

Chapter 1 : Chesapeake tobacco coast in 17th century? | Yahoo Answers

"Tobacco Coast" is the history of how the Chesapeake Bay shaped the society and economy of an entire region. Its hundreds of miles of navigable tributaries made.

Nicotine is found in tobacco plants. During the s the popularity of smoking pipes and cigars was on the rise. At that time, tobacco had mixed reviews. Some considered it medicinal while others saw the toxic danger. Tobacco was actually first used as an insecticide. However, in , along came the invention of a machine that could mass produce cigarettes. Smoking cigarettes is the most popular form of consuming nicotine. It can also be chewed or snorted. There are more than one billion smokers worldwide. Of the 4, chemicals tobacco contains, are disease causing. When tobacco is smoked, nicotine enters the blood stream almost instantly and reaches the brain within 8 to 20 seconds. The adrenal glands are stimulated and adrenaline is released. This causes glucose to be released and heart rate, blood pressure, and breathing, to all increase. Dopamine is also released and activates the pleasure center in the brain. The effects depend on the person. Some say they become more alert while others say they become more relaxed. Nicotine is highly addictive. The side effects are pretty detrimental. Blood clots can form, plaque can build up in the arteries, and the aorta can become enlarged. Nicotine can cause indigestion and ulcers. Blood pressure increases and the risk of stroke becomes much higher. Respiratory difficulties also arise and lung cancer is the ultimate threat. When a person smokes, those chemicals are released into the air. Smoking is not an isolated activity. It also raises the risk for developing emphysema. Third hand smoke has also been recently discussed as being harmful to others. This would be the chemical remaining in the hair, on the skin and clothes, and hands after smoking then touching others and items. For example, if a person smokes a cigarette then holds a baby, that child is still exposed to the tobacco. Keep the good habits in your tool box and dump those that are detrimental to your health.

Chapter 2 : Tobacco Cessation Program | Office of Work-Life Programs (CG)

The tobacco colonies were those that lined the sea-level coastal region of English North America known as Tidewater, extending from a small part of Delaware south through Maryland and Virginia into the Albemarle Sound region of North Carolina (the Albemarle Settlements).

History of commercial tobacco in the United States Tobacco is a natural plant once classified as an herb with healing properties among the Indian Doctors in The United States of America. It became one of the very first commodities in world trade and one of the first bartering systems in The United States of America. Commercial tobacco production dates back to the 17th century when the first commercial crop was planted. The industry originated in the production of tobacco for pipes and snuff. Different war efforts in the world created a shift in demand and production of tobacco in the world and the American colonies. With the advent of the American Revolution trade with the colonies was interrupted which shifted trade to other countries in the world. During this shift there was an increase in demand for tobacco in the United States, where the demand for tobacco in the form of cigars and chewing tobacco increased. Other wars, such as the War of would introduce the Andalusian cigarette to the rest of Europe. This, accompanied with the American Civil War changed the production of tobacco in America to the manufactured cigarette. By , tons of tobacco had been shipped to England. By the period of to , the output per worker was 1, pounds of tobacco in a year. While early tobacco cultivation techniques were relatively rudimentary, colonial farmers quickly developed more efficient techniques. On the frontier, hired help would both farm the tobacco and protect farms from Indian raids. In reaction to this, the colonies would pass legislation like the Tobacco Inspection Act of in Virginia as a way to control the production of tobacco and raise its price. Legislation was also passed as a way of ensuring that low-quality trash tobacco was not being shipped or used for the payment of taxes. Lack of domestic market growth exasperated these effects and a stagnated tobacco industry failed to fully recover as cotton became the main cash crop of the south going forward. With the early tobacco boom in Virginia and the expansion of trade with England, the value of tobacco soared and provided an incentive for a large influx of colonists. In Virginia, the rough climate made it difficult for the colonists to produce crops that were necessary for survival. Due to this difficulty, the colonists lacked a source of income and food. Tobacco brought the colonists a large source of revenue that was used to pay taxes and fines, purchase slaves, and to purchase manufactured goods from England. Slaves and indentured servants were brought into the colonies to participate in tobacco farming. By doing so it was possible to secure a stable return on investment for the American Colonies and profit tremendously within Europe. The British merchants influenced economies using the power of the nation-state to influence and protect business interests. In exchange, taxes were levied in order to fund political interests. The bill that the merchants put forward in to Parliament was a classic example of the power and influence of mercantilism. The measure passed the House of Commons although it was defeated in the House of Lords. Despite this defeat the measure eventually was pushed through by proclamation from King James. The measures also prevented any foreign ships from carrying colonial tobacco. The economy of Virginia was extremely dependent on the tobacco trade. So much so that subtle shifts in demand and prices dramatically affected the Virginian economy as a whole. The price of tobacco dropped from 6. This downward trending triggered a whole series of crop controls and government sponsored price manipulations throughout the s to try to stabilize pricing, but to no avail. In order to help with accounting and standardizing trade, colonial government officials would rate tobacco and compare its weight into values of pounds, shillings, and pence. This eventually led to tobacco being the main form of trade with England. Imports of tobacco into England increased from 60, pounds in to , pounds in , and to 1,, pounds in Such dramatic growth in demand for tobacco eventually led to overproduction of the commodity, and in turn extreme devaluation of tobacco. To compensate for the loss of value, farmers would add dirt and leaves to increase the weight, but lowering the quality. Eventually the tobacco currency would stabilize in the early s but would be short lived as farmers started cutting back on growing tobacco. In the s tobacco crops were being replaced with food crops as the colonies moved closer to revolution with England.

