

## Supplementary Bibliography

Research for this thesis was largely completed in summer 2002, with a small amount of supplementary material being added in autumn 2002. As a result it has not been possible to include in the above bibliography the following works, which would otherwise have been appeared in it. In some cases this is because they had not then been published. In others I had either failed to discover their existence or not been sufficiently persistent in trying to obtain (or see) a copy. I do not consider that any of them significantly affect my conclusions.

H.V. Bowen, 'The sinews of trade and empire: the supply of commodity exports to the East India Company during the late 18th century' *Econ. Hist. Rev.* 55(3) (2002), 466-86. This refers briefly to the export of iron to India, noting that Gothenburg iron was preferred.

Chris Evans, 'Global Commerce and Industrial Organisation in an eighteenth century Welsh enterprise: the Melingriffith Company' *Welsh History Review* 20 (2001), 413-34. This contains significant data on production at Melin Griffith Forge and Tinplate Works (near Cardiff) in the late 18th century. This indicates that the 1788 figure (180 tons) used for the calculations in chapter 6 significantly underestimates its production, which had been about 300 tons in the 1770s and more like 400 tons after the addition of a third finery in 1779. This means that the estimates made are 100-200 tons too low in this period, but this is an significant amount.

Chris Evans, Owen Jackson and Göran Ryden, 'Baltic iron and the British iron industry in the 18th century' *Econ. Hist. Rev.* 55(4) (2002, but issued February 2003), 642-65. The core of this is an analysis of the sales of Griffin Prankard, reaching much the same conclusions that I have reached on page 104 of this thesis.

D. Hussey, *Coastal and River trade in Pre-Industrial England: Bristol and its region 1680-1730* (Exeter Univ. Pr. 2000). My conclusions as to the modest level shipment of bar iron (p. 103 of this thesis) are not dissimilar to his conclusions from the same source. However this source (Gloucester port books database) significantly underestimates the upward traffic in pig iron on the river Severn, because traffic from minor ports within the bounds of the port of Gloucester, such as Newnham and Broad Oak, does not appear, nor does that from Ashleworth, which is above Gloucester. His main discussion of trade in iron and ironware (pp.77-9) unfortunately fails to distinguish between different iron commodities. I have done this by assuming that 'iron and ironware' means manufactured iron. This would not include bar iron, which was subject to a lower rate of duty in overseas trade.

J.J. McCusker and K. Morgan (eds.), *The Early Modern Atlantic Economy* (Cambridge Univ. Pr. 2000).

K. Morgan, *Slavery, Atlantic Trade and the British Economy 1660-1800* (Cambridge Univ. Pr. 2000: New Stud. in Econ. and Soc. Hist.). Chapter 5 addresses the question of the extent to which the British economy was export driven in the late 18th century. Page 69 (and Morgan 1996, 26) quote a petition of 1766 from the merchants and manufacturers of Birmingham to suggest that nailmaking was 75% export orientated. However this petition (which I have not seen) may, like the evidence from 1759 (referred to in note 30 on page 34 of this thesis, refer to the Birmingham toy trade, whose exports were focused on Europe.

K. Morgan, 'Business networks in the British export trade to North America' in McCusker & Morgan 2000, 36-64. This is mainly concerned with export mechanisms and the relationships between manufacturers and colonial importers. This may slightly revise the views expressed in Chapman 1979 and Price 1989, on which I have relied.

L. Müller, *Merchant houses in Stockholm c.1640-1800: A comparative study of early modern entrepreneurial behaviour* (Uppsala 1998: Studia Historica Upsaliensia 188). This contains data on iron exports from Stockholm for 1649-71, which might slightly have improved the estimates made in chapter 7.

**Note** The page numbers given here relate to the hard copy of the thesis not to the WORD files in this folder.