Portuguese timber imports from the Baltic, 1669-1815: An evidence from Sound Toll Registers online

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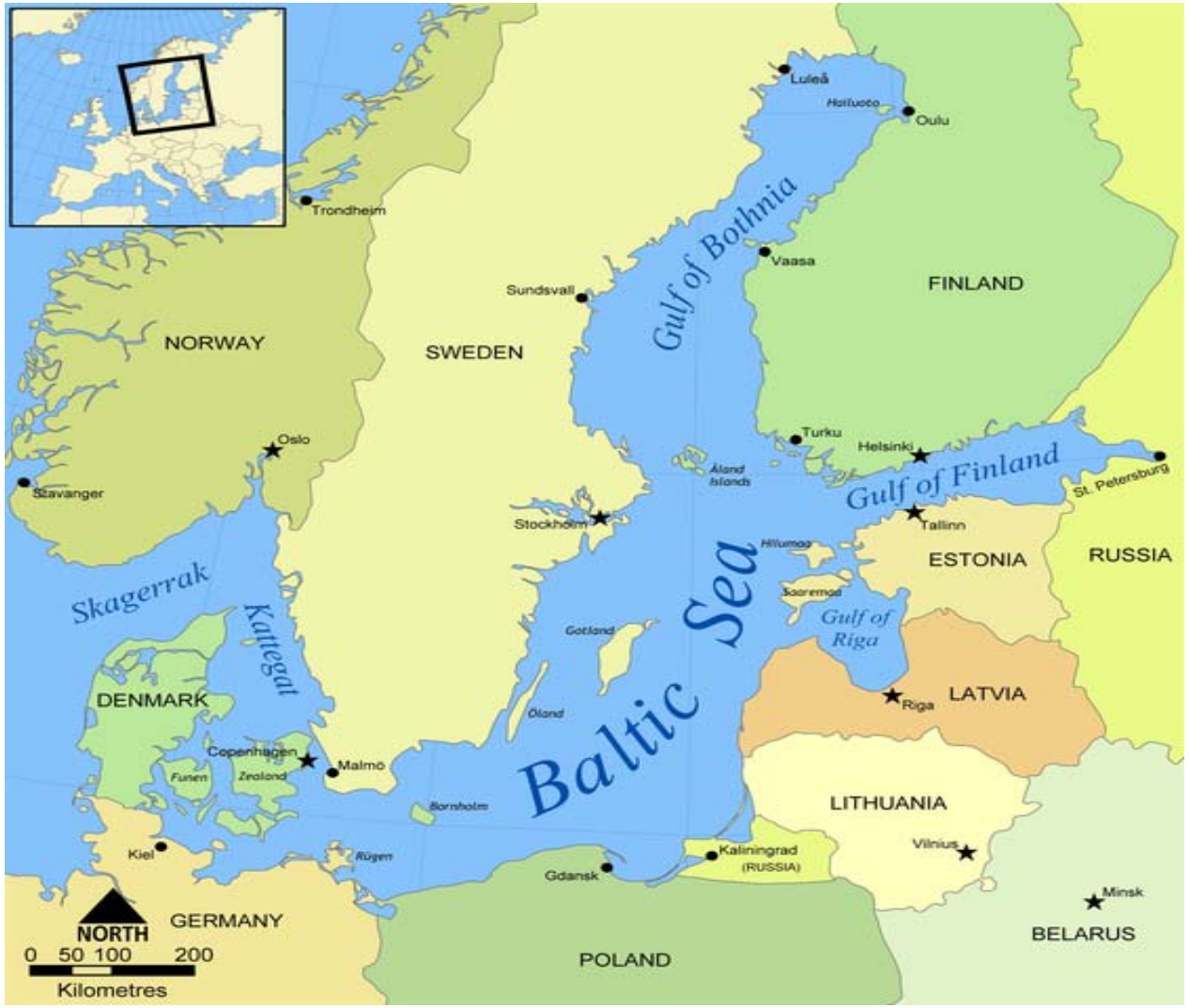
Sound Toll Registers

