

MISSING COUNTRIES

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This volume covers most of Europe, along with European colonies in America. This section provides the information we have on the places that are not treated elsewhere.

1. Asia

To our knowledge, there are no trade statistics on Asia before the nineteenth century. China was closed to trade with Europe, except through Guangzhou (Canton) up to 1843. Regular trade statistics were published only on 1859 by the Western-led Imperial Maritime Customs Service (Chinese Maritime Customs, 2001; Hsiao, 1974; Keller, Li, & Shiue, 2013). For the period before that, Dermigny's masterpiece provides data on navigation and trade in cotton, tea, opium and precious metals in Guangzhou (Dermigny, 1964), but he did not work from original Chinese sources. This means that there is potentially more information available in the Chinese archives.

For a long time Japan was closed off to foreign trade, except for Dutch trade in Nagasaki. According to Louis M. Cullen, local Japanese statistics on foreign trade consisted of business accounts rather than a quantitative record of trade itself: there is much more information on internal coastal trade (Cullen, 2009). Dutch records allow some exploration of early Japanese foreign trade (Nagazumi, 1987). After the opening of ports in 1859, the Japanese taught themselves the art of producing foreign trade statistics throughout the 1860s and 1870s (Cullen, 2010).

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2. Switzerland

Even though Switzerland was dependent on foreign trade for many goods, little is known about it before the 1840s (Bairoch, 1990; Veyrassat, 1990). The only eighteenth-century trade statistics in Bergier's *Histoire Économique de la Suisse* come from the French sources (Bergier, 1984; Gern, 1971). A balance of trade document exists for the canton of Bern in 1785 (Radeff, 1996), and perhaps other cantons produced comparable information.

3. Venice

For Venice, a comprehensive source covering the period 1713-1800 exists: the *Registri* of the *Cinque Savi alla mercanzia* (Campos, 1936). It is kept in the Archivio di Stato de Venise. It was partly digitized in the 1990s by a team headed by Massimo Constantini and Alessandra Sambo. The project was interrupted and the survival of the data is in doubt (Sambo, 2012). Other data exist that cover trade flows from as early as 1684 (Sambo, 2012). In the next paragraph, we summarize the information contained in Sambo's paper, which is the best available reference on this subject.

The source consists of 151 pieces: 132 volumes on the period 1770-1800, and the rest cover the earlier period. The *Cinque Savi alla mercanzia* collected the data. This body was an important part of the central administration, with a large remit concerning trade and production in Venice. The aim of the collection was to provide statistical input into the economic and financial decision-making process of the Venetian state. As a result, the *registri* are an elaboration on the declarations made by merchants (or their agents) at the customs offices. Information is included on the merchandises, the customs offices in Venice that registered the trade flow, whether the goods were for transit or not, the quantity, the value and the origin/destination (as last/next port of call).

4. Ottoman Empire

During the eighteenth century, "Apart from the *ecnebi defterleri* [registers of foreigners], no Ottoman archival series refers directly and exclusively to foreign trade and implantation" (Eldem, 1999). Researchers have found interesting data in Western consular reports. Bruce McGowan has used them to construct reference-year estimates of the total size, geography and composition of Ottoman trade (McGowan, 1981). N. G. Soronos has produced a precise study of

Salonika's external trade in the eighteenth century based on these sources. Their comparison with Ottoman tax-farmer reports confirms their reliability (Genç, 1976; McGowan, 1994).

5. Kingdom of Sardinia

To the best of our knowledge, there are no synthetic works on the kingdom of Sardinia's trade (including Savoy and Piedmont). Taxes on trade were important for the kingdom, and researchers have looked into individual tolls (*Dace de Suse*, Vercell and Villefranche toll) (Bottin, 2011).

6. Other

We could not find any information or experts on the Italian states of Parma, Modena and Lucca, nor on most states in the Holy Roman Empire. Dantzig trade statistics were published in the 1960s (Biernat, 1962). It seems that French consular reports may be able to complement a number of local sources, especially in the case of the Hanseatic towns, Russia, or the Ottoman empire (Eldem, 1999; Jeannin, 2002).

There are navigation sources for Denmark³, but as far as we know there is a "lack of even semi-reliable data year-by-year trade statistics" (Andersen, 2006). We were unable to find any author to write on this subject.

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3. See for example the data on merchant ships in Danish Provincial Towns from 1720 to 1832 by Anders Monrad Møller: http://dendigitalebyport.byhistorie.dk/provinsens_soefart/

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