Chapter 3 : Tobacco colonies - Wikipedia

The reader is entitled at the outset to know the sad truth that I have never found the expression "Tobacco Coast" in any colonial document pertaining to the Chesapeake country. Yet I like to think that English tobacco merchants sitting over their steaming bowls of coffee and puffing churchwarden.

The law ordered all low-quality tobacco brought to the Jamestown inspection site to be burned. The General Assembly amended the law in to allow for selected men in each settlement to condemn such tobacco. A law disallowed accepting inferior tobacco in payment of debts; anyone who did so lost his right to plant tobacco and could only recover it by petitioning the General Assembly. In five sites for the inspection of tobacco were named: By the end of that year two more sites had been chosen at Warrosquyoake and between Weyanoke and the falls of the James, but no warehouses were built there. An act of added inspectors to be appointed, 3 in each district. Tobacco Wrapper In , all of the various acts for tobacco inspection were repealed. Only the section of the act that had required the settlement commanders to choose two or three tobacco inspectors remained on the books. Tobacco cultivation spread west and north into frontier areas, where the planters paid less attention to the quality of the leaf. They used mostly outpost merchants to sell their tobacco to Scottish merchants, who then resold the tobacco in northern Europe, where such tobacco was palatable. In , to accelerate growth, the General Assembly passed the first act to create port towns and warehouses, where imported goods and those intended for export would be stored. Warehouses already existed at some of the proposed sites, which spread across twenty counties: In , the assembly passed an act that required owners of warehouses within a mile of public landings to maintain those warehouses. In areas where there were no such warehouses, the county courts were authorized to have them built. For owners of sites designated for new warehouses who refused to erect the buildings, the county could appraise the land and then build the warehouse with public moneys, with the proviso that when the warehouse ceased to be used, the land would revert to the original owner. Lieutenant Governor Alexander Spotswood and the assembly hoped that by standardizing tobacco inspection and rooting out all inferior grades, the price of tobacco would rise. Spotswood also hoped that appointing politicians as inspectors would increase his power in Virginia. In fact, prices rose for a time after passage of the act, although the legislation may not have been responsible. A further act of stipulated that all warehouses not convenient to the public landings should be discontinued. Thereafter, warehouses were built where necessary and others were abandoned. Inspection warehouses, however, were not authorized above the fall line until after the Revolution. Because of resistance from planters large and small, it was debated for nearly a decade before it passed. The law mandated a system of two inspectors at each warehouse to make sure that only the higher-quality leaves were packed into hogsheads the size of which was regulated by the law. If a dispute arose between those inspectors, a third could be summoned to settle the matter. This ended the practice of shipping bulk tobacco. Heavy penalties kept the inspectors from allowing the shipment of defective tobacco, entering the tobacco business themselves, or accepting rewards. Tobacco used to pay public or private debts had to be inspected under the same rule. The inspectors opened the hogsheads and checked two samples for any defective tobacco, which was to be burned in the warehouse kiln. If the owner refused to have his tobacco inspected, the entire hogshead was to be burned. Tobacco notes were issued to the owners of hogsheads that successfully passed the inspection—these notes were used as legal currency until the French and Indian War —, when Virginia began printing money. The law was unpopular, especially with small-volume planters, who had to pay to move all of their hogsheads to warehouses. In an election called in , the year after the House of Burgesses renewed the act, 45 percent of the incumbent burgesses—many of whom supported the law—were defeated. Nevertheless, the inspection law lasted until October , when it expired; it was reinstated a year later. As a result of the tobacco trade and the warehouse inspection system, towns grew up at Norfolk, Urbanna, and Yorktown by the early years of the eighteenth century. By midcentury, Alexandria, Fredericksburg, Petersburg, and Richmond had also grown into important port towns. Only Norfolk, however, contained more than a few hundred citizens, and in it received a self-governing borough charter with its own common council, mayor, and aldermen. Types of

