - - - - - - -
Merchants
Craftsmen
Table 1

Relative Percentages of Businesses by Streets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Merchants</th>
<th></th>
<th>Craftsmen</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>#</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>#</td>
<td>%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wharves</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>13.6</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>4.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bay St.</td>
<td>314</td>
<td>25.9</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>6.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broad St.</td>
<td>297</td>
<td>24.5</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>23.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elliot St.</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>10.58</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>12.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tradd St.</td>
<td>168</td>
<td>13.8</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>10.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Queen St.</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>.99</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Church St.</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>14.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Union St.</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>2.06</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>5.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meeting St.</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>.9</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King St.</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>.82</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>12.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
attractive to craftsmen as it was to the merchants. Only 7 per cent of the craftsmen are located on Bay Street (Figure 8) and only 5 per cent are located directly on the wharves (Figure 9). The three major east-west thoroughfares contain similar percentages of craftsmen to merchants; 24 per cent on Broad Street (Figure 10), 12 per cent on Elliot Street (Figure 11) and 11 per cent on Tradd Street (Figure 12). Although Queen Street is more intensively occupied by craftsmen than merchants, containing 5 per cent of the craftsmen (Figure 13), it is still much less intensively utilized than the more southerly east-west streets.

North-South streets were much more intensively utilized by craftsmen than by merchants. Church Street contained 14 per cent of the craftsmen while King Street contained 12 per cent. It is interesting to note that both these streets were utilized at a more or less continuous level throughout the research period (Figures 15 and 17). Although Union Street and Meeting Street are less important that Church and King, they still contain a mentionable portion of the craftsmen community, 6 per cent and 5 per cent, respectively (Figures 14 and 16). Union Street was occupied sporadically throughout the period being studied; the advertisements indicate that Meeting Street was not utilized until 1754.

There are several probable reasons for the differing settlement patterns between the merchants and craftsmen. Because of their integral involvement with the shipping activities of the city, it was pragmatic for merchants to locate as close to the wharves as possible. For those away from the waterfront, location on a street which ran directly to the wharf would make transportation of goods to and from the docks much
simpler. The importance of easy transportation in the location of businesses is underscored by the Rates of Carriage published periodically in the Gazette (SCG July 9, 1750; June 12, 1753, etc.). Craftsmen, of course, had a different set of criteria for site location. Nearness to customers may have been more important than proximity to wharves. An exception to this trend would be those craftsmen such as coopers and sailmakers whose skills were directly linked to shipping activities. Additionally, some craftsmen may have needed a more spacious facility for their activities, and thus would have located away from the crowded central core of the city. Also, many crafts, such as tallow chandlery, were considered undesirable and were relegated to the periphery. Another possibility is that rent was much higher in the commercial core of the city, making it possible for only the wealthiest merchants and craftsmen to locate there. This idea is supported by the frequent occupation of a single building by two craftsmen. In general, then, craftsmen exhibit a more dispersed settlement pattern than merchants of the colonial period.

The growing prosperity of the city throughout this period is indicated by the increase in absolute numbers of merchants, and especially of craftsmen. Both merchants and craftsmen tend to advertise on a more regular schedule through time, indicating a greater and more frequent influx of goods, and, possibly, more competition. These trends suggest an increasing economic stability for Charleston.

Through the colonial period there appears to be a general westward growth of the city. This is most readily apparent in the decline of businesses on Union Street and the increase of those on Meeting and King. It is more difficult to abstract a westward movement along Tradd and
Broad Streets due to the lack of specific addresses, but examination of
the descriptive addresses given (see Appendix I) suggests that businesses
were moving to the west, especially on Broad Street as an increasing
number are listed in reference to the New Market, or Beef Market, which
was located at the intersection of Meeting and Broad, as opposed to
known landmarks on the Bay. Very little northward growth is apparent.
The presence of a number of businesses on King Street is due probably to
the street's function as the main artery from the backcountry. During
the Federal period, growth up King Street to cater to the backcountry
traffic preceeded subsequent development (Rogers 1980: 64). It is likely
that this trend began in the colonial period.

The reason for this trend towards westward growth prior to northward
expansion is not entirely clear. The orientation of the major thoroughfares
to the west may have encouraged development along these existing roads.
Additionally, the numerous creeks which transect the peninsula (see Figures
2 and 3) probably discouraged the construction of extensive north-south
avenues. Initial northward movement was probably hindered by the possession
of lands north of Beaufain Street in large blocs. Instead, growth pushed
towards the Ashley to envelop all the small parcels reserved for the Grand
Model (Figure 18). As development pushed against the northern limits of
the city, those lands adjacent to the city may have increased in value,
and thus be subdivided and sold. An example of such a phenomenon is
the subdivision and sale of the Mazyck lands in 1742 (see Figure 18).
Initial growth along the Cooper riverfront, rather than towards the
Ashley, may have been hindered by the lack of easy access to the well-
established commercial core. Clearly, commercial activity remained
centered in this core area of Broad-Tradd-Elliot streets, as is evidenced by the increasing density of occupation in this area (see Figure 19).

A major trend of the eighteenth century was an increasingly intensive use of lands within the core commercial area of the city. Many ads for properties in this area stress their commercial value. John Jenkins' property in Elliot Street was advertised as "well situated for trade..., has two good back stores, two good lodging rooms, good well with pump and other conveniences" (SCG Oct. 8, 1750). William Ellis' house in Broad Street was also "well situated for trade" (SCG Jan 29, 1756). Many spacious preexisting lots were advertised as being sold as a "whole or part". Thus many areas of open ground were rapidly filled in. Many advertisements for land sales offer this option. More often, though, a portion of a property was offered for rent. This type of advertisement is common in the Gazette. In 1753, Benjamin Stead offered "the upper part of the house where I keep my store to be lett" (SCG Sept 12, 1754), while William Burrows offered "a large convenient back store to be lett" (SCG Nov 5, 1753). Thus the eighteenth century trend that was expected (see Zierden and Calhoun 1982a: 21; 1982b: 73) was substantiated by the present research: this is an overwhelming trend towards multiple use of central urban lots. Most lots within the commercial core of the eighteenth century city were the site of some form of commercial as well as domestic activities.

In terms of archaeological implications, the present research suggests that urban patterns may be even more complex. Lots in the central city were often occupied by individuals of different households, who used the structures on them for different purposes. In 1756 a
brick tenement in Broad Street was "to be lett, where Mrs. Francis Bremar now lives, and Messrs. Thomas and William Ellis now keep their stores" (SCG Jan 29, 1756). Others would take in lodgers, and even rented out back buildings as stores and cellars as storage, as did James Robert in 1747 (SCG May 25, 1747). Many merchants advertised their stores as being "in Mr. ______'s house" or "in one of Mr. ______'s stores". Conversely, many merchants rented the second story of their businesses as dwellings, as did Benjamin Stead in 1754 (SCG Sept 12, 1754).

The number of properties offered for rent in the eighteenth century was high. Of the total real estate advertisements for the city, approximately 70 per cent specified that the property was for rent, or offered the option of renting or buying. Additionally, properties were occasionally offered for rent for a limited period. Mr. Fenwick rented his house on White Point for one year (SCG July 4, 1754). Many wealthy merchants constructed tenements as an investment, as did James Crockat. Like other structures in the city, these tenements were used as businesses as well as residences. The large number of advertised real estate transactions underscores another trend of colonial Charleston; the fluidity of Charleston society.

The fluidity of colonial Charleston's society has been discussed at length by George Rogers (1980: 26-54). He suggests that the turbulence of the eighteenth century, plus the ever increasing and changing avenues to fortune kept people from settling down to a long-term routine (Ibid: 26). This fluidity is manifested in a constant movement of peoples, both to and from the colony and within the city itself. Over 20 per cent of Charleston's
merchants and craftsmen moved their place of business at least once in their career. Business partnerships were formed and dissolved on a regular basis, often resulting in the movement of place of business (see Appendix I). In many advertisements, merchants and craftsmen locate themselves not only in terms of who currently resides near them, but who did so formerly. This, plus the number of real estate transactions, suggest that the movement of both business and residence was common in colonial Charleston. Though the data suggest an increasing stability in Charleston's commercial activity during the colonial period, movement is still common by the end of the period of study.

In addition to the information on site location, extensive data were obtained on the material culture being imported into Charleston. Due to time constraints, these data were not examined in detail, and such research is planned for the future. However, a brief examination of the lists of materials contained in the ads revealed some trends which may be discussed on a very general level. As with the locational analysis, there are some biases inherent in the material culture data. Merchants tended to advertise only new, desirable, or rare items. Therefore the items listed for sale probably do not represent the entire range of items available in Charleston. Yet the large sample size does lend some validity to the recognized trends.

Of immediate interest is the diversity of goods available in Charleston. Many varieties of items are available in the categories of fabrics, clothing, tools, iron ware, china and glass ware, furniture, foodstuffs, gourmet condiments, spices and personal items. Luxury goods from a variety of origins demonstrate the cosmopolitan flavor of the colonial city, and
provide testimony to the financial success of a number of its citizens. Of special interest is the repeated reference to "East India goods", including china sets and a number of fabrics. It is not clear whether some, or all, of these goods were actually produced in India or were merely transported through India from other Asian sources, such as China, as part of the East Indian trade.

As discussed at length in Chapter II, the major determining factor in the importation of goods to Charleston was the colony's role in the English mercantile system. With the exception of a few items during different periods, all goods arriving in Charleston had to come through Britain or East India. Therefore, it is difficult to determine the true place of origin for many goods from the advertisements. There is also a possibility that many of the luxury goods were imported illegally, a phenomenon which may or may not be reflected in the advertisements. These interesting trends suggest that the advertisement data hold much promise for material culture studies.
CONCLUSIONS

In order to more efficiently integrate the preservation and/or recovery of archaeological remains with the development plans of the city of Charleston, the Charleston Museum received a Community Development grant from the City of Charleston to study the documentary record and prepare an archaeological preservation plan for Charleston. Phase I of this project resulted in a skeletal outline of the growth and development of the city and more specific information on sites of special interest (Zierden and Calhoun 1982b). Phase II of this project was funded by a Community Development grant from the City of Charleston and a matching Historic Preservation Planning and Survey grant administered by the South Carolina Department of Archives and History, and is designed to provide more specific information on site function and the land use history of the city. For the nineteenth century, a variety of sources are available for such research and provide information on neighborhood composition and function. For the eighteenth century few such sources exist. The best source for such detailed site location information is the advertisements in the newspapers.

A systematic investigation of colonial newspaper sources was initiated in an attempt to provide more detailed information on the commercial and craft activities of the colonial city, and the location of such activities. Extensive data were also obtained on property transactions and on land use trends for the city. An analysis of these data has been the focus of this report. Additional information was also obtained on
shipping activities and the range of materials being imported into the colony; however, time constraints prohibited a thorough analysis of these data. The results of this research will be included in a later report.

The historical background section, which investigates Charleston's position as an English colony, attempts to show that Charleston cannot be studied, documentarily or archaeologically, in a vacuum. It is important to realize that South Carolina was not an independent state. Instead, it was only a small part of an international system which sought to direct and regulate its economic life. The effects of this dependent state must be recognized in order to avoid erroneous conclusions concerning trade and economic development in Charleston.

Tabulation of the newspaper data revealed some surprising trends. Commercial activity centered on East Bay Street and on three principal streets leading into the city from the waterfront; Broad Street, Tradd Street and Elliot Street. Perpendicular streets, including Church, Union, Meeting and King Streets, were of considerably less importance, though they were utilized more intensely by the craftsmen than by the merchants.

Throughout the study period, 1732-1770, merchants were clustered on East Bay Street and the wharves, and were spread westward along Broad, Tradd and Elliot Streets. Few merchants were located on north-south streets, although Meeting and King Streets increase in importance towards the end of the period. Craftsmen exhibit slightly different locational trends; fewer are located along the waterfront and more are located on northward thoroughfares, principally Church Street.
As with the merchants, Broad Street is the principal commercial avenue, followed by Tradd Street and Elliot Street.

The intensive commercial occupation of these three streets suggest that the city was oriented along an east-west axis, rather than the north-south axis associated with the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Meeting and King Streets, the primary commercial avenues of the nineteenth century, are peripheral to eighteenth century commercial activity. This east-west orientation is matched by a general tendency towards westward growth prior to northward expansion. There are several reasons suggested for this phenomenon, though none are certain. This continues through the eighteenth century.

Even after the city had expanded to the banks of the Ashley River and past Beaufain Street, commercial activity remained centered in the core area, shown in Figure 19. The result of this localization, coupled with a rapidly expanding and increasingly prosperous city, was an increasingly intensive occupation and utilization of this commercial core. Town lots within this core are characterized by multiple use, both commercial and residential, often by individuals from different households.

In addition to an increasingly intensive occupation of the central city, colonial Charleston is characterized by a considerable movement of its population. In addition to movement in and out of the province, Charlestonians often relocated within the city itself. This is evidenced by the fact that over 20 per cent of the merchants who advertised in the Gazette moved their place of business at least once, and is suggested by the large number of property rentals advertised.
In addition to providing new insights into site location and land use trends for colonial Charleston, the results of this study have important implications for the archaeologist involved in the examination of urban sites. The traditional method of researching an urban site prior to excavation has been to produce a chain of ownership for the property. From this point, the individuals in the chain of title were researched to determine occupation, family composition, socioeconomic status, etc. The present research suggests, however, that a chain of ownership may not in any way reflect the actual occupation of the site. All, or part, of the property may have been rented to, and occupied by, someone of completely different status, occupation or ethnic affiliation. In addition, individuals would often take in lodgers, or sublet a portion of their property to another individual, with the result being multiple use of the property by different households. The large percentage of rentals indicated in the newspaper data suggest that, in eighteenth century Charleston, at least, the chances of such occurring are very good.

For the nineteenth century, ownership of a particular property can be cross-checked by consulting censuses and city directories, which list occupant rather than owner. As previously mentioned, this is not possible for the eighteenth century. Though newspapers are presently the best source for such information, they are now without fault; addresses are given only in reference to others' properties, and those advertising in the Gazette no doubt form only a portion of Charleston's total population. There is no easy solution to the possibility that an eighteenth century
urban site may have been rented to an anonymous citizen, rather than occupied by the owner listed in county records. Thus the present data serve as a warning to archaeologists to examine as many documents as possible prior to drawing inferences from archaeological data.

The present data has greatly increased the understanding of commercial activity in eighteenth century Charleston. Clusters of merchant and craft activities have been recognized, and such information will greatly aid in future planning activities. In addition, general trends in the growth and development of eighteenth century Charleston have been recognized, which have important implications for urban studies. Archaeology has much to offer to urban studies. Clearly, documentary studies have much to offer to urban archaeology.
REFERENCES CITED

Primary Sources

The South Carolina Gazette

Jan 8, 1732 to May 24, 1770. Originals on file, Charleston Library Society.

Akin, James

1809 A Plan of Charles Town from a Survey of Edward Crisp, 1704. Photostat on file, the Charleston Museum.

Bonner, G.


Petrie, Edmund

1788 Ichnography of Charleston, South Carolina at the request of Adam Tunno, Esq. for the use of the Phoenix Fire Company of London. Photostat on file, the Charleston Museum.

Roberts, B. and W. Toms

1739 The Ichnography of Charles-Town at High Water: photostat on file, the Charleston Museum.

Secondary Sources

Andrews, Charles M.