- 1429: Toll introduced by Danish King Erik VII.
- 1497-1857: Information about 1.8 million passages.
- 1669: Destination was registered.
- Date of passage, toll paid, commodities, port of origin, port of destination, name of shipmaster, domicile of shipmaster.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Gulf of Finland
St. Petersburg
Stavanger
Stockholm
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Hiiumaa
ESTONIA
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Skagerrak
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Saaremaa
Gulf of Riga
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DENMARK
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Copenhagen
Malmö
Funen
Zealand
Bornholm
LITHUANIA
Vilnius
Kiel
Rügen
Kaliningrad (RUSSIA)
Gdansk
Minsk
NORTH
GERMANY
BELARUS
0 50 100 200
Kilometres
POLAND

Welcome

soundtoll.nl/index.php/en/

SOUNDTOLL REGISTERS ONLINE

WELCOME | ABOUT THE PROJECT | RESEARCH | FORUM | LINKS | NEWS | CONTACT | VOLUNTEERS

Volunteers wanted!

For the entry of the passages from 1497 up to 1633 we are looking for volunteers. See for more information 'Volunteers' on the top menu.

NEWS

Lezing over historische...
Geschreven op 11/12/2015
Lezing over historische scheepsgegevens uit de...
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Sonttol database mogelijk minder...
Geschreven op 20/11/2015
Sonttol database mogelijk minder goed bereikbaar In...
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SEARCH HERE IN THE SOUNDTOLL DATABASE

ALL SCANS

LIST OF PRODUCTS

SEARCH: THIS SITE ONLY

Search... Zoek!

Like 39 Tweet Share

Welcome to *Sound Toll Registers online*, short: STR online.

STR online is the electronic database of the complete Sound Toll Registers.

STR online is a project of:

- the University of Groningen

Sound Toll Registers Online conference 2015
Thursday 22 October – Friday 23 October 2015

Read more >>>

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Timber in Sound Toll Registers

Step 1: Journeys terminating either at a Portuguese or a Spanish port (East to West journeys)

Step 2: Identification of timber products

- Boards (Bræder)
- Deals (Dehler): Norwegian deals, Swedish deals, Prussian deals
- Planks (Planker, Plancker, Plankere)
- Masts (Master)
- Staves (Staver), and so on…

Step 3: Standardization of spellings of products (Port names have already been standardized)

Step 4: Estimate the volume of each timber product

Step 5: Do we have unit of measurement of all timber products?