Tobacco Advertisement Two major types of tobacco constituted the bulk of the crop grown in Virginia from about 1610 to the 1640s: The milder, sweet-scented tobacco was unique to Virginia and traces back to about 1492, when Edward Digges planted seeds of the Orinoco variety of tobacco on Digges Neck, a tract of land he had acquired on the York River. There the soil was sandy and poor, but the leaf was what the Old World had been waiting for: Soon every Virginian was trying to produce this sweet-scented tobacco. Sweet-scented tobacco was considered by the English to be the best in the world, but the stronger Orinoco found a market in continental Europe. Ultimately, Orinoco became more popular even with English smokers—in 1614, a London merchant wrote to John Carter that tobacconists there had found "among the common Tobacco a few some as good as the most celebrated crops. By the end of the eighteenth century, Orinoco tobacco dominated the market. Cultivation and Labor No matter the variety or where it was planted, tobacco was a notoriously labor-intensive crop. Start-up costs were high as well. To avoid the time-consuming process of cutting trees and clearing land, planters used the Indian method of cultivation: Williamsburg The steps by which tobacco is cultivated from seed to market have changed little, because most of the work does not lend itself to mechanization. Seeds were planted in beds, usually a few weeks after Christmas, and tended through the early spring, at which time the seedlings were transplanted to "hills" in the field each hill was home to a single tobacco plant. Weeding the hills, topping off the plants to cause the lower leaves to spread, "suckering" removing shoots sprouting at the junction of the leaves and the stalks, and picking off tobacco worms and other pests were and remain hot, sticky tasks requiring manual labor. When the time was right, the leaves were harvested usually each leaf is cut off by hand, attached to stakes, hung in the tobacco barn, and cured by one of several processes, each of which require close attention. Finally, the planter and his workers "prized" the cured tobacco, sorting it by hand, pressing it into bundles, and packing it into barrels or shipping crates to be exported to England. Available labor, rather than the quantity of available land, generally determined how much tobacco could be planted. During the colonial period, an adult male worker could tend from 6, to 10, hills per year, while a child between the ages of twelve and sixteen could tend about 3, the number of hills per acre depended on the richness of the soil, but usually ranged from 4, to 5, As planters moved north and west they acquired far more land than they could plant with tobacco, and faced the situation of a limited number of laborers to tend the crop. Map As the cultivation of the so-called sot-weed spread, the demand for workers increased as well. In Virginia, this labor demand was satisfied at first by indentured servants, who worked for a fixed number of years to pay their passage and then became free. Indentured servants were plentiful during the middle decades of the seventeenth century, when crop failures in England and Wales prompted many to leave for the New World. But as economic and political conditions in the mother country improved, this source of workers began to dry up and was replaced with slave labor. By 1700, African slaves, bound for life, outnumbered white indentured servants. That same year, the amount of tobacco being shipped from Virginia to England reached 22 million pounds. Although the market price of tobacco fluctuated, it remained sufficiently high relative to the cost of the labor required for cultivation to justify the acquisition of indentured servants or the purchase of slaves. It has been estimated, based on incomplete records, that between 80,000 and 100,000 Africans arrived in Virginia between 1619 and 1789, with the greatest numbers arriving in the 1600s and 1700s. While the successful planters bought slaves, poorer planters had to rely on themselves and their families for labor. Earlier efforts to introduce and popularize the cultivation of other potential exports, such as silk, had failed. At the same time, the First and Second Anglo-Dutch Wars also interfered with the tobacco trade the Crown had placed restrictions on trading with the Dutch, and prices sank even lower. In 1733, a group of frustrated planters in Gloucester.

