Average Earnings and Retail Prices, UK, 1209-2017

Gregory Clark, University of California, Davis
(**gclark@ucdavis.edu**)

4-28-2018

>This paper contains an explanation of the estimate of average earnings, and retail prices for the UK, Britain or England in the years 1209-2017 displayed on the Measuring Net Worth website.

Average Earnings, 1963-2017

Average weekly earnings 1963-2017 of full time salaried workers in Great Britain (England, Scotland and Wales) are given by the UK Office of National Statistics (ONS). From 2000 on this is the index of Average Weekly Earnings (AWE), which includes bonuses and arrears for all jobs in the economy. These are gross wages (before tax, national insurance or other deductions) for full time employees. The series used is KAC4. Because the wages here include all wage earners, not just manual workers, the series covers an array of middle and even upper class workers. When I calculate earnings in the pre-industrial economy I thus also calculate an index for all labor income. Great Britain now constitutes 97 percent of UK population. To make these into annual earnings I assume each worker was paid over 52 weeks of the year.

For 1963-2000 the index used is the National Average Earnings Index (AEI), linked to this later index. The Office of National Statistics reports that the main difference between these two indexes is that the AWE allows for changes in the composition of the labor force, while the AEI had fixed weights for different employment sectors. The treatment of bonus payments also changed over time. These were not recorded before 1996, and the way they were incorporated changed in 1999. The specific series used is LNMM. This series is obtained by request from the ONS for dates earlier than 1990. To merge this series with the one used from 2000 on one has to convert this index to levels. The AEI series used here has 2000=100. Since we have a level of average earnings for 2000 from above it is easy to convert the index to levels by multiplying the series by the level value and dividing by 100.

Average Earnings, 1870-1962

We shall see below the description of the wage series for England used for 1209-1869. To interpolate between these two earnings series for the 103 years 1870-1962 I use the day wages of English building workers reported in Clark (2005). Even though the building wage series is for a standard day of 10 hours, and so does not allow for reductions in both hours per day, and days per year, between the 1860-9 and 1963-9 average nominal wage earnings rise nearly 20 percent more than builder's wages.[1] To allow for this I augment the nominal builder's wages with an additional growth rate of .18 percent per year 1870-1962 in the interpolation, to allow for the growth in numbers of higher-earning salaried workers such as teachers, accountants, attorneys and the like. This is obviously a rough and ready procedure. But it does show some important trends in real earnings in this era. The decline in real earnings in WWI and WWII, and the rise in real wages in the Great Depression of the 1930s and the short sharp earlier recession of 1920-21.

Average Earnings, 1209-1869

Average earnings 1209-1869 are calculated for England, which is now 84 percent of the UK population. For the earlier years I start with a benchmark in 1866. Leone Levi estimated the average adult male wage in England in 1866 as 45 d. per day (Levi, 1867, 9). Levi also estimated the numbers of boys, women and girls at work, and their relative wages. As table 1 shows, this implies an average wage per employed person of 32.1 d. Assuming an annual number of days per year worked of 300, this implies average yearly earnings in 1866 of £41.67.

TABLE 1

To estimate aggregate labor income before 1209-1869, based on this benchmark, the approach here is to first estimate a separate national index of male farm day wages, male coal mining day wages, and male building wages (to represent both the secondary and tertiary sectors). Then these are aggregated into a national male wage using estimates of the share of males employed in each sector. Women in 1851 and 1861 had earnings about 25% of those of male workers: only about 50% as many list an occupation in the censuses, and their average wage was about 50% that of men. It assumed throughout that women's earnings thus constituted 25% of men's in the total of earnings. It is shown that for the years 1820-1869 the average national wage estimated on this basis correlates well with a

---

[1] This is likely mainly from the changing composition of employment towards more high skilled technical and managerial positions over time.

wage index with many more sectors such as cotton textiles, and shipbuilding, constructed by Feinstein (1998a, 1998b).

1. Farm Wage Index

The details of the construction of the farm day wage index are given in Clark (2007). The wage estimated is the average day wage of farm workers outside harvest. Farm workers typically earned extra income at hay time and the grain harvest. The average premium at harvest (for 6 weeks) was 61%, and at hay (for 2 weeks) was 32%. Assuming a 300 day (50 week) year this implies that the average day wage was 8.6% greater than the level reported in table 2. The reported average male farm day wage reflects this adjustment.

The prices and wages reported for the earlier years are frequently dated only by an account year which differs from a calendar year. Thus the most common account year in the medieval period ran from Michaelmas (29 September) to Michaelmas. This was because the harvest was complete only shortly before this quarter feast, and was the natural time for an account to be drawn of the success of the previous harvest season. Later parish accounts often ran from Lady Day (25th March) to Lady Day, or from Easter to Easter, where Easter had no fixed date. In all cases where the exact date of a recorded wage or price is unknown it is attributed to the calendar year in which the majority of the account year falls.

TABLE 2

2. Coal Wage Index

Average day wages of male coal miners 1830-1869 are given by Church (1986). Wages 1740-1829 as estimated in the way described in Clark and Jacks (2007), assuming the majority of coal miners then were located in the north of England. Table 2 shows these wages by 10 year averages.

3. Building Worker Wages

These are estimated as an average of the day wages of skilled and unskilled building workers, as reported in Clark (2005). Again table 2 shows the data by 10 year averages. It is assumed that the ratio of numbers of skilled to unskilled stays the same throughout the years 1209-1869.

4. Share of Labor Force in Farming and Fishing

The share of men in farming and fishing is estimated from 8 benchmarks: 1379-81, 1560-79, 1652-60, 1813-20, 1841, 1851, 1861, 1871. The last four benchmarks are from the census. For 1841 and 1851 I use the shares as calculated by E.A. Wrigley for men 20-64, as reported in Kitson et al. (2010), table 14. For 1817 the share is that recently calculated by Kitson et al., using reports in marriage registers 1813-1820 of the occupations of the father of the groom. The problem with these parish register occupation reports is the large numbers of men, 28 percent in this case, are recorded just under the title "labourer" and have to somehow be divided between farm and non-farm occupations. Kitson et al. (2010) allocate 78% of these laborers to farming, based on information in the 1851 census on the sectoral distribution of laborers. That produces an estimated share for men 20-64 of 36.2% in farming and fishing (Kitson et al. (2010), tables 13 and14). For the years between 1817, 1841, 1851, 1861, and 1871 I interpolate linearly between the benchmark dates.

The share of men engaged in farming and fishing in 1379-81 is estimated from Poll Tax occupation reports (Clark, 2011). The shares for 1560-79 and 1652-60 are estimated from occupations given by men in wills. Clark, Cummins and Smith (2011) shows that such reports are a good index of the share of the overall population engaged in farming. These overall shares are converted into male shares using the ratio from 1379-81. Table 3 records these various benchmark estimates.

TABLE 3

To interpolate and extrapolate between the benchmarks for 1209-1817 I use the expression

$$b_t = 0.90 - 0.447\frac{y_t}{y_{1860-9}} - 1.2\frac{i_t}{y_t} - c_t$$

to estimate b_t, the share of males employed in farming and fishing, where y_t is real net national product per person in year t, i_t is real farm and raw material imports and c_t is the share of male employment in coal mining. The coefficient on y_t/y_{1860-9} is derived from the relationship between the employment share in farming and fishing and real incomes in the modern world, as summarized in Clark (2010), figure 2 (adjusted to the male employment share). At higher incomes the farm employment share declines. In later years England became a significant importer of food and raw materials, and this will reduce the domestic farm share. Since output per male worker in farming was lower than in the rest of the economy, the 1.2 coefficient here reflects this productivity difference. Finally in pre-industrial England energy produced in mining was a substitute for energy produced in the farm sector, so the greater was mining employment the lower would be farm employment. Finally the intercept of this

expression was determined to get the best fit between this expression and the benchmark estimates in 1379-81, 1560-79, 1652-60, and 1813-20. As table 2 shows the fit is close.[2]

5. Share of Labor Force in Coal Mining

The share of men in coal mining is estimated 1841, 1851 and 1861 from the census. For intervening years it is linearly interpolated. For the years 1740-1841 the share is estimated from total output of coal, assuming that output per worker in coal mining was constant before 1841. The output figures are from Clark and Jacks (2007). Before 1740 the share is assumed to rise linearly from 0 in 1659 to the share of 1740 as calculated above.

6. Average Implied Day Wage

To estimate the average male day wage in the economy as a whole we need to know what average earnings in farming and coal mining were compared to the economy as a whole. As noted Leone Levi estimated the average adult male wage in England in 1866 as 45 d. per day (Levi, 1867, 9). The average wage for male farm laborers was, however, only 25.7 d. per day (including an allowance for the harvest premium). However, for each 6 farm workers there was a bailiff or farmer, many of whom worked on their own accounts, and others who supervised hired labor, who would have higher implied labor incomes. For want of better information let us assume that premium was 100%. This implies an average effective implied male wage in farming and fishing of 30.0 d. The share of employment in farming and fishing in the 1860s was 0.239. Mining wages then were 41.8 d per day, and coal miners were 0.039 of male employment. This in turn implies an average male day wage in the rest of the economy of 50.2 d. in 1866, a 67% premium on average labor income in farming. The average wage in the economy is thus estimated as

$$W \; = \; b\omega \, W_a \; + \; cW_c \; + \; (1\text{-}b\text{-}c) \; \sigma(W_c + W_l)$$

---

[2] Since income nationally depends on the sectoral shares assumed, which determines total labor earnings, the final farm share was determined by iteration. The process converged quickly.

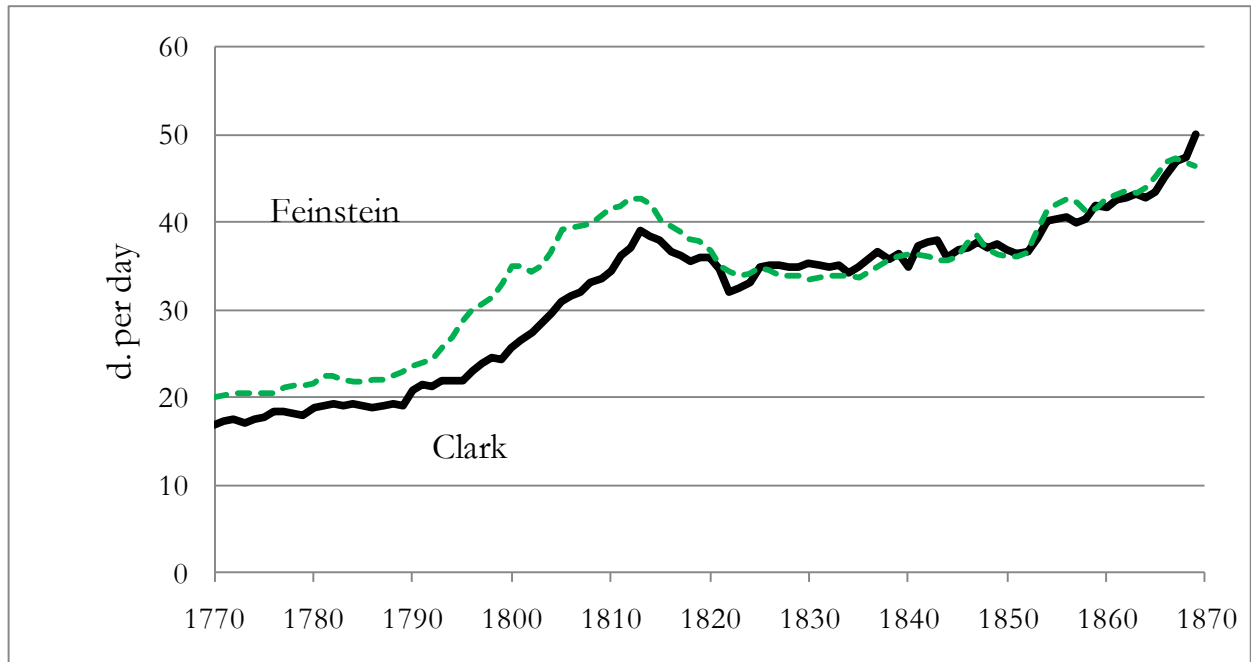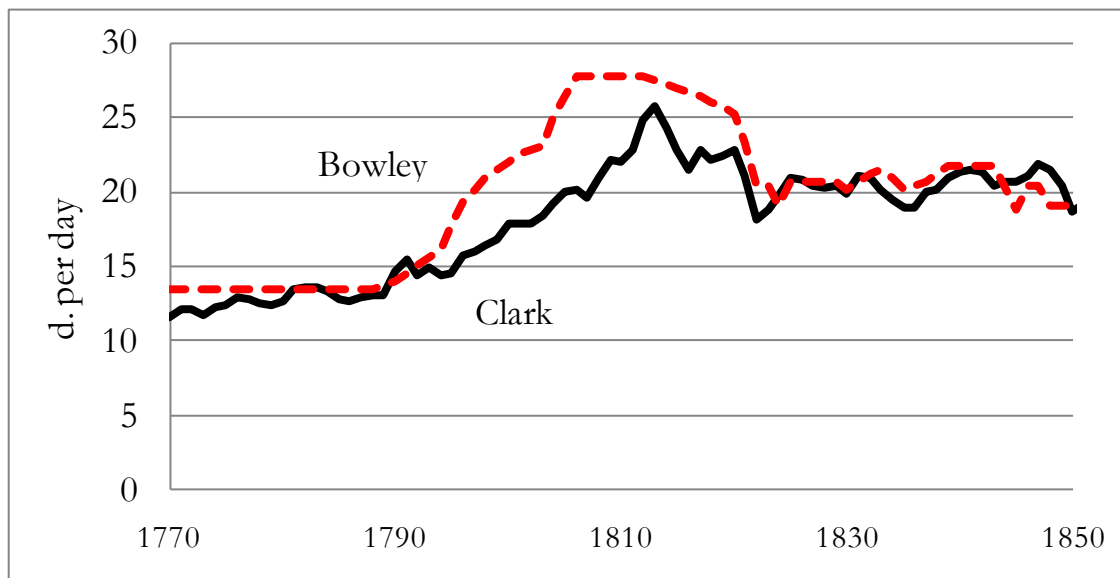**Figure 2: Estimated Average Male Day Wages, 1770-1869**

Figure 3: Wages in English Agriculture, 1770-1850

Sources: Bowley (1898), Clark (2001).

where b is the share of labor employed in farming and fishing, c the share in coal mining, W_a the farm laborer wage outside harvest, W_c the wage of building craftsmen, W_l the wage of building laborers, and adjustment factors of $\omega = 1.207$, $\sigma = 0.575$, to set the correct average wage levels in each sector. This wage is shown by decade as the last column in table 2.

Women, boys and girls are assumed to always have had the same proportion of the workforce as in 1866, and also always the same relative wages. There is little sign that women's wages relative to men's ever differed much before 1866 from the 56% reported by Levi.

