

**Figure 1: Urban Population in the British Atlantic, 1760-1815**

<b>Town</b>	<b>1760</b>	<b>1775</b>	<b>1790</b>	<b>1800</b>	<b>1815</b>
Kingston	12,000	14,000	27,000	30,000	36,000
Spanish Town	4,000	4,500	5,000	5,000	5,000
Port Royal	-	1,000	2,000	2,000	1,000
Montego Bay	4,000	4,000	3,000	3,000	4,000
Falmouth	-	-	-	3,000	3,000
Bridgetown, Barbados	12,000	14,000	16,000	16,000	19,000
Port of Spain, Trinidad	-	-	-	-	12,000
Georgetown, Guiana	-	-	-	-	7,000
Boston	16,000	16,000	18,000	25,000	39,000
New York	18,000	25,000	33,000	61,000	110,000
Philadelphia	24,000	40,000	29,000	41,000	59,000
Charleston	8,000	12,000	16,000	19,000	25,000

Sources: Carl Bridenbaugh, *Cities in revolt: urban life in America, 1743-1776* (New York, NY, 1955) pp. 5, 216; Trevor G. Burnard and John Garrigus, *The plantation machine: Atlantic capitalism in French Saint-Domingue and British Jamaica* (Philadelphia, PA, 2016) pp. 58-9; Jack P. Greene, *Settler Jamaica in the 1750s: a social portrait* (Charlottesville, VA, 2016) pp. 112, 156, 206; Pedro L.V. Welch, *Slave society in the city: Bridgetown, Barbados 1680-1834* (Kingston, 2004) p. 53; Robert Renny, *An History of Jamaica, with observations on the climate, scenery, trade, productions, negroes, slave trade, diseases of Europeans, customs, manners*

*and dispositions of the inhabitants* (Kingston, Jamaica, 1807) pp. 101-5; B.W. Higman, *Slave population and economy in Jamaica, 1807-1834* (Cambridge, 1976) p. 58; B.W. Higman, *Slave populations of the British Caribbean, 1807-1834* (Baltimore; London, 1984) p. 94. Where only numbers of households are given, I have made the assumption that each household in 1754 contained eight persons, and in 1774 ten persons, based on Edward Long, *The History of Jamaica, or, General survey of the antient and modern state of that island* (3 vols., London, 1774) vol. i, 532