

Virginia Tobacco Indians Vol. 1

Trading Card Collections - 1700s



Some of the first tobacco advertisements using depictions of Virginia, Maryland, Carolina Indians.

Vintage Virginia Tobacco Indian Advertisement

A Quick history of the use of Tobacco throughout The Americas

American Indians throughout North and South America, have traditionally used tobacco(Nicotiana) for centuries and introduced it to Europe, Asia and Africa in the 16th and 17th century.

Most species of Nicotiana are native to the Americas. The custom of smoking is also characteristic of America. It was thoroughly established throughout eastern parts of North and South America at the time of the discovery; and the early explorers, from Columbus on, speak of it as a strange and novel practice which they often found hard to describe. Originally used for spiritual, ceremonial, and medicinal practices. It was considered a sacred gift and used for prayer, offerings to the Creator or spirits, and for healing.

At the time of the discovery of America, tobacco was in use over the greater part of the continent. It was not used in the sub-Arctic regions of North America or in the extreme southern part of Southern America. On the west coast of South America and in the Andean highlands it was replaced by another narcotic, the coca plant.

Tobacco was smoked throughout most of its range, but the tribes of the northwest coast of North America mixed it with shell lime and made it into small pellets which were allowed to dissolve in the mouth. The tribes of Washington, Oregon and a great part of California used it in the same way, but also smoked it. Along the eastern side of the Andean highlands in South America tobacco was both smoked and chewed.

The North American Indians used at least nine species of Nicotiana, most of which were cultivated. Nicotiana tabacum, the species to which practically all the modern commercial tobaccos belong, was grown throughout Mexico, the West Indies, and in northern and eastern South America. It was unknown north of Mexico until its introduction into the Virginia colonies by English colonists. Nicotiana rustica, a much hardier species with a yellow flower, was grown by the Indians of the eastern United States and Canada as far west as the great plains and as far north as agriculture was possible and was the first tobacco grown in Virginia for European trade.

Inidignous Tobacco uses:

Offering and Prayer: Tobacco was offered to the Creator, or other spiritual beings as a sign of respect and to ask for guidance or protection.

Connecting with the Spirit World: The smoke from burned tobacco was believed to be a pathway for communication with the spirit world.

Rituals and Ceremonies: Tobacco was used in various rituals and ceremonies, such as those involving healing, divination, or honouring the spirits.

Smudging: Burning tobacco could be used to cleanse and purify spaces or individuals.

Healing: Tobacco was used in traditional medicine to treat various ailments and promote healing.

Gifts: Tobacco was given as a gift to visitors or elders as a gesture of respect and goodwill.

Ordinary Smoking: While primarily used in ceremonial and medicinal contexts, some communities also used tobacco for smoking.

Important Considerations:

Distinction between Traditional and Commercial Tobacco: It's crucial to distinguish between traditional tobacco, which is used for spiritual and medicinal purposes, and commercial tobacco, which is manufactured for recreational use.

Respectful Use: The use of tobacco is often accompanied by specific protocols and rituals, reflecting the respect for the plant and its spiritual significance.

Variations by Tribe: Specific uses and practices related to tobacco can vary among different Indian tribes.

Tobacco Cultivation and Trade in the Thirteen colonies:

Dutch Trade:

The Dutch played a significant role in the Virginia tobacco trade, particularly in the 17th century. They were early importers of Virginia tobacco, making it a major source of income for the colony and a profitable trade for Dutch merchants. Dutch ships were instrumental in transporting tobacco from the James River to the Dutch Republic, where it was processed and distributed to other European markets.

Dutch merchants were among the first to establish trading links with Virginia, even before the English had fully established control. Amsterdam became a primary market for tobacco, processing both American and Dutch tobacco, and exporting it to other parts of Europe. Other Dutch cities like Rotterdam, Middelburg, and Flushing also became key centers for importing tobacco from the colonies. The tobacco trade with the Dutch led to a boom in Virginia's economy.

English Trade:

English tobacco plantations primarily flourished in North American colonies, particularly in regions like Virginia, Maryland, and the Carolinas, where the climate and soil were well-suited for tobacco cultivation. The tobacco colonies, such as Virginia, Maryland, and the Carolinas, became the heart of English tobacco production. These colonies, located in the Tidewater region of North America, had the ideal conditions for tobacco cultivation. The cultivation and production of tobacco in these colonies relied heavily on slave labor.

Tobacco colonies:

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. During the seventeenth century, the European demand for tobacco increased more than tenfold. This increased demand called for a greater supply of tobacco, and as a result, tobacco became the staple crop of the Chesapeake Bay Region.

While at first tobacco was grown in much larger quantities in Virginia and Maryland (the first and second largest colonial producers, respectively), North Carolina also grew the crop, and was ranked third among the colonies in tobacco production. North Carolina tobacco plantations were mostly concentrated along the coast and close to the Virginia border. 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.

Tobacconist

In the 1700s, tobacconists were retailers who sold various forms of tobacco and related accessories like pipes, lighters, and matches. The demand for tobacco was high, fuelled by its use in smoking, snuffing, and chewing. Tobacconists played a key role in the thriving tobacco trade, which was a major industry in Europe and its colonies by 1700. After cultivation, raw tobacco would be shipped out and processed with England and usually sold back to the colonies.

Tobacco Indians & Advertisements:

Old Virginia tobacco advertisements often depicted American Indians to connect the product with the indigenous peoples of the American colonies, particularly in the context of Virginia, where tobacco was a major cash crop. These ads frequently featured images of American Indians smoking pipes, often in a feather headdress and regalia.

Tobacco Indian Tradings Cards & Collectables:

In 1700, there was a prevalent association between tobacco and Indigenous cultures in trade cards and tobacco packaging. These cards and packaging often featured Indigenous figures, sometimes in depictions of trade or capture, and the visual style reflected the properties of different tobacco varieties. For example: A tobacco wrapper for Gaitskell's featured Captain John Smith taking prisoner the Virginia Indian King of Paspahegh, demonstrate the use of Indigenous imagery to market and promote tobacco products in the 1700s.

Examples of Virginia Tobacco Indian trading cards



Continues on the next page.

Gaitskell's neat Tobacco

Fountain Stairs Rotherhith Wall, London



“Gaitskell’s neat Tobacco at Fountain Stairs Rotherhith Wall” (New York Public Library Digital Collections.)

New York Public Library Description: This English tobacco label crudely depicts John Smith’s seizure of Opechancanough during 1609, following an expedition into Pamunkey territory. The written account was likely an embellishment of actual events, and made by Smith for his 1624 publication, *The General History of Virginia, New-England, and the Summer Isles*. Engraving by, Unknown. Date, 1745-1865.

Caption within the boarder: CAPt SMITH the first english man who went ashore in virginia taking King of Paspamegh Prisoner.

Paspamegh?

The "king" of the Paspamegh was not a single ruler in the European sense, but rather a chief within the larger Powhatan chiefdom. The paramount ruler, or "chief/Sachem," was Powhatan, and the Paspamegh were among the tribes that fell under his control. The Paspamegh were one of the many Algonquian-speaking tribal groups within Powhatan's chiefdom.

Example of how these cards were manufactured.



An original hand-engraved Colonial American Printing Wood Block from the Virginia planter William Gribble carved in 1677 and was used to print small labels that held packages of shredded tobacco.