How reasonable is this approximation of (implied) day wage in the economy in years where we have alternative measures? Charles Feinstein constructed such a series for Britain (England, Scotland and Wales) for 1770 on, using wages from a variety of sectors (Feinstein, 1998a, 1998b). Figure 2 shows the respective estimates of the average wage for the years 1770-1869, where the two estimates are set to equality in 1860-9. The present average wage income series rises 9% more between 1770-9 and 1860-9 than the Feinstein series. But after 1820 the movement of the two series is very similar. Indeed for those years the R^2 when we predict one series from the other is 0.92. The major differences between the two series arise in the years 1795-1815. This arises largely from the very different wage series for agriculture that is derived in Clark (2001), than the older Bowley series used by Feinstein. As figure 3 shows these two series diverge wildly in these years. Clark (2001) explains why this new series is to be preferred. Feinstein himself noted of the Bowley series on which he relies in these years,

> *the most worrying feature of this series is the absence of a reliable benchmark between 1795 and 1824. During these years the index first climbs by some 56%...then falls sharply… These large movements are entirely dependent on Bowley's interpolation on the basis of very limited information (Feinstein, 1998b, 187).*

Having derived this wage index, total implied labor income in England in 1866 is estimated from Levi (1867) as in table 1, at £420 million. This is substantially larger than the implied English wages total for England from Feinstein (1972), table 1 of £298 m. However this amount includes an allowance for the labor income of the self employed which is included by Feinstein along with profits up until 1889. When Feinstein first separates these figures in 1889 total labor income is 44% greater than income from employment. Applying this adjustment to the 1860s, Feinstein's £298 m. of employment income would translate into a total of £428 m. of all labor income, which is very similar to the number calculated here.

7.   Average Annual Earnings

Levi (1867) implies an average wage for full-time workers of £41.67 in 1866, assuming a 300 day work year. To project these annual earnings 1209-1869 we need to know what average days worked per year were before 1866. Here I assume a 300 day work year throughout, which is a contentious choice.

There is widespread belief that the numbers of days per year worked by the population increased greatly between 1200 and 1800, but surprisingly little direct evidence of any substantial increase in work days over this interval (Clark and Van der Werf, 1998; de Vries, 1994, 2008; Voth, 2001a, 2001b). If there was a rise in work hours per person in England in the years 1650-1800, we would think that it would be possible to demonstrate it in data from the labor market. However, the evidence here for England, even for male workers, the easiest to observe, is at best ambiguous. At worst it suggests no significant increase in work hours for adult males between even 1250 and 1800.

Clark and van der Werf (1998), for example, find evidence for only a very modest rise in days worked per year by men in the years 1560-1860. If workers were employed by the year and by the day, the days per year of the annual workers should be,

$$days \ per \ year \ = \ annual \ wage/day \ wage.$$

Complicating factors, such as that yearly workers have more security and might thus accept a lower daily wage, will affect the exact ratio here. Or again annual workers may be better workers and so get a higher daily wage.[3] But as long as the selection process is the same over time we can use these payment ratios to look at relative days worked per year over time. Table 4 shows this calculation of the typical number of days in the work year as the ratio between the annual payment of workers compared to the day wage of similar workers. Since the table is based on small samples of workers paid in both ways, the standard error of the error is also estimated. The true number of work days will lie within two times the standard error of the estimate given 95 percent of the time.

TABLE 4

The implied work year for farm workers in the 1870s was 280-311. Back in 1560-99 it was only 257. So the best estimate is of a 10-15 percent increase in work days over this interval. This exercise

---

[3.] Alternately, employers may pay less per day for annual workers than for day workers because they then have commitments to use workers for a longer period.

suggests at best modest increases in days per year between 1560 and 1800. Other measures of likely days per year suggest there may have been no increase. We can, for example, calculate at least the common language interpretation of the number of work days in a week in a similar way to days per year. This is by looking at the ratio of the weekly wages quoted for building workers to their daily wage. When a worker was hired for a "week" what did that mean? Figure 4 shows the results of this calculation for English 290 wage quotes for building workers in the decades 1250-1620, prior to de Vries's Industrious Revolution. There is no trend. And the notional work week is just as long in 1250 as in 1850: it averages 5.97 days. This does not preclude workers more often working broken or shortened weeks in the earlier years – the records of the construction of Exeter Cathedral in the middle ages show many such interruptions.[4] But it does show there was no standard pattern of shorter work weeks in the earlier society.

For these reasons the estimates here assume a constant 300 day full time work year between 1209 and 1869. One way to interpret this is to say that it is giving a measure of potential earnings over these years. If leisure has a value, and that value is close to the daily wage, then even if workers took more holiday, this measure still shows relative living standards across time.

---

[4] Voth, 2001a, interprets the Exeter Cathedral accounts as suggesting medieval workers put in many few days per year. But on the days when they were not at work on the Cathedral they may have been engaged elsewhere. If you had used the records of my house remodel to measure the number of days worked by workers in the modern world, you would have concluded that workers put in less than 100 days per year.

Figure 4: Implied length of the "week" for building workers in England, 1250-1629
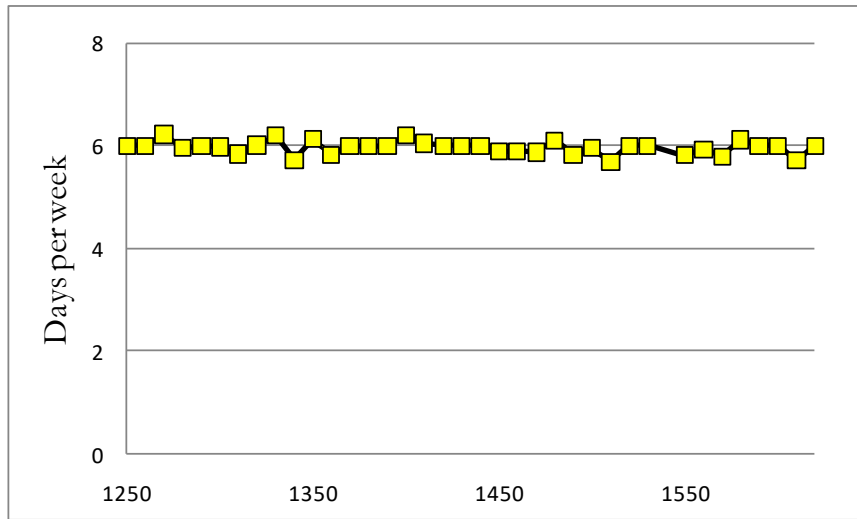
Retail Prices, 1870-2010

For 1947-2017 the price index used is the retail price index for the UK of the Office of National Statistics (ONS), described in Marks et al. (2008), which covers all the UK. The specific series is given annually for 1947-2017 in Table 36, RPI All Items index: 1947 to 2018 of the spreadsheet found at https://www.ons.gov.uk/file?uri=/economy/inflationandpriceindices/datasets/consumerpriceinflation/current/consumerpriceinflationdetailedreferencetables.xls. This index has a base of 100 for Jan 1974=100. This is linked to the 1860s using the consumer price index of Charles Feinstein (Feinstein, 1995), again for the UK.

Consumer Prices, 1209-1869

Consumer prices 1209-1869 are calculated for England. The index is calculated as a geometric index.

$$P = \prod_i P_i^{b_i}$$

where the b_i s are the shares in purchases of each good, and sum to 1.

The price index is formed from 11 principle component indexes, whose weights for each period are shown in table 5. But each of these component indices in turn is composed of a weighted average of the price of various commodities. The individual price series were derived as the estimated parameters on year indicators of regressions of the form

$$\ln(P_{it}) = \sum_k \beta_k DTYPE_k + \sum_t \phi_t D_t + \varepsilon_{ikt}$$

where DTYPE is a set of indicator variables for each type of a product, where a type was defined by location, purchaser, characteristics and measuring unit. In this I try and control for variations in the size of units across sources, and in the quality of the product. This is important because both the quality of the product and the size of the measures varied across sources, even for very homogenous commodities in the same place at the same time. In London in 1827, for example, the Clothworkers Guild paid 20 d. per gallon for milk, Bethlem insane asylum 13 d., and the King's Household 24 d., a range in price for a seemingly standard product of nearly 2:1. In earlier years where observations are missing for some years they were interpolated as an 11 year centered moving average of the years with prices, where this was possible.

TABLE 5

The weights of the subcategories in this price index change over time to reflect two things. First the changing structure of expenditure as the economy became richer in the years 1820-69 following the Industrial Revolution. Second the decline in the number of available price series as we move to the earliest years of the thirteenth century.

The cost of living index here is supposed to be that for all wage earners (whether wages paid explicitly of implicitly as with the self employed). It thus uses the weights for all expenditures, rather than just those of the poorest workers as is often done. In practice this means higher weights for items such as servants, which were perquisites of the middle classes.

Food Index

This is the most important of the sub-indices, with a weight of at least .45 in the overall expenditure index. This index consists of the weighted average of a number of sub-indices: starches, meat, dairy, fish, fats, drink, sugars, salt and spices. The weights were as in table 6.

TABLE 6

Starches: The component series are wheat bread, barley, oats/oatmeal, peas, potatoes, and rice. The relative weights of each in the starch index are shown in table 7. Up until 1869 wheat bread was the single most important item of consumption in the economy, getting a weight of at least 9% in the domestic expenditures index, and at least 13% in the workers' cost of living index. However, rather than use bread prices directly I approximate them based on the prices of wheat, labor (skilled craftsmen), salt, wood fuel and candles. This is done because there is evidence that government regulation of the bread market before 1815 must created changes in the quality of bread sold over time. Bread prices are thus estimated (assuming fixed coefficients) as the weighted average of wheat prices, craft labor, firewood prices, salt prices and candle prices.

TABLE 7

The available bread prices before 1816 are mainly those for London, but these were regulated by statute before 1815. The statute stipulated how much flour was to be produced per bushel of wheat, and how many loaves produced from this flour (Webb and Webb, 1904). It also set the "allowance" the baker received to turn the flour into bread.

If bread prices measured bread of constant quality over time then they should have a very close relationship to the price of wheat. This is because wheat was the overwhelming cost in making bread. A breakdown of the costs of bread baked for the Navy in 1767 suggests that the price of bread should be nearly proportional to that of wheat, since wheat constituted 92% of the costs of making bread (Beveridge 1939, p. 542). Robert Allen objects that this cost share for wheat is too high, leaving out the required managerial and capital returns of the baker (Allen, 2008, ---). But if we calculate the share of wheat costs in bread from the details of the London assize 1797-1813 then we still find wheat costs were a full 81% of the price of bread (Parliamentary Papers, 1804, 11-12, Parliamentary Papers, 1812-13, 3, 12). The other elements of costs in 1797-1804 were labor 4.7%, fuel 1.8%, yeast 1.6%, salt 1.5%, candles 0.4%, and profits 10%. If bread was of constant quality then bread prices in other years should be predictable from these costs.

Figure 7 shows the price of bread in London relative to its cost over time: where the cost elements that I can observe are wheat, labor, fuel, salt and candles. Yeast is assumed to have a cost proportionate to wheat. And profits are assumed always as 10% of total costs. The figure shows that the quality of bread cannot be constant over time. After the lifting of the bread assize in 1815 the price of bread quickly rose nearly 10% relative to the cost. Around 1790 bread sold for about 8% less than its cost of production – so then either bakers were making negative economic profits,

Figure 7: The Bread Price/Cost Ratio
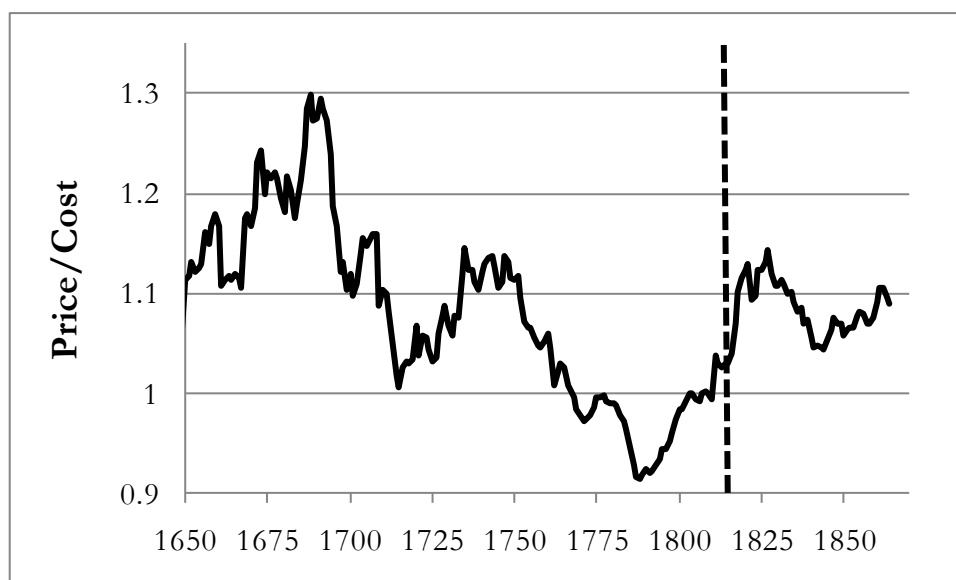
or the quantity of wheat in the standard loaf had been, in effect, reduced.[5] Earlier there are other periods where prices are substantially above costs.[6] In this situation it seems much safer to work up the implied bread price from its component costs than to assume that there were vast swings in the compensation of bakers, with those of the late 18th century subsidizing their bread sales, and those of other periods garnering substantial profits.

Oatmeal prices were used in years where they were available. In other years oatmeal prices were interpolated using the price of oats.

Meat: The component series are beef, cattle, mutton, sheep, pork, pigs, poulty, and eggs. Meat is sold by the pound in later years. Earlier to infer meat prices I have to use the prices of live animals. This will only accurately represent meat prices if animal weights did not change. Since the live animal

---

[5] The London assize called for 240 lbs of flour to be made from 6.5 bushels of wheat, or roughly 390 pounds of wheat. The other 150 lbs were lost as bran in the milling process. By milling less finely to produce a coarser flour, more loaves could be made from a bushel of wheat.

[6] This does not seem to be a defect of the wheat price series. That series for the years 1771-1869 is very close to the Gazette series, taken from the whole country, of average wheat prices. Yet in this period there is a nearly 20% variation in the price of bread in London relative to wheat prices.

series are used in the years 1209-1600, where there is no sign of any yield increases in arable crops, this seems a reasonable assumption. The weights are given in table 8.

TABLE 8

Dairy: This series is relatively simple, with just milk, butter and cheese, and relatively unchanging weights throughout. The weights are also shown in table 8.

Fish: The fish series is a weighted average of three components – herring, salt cod, and salt salmon. The weights are given in table 9.

TABLE 9

Drink: This series incorporates cider, beer, wine, tea and coffee. Here the weights change greatly over time as is shown in table 10. Over time the favored drinks of the population changed greatly, in part as a result of substantial changes in the relative prices of the different beverages.

TABLE 10

Sugars: Honey, Currents/Raisins, Sugar, Treacle.   Currents and raisins were mainly used as sweeteners in English cooking. The weights are given in table 11.