Ashton, T.S.


Beer, George Lewis

Bentley, William G.

1977 Wealth Distribution in Colonial South Carolina.  
Ph. D. Dissertation, Xerox University Microfilms; Ann Arbor.

Bridenbaugh, Carl

1955 Cities in Revolt: Urban Life in America, 1743-1776.  
Alfred A. Knopf; New York.

Crane, Verner W.

1964 The Southern Frontier 1670-1732.  
Ann Arbor Paperbacks, University of Michigan Press; Ann Arbor.

Deagan, Kathleen A.

1982a Avenues of Inquiry in Historical Archaeology.  
in Advances in Archaeological Method and Theory, vol. 5,  

1982b The Historical Archaeology of Eighteenth Century Spanish  
St. Augustine.  

Deagan, Kathleen, John Bostwick and Dale Benton

1976 A Subsurface Survey of the St. Augustine City Environos.  
St. Augustine Restoration Foundation; St. Augustine.

Deetz, James

1977a In Small Things Forgotten.  
Anchor Books; New York.

1977b Material Culture and Archaeology - What's the Difference?  
in Historical Archaeology and the Importance of Material Things, edited by Leland Ferguson, Society for Historical Archaeology Special Publication no. 2.

Dickens, Roy and William Bowen

1980 Problems and Promises in Urban Historical Archaeology: the  
MARTA Project.  
Historical Archaeology 14: 41-57.

Fairbanks, Charles

Conference on Historic Sites Archaeology Papers 7: 62-93.
Gipson, Lawrence Henry


Glassie, Henry


1977 Archaeology and Folklore: Common Anxieties, Common Hopes. in Historical Archaeology and the Importance of Material Things, edited by Leland Ferguson, Society for Historical Archaeology Special Publication no. 2.

Honerkamp, Nicholas, R. Bruce Council and M. Elizabeth Will

1982 An Archaeological Assessment of the Charleston Convention Center Site, Charleston, South Carolina. Jeffrey L. Brown Institute of Archaeology, University of Tennessee-Chattanooga; Chattanooga.

Kammen, Michael


Lewis, Kenneth


McCready, Edward


Marshall, Dorothy

Merrens, H. Roy, ed.


Noel-Hume, Ivor


Otto, John S.

1975 Status Differences and the Archaeological Record: A Comparison of Planter, Overseer and Slave Sites from Cannon's Point Plantation (1794-1861), St. Simons Island, Georgia. Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Florida; Gainesville.

1977 Artifacts and Status Differences - A Comparison of Ceramics from Planter, Overseer and Slave Sites on an Antebellum Plantation. in Research Strategies in Historical Archaeology, edited by Stanley South, Academic Press; New York, pp. 91-118.

Rathje, William

1977 In Praise of Archaeology: 1e Projet du Garbage. in Historical Archaeology and the Importance of Material Things, edited by Leland Ferguson, Society for Historical Archaeology Special Publication no. 2.

Rathje, William and Michael McCarthy


Reps, John


Rogers, George

1980 Charleston in the Age of the Pinckneys. University of South Carolina Press; Columbia.

Rubertone, Patricia and Joan Gallagher

Salwen, Bert

1973 Archaeology in Megalopolis.
    in Research and Theory in Current Archaeology, edited by

Schiffer, Michael and Richard Gould

1981 Modern Material Culture: the Archaeology of Us.

Schuyler, Robert, ed.

1980 Archaeological Perspectives on Ethnicity in America.
    Baywood Press; Farmingdale.

Sellers, Leila

    University of North Carolina Press; Chapel Hill.

Shepherd, James and Gary Walton

1972 Shipping, Maritime Trade and the Economic Development of
    Colonial North America.
    Cambridge University Press; Cambridge.

Singleton, Theresa

1980 The Archaeology of Afro-American Slavery in Coastal Georgia:
    A Regional Perception of Slave Households and Community Patterns.
    Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Florida; Gainesville.

South, Stanley

1977 Method and Theory in Historical Archaeology.

Staski, Edward

1982 Advances in Urban Archaeology.
    in Advances in Archaeological Method and Theory, vol. 5,

Stoney, Samuel

1976 This is Charleston: A Survey of the Architectural Heritage of a
    Unique American City.
    Carolina Art Association; Charleston.
Waterhouse, Richard


Wood, Peter


Zierden, Martha and Jeanne Calhoun


APPENDIX I

LIST OF MERCHANTS AND CRAFTSMEN ADVERTISING IN
THE SOUTH CAROLINA GAZETTE

This appendix contains lists of all merchants and craftsmen advertising in the South Carolina Gazette between 1732 and 1770. Each list covers a period of five years to reduce repetition. Addresses are listed exactly as given in the advertisements. Likewise, names are spelled as given. Unless merchants list only one or two items, goods offered are summarized.
Merchants 1732–1737

T. Whitmarsh
Stephen Proctor
William Pinckney
Thomas Bartram
The Beer Cellar
Edward Wigg
Jacob Satur
Mrs. Bell
Benjamin Haskins
Yeomans & Escott
Broomhead & Blythe
Joseph Morgan
John Dart
Isaac Chardon
John King
Alexander Paris
Feny & Baker
Samuel Eveleigh
Francis Lebrasseur
Ribton Hutchison
Edward Simpson
Henry Bedon
Daniel Townsend
John Jones
Binford & Osmond
Joseph Shute
Thomas Trowell
Thomas Bolton
Peter Horry
Jonathan Main
James Crokatt
G. Lambert
William Lasseure
John & Alexander Rigg
Thomas Lloyd
David Crawford
Thomas Gates
John Champneys
William Randall
Richard Hill
Joshua Morgan
Daniel Crawford
Richard Hutchinson
Alexander Nisbett
Yeomans & Scott
Nicholas Hains
John Lining
John Laurens
William Linwaite
Richard Shubrick
Robert Pringle
Eleazer Philips

Books
Salt
Rhinish & old hock
Billiard table
Beer
Books
Claret
Anchovies
Foodstuffs
Dry goods
Dry goods
Beer
Cocoa
Dry goods
Dry goods
Rum
Dry goods
Medicines, dry goods
Dry goods
Dry goods
Dry goods
Sperma ceti
Dry goods
Wine
Dry goods
Dry goods
Dry goods
Dry goods

Leather
Dry goods
Dry goods
Dry goods
Dry goods
Dry goods
Dry goods
Dry goods, medicines
Ale
Dry goods
Bottles, ironmongery
Beer & ale
Dry goods
Dry goods
Quart bottles
Spices, misc. goods
Foodstuffs
Dry goods
Misc. goods

Church St.
Wragg's Bridge
His house
Charleston Green
Elliott's Bridge
On the Bay
Elliott's Bridge
New Market Plantation
Elliott's Bridge
Mrs. Harvey's brickhouse

On the Bay
Near Capt. Anson's
Near the Bay
Ashley Ferry
Near Elliott's Bridge
On the Bay
Elliott St.
Elliott St.
On the Bay
Wragg's Alley; moved 1737, on the Bay
On the Bay
On the Bay
On the Bay; moved 1737, Broad St.
Tradd St.
On the Bay
Broad St.
Elliott St.

Elliott St.
Church St.
Broad St.
On the Bay

Broad St.

On the Bay
On the Bay
Elliott's Wharf
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Merchandise</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lorimer &amp; Baker</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
<td>Church St.</td>
<td>On the Bay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christopher Smith</td>
<td>Salt</td>
<td>Church St.</td>
<td>Elliott's Wharf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Watson</td>
<td>Misc. goods</td>
<td>Broad St.</td>
<td>Elliott St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Austin</td>
<td>Misc. goods</td>
<td>Broad St.; moved 1737,</td>
<td>Elliott St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beale &amp; Cooper</td>
<td>Foodstuffs, dry goods</td>
<td>Church St.; moved 1735,</td>
<td>Elliott St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Morgan</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
<td>Close to New Market</td>
<td>Broad St.; Moved 1736, on the Bay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Corner</td>
<td>Foodstuffs</td>
<td>On the Bay</td>
<td>On the Bay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peter Binot</td>
<td>Wine</td>
<td>Church St.</td>
<td>On the Bay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuel Sloan</td>
<td>Candles</td>
<td>On the Bay</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Roper</td>
<td>Medicines, dry goods</td>
<td>On the Bay</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bennet &amp; Hunt</td>
<td>Foodstuffs</td>
<td>Elliott's Wharf</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bartholomew Penress</td>
<td>Spirits, foodstuffs</td>
<td>Church St.; moved 1735,</td>
<td>Elliott St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carvallo &amp; Guthers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cantrell &amp; Austin</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lewis Lorimer</td>
<td>Fabrics</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Jacob Moon</td>
<td>Cordial waters, drugs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jenys &amp; Baker</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crokatt &amp; Seman</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hutchison &amp; Grimke</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Henning</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benjamin Codin</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Huston</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peter Robinson</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daniel Greene</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moses Austell</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benjamin Savage &amp; Co.</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Argent</td>
<td>Salt</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. Flower</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Reid</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Paine</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John McKenzie</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuel Pringleau</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Johnson</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuel Jennings</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Duncan</td>
<td>Foodstuffs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henning &amp; Shute</td>
<td>Foodstuffs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nathaniel Potter</td>
<td>Foodstuffs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peter Calvert</td>
<td>Lime juice</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleland &amp; Wallace</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
<td>At William Pinckney's</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Giles Holiday</td>
<td>Corn, dry goods</td>
<td>On the Bay; moved 1736,</td>
<td>Elliott St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Shepherd</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
<td>Broad St.</td>
<td>Tradd St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Kellaway</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
<td>Broad St.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Beswicke</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
<td>Broad St.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarah &amp; Lucy Weaver</td>
<td>Millinery</td>
<td>Broad St.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard Wigg</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
<td>On the Bay</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward Hext</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
<td>On the Bay</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Hawys</td>
<td>Wine</td>
<td>On the Green</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marcantoine Bresleuer</td>
<td>Rum, wine</td>
<td>On the Bay</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Stone</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
<td>Tradd St.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Merchants 1732-1737, cont.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Goods</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Priker</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
<td>Near Mr. Laurens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Guerard</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
<td>On the Bay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard Baker</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
<td>Union St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuel Holmes</td>
<td>Foodstuffs</td>
<td>Tradd St. &amp; Elliott's Bridge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Chevilette</td>
<td>Spirits, pipes</td>
<td>Next to Isaac Chardon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Josiah Willmot</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
<td>On the Bay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Houghton &amp; Webb</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
<td>Broad St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David Provost</td>
<td>Foodstuffs</td>
<td>Stone's Wharf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steven Haven</td>
<td>Rum, sugar</td>
<td>Elliott's Bridge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Brisbane</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
<td>Bedon's Alley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jonathan Scott</td>
<td>Fabrics</td>
<td>Broad St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ebenezer Kinersly</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
<td>On the Bay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alexander Dundas</td>
<td>Leather buckets</td>
<td>Broad St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Burford</td>
<td>Foodstuffs</td>
<td>Against Steven Bedon's</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Robinson</td>
<td>Misc. goods</td>
<td>Wragg's Wharf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steven Cortland</td>
<td>Cocoa-nuts</td>
<td>On the Bay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adam Beauchamp</td>
<td>Hats</td>
<td>Elliott St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gabriel Manigault</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
<td>Elliott St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Marten</td>
<td>Rum, sugar</td>
<td>Elliott St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Nicholson</td>
<td>Misc. goods</td>
<td>Church St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Harre</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Francis Richardson</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Cathcart</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Merchants 1738–1743

Gabriel Manigault  Butter, limejuice  On the Bay
William Spiegel  Spirits, breads  Tenement of Joshua Mariner
Philip & Samuel Primolet  Spirits, dry goods  On the Bay
James Fisher  Butter, rum  Broad St.
Skinner & Tucker  Spirits, dry goods  Elliott St.
Thomas Blondell  Dry goods  Union St.
Isaac Depaz  Rum, chocolate  Elliott's Wharf
Francis Richardson  Flour, corn, bread  Beden's Alley; moved 1741, Elliott St.
Charles & Jacob Pichard  Red herring, tobacco  Church St.
Hill & Guerard  Wine  On the Bay; moved 1740, Broad St.
Houghton & Webb  Fabrics, notions  Broad St.
William Faris  Dry goods  Tradd St.; moved 1740, on the Bay; moved 1741, Union St.; moved 1741, on the Bay
William Stone  Dry goods  Tradd St.; moved 1740, Miles Brewton house; moved 1741, Tradd St.
John Dart  Dry goods  Ashley Ferry; moved 1740, Union St.; moved 1741, on the Bay
Watson & McKenzie  Dry goods, spirits  On the Bay
Peter Horry  Dry goods  At Mrs. Matthews'
Widow Fisher  Dry goods  Church St.
Mrs. Fillion  Cabbage seed  Elliott St.
Arnout Schermerhorn  Flour, bread  Broad St.
Simmons, Smith, & Co.  Dry goods  Elliott St.; moved 1743, Church St.
William Brisbane  Medicines, spices  At store formerly Cattel & Austin
Thomas Cooper  Dry goods  On the Bay
John Nicholson  Dry goods  Broad St.
William Oswald  Dry goods  Sign of the White Horse
David Dalbiac  Dry goods  On the Bay
George & Samuel Eveleigh  Wine  Broad St.
Johnston & Robertson  Dry goods  Bedon's Alley; moved 1740, Tradd St.
John & Edmund Atkin  Foodstuffs  Burford's Wharf; moved 1740, Tradd St.
Peter Delmestre  Limejuice, rum  Tradd St.; moved 1740, Tradd St.
John Daniel  Pettiaquas  Whitehall
Catherine Joor  Shopkeeper  Broad St.
James Whitefield  Spirits, dry goods  Union St.
John McCall  Spirits, dry goods  On the Bay
William Slide  Beer, soap, candles  Broad St.
Oswald & Stewart  Dry goods  Union St.
Moses de Mattos  Bread, flour  On the Bay
Mr. Tobias  Bread, flour  Broad St.
Elizabeth Holiday  Dry goods  Tradd St.
Steads, Evance, & Co.  Dry goods  Tradd St.
Nicholson & Shubrick  Dry goods  Rhett's Wharf
Merchants 1738-1743, cont.

Johanna Johnson
Helen Govan

Richard Hockley
Justinius Stoll
Steel & Hume
Thomas Oliver & Co.
Charles Stedman
Crokatt & Michie
Smith & Tew

Peter Calvert
Elizabeth Wicking
William Wrightman
William Wooddrop
William Sterling

Hutchison & Grimke
Cooper & Gerald
Binford & Osmond
Henry Bedon
Robert Austin
Thomas Gates
Thomas Jenys
James Mc Kenzie
Yeomans & Escott
Jacob Motte
James Reid
Othnel Beale
Nathaniel Lade
William Street
Samuel Jones
John Man
William Oswald & Co.
John Murdock
Robert Pringle
Nicholson, Shubrick & Co.
Daniel Caw
John Beswicke
Robert Parker
Edward Jenkins
Mungo Graham
Hannah Lade
McKenzie & Roche
Philip & Livie
Nathaniel Griffens
William Cowan
George Austin
Alexander Chisolme
James Kerr
Robert Wilson
Thomas Evatt
John Watson
Richard Hill

Dry goods
Dry goods
Flour, bread, beer
Iron plates
Dry goods
Spirits, misc. goods
Dry goods
Dry goods
Dry goods
Foodstuffs
Books
Dry goods
Dry goods
Spirits, sugar
Dry Goods
Dry goods
Foodstuffs
Ironmongery, tools
Spirits, sugar
Foodstuffs
Foodstuffs
Dry goods
Shipchandlery
Dry goods
Dry goods
Dry goods
Dry goods
Dry goods
Bread, soap
Dry goods
Dry goods
Dry goods
Dry goods
Dry goods
Medicines
Dry Goods
Dry goods
Spirits, Misc. goods
Misc. goods
Dry goods
Dry goods
Dry goods
Dry goods
Dry goods
Dry goods, spirits
Fabrics, ironmongery
Dry goods
Spirits, sugar
Oranges
Dry goods
Dry goods
Ironwares, copperware
Corn

Elliott's Bridge
Tradd St.; moved 1741
Broad St.
Stone's Bridge
On the Bay
Broad St.
Stone's Bridge
Next to Mr. Motte
Broad St.
King St.; moved 1743,
Elliott St.
Elliott St.