Best Virginia Tobacco Barnstaple, England

The tobacconist William Gribble was a retail shopkeeper who made his own blend using "Best Virginia Tobacco" and then wrapped it in labeled papers such as this one. It was customary to include a trading card with the location to where the tobacco product was processed, so they knew who and where in England to buy tobacco products from, which you'll see many examples of shortly.

Things to Note:

In the US educational system, when these prints are being taught about, they are always presented as:

a. If the subject doesn't wear a headdress, for example the card to your left. They are always listed as "Negro Slaves", or as the fairly new term now being used, "Enslaved Africans".

b. If the subject is wearing a headdress and Indigenous regalia, They are listed as "Negros" or "Enslaved Africans" In Indian Attire or Regalia.



In Europe where they originated from. When these etchings are presented within European museum and galleries, they are majority of the time referred to as "American Indians" or "Tobacco Indians". see examples on the next page.

I have included two examples below of the same image. They both feature the same subjects in the background, One in ragalia and one without. Both images are in the same british museum collection. The one on the left hand side is referred to as an "American Indian" as it should. The one on the right is listed as an "Negro" or "African". Which is a clear example of how the identities of the same people being represented in the trade cards are referred to.

Highlander and American Indian

Alnwick, London
Original

Highlander and American Negro

Glasgow, Scotland
Replica



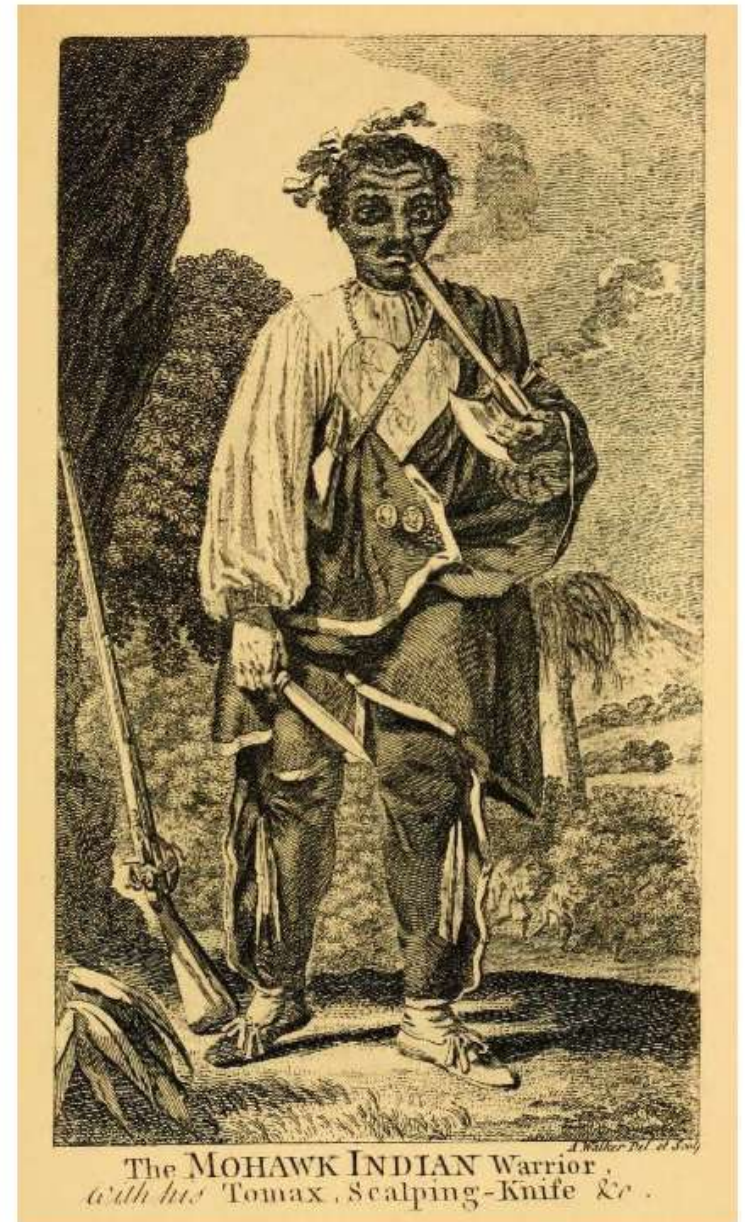
The British Museum / Museum number: 1948,0214.905 / Published by: William Davison of Alnwick / Production date: 1812 / Description: Highlander and American Indian: popular print, more likely an advertisement than a satire: a highlander in kilt standing to the front in the centre taking snuff, with an African in native American headdress sitting on barrel behind on the left, smoking pipe, another open barrel on the right with tobacco leaves. 1812

The British Museum / Museum number: Heal, 117.179 / Production date: 1815 / Published by: James Lumsden & Son / Description: Advertisement with a Highlander taking snuff with a pipe-smoking "African" seated on a barrel, another to the right with tobacco leaves on the ground, inscribed "Dealer in Tobacco and snuff" / Sidenote: British Museum listen this as "African". Historically he would of been referred to as an American "Negro" or "Coloured".