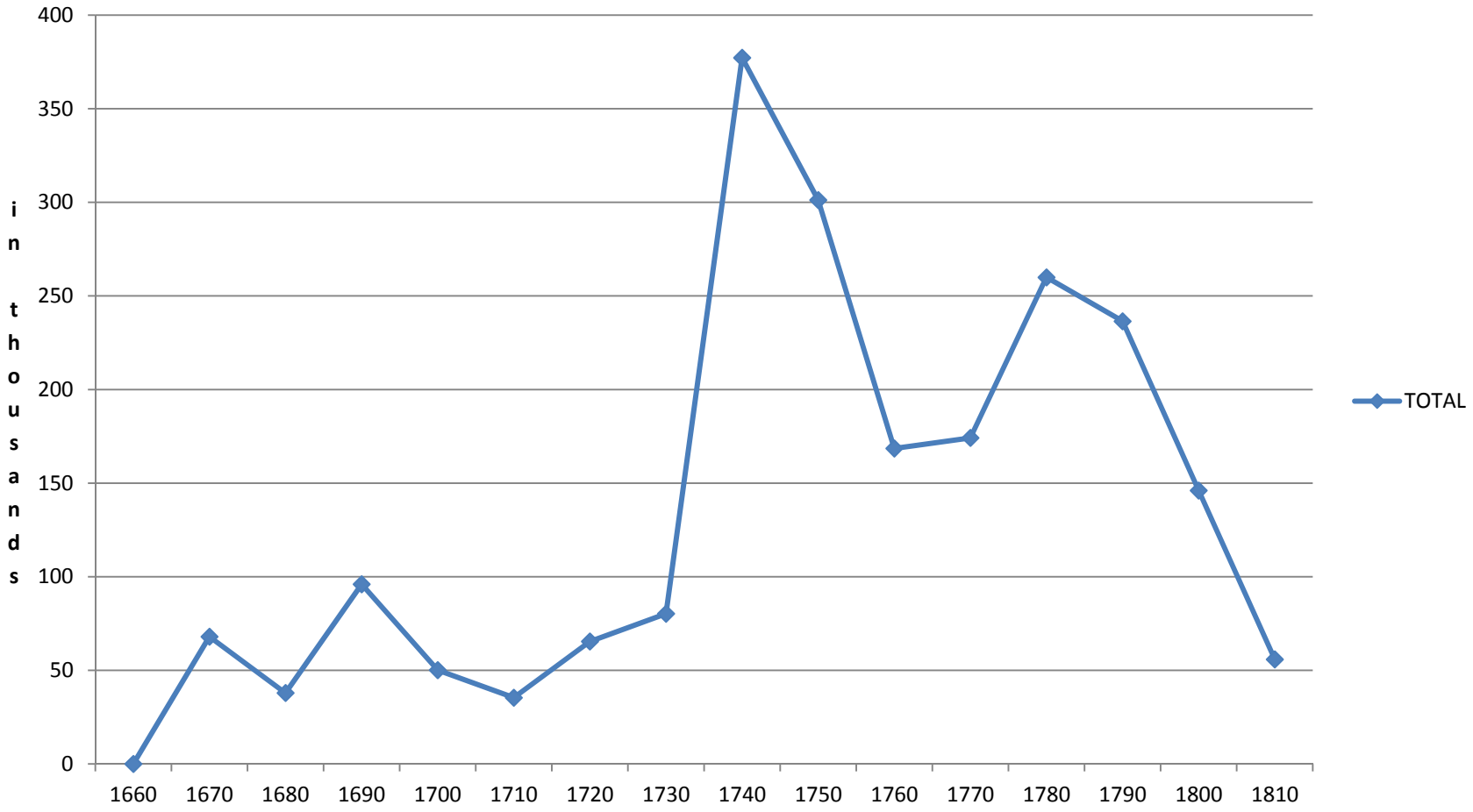
If no, go to step 6 (10 tylt planker)

Step 6: Calculate tax/unit (also helpful in finding errors)