TABLE 11

Fuel: The fuel index has three components – wood and peat, charcoal, and coal. Charcoal was a smokeless version of wood used by the richer. Coal was the smokiest fuel, and hence least desirable. Because of the high cost of transporting fuel, the use of each was dictated by local supply and transport conditions. By the eighteenth century coal dominated in big cities like London, but wood fuel supplies still dominated in countryside locations without good water transport connections. Table 12 shows the weighs assigned over time to each fuel type.

TABLE 12

Lodging: The method for forming the rental values of housing of constant quality is described in Clark (2002). For this estimation I have 5,125 observations in total, 757 for the years before 1500. Over the Industrial Revolution, with greater urbanization, the rental value of housing increased greatly relative to the general price level. Consequently the weight given to housing in table 5 is increased in

this period. Greater weights are also assigned in the years before 1375 when the return on capital invested in housing was much greater than in subsequent years, more than 10%, implying that correspondingly rental values would be greater. Since house rent estimates only go back as far as the 1290s, for earlier years house rent is estimated as the average of 1290-1349, but indexed by the relative price level in the earlier year compared to the average price level of 1290-1349.

Light: The component series here are Tallow Candles (in the thirteenth century tallow itself), Wax Candles, Sperm-Oil, and Coal-Gas. An issue is what weight to give gaslight in this index. After 1815 the price of gas illumination was dramatically below that of candles. It was reckoned that 19 cubic feet of gas had by 1832 the illumination equivalent to a pound of tallow candles (Matthews, 1832, 326). Table 13 shows the cost by decade from 1815-1869 of a pound of tallow candles compared to the equivalent amount of 19 cubic feet of gas. When gas was being first introduced it cost only about 40% that of candles. But by the 1850s it cost only about one sixth that of candles.

TABLE 13

It has been argued, however, that before 1870 gas illumination was found only in middle and upper class homes (Matthews, 1986). However, the poor as well as the rich benefited from the use of gaslight for street illumination, for pubs, and for shops. By 1876 there were 54,000 street lamps lit by gas in London alone (Chubb, 1876, 350). It seems thus that the transformation of public spaces by gas light in the years 1815-1869 should get some weight in the cost of living of even the poor.

In terms of the weight in the domestic expenditure price index, by the 1860s gas consumption measured just in the price of gas was about 1% of GNI. In the 1840s it was about 0.5% of GNI (Matthews, 247). Table 14 shows the weights in the lighting index over time.

TABLE 14

Clothing and Bedding: The sources for prices here are varied - wool cloth, woolen blankets, linen cloth, cotton cloth, silk thread, stockings, complete suits of clothing (other than stockings), boots and shoes, leather gloves. Table 15 shows the weighs assigned over time to each item of clothing or bedding.

TABLE 15

Services: The pre-industrial economy had a vast array of domestic servants: cooks, housemaids, grooms, coachmen. This shows even in the 1851 census. At that date, weighting men and women, boys and girls by their earnings, 13.1% of the labor force was engaged in some type of personal service

(Parliamentary Papers, 1852-3, Table 25, 222-227). Wages were 64% of national income in 1851, so that this implies that 8.4% of expenditure was on service of some kind: domestic servants, barbers, doctors, nurses, gardeners, and teachers. Thus the share of expenditure devoted to personal service is assumed at 8% in 1840-69, and somewhat lower in the earlier years (table 5).

Manufactures: Certainly by the end of our period, 1869, the average person was consuming a quantity of manufactured goods aside from clothing and bedding. There were wooden utensils, furniture, brooms, hairbrushes, glasswares, cutlery, pottery, pewter, cooking implements, garden tools, haberdashery, and spectacles. An estimate of the potentially substantial share of these goods in expenditure comes from insurance policies from the years 1750-1850 analyzed by Sidney Pollard (Pollard, 1988). The policy value of the average house insured 1801-1850 was £449. At the same time the value of the contents insured averaged £242, more than half the structure value (Pollard, 1988, 250, 256). The contents consisted of clothing, bedding, plate, jewellery, housewares and furniture. Unfortunately Pollard does not subdivide this category. But if even just half the value of housewares was for items other than clothing and bedding, then annual purchases of housewares and furniture must have been substantial in nineteenth century England.

Using primarily the copious records of the Founding Hospital in London from 1759-1856 I am able to derives price series for many of these items in the Industrial Revolution period, which I class under "manufactures." As table 5 shows these are given a very modest weight in the overall expenditure index, but were included as a potential area of significant declines in relative prices as a consequence of the Industrial Revolution.

Appendix table 1A shows the decadal level of each of the individual price series and the resulting 11 major component price indices.

Real Wages

The resulting Cost of Living (COL) index by decade, nominal average earnings, and real earnings by decade are shown in table 16. Real wages were surprisingly high in the pre-industrial era, as figure 8 shows.

Figure 8: Real Wages by Decade, 1200s-1860s
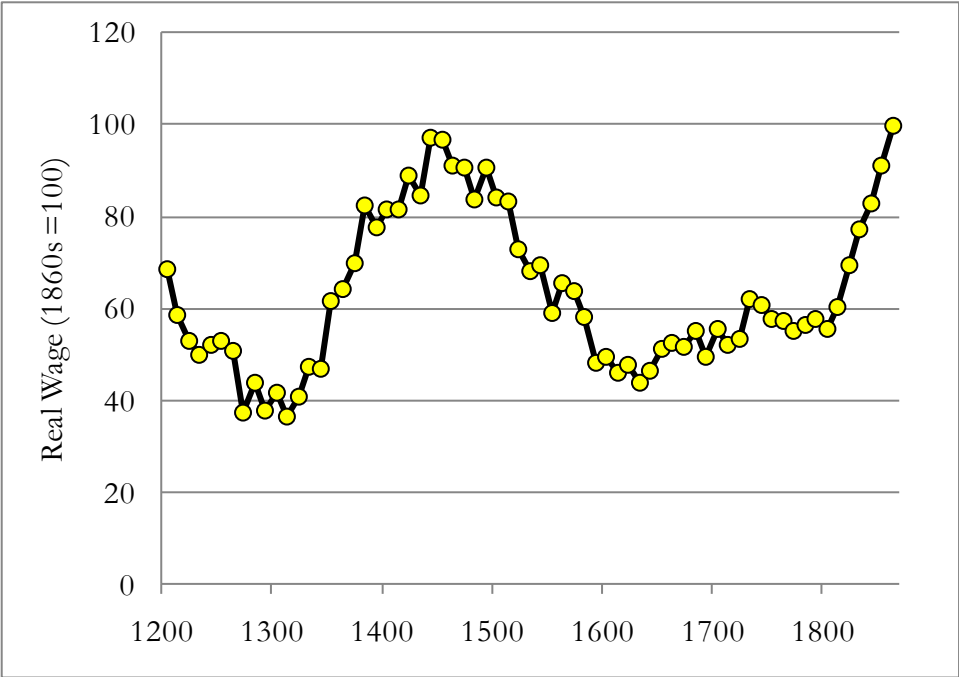
Bibliography

Allen, Robert C. 2008. "Review of *A Farewell to Alms*." *Journal of Economic Literature*.

Bird, Derek. 2004. "Methodology for the 2004 Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings." *Labour Market Trends*, *112*, no 11: 457-464.

Bowley, A. L. 1898. "The Statistics of Wages in the United Kingdom during the last Hundred Years. Part I. Agricultural Wages," *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society*, *61*: 702-722.

Broadberry, S., B. Campbell, Alexander Klein, Mark Overton, Bas van Leeuwen. 2010. "British Economic Growth, 1270-1870." University of Warwick.

Broadberry, Steven, Bas van Leeuwen. 2011. "The sectoral distribution of the labour force and labour productivity in Britain, 1381-1851." Forthcoming, *Explorations in Economic History*.

Church, Roy. 1986. *The History of the British Coal Industry, vol. 3, 1830-1913*. Oxford: Clarendon Press.

Clark, Gregory. 2011. "1381 and the Malthus Delusion." Forthcoming, *Explorations in Economic History*

Clark, Gregory. 2007. "The Long March of History: Farm Wages, Population and Economic Growth, England 1209-1869" *Economic History Review*.

Clark, Gregory. 2005. "The Condition of the Working-Class in England, 1209-2004" *Journal of Political Economy, 113(6)* (December, 2005): 1307-1340.

Clark, Gregory. 2002. "Shelter from the Storm: Housing and the Industrial Revolution, 1550-1912" *Journal of Economic History, 62*(2) (June 2002).

Clark, Gregory. 2001. "Farm wages and living standards in the Industrial Revolution: England, 1670-1869." Economic History Review.

Clark, Gregory, Joseph Cummins and Brock Smith. 2011. "Malthus, Wages, and Pre-Industrial Growth" Working Paper, UC Davis.

Clark, Gregory, Michael Huberman and Peter Lindert. 1995. "A British Food Puzzle, 1770-1850," *Economic History Review, 48*(2): 215-237.

Clark, Gregory and Patricia Levin. 2001. "How different was the Industrial Revolution? The Revolution in Printing, 1350-1869." Working Paper, University of California, Davis.

Clark, Gregory and Van Der Werf, Ysbrand. 1998. "Work in Progress? The Industrious Revolution". *Journal of Economic History 58 (3): 830–843*.

Chubb, Harry. 1876. "The Supply of Gas to the Metropolis." *Journal of the Statistical Society of London*, Vol. 39, No. 2 (Jun): 350-380

Deane, Phyllis, and W. A. Cole. 1967. *British Economic Growth, 1688-1959*. 2d ed. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Davis, Ralph. 1956. "Seamen's Sixpences: An Index of Commercial Activity, 1697-1828" *Economica, 23*(92): 328-43.

Davis, Ralph. 1962. "English Foreign Trade, 1700-1774" *Economic History Review, 15*(2): 285-303.

Davis, Ralph. 1979. *The Industrial Revolution and British Overseas Trade.* Leicester: Leicester University Press.

De Vries, Jan. 1994. "The Industrial Revolution and the Industrious Revolution." *Journal of Economic History, 54*: 249-270.

De Vries, Jan. 2008. *The Industrious Revolution: Consumer Behavior and the Household Economy, 1650 to the Present.* Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Dyer, Christopher. 1988. "Changes in Diet in the Late Middle Ages: the Case of Harvest Workers." *Agricultural History Review, 36*(1): 21-37.

Falkus, M. E. 1982. "The Early Development of the British Gas Industry, 1790-1815." *Economic History Review*, New Series, Vol. 35, No. 2 (May): 217-234.

Feinstein, Charles H. 1972. *National Income, Expenditure and Output of the United Kingdom, 1855-1965.* Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Feinstein, Charles H. 1988. "National Statistics, 1760-1920" in Charles H. Feinstein and Sidney Pollard, *Studies in Capital Formation in the United Kingdom, 1750-1920.* Oxford: Clarendon Press, 258-404.

Feinstein, Charles H. 1995. "Changes in Nominal Wages, the Cost of Living and Real Wages in the United Kingdom over Two Centuries." in P Scholliers and V. Zamagni (eds.), *Labour's Reward: Real Wages and Economic Change in 19th- and 20th-Century Europe.* Aldershot, Hants: Edward Elgar.

Feinstein, Charles H. 1998a. "Pessimism Perpetuated: Real Wages and the Standard of Living in Britain During and After the Industrial Revolution." *Journal of Economic History*, *58* (3) (Sept.), 625-658.

Feinstein, Charles H. 1998b. "Wage-Earnings in Great Britain during the Industrial Revolution." In Iain Begg and S. G. B. Henry, *Applied Economics and Public Policy.* Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Flinn, Michael W. 1984. *The History of the British Coal Industry. Vol. 2, 1700-1830.* Oxford. Clarendon Press.

Harley, Knick. 1997. "Cotton Textile Prices and the Industrial Revolution," Working Paper, University of Western Ontario, February 1997.

Harris, G. L. 1975. *King, Parliament, and Public Finance in Medieval England to 1369.* Oxford: Clarendon Press.

Hatcher, John. 1993. *The History of the British Coal Industry, Vol. 1, Before 1700: Towards the Age of Coal.* Oxford: Clarendon Press.

Jastram, Roy W. 1981. *Silver: The Restless Metal.* New York: John Wiley and Sons.

Kitson, P. M., L. Shaw-Taylor, E. A. Wrigley, R. S. Davies, G. Newton, and M. Satchell. 2010. "The creation of a 'census' of adult male employment for England and Wales for 1817." Cambridge, England: Working Paper, Cambridge Group for the History of Population and Social Structure, Department of Geography.

Levi, Leone. 1867. *Wages and Earnings of the Working Classes*. London: John Murray.

Marks, Catherine, Darren Morgan, and Rob Pike. 2008. "Measuring UK Inflation." *Economic and Labour Market Review*, 2(9), 18-25.

Matthews, Derek. 1986. "Laissez-faire and the London Gas Industry in the Nineteenth Century: Another Look." *The Economic History Review*, New Series, 39(2) (May): 244-263

Matthews, William. 1832. *An historical sketch of the origin and progress of gas-lighting*. London: Simpkin and Marshall.

Mitchell, B. R. and Phyllis Deane. 1971. *Abstract of British Historical Statistics*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Mitchell, B. R. 1988. *British Historical Statistics*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Mulhall, Michael G. 1899. *The Dictionary of Statistics*. London: Routledge.

Parliamentary Papers. 1803-4. *Report from the Committee on the London Bakers Petition*.

Parliamentary Papers. 1812-13. *Report from the Committee on the Petition of Certain County Bakers*.

Parliamentary Papers. 1844. *1841 Census. Occupation Abstract*. Vol. xxvii, Part I.

Parliamentary Papers. 1852-3. *1851 Census. Ages, Civil Conditions Occupations and Birthplaces. Part I. Vol.* lxxxviii Part I, 1.

Parliamentary Papers. 1863. *Census of England and Wales 1861: General Report; Summary Tables, Abstracts of Ages, Occupations and Birthplaces of People, Division I. to Division III. Vol. liii.*

Parliamentary Papers. 1873. *Census of England and Wales, 1871. Population abstracts. Ages, civil condition, occupations, and birth-places of the people. Vol.* LXXI Pt.I

Singer, H. W. 1941. "An Index of Urban Land Rents and House Rents in England and Wales, 1845-1913" *Econometrica*, 9(3/4): 221-230

Voth, Hans-Joachim. 2001a. *Time and Work in England, 1750-1830.* Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Voth, Hans-Joachim. 2001b. "The Longest Years: New Estimates of Labor Input in England, 1760-1830." *Journal of Economic History, 61*(4): 1065-82.