Chapter 4 : CDC - Fact Sheet - Economic Trends in Tobacco - Smoking & Tobacco Use

Middleton's Tobacco Coast is credited by some scholars with generating much of today's environmental and historical interest in the Chesapeake Bay, even before James Michener got hold of it." (Newport News Daily Press).

In the same year, the first tobacco shipment was sent to England. Only those of high status could afford the new product. With no crops, they lacked an income and a food supply, so the colonists took the opportunity to begin growing tobacco. The Virginia climate and land structure was perfect for tobacco plantations. As Virginia tobacco rapidly gained popularity abroad, it became more difficult to encourage the production of diverse crops or other commodities in the colony. Land was readily available and quick profits could be made on tobacco. Tobacco cultivation is labor intensive, requiring a large labor force. Indentured servants came to Virginia, as well as other colonies, where they worked for several years in return for passage to the New World. The first slaves arrived in Virginia in 1619, but it was several decades before slavery became the dominant labor force in the colony. As time passed, the Virginia Colony steadily increased its tobacco production. However, between the years of 1650 and 1700, the few decades just prior to the American Revolution, the population of Virginia was increasing more quickly than its tobacco production was, resulting in greater economic diversification. Founded as a source of income for Baltimore and a refuge for Roman Catholics, tobacco soon became the dominant export in Maryland as it had in Virginia. While there were some black slaves who worked the plantations in Maryland from the very beginning, slavery was not widespread until after 1700. Until that time, most of the work on the tobacco plantations was done by indentured servants. The abundance of tobacco plantations in Maryland resulted in a lack of towns. Due to the geography of the Chesapeake Bay, there was no need for ports and roads. The inlets, creeks, coves, and river mouths allowed for ships to come directly to plantation wharfs to trade English goods for tobacco or corn, another widely-grown crop in Maryland. This region was conducive to growing tobacco due to its proximity to the Albemarle Sounds. Compared to the other tobacco colonies, North Carolina was less developed, with no cities and barely any small towns or villages. Oronoco was coarser, bulkier, and the shape of the leaf was pointier. Sweet-scented leaves on the other hand were rounder and were made up of finer fibers. While those in England preferred Sweet-scented tobacco, which had a milder flavor, the rest of Europe tended to prefer Oronoco, which was therefore more profitable for colonial plantation owners. Under mercantilism, England acquired natural resources and raw materials from the colonies, turned them into finished products, and then sold them, often back to the colonies, for a profit. As a result, more tobacco was produced. Between 1650 and 1700, tobacco imports from the tobacco colonies to England increased from 60,000 pounds to 1,000,000 pounds. By 1750, the figure had reached 1,500,000 pounds, and by the late 1700s, it was up to more than 20,000,000 pounds per year.

Chapter 5 : Tobacco in Colonial Virginia

Six Against Crime: Treasury Agencies in Action - U.S. Secret Service, Bureau of Customs, Bureau of Narcotics, Intelligence Division, U.S. Coast Guard and Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division by Neal, Harry Edward and a great selection of similar Used, New and Collectible Books available now at www.nxgvision.com