FINE VIRGINIA Tobacco

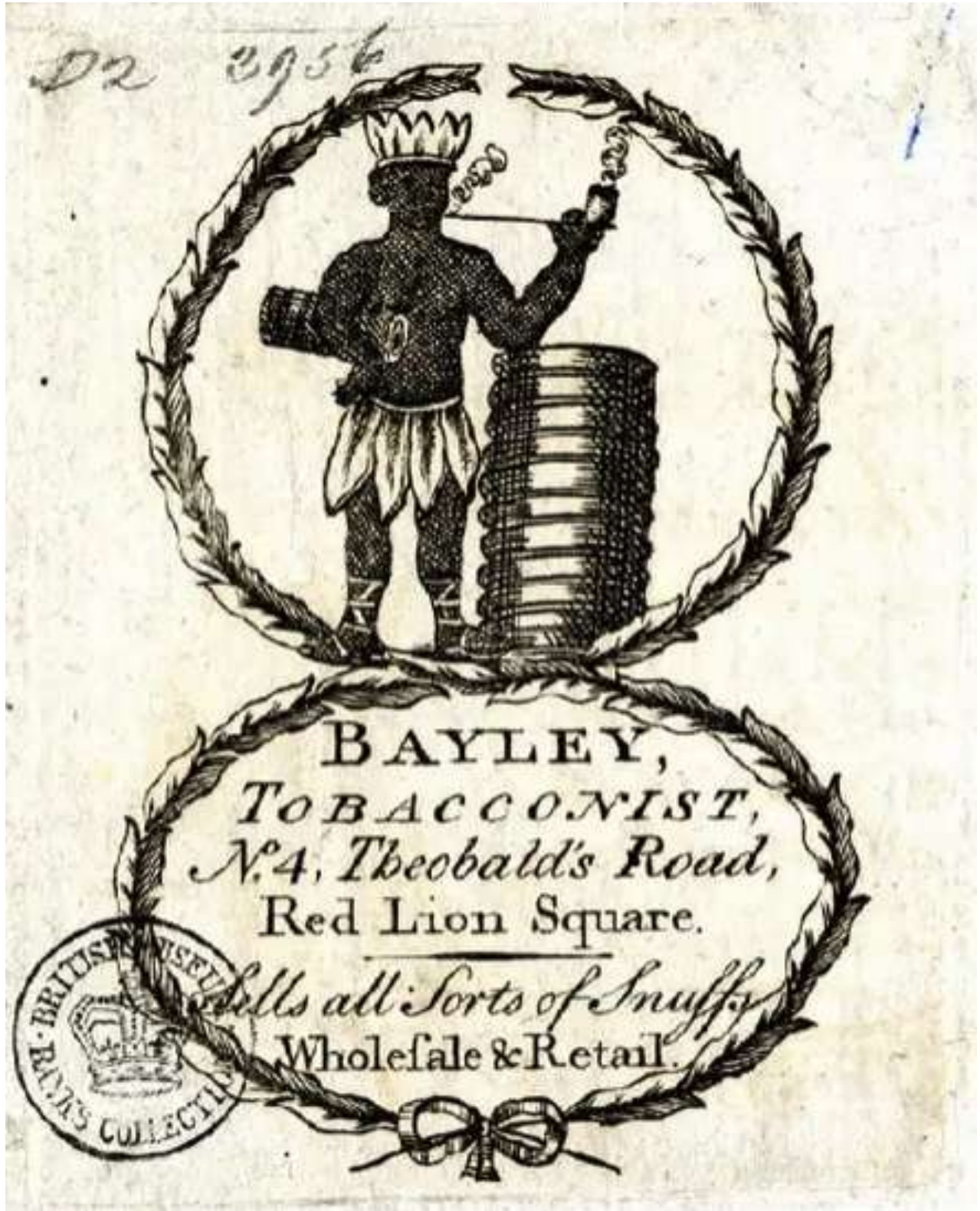


English Tobacco Label - "FINE VIRGINIA" by Thomas Bewick
c. 1778- 1790 (The British Museum) / Note: The image used is a reproduction
of an image produced in 1760 by Anthony Walker of a Mohawk Indian.
See example to the right.



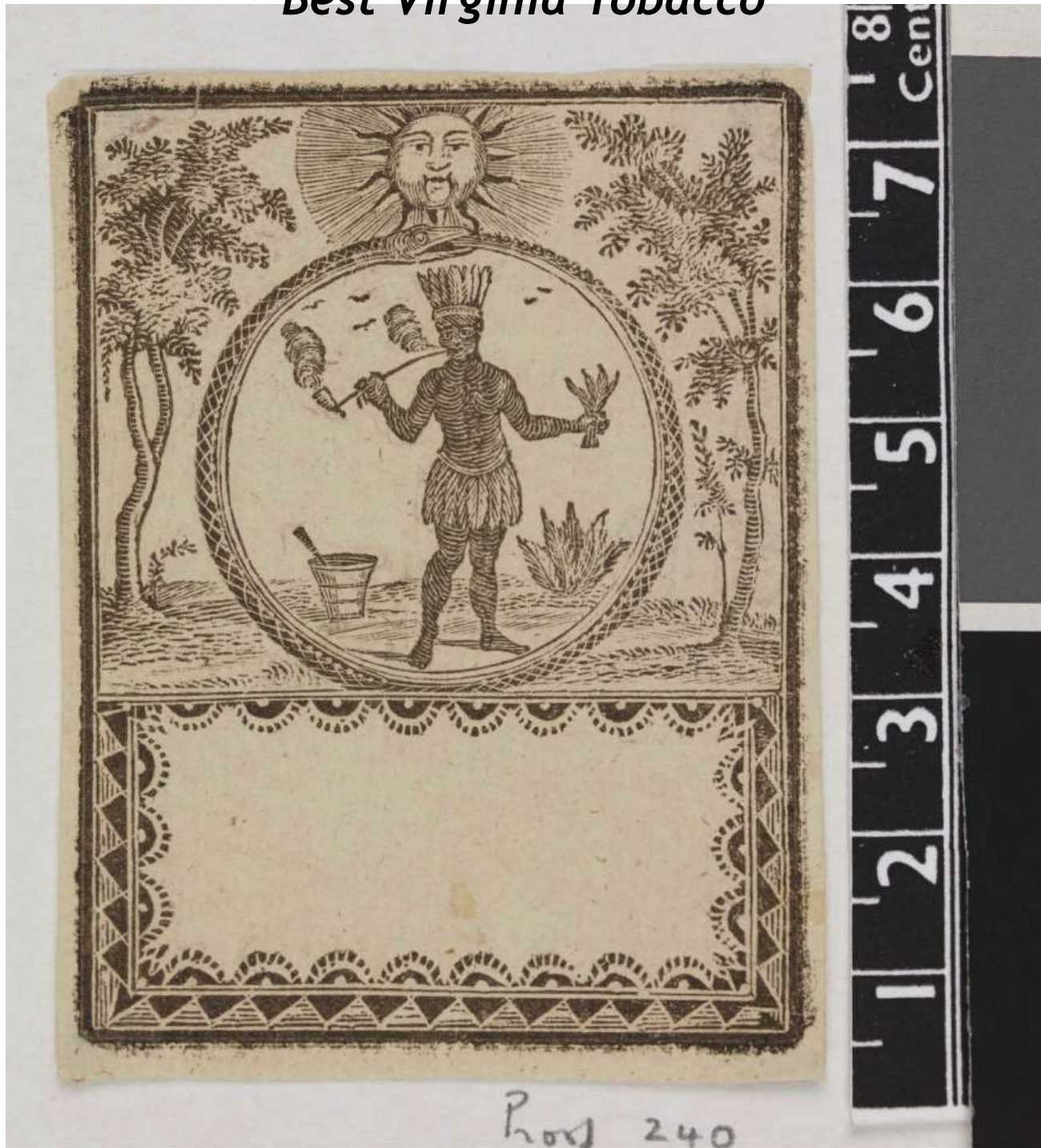
The Mohawk Indian Warrior with his Tomax, scalping-Knive
c. by Anthony Walker - 1760

Bayley Tobacconist
N4 Theobalds Road, Red Lion Square



English Trade Card for Bayley, Tobacconist, Red Lion Square
c. 1760 - 1800 (The British Museum)

Best Virginia Tobacco



Print made by: Thomas Bewick / location: British museum
Museum number 1882,0311.4092 Production date 1775 (c.)(c.)

Description published by the British museum: Tobacco paper for advertising the 'Best Virginia'; an American Indian standing to front in a field, smoking a long-stemmed pipe, holding tobacco leaves; tobacco plant grown behind at right; a pestle and mortar at left; in roundel formed by snake eating its own tail (Ourobouros), surmounted by sun, flanked by trees; blank space below, bordered by geometric pattern; proof. c.1775

The Black Prince. Best Tobacco

Golden Griffin & Crown, Wine street, Bristol



Nottoway Figure 9c

Wm. Gribble's Best Virginia Tobacco Barnstaple, Francis Bedford, woodcut (9a-top); George Goldwyer's best sweet scented Tobacco at the Golden Griffin & Crown in Wine street Bristol, Arists: Francis Bedford, woodcut (9b-middle); The Black Prince. Best Tobacco London, Francis Bedford, woodcut (9c-below).

Published on the William & Mary's Nottoway Quarter by Colonial Williamsburg Foundation,

The Nottoway (also Nottaway) are an Iroquoian speaking tribe in Virginia. The Nottoway soeak a Nottoway language, which is a dielect of the Iroquoian language family. Today the Nottoway Indians are a state-recognized tribe in Virginia. but are not federally recognized. A large part of the Nottoway nations have been reclassified as "Negro, Black, Mulatto even White" in historical records and still suffer injustices today and racial discrimination.