Broad St.
On the Bay
Corner Facing the Vendue House
Alley from Union to Church St.
Queen St.
Queen St.; moved 1743, on the Bay
Next to Mr. Carr
On the Bay
Church St.
Queen St.
Broad St.
Near the Scotch Meeting
Motte's Wharf
Church St.
King St.
Broad St.
Union Street
Next to the Scotch Meeting
Church St.
Broad St.
Union St.
Elliott St.
On the Bay
Next to Simmons & Smith

On the Bay
On the Bay
At George Saxby's
Broad St.
Broad St.
Broad St.
Elliott St.
Tradd St.
Next to Mr. Manigault
Facing the Market
Church St.
Church St.
Church St.
Brewton's Wharf
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Goods/Services</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>John Davies</td>
<td>Flour &amp; bread</td>
<td>on the Bay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jones &amp; Oliver</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
<td>Tradd St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Savage &amp; Co.</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
<td>Tradd St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paul Labilliere</td>
<td>Rum, sugar, etc.</td>
<td>Tradd St., sign of Griffon; moved to Elliott St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Houghton, Webb &amp; Gwyn</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
<td>on the Bay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stiell &amp; Hume</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
<td>Broad St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Lining</td>
<td>Cordials</td>
<td>Broad St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hill &amp; Guerard</td>
<td>Rum &amp; wine</td>
<td>They now own Brewton's Wharf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Susannah Gates</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
<td>Elliott's Alley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Francis Holmes</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
<td>Tradd St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scott &amp; Watson</td>
<td>Vinegar</td>
<td>Church St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peter Laurens</td>
<td>Timber/lumber</td>
<td>fronting New Market Square</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Holmes</td>
<td></td>
<td>leave directions with:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1. Stephen Martley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry Dewick</td>
<td>Cordial waters</td>
<td>opposite Motte's Wharf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry West</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
<td>1. Elliott's Wharf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Royer</td>
<td>Corn</td>
<td>2. Mr. Manigault's store in Union Street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Roper</td>
<td>Rice, flour, soap, etc.</td>
<td>Elliott's Wharf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gabriel Guignard</td>
<td>Salt &amp; chalk</td>
<td>Elliott's Street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abraham Yeomans</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
<td>Moore's Wharf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Pickering</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
<td>Jeny's Wharf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Raven Bedon</td>
<td>Foodstuffs</td>
<td>Tradd St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anne Milner</td>
<td>Limes</td>
<td>Broad St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jemmil Cobley</td>
<td>Dry goods &amp; pickles</td>
<td>Elliott St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward Simpson</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
<td>Broad St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuel Hurst</td>
<td>Miscellaneous goods</td>
<td>Elliott St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hopton &amp; Smith</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
<td>Broad St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wragg &amp; Lamton</td>
<td>Human hair, all colors</td>
<td>Elliott St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard Herbert</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
<td>Broad St., moved 1742 to Church St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Reid</td>
<td>Foodstuffs</td>
<td>on the Bay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smith &amp; Cossens</td>
<td>Foodstuffs, dry goods</td>
<td>on the river near Baptist Meeting-house</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Child</td>
<td>Local produce</td>
<td>(probably Church St.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schermerhorne &amp; Johnston</td>
<td>New York foodstuffs</td>
<td>on the Bay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benjamin Hall</td>
<td>Condiments</td>
<td>Tradd St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jacob Martin</td>
<td>Rum</td>
<td>King St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Israel Deveau</td>
<td>Rum</td>
<td>Broad St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Yeomans</td>
<td>Miscellaneous goods</td>
<td>Elliott St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Metere</td>
<td>Miscellaneous goods</td>
<td>at Mr. Shute's</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Hare</td>
<td>Sugar, etc.</td>
<td>Broad St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Paul Grimke</td>
<td>Jeweller</td>
<td>Elliott St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lindsay &amp; Dexemandle</td>
<td>Foodstuffs</td>
<td>on the Bay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Seaman</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
<td>Broad St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McKay &amp; Ross</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
<td>Tradd St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luke Stoutenburg</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
<td>Elliott St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emmanuel Smith</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
<td>Church St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarah Lloyd</td>
<td>Miscellaneous goods</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jonathan Scott</td>
<td>Foodstuffs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arthur Mowdey</td>
<td>Miscellaneous goods</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Colcock &amp; Co.</td>
<td>Foodstuffs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daniel Townsend</td>
<td>Miscellaneous goods</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Tew</td>
<td>Miscellaneous goods</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peter Sanders</td>
<td>Saddlery</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Shute</td>
<td>Miscellaneous goods</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Goods</td>
<td>Location</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Wooddrop</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stead &amp; Evance</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David Deas</td>
<td>Rum</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Glegg</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Campbell</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Hodson &amp; Co.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>on the Bay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Shutes Bridge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. Escott's</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Broad St.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Capt. Robert Austin  Assorted goods  his house on the Bay
William Yeomans  Assorted goods  Welfhayfer's Wharf
David Keadle  Dry goods  Tradd St. next to John Dart
Savage & Pickering  Coarse Salt  Deceased
Thomas Jenys  Condiments  Union St. at William Saxby's
Sarah Saxby  Assorted goods  Elliott's Wharf
Joseph Tobias  Indigo seed  Elliott St.
William Hare  Assorted goods  Elliott St.
Robert Pringle & Co.  Assorted goods  Shute's Bridge
Simmons, Smith & Crokatt  Assorted goods  on the Bay
Hodsden & Co.  Assorted goods  on the Bay, next to Col. Beale
William Bard  Philadelphia goods  on the Bay
John Crokatt  Hemp seed  near watchhouse
William Randall  Assorted goods  Elliott St.
John Simmonds  Assorted goods  Church St.
Jemmil Cobley  Assorted goods  Church St. next to Dr. Brisbane
John Poyas  Assorted goods  Elliott St. at Mr. Glen's, hatter
Peter Timothy  Silkworm seed, stationary wares  Store where Matthew Roche lived
                Spirits & cordial waters  Elliott's Wharf
John Lining  Assorted goods  Church St.
Jacob Whitweed  Bricks  Church St.
David Wellsyens  Drugs, medicines  1. House of Mrs. Wickham, King St.
William Brisbane  Boards  2. Laurens & Adeiser's, near the market
Joseph Oram  All things for peruke makers  3. Thomas Tew's, tailor; Elliott St.
Mungo Graham  Assorted goods  King St.
John Savage & Co.  Colors (paints)  on the Bay
Robert Cochran  Dry goods  Capt. Frankland's Wharf
Simmons & Roche  Fabrics, family medicines  Mrs. Lloyd's store on the Bay
Mary Owens  Salad oil  Church St., moved 1746 to Elliott St.
Francis Gracie  Tobacco  on the Bay, moved 1747 to store in Broad St.
Robert Segston  Assorted goods  Roper's Wharf
Wragg & Co.  Assorted goods  Broad St.
Elizabeth Timothy  Books, blanks  on the Bay
Kenneth & Benjamin Michie  Dry goods  Capt. Frankland's Wharf
Robert Scott  Shopkeeper  Mrs. Lloyd's store on the Bay
Jeremiah Osborne  Wine, rum, fish, etc.  Church St., moved 1746 to Elliott St.
Gabriel Manigault  Sugar, oil  on the Bay, moved 1747 to store in Broad St.
William Roper  Flour, bread, beer, etc.  Roper's Wharf
Mathias Jones  Molasses, sugar, rum  Broad St.
John Jenkins  Dry goods, rum, sugar  Tradd St.
William Webb  Dry goods  Tradd St.
Abraham Yeomans  Foodstuffs  Broad St.
Hill & Guerard  Miscellaneous goods  Tradd St.
John Watson  Dry goods  Tradd St.
George Austin  Miscellaneous goods  Tradd St.
Robert Pringle  Spirits  Tradd St.
Samuel Prioleau  Shopkeeper  Tradd St.
John McCall  Miscellaneous goods  Tradd St.
Othniel Beale & Co.  Miscellaneous goods  Tradd St.
John Beswicke  Wine, coffee, etc  Tradd St.
Lewis Janvier  Jewelry  Broad St.
Merchants 1744–1749, cont.

John Calvert
Elizabeth Harramond
Morton & Samuel Brailsford
William Stent
MacCartan & Campbell
Peter Perkin
John McKenzie
William Bease
Alaimus Gaillard
Joseph Child
Thomas Corker
Conrad Kahmler
Smith & Palme
Peter David
Alexander Chisolme
Eleazer Philips
James Robert
George Austin
Henry Laurens
Lambert Lance
Alexander & Thomas Broughton
John Bonneteau
William Rind
Anne Timothy
Isaac Mazick
Charles Brackenburg
Henry Petty
Saxby & Hurst
Thomas Crosthwaite
Robert Collings
Michael Janes
Martha & Mark Beseller
Mr. Steil
Sampson Neyle
William Harris
Thomas & William Ellis
Francis Arthur & Co.
Kennan & Campbell
John Murray
James Baillie
Zachariah Villepontoux
Colcock & Wragg
Robert Lockton
William Wooddrop
John Clifford
Duncan Mackintosh
Patrick Reid & Co.
Joseph Child
Robert Waller
Abraham Snelling

Baked goods, beer
Assorted fan mounts
Dry goods
Hats
Pastries
Assorted goods
Cannon, dried codfish
Shipping water, sawed cypress planks
Dry goods
Assorted goods
Dry goods
Olive oil
Orange trees, seeds, vinegar
Bookseller
Water, horses, oars, canoes
Dry goods
Dry goods
French indigo seed
Dry goods
Sword blades
Drugs
Assorted goods
Fabric, dry goods
English dry goods
Dry goods
Assorted goods
Philadelphia goods
Assorted goods
Assorted goods
Assorted goods
Pins, tapes, assorted goods
Salted beef
Assorted goods
Dry goods
Dry goods
Dry goods
Drugs & spices
Fabrics
Water
Assorted goods
Sugar, rum
Assorted goods
Hay
Dry goods
Dry goods
Country produce
Salad oil

Broad St.
live near the Custom House
Broad St.
Tradd St., then Union St.
Elliott St.

William Stone's house on the Bay
on board ship HAMPSHIRE
on the Green, house of Joseph Wragg
Elliott St.
Church St.
1. store #2, Frankland's Wharf
2. lodgings, Union St.
Broad St.
the FORTUNE OF WAR, on the Bay
at the Orange Garden, Tradd St.

near Upper Market
behind English Church, house formerly John Steel's

Broad St., moved 1748 on the Bay
at George Austin's
Mr. Welfuyser's on the Bay, moved 1748 to the Bay
Union St.
Church St.
corner shop opposite Dr. Moultrie

Broad St. opposite Union St.
Broad St., moved 1748 to Samuel Eveléigh's new house on the Bay
corner Tradd St., on the Bay
Elliott's Bridge
Elliott St.

Broad St., next to Smith & Palmer
on the Bay
1. same store as Othniel Beale & Co.
2. Edward Fowler's store, Elliott St.

Mr. Eveléigh's backstores on the Bay
on the Bay, moved 1748 to Broad St.
Church St.

Elliott's Wharf
on the Bay at Mr. Welfysen's
at Robert Austin's on the Bay
on the Bay, one of Mr. Seaman's

 tenants

on the Bay
on the Bay, formerly Blythe's tavern
Elliott St.
upper Union St.
Tradd St.
Merchants 1744-1749, cont.

Samuel Carne
Schermerhorne & Johnston
Benjamin Savage & Co.
Wragg & Lambton
Peter Leger, cooper
Thomas Olive
Bartholomew McIvayne
Smith & Cossens
Hopton & Smith
John Paul Grimke
Reid & Kennan
John Laurens
Jonathan Scott
John Raven Bedon
John Dart
Laurens & Addison
William Bee
William Savage
Crockett & Michie
Simmons, Smith & Co.
Snell & Hume
Edward Fowler
Robert Corsan
Isaac Depas
Rice Price
Elizabeth Holliday
Carolus Folcher
Thomas Bolton
Joseph Shute
Gabriel Guignard, cooper
John Triboudet
John Bonniet
Richard Peake
William Stone
Richard Powers
Mary Ann Davies
Kenneth Michie
Arnout Schermerhorne
Francis Gottier
Thomas Hogg
Capt. Robert Pikesman
Lennox & Deas
Reid & Ogilvie
McKenzie & Roche
Joseph Pickering
William Wright
James Matrass
John Oyston
Matthew Roche
Francis Delgrass
Alexander Rantowle
Fouquet & Lord

Cordial waters
Foodstuffs
Miscellaneous goods
Wine
Salt
Salt
Rum
Spirits, sugar, etc.
Dry goods
Jewellery, plate
Dry goods
Vinegar & turpentine
Soap, flour, dry goods
Foodstuffs, beer, etc.
Beer, wine, cheese, etc.
Buckets
Ladders
Rum, sugar, etc.
Miscellaneous goods
Dry goods
Assorted goods
Miscellaneous goods
Miscellaneous goods
Cordial waters, sugar
Vinegar, wine
Miscellaneous goods
Rice beer
Rum, molasses, wine, etc.
on the Bay
Rum, salt, cheese, etc.
on the Bay
Miscellaneous goods
Liquor, assorted goods
Liquor
Hops, assorted goods
Sugar, assorted goods
Bottles
Assorted goods
Dry goods
Assorted goods
New York goods
Philadelphia goods
Middling bread
Dry goods
Dry goods
Indentures, assorted goods
Philadelphia goods
Wine, vinegar
Wine
Philadelphia goods
Dry goods
Assorted goods
Assorted goods
Soap & candles

Broad St., moved 1747 on Bay, next to Simmons & Roche
Tradd St.

Bedon's Alley
Elliot St.
Gibbes Wharf
Elliot St.

Broad St., sign of Hand & Ring
North end of the Bay
Gibbes Wharf
Market Square
Market Square
Unity Alley

Broad St., next to John Watson
his house on the Bay
house of Daniel Welsbusson

Elliott St., moved 1747 to Unity Al.
on the Bay
next to Scotch Meeting House
on the Bay, next to Mr. Stone

Capt. Frankland's Wharf
Tradd St.
on the Bay
on the Bay, store formerly Hill & Guerard's

Tradd St.
Wine cellar at sign of the Diamond Tartar
Simmons Wharf

Mrs. Filltoux's cellar on the Bay
Pole of candles in Meeting House Rd.
Merchants, 1744-1749, cont.