Gene Borio It was the "staple" of the Chesapeake colonies in a broader sense than any other staple the world has known. For, in the ancient province, all the processes of government society and domestic life began and ended with tobacco. This was wonderful news considering that many of the Jamestown colonists had died or suffered miserably as their farming efforts had been relatively unsuccessful. Throughout Virginia and the greater Chesapeake, the potential cash value of tobacco soon captivated the imaginations of the colonists. They began to plant it in every available clearing, from fields to the forts and streets of Jamestown, and eventually to much of Tidewater Virginia. Tobacco was the safest and most stable currency that the Chesapeake colonies had or could have, and it always had a value in exchange for gold. This system enabled England to receive raw goods from the colonies, turn them into finished goods, and market them to the rest of the world. In exchange for providing England with seemingly endless supplies of natural resources, the colonies were forbidden any production or trade outside of this arrangement. As the desire for tobacco grew in England, and the need for supplies grew in the colonies, the colonists were able to trade equally for goods from England without having to worry about the scarcity of the product. Thus, by necessity, it became the leading item of commerce with England. Tobacco provided the colonial governments of Virginia and Maryland with one of their principal sources of revenue. With the rise in production of the staple crop, exports to England rose drastically. Imports of tobacco into England increased from 60, pounds in 1610, to 100, pounds in 1620, and to 1,000, pounds in 1630. By the end of the seventeenth century, England was importing more than 20,000, pounds of colonial tobacco per year. Despite this growth in tobacco production, problems in price-stability and quality existed. In 1675, when the English markets became glutted with tobacco, prices fell so low that the colonists were barely able to survive. In response to this, planters began mixing other organic material, such as leaves and the sweepings from their homes, in with the tobacco, as an attempt to make up by quantity what they lost by low prices. During the next fifty years they came up with three solutions. First, they reduced the amount of tobacco produced; second, they regularized the trade by fixing the size of the tobacco hogshead and prohibiting shipments of bulk tobacco; finally, they improved quality by preventing the exportation of trash tobacco. These solutions soon fell through because there was no practical way to enforce the law. It was not until 1703, when the Virginia Inspection Acts were passed, that tobacco trade laws were fully enforced. The Inspection Acts established public warehouses with official inspectors and required planters to transport every hogshead of tobacco in the colony to a warehouse for inspection. The inspectors were empowered to break open each hogshead, remove and burn any trash, and issue tobacco notes to the owner specifying the weight and kind of tobacco. In 1729 the Maryland assembly passed the Maryland Inspection Acts which remained a permanent feature of the trade in Maryland. The system worked like this: Transfer tobacco was derived from several sources. It often happened that after filling his hogsheads, a planter had an insufficient quantity left over to fill another. This excess was usually delivered to the warehouse, where the planter would receive a transfer note to cover it. The clergy, innkeepers, artisans, and others, whose main occupation was something other than tobacco planting, often tended a small patch in their spare time in order to meet the various country and parish levies, and to make purchases in local stores. The people carried their small quantities to the warehouse and received transfer notes that could either be sold or tendered as payment of debts, fees, and taxes. Each was distinguished by its different thickness, texture, and shape of the leaf. The Sweetscented leaf was rounder and had finer fibers. Oronoco, which was grown all around the Bay, was stronger in flavor, while Sweetscented, which was grown on the banks of the James, York, Rappahannock, and Potomac rivers, had a milder taste. Sweetscented was considered the best in the world and as a result it brought a better price than Oronoco. However, Oronoco, which was thought to be too strong for the Englishmen, was in great demand in the rest of Europe. For that reason Oronoco, although inferior by English standards, came to have a much wider market

than the Sweetscented, and was usually more profitable to planters. The planter always ran the risk of crop failure, loss from improper curing and prizing. This detailed attention caused a laborer to cultivate no more than 3 or 4 acres of plants. In addition, like other agricultural products, tobacco was greatly affected by the weather. A dry spell in the spring or fall delayed planting. On the other hand, an extreme wet spell drowned the tobacco and ruined the crop by causing the leaves to spot. He had to shelter, watch over, nurse it at every stage of growth and curing, for never was there a more tender plant or one subject to a greater variety of plagues, diseases, and disasters. Then at last he brought his crop to market, had it sampled, and sold it for half the price he expected to get for it. Another increasing problem was that tobacco was extremely exhausting to the soil. After three years of being harvested, the tobacco had exhausted the soil of its nutrients, leaving much of the land worn out and of no use to farmers. For example, in Montgomery county, by much of the land had become a relatively barren landscape thus forcing many people to move on in order to have any opportunity of succeeding economically. In order to solve the need for more land, many settlers bribed the Native Americans into taking pots and pans and other various items that the natives had never seen before. In exchange for these novelties, the natives lost control of ancestral lands in and around the Chesapeake region. Without them there would have been no one to till the ground, plant the seeds, raise the plants, harvest, and cure the tobacco. Despite some opposition to slavery, by the time of the Revolution, slavery was both politically and socially accepted. To compensate for their inability to purchase land, many farmers became tenants on the properties of larger land holders such as the prestigious Hopkins, Dulaney, Ridgely, and Carroll families. For tobacco planters, buying a slave often made sound economic sense, considering how rapidly tobacco exhausted land. Instead of land, they bought laborers whom they could move when their rented acreage became infertile. So long as slave labor existed, a crop of tobacco paid all advances. Without tobacco, it can be argued, the colonists might have been left to subsistence farming and had little if any opportunity for economic growth independent of England. That nearly anyone could grow "cash" in his or her backyard, to pay off debts and taxes, implies the high demand for tobacco as a means of stabilizing the economy. From the point of view of the colonists, the negative legacies of displacement of the natives, slavery, and land loss were more than compensated for by the incredible economic growth experienced by the enterprising white men. In fact, long term effects of tobacco production were not a major concern of the white settlers until after World War II. Huron Indian myth has it that in ancient times, when the land was barren and the people were starving, the Great Spirit sent forth a woman to save humanity. As she traveled over the world, everywhere her right hand touched the soil, there grew potatoes. And everywhere her left hand touched the soil, there grew corn. And when the world was rich and fertile, she sat down and rested. When she arose, there grew tobacco. Tobacco, Planters, Tenants, and Slaves: A Portrait of Montgomery County in New York, New York: From the Earliest Periods to the Present Day. Schaun, George and Virginia. Everyday Life in Colonial Maryland. Greenberry Publications, , p. American Heritage Publishing Company, , p. Abbeville Press, p.