George Goldwyer's best sweet scented Tobacco
The Golden Griffin & Crown On Wine.St, Bristol



Nottoway Figure 9c

Description: George Goldwyer's best sweet scented Tobacco at the Golden Griffin & Crown in Wine street Bristol, Francis Bedford, woodcut (9b-middle); Published on the William & Mary's Nottoway Quarter by Colonial Williamsburg Foundation,

George Acton, Tobacconist & Snuff Maker
No72 Shoe Lane, London



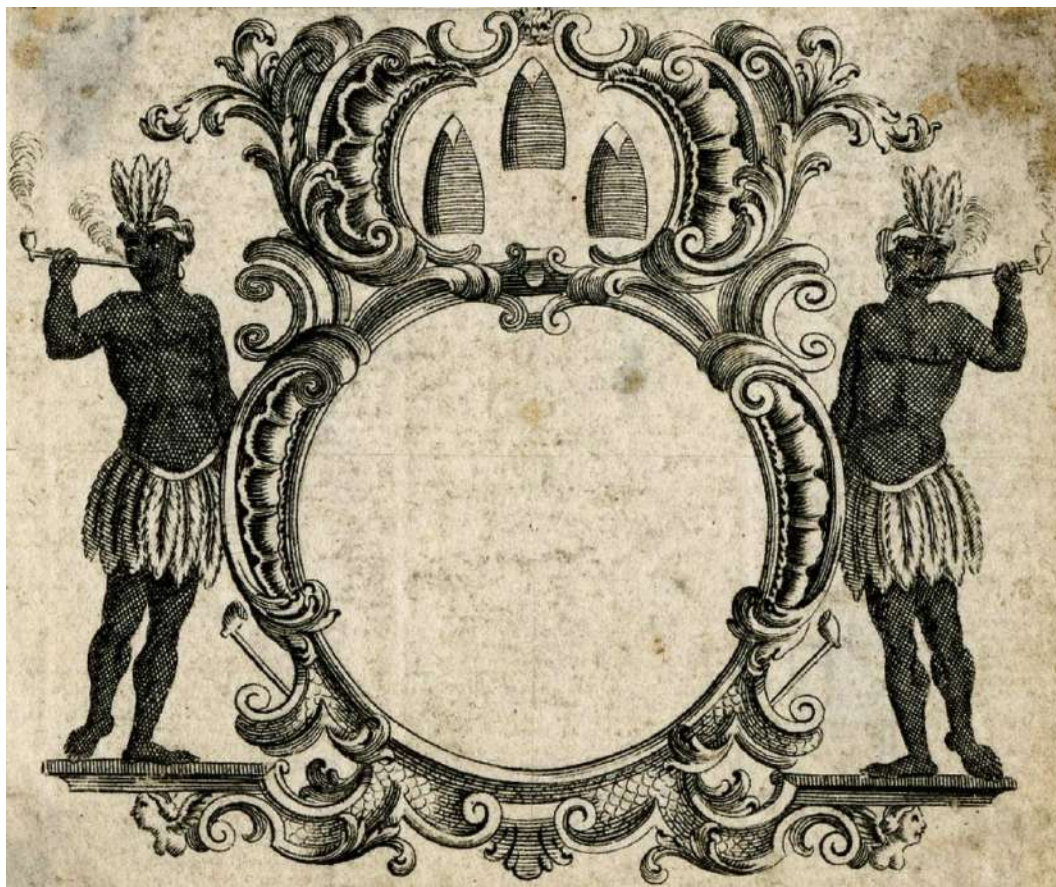
Tobacco Trade Card "George Acton, Tobacconist & Snuff Maker," late 18th century. English Trade Card for John Acton. Tobacconist & Snuff Maker. London 18th Century (New York Public Library)

Chance's Best Virginia
Fetter Lane, London



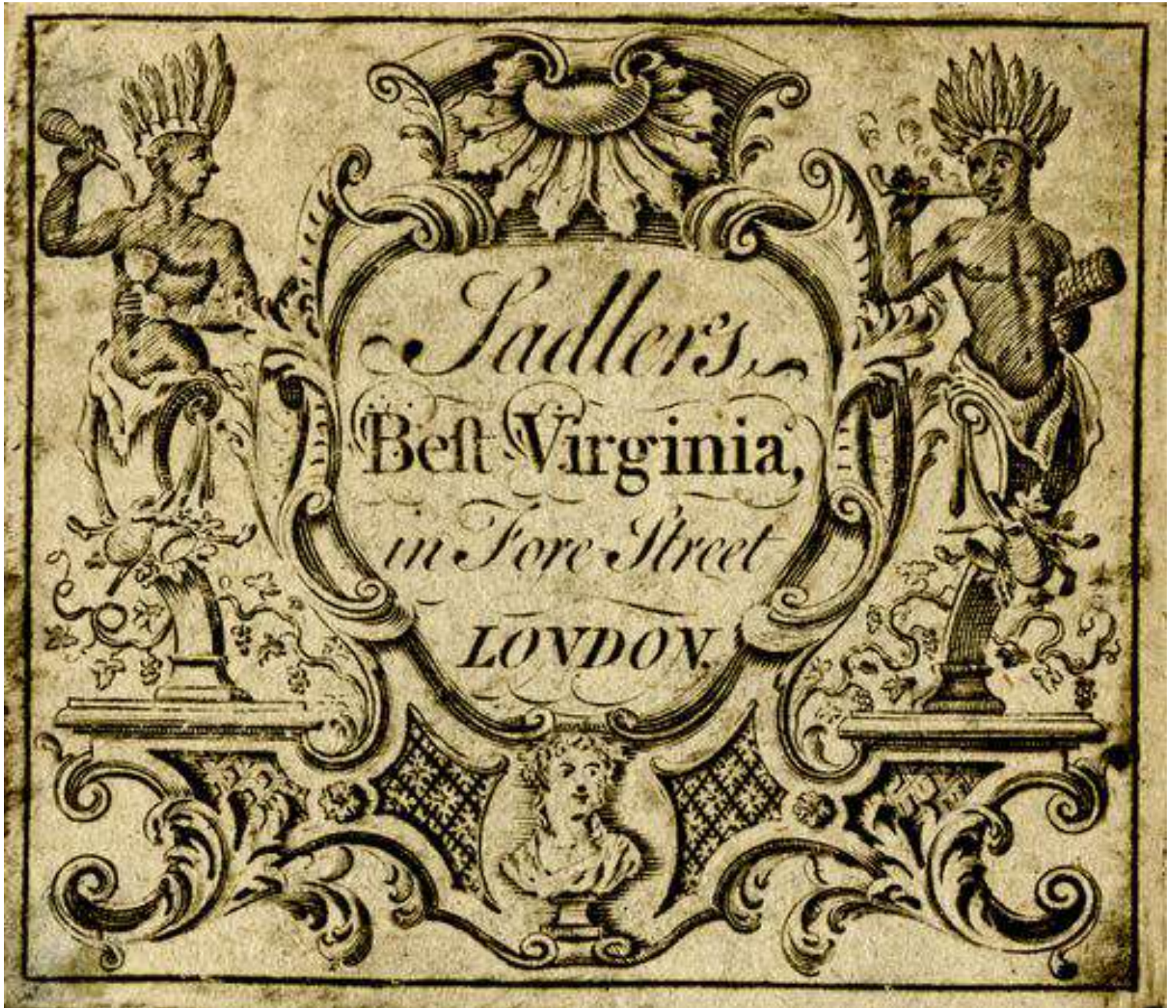
British museum / Museum number: Heal,117.22 / Production date 1730

Description published by the British museum: Tobacco-paper of Chance, tobacco & snuff seller