John Guerard
Alexander Cramache & Co.
Charles Bleckendry
Stuart & Reid
Robert Waller
Patrick Hinds
Samuel & George Eveleigh
Cottell, Middleton & Co.
Francis Browne
John Sinclair
Wragg & Lambton
Solomon Isaacs & Co.
George Inglis
Mayrant & Douxsaint
Glenn & Cooper
Charles Stevenson
Thomas Redston
Thomas Shute & Francis
Merckley
Francis Bremar
John Harrington
Redman & Sheed
Joseph Creighton
Thomas Trowell
Perry & Taylor
Anne Waller
David Crawford
Oliphant & Macke
Alexander Magee
John Cathbert
John Parnham
William Logan & Co.
Thomas Beaston
Hugh Peterson
William Grant
Joseph Ward
James Irving
Catherine Smart
Richard Martson
Samuel Perroneau
Joseph Brown & Benjamin
Axford
Austin & Laurens
Solomon Milner
Thomas Smith
Joseph & Samuel Wragg
John & Edward Neufville
John Fouquet
Christopher Gadsden
Charles Stevenson & Co.
Alexander Frazer

Dry goods
Dry goods
Dry goods
Miscellaneous goods
Cutlery, cookware
Dry goods
Food, dry goods
Dry goods
Dry goods
Dry goods
Dry goods
Wines
Wines
Dry goods
Dry goods
Dry goods
Dry goods
Dry goods
Dry goods
Dry goods
Dry goods
Dry goods
Dry goods
Dry goods
Dry goods
Dry goods
Dry goods
Dry goods
Dry goods
Dry goods
Dry goods
Dry goods
Dry goods
Dry goods
Dry goods

on the Bay near Council Chamber
Broad St.
his store at William Wooddrop's
on Bay near Vendue House
Broad St. fronting Union St.
Union St.
on the Bay
Union St. opposite Mr. Manigault
Broad St.
on the Bay
Elliott St.
Elliott St.
on the Bay
Union St.
on the Bay
on the Bay
Elliott's Wharf
near the Watchhouse
on the Bay opposite Bedon's Wharf
where Dr. Rind dwelt, moved 1749 to
Church St.
Church St.
Shute's Wharf
on the Bay
Broad St.
Broad St.
on the Bay
Motte's Wharf
Broad St.
on the Bay
Broad St.
White Point
on the Bay
Tradd St.
on the Bay, near the new market
Elliott St.
Broad St.
Broad St.
Broad St.
Broad St.
at John Frazer's
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Merchants 1750-1755</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Samuel Hurst</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benjamin Butler</td>
<td>Millstones</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matthews &amp; Lloyd</td>
<td>Foodstuffs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lawrence Retright</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Guerard</td>
<td>Rum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Champneys</td>
<td>Miscellaneous goods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McCartan &amp; Campbell</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry Bedon</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smith &amp; Palmer</td>
<td>Miscellaneous goods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Wooddrop</td>
<td>Miscellaneous goods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Francis Browne</td>
<td>Medicines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catherine Scurlock</td>
<td>New York foodstuffs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Smith</td>
<td>Miscellaneous goods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Burgwin</td>
<td>Wine, rum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Wilkerfoss</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cramache &amp; Co.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Redston</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andrew Cowan</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Laurens</td>
<td>Ironware</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capt. Crosthwaite</td>
<td>Snuff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Milligen</td>
<td>Drugs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ralph Taylor</td>
<td>Rum, sugar, dry goods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Smith</td>
<td>Claret</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Edes</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paul Douxsaint</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Marshall</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daniel Bourquet</td>
<td>'Ladies' fashions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solomon Milner</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austin &amp; Laurens</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward Lightwood</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sampson Neyle</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John &amp; Edward Neufville</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Smith</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Corker</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuel Greenhow</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Reid</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugar House Proprietor</td>
<td>Sugar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Ward</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Hatton</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Sinclair</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Poyas</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Francis Bremar</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lambert Lance</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gabriel Guignard</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eleazer Philips</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Austin</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Savage &amp; Pickering</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Pringle &amp; Co.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Greenhow</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christopher Gadsden</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tradd St.</td>
<td>at Austin &amp; Laurens'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>on the Bay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motte's Wharf</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tradd St.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elliott St.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bedon &amp; Lloyd's Wharf, formerly</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eveleigh's</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broad St.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Union St., moved 1751 on the Bay</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broad St.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Church St.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tradd St.</td>
<td>Store for sale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bay, corner of Tradd St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ship</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bay, corner of Tradd, formerly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jacob Motte's</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Broad St., moved 1751 to Church St. between Scott &amp; Gadsden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>at Benjamin Dart's store</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Elliott St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Elliott St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>father's house</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>on the Bay, moved 1751 to Tradd St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tradd St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>on the Bay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Broad St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Sinclair's store</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Broad St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Broad St. at Kennan &amp; Campbell's (Warehouse on Church St.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>moved 1751 to Broad St., Mr. Crawford's tenant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1. Church St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Broad St. near watchhouse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bay, corner of Tradd St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>on the Bay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bay, near Watchhouse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>at corner near Watchhouse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Simmon's Wharf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Colleton Square</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Elliott St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tradd St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Union St., corner of Elliott St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Broad St. at Mr. Blythe's</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Goods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John &amp; William Murray</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooper &amp; Curtin</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smith &amp; Palmer</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dewar &amp; Marshall</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Scott</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christopher Gadsden</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Wells</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stuart &amp; Reid</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morton Brailsford</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Crokatt</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuel Winborn</td>
<td>Miscellaneous goods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Nicholson</td>
<td>Foodstuffs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles Woodmanson</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Wright</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuel Kynaston</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atherton Hugh</td>
<td>Oil, blubber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Stovel</td>
<td>Corn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles Stevenson</td>
<td>Madeira</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Collins</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas &amp; William Ellis</td>
<td>Books</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Paul Grime</td>
<td>Jewelry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stuart &amp; Reid</td>
<td>Miscellaneous goods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bonny &amp; Poyas</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Taylor</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Tucker</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Fairweather</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isaac Griffis</td>
<td>Miscellaneous goods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shubricks &amp; Co.</td>
<td>Corn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rice Price</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Irving</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isaac Griffiths</td>
<td>Corn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aaron Loocock</td>
<td>Copper, Brass, Pewter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles Blundy</td>
<td>Thermometers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Hopton</td>
<td>Foodstuffs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warner &amp; Lewis</td>
<td>Foodstuffs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Alvarez</td>
<td>Tobacco</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Legare</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John &amp; George Murray</td>
<td>Miscellaneous goods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Lloyd</td>
<td>Miscellaneous goods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walter Scott</td>
<td>Miscellaneous goods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Watson</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Evance</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bremär &amp; Neyle</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Francis Browne</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daniel Logan</td>
<td>Seeds, roots</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Staehan</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Archibald Rowan</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morreau &amp; Sarrazin</td>
<td>Jewelry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuel Peronneau</td>
<td>Fabrics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles Rogers</td>
<td>Foodstuffs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hugh Ferguson</td>
<td>Rum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Downes &amp; Nicholson</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David Dott</td>
<td>Foodstuffs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert &amp; William Brisbane</td>
<td>Miscellaneous goods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles Mayne</td>
<td>Wine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lining &amp; Oliphant</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wells &amp; Round</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Francis Morand</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Goods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jacob Whitewood</td>
<td>Miscellaneous goods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Bonny</td>
<td>Miscellaneous goods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Bolton</td>
<td>Foodstuffs, dry goods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Walker</td>
<td>Jamaican goods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brisbane &amp; Murray</td>
<td>Medicines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stead &amp; Evance</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuel Carne</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Wragg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles Barrow</td>
<td>Foodstuffs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard Martson</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Parnham</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austin &amp; Laurens</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuel Perroneau</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irving &amp; Bonar</td>
<td>Dry goods, salt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David Oliphant</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cattell &amp; Middleton</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Francis Bremar</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry Beckman</td>
<td>Foodstuffs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inglis, Pinkering, &amp; Ward</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Scott</td>
<td>Philadelphia flour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry Middleton</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Stone</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holmes &amp; Peronneau</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wooddrop &amp; Douxsaint</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benjamin Dart</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Lewis</td>
<td>Dry goods, African goods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuel Balturs</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry Kennan &amp; Co.</td>
<td>Foodstuffs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alexander Fraser</td>
<td>Indigo seed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Milling</td>
<td>Drugs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lennox &amp; Deas</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Farthing</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Shute</td>
<td>Philadelphia foods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breton Cooper</td>
<td>Medicines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peter David</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Sulvanus</td>
<td>Boston foods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anne Waller</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Laurens &amp; Co.</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John McCall</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Murray</td>
<td>Drugs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middleton &amp; Brailsford</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glenn &amp; Cooper</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Francis Curtin</td>
<td>Rum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christopher Jollif</td>
<td>Foodstuffs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jacob Viart</td>
<td>Books</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Banbury</td>
<td>Rum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Othneil Beale</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Sheed</td>
<td>Foodstuffs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inglis, Pickening, Waxall</td>
<td>Foodstuffs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matthewes &amp; Lloyd</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Pringle</td>
<td>Rum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Brisbane</td>
<td>Medicines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isaac DeCosta</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benjamin Stead</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Jones</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
William Shephard  
Archibald & Richard Parks  
Stobo  
Thomson Adams  
Peter Sander  
Price & Parker  
Andrew Ganoch  
George Curling  
Daniel Bourquette  
John Jamieson  
Patrick Hines  
Ogilvie & Ward  
Margaret Warden  
Dry goods  
Dry goods  
Tradd St.  
next to Thomas Benoist  
Mr. James Marsh  
Col. Beale's Wharf  
Beale's Wharf  
Elliott St.  
on the Bay  
Broad St.  
on the Bay  
Queen St.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company/Name</th>
<th>Goods/Services</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>John Laurens &amp; Co.</td>
<td>Wine</td>
<td>on the Bay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles Mayne</td>
<td>Fabrics &amp; trims</td>
<td>on the Bay Queen St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Lloyd</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
<td>on the Bay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Margaret Warder</td>
<td>Rum, sugar</td>
<td>on the Bay Tradd St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austin &amp; Laurens</td>
<td>Foodstuffs</td>
<td>Roper's Wharf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas &amp; William Ellis</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
<td>on the Bay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Stone</td>
<td>Miscellaneous goods</td>
<td>Broad St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Edwards &amp; Co.</td>
<td>Indian trade goods</td>
<td>Beresford's Wharf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Boyd</td>
<td>Rum, sugar</td>
<td>Mr. Legare's Wharf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MacCartan &amp; Campbell</td>
<td>Foodstuffs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milner &amp; Leger</td>
<td>West Indian goods</td>
<td>at James Laurens'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smith &amp; Scott</td>
<td>Seeds</td>
<td>Beale's Wharf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ogilvie &amp; Ward</td>
<td>Wines</td>
<td>Gibbs Wharf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Henderson</td>
<td>Foodstuffs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Savage</td>
<td>Wine, rum, sugar</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Roper</td>
<td>Miscellaneous goods</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Banbury</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
<td>on the Bay Broad St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Kershaw</td>
<td>Wine</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Pringle</td>
<td>Sailduck</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bowman &amp; Yates</td>
<td>Rum</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harry Hunter</td>
<td>Foodstuffs</td>
<td>Beale's Wharf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Gibbs</td>
<td>Wine</td>
<td>Gibbs Wharf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inglis, Pickening, Waxall</td>
<td>Wine, rum, sugar</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuel Carne</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harvey &amp; Philps</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lance &amp; Loocock</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solomon Milner</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manigault &amp; Savage</td>
<td>Wine</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Hamilton</td>
<td>Sailduck</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benjamin Steed</td>
<td>Rum</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Parnham</td>
<td>Foodstuffs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Lloyd</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wooddrop &amp; Douxsaint</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Smith</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ann Matthews</td>
<td>Millinery goods</td>
<td>Church St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Wells</td>
<td>Books</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distillery Warehouse</td>
<td>Rum, etc.</td>
<td>Bedon's Alley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bremar &amp; Neyle</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Price &amp; Parke</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Poyas</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Mygh</td>
<td>Rum</td>
<td>Beale's Wharf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Evance</td>
<td>Indigo, Sugar, Molasses</td>
<td>Public vendue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Josiah Smith</td>
<td>Rum, etc.</td>
<td>Tradd St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Williams &amp; Wilkinson</td>
<td>Rum, etc.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isaac Holmes</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
<td>Broad St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lennox &amp; Deas</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David Dott</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shubricks &amp; Co.</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
<td>Tradd St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert McKenzie</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
<td>on the Bay, corner of Elliott St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Sharp &amp; Co.</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
<td>Tradd St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robertson &amp; Bailie</td>
<td>Millinery goods</td>
<td>near Upper Market</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agnes Bower</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Johnson</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
<td>on the Bay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milner &amp; Bedon</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merchants 1756-1761, cont.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Thomas Shubrick</strong></td>
<td><strong>Spirits, bread, sugar</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Catherine Finlay</strong></td>
<td><strong>Orange juice</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Daniel Hunt</strong></td>
<td><strong>Orange juice</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>William Coats</strong></td>
<td><strong>Sugar</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hugh Swinton</strong></td>
<td><strong>Dry goods</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Samuel Neyle</strong></td>
<td><strong>Dry goods</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Thomas Smith</strong></td>
<td><strong>Dry goods</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>John Lining</strong></td>
<td><strong>Medicines</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>John &amp; George Fry</strong></td>
<td><strong>Dry goods</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sarah Hollybush</strong></td>
<td><strong>Rum</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>John Howell</strong></td>
<td><strong>Rum</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nowell, Davies, Ancrum</strong></td>
<td><strong>Dry goods</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Alexander Fyffe</strong></td>
<td><strong>Condiments</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Thomas Day</strong></td>
<td><strong>Lace</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Isaac Pinto</strong></td>
<td><strong>Spirits</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Thomas Moodie</strong></td>
<td><strong>Dry goods</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Peter Bacot</strong></td>
<td><strong>Dry goods</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Samuel Peronneau</strong></td>
<td><strong>Dry goods</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Carsan &amp; Swallow</strong></td>
<td><strong>Dry goods</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Corrie &amp; Scott</strong></td>
<td><strong>Beer, bread, flour</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>William &amp; Joseph Trimble</strong></td>
<td><strong>Medicines</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mrs. Lining</strong></td>
<td><strong>Medicines</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Thomas Lining</strong></td>
<td><strong>Dry goods</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Charles Dewar</strong></td>
<td><strong>Spirits, tea, tobacco, snuff, chocolate</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>William Wilson</strong></td>
<td><strong>Dry goods</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>William Hulme</strong></td>
<td><strong>Dry goods</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nicholson &amp; Bampfield</strong></td>
<td><strong>Dry goods</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Downes &amp; Jones</strong></td>
<td><strong>Dry goods</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Oliver Champlin</strong></td>
<td><strong>Dry goods</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Thomas &amp; Robinson Day</strong></td>
<td><strong>Dry goods</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Torrans, Greg &amp; Poaug</strong></td>
<td><strong>Dry goods</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Alexander Rose</strong></td>
<td><strong>Dry goods</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Thomas Bartholomew</strong></td>
<td><strong>Teneriff wine</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Thomson &amp; Hunter</strong></td>
<td><strong>Spirits, flour, etc.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gertrude Rantowle</strong></td>
<td><strong>Dry goods</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Danbay, Young &amp; Co.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Dry goods</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Theodore Gaillard</strong></td>
<td><strong>Dry goods</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sampson Neyle</strong></td>
<td><strong>Dry goods</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Johnson &amp; Wyly</strong></td>
<td><strong>Dry goods</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>McQueen, Gordon &amp; Co.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Wine</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>John Asline</strong></td>
<td><strong>Dry goods</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Liston, Benfield &amp; Jones</strong></td>
<td><strong>Ironmongery, wine, flour, etc.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hooper &amp; Swallow</strong></td>
<td><strong>Dry goods</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Robert Smyth</strong></td>
<td><strong>Negro cloth, pots, porter, linen</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>William Loockcock</strong></td>
<td><strong>Medicines</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Maurice Harvey</strong></td>
<td><strong>Dry goods</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Joseph Rose</strong></td>
<td><strong>Bread, flour, spirits</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>John Muncey</strong></td>
<td><strong>Rum, sugar</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>William Fair</strong></td>
<td><strong>Dry goods</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Richard Waln</strong></td>
<td><strong>Spirits, flour, bread</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<p>| <strong>Church St.</strong> | <strong>up the Path</strong> |
| <strong>Church St., moved 1761 to the Bay near Vendue House</strong> | <strong>Broad St.</strong> |
| <strong>Beresford's Wharf</strong> | <strong>Bedon's Alley</strong> |
| <strong>Elliott St.</strong> | <strong>Broad St. at John McQueen &amp; Co.</strong> |
| <strong>Broad St. on the Bay</strong> | <strong>Elliott St. fronting Bedon's Alley</strong> |
| <strong>Elliott St. at John Leger's Corner of Broad &amp; Union Sts.</strong> | <strong>Tradd St.</strong> |
| <strong>Elliott St., moved 1761 to the Bay Simmons' Wharf</strong> | <strong>Broad St. opposite English meeting house</strong> |
| <strong>Tradd opposite Bedon's Alley at William Pinckney's, moved 1761 to Meeting St.</strong> | <strong>Church St. fronting Elliott Tradd St.</strong> |
| <strong>Simmons' Wharf</strong> | <strong>Broad St.</strong> |
| <strong>Motte's Wharf</strong> | <strong>Broad St.</strong> |
| <strong>Church St.</strong> | <strong>Broad St.</strong> |
| <strong>Broad St.</strong> | <strong>King St. on the Bay</strong> |
| <strong>Bedon's Alley Tradd St.</strong> | <strong>on the Bay</strong> |
| <strong>Broad St. opposite Union St.</strong> | <strong>Church St. Tradd St.</strong> |
| <strong>Inglis' Wharf</strong> | <strong>White Hall, Broad St.</strong> |
| <strong>Broad St.</strong> | <strong>Beale's Wharf</strong> |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Goods</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Samuel Winborn</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
<td>on the Bay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Susannah Crokatt</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
<td>Meeting St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benjamin Dart</td>
<td>Foodstuffs</td>
<td>on the Bay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Scott</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
<td>Elliott St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christopher Joliff</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
<td>on the Bay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christopher Gadsden</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Jamieson</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Braillsford &amp; Boyd</td>
<td>Wine</td>
<td>Simmons' Wharf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward Turner</td>
<td>Spirits, honey, sugar, etc.</td>
<td>Tradd St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holmes &amp; Peronneau</td>
<td>New York goods</td>
<td>Simmons' Wharf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward Lightwood</td>
<td>Medicines</td>
<td>Church St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Proctor</td>
<td>Fabrics, etc.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Brisbane</td>
<td>Wine</td>
<td>Tradd St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Archibald &amp; Richard Park</td>
<td>Drugs</td>
<td>Church St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stobo</td>
<td>Foodstuffs</td>
<td>Beresford's Wharf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Holmes</td>
<td>Condiments</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brisbane &amp; Bulline</td>
<td>Loaf sugar</td>
<td>Broad St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David Mumford</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
<td>Mayne's Wharf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inglis &amp; Pickering</td>
<td>Miscellaneous goods</td>
<td>his wharf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth Peronneau</td>
<td>West Indian goods</td>
<td>Elliott St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ancrum, Lance &amp; Loocock</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andrew Cowan</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ebenezer Simmons</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Fowler</td>
<td>Miscellaneous goods</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert &amp; William Brisbane</td>
<td>West Indian goods</td>
<td>on the Bay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Paul Grimke</td>
<td>Broken loaf sugar</td>
<td>Broad St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gibbes &amp; Milner</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
<td>Broad St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Cart</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
<td>Broad St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry &amp; Arthur Peronneau</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
<td>Broad St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Corker</td>
<td>Fabrics</td>
<td>Broad St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John &amp; Edward Neufville</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
<td>Tradd St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Heskett</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smith &amp; Brewton</td>
<td>Fabrics</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McKenzie &amp; Moody</td>
<td>Shoes</td>
<td>On the Wharf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agnes Lind</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John McCall</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Jones</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Miller</td>
<td>Dry goods, vinegar</td>
<td>Back store at Mr. Jamieson's,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Bedon</td>
<td>Flour, bread, meal, bar iron</td>
<td>moved 1759 to Broad St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Othniel Beale &amp; Co.</td>
<td>Wine</td>
<td>Elliott St., moved 1759 to Broad St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David &amp; John Deas</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fresch &amp; Guinard</td>
<td>Negro cloth &amp; blankets</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jennet &amp; Wilson</td>
<td>Cheese, coal, dry goods</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuel Grove</td>
<td>Rum &amp; tea</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Legare</td>
<td>Rum</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warham &amp; Prioleau</td>
<td>Irish linens</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carne &amp; Wilson</td>
<td>Drugs, spices, paints</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Logan &amp; Dawson</td>
<td>Miscellaneous goods</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dewar &amp; Marshall</td>
<td>Sugar</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daniel Legare</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Liston</td>
<td>Cheese</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DaCosta &amp; Farr</td>
<td>Fabrics, iron, ironmongery</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smith &amp; Nutt</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Sheed</td>
<td>Ham, Flour, Beer, Orange trees</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
John Cooper
Laurens, Motte & Co.
George Inglis
Thomas Wallace
John Benfield
George Hall
Richard Baker
John Hutchinson
John Cleiland
Walter Mansell
Francis Morand
Moreau & Sarrazin
Joseph Hutchins
John Logan
James Connor
Paul Townsend & Co.
Brisbane & Cunningham
John & William Guerin
James Courtonne
Dunbar & Young
Samuel Peronneau