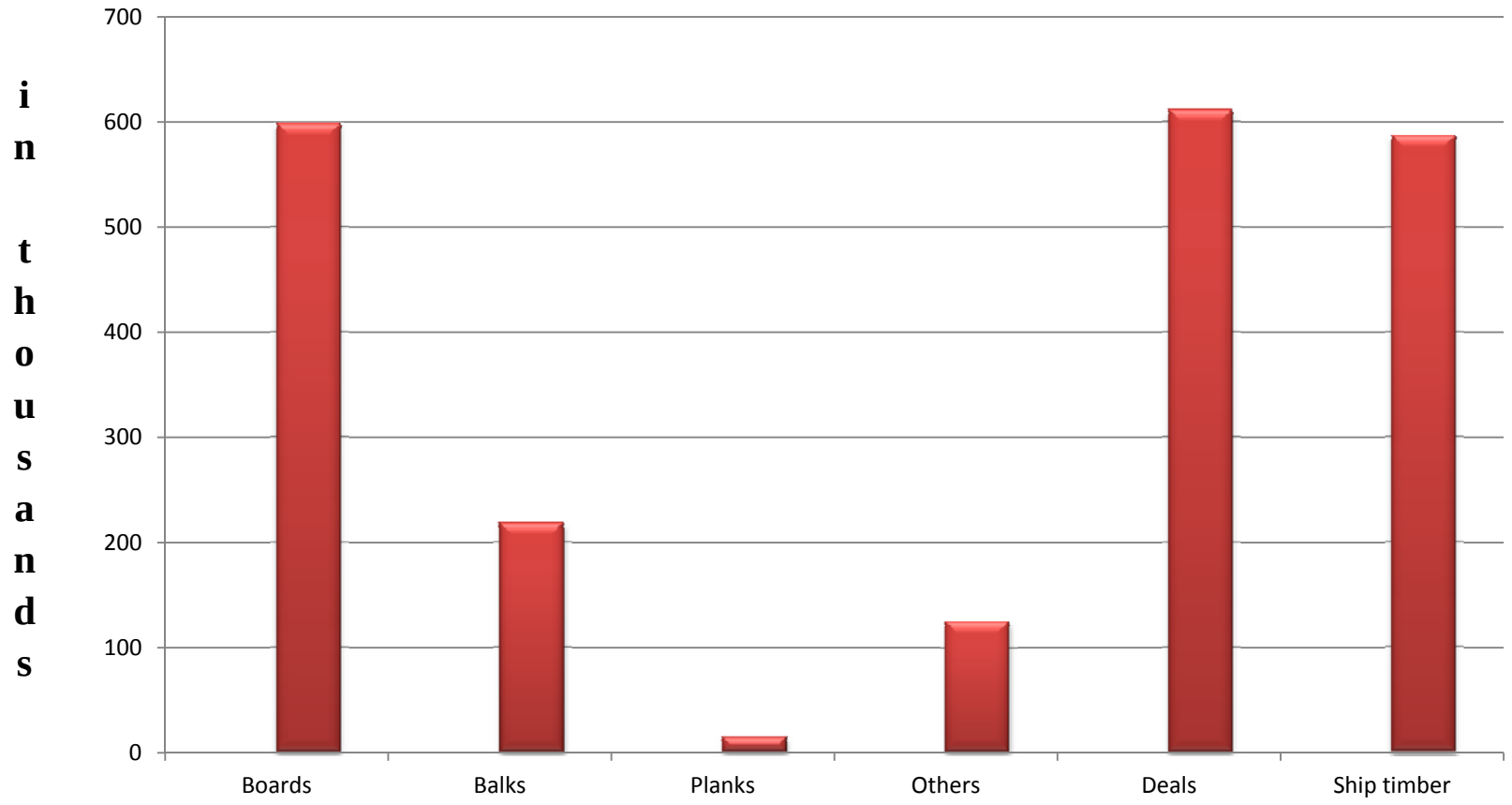
Step 7: Multiply the volume of each timber product with the quantity of that product