British museum / Museum number: Heal,117.177 / Production date n/a

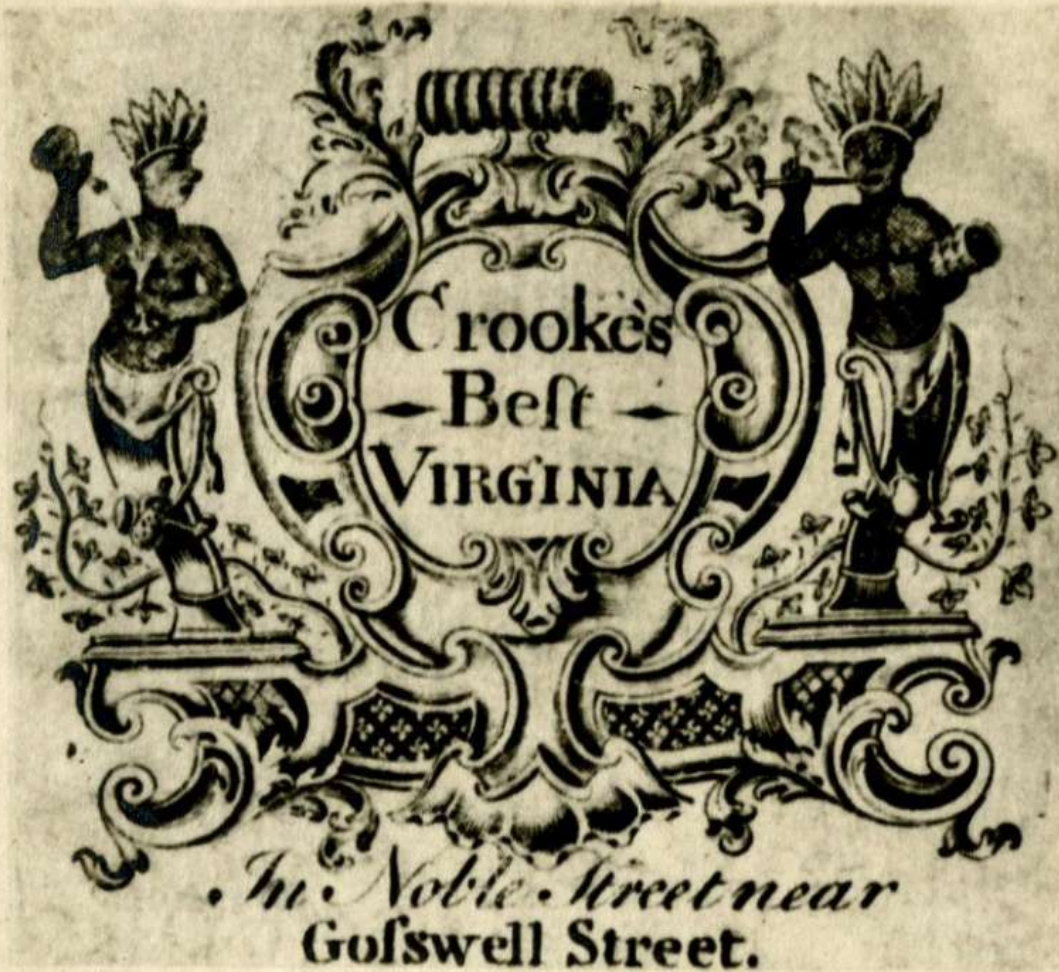
Sadler's Best Virginia
Fort Street, London



*Sadler's Best Virginia' tobacco label, c. 1775. Engraving.
London: British Museum (Ambrose Heal Collection, 117.139)*

Crookes Best Virginia

Noble st & Gosswell st, London



117.38

*The British Museum / Museum number: Banks, 117.38 / Production date: 1750
Description: Photograph of a trade card of Crooke, tobacconist*

I. Watt's Best Virginia
Bread Street, London



L. WATT'S's best Virginia
against the three Cups Inn, in
Bread Street, L O N D O N.

117.178

*The British Museum / Museum number: Banks, 117.178 / Production date: 1750
Description: Photograph of trade card of J Watts, tobacconist*

Robert Smith's Best Virginia

Maidston, London



117.165

*The British Museum / Museum number: Banks, 117.165 / Production date: 1760
Description: Photograph of trade card of Robert Smith, tobacconist)*

The Best Virginia Sold by Jos. Harcing *Putney, Surrey, London*



*The British Museum / Museum number: Banks, 117.88 / Production date: 1770s
Description: Photograph of a trade card of Crooke, tobacconist*

Best Virginia London



117.58

*The British Museum / Museum number: Banks, 117.58 / Production date: N/A
Description: Trade card of a tobacconist*

Ed. Finch's Best Virginia
Southwark, London



*The British Museum / Museum number: Banks, 117.64 / Production date: N/A
Description: Trade card of Edward Finch, tobacconist*