Table 1: Labor Income 1866 from Levi

Category	Number 1860-9 (m)	Wage per day, 1866 (d.)	Male-Equivalents	Total Earnings, 1866 (£ m.)
Men 20-64	5.37	45	1.00	302
Men, < 20	1.36	13	0.29	22
Women 20-64	2.45	25	0.56	77
Women <20	0.90	17	0.38	19
All	10.08	32.1	0.71	420

Table 2: Male Wages, 1200s-1860s

Decade	Farm Wages (d./day)	Coal Wages (d./day)	Building Laborers (d./day)	Building Craftsmen (d./day)	Share in Farming (men)	Share in Coal (men)	Average Wage (d./day)
1200	1.37	-	-	2.78	0.56	0.00	2.09
1210	1.26	-	-	2.08	0.58	0.00	2.02
1220	1.25	-	1.63	2.60	0.63	0.00	1.95
1230	1.18	-	-	-	0.65	0.00	1.85
1240	1.25	-	1.88	2.89	0.67	0.00	1.90
1250	1.31	-	1.71	3.17	0.64	0.00	2.01
1260	1.33	-	1.77	3.10	0.66	0.00	2.02
1270	1.28	-	1.45	2.70	0.73	0.00	1.77
1280	1.35	-	1.43	2.84	0.71	0.00	1.87
1290	1.32	-	1.42	2.83	0.73	0.00	1.82
1300	1.34	-	1.57	3.01	0.73	0.00	1.89
1310	1.44	-	1.73	3.27	0.76	0.00	2.01
1320	1.54	-	1.67	3.23	0.71	0.00	2.14
1330	1.52	-	1.70	3.26	0.69	0.00	2.15
1340	1.49	-	1.61	2.89	0.70	0.00	2.03
1350	2.80	-	2.28	4.06	0.66	0.00	3.47
1360	2.88	-	2.75	4.45	0.63	0.00	3.72
1370	3.16	-	2.94	4.72	0.65	0.00	4.02
1380	3.17	-	2.95	4.62	0.59	0.00	4.04
1390	3.05	-	2.88	4.56	0.61	0.00	3.91
1400	3.45	-	3.15	4.72	0.59	0.00	4.32
1410	3.47	-	3.17	4.89	0.59	0.00	4.37
1420	3.50	-	3.31	4.96	0.57	0.00	4.45
1430	3.68	-	3.43	5.06	0.58	0.00	4.62
1440	3.66	-	3.54	5.29	0.54	0.00	4.73
1450	3.79	-	3.62	5.19	0.54	0.00	4.80
1460	3.54	-	3.59	5.03	0.55	0.00	4.58
1470	3.56	-	3.45	5.13	0.58	0.00	4.57
1480	3.53	-	3.45	4.99	0.59	0.00	4.50
1490	3.52	-	3.43	5.09	0.57	0.00	4.54
1500	3.38	-	3.36	4.93	0.59	0.00	4.36
1510	3.37	-	3.47	5.12	0.61	0.00	4.41
1520	3.42	-	3.48	5.29	0.63	0.00	4.46
1530	3.32	-	3.64	5.45	0.64	0.00	4.44
1540	3.94	-	4.04	5.78	0.64	0.00	5.07

Table 2: Male Wages, 1200s-1860s (cont.)

Decade	Farm Wages (d./day)	Coal Wages (d./day)	Building Laborers (d./day)	Building Craftsmen (d./day)	Share in Farming	Share in Coal	Average Wage (d./day)
1550	5.06	-	5.23	7.62	0.69	0.00	6.50
1560	6.15	-	6.10	8.63	0.66	0.00	7.78
1570	6.64	-	6.42	9.06	0.66	0.00	8.32
1580	6.67	-	6.67	9.76	0.66	0.00	8.53
1590	7.13	-	6.76	10.0	0.68	0.00	8.94
1600	7.52	-	7.61	10.9	0.66	0.00	9.62
1610	7.97	-	8.03	12.0	0.67	0.00	10.23
1620	8.31	-	8.24	12.5	0.67	0.00	10.66
1630	8.93	-	9.07	13.3	0.69	0.00	11.43
1640	9.36	-	10.0	15.0	0.68	0.00	12.26
1650	10.1	-	11.1	16.6	0.67	0.00	13.45
1660	10.6	-	11.5	17.6	0.66	0.00	14.10
1670	9.84	-	12.0	17.7	0.67	0.00	13.56
1680	9.89	-	12.2	17.8	0.65	0.00	13.77
1690	9.62	-	12.3	18.5	0.68	0.00	13.53
1700	9.81	-	11.9	19.0	0.65	0.01	13.82
1710	10.0	-	12.1	19.7	0.66	0.01	14.09
1720	9.84	-	12.4	20.0	0.65	0.01	14.10
1730	10.8	-	12.6	20.3	0.61	0.01	15.14
1740	10.6	12.3	12.6	20.6	0.63	0.01	15.08
1750	10.9	13.9	13.1	20.5	0.62	0.01	15.47
1760	11.5	14.7	13.9	21.3	0.61	0.01	16.33
1770	12.3	16.1	15.1	22.3	0.56	0.01	17.72
1780	13.1	16.7	15.3	23.4	0.48	0.01	19.12
1790	15.3	19.1	17.9	26.8	0.43	0.01	22.52
1800	19.4	25.9	23.9	35.9	0.40	0.02	29.86
1810	23.1	31.9	29.8	43.8	0.37	0.02	36.74
1820	20.3	32.2	27.0	42.1	0.35	0.02	34.33
1830	20.0	32.7	28.0	42.7	0.31	0.02	35.43
1840	21.1	30.9	29.0	43.3	0.26	0.03	37.02
1850	22.1	36.7	30.1	45.6	0.25	0.04	39.13
1860	23.6	41.8	34.5	52.7	0.24	0.04	44.66

Table 3: Assumed Shares in Farming and Fishing, and Coal Mining

Years	Share in Farming (men)	Share in Farming (all)	Share in Coal Mining (men)	Fitted Farm share (men)
1871	0.227	-	-	-
1861	0.247	0.203	0.039	-
1851	0.251	0.213	0.035	-
1841	0.278	-	0.028	-
1817	0.362	-	0.021	0.386
1652-60	(0.65)	0.59	0.00	0.663
1560-79	(0.66)	0.60	0.00	0.665
1379-81	0.62	0.56	0.00	0.602

Sources: 1817, Kitson et al. (2010), tables 13, 14. 1652-60, 1560-79, Clark (2010a). 1379-81, Clark (2010b). 1841, 1851, 1861, 1871, Census of Great Britain.

Table 4: Implied Days Worked Per Year

Period	Observations	Implied Days per year	Standard Error of Estimate
1867-9, England	7	293	13.4
1867-9, Wales	5	311	5.9
1870, Scotland [a]	27	280	12.9
1771, England	10	280	12.9
1733-6, Norfolk	24	295	4.6
1700-32, England	*3*	*286*	*13.7*
1650-99, England	*16*	*276*	*6.5*
1600-49, England	*12*	*266*	*5.9*
1560-99, England	*17*	*257*	*4.8*

Notes: [a]Annual wages in these cases are for plowmen, and day wages for ordinary workers. Ploughmen seem to have been regarded as slightly more skilled, which will bias upwards the estimated days.

The figures in italics are calculated from the wage assessments of local magistrates.

Source: Clark and van der Werf, 1998, table 1.

Table 5: The Weights in the Cost of Living Price Index

Commodities	1820-1869	1741-1819	1691-1740	1375-1690	1280-1375	1247-1279	1209-1246
Food	0.49	0.57	0.62	0.650	0.635	0.680	0.750
Fuel	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.050	0.050	0.050	-
Lodging	0.11	0.05	0.05	0.050	0.080	-	-
Light	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.045	0.040	0.050	-
Soap	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.005	0.005	-	-
Clothing	0.12	0.13	0.12	0.120	0.120	0.150	0.200
Services	0.10	0.09	0.07	0.060	0.050	0.050	0.050
Tobacco	0.01	0.01	0.00	-	-	-	-
Books	0.02	0.02	0.01	-	-	-	-
Manufactures	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.020	0.020	0.020	-

Table 6: The Weights in the Cost of Living Food Price Index

Commodities	1820-1869	1650-1819	1275-1649	1209-1274
Starches	0.45	0.52	0.55	0.55
Meat	0.14	0.12	0.12	0.13
Dairy	0.14	0.12	0.12	0.13
Fats	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
Fish	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
Drinks	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12
Sugars	0.07	0.04	0.01	-
Salt	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Spices	0.01	0.01	0.01	-

Table 7: The Weights within the Starches Index

Commodities	1820-69	1790-1819	1760-1789	1720-1759	1660-1719	1209-1659
Wheat Bread	0.667	0.750	0.800	0.840	0.850	0.850
Barley	0.020	0.020	0.030	0.030	0.040	0.050
Oats/Oatmeal	0.030	0.050	0.050	0.050	0.050	0.050
Peas	0.030	0.050	0.050	0.050	0.050	0.050
Potatoes	0.200	0.100	0.050	0.020	-	-
Rice	0.050	0.030	0.020	0.010	0.010	-

Table 8: The Weights in the Meat and Dairy Indices

Commodities	1620-1869	1209-1619
Meat		
Beef/Cattle	0.400	0.400
Mutton/Sheep	0.300	0.300
Pork/Pigs	0.200	0.100
Poultry	-	0.100
Eggs	0.100	0.100
Dairy		
Milk	0.300	0.300
Butter	0.300	0.300
Cheese	0.400	0.400

Table 9: The Weights in the Drinks Price Index

Commodities	1820-1869	1780-1819	1760-1779	1704-1759	1486-1703	1209-1485
Cider	-	-	-	-	-	0.25
Beer	0.50	0.60	0.70	0.80	0.75	0.50
Wine	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.10	0.25	0.25
Tea	0.30	0.20	0.10	0.10	-	-
Coffee	0.05	0.05	0.05	-	-	-

Table 10: The Weights in the Fish Price Index

Commodities	1831-1869	1642-1830	1584-1641	1415-1583	1209-1414
Herring	1.00	-	0.50	0.50	1.00
Salt Cod	-	1.00	0.50	0.25	-
Salt Salmon	-	-	-	0.25	-

Table 11: The Weights in the Sugar Price Index

Commodities	1770-1869	1539-1769	1480-1538	1275-1479
Sugar	0.65	0.50	0.333	0.10
Treacle	0.10	-	-	-
Honey	-	-	0.333	0.60
Currents/Raisins	0.25	0.50	0.333	0.30

Table 12: The Weights in the Fuel Price Index

Commodity	1820-1869	1750-1819	1690-1749	1590-1689	1209-1589
Wood	0.16	0.32	0.48	0.60	0.64
Charcoal	0.04	0.08	0.12	0.15	0.16
Coal	0.80	0.60	0.40	0.25	0.20

Table 13: The cost of illumination through candles and coal gas

Decade	1 lb tallow candles (d.)	1 9 cubic feet gas (d.)
1815-19	10.5	3.5
1820s	7.1	3.0
1830s	6.2	2.4
1840s	5.9	1.7
1850s	6.3	1.1
1860s	6.4	1.0

Table 14: The Weights in the Light Price Index

Commodity	1850-1869	1815-1849	1281-1814	1261-1280	1209-1260
Tallow Candles	0.600	0.750	0.750	-	-
Wax Candles	0.050	0.075	0.150	0.250	-
Lamp Oil	0.100	0.075	0.100	-	-
Coal-Gas	0.250	0.100	-	-	-
Tallow	-	-	-	0.750	1.000

Table 15: The Weights in the Clothing Price Index

Commodity	1856-69	1820-55	1790-1819	1765-89	1633-1764	1576-1632	1549-1575
Wool cloth	0.200	0.190	0.190	0.190	0.190	0.285	0.500
Linen cloth	0.075	0.071	0.095	0.124	0.142	0.142	0.250
Cotton cloth	0.075	0.071	0.048	0.019	-	-	-
Silk Thread	-	0.050	0.050	0.050	0.050	0.050	-
Stockings	0.050	0.048	0.048	0.048	0.048	-	-
Suit of clothes	0.500	0.475	0.475	0.475	0.475	0.333	-
Shoes	0.100	0.095	0.095	0.095	0.095	0.095	0.100
Leather gloves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Labor	-	-	-	-	-	0.095	0.15

Table 16: Nominal Earnings, Consumer Prices, and Real Earnings, 1200s-2000s

Decade	Annual Earnings (£)	Cost of Living	Real earnings (£, 2010)
1200	1.93	0.091	2,129
1210	1.86	0.103	1,850
1220	1.80	0.115	1,614
1230	1.71	0.114	1,504
1240	1.75	0.120	1,489
1250	1.85	0.121	1,545
1260	1.87	0.128	1,458
1270	1.64	0.152	1,084
1280	1.73	0.138	1,269
1290	1.68	0.155	1,093
1300	1.74	0.152	1,154
1310	1.85	0.187	1,015
1320	1.97	0.173	1,157
1330	1.98	0.151	1,332
1340	1.87	0.143	1,323
1350	3.20	0.178	1,803
1360	3.44	0.185	1,860
1370	3.71	0.188	2,023
1380	3.73	0.159	2,357
1390	3.61	0.162	2,240
1400	3.98	0.169	2,365
1410	4.03	0.172	2,357
1420	4.11	0.161	2,557
1430	4.27	0.176	2,453
1440	4.36	0.157	2,789
1450	4.43	0.159	2,786
1460	4.22	0.161	2,634
1470	4.22	0.162	2,604
1480	4.15	0.171	2,424
1490	4.19	0.162	2,595
1500	4.02	0.166	2,433
1510	4.07	0.171	2,395
1520	4.11	0.197	2,110
1530	4.09	0.207	1,983
1540	4.68	0.234	2,031

Table 16: Nominal Earnings, Consumer Prices, and Real Earnings, 1200s-2000s (cont.)

Decade	Annual Earnings (£)	Cost of Living	Real earnings (£, 2010)
1550	5.99	0.35	1,743
1560	7.18	0.37	1,937
1570	7.67	0.41	1,884
1580	7.87	0.46	1,735
1590	8.25	0.57	1,473
1600	8.87	0.59	1,511
1610	9.44	0.67	1,414
1620	9.83	0.67	1,464
1630	10.54	0.78	1,346
1640	11.31	0.81	1,408
1650	12.41	0.82	1,537
1660	13.00	0.82	1,595
1670	12.51	0.81	1,548
1680	12.70	0.78	1,639
1690	12.48	0.87	1,457
1700	12.75	0.80	1,596
1710	13.00	0.86	1,512
1720	13.01	0.86	1,515
1730	13.97	0.79	1,760
1740	13.91	0.82	1,713
1750	14.27	0.86	1,670
1760	15.06	0.91	1,666
1770	16.35	0.98	1,663
1780	17.64	1.02	1,728
1790	20.78	1.17	1,780
1800	27.55	1.57	1,753
1810	33.89	1.79	1,897
1820	31.67	1.49	2,125
1830	32.69	1.39	2,359
1840	34.15	1.33	2,570
1850	36.10	1.28	2,819
1860	41.20	1.37	2,997
1870	52.99	1.36	3,895
1880	55.52	1.22	4,574
1890	61.79	1.14	5,407

Table 16: Nominal Earnings, Consumer Prices, and Real Earnings, 1200s-2000s (cont.)