ADD EVERYTHING AND WE HAVE THE VOLUME

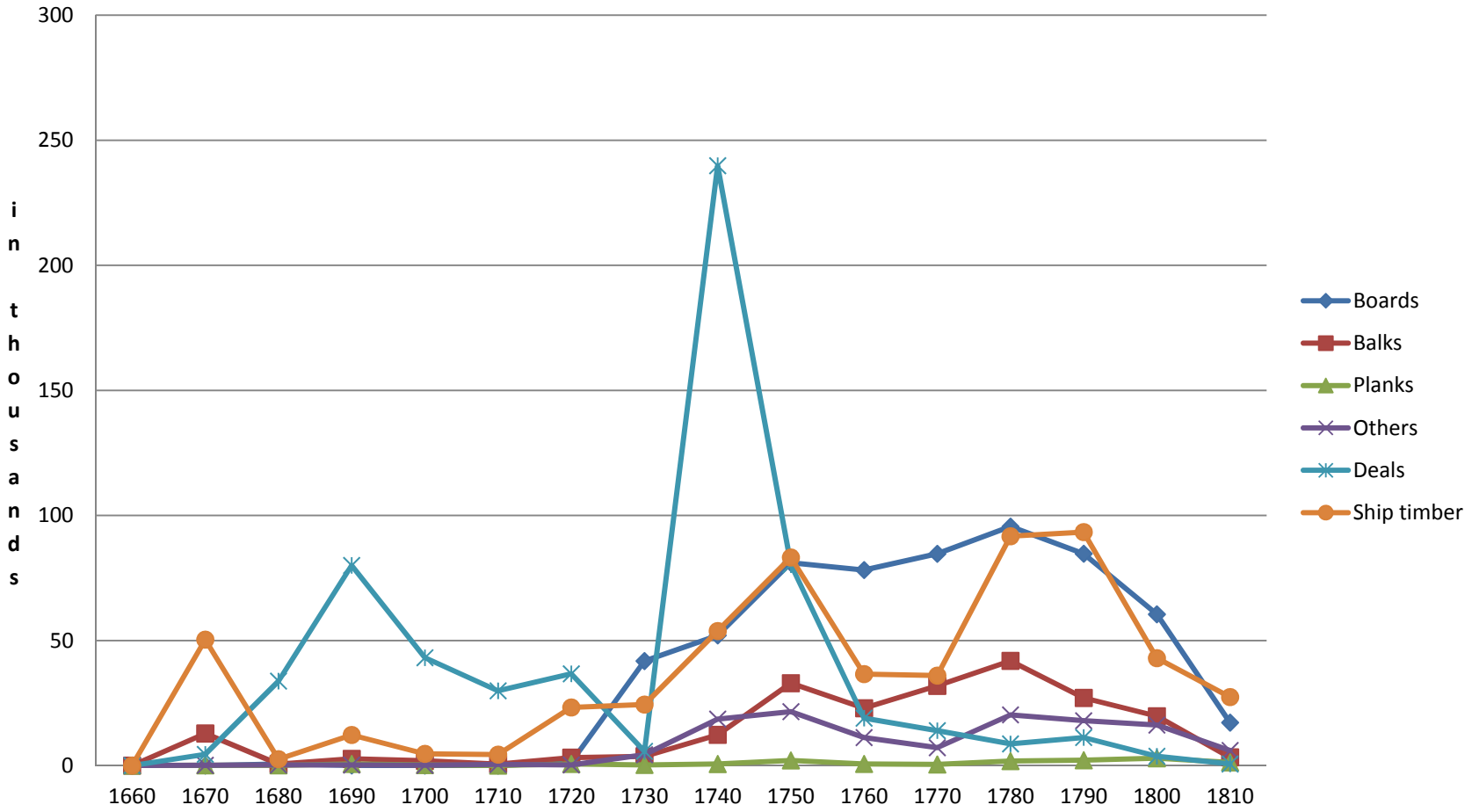
Imports of Baltic timber (m³)



Imports of timber products, 1669-1815 (m^3)



Imports of timber products, 1669-1815 (m³)