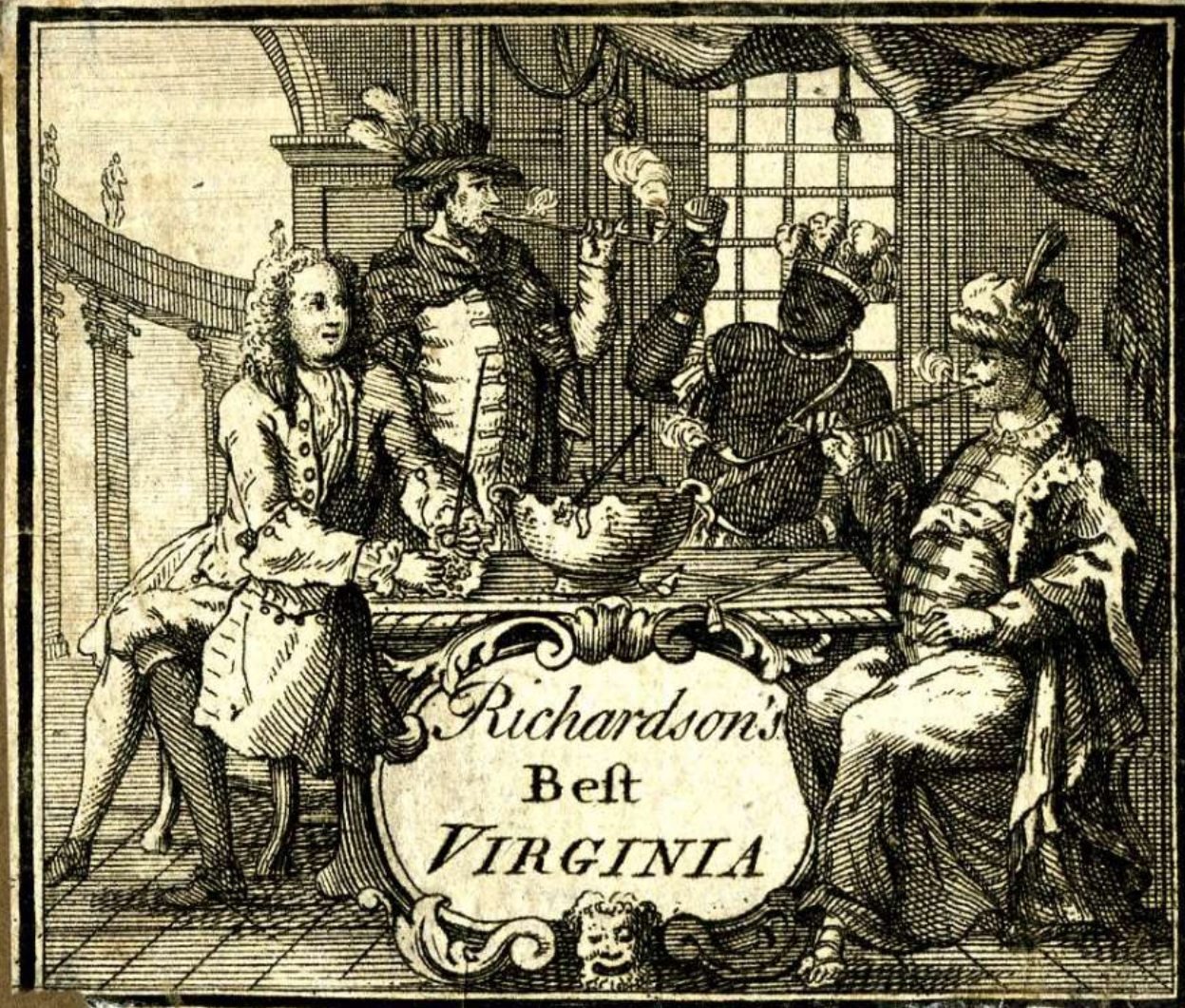
Scrimshire Best Virginia

Blackman St, Stone-End Southwark, London



The British Museum / Museum number: Banks, 117.154 / Production date: 1750
Description: Trade card of Scrimshire, tobacconist

Richardson's Best Virginia



*The British Museum / Museum number: Banks, 117.141 / Production date: 1765
Description: Trade card of Richardson, tobacconist*

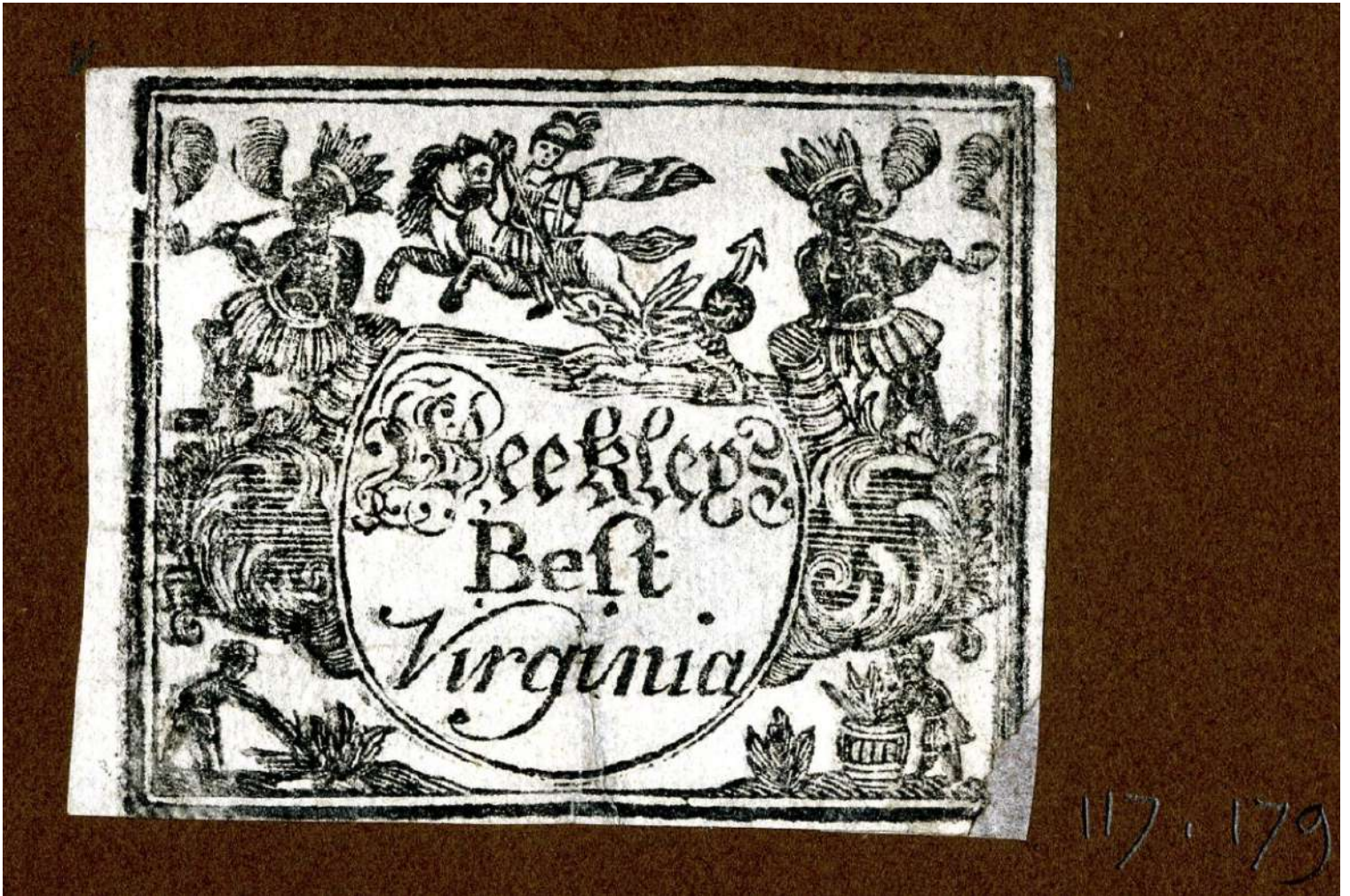
Medhurst's Fine Tobacco

The Black Boy, the lower end of Aldermanbury, London



The British Museum / Museum number: Banks, 117.130 / Production date: 1765
Description: Trade card of Medhurst, tobacconist

Weekley's Best Virginia



*The British Museum / Museum number: Banks, 117.179 / Production date: 1775
Description: Trade card of Weekley, tobacconist*

Ivory's Best Virginia
Sermont Lane Near St.Pauls, London



The British Museum / Museum number: Banks, 117.105 / Production date: 1765
Description: Trade card of Ivory, tobacconist

Pegg's Bestyork River Tobacco

Dolphin St, Song Acre, London



The British Museum / Museum number: Banks, 117.138 / Production date: 1760

Description: Trade card of Pegg, tobacconist

Kemp's Old Tobacco Successor *New Church St, Strand, London*



The British Museum / Museum number: Banks, 117.111 / Production date: 1770
Description: Trade card of Pegg, tobacconist