Decade	Annual Earnings (£)	Cost of Living	Real earnings (£, 2010)
1900	69.5	1.20	5,802
1910	93.5	1.77	5,350
1920	164.1	2.38	6,917
1930	152.9	1.92	7,976
1940	237.1	2.99	7,876
1950	428.7	4.79	8,896
1960	733.4	6.55	11,102
1970	2,186	15.1	14,282
1980	6,903	40.9	16,708
1990	13,182	65.8	19,982
2000	19,935	85.6	23,239
2010	23,504	100	23,504

Appendix Table A1: Individual Price Indices, Decadal, 1209-1869

Decade	Bread (d./lb)	Barley (s./bu)	Oatmeal (d./lb)	Peas (s./bu)	Potatoes (s./cwt)	Rice (d./lb)	Starches (1860s = 100)
1200	0.091	0.206	0.076	0.222	-	-	4.35
1210	0.122	0.247	0.093	0.325	-	-	5.87
1220	0.139	0.309	0.114	0.428	-	-	6.50
1230	0.130	0.277	0.133	0.385	-	-	6.33
1240	0.137	0.300	0.132	0.423	-	-	6.68
1250	0.148	0.353	0.148	0.491	-	-	7.41
1260	0.145	0.330	0.153	0.411	-	-	7.10
1270	0.208	0.466	0.186	0.635	-	-	10.11
1280	0.177	0.383	0.178	0.488	-	-	8.62
1290	0.224	0.502	0.188	0.675	-	-	10.84
1300	0.182	0.400	0.169	0.502	-	-	8.81
1310	0.273	0.606	0.229	0.793	-	-	13.18
1320	0.231	0.488	0.222	0.621	-	-	11.19
1330	0.181	0.384	0.181	0.563	-	-	8.86
1340	0.176	0.388	0.160	0.477	-	-	8.51
1350	0.240	0.587	0.235	0.647	-	-	11.68
1360	0.241	0.685	0.209	0.646	-	-	11.75
1370	0.259	0.580	0.203	0.645	-	-	12.37
1380	0.183	0.376	0.216	0.477	-	-	8.92
1390	0.193	0.434	0.226	0.540	-	-	9.49
1400	0.210	0.437	0.215	0.508	-	-	10.14
1410	0.216	0.439	0.202	0.556	-	-	10.39
1420	0.181	0.370	0.192	0.452	-	-	8.77
1430	0.236	0.407	0.192	0.644	-	-	11.21
1440	0.182	0.313	0.165	0.446	-	-	8.64
1450	0.201	0.318	0.155	0.372	-	-	9.29
1460	0.201	0.362	0.161	0.446	-	-	9.43
1470	0.210	0.319	0.162	0.452	-	-	9.78
1480	0.235	0.409	0.160	0.597	-	-	11.04
1490	0.205	0.318	0.156	0.417	-	-	9.50
1500	0.229	0.348	0.172	0.448	-	-	10.57
1510	0.222	0.404	0.179	0.504	-	-	10.45
1520	0.295	0.488	0.251	0.794	-	-	13.99
1530	0.323	0.468	0.279	0.644	-	-	15.02
1540	0.355	0.569	0.284	0.748	-	-	16.54

Table A1 (cont.): Individual Price Indices, 1209-1869

Decade	Bread (d./lb)	Barley (s./bu)	Oatmeal (d./lb)	Peas (s./bu)	Potatoes (s./cwt)	Rice (d./lb)	Starches (Index)
1550	0.575	1.082	0.523	1.596	-	-	27.5
1560	0.526	0.997	0.561	1.458	-	-	25.4
1570	0.593	1.021	0.544	1.427	-	-	28.2
1580	0.693	1.137	0.609	1.781	-	-	32.9
1590	1.036	1.752	0.890	2.442	-	-	48.9
1600	1.006	1.635	0.760	2.260	-	-	47.0
1610	1.188	1.967	0.863	2.696	-	-	55.4
1620	1.177	1.886	0.812	2.441	-	-	54.8
1630	1.424	2.627	1.240	3.462	-	-	67.7
1640	1.448	2.410	1.033	2.842	-	-	67.1
1650	1.374	2.235	1.030	3.423	-	-	64.4
1660	1.365	2.259	1.069	2.727	-	2.111	63.6
1670	1.301	2.091	1.026	2.801	-	2.427	60.9
1680	1.128	1.992	1.013	2.794	-	2.832	53.9
1690	1.461	2.113	1.055	2.903	-	3.046	67.7
1700	1.119	1.968	0.947	2.639	-	2.920	53.2
1710	1.343	2.268	1.050	3.021	-	2.597	63.1
1720	1.288	2.416	1.047	2.940	6.847	2.406	61.0
1730	1.067	2.035	0.896	2.410	5.804	2.456	50.7
1740	1.100	1.964	1.048	2.396	4.108	2.639	51.9
1750	1.281	2.195	1.082	2.661	8.616	2.322	60.5
1760	1.405	2.470	1.226	2.876	4.573	1.875	65.4
1770	1.661	2.824	1.390	3.636	3.186	1.643	75.0
1780	1.693	2.846	1.412	3.589	3.607	2.618	77.3
1790	2.062	3.760	1.674	4.538	3.690	2.118	92.8
1800	3.010	5.436	2.719	6.866	4.944	2.935	134.7
1810	3.341	5.650	2.782	6.578	5.301	3.495	147.9
1820	2.226	3.962	2.280	4.652	4.828	3.185	104.1
1830	2.080	3.931	2.198	4.521	5.158	2.462	99.3
1840	2.057	3.973	2.106	4.534	6.322	2.457	102.3
1850	1.976	4.125	1.863	4.453	6.964	1.721	99.5
1860	1.951	4.490	2.179	4.472	7.498	1.379	100.0

Table A1 (cont.): Individual Price Indices, 1209-1869

Decade	Beef (d./lb)	Cattle (s.)	Mutton (d./lb)	Pork (d./lb)	Eggs (d./doz)	Hens (d.)	Meat (1860s = 100)
1200	0.170	5.40	0.175	-	0.260	1.84	2.58
1210	0.190	6.03	0.179	-	0.260	2.62	2.79
1220	0.225	7.17	0.239	-	0.320	1.83	3.32
1230	0.238	7.56	0.272	-	0.493	2.31	3.79
1240	0.277	8.80	0.248	-	0.402	2.38	3.85
1250	0.251	7.99	0.218	-	0.404	2.31	3.50
1260	0.291	9.26	0.242	-	0.424	2.58	3.91
1270	0.336	10.70	0.301	-	0.506	2.60	4.63
1280	0.305	9.69	0.291	-	0.489	2.74	4.41
1290	0.298	9.48	0.286	-	0.469	3.01	4.35
1300	0.336	10.70	0.286	-	0.523	3.16	4.63
1310	0.449	14.27	0.361	-	0.628	3.57	5.89
1320	0.462	14.69	0.411	-	0.604	3.81	6.28
1330	0.397	12.61	0.290	-	0.554	3.54	5.08
1340	0.336	10.70	0.259	-	0.563	3.21	4.51
1350	0.362	11.50	0.300	-	0.584	3.65	5.01
1360	0.455	14.47	0.382	-	0.580	4.10	6.12
1370	0.503	15.99	0.445	-	0.735	4.81	7.05
1380	0.419	13.32	0.367	-	0.700	4.73	6.03
1390	0.428	13.62	0.335	-	0.684	4.78	5.86
1400	0.442	14.07	0.398	-	0.671	4.54	6.30
1410	0.410	13.03	0.370	-	0.656	4.71	5.95
1420	0.407	12.94	0.318	-	0.649	4.56	5.56
1430	0.403	12.81	0.385	-	0.699	4.64	6.03
1440	0.375	11.93	0.356	-	0.682	4.65	5.67
1450	0.379	12.05	0.318	-	0.703	4.86	5.48
1460	0.426	13.56	0.421	-	0.668	4.81	6.38
1470	0.428	13.61	0.395	-	0.700	4.83	6.24
1480	0.406	12.86	0.414	-	0.707	4.63	6.23
1490	0.341	10.84	0.375	-	0.832	5.23	5.71
1500	0.440	13.38	0.395	-	1.000	5.77	6.65
1510	0.521	16.22	0.446	-	0.865	5.26	7.32
1520	0.549	17.68	0.539	-	1.121	6.36	8.41
1530	0.615	19.13	0.596	-	1.198	7.32	9.24
1540	0.663	21.82	0.717	-	2.200	7.99	11.14

Table A1 (cont.): Individual Price Indices, 1209-1869

Decade	Beef (d./lb)	Cattle (s.)	Mutton (d./lb)	Pork (d./lb)	Eggs (d./doz)	Hens (d.)	Meat (1860s = 100)
1550	1.189	41.60	1.017	-	3.35	10.63	17.4
1560	1.247	45.22	1.315	-	3.67	11.98	20.1
1570	1.359	63.56	1.475	-	3.70	13.37	22.1
1580	1.595	66.12	1.821	-	3.21	12.17	25.0
1590	2.023	84.81	2.356	-	3.87	12.99	31.2
1600	2.110	83.57	2.594	-	3.93	12.08	33.1
1610	2.539	-	2.744	-	4.20	-	37.7
1620	2.498	-	2.855	-	3.90	-	37.7
1630	2.692	-	2.905	3.198	4.76	-	40.3
1640	2.893	-	3.236	3.390	4.13	-	43.3
1650	2.907	-	3.588	2.776	4.62	-	43.9
1660	3.000	-	3.545	3.707	4.85	-	47.2
1670	2.911	-	3.341	3.241	5.03	-	44.8
1680	2.953	-	3.435	3.170	5.60	-	45.7
1690	3.003	-	3.481	3.713	6.05	-	48.0
1700	2.927	-	3.199	3.532	6.11	-	45.9
1710	3.082	-	3.269	3.668	6.39	-	47.8
1720	3.063	-	3.192	3.567	6.36	-	47.0
1730	2.910	-	3.042	3.194	6.42	-	44.5
1740	3.194	-	3.281	3.466	6.25	-	47.9
1750	3.198	-	3.303	3.617	6.55	-	48.6
1760	3.474	-	3.501	4.031	6.68	-	52.4
1770	4.019	-	4.000	4.555	7.60	-	60.0
1780	4.157	-	4.066	4.462	8.39	-	61.5
1790	5.240	-	5.118	5.380	8.60	-	75.1
1800	7.882	-	7.518	6.959	11.60	-	107.7
1810	8.306	-	7.943	7.804	14.99	-	117.3
1820	7.065	-	6.869	6.266	11.68	-	98.3
1830	6.290	-	6.408	4.722	11.26	-	86.5
1840	6.001	-	6.245	6.119	8.61	-	86.1
1850	6.019	-	6.058	6.310	8.43	-	86.1
1860	6.815	-	7.062	7.420	10.65	-	100.0

Table A1 (cont.): Individual Price Indices, 1209-1869

Decade	Cheese (d./lb)	Butter (d./lb)	Milk (d./ga)	Dairy (1860s = 100)	Fats (1860s = 100)	Herring (s./100)	Salt Cod (s/fish)
1200	0.388	-	-	6.08	8.2	0.280	-
1210	0.400	-	-	6.27	7.4	0.499	-
1220	0.420	-	-	6.56	15.5	-	-
1230	0.499	-	-	7.82	12.7	-	-
1240	0.481	-	-	7.54	10.9	0.522	-
1250	0.469	-	-	7.40	11.1	0.503	-
1260	0.524	0.877	-	8.16	11.2	0.519	-
1270	0.552	0.874	-	8.44	11.9	0.457	-
1280	0.508	0.824	1.01	7.84	11.2	0.651	-
1290	0.552	0.863		8.40	10.5	0.650	-
1300	0.572	0.891	1.32	8.82	12.7	0.726	-
1310	0.688	1.234	1.43	10.85	16.4	0.855	-
1320	0.650	1.200	1.54	10.82	15.1	0.884	-
1330	0.583	1.008	1.54	9.82	13.0	0.832	-
1340	0.505	1.071	1.38	9.23	12.1	0.899	-
1350	0.625	1.075	1.21	9.45	13.6	1.339	-
1360	0.597	1.261	1.24	10.12	14.1	1.180	-
1370	0.520	1.285	1.23	9.77	15.4	1.163	1.00
1380	0.519	1.122		9.10	13.1	1.141	-
1390	0.560	1.105	1.07	9.13	12.2	1.440	-
1400	0.523	1.006	1.05	8.54	14.0	1.254	-
1410	0.546	1.149	1.01	9.01	15.4	1.432	0.95
1420	0.537	1.080	2.22	9.36	14.6	1.431	1.12
1430	0.607	0.953		9.07	14.0	1.245	0.97
1440	0.530	1.098	1.00	8.86	11.4	1.342	1.30
1450	0.524	1.193	1.00	9.08	11.7	1.314	1.05
1460	0.475	1.190	1.47	9.05	10.8	1.835	0.95
1470	0.469	1.186		8.90	10.3	1.491	1.10
1480	0.533	1.181		9.48	11.8	1.294	1.07
1490	0.476	1.331	1.48	10.03	10.6	1.389	0.96
1500	0.501	1.220	1.07	9.11	9.7	1.187	0.58
1510	0.772	1.304	1.09	10.00	9.9	1.229	0.74
1520	0.740	1.172	1.43	10.73	10.2	1.244	0.79
1530	0.707	1.139	1.59	10.79	11.4	1.614	0.84
1540	1.699	1.779	1.94	16.13	14.8	2.242	0.94

Table A1 (cont.): Individual Price Indices, 1209-1869

Decade	Cheese (d./lb)	Butter (d./lb)	Milk (d./ga)	Dairy (1860s = 100)	Fats (1860s = 100)	Herring (s./100)	Salt Cod (s/fish)
1550	2.745	3.50	3.24	29.2	27.4	2.72	1.23
1560	2.551	3.12	3.77	30.3	29.9	3.03	0.94
1570	2.582	3.29	3.30	29.3	33.4	3.12	1.27
1580	2.702	3.31	3.26	30.0	38.1	2.56	1.68
1590	3.897	3.70	3.64	35.1	48.2	3.12	2.10
1600	3.464	4.20	3.35	34.9	51.3	3.32	2.01
1610	3.792	4.47	4.21	40.1	54.7	3.82	2.06
1620	3.796	4.38	4.63	41.0	51.9	4.43	2.16
1630	4.255	4.95	4.64	44.5	56.0	3.79	3.07
1640	4.663	5.28	5.05	48.3	58.2	5.77	3.07
1650	3.701	5.72	6.42	50.2	61.5	3.39	2.87
1660	3.922	5.72	5.97	50.7	63.3	-	3.09
1670	3.989	5.64	6.29	52.9	58.5	-	3.08
1680	3.081	5.37	8.65	53.3	54.9	3.75	3.25
1690	3.683	5.54	5.59	48.4	56.6	4.43	4.19
1700	2.962	5.12	5.43	44.1	54.6	-	5.06
1710	3.124	4.86	5.10	42.5	54.5	-	5.19
1720	3.094	4.96	5.54	44.2	56.2	-	4.81
1730	2.870	5.22	5.24	43.6	55.4	-	4.04
1740	3.113	5.87	5.17	46.5	57.6	2.67	3.84
1750	3.095	6.31	5.11	47.7	55.6	-	3.88
1760	3.256	6.37	5.34	49.2	56.0	2.50	4.72
1770	3.871	6.79	6.70	56.8	57.8	5.00	5.09
1780	3.741	6.73	7.51	58.5	58.2	-	4.96
1790	4.505	7.85	8.73	68.6	53.9	-	5.12
1800	6.901	10.99	12.27	98.0	78.9	-	6.59
1810	7.411	12.95	16.34	118.1	87.6	-	7.77
1820	6.370	10.41	15.89	103.0	82.1	-	7.02
1830	5.977	10.20	13.36	94.6	80.7	4.43	6.05
1840	6.228	10.32	11.87	92.2	84.9	4.03	-
1850	5.933	10.20	9.79	84.9	89.6	4.60	5.25
1860	6.851	11.88	11.86	100.0	100.0	5.45	-