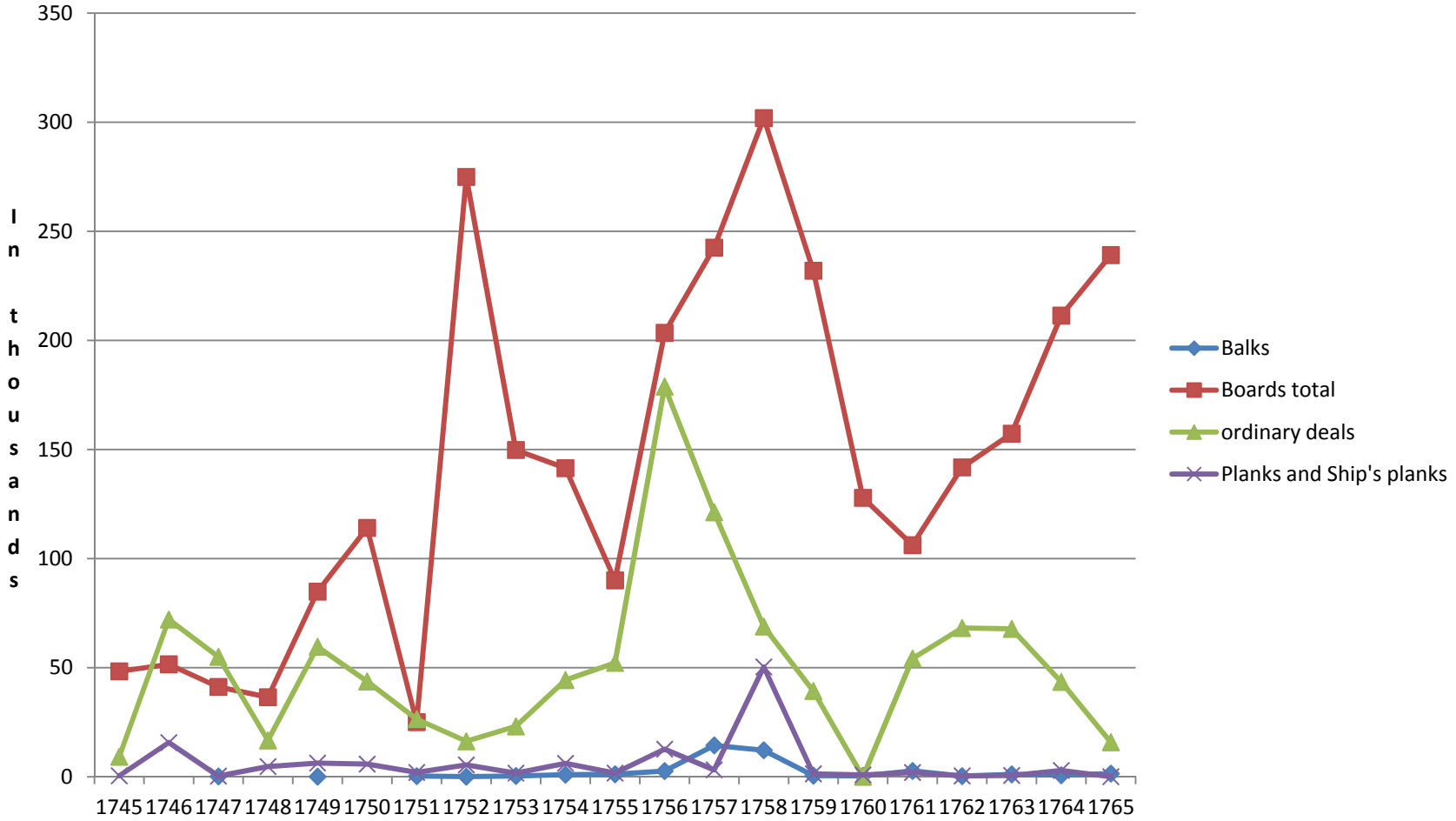
1755 Earthquake

- November 1, 1755 (8.7)
- Tsunami, Fire
- Lisbon: Number of houses fell from 33,310 to 19,730
- Prices of construction materials increased

City	**Product**	**1755-56**	**1756-57**	**1757-58**
Lisbon	Millet	na	+89.1	+5.1
Porto	Oak wood	0	0	+63.3

Source: Alvaro S. Pereire, The Opportunity of a Disaster: The Economic Impact of the 1755 Lisbon Earthquake, *JEH*, 69, 2, 466-499.

Imports of timber products, 1745-65 (no. of pieces)