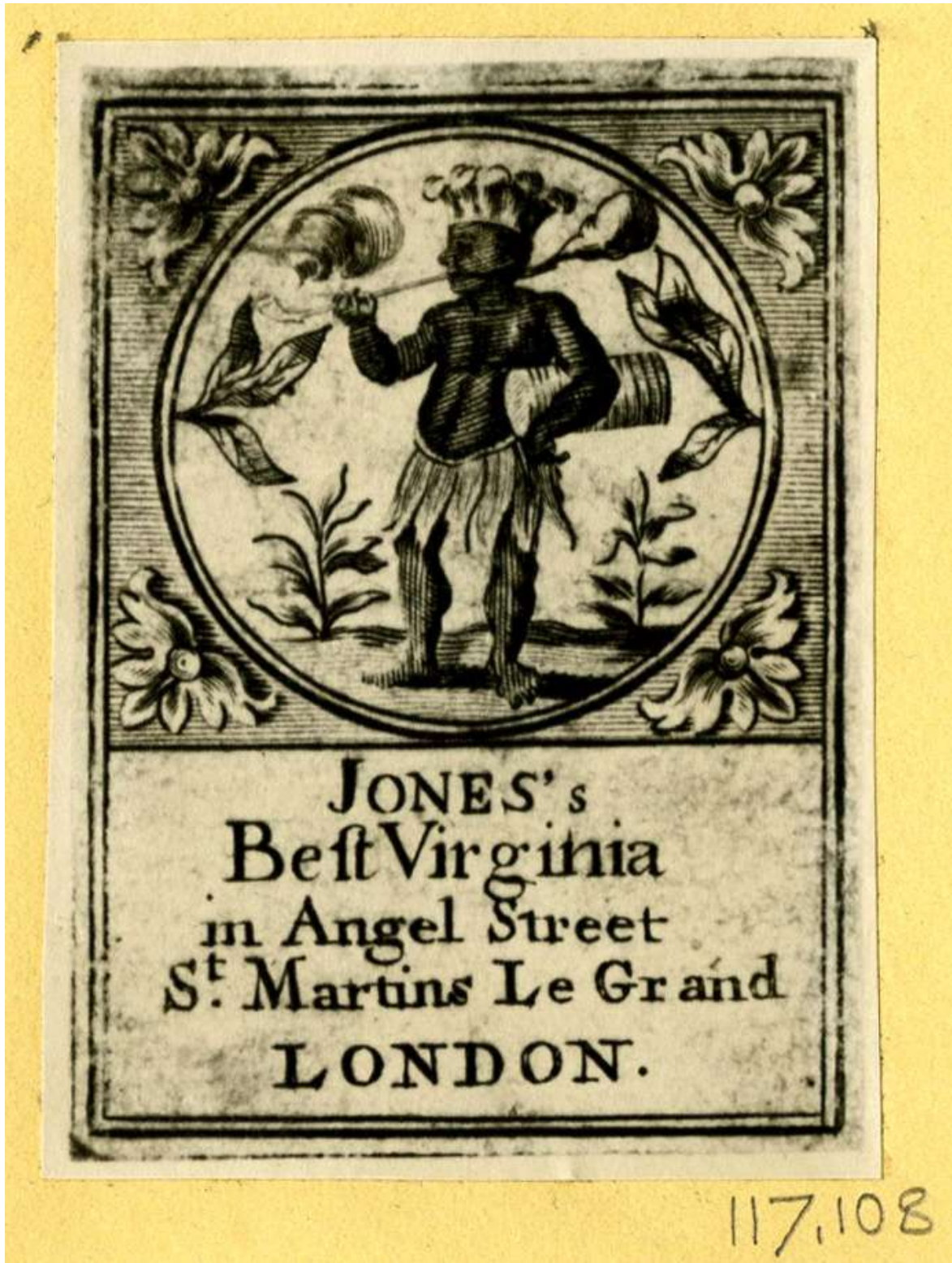
Fox's Old Tobacco

New Church St, Strand, London



*The British Museum / Museum number: Banks, 117.69 / Production date: 1765
Description: Trade card of Fox, tobacconist*

Jones's Best Virginia
Angel St, St. Martins Le Grand, London



*The British Museum / Museum number: Banks, 117.108 / Production date: 1770
Description: Trade card of Jones, tobacconist*

Spearman's Mild Virginia
Church.St, Rotherhith, London



117.166

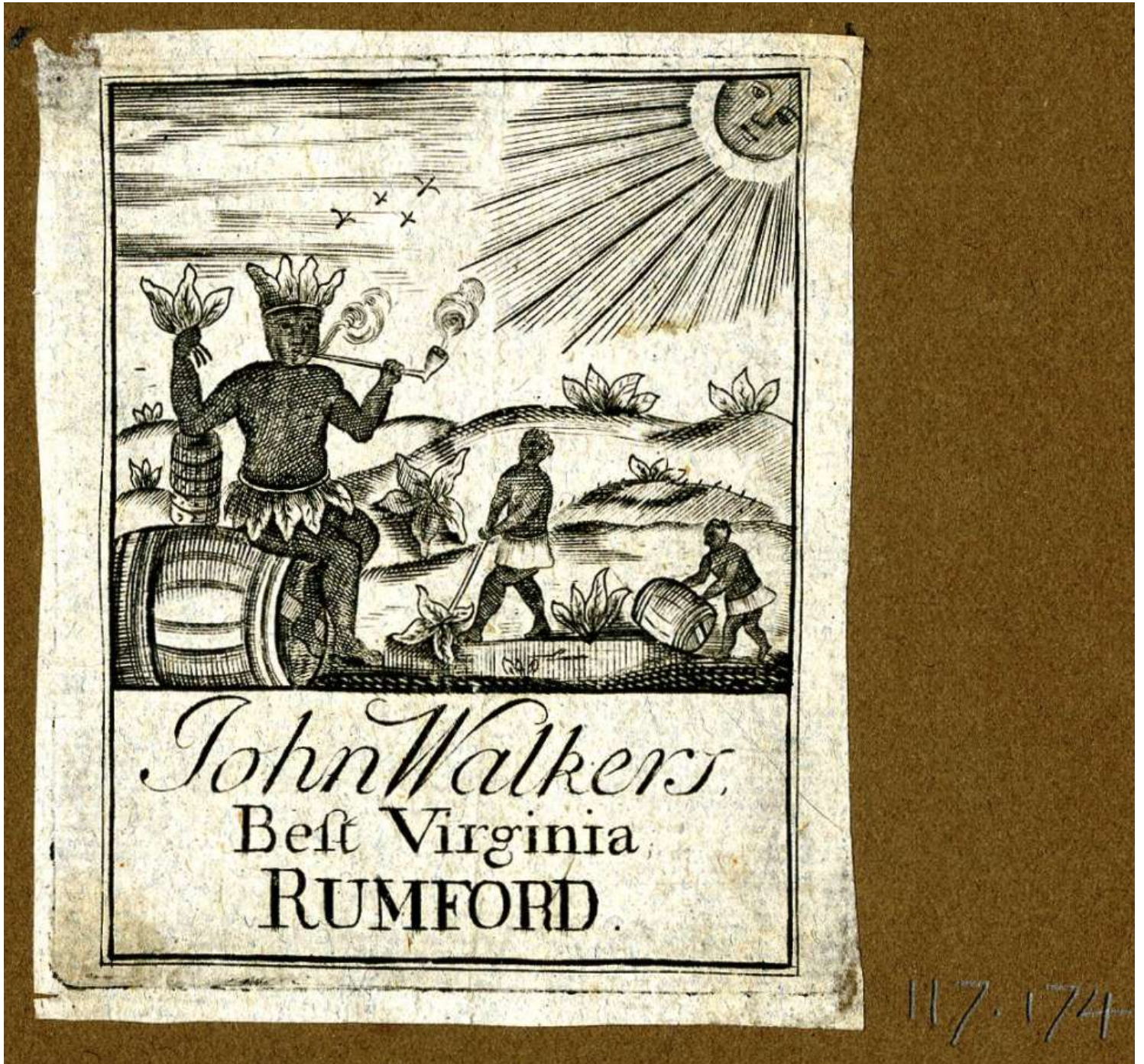
*The British Museum / Museum number: Banks, 117.166 / Production date: 1750
Description: Trade card of Spearman, tobacconist*