John Guerard
William Savage
William Parker
Thomas Wright
Patrick Hinds
Dott & Dixie
Andrew Johnston
Anthony Clarkson
William Mason
Thomas Corker
Thomas Shirley
Jacob Woolf
Inglis, Lloyd & Hall
Ward & Leger
Downes & Nicholson
Joseph Durfee
Ogilvie & Forbes
Boyd & Murray
James Brisbane
Liston & Benfield
William White
James & William Lennox
William Hopton
Othniel Beale
John Giles
James Reid

Adam & Milford
Peter Myzack
John Raven Bedon
Edward Weyman, upholsterer
John Hume
James Abercrombie
Newman & Smyth

Wine
Dry goods
Dry goods, wine
Dry goods
Dry goods
Flour
Dry goods
Bread, flour
Drugs, medicines
Dry goods
Claret
Jewelry, plate
Candles, sugar, rum
Dry goods
Rum, molasses, sugar
Flour & hams
London goods
Dry goods
Jewelry, plate
Dry goods
Dry goods
Dry goods
Portugal salt
Dry goods
Corn
Corn
Negro shoes
Dry goods
Dry goods, rum, flour
Bisket & flour
Dry goods
Fabrics
Rum, butter
Dry goods
Dry goods, beer, cheese
Dry goods
Dry goods
Dry goods
Dry goods
Dry goods
Dry goods
Dry goods, fish, oil, etc.
Dry goods
Dry goods
Dry goods
Dry goods
Dry goods
Dry goods
Dry goods
Dry goods
Dry goods
Dry goods
Dry goods
Dry goods
Dry goods
Dry goods
Dry goods
Dry goods
Dry goods
Dry goods
Dry goods

1. Church St.
2. Elliott St.
on the Bay
on the Bay
Elliott St.
Beresford's Wharf
at George Inglis'
Bedon's Alley
White Point
Tradd St.

Broad St.
Corner Broad & Church Sts.
near Legare's Wharf
Broad St.
Motte's Wharf
Broad St.
on the Bay
Broad St.
Broad St.
Broad St.

Broad, corner Unity Alley, moved 1760 to Edisto Island

Beresford's Wharf

next to Middleton & Brailsford
next to Lamboll's Bridge

Simmons' Wharf
Stono Landing
corner of Elliott St.
Tradd St.
Mayne's Wharf
on the Bay
Tradd St.
on the Bay
Tradd St.
Mayne's Wharf
Elliott St.
his house at Mile End or his rope walk

Broad St.

Mayne's Wharf
Queen St.
Broad St.
Beale's Wharf
on the Bay
Merchants 1762-1767

George Sheed
John Parnham
Jonathan Sarazin
Dewar & Bacot
Benjamin Almy
Thomas Young

Thomas Buckle
James Brisbane
Myzack & Moultrie
Thomas Ellis & Co.
John Jones
John Edwards & Co.
James & William Lennox
Anne Baron
William Fair
Smith & Lightwood
Peter Butler, peruke-maker
Wooddrop & Douxsaint
James Poyas
Isaac Holmes
Anne McCaulay
Anne Waller
Maxwell & Rowand

Ogilvie & Forbes
Andrew Man & Co.

Mrs. Colle
William Savage
Thomas You

Thomas Shirley
Darby Pendergras
John Laurens & Co.
Smith & Nutt
Dunbar, Young & Co.

James Longe
Theodore Gaillard
John Giles
Holden Rice
Othniel Beale & Son
Thomas Rennard

Gibbes & Milner
Anthony Clarkson
Warham & Prioleau
DaCosta & Farr
Ward & Leger
Isaac Pinto
Moodie & Baligall

Flour & beer
Foodstuffs
Jewelry
Dry goods, coffee, tea,
rum, etc.
Spirits, sheep, fish, etc.
Garden seeds, bulbs, trees,
shrubs, medicines

Coffee, rum, sugar
Dry goods
Dry goods
Dry goods
Dry goods
Dry goods
Dry goods
Dry goods
Dry goods
Dry goods
Dry goods
Millinery, etc.
Fabrics & Stockings
Dry goods
Dry goods
Fabrics, tobacco, ship
chandlery
Fabrics
Dry goods
Jewelry

Rum, brandy
Cloth & trimmings
Dry goods
Miscellaneous goods
Dry goods, beer, salt,
potatoes
Dry goods, condiments
Fabrics, shoes
Condiments
Spirits, apples
Wine
Wine
Spirits, sugar, indigo seed
Flour, rum
Miscellaneous goods
Condiments
Indigo seed
Rum
Dry goods

Broad St.
corner Broad & Church Sts.

Broad St.
Simmons' Wharf

at John Hume's, moved 1762 to
the Green, upper end of Broad
on the Bay
Tradd St.
Broad St.
on the Bay
Broad St.
Tradd St.
Elliott St.
Church St.
Broad St.

Broad St.

upper corner of Elliott & Church
Broad St.
Tradd St., moved 1763 to Stono
Landing

on the Bay
Bedon's Alley
Broad St.
Sign of the Golden Cup near the
beef market
Meeting St.

Broad St.

Meeting St.
Tradd St., moved 1763 to Broad St.
Elliott St.
Beresford's Wharf

at Mrs. Wood's near New Baptist
Meeting

on the Bay

on the Bay

Elliott St.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Goods and Services</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Carne &amp; Wilson</td>
<td>Dry goods, medicines, Indigo seed, Spirits, etc., Fabrics, hams, flour</td>
<td>on the Bay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benjamin Canton</td>
<td>Dry goods, spirits</td>
<td>Beale's Wharf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Smyth</td>
<td>Dry goods, Spirits, condiments</td>
<td>Broad St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Banbury</td>
<td>Dry goods, medicines</td>
<td>Tradd St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joshua Lockwood, watchmaker</td>
<td>Dry goods, Sugar</td>
<td>on the Bay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daniel Legare</td>
<td>Dry goods, Medicines &amp; perfuming waters</td>
<td>Broad St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David &amp; John Deas</td>
<td>Dry goods, Spirits</td>
<td>Tradd St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lyman Hall</td>
<td>Dry goods, Spirits</td>
<td>Meeting St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nowell, Davis, Ancrum</td>
<td>Dry goods, spirits</td>
<td>Broad St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robertson, Jamieson &amp; Co.</td>
<td>Dry goods, Spirits</td>
<td>Longitude Lane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Bedon</td>
<td>Dry goods, Spirits, condiments</td>
<td>Tradd St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maurice Harvey</td>
<td>Dry goods, Spirits, condiments</td>
<td>on the Bay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Scott</td>
<td>Dry goods, Spirits</td>
<td>Tradd St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McKenzie, Thomson &amp; Co.</td>
<td>Dry goods, Spirits, condiments</td>
<td>Meeting St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Brown &amp; Co.</td>
<td>Dry goods, Spirits</td>
<td>Tradd St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atkins &amp; Weston</td>
<td>Dry goods, Spirits</td>
<td>on the Bay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hetherington &amp; Kynoch</td>
<td>Dry goods, Spirits</td>
<td>Broad St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Logan &amp; Guerin</td>
<td>Dry goods, Spirits</td>
<td>Broad St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Francis Morand</td>
<td>Wine, vinegar</td>
<td>Broad St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry &amp; Arthur Peronneau</td>
<td>Rum, candles, cheese, etc.</td>
<td>Broad St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Downes &amp; Jones</td>
<td>Dry goods, Spirits</td>
<td>Motte's Wharf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stuart &amp; Co.</td>
<td>Dry goods, Sugar</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nathaniel Russel</td>
<td>Dry goods, Spirits, condiments</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shirley &amp; Martin</td>
<td>Dry goods, Spirits</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middleton, Brailsford &amp;</td>
<td>Dry goods, spirits, condiments</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapman</td>
<td>Dry goods, Spirits</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Tew, tailor</td>
<td>Dry goods, Spirits, condiments</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard Milford</td>
<td>Dry goods, Spirits</td>
<td>on the Bay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anne Matthews</td>
<td>Dry goods, Spirits</td>
<td>on the Bay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuel Peronneau</td>
<td>Millinery, dry goods</td>
<td>Church St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corrie &amp; Scott</td>
<td>Tea, dry goods</td>
<td>Broad, corner of Union St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Stone</td>
<td>Dry goods, Dry goods, rum</td>
<td>Bay, south corner of Elliott St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Loockock</td>
<td>Medicines, Butter</td>
<td>Broad, opposite Union St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imanuel Cortissoz</td>
<td>Sugar</td>
<td>Market Square</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Dart</td>
<td>Foodstuffs, spirits</td>
<td>Tradd St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward Blake</td>
<td>Miscellaneous goods</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hugh Swinton</td>
<td>Dry goods, coffee, sugar</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McCartan &amp; Campbell</td>
<td>Dry goods, Spirits, foodstuffs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wooddrop &amp; Cathcart</td>
<td>Spirits, foodstuffs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry Laurens</td>
<td>Fabrics</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuel Prioleau &amp; Co.</td>
<td>Dry goods, West Indian</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isaac DaCosta</td>
<td>Spirits, Spirits, foodstuffs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuel Grove</td>
<td>Dry goods, Spirits, foodstuffs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard Masury</td>
<td>Spirits, foodstuffs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward Lightwood</td>
<td>Miscellaneous goods</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Forrester</td>
<td>Miscellaneous goods</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Josiah Smith</td>
<td>Indigo seed, Miscellaneous goods</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Waring</td>
<td>Miscellaneous goods</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shirley &amp; Martin</td>
<td>Dry goods, Spirits, foodstuffs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liston, Benfield &amp; Jones</td>
<td>Spirits, foodstuffs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Farr</td>
<td>Tea</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Torrans, Greg &amp; Poaug</td>
<td>Miscellaneous goods</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peter Dolliver</td>
<td>Hemp seed, flour</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ancrum, Lance &amp; Loocock</td>
<td>Beer, ale, cheese, &amp;c</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Doran</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Inglis, Lloyd & Hall
Michie & Macaulay
James Laurens & Co.
Nathaniel Bulline
Hogg & Clayton
George Parker
Booth & Weobly
Sarah Watson
Hooper, Swallow & Co.
John Murray
John Gordon
George Smith
Brailsford & Chapman
Thomas Lind
Joseph Wilson
Richard King
Joseph Conyers
Lambert Lance
Benjamin Hawes
George Croft
McCuartan, Campbell & Son
Brewton & Smith
Ogilvie, Forbes & Michie
Richard Watts
Perdrigau & Fabre
Charles Stevens Stocker
Croft & Dart
Sarah Swallow
Benfield & Jones
William Parker
John Johnson
Eleanor Gillman
Middleton, Liston & Hope
Walter Mansell
John Wagner
David Stoddard
Andrew Cunningham & Co.