Chapter 6 : Tobacco Coast by Middleton, Arthur Pierce

*Does anyone know the MAIN economic and social differences between these three? It sure would be helpful--thanks!
=D.*

William Vaughn, As these two verses show, tobacco use has long been a controversial subject, considered by turns a vice, a panacea, an economic salvation and a foolish and dangerous habit. However, it was perceived, by the end of the seventeenth century tobacco had become the economic staple of Virginia, easily making her the wealthiest of the 13 colonies by the time of the American Revolution. On the morning of October 12, , Christopher Columbus set foot on a small island in the Bahamas. Believing himself to be off the coast of Asia, the Admiral dressed in his best to meet the local inhabitants. The Arawaks offered him some dried leaves as a token of friendship. Those leaves were tobacco. There is another secret herb. The Christians that do now inhabit there are become very desirous of this herb. Early on, the medicinal properties of tobacco were of great interest to Europe. Over a dozen books published around the middle of the sixteenth century mention tobacco as a cure for everything from pains in the joints to epilepsy to plague. As one counsel had it, "Anything that harms a man inwardly from his girdle upward might be removed by a moderate use of the herb. When he returned to France, he used the New World herb to cure the migraine headaches of Catherine de Medicis. The French became enthusiastic about tobacco, calling it the herbe a tous les maux, the plant against evil, pains and other bad things. By , the plant was known as nicotine, the basis of its genus name today. By this time, Europeans were discovering recreational uses of tobacco as well as its medicinal ones. Not only does it purge the human brain, but it also instructs the soul in virtue and one learns from it how to be a virtuous man. Although it is likely that both *Nicotiana rustica* and *Nicotiana tabacum*, the two major species of tobacco, were grown as curiosities in the gardens of English botanists and apothecaries, smoking the herb for recreation was virtually unknown until mid-sixteenth century. The general English population was most likely first introduced to tobacco by Sir John Hawkins, who displayed it with the riches he accrued from a voyage to Florida in . Probably the most famous Englishman associated with the introduction of tobacco is Sir Walter Raleigh. Settlers rescued from his Roanoke Island expedition in had picked up the habit of tobacco smoking or "drinking" as it came to be called. Hariot remarks in his account of that: In addition to sponsoring this expedition, Sir Walter also is credited with the introduction of pipe smoking in court circles, where it was at first perceived as a strange and even alarming habit. Another legend depicts Raleigh introducing the habit of tobacco-drinking to his sovereign Elizabeth I. Smoking quickly became the rage among the young court dandies, who loitered around in St. In a pamphlet *Worke for Chimney-sweepers*, the anonymous author commands: But hence thou Pagan Idol: Come not within our Fairie Coasts to feed, Our wit-worn gallants, with the scent of thee, Sent for the Devil and his Company. Other authors were less reluctant to expose their identities. A custom loathsome to the eye, hateful to the nose, harmful to the brain, dangerous to the lungs, and the black stinking fume thereof, nearest resembling the horrible Stygian smoke of the pit that is bottomless. Another factor was the Spanish monopoly over the production and distribution of the plant, which was worth its weight in silver at the end of the sixteenth century. James I solved the former problem by beheading his enemy; his financial difficulty was at an end a decade after the publication of his pamphlet. An English source had been found for tobacco. In , two years after the publication of *Counterblaste*, the King granted a charter to the Virginia Company of London. In addition to claiming land for England and bringing the faith of the Church of England to the native peoples, the Virginia Company was also enjoined both by the crown and its members to make a tidy profit by whatever means it found expedient. After the settlers landed on Jamestown Island in the spring of , they quickly began searching for ways to make a fortune both for themselves and the Company. The gold and jewels they had hoped to find were nonexistent. Harvesting raw materials like fish, lumber and furs was difficult. Industries such as glassblowing, pitch and tar production, silk cultivation and mining required skilled labor and too much start-up time. Within a few years of the founding of Virginia, both the settlers and the Company were beginning to give up hope of a profit. Fortunately for all concerned, help was on the way. In the spring of , the young John Rolfe arrived at Jamestown, a member of the party which