Hyland's Best Virginia
Southwark, London



*The British Museum / Museum number: Banks, 117.104 / Production date: 1770
Description: Trade card of Spearman, tobacconist*

John Walker's Best Virginia Rumford
Southwark, London



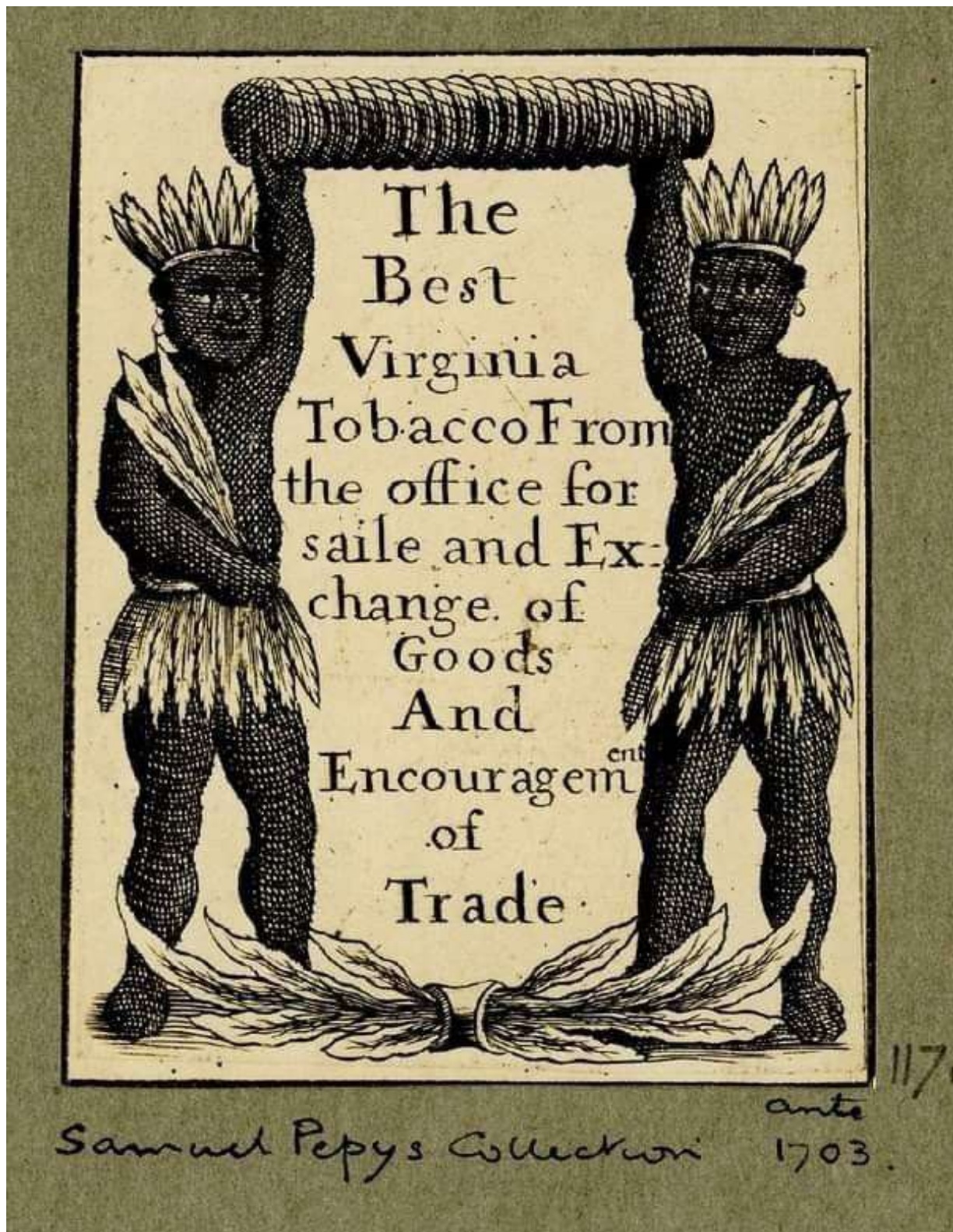
*The British Museum / Museum number: Banks, 117.174 / Production date: 1750
Description: Trade card of John Walker, tobacconist*

Brown's Best Virginia
George & Church Southwark, London



The British Museum / Museum number: Banks, 117.16 / Production date: 1710
Description: Trade card of Brown, tobacconist

The Best Virginia Tobacco



*The British Museum / Museum number: Banks, 117.172 / Production date: n/a
Description: Tobacco paper for an Unknown tobacconist.*

Winniat's Best Virginia

Black Boy & Still, Fleet Lane, London



*The British Museum / Museum number: Banks, 117.184 / Production date: 1750
Description: Photograph of trade card of Winniats, tobacconist*

The "Black Boy" in the phrase "Black Boy & Still St, Fleet Lane, London" refers to a historical public house called the "Black Boy" located on Fleet Street in London. "Fleet Street" is a renowned thoroughfare in London, historically associated with the British newspaper industry. The term "Fleet Street" is often used to refer to the British press as a whole. The "Black Boy" pub is a landmark in this history, and there is a related street named "Black Boy Lane" in Tottenham, which was recently renamed La Rose Lane due to concerns about its racial connotations

Margerum's Best Virginia
Church Street in Hackney, London



Asset number 210164001 / The British Museum

Description published by the British museum: *Decorative design from tobacco-paper for Margerum's Best Virginia, at Church Street in Hackney, London; ornate cartouche in two parts, the lower lettered, the upper with the shop sign of 'The Black Boy and Still': a native American standing to r, leaning against a large still, alcohol flowing into a tankard from a tap at bottom*

Adlington's Best Virginia
White Hart, St. Thomas Southwark, London



The British Museum / Museum number: Heal,117.1 / Production date: 1720
Description: Tobacco-paper of Adlington, tobacco & snuff seller.

Best Virginia Tobacco, Potent Herb & Sweet Repast



Tobacco potent Herb and sweet repast,
Friend to the thought & gratefull to the taste
Heaven in this plant its goodness shew'd to man
Whose kindl'd leaves such Virtues do contain
Exalting heathfull fumes the Head to Clear
Of noxious Humours and the Spirits Clear.

Best Virginia.

*Published by (New York Public Library) Date: 1700s
English Tobacco Paper-"Best Virginia"*

R. Pullen Tobaccoist & Snuff Maker
Leather Lane, Holborn London



The Lewis Walpole Library in Farmington, Connecticut / Production date: 1757-1758 Description: English Trade Card for R. Pullen, Tobaccoist & Snuff Maker.

Rolls's Best Virginia

in Whites-Alley Chancery-Lane, London



R O L L S ' S
Best Virginia in Whites-Alley
Chancery-Lane, L O N D O N.

British Museum, London / Registration number Heal, 117.137

Description published by the British museum: Tobacco paper with advertisement for Rolls's Best Virginia; a pair of American Indians smoking pipes with, between them, a view of black children working in a tobacco plantation, a white man speaking to one of them is sheltered by a parasol held by another Indian. Woodcut. /

John Wright, Best Under the Sun Tobacconist
15, Upper East Smithfield, London

150

What trade is the Sun.

JOHN WRIGHT.

Best under the Sun

Tobacconist,
and dealer in Fancy
Snuffs & Cigars.

15, Upper East Smithfield, opposite
St. Katherine's Docks.

Who was the first that bore arms,

*Newyork Publice Library / Description: John Wright, Tobacconist, and dealer in
Fancy Snuffs & Cigars*