Dry goods, spirits  Dry goods  Dry goods  Dry goods  Medicines  Dry goods  Dry goods  Dry goods  Miscellaneous goods  Dry goods
Indigo seed  Rum, iron, sugar  Rum  Sugar, rum  Wine
Foodstuffs  Books, Stationery  Salt  Indigo seed  Dry goods  Flour, bread  Dry goods  Miscellaneous goods  Dry goods, spirits
Wine
Miscellaneous goods  Miscellaneous spirits  Dry goods, rum  Millinery goods  Dry goods  Spirits, foodstuffs  Watches, rum, etc.
Millinery & other goods  Spirits & miscellany  Dry goods  Dry goods  Wine, rum, pots, kettles
Spirits
Spirits, Dry goods  Miscellaneous goods  Mirrors  Dry goods  Dry goods  Dry goods  Dry goods  Dry goods  Dry goods
Dry goods  Dry goods  Dry goods  Dry goods
Dry goods  Dry goods  Dry goods
Dry goods  Dry goods
Dry goods

Elliott St.

Elliott St.

on the Bay

Tradd St.

on the Bay

Orange Garden
Robert Dillons' shop
Motte's Wharf

Unity Alley
at Ward & Leger's
Broad St.

1. Elliott St.
2. Simmons Wharf
Meeting St.

Tradd St.

Tradd St.

Elliott St.
at Mr. Fraser's

Tradd St.
Broad & King Sts.
on the Bay
1. Store #1 Burns' Wharf
2. Broad St.

Simmons' Wharf store #5
Queen St.
Church, corner of Tradd St.
Broad St.
on the Bay

on the Bay

Tradd St.

Corner Church & Tradd Sts.
Queen St.
Tradd St.

near Vendue House
Beresford's Wharf
John Schermerhorne
Lloyd & Neyle
Samuel Hopkins
Smyth & Farr
Livingston, Champneys & Co. Indigo, seed, flour
Felix Long
William Price
John Dawson
Logan, Guerin & Vanderhorst Dry goods
George Smith
John Vaux
Joseph Durfee
William Hales
David Williams
Patrick Bowe
Thomas Smith
Villepontoux & Waring
John Kirkwood
George Bedon
Goffrey & Gadsden
Nowell & Lord
Samuel Wise
John Watson
William Edwards
David Dott
John Oliver
William Cowdey
Charnock & King
Price, Hest, Head
Wise & Jackson
Nicholas Brooks
William Benburg
Samuel Rowlett
John Davies
B. Littlewood
William Glen & Son
Amory & Taylor
Davis & Wayne
William Savage
William Hinckley
Thomas Corker
Paul Townsend
James Fallas
Guerin & Williamson
Stock & Jackson
John Roffee
Rutledge & Lesserne
Edward Mortimer
Donal Bruce
Sarah Daman
George Thomson
Cunningham & Sands
Mansell, Corbett & Co.
William Hopton
New York goods
Dry goods
Philadelphia goods
New York goods, dry goods
Dry goods
Dry goods
Dry goods
Dry goods
Dry goods
Dry goods
Dry goods
Dry goods, foodstuffs
Dry goods
Dry goods
Dry goods
Watches
Rum, sugar
Miscellaneous goods
Miscellaneous goods
Dry goods
Seeds, bulbs, trees, etc.
Linen drapery
Dry goods
Watches
Jewelry, rum
Dry goods
Dry goods
Miscellaneous goods
Miscellaneous goods
Beef, salt, hams
Dry goods
Linens, dry goods
Fabric, tools, etc.
Dry goods
Miscellaneous goods
Dry goods
Wines
Rum
Miscellaneous goods
Dry goods
Leather goods
Dry goods
Miscellaneous goods
Dry goods, spirits
Dry goods
Rum, dry goods
Dry goods
Millinery, hosiery, haberdashery
Dry goods
Dry goods
Dry goods
Corn
Beale's Wharf
Broad St.
Simmons' Wharf
King St.
on the Bay
on the Bay
Broad St.
Queen & King Sts.
Elliott St.
Beale's Wharf
Elliott St.
Broad St.
Broad St.
Broad St., sign of the Dial
on the Bay
Elliott St.
Trott's Point
at Nightengale & Edwards'
on the Bay
on the Bay
on the Bay, moved 1765 to Broad
Broad St.
Store #6, Simmons' Wharf
Bedon's Alley
on the Bay
Broad St.
corner of Church & Elliott Sts.
north corner of Queen on the Bay
corner of Broad
Beale's Wharf
Broad St.
1. Union St.
2. on the Bay
on the Bay
Tradd St.
Elliott St.
Broad St.
Church St.
Union St.
Broad St.
1. Burn's Wharf
2. Union St.
Tradd St.
Beale's Wharf
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Goods</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>George Ancrum</td>
<td>Dry goods, Negro shoes</td>
<td>his tanyard, upper Tradd St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simon Berwick</td>
<td>Sugar</td>
<td>The Sugar House</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Bell</td>
<td>Dry goods, Rum</td>
<td>on the Bay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry Reeves</td>
<td>Dry goods, Miscellaneous goods</td>
<td>Longitude Lane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anthony Lamotte</td>
<td>Beer, yeast, grains</td>
<td>Broad St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilson, Coram &amp; Co.</td>
<td>Plate, jewelry, Lace</td>
<td>John Logan's store</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry Fearn</td>
<td>Miscellaneous goods</td>
<td>The Brew House</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egan &amp; Calvert</td>
<td>Miscellaneous goods</td>
<td>Broad St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Paul Grimke</td>
<td>Spirits, Condiments</td>
<td>Gadsden's Alley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harvey &amp; Baty</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waring &amp; Shepheard</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greenland &amp; Jordan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Downes, Jones &amp; Co.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William White</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Amos</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hazelton &amp; Bonneau</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reeves, Wise &amp; Poole</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alexander Gillon</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michie &amp; Robertson</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Radcliffe</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David Stoddard &amp; Co.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Constant Freeman</td>
<td>Dry goods, Dry goods, Dry goods</td>
<td>Tradd St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rum, sugar, Foodstuffs</td>
<td>Beale’s Wharf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Bay St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Church St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Broad St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Broad St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Motte’s Wharf</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Craftsmen 1732-1737

Daniel Badger
Charles Warham
Anthony Cone
Michael Moore
Peter Morque
John Bedon
Samuel Grice
John Herbert
Philip Massey
Hunter & Conn
Claudius Compaire
Richard Herbert
Nicholas Haynes
Henry Bedon
Alexander Smith
William Linthwaite
David Munsay
Mr. Townsend
Smith & Steiger
Ann Dalrymple
Thomas Goodman
Griffith Bullard
Benjamin Bates
John Ulrich Giessendaner
James Scott

Elizabeth Cooper
Thomas Crawford
William Field
John Pennyfeather
Timothy Philips
B. Roberts
John Furnis
Christopher Webb
Thomas Robinson
James DeVaux
Thomas Lovelace
Peter Veneoz
Thomas Holton
Mrs. Bartram
Daniel Bourquet
John Purles
James Walker
Justinius Stoll
Jonas Spoke
Mr. Aignon
James McClellan
T. Whitmarsh
John Laurens
Lewis Timothee
Samuel Holmes
Thomas Goodman
Peter Mourque
Will Morgan

House & ship painter
Joiner
Brazier
Carpenter
Watch Repairer
Carpenter
Sugar refiner
Pastry cook
Gunsmith
Tailors
Brazier
Peruke maker
Vintner
Timber yard
Tailor
Brazier
Stonecutter
Shoemaker
Tailors
Seamstress
Watchmaker
Hatter
Cordwainer
Silversmith
Tallow chandler

Seamstress
Staymaker
Butcher
Goldsmith
Sailmaker
Landscape artist
Sailmaker
Gold & Silversmith
Buckskin dresser & tailor
Cutlerer
Blacksmith
Confectioner
Chairmaker
Dyeing & scouring
Brewer
Smith
Peruke maker
Blacksmith
Bedmaker
Silversmith
Cabinetmaker
Printer
Sadler
Printer
Bricklayer
Watchmaker
Confectioner
Brewer

Tradd St.
Tradd St.
Elliott St.
Union St.
Broad St.
Stephen Bedon's house
Broad St., sign of sugar loaf
on the Green
King St.
Church St.
at Mr. Laurens'
on the Bay, moved 1737 to Union St.

Bedon's Alley
against Mr. Conseiller's
Broad St.
Elliott St.
Elliott St.
Union St.
on the Bay
against Bedon's Alley

Tradd St.
on the Green
1. Broad St.
2. Union St.
Church St.
White Point

Bedon St.
Stone's Bridge

Elliott's Wharf
Broad St.
Mrs. Laurens' new house #3
Church St.
on the Bay
on the Green

Old Church St.
Tradd St.
leaving
next to Granville's Bastion
near the French Church
near the French Church
Church St.
Church St.
Market Square
Church St.

Elliott St.
Elliott St.
Tradd St.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>John Bryan</td>
<td>Farrier</td>
<td>Church St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Hunt</td>
<td>Upholsterer</td>
<td>Tradd St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles Walker</td>
<td>Furniture maker</td>
<td>Broad St., moved 1735 to Elliott St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louis Janvier</td>
<td>Goldsmith</td>
<td>Broad St. on the Bay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James DeVeaux</td>
<td>Instrument maker</td>
<td>White Point</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andrew Duche</td>
<td>Potter</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peter Leger</td>
<td>Cooper</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Roberts</td>
<td>Portrait painter</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Grinier</td>
<td>Seamstress</td>
<td>Broad St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Carwithen</td>
<td>Carpenter</td>
<td>Elliott St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Portall</td>
<td>Baker</td>
<td>Elliott St. 2 doors next to Mr. Brand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard Marten</td>
<td>Painter</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Stephenson</td>
<td>Glazer, painter</td>
<td>Church St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Miller</td>
<td>Gunsmith</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Winter</td>
<td>Tallow chandler, soapmaker</td>
<td>Church St.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Craftsmen 1738-1743

John Tylar
James McClellan
Ann Wilson
Mrs. Jones
Mr. Goodman
James Hilliard
Sobieski Strahan
Jane Voyer
George Bridge
John Moor
Thomas Weaver
Richard Baylis

David Fox
Edward Knight
Thomas Legare
Matthias Johnson

Elizabeth Trueman
Thomas Roybould

Isaac Yonge

John Bee
John Robeson
John Froser
Marmaduke Aish
Louis Janvier
John Scott

Charles Shepheard
Josiah Claypoole

Benjamin Hearp
Smith & Bisset
David Morgin
John Paul Grimke

Rene Geyge

John Bounerttheau
Jeremiah Theus
Abraham Knight
William Wright

Mr. Young
Mr. Sandwell
Mr. Steel
Mr. Benoist
Mary Portall
Garret Vanvelsen

Francis Garden

Coat & staymaker
Cabinetmaker
Fan mender & mounter
Coatmaker
Watchmaker
Clock & watchmaker
Miller
Lace mender
Turner: brass, iron, ivory
Butcher
Carpenter
Stone & wood carver, carpenter, joiner
Leather curer
Silk dyer
Carpenter
Leather breeches maker & mender
Miller
Tailor

Engraver

Union St.

King St., moved 1740 to Church St.
Elliott St.
Elliott St.
King St., sign of the clock
Broad St.
at Widow Glazer's
Tradd St.
adjourning Crown Inn
Allen's St.

King St.
Church St., sign of Blue Hand
Elliott St.
near Market Square, sign of
Breeches
next to Simmons & Smith
Bedon's Alley, moved 1741 to
King St.
North end of Bay, sign of the
King's Arms

Elliott St., moved 1741 to Broad
corner Broad & Church Streets,
moved 1742 to Church St., sign
of the Pistols
Broad St.
1. King St.
2. next to Mr. Lorimer
near Wappoo Bridge

Broad St.

Elliott St., sign of Hand & Ring;
moved 1741 to Tradd St.
Elliott St., moved 1740 to Church St., then 1742 to King St.

Market Square
Church St.

John Is., case of work at Eleazer
Philips', Trott's Wharf
on the Green
Broad St.

near Scotch Meeting House
Broad St.