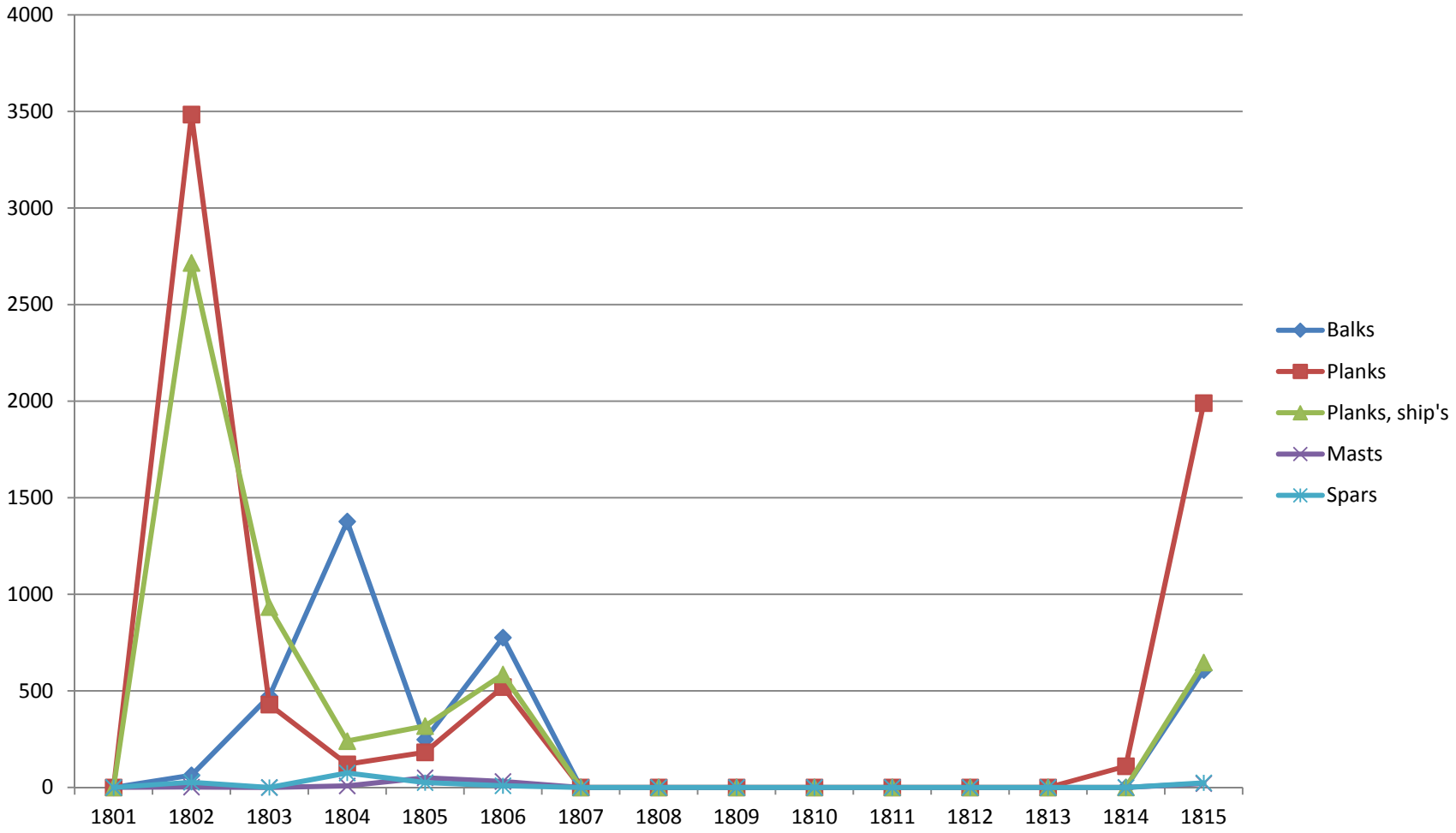
Napoleonic Wars

- Maritime trade affected
- Continental Blockade
- Exports of timber from Riga:

Years	Logs (’000)	Spars (’000)
1801-06	34.2	4.83
1807-12	10	1.44

Source: Quoted in Anita Cerpinska, “Riga Export Trade at the Time of the Continental Blockade (1807-1812)”, in Katherine B Aaslestad and Johan Joor, eds. *Revisiting Napoleon’s Continental System: Local, Regional and European Experiences*, Basingstoke, 2015, pp. 241-258.

Portuguese imports of Riga timber, 1800-1815 (no. of pieces)



The question of Re-exports

- STR gives us direct exports

What if Portugal received timber from London or Amsterdam ?

- Foreign trade data in archives (Therefore, secondment in Lisbon).
- Dutch Notarial Archives, Amsterdam.

Thank You