Table A1 (cont.): Individual Price Indices, 1209-1869

Decade	Salt Salmon (d. each)	Fish (1860s = 100)	Cider (d./ga)	Beer (d./ga)	Wine (s./ga)	Tea (s./lb)	Coffee (d./lb)
1200	-	3.36	-	-	0.184	-	-
1210	-	5.99	0.438	-	0.174	-	-
1220	-	-	0.505	-	0.257	-	-
1230	-	-	0.486	-	0.319	-	-
1240	-	6.28	0.545	-	0.213	-	-
1250	-	6.11	0.405	-	0.152	-	-
1260	-	6.36	0.465	-	0.306	-	-
1270	-	5.49	0.718	-	0.327	-	-
1280	-	7.82	0.651	-	0.263	-	-
1290	-	7.81	0.622	-	0.317	-	-
1300	-	8.72	0.827	-	0.360	-	-
1310	-	10.27	0.881	-	0.415	-	-
1320	-	10.63	0.897	-	0.386	-	-
1330	-	10.00	0.808	-	0.479	-	-
1340	-	10.81	0.644	-	0.615	-	-
1350	-	16.09	0.713	-	0.765	-	-
1360	-	14.18	0.902	-	0.760	-	-
1370	-	14.37	0.855	-	0.774	-	-
1380	-	13.71	0.652	-	0.607	-	-
1390	-	17.31	0.702	-	0.558	-	-
1400	-	15.06	0.592	2.58	0.610	-	-
1410	27.9	16.59	0.691	2.81	0.632	-	-
1420	31.8	17.49	0.596	3.08	0.633	-	-
1430	23.6	14.09	0.781	4.00	0.632	-	-
1440	18.7	15.47	0.520	2.98	0.675	-	-
1450	21.7	16.71	0.601	2.57	0.707	-	-
1460	23.2	17.64	0.647	2.50	0.701	-	-
1470	21.3	17.53	0.474	2.42	0.702	-	-
1480	26.4	15.19	0.620	2.68	0.812	-	-
1490	27.1	14.97	-	2.85	0.862	-	-
1500	26.9	12.56	-	2.68	0.741	-	-
1510	27.1	13.74	-	2.74	0.817	-	-
1520	29.0	14.19	-	2.76	0.934	-	-
1530	26.3	16.01	-	2.56	0.881	-	-
1540	33.8	20.17	-	2.70	0.958	-	-

Table A1 (cont.): Individual Price Indices, 1209-1869

Decade	Salt Salmon (d. each)	Fish (1860s = 100)	Cider (d./ga)	Beer (d./ga)	Wine (s./ga)	Tea (s./lb)	Coffee (d./lb)
1550	48.1	27.8	-	3.14	1.19	-	-
1560	58.5	27.5	-	3.58	1.35	-	-
1570	70.5	31.8	-	3.71	1.58	-	-
1580	65.8	32.5	-	3.80	1.99	-	-
1590	-	40.2	-	4.84	2.45	-	-
1600	-	40.9	-	5.51	2.35	-	-
1610	-	44.5	-	5.85	2.62	-	-
1620	-	49.2	-	5.37	3.20	-	-
1630	-	53.5	-	7.03	3.09	-	-
1640	-	54.0	-	7.50	3.48	-	-
1650	-	48.5	-	7.95	5.73	-	-
1660	-	51.8	-	8.09	5.09	-	-
1670	-	51.6	-	8.12	5.85	37.24	-
1680	-	54.2	-	8.22	6.34	22.33	53.34
1690	-	66.3	-	10.00	6.89	45.77	-
1700	-	78.6	-	9.75	8.67	22.14	89.50
1710	-	80.6	-	10.16	7.63	26.40	58.68
1720	-	74.6	-	10.87	6.86	17.43	61.07
1730	-	62.7	-	10.72	7.94	14.21	62.77
1740	-	57.9	-	10.91	7.33	12.68	66.16
1750	-	55.5	-	10.94	7.59	10.73	-
1760	-	67.5	-	10.56	9.03	8.93	64.34
1770	-	74.4	-	11.62	9.66	10.03	61.42
1780	-	70.8	-	12.17	11.88	8.07	65.24
1790	-	73.0	-	12.45	13.58	6.76	60.22
1800	-	94.0	-	17.81	20.49	7.94	70.86
1810	-	110.7	-	20.71	26.29	8.00	51.30
1820	-	100.1	-	19.72	21.16	7.69	50.81
1830	-	82.3	-	20.17	17.32	5.35	33.93
1840	-	73.9	-	19.15	17.16	4.71	25.59
1850	-	84.5	-	18.35	18.60	4.16	20.28
1860	-	100.0	-	20.00	20.45	3.57	22.13

Table A1 (cont.): Individual Price Indices, 1209-1869

Decade	Drink (1860s = 100)	Honey (d./ga)	Currents/Raisins (d./lb)	Sugar (d./lb)	Treacle (d./ga)	Sugars (1860s = 100)	Salt (1860s = 100)
1200	7.54	-	-	-	-	-	-
1210	8.27	-	-	-	-	-	13.5
1220	10.40	6.07	-	-	-	-	13.3
1230	10.74	-	-	-	-	-	12.4
1240	9.66	-	-	-	-	-	15.7
1250	9.61	-	-	-	-	-	16.8
1260	11.38	6.59	6.48	16.49	-	39.2	17.8
1270	14.56	7.88	-	-	-	46.8	19.4
1280	12.33	6.74	1.75	8.67	-	37.8	17.6
1290	14.64	7.92	-	17.26	-	43.8	22.6
1300	14.44	6.99	5.29	11.25	-	42.7	18.5
1310	18.43	7.95	-	6.02	-	46.7	43.4
1320	16.52	7.70	-	9.36	-	42.9	29.3
1330	14.70	6.93	3.14	9.11	-	39.3	24.6
1340	15.18	8.97	0.80	11.44	-	45.1	22.4
1350	20.35	11.60	-	29.93	-	63.4	53.4
1360	23.05	11.93	-	13.23	-	62.3	46.4
1370	21.00	13.60	2.71	14.21	-	74.3	52.6
1380	15.07	10.55	3.04	11.84	-	62.2	44.5
1390	16.07	11.73	2.69	19.43	-	62.7	38.5
1400	16.11	13.09	3.90	15.55	-	75.1	52.0
1410	16.65	12.56	2.68	11.99	-	65.3	40.1
1420	16.99	11.61	3.15	40.00	-	65.3	39.7
1430	18.94	11.32	3.48	22.50	-	65.6	44.7
1440	17.10	11.71	2.76	19.82	-	63.1	39.9
1450	16.46	12.54	1.94	16.10	-	59.7	39.3
1460	16.01	12.63	2.32	13.12	-	62.7	33.2
1470	15.38	15.25	2.50	10.08	-	69.1	32.8
1480	17.11	15.17	2.17	4.99	-	63.1	44.8
1490	18.23	14.41	1.63	4.88	-	53.3	39.6
1500	16.76	16.58	1.55	3.00	-	49.6	38.9
1510	17.42	17.63	1.27	5.10	-	55.0	45.2
1520	18.14	17.28	1.87	5.91	-	66.2	53.0
1530	16.96	18.74	1.80	7.21	-	73.4	53.1
1540	17.98	12.43	2.42	10.01	-	97.8	60.9

Table A1 (cont.): Individual Price Indices, 1209-1869

Decade	Drink (1860s = 100)	Honey (d./ga)	Currents /Raisins (d./lb)	Sugar (d./lb)	Treacle (d./ga)	Sugars (1860s = 100)	Salt (1860s = 100)
1550	21.3	-	3.29	12.81	-	132.3	78.3
1560	24.2	-	3.04	11.24	-	118.9	84.2
1570	25.8	40.4	3.92	13.25	-	145.0	120.1
1580	27.9	61.0	3.58	16.01	-	153.7	111.0
1590	34.7	53.6	4.13	12.24	-	144.7	138.0
1600	38.4	60.7	4.50	16.16	-	173.8	120.2
1610	41.7	70.8	4.73	15.01	-	171.6	115.1
1620	40.9	53.1	4.29	13.77	-	155.7	139.8
1630	48.6		4.38	17.96	-	180.9	188.7
1640	53.0	86.0	5.00	16.51	-	186.0	204.5
1650	63.3	-	6.77	15.58	-	206.9	192.8
1660	62.0	-	5.56	9.14	-	144.3	174.7
1670	64.7	-	5.53	8.01	-	135.8	184.7
1680	66.5	-	5.18	7.46	-	126.8	178.1
1690	78.2	159.1	5.69	8.11	-	138.3	258.6
1700	80.5	73.8	5.70	7.77	-	135.7	472.9
1710	84.7	-	5.52	6.93	-	126.2	447.1
1720	85.8	-	5.33	6.60	-	121.0	434.4
1730	82.6	-	5.11	6.24	-	115.3	359.4
1740	82.9	44.8	5.36	6.70	-	122.2	392.1
1750	81.9	10.1	4.95	6.66	-	117.2	383.9
1760	79.5	47.7	5.24	6.52	-	119.2	385.4
1770	86.9	63.7	5.35	6.70	1.25	122.3	385.4
1780	91.7	-	5.72	7.19	1.29	130.4	486.0
1790	91.3	-	7.16	9.40	1.28	163.8	622.3
1800	125.6	-	9.46	10.15	1.26	184.8	1,340.9
1810	140.4	-	9.59	10.65	1.28	191.4	1,617.6
1820	130.9	-	8.80	8.36	1.28	160.1	624.4
1830	112.7	-	6.61	7.96	1.28	144.4	155.0
1840	104.4	-	5.72	7.25	1.28	130.8	140.5
1850	98.4	-	6.65	5.31	1.29	111.0	83.2
1860	100.0	-	5.06	4.98	1.33	100.0	100.0

Table A1 (cont.): Individual Price Indices, 1209-1869

Decade	Ginger (d./lb)	Mace (s./lb)	Cinnamon (s./lb)	Pepper (d./lb)	Spices (1860s = 100)	Food DE (1860s = 100)	Food COL (1860s = 100)
1200	-	-	-	-	-	5.05	4.78
1210	-	-	-	5.93	21.7	6.05	5.79
1220	-	-	-	9.08	33.3	7.09	6.82
1230	-	-	-	-	-	7.20	6.85
1240	-	-	-	14.30	52.4	7.30	6.97
1250	-	-	-	6.64	24.3	7.62	7.33
1260	24.0	-	0.75	9.07	42.8	7.87	7.50
1270	-	-	-	10.53	47.2	10.10	9.71
1280	18.7	1.69	-	9.14	43.1	8.93	8.59
1290	-	2.50	-	12.69	56.8	10.47	10.10
1300	-	-	-	10.96	51.1	9.54	9.13
1310	14.0	-	-	11.26	51.7	13.03	12.62
1320	16.0	-	1.61	12.52	55.5	11.88	11.42
1330	19.4	2.18	1.79	12.40	57.2	9.87	9.43
1340	30.4	-	1.39	13.59	63.2	9.51	9.04
1350	18.0	-	-	22.81	97.5	12.25	11.68
1360	16.0	-	-	13.87	70.8	12.84	12.22
1370	18.2	4.17	-	16.76	79.2	13.20	12.60
1380	17.0	-	-	10.96	49.6	10.27	9.76
1390	36.5	-	2.00	13.92	63.8	10.67	10.13
1400	23.6	2.44	1.13	10.77	52.7	11.13	10.62
1410	30.2	2.31	-	21.26	84.5	11.43	10.88
1420	32.0	2.11	-	16.40	72.8	10.37	9.80
1430	24.4	2.00	2.33	13.48	59.4	11.95	11.42
1440	14.8	2.38	1.50	8.71	45.3	10.09	9.56
1450	14.9	2.37	2.50	10.50	50.1	10.50	9.98
1460	16.1	2.18	1.46	12.77	55.2	10.71	10.16
1470	20.0	2.32	1.63	13.27	60.7	10.84	10.28
1480	45.3	2.06	3.31	15.12	69.4	11.84	11.28
1490	27.5	2.68	3.45	11.97	66.8	10.90	10.31
1500	20.8	2.97	2.29	16.68	74.7	11.40	10.84
1510	46.0	3.16	3.19	13.30	78.1	11.72	11.09
1520	33.2	3.95	5.21	20.21	102.4	14.24	13.58
1530	27.4	4.50	5.50	20.88	105.9	15.07	14.42
1540	37.0	2.99	5.53	21.98	116.7	17.36	16.56

Table A1 (cont.): Individual Price Indices, 1209-1869

Decade	Ginger (d./lb)	Mace (s./lb)	Cinnamon (s./lb)	Pepper (d./lb)	Spices (1860s = 100)	Food DE (1860s = 100)	Food COL (1860s = 100)
1550	52.1	8.27	5.04	28.73	142.5	27.6	26.6
1560	48.9	6.40	14.05	36.89	184.9	27.7	26.5
1570	53.7	7.05	6.24	30.70	155.2	30.1	28.9
1580	44.8	6.81	7.62	37.39	169.0	33.8	32.7
1590	32.4	6.26	5.84	40.68	159.7	45.6	44.7
1600	22.7	5.19	4.28	30.67	117.5	45.8	44.8
1610	22.6	4.80	4.51	25.58	109.2	52.5	51.7
1620	18.5	5.61	4.04	22.12	99.5	52.2	51.4
1630	20.7	6.27	5.35	21.06	107.9	61.7	60.9
1640	24.0	6.86	9.37	25.04	136.3	63.3	62.2
1650	17.3	7.34	4.00	19.14	108.5	63.2	61.9
1660	13.7	6.51	12.29	15.62	96.1	62.5	62.0
1670	11.8	6.29	9.23	15.30	89.2	61.3	60.7
1680	12.3	7.11	11.34	16.53	98.5	57.8	56.7
1690	15.7	9.57	9.89	23.33	124.6	66.9	66.2
1700	15.3	9.61	9.31	18.33	109.4	58.5	56.9
1710	14.2	11.06	9.11	33.67	149.0	64.6	63.8
1720	11.1	10.22	9.36	26.66	125.6	63.5	62.8
1730	12.1	9.17	9.47	20.20	109.9	56.3	55.1
1740	10.8	9.36	9.97	21.79	113.4	58.1	56.7
1750	12.9	8.92	12.56	22.25	121.4	63.0	62.2
1760	12.5	8.80	15.08	22.75	125.4	66.6	66.1
1770	13.0	8.59	18.58	23.92	133.5	75.2	74.8
1780	14.7	13.20	22.09	23.95	149.5	77.9	77.2
1790	21.8	22.39	24.00	27.25	184.7	90.4	89.9
1800	30.8	25.32	19.63	32.82	214.8	127.9	127.8
1810	42.2	21.80	19.77	40.59	247.6	142.7	142.1
1820	46.3	9.07	16.00	38.11	205.7	110.8	109.8
1830	29.8	8.49	13.27	23.18	142.4	100.6	100.6
1840	30.8	10.66	11.48	19.59	134.8	99.5	100.3
1850	31.0	7.30	9.36	17.46	116.0	95.1	95.8
1860	-	5.28	4.68	15.18	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table A1 (cont.): Individual Price Indices, 1209-1869