Elliott St.

the old house over the Bridge
facing Church St.
corner Church & Broad Sts.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Trade</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Royhould &amp; Bisset</td>
<td>Tailors</td>
<td>near the Great Pond, King St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mungo Graham</td>
<td>Peruke maker</td>
<td>the dwelling next to the church; moved 1741</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>to Tradd St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jesin Claypoole</td>
<td>Cabinet maker</td>
<td>Market Square, sign of cabinet and coffin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mrs. Massey's shop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Lowry</td>
<td>Smith</td>
<td>at Mr. Yerworth's; moved 1742</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nightengale &amp; Paris</td>
<td>Sadlers</td>
<td>to Unity Alley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Yerworth</td>
<td>Ship carpenter</td>
<td>corner Tradd &amp; King Sts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southerland Ford</td>
<td>Watch &amp; clock maker</td>
<td>King St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Market Square, sign of Buck &amp; Breeches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuel Perkins</td>
<td>Coach &amp; harness maker</td>
<td>Unity Alley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard Webb</td>
<td>Wheelwright</td>
<td>Broad St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walter Rowland</td>
<td>Upholsterer</td>
<td>King St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard Herbert</td>
<td>Peruke maker</td>
<td>King St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Proctor</td>
<td>Mantua maker</td>
<td>King St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard Caulton</td>
<td>Upholsterer</td>
<td>King St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gabriel Guignard</td>
<td>Cooper</td>
<td>King St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Valance</td>
<td>Tailor</td>
<td>King St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matthew Shrub</td>
<td>Coach &amp; harness maker</td>
<td>Unity Alley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Delgras</td>
<td>Shoemaker</td>
<td>Broad St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuel Stevens</td>
<td>Tinplate worker</td>
<td>King St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Fobiston</td>
<td>Carpenter</td>
<td>King St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alexander Carson</td>
<td>Tailor</td>
<td>King St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry Lindsey</td>
<td>Cooper</td>
<td>King St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Meek</td>
<td>Bricklayer</td>
<td>King St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Rhodes</td>
<td>Tailor</td>
<td>King St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward Gate</td>
<td>Cooper</td>
<td>King St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Avery</td>
<td>Sailmaker</td>
<td>King St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David Morigin</td>
<td>Watchmaker</td>
<td>Queen St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Clayton</td>
<td>Watchmaker</td>
<td>Elliott St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jeremiah Morgan</td>
<td>Goldsmith</td>
<td>Elliott St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Williams</td>
<td>Tailor</td>
<td>Broad St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Kupton</td>
<td>Cabinetmaker</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Parris</td>
<td>Sadler</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Trade</td>
<td>Location</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nicholas Haynes</td>
<td>Vintner</td>
<td>Trott's Point</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peter Poinset</td>
<td>Tailor</td>
<td>Friend St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Hastop</td>
<td>Blacksmith</td>
<td>Broad St., moved 1744 to Tradd St., 1746 to Broad St., sign of Hand &amp; Ring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David Brown</td>
<td>Shipwright</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Owen</td>
<td>Tailor</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jeremiah Tibbs</td>
<td>Limner</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Paul Grimke</td>
<td>Jeweller</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard Wainwright</td>
<td>Butcher</td>
<td>Church St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walter Dunbar</td>
<td>Perriwig maker</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Hynche</td>
<td>Staymaker</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Rigde</td>
<td>Painter</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rene Geye</td>
<td>Clock &amp; watch maker</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Nelme</td>
<td>Butcher</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Smith</td>
<td>Blacksmith</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stephen Cater</td>
<td>Watch &amp; clock maker</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarah Lloyd</td>
<td>Breadmaker</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Avery</td>
<td>Sailmaker</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daniel Faissox</td>
<td>Baker</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Coleman</td>
<td>Hatter</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peter Olivier</td>
<td>Butcher</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Mary</td>
<td>Butcher</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peter Leger</td>
<td>Cooper</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Newton</td>
<td>Carpenter, joiner, framer, cabinet maker</td>
<td>Bedon's Alley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mungo Graham</td>
<td>Wigmaker</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles Shephard</td>
<td>Vintner</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Morris</td>
<td>Silk dyer and scourer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peter Sander</td>
<td>Sadler</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry Harramond</td>
<td>Fan mounter</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laurens &amp; Addison</td>
<td>Sadlers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Bee</td>
<td>Carpenter</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Bush</td>
<td>Staymaker</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gabriel Guignard</td>
<td>Cooper</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Fryer</td>
<td>Joiner</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Lorne</td>
<td>Carpenter</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alexander Petrie</td>
<td>Goldsmith</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuel Clancy</td>
<td>Shipwright</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philip Chiche</td>
<td>Weaver</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Weaver</td>
<td>Carpenter</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Wright</td>
<td>Goldsmith</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John MacKelvey</td>
<td>Butcher</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Matress</td>
<td>Cooper</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lawrence Withers</td>
<td>Peruke maker</td>
<td>Queen St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peter Benoist</td>
<td>Cooper</td>
<td>Queen St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Carden</td>
<td>Coach &amp; Harness maker</td>
<td>Tradd St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard Lampard</td>
<td>Wheelwright</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Leay</td>
<td>Carpenter</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laurence Murray</td>
<td>Tailor</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patrick Hynes</td>
<td>Shoemaker</td>
<td>Elliott St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary Anne Benoist</td>
<td>Seamstress</td>
<td>Elliott St.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
<pre><code>                    |                              | on the Green                                  |
</code></pre>
Craftsmen 1744–1749

Fouquet & Lord
William Bisset
John Calvert
John Edmunds
John Cart
Alexander Smith
George Williams
James Adams
Mr. Beazly
Thomas Roybould
Thomas Tew
Francis Larkis
John Lubbuck
Mr. Glen
Thomas Honabem
James Paris
Richard Herbert
Robert Segston

Chandlers
Tailor
Baker/Brewer
Watch & clock maker
Carpenter
Tailor
Butcher
Ship carpenter
Tailor
Tailor & shoemaker
Carpenter
Wheelwright
Hatter
Carpenter
Sadler
Peruke maker
Tobacconist

at Pole of Candles, Meeting House Road
King St.
Broad St.

near the Church

Elliott St.

Elliott St.

1. King St.
2. Elliott St.
3. Laurens & Addison's near the Market
Broad St.

near Custom House
Elliott St.
Elliott St., moved 1748 to the Bay
Tradd St.
King St.
Tradd St.

Unity Alley
Motte's Wharf

on the Bay
opposite Dr. Martin's
next to Judge Austin
Elliott's Wharf
King St.
Broad St.

King St. at the sign of the sloop
at Thomas Elfe's

Bedon's Alley
Tradd, corner of King St.
Shute's Bridge
Church St.

Samuel West's house
Motte's Wharf
Queen St.
Queen St.

Mr. Sanders
Israel Deveaux
Elizabeth Harramond
Moreau & Sarrazin
Isaac Proud
William Stent
David Mongin
Samuel Stephen
Thomas Favell
John Triboudet
Samuel Dunlop
Samuel Smith
John Scott
Thomas Elfe
Duncan Macintosh
Mr. Stone
Patrick Maclein
Thomas Lining
Mr. Radcliff
Batts & Delanie
Alexander Marshall
John Lewis
William Smith
James Verce
Peter Timothy
John Irons
Francis Gracie
Samuel Lacey
Artimus Elliott
John Hulker
Richard Mureress
Thomas Cart

Sadler
Peruke maker
Fan mounter
Gold & silver smiths
Clock & Watch maker
Hatter
Clock & watch maker
Timman
Carpenter
Vintner
Cooper
Carpenter
Gunsmith
Cabinet maker
Tailor
Blockmaker
Bricklayer
Carpenter & joiner
Tanner
Leather dresser & breeches maker
Cooper
Shoemaker
Butcher
Carpenter & joiner
Printer
Sailmaker
Cessman, oil maker
Shipwright
Tanner
Sailmaker
Carpenter & joiner
Tailor

1. King St.
2. Elliott St.
3. Laurens & Addison's near the Market
Broad St.

near Custom House
Elliott St.
Elliott St., moved 1748 to the Bay
Tradd St.
King St.
Tradd St.

Unity Alley
Motte's Wharf

on the Bay
opposite Dr. Martin's
next to Judge Austin
Elliott's Wharf
King St.
Broad St.

King St. at the sign of the sloop
at Thomas Elfe's

Bedon's Alley
Tradd, corner of King St.
Shute's Bridge
Church St.

Samuel West's house
Motte's Wharf
Queen St.
Queen St.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Trade</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Samuel Perkins</td>
<td>Harness maker</td>
<td>Union St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Stronack</td>
<td>Armourer</td>
<td>Broad St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Wilkins</td>
<td>Goldsmith</td>
<td>on the Bay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Nelson</td>
<td>Butcher</td>
<td>Motte's Wharf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smith &amp; Phillips</td>
<td>Tailors</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Rose</td>
<td>Cooper</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Craftsmen 1750-1755

Robert Deans
J. Quash
Benjamin Rose
John Milner
Philip Phillips
Alexander McAulay
John Williams
Marmaduke Aish
Robert Sigston
Thomas Nightengale

Joiner
Staymaker
Tailor
Gunsmith & locksmith
Tailor
Wigmaker
Carpenter, joiner
Sadler
Tobacconist
Sadler

Charles Blundy
John Bois de Chesne
John Paul Grimke
William Lupton
Thomas Elfe
Edward Charlton
Abraham Croft
Joseph Creighton
William Wilkins
Peter Timothy
Thomas Mellichamp
John Fryer
William Wright
Stephen Cater
James Rutherford
William Bisset
Richard Watkins
Nathaniel Scott
Thomas Rose
John Stronack
Archibald Thomson
James Reid
Timothy Collins
Alexander Lindsey
William Sanders
John Perdriau
Jacob Warley
John Lewis
James Courtonne
James Linguard
Abraham Daphne

Watchmaker
Watchmaker
Jeweler
Cabinet maker
Cabinet maker
Peruke maker
Scrivner
Peruke maker
Goldsmith
Printer
Furniture maker
Carpenter
Goldsmith
Watch & clock maker
Goldsmith
Tailor
Goldsmith
Staymaker
Brewer
Cooper
Smith
Tailor
Cordwainer
Tailor
Peruke maker
Bricklayer
Sadler
Sadler
Shoemaker
Jeweller
Smith & framer
Carpenter

Charles Blundy
Thomas Harvie
John Narney
Anne Lining
Eliza White
Thomas Roybould
Frances Varnabaut
John Bradley
Thomas Lining
John Hall
John Hughes
Anthony Peaseley

Watchmaker
Umbrella mender
Watchmaker
Milliner
Milliner
Tailor
Silk dyer
Hatter
Cabinet maker
Jobbing smith
Staymaker
Staymaker

Church St.
Church St.
Church St.
on the Bay
near Naval office
Tradd St.
William Yeomans; moved 1755 to near State House
next to Gabriel Manigault
Tradd St.
Broad St.

Broad St.
Union St.

Broad St.
Tradd St.
Mrs. Champneys'
King St.
Tradd St.
Elliott St.
Church St.
Church St.

Queen St., moved 1754 to Broad
Motte's Wharf
Simmons' Wharf
Union St.
at his Rope Walk
on the Bay
on the Bay
Queen St.
corner King & Broad Sts.

King St., moved 1755 to Broad St.
Mayne's Wharf
1. White Point
2. King St.
Church St.
King St.
on the Bay
Broad St.
Mr. Saxby's
Elliott St.
Tradd St.
Broad St.
Broad St.
Union St.
Elliott St.
opposite Major Pinckney; moved
1755 to Queen St.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Merryweather &amp; Hughes</th>
<th>Staymakers</th>
<th>on the Bay</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jonathan Remington</td>
<td>Tailor</td>
<td>near the Beef Market</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Cravel</td>
<td>Distiller</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles Carrol</td>
<td>Peruke maker</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Dodd</td>
<td>Gunsmith</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Augustine Stillman</td>
<td>Shoemaker</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Ward</td>
<td>Blacksmith</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuel Patmann</td>
<td>Sadler</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuel Franks</td>
<td>Peruke maker</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michael Jeans</td>
<td>Painter &amp; glazer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alexander Doyle</td>
<td>Hatter</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Tremain</td>
<td>Cabinet &amp; coffin maker</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tresevant &amp; Chanter</td>
<td>Tailors</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward Weyman</td>
<td>Upholsterer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary Cooper</td>
<td>Milliner</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Craftsmen 1756-1761

Abraham Crouch
Thomas You

Butcher
Goldsmith

Tailor
Goldsmith

Tailor

Shoemaker

Milliner

Tailor

Clockmaker

Upholsterer

Gunsmith

Upholsterer, mirrors silvered

Cabinet maker

Tailor

Watchmaker

Watchmaker

Cooper

Tailor

Goldsmith

Staymaker

Clock & watch maker

Jeweler

Staymaker

Staymaker

Hatter

Painter & glazer

Tailor

Tailors

Chaise makers

Milliner

Sadler

Staymaker

Peruke maker

Tailors

Carpenter & joiner

Leather dresser & breeches maker

Jeweler

House & ship planning, painting, glazing

Carpenters

Milliner

Cooper

Sadler

Peruke maker

Carpenter, joiner

Silversmith

Milliner

Seamstress

Sadler

Chaise maker

Broad St., moved 1759 to Market Square
Elliott St.
Tradd St.
Elliott St. at sign of shoe in hand
Next to Scotch Meeting House
on the Bay
on the Bay
Elliott St.
Meeting St.
Tradd St., moved 1759 to Tradd, at sign of Royal Bed
Meeting St.
Broad St.
Elliott St., moved 1759 to Broad opposite Union St.
Bedon's Alley
Bedon's Alley, moved 1759 to Elliott, corner Gadsden's Alley at Capt. Badderley's

Broad St.

Broad St.
at one of Mr. Brailsford's tenements; moved 1759 to Tradd St.

Broad St., sign of Hat in Hand
King St.
Church St.
Queen St.
Meeting St.

Church St.

Church St.
at Tew's house

King St., moved 1760 to Tradd St.

Bedon's Alley

Broad St.
Craftsmen 1756-1761, cont.

Saunders & Scrivener
Logan & Williams
Isabella Wish
Jeremiah Theus
Abraham Haney
Michael Matthias
Mary-Anne Valois
Charles Blundy
John Robertson
John Kirkwood

John Williams
John Littlejohn
Joshua Snowden
Charles Mott
Frederick Hoff
Jacob Warley
Stedman & Bremar
John Winckler
Augustine Stillman
Henry Christie
William Sommerville
John Voght

Peter Hall
Jordan & Henderson
John Narney

Seamstresses & milliners
Tailors
Staymaker
Limmner
Butcher
Tobaccoist
Seamstress, milliner
Watchmaker
Brass founder
Watch & clock maker

Tailor
Watch & clock maker
Hatter
Hatter
Keyboard tuner
Sadler
Peruke makers
Silversmith & chaser
Cordwainer
Joiner & carpenter
Bricklayer
Tobaccoist
Cabinet maker
Peruke makers
Watchmaker