had been delayed by shipwreck on the Bermuda Islands. This new settler observed the Powhatan Indians growing N. An English pamphlet of the time reported that: The people in the South parts of Virginia esteeme it [tobacco] exceedingly. Rolfe, however, was not impressed with the quality of N. Perhaps, however, the crop of the Powhatans gave Rolfe the idea of trying to grow N. How Rolfe came by fine Trinidad tobacco seed is not known, but he was growing it experimentally by in Virginia. By , Ralph Hamor, a secretary of the Colony, reported: Tobacco, whose goodnesse mine own experience and triall induces me to be such, that no country under the Sunne, may, or doth affoord more pleasant, sweet and strong Tobacco, then I have tasted. I doubt not, [we] will make and returne such Tobacco this yeere, that even England shall acknowledge the goodnesse thereof. Although Sir Thomas Dale, deputy-governor of Virginia, initially limited tobacco cultivation in the fear that the settlers would neglect basic survival needs in their eagerness to finally get rich, 2, pounds of tobacco were exported to the Mother Country in True, this was a paltry amount compared with the over 50, pounds imported from Spain in the same period, but it was a start. In , Rolfe visited England with his new wife Pocohontas and presented James I with a pamphlet in which the Virginian modestly revealed tobacco as "the principall commoditie the colony for the present yieldeth. Initially, the settlers went overboard, with predictable results. A description of Jamestown in paints a bleak picture: By , the annual import of Virginia tobacco in England was not less than half a million pounds. By , London was receiving nearly a million and a half pounds a year. Virginia tobacco was acknowledged as equal, if not superior, in quality to the Spanish weed. Soon English tobacconists were extolling the virtues of Virginia tobacco with labels bearing such verses as: Life is a smoke! Tobacco was and is a controversial crop. Berkeley, Edmund and Dorothy Smith Berkeley, editors. The Reverend John Clayton: The Parson with a Scientific Mind. University Press of Virginia, Princeton University Press, Panacea or Precious Bane: Tobacco in Sixteenth Century Literature. New York Public Library, Tobacco in Colonial Virginia: Virginia th Anniversary Celebration Corporation, A Counterblaste to Tobacco. Da Capo Press, Chapel Hill, North Carolina: University of North Carolina Press, Allan Sutton Publishing Limited, ; reprint, Drugs, Society and Human Behavior. The Story of Tobacco in America.

Chapter 7 : Tobacco Coast: A Maritime History of Chesapeake Bay in the Colonial Era by Arthur Pierce M

Tobacco Coast has 8 ratings and 0 reviews. It is not surprising to anyone who knows the Bay country that the Chesapeake captured the imagination of Europ.

Chapter 8 : Tobacco in the United States - Wikipedia

Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher, institution or organization should be applied.

Chapter 9 : Nicotine: The tobacco plant sedative and stimulant â€” The Coast News Group

A few days later, a party from Columbus' ship docked off the coast of Cuba and witnessed local peoples there smoking tobacco through Y-shaped tubes which they inserted in their noses, inhaling smoke until they lost consciousness.