Decade	Firewood (s./ton)	Charcoal (s./bu)	Coal (s./ton)	Fuel (1860s = 100)	House Rent (index)	Tallow Candles (d./lb.)	Wax Candles (d./lb.)
1200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1210	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1220	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.57
1230	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1240	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.15
1250	2.29	0.29	-	10.21	-	-	-
1260	2.63	-	-	12.19	6.60	-	4.03
1270	3.91	0.61	-	18.38	-	-	3.78
1280	2.79	0.45	1.42	12.78	8.35	1.26	3.36
1290	2.99	0.59	1.47	13.84	9.40	1.54	4.24
1300	3.05	0.55	1.41	14.10	11.04	1.94	3.93
1310	3.41	0.67	1.58	15.83	9.63	2.04	3.90
1320	2.98	0.72	1.52	14.62	8.49	2.15	3.85
1330	3.05	0.65	1.88	15.06	7.49	1.85	4.04
1340	2.53	0.64	1.44	12.73	7.25	1.71	3.48
1350	4.64	1.90	2.23	23.65	3.90	2.10	3.59
1360	4.20	1.40	1.72	20.51	3.82	2.21	4.17
1370	4.38	1.42	1.65	20.77	3.65	2.14	2.88
1380	4.06	1.06	1.15	17.92	3.99	2.02	4.02
1390	4.37	1.07	1.58	20.00	4.42	1.81	3.43
1400	4.36	1.19	3.56	23.79	4.99	1.85	3.18
1410	4.17	1.06	2.83	21.68	5.09	1.72	3.88
1420	4.79	1.04	2.21	22.57	4.79	1.63	3.73
1430	4.50	1.11	2.45	22.38	4.33	1.62	3.31
1440	4.29	1.10	2.49	21.71	3.90	1.58	4.04
1450	4.44	1.20	2.28	22.14	3.84	1.33	3.82
1460	4.21	1.11	2.39	21.32	3.89	1.37	4.35
1470	4.08	0.97	2.46	20.45	4.04	1.33	4.56
1480	3.63	1.03	2.07	18.70	4.16	1.32	4.56
1490	3.77	1.01	1.97	18.84	4.13	1.17	4.57
1500	3.41	1.03	2.14	18.02	4.23	1.14	4.10
1510	3.61	1.16	1.90	18.58	4.33	1.24	4.54
1520	3.68	1.21	2.84	20.50	4.71	1.25	4.95
1530	3.74	1.19	2.36	19.85	4.80	1.38	4.36
1540	4.05	1.39	2.65	21.98	5.52	1.57	3.38

Table A1 (cont.): Individual Price Indices, 1209-1869

Decade	Firewood (s./ton)	Charcoal (s./bu)	Coal (s./ton)	Fuel (1860s = 100)	House Rent (index)	Tallow Candles (d./lb.)	Wax Candles (d./lb.)
1550	5.14	2.08	4.08	29.7	6.9	2.24	6.83
1560	5.29	2.40	4.35	31.4	8.8	2.88	6.27
1570	6.45	2.59	4.92	37.0	11.0	2.96	6.52
1580	7.65	2.98	5.84	43.8	13.5	3.22	6.35
1590	8.35	3.03	6.33	47.3	15.7	4.02	6.79
1600	10.63	3.13	6.95	56.2	17.0	4.20	7.92
1610	11.49	4.20	7.19	62.0	20.6	4.56	-
1620	11.76	4.28	7.49	63.7	20.6	4.64	-
1630	13.10	4.21	8.73	70.5	24.2	4.89	10.76
1640	15.36	5.33	11.63	85.9	19.3	5.47	9.93
1650	13.77	6.22	10.48	80.6	19.5	5.39	13.06
1660	14.85	6.94	10.61	85.9	22.5	5.62	14.59
1670	15.96	7.11	10.45	89.7	27.0	5.24	15.45
1680	16.13	7.51	9.05	87.9	29.6	4.88	12.26
1690	15.82	7.61	11.92	93.3	26.6	5.48	14.54
1700	15.46	7.86	12.39	94.1	32.2	4.95	14.44
1710	15.84	7.88	11.75	93.3	28.7	6.08	18.39
1720	15.14	7.55	11.24	89.2	32.3	5.76	19.61
1730	14.90	8.38	11.67	91.0	31.5	5.42	20.53
1740	14.34	9.28	12.24	92.2	29.6	6.54	20.69
1750	13.91	9.39	12.69	92.2	30.5	6.33	21.53
1760	14.43	10.04	13.20	96.1	34.7	6.82	22.26
1770	17.41	10.15	13.53	103.7	38.3	7.15	24.05
1780	14.55	9.92	14.02	99.9	38.7	7.54	26.19
1790	14.37	9.83	16.78	110.5	49.5	8.36	31.37
1800	16.88	11.06	23.33	143.4	70.9	10.73	49.47
1810	20.91	11.58	26.18	165.1	85.3	11.46	54.14
1820	20.36	12.50	22.71	151.3	86.8	7.13	46.38
1830	19.63	13.82	18.52	128.2	85.2	6.18	34.27
1840	17.56	12.63	16.30	113.4	83.8	5.93	29.79
1850	16.73	10.66	13.73	97.4	89.5	6.27	29.04
1860	18.28	11.26	13.93	100.0	100.0	6.40	35.99

Table A1 (cont.): Individual Price Indices, 1209-1869

Decade	Lamp Oil (d./ga.)	Coalgas (s./100 ft cu.)	Light (1860s = 100)	Soap (d./lb.)	Shoes (s./pair)	Gloves (d./pair)	Leather Goods (1860s = 100)
1200	-	-	14.09	-	-	-	-
1210	-	-	12.60	-	-	-	-
1220	-	-	26.55	-	-	-	-
1230	-	-	21.69	-	-	-	-
1240	-	-	18.98	-	-	-	-
1250	-	-	18.59	-	-	1.67	14.7
1260	-	-	21.44	-	-	-	-
1270	5.49	-	22.13	0.57	-	-	-
1280	-	-	18.84	0.79	-	1.70	15.0
1290	10.57	-	22.03	1.19	-	1.50	11.9
1300	5.74	-	25.52	1.08	-	1.50	13.2
1310	8.67	-	27.08	0.85	-	1.49	13.1
1320	8.44	-	27.76	1.20	-	1.57	13.9
1330	6.99	-	24.56	1.21	-	1.63	14.4
1340	9.06	-	23.37	1.16	-	2.00	17.6
1350	11.50	-	28.08	1.02	-	2.06	18.2
1360	11.11	-	29.50	-	-	2.03	17.9
1370	12.03	-	27.62	1.14	-	1.99	17.5
1380	11.49	-	27.50	-	-	1.91	16.8
1390	10.71	-	24.61	-	-	1.92	17.0
1400	11.04	-	25.05	-	-	1.25	11.0
1410	10.67	-	24.23	-	-	1.26	11.1
1420	10.27	-	23.00	1.32	-	1.75	15.4
1430	10.13	-	22.38	1.52	-	1.67	14.7
1440	11.03	-	22.75	1.78	-	1.60	14.1
1450	9.53	-	19.67	1.84	0.445	1.40	11.8
1460	9.08	-	20.28	1.65	-	-	-
1470	9.97	-	20.22	1.49	0.445	1.00	7.8
1480	9.48	-	20.03	1.48	0.334	-	5.0
1490	10.68	-	18.57	1.74	-	1.75	10.3
1500	10.72	-	17.87	1.41	0.383	1.47	9.0
1510	10.82	-	19.45	1.74	0.358	1.00	7.1
1520	10.90	-	19.71	2.01	-	1.00	8.8
1530	11.14	-	20.89	2.59	0.452		6.8
1540	11.81	-	22.54	1.91	0.914	1.50	13.5

Table A1 (cont.): Individual Price Indices, 1209-1869

Decade	Lamp Oil (d./ga.)	Coalgas (s./100 ft cu.)	Light (1860s = 100)	Soap (d./lb.)	Shoes (s./pair)	Gloves (d./pair)	Leather Goods (1860s = 100)
1550	22.7	-	34.4	4.06	1.00	3.50	16.4
1560	38.4	-	43.2	4.02	1.30	-	19.5
1570	39.9	-	44.8	3.60	1.84	-	27.7
1580	47.5	-	48.1	3.49	1.83	-	27.6
1590	47.4	-	60.0	4.10	1.68	-	25.3
1600	52.1	-	63.3	3.68	1.98	-	29.7
1610	55.5	-	70.5	3.79	2.27	-	34.1
1620	48.5	-	68.8	3.78	2.30	-	34.6
1630	49.0	-	72.1	4.75	2.54	-	38.3
1640	48.9	-	77.3	4.94	2.99	-	45.0
1650	64.0	-	81.5	4.71	3.33	-	50.2
1660	51.9	-	83.9	4.21	3.30	-	49.6
1670	46.8	-	79.1	3.71	2.88	-	43.4
1680	48.0	-	74.0	3.97	2.84	-	42.8
1690	66.6	-	84.2	5.80	3.12	-	46.9
1700	65.2	-	77.8	4.38	3.06	6.00	46.1
1710	70.3	-	95.0	6.03	3.35	-	50.5
1720	54.2	-	89.8	6.25	3.60	-	54.2
1730	53.1	-	86.2	5.83	3.63	-	54.7
1740	60.3	-	100.8	6.81	3.67	6.50	55.2
1750	58.7	-	98.5	6.41	4.04	7.00	60.8
1760	53.5	-	103.8	6.99	4.01	-	60.4
1770	46.1	-	107.0	7.12	3.95	-	59.5
1780	56.3	-	115.2	7.58	3.86	-	58.0
1790	69.1	-	130.7	8.94	4.20	-	63.2
1800	92.0	-	173.8	11.09	5.50	-	82.7
1810	106.7	15.18	186.6	12.54	5.80	-	87.3
1820	75.1	13.31	124.4	9.53	5.96	-	89.8
1830	79.6	10.51	118.5	6.87	5.67	-	85.4
1840	83.2	7.60	107.5	6.11	5.42	-	81.6
1850	73.4	4.76	97.7	5.09	5.42	-	81.6
1860	97.6	4.32	100.0	4.91	6.64	10.00	100.0

Table A1 (cont.): Individual Price Indices, 1209-1869

Decade	Wool Cloth (s./yd.)	Linen Cloth (d./yd.)	Cotton Cloth (s./yd.)	Silk Thread (d./lb.)	Stockings (s./pair)	Suit of Clothes (s.)	Clothing (1860s = 100)
1200	-	3.59	-	-	-	-	17.30
1210	-	3.57	-	-	-	-	17.19
1220	-	3.32	-	-	-	-	15.96
1230	-	3.04	-	-	-	-	14.79
1240	2.42	3.91	-	-	-	-	18.17
1250	2.55	3.46	-	-	-	-	16.62
1260	2.44	3.80	-	-	-	-	17.96
1270	2.41	3.74	-	-	-	-	17.36
1280	2.76	3.47	-	12.24	-	-	17.75
1290	2.11	4.18	-	-	-	-	17.18
1300	2.72	4.39	-	-	-	-	19.42
1310	3.28	4.69	-	-	-	-	21.65
1320	2.74	4.60	-	-	-	-	19.97
1330	2.37	4.64	-	-	-	-	18.17
1340	2.17	4.09	-	-	-	-	16.51
1350	2.89	8.34	-	-	-	-	25.33
1360	2.74	9.21	-	20.00	-	-	25.90
1370	2.91	8.83	-	-	-	-	26.66
1380	2.73	8.69	-	-	-	-	25.48
1390	2.52	8.20	-	-	-	-	24.14
1400	2.58	7.55	-	-	-	-	23.34
1410	2.73	7.03	-	-	-	-	23.73
1420	2.59	7.22	-	-	-	-	23.52
1430	2.55	7.38	-	-	-	-	23.52
1440	2.52	7.12	-	-	-	-	23.34
1450	2.33	7.12	-	-	-	-	22.06
1460	2.55	7.06	-	-	-	-	22.57
1470	2.55	7.43	-	-	-	-	22.79
1480	2.69	7.05	-	-	-	-	22.98
1490	2.60	6.70	-	12.50	-	-	22.71
1500	2.76	7.44	-	13.78	-	-	23.45
1510	2.86	6.39	-	10.33	-	-	23.36
1520	3.00	6.89	-	8.65	-	-	24.59
1530	3.23	7.33	-	10.29	-	-	25.98
1540	3.48	7.47	-	-	-	-	27.91

Table A1 (cont.): Individual Price Indices, 1209-1869

Decade	Wool Cloth (s./yd.)	Linen Cloth (d./yd.)	Cotton Cloth (d./yd.)	Silk Thread (d./lb.)	Stockings (s./pair)	Suit of Clothes (s.)	Clothing (1860s = 100)
1550	4.16	10.59	-	-	-	-	35.0
1560	5.66	11.50	-	-	-	9.49	42.8
1570	6.03	14.05	-	-	-	15.06	50.0
1580	6.41	15.48	-	24.00	-	15.89	53.0
1590	6.73	15.91	-	24.15	-	17.56	55.4
1600	7.63	16.17	-	25.90	-	18.43	60.4
1610	7.67	16.76	-	26.64	-	21.18	65.1
1620	7.71	16.84	-	29.61	-	25.62	70.1
1630	8.31	17.21	-	-	24.84	35.19	82.0
1640	8.97	17.81	-	-	25.50	40.22	90.7
1650	9.08	18.49	-	30.00	30.20	36.88	89.1
1660	8.72	17.65	-	-	29.33	37.71	88.6
1670	8.26	16.81	-	-	21.99	35.75	82.3
1680	7.87	16.64	-	25.85	22.53	34.51	80.1
1690	8.36	19.82	-	29.63	21.96	33.82	83.0
1700	8.78	21.50	-	34.52	20.82	32.46	82.8
1710	8.72	21.89	-	32.99	20.54	34.55	86.2
1720	8.66	21.95	-	32.09	21.79	33.33	85.5
1730	8.25	21.88	-	28.10	20.15	33.17	84.2
1740	8.39	22.42	51.25	30.78	20.23	34.98	87.1
1750	8.04	22.16	43.56	26.80	21.06	38.53	91.5
1760	7.76	20.77	44.02	26.95	21.18	42.70	94.8
1770	7.72	21.26	47.18	24.95	20.54	41.56	93.6
1780	7.67	20.20	53.12	21.36	21.46	42.19	93.7
1790	7.99	20.17	48.46	23.53	22.71	42.99	96.2
1800	8.86	23.37	39.15	31.57	25.23	49.17	108.8
1810	10.03	23.56	38.75	40.22	30.62	57.11	122.2
1820	8.99	20.72	21.54	34.29	25.51	57.29	114.0
1830	8.68	20.00	16.81	22.86	23.11	56.03	108.6
1840	7.45	15.34	11.59	18.84	20.77	56.88	100.1
1850	7.29	14.13	11.25	14.44	19.70	52.77	95.0
1860	8.50	18.00	16.80	-	21.81	47.84	99.9