King St.
Broad St.
Broad St.
King St.
in alley leading from Meeting
to King St.
on the Bay
King St.
Church St., moved 1761 to Broad
St., sign of the Dial
Church St.
Elliott St.
opposite Beef Market
King St.
King St.
King St. at the Saddle
Elliott St.
near State House
Tradd St.
Dupuy's Alley

near the Block House without
the town gate
on the Bay
on the Bay
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Craftsmen 1762-1767</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>John Ward</td>
<td>Tailor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Paul Grimke</td>
<td>Jeweller</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peter Butler</td>
<td>Peruke maker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas You</td>
<td>Clock &amp; watch maker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Mallichamp</td>
<td>Wheelwright</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Nightengale</td>
<td>Sadler</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Wood</td>
<td>Bookbinder, stationer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard Hart</td>
<td>Chairmaker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Courtonne</td>
<td>Jeweller</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary Baker</td>
<td>Seamstress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tew &amp; Burn</td>
<td>Tailors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarah Bradley</td>
<td>Seamstress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarah Quash</td>
<td>Staymaker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benjamin Hawes</td>
<td>House &amp; ship painter &amp; glazer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Forrester</td>
<td>Milliner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Perry</td>
<td>House carpenter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth Harvey</td>
<td>Staymaker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Packrow</td>
<td>Cabinet &amp; chair maker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard Bird</td>
<td>Upholsterer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rebecca Weyman</td>
<td>Maker of curtains; bed &amp; chair covers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilkins &amp; Norman</td>
<td>Gunsmiths</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How &amp; Roulain</td>
<td>Joiners &amp; cabinet makers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peter Hall</td>
<td>Cabinet maker &amp; upholsterer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth Hall</td>
<td>Milliner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Wayne</td>
<td>House &amp; ship painter &amp; glazer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Keowin</td>
<td>Shoemaker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Roulain</td>
<td>Tailor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philip Menjing</td>
<td>Blacksmith</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melchior Worley</td>
<td>Butcher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Townsend &amp; Axson</td>
<td>Cabinet makers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anne Baron</td>
<td>Milliner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jacob Warley</td>
<td>Sadler</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frederick Fopel</td>
<td>Makes &amp; mends stringed instruments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Gowdy</td>
<td>Gold &amp; silver smith</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anne Maurounet</td>
<td>Seamstress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Patterson</td>
<td>Pastry baker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Winckler</td>
<td>Gold &amp; silver smith &amp; chaser</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patterson &amp; Balfour</td>
<td>Pastry bakers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Wilkins</td>
<td>Gunsmith</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Kirkwood</td>
<td>Watch &amp; Clock maker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Johnson</td>
<td>Cleans &amp; repairs watches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luke Hughes</td>
<td>Rigger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Norman</td>
<td>Gunsmith</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Rose</td>
<td>Cooper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Narney</td>
<td>Watchmaker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Williams</td>
<td>Tailor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walter Greenland</td>
<td>Carpenter, joiner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andrew Hibben</td>
<td>Watch &amp; clock maker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Church St., moved 1765 to Broad</td>
<td>Meeting St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broad St.</td>
<td>Elliott St., corner of Gadsden Queen St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>near Beef Market at the sign of the Golden Cup</td>
<td>Bedon's Alley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>on the Bay behind the State House</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Union St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bedon's Alley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>near Ashley Ferry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>King St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tradd St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Church St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Queen St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Beale's Wharves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>corner of Queen &amp; Meeting Sts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>King St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>King St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tradd St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Church St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>King St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Union St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>on the Bay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Broad St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Broad St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>on the Bay, corner of Unity Alley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>on the Bay at the sign of the Dial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Elliott St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Broad St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>King St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Motte's Wharf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>on the Bay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Broad St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Queen St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Elliott St.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Craftsmen 1762-1767, cont.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Trade</th>
<th>Location/Note</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Margaret Cresswell</td>
<td>Pastry cook</td>
<td>Broad St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Dodd</td>
<td>Gunsmith</td>
<td>Meeting St., moved 1765 to Queen St. in Dean's Square; 1765 to Meeting St.; 1767 to Meeting St. Union St. corner Broad &amp; Church at sign of Teakettle &amp; Lamp Meeting St., moved 1764 to Broad St. Broad St. Elliott St., corner of Gadson's Alley, moved 1764 to Meeting Queen St. Broad St. Church St. corner of King &amp; Queen Sts. Church St. at Wilson's tanyard, White Point corner of Broad &amp; Meeting Sts. Friend St. Church St. Burn's Wharf corner of Market Square Tradd St. Broad St. house lately occupied by Abraham Crouch Bedon's Alley Trott's Point Church St. Meeting St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Blott</td>
<td>Paper hanger</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Matthews</td>
<td>Shoemaker</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jonathan Sarrazin</td>
<td>Jeweller</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philip Tidgman</td>
<td>Jeweller</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Oliver</td>
<td>Watchmaker</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Darby Pendergrass</td>
<td>Tailor</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benjamin Baker</td>
<td>Carpenter</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imanuel Cortisoz</td>
<td>Tobacconist</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Robinson</td>
<td>Coach &amp; harness maker</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Mason</td>
<td>Upholsterer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benjamin Forst</td>
<td>Copper smith</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alexander Learmouth</td>
<td>Tanner &amp; currier</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jacob &amp; Solomon Proby</td>
<td>Brass founders</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nathaniel Scott</td>
<td>Brewer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Balfour</td>
<td>Baker</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Hughes</td>
<td>Ship joiner &amp; carpenter</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nightengale &amp; Edwards</td>
<td>Sadler</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Kirkwood</td>
<td>Carpenter</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarah Hatfield</td>
<td>Milliner</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oliver Cromwell</td>
<td>Tailor</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anne Webley</td>
<td>Milliner</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Watson</td>
<td>Gardner</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eleanor Dryden</td>
<td>Milliner</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Duval</td>
<td>Staymaker</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Brickles</td>
<td>Umbrella mender</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Young</td>
<td>Bricklayer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Atkinson</td>
<td>Chandler</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Mylne</td>
<td>Baker</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry Timrod</td>
<td>Tailor</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Bell</td>
<td>Tailor</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry Davis</td>
<td>Haircutter, peruke maker</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frances Swallow</td>
<td>Milliner</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erskin Heron</td>
<td>Jeweller</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Waldren</td>
<td>Staymaker</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lebaut &amp; Johnson</td>
<td>Smiths</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Harvey</td>
<td>Butcher</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Horsey</td>
<td>Tinplate worker</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benjamin King</td>
<td>Survey instrument maker &amp; mender</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard Fowler</td>
<td>Upholsterer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Hatfield</td>
<td>Chandler</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarah Damon</td>
<td>Milliner</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Hancock</td>
<td>Shipwright</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Coleman</td>
<td>Upholsterer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benjamin Hawes</td>
<td>Painter</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Edwards</td>
<td>Sadler</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Rantowle</td>
<td>Tailor</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert &amp; Samuel Burn</td>
<td>Saddlers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Reid</td>
<td>Wheelwright, cart &amp; plow maker</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Occupation</td>
<td>Location</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Fell</td>
<td>Tailor</td>
<td>Elliott St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fechtman &amp; Tyrell</td>
<td>Staymaker</td>
<td>Broad St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph &amp; William Badger</td>
<td>Painters &amp; glazers</td>
<td>Broad St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David Henderson</td>
<td>Peruke maker, haircutter</td>
<td>Broad St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Gottier</td>
<td>Silversmith</td>
<td>Broad St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry Folke</td>
<td>Vintner</td>
<td>Burn's Wharf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Wood</td>
<td>Carver, cabinet maker</td>
<td>up the Path</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Flyod</td>
<td>Clock maker</td>
<td>Broad St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Hunter</td>
<td>Gardener</td>
<td>Burn's Wharf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joshua Lockwood</td>
<td>Watchmaker</td>
<td>up the Path</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lyon &amp; Gillecilleau</td>
<td>Peruke makers &amp; haircutters</td>
<td>Broad St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Carne</td>
<td>Cabinet &amp; coffin maker</td>
<td>at John Stephenson's Church St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lewis-Turtaz</td>
<td>Limner</td>
<td>Church St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oliphant &amp; Henderson</td>
<td>Jewellers</td>
<td>Church St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martin Lenard</td>
<td>Ropemaker</td>
<td>King St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Barton</td>
<td>Sadler</td>
<td>King St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Speissegger</td>
<td>Organ maker</td>
<td>on the Green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joshua Eden</td>
<td>Turner</td>
<td>King St.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Craftsmen 1768-1770

John Ward
Jonathan Sarrazin
John Lampert
John Mathewes
Abraham Pearce
Ann Nichols

Francisco Duriaco
Ballantine & Kinfoil
Laurence Gilchrist
William Axson
Alexander Kirkwood
Thomas Ivers & Co.

Williams & Proctor
John Oliver
James Oliphant
John Blott
John Baltz
David Wise
Samuel Fley
Benjamin Hawes

George Wood
Abraham Delaney
William Johnson
Arthur Downes
John Edwards
George Flagg
Richard Hart
Eleanor-Bolton
Joseph Roper
William Reed
John Watson
Philip Tidgman
Samuel Hopkins
Beglly & Mason
James Courtonne
John Alwood
Jenkins & Hodson
Joshua Eder
Joseph Edmunson
William Williams
Richard Burkleu

Joerge & John Blaikie
Mrs. Stakes
Richard Latham
William Edwards
John Nutt
Joseph Fournier
Jacob Warley
William Stephens

Tailor
Jeweller
Wheelwright
Shoemaker
Cabinet maker & carver
Seamstress
Stringed instrument mender
Tailors
Baker
Cabinet maker
Watch & clock maker
Ropemakers
Tailors
Watchmaker
Jeweller
Paper hanger
Bread baker
Sadler
Cooper
Painter, glazer, coach & harness maker
Bookbinder & stationer
Portrait painter
Blacksmith
Watchmaker
Chandler
Painter, glazer
Coach & chair maker
Pastry-cook
Turner
Wheelwright
Gardener
Goldsmith
Baker
Shipwrights
Jeweller
Painter
Joiners & carpenters
Chairmaker, spinning wheels
Tailor
Tailor
Umbrella maker
Coopers
Milliner
Gunsmith, cutlerer
Sadler
Cabinet maker
Drawing maker
Sadler
Cutlerer

Broad at Church St.
Meeting St.

Broad St.
Church St., moved 1769 to Bedon's Alley

Union St.
Queen St.
King St.
White Point
Broad St.
1. on the Bay
2. Ropewalk at north side of town Bedon's Alley
Meeting St.
Broad St.
Bedon's Alley
corner Beef Market & Broad St.
Beale's Wharf behind the Old Church

Elliott St.
Broad St.
Elliott's Wharf
Broad St.
at William Edwards'
next to Mr. Cannon
opposite Bennet Oldham
Meeting St.
Meeting St.

Broad St.
Tradd St.

Broad St.
Queen St.
King at Queen St.
King St.
Tradd St.
Bedon's Alley
Church at the sign of the Umbrella

King St.
King at the Crossed Pistols

King St.
King St.
King St.
Church St.
north side of Beef Market
Merchants 1768-1770

Philip Tidgman
Donald Bruce
Mr. Stott
Harvey & Baty
Thomas Turner
William Hinckley
Nathaniel Russel
James McCall
Griffith & Cape
David Stoddard
John Calvert & Co.
Andrew Lord
John Potter

Christopher Simpson
Jamieson & Simons
William Sykes
Elizabeth Knight
Francis-Ayrton
Mr. Sherman
Head & Gidell
Philip Hawkins & Co.
John Edwards & Co.
Isaac Motte & Co.
Bonneau & Slann
William Stakes
John Booth
George Davidson
William Fitch
Brian Cape
Wilson & Poinsett
William Baker
Henry Hugley
James Bolten
Parker & Hutchings
Newman Swallow
Angrily & Chifelle
Constant Freeman
Joshua Lockwood
John McDonnell
William Hales
Simon Tuffs
William Price
John Watson
Angrily & Loocock
John Channing
Henry Marque
Cibbes & Harvey
John Woodberry & Co.
Robert & John Smyth
Thomas Shute
Brailsford & Moncrief
George Greenland

Jewelry
Dry goods
Cutlery
Dry goods
Sugar, mahogany
Rum, sugar, coffee
Rum, candles, sugar, etc.
Miscellaneous goods
Miscellaneous goods
Tea, oil, wine, etc.
Ale
Miscellaneous goods
Beer, bread, ham, etc

Miscellaneous goods
Miscellaneous goods
Foodstuffs
Dry goods
Dry-goods
Dry goods
Dry goods
Linens, hose, etc.
Miscellaneous goods
Miscellaneous goods
Miscellaneous goods
Dry-goods
Dry goods
Dry goods
Dry goods
Dry goods
Linens, etc.
Dry goods
Dry goods
Dry goods
Miscellaneous goods
Miscellaneous goods
Spirits, foodstuffs
Dry goods
Rum, candles, etc.
Jewelry, watches, clocks
Linens, etc.
Stockings
Rum, oil, raisins, etc.
New anchors, fabrics
Seeds, plants, shrubs
Flour, bread
Rum, soap, etc.
Spirits
Spirits
Dry goods
Dry goods
Rum, coffee, etc.
Miscellaneous goods
Dry goods
Rum, sugar, starch

Broad St.
Church St.
Bedon's Alley
Gadsden's Alley
Wragg's Wharf
Longitude Lane
Beale's Wharf
Tragg St.
on the Bay
on the Bay
the Brew House

near the Beef Market, moved
1770 to Elliott's Wharf
Queen St.
on the Bay
Beale's Wharf

on the Bay
Tragg St.
on the Bay
on the Bay
King St.
Elliott St.
Beale's Wharf
Tragg St.
on the Bay
Tragg St.
corner Tragg & Church

Church at Elliott St.
on the Bay
Broad St.
Beale's Wharf, Store #5
Broad St.
Elliott St.
on the Bay

New Market Wharf
Governor's Alley
Broad St.
Near new Exchange
on the Bay
Elliott's Alley
on the Bay
Elliott St.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Merchandise</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>William Hulme</td>
<td>Tea, porter, Dry goods</td>
<td>Elliott St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paul Townsend</td>
<td>Dry goods, Cordage, rum, wines</td>
<td>Broad St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Smyth</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Rutledge</td>
<td>Dry goods, Flour, rum, etc.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Shirley</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mansell, Corbett &amp; Co.</td>
<td>Miscellaneous goods</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jonathan Sarrazin</td>
<td>Jewelry, plate</td>
<td>Tradd St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rutledge &amp; Lessesne</td>
<td>Miscellaneous goods</td>
<td>corner Broad &amp; Church Sts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuel-Peronneau</td>
<td>Wine, bread, Dry goods</td>
<td>Broad St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nowell &amp; Lord</td>
<td>Dry goods, Dry goods</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilson, Coram &amp; Co.</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waring &amp; Shepheard</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Drummond</td>
<td>Miscellaneous goods</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Greaves</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martha Logan</td>
<td>Seeds, bulbs, shrubs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward Lightwood</td>
<td>Rum, etc.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theodore Gaillard</td>
<td>Miscellaneous goods</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andrew Lord</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Marshall</td>
<td>Miscellaneous goods</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Harrop</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Darbey Pendergras</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Torrans, Poaug &amp; Co.</td>
<td>Spirits, potatoes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles Stocker</td>
<td>Spirits &amp; condiments</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Paul Grimke</td>
<td>Jewelry, plate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John &amp; William Baker</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Simpson</td>
<td>Miscellaneous goods</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carne &amp; Wilson</td>
<td>Drugs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Greenwood</td>
<td>Candies, soap, etc.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Thomson</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Sherman</td>
<td>Miscellaneous goods</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Môrand</td>
<td>Claret</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Walter</td>
<td>Miscellaneous goods</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Schermerhorn</td>
<td>Miscellaneous goods</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Brewton</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Benfield</td>
<td>Bread, sugar, spirits</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary Stevens</td>
<td>Rum, wine</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nicholas Longford</td>
<td>Prints, books, mathematical instruments</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Buckle</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dewar &amp; Bacot</td>
<td>Miscellaneous goods</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilson, Coram, Wayne &amp; Co.</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alexander Gillon</td>
<td>Miscellaneous goods</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David Dott</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loughton &amp; Smith</td>
<td>Plains (fabric)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peter Leger &amp; Co.</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harleston &amp; Bonneau</td>
<td>Spike nails</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Cooke &amp; Co.</td>
<td>Miscellaneous goods</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mansell, Corbett &amp; Roberts</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Webb &amp; Doughty</td>
<td>Miscellaneous goods</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Cadsden</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daniel Bordeaux</td>
<td>Rum, soap, flour, etc.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andrew Rutledge</td>
<td>Dry goods</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>