Table A1 (cont.): Individual Price Indices, 1209-1869

Decade	Tobacco (d./lb)	Books (s./ book)	Silver (d./oz)	Pewter (d./lb)	Brass Goods (d./lb)	Woodwares (index)	Pottery (d./plate)
1200	-	-	23.8	-	-	-	-
1210	-	-	23.8	-	-	-	-
1220	-	-	23.8	1.85	-	-	-
1230	-	-	23.8	-	-	-	-
1240	-	-	23.8	-	-	-	-
1250	-	-	23.8	-	-	-	-
1260	-	-	23.8	1.79	-	-	-
1270	-	-	23.8	1.70	2.50	-	-
1280	-	-	23.9	2.31	2.29	-	-
1290	-	-	23.9	2.17	2.28	-	-
1300	-	-	23.9	2.20	2.00	-	-
1310	-	-	23.9	2.89	3.00	-	-
1320	-	-	23.9	2.64	2.53	-	-
1330	-	-	24.3	2.64	3.05	-	-
1340	-	-	25.6	2.51	2.46	-	-
1350	-	-	29.2	3.34	2.87	-	-
1360	-	-	29.5	3.55	3.01	-	-
1370	-	-	29.5	3.48	3.43	-	-
1380	-	-	29.5	3.43	3.84	-	-
1390	-	-	29.5	3.18	3.77	-	-
1400	-	-	29.5	3.47	3.93	-	-
1410	-	-	34.2	3.30	3.61	-	-
1420	-	-	35.4	2.87	3.00	-	-
1430	-	-	35.4	2.75	3.10	-	-
1440	-	-	35.4	3.12	4.02	-	-
1450	-	-	35.4	3.12	3.46	-	-
1460	-	-	39.8	3.17	3.79	-	-
1470	-	-	44.3	3.69	3.99	-	-
1480	-	-	44.3	3.58	3.19	-	-
1490	-	-	44.3	3.88	4.13	-	-
1500	-	-	44.3	4.24	3.87	-	-
1510	-	-	44.3	5.13	4.06	-	-
1520	-	-	47.6	4.97	3.74	-	-
1530	-	-	49.8	4.87	3.61	-	-
1540	-	-	52.5	5.26	4.51	-	-

Table A1 (cont.): Individual Price Indices, 1209-1869

Decade	Tobacco (d./lb)	Books (s./book)	Silver (d./oz)	Pewter (d./lb)	Brass Goods (d./lb)	Woodwares (index)	Pottery (d./plate)
1550	-	-	63.8	8.21	5.14	-	-
1560	-	-	66.4	8.64	7.28	-	-
1570	-	-	66.4	7.68	7.23	-	-
1580	-	-	66.4	7.57	6.42	-	-
1590	-	-	66.4	8.20	7.48	-	-
1600	-	-	68.4	9.52	8.32	-	-
1610	-	-	68.6	10.84	10.46	-	-
1620	-	-	68.6	11.60	11.94	-	-
1630	-	-	68.6	13.62	13.32	-	-
1640	-	-	68.6	14.70	11.17	-	-
1650	-	-	68.6	14.22	11.58	-	-
1660	-	-	68.6	13.81	11.64	-	-
1670	-	-	68.6	13.40	11.64	-	-
1680	-	-	68.6	12.24	11.00	-	-
1690	-	6.43	69.0	12.06	11.21	-	-
1700	-	4.30	68.3	12.61	12.95	-	-
1710	-	4.50	68.9	12.35	11.57	-	-
1720	-	10.82	69.5	12.19	13.68	-	-
1730	-	5.84	69.2	12.42	11.29	-	-
1740	13.5	6.05	69.1	11.89	10.98	48.5	2.08
1750	13.0	7.02	70.9	12.36	11.02	56.9	-
1760	14.8	7.39	71.6	11.48	9.39	61.8	3.05
1770	21.5	7.58	70.8	12.38	9.38	65.1	3.51
1780	34.2	-	70.2	11.57	-	65.0	2.86
1790	36.9	9.66	68.0	13.58	9.69	81.7	4.52
1800	46.7	13.97	74.5	16.31	5.92	96.0	4.11
1810	56.8	14.52	76.4	18.25	15.59	128.3	4.89
1820	56.9	15.14	64.5	18.35	13.16	115.6	5.17
1830	50.0	14.62	64.3	15.58	11.85	111.3	4.94
1840	48.8	13.25	64.4	11.42	9.87	122.2	3.43
1850	52.1	12.26	66.2	14.42	9.09	112.8	5.28
1860	52.6	12.38	66.0	-	11.96	100.0	6.45

Table A1 (cont.): Individual Price Indices, 1209-1869

Decade	Glasswares (d./quart battle)	Nails (d./lb)	Manufactured Iron (d./lb)	Spades Shovels (d. each)	Scissors (d. each)	Cutlery (d/knife)	Screws (d./doz)
1200	-	1.83	-	-	-	-	-
1210	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1220	-	3.11	-	1.60	-	-	-
1230	-	3.40	-	1.00	-	-	-
1240	-	3.21	-	1.50	-	-	-
1250	-	2.74	-	1.75	-	-	-
1260	-	2.65	1.26	1.73	-	-	-
1270	-	2.23	1.11	1.58	-	-	-
1280	-	2.33	0.95	2.02	-	-	-
1290	-	2.26	1.08	2.18	-	-	-
1300	-	2.53	0.99	2.55	-	-	-
1310	-	2.72	1.21	3.37	-	-	-
1320	-	2.61	1.07	2.60	-	-	-
1330	-	2.55	1.19	8.70	-	-	-
1340	-	2.49	1.31	2.60	-	-	-
1350	-	5.11	1.75	4.95	-	-	-
1360	-	5.32	1.81	5.50	-	-	-
1370	-	4.64	1.97	6.70	-	-	-
1380	-	4.10	2.35	4.97	-	-	-
1390	-	4.23	1.61	3.40	-	-	-
1400	-	3.67	1.74	5.03	-	-	-
1410	-	3.63	1.49	5.83	-	-	-
1420	-	4.10	1.61	3.50	-	-	-
1430	-	3.96	1.41	5.70	-	-	-
1440	-	4.18	1.47	5.95	-	-	-
1450	-	3.83	1.30	5.98	-	-	-
1460	-	3.93	1.28	5.73	-	-	-
1470	-	3.43	1.36	4.50	-	-	-
1480	-	3.69	1.29	5.93	-	-	-
1490	-	3.60	1.38	4.32	-	-	-
1500	-	3.31	1.20	3.44	-	-	-
1510	-	3.95	1.27	5.55	-	-	-
1520	-	2.87	1.60	4.37	-	-	-
1530	8.08	3.08	1.83	4.27	-	-	-
1540	-	3.16	2.27	6.44	-	-	-

Table A1 (cont.): Individual Price Indices, 1209-1869

Decade	Glasswares (d./quart battle)	Nails (d./lb)	Manufactured Iron (d./lb)	Spades Shovels (d. each)	Scissors (d. each)	Cutlery (d/knife)	Screws (d./doz)
1550	-	3.98	2.79	9.07	-	-	-
1560	-	4.37	2.90	9.14	-	-	-
1570	7.00	4.56	2.87	11.89	-	-	-
1580	4.94	5.02	3.14	8.06	-	-	-
1590	2.62	4.77	3.31	8.67	-	-	-
1600	2.62	4.49	4.38	12.92	-	-	-
1610	1.56	4.71	4.52	14.36	-	-	-
1620	3.86	4.13	4.27	17.87	-	-	-
1630	7.09	4.62	4.59	21.08	-	-	-
1640	-	4.58	4.86	15.80	-	-	-
1650	-	5.12	4.52	22.33	-	-	-
1660	6.36	4.12	4.46	17.73	-	-	-
1670	4.45	4.40	4.28	21.33	-	-	-
1680	3.87	4.84	3.84	15.72	-	-	-
1690	4.88	3.92	4.10	19.60	-	-	-
1700	3.11	4.40	4.34	21.68	-	-	-
1710	-	3.81	4.16	30.83	-	-	-
1720	2.51	4.14	3.83	26.00	-	-	-
1730	2.50	3.96	3.95	36.24	-	-	-
1740	2.84	3.76	3.50	26.03	-	4.20	6.89
1750	2.90	3.45	3.36	27.87	-	-	-
1760	3.79	3.80	3.83	37.03	15.36	4.01	6.00
1770	3.70	3.98	3.76	27.37	14.81	4.30	5.47
1780	7.11	3.79	3.83	37.40	17.57	5.95	4.81
1790	2.81	4.36	4.59	54.70	16.56	6.40	7.68
1800	3.23	5.05	5.05	51.43	12.26	9.16	8.04
1810	3.83	5.71	4.67	48.35	26.20	9.29	7.37
1820	4.28	3.77	3.37	41.16	22.04	8.33	8.50
1830	4.57	4.33	2.92	36.26	27.04	8.29	8.03
1840	2.60	3.66	2.25	35.66	21.48	8.68	5.06
1850	2.85	3.19	2.54	30.65	27.02	9.19	4.08
1860	2.80	3.72	2.23	40.83	30.00	13.35	5.58

Table A1 (cont.): Individual Price Indices, 1209-1869

Decade	Rope (d./lb)	Paper (d./quire)	Paint (d./lb)	Manufactured Goods (Index)	Bricks (s./100)	Timber (d./ft³)	Window Glass (d/ft²)
1200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1210	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1220	-	-	-	17.7	-	-	-
1230	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1240	-	-	-	19.6	-	-	-
1250	-	-	-	19.4	-	-	-
1260	-	-	-	19.0	-	-	-
1270	-	-	2.65	17.5	-	-	-
1280	-	-	3.52	18.5	4.24	-	-
1290	1.110	-	2.31	18.8	4.53	-	-
1300	0.490	-	3.08	19.3	4.82	-	4.97
1310	0.950	-	3.42	23.2	4.38	-	7.32
1320	0.660	-	3.92	21.3	3.62	-	4.17
1330	0.850	-	4.75	24.4	3.88	-	-
1340	0.500	-	2.48	21.5	3.83	-	2.53
1350	0.985	7.97	4.23	30.3	6.82	-	-
1360	1.663	10.26	2.81	34.3	8.57	-	13.00
1370	1.375	9.71	5.03	34.9	7.92	-	-
1380	1.875	-	4.93	33.0	7.26	-	8.00
1390	-	7.44	4.64	30.9	7.97	-	9.00
1400	1.700	6.75	-	32.1	9.00	-	11.00
1410	1.363	5.58	-	31.1	8.15	-	9.38
1420	1.536	4.92	10.54	29.7	9.57	-	8.00
1430	1.420	4.61	-	29.8	8.36	-	9.63
1440	1.413	4.26	-	31.7	9.04	1.53	10.00
1450	1.500	4.38	1.55	30.6	8.45	1.80	6.05
1460	1.556	3.92	1.38	30.9	7.60	0.53	6.75
1470	1.293	4.41	-	30.6	7.03	1.82	4.39
1480	1.260	4.10	3.49	30.4	7.43	1.83	6.33
1490	1.276	3.69	3.75	30.1	7.93	1.81	-
1500	1.160	3.52	3.10	28.3	7.91	1.43	6.31
1510	1.262	3.43	4.70	31.6	7.91	1.55	4.61
1520	1.447	3.75	6.25	31.5	7.66	1.28	4.96
1530	1.753	3.55	4.08	33.4	7.39	1.73	4.46
1540	1.596	4.17		38.1	9.04	1.92	4.51

Table A1 (cont.): Individual Price Indices, 1209-1869

Decade	Rope (d./lb)	Paper (d./quire)	Paint (d./lb)	Manufac tured Goods (Index)	Bricks (s./100)	Timber (d./ft³)	Window Glass (d/ft²)
1550	3.412	5.36	2.73	51.6	10.98	2.97	6.92
1560	3.671	5.98	4.01	56.7	17.46	3.02	6.64
1570	3.156	6.25	6.78	57.9	17.43	3.17	6.50
1580	2.804	5.74	1.86	53.9	15.57	2.85	6.34
1590	3.224	5.67	-	56.2	15.60	3.18	5.96
1600	3.337	6.02	9.09	63.4	16.31	4.65	5.84
1610	4.103	5.84	10.53	69.1	17.27	6.45	5.83
1620	4.494	6.59	6.50	73.4	16.76	6.50	5.07
1630	6.407	6.47	6.08	84.0	17.33	7.37	5.52
1640	5.734	7.78	5.42	81.0	17.89	8.04	6.30
1650	6.437	11.11	6.97	89.0	22.92	8.73	6.42
1660	7.320	12.07	-	86.6	23.76	10.72	5.78
1670	7.645	7.91	-	83.3	22.41	9.59	5.32
1680	7.166	9.40	6.24	77.9	23.89	10.67	6.60
1690	7.371	13.47	3.34	83.3	22.77	10.15	6.91
1700	6.208	13.07	6.41	83.3	22.27	10.00	6.55
1710	6.765	13.36	16.30	83.7	24.61	9.51	6.11
1720	7.476	12.89	21.17	85.1	26.36	8.81	6.53
1730	6.833	12.88	-	82.4	23.27	7.95	5.88
1740	5.973	13.45	3.18	77.6	28.00	7.76	6.11
1750	6.767	10.35	6.63	77.0	26.15	8.88	8.30
1760	6.073	11.13	6.04	80.1	28.86	9.34	7.43
1770	6.784	10.48	3.53	78.3	28.72	9.91	10.01
1780	8.082	11.84	5.45	87.1	31.99	9.63	12.70
1790	9.077	12.67	5.43	96.4	44.35	12.98	10.18
1800	11.315	19.95	8.68	106.1	60.94	22.17	14.21
1810	19.020	21.81	13.00	128.6	68.88	25.31	17.42
1820	15.020	22.59	6.84	114.4	64.10	17.11	19.89
1830	5.780	19.91	4.06	102.9	58.26	15.53	17.32
1840	12.000	16.59	4.37	87.6	53.44	12.42	14.40
1850	8.095	14.35	3.93	88.9	45.62	9.07	7.66
1860	9.510	12.14	5.05	100.0	48.35	9.43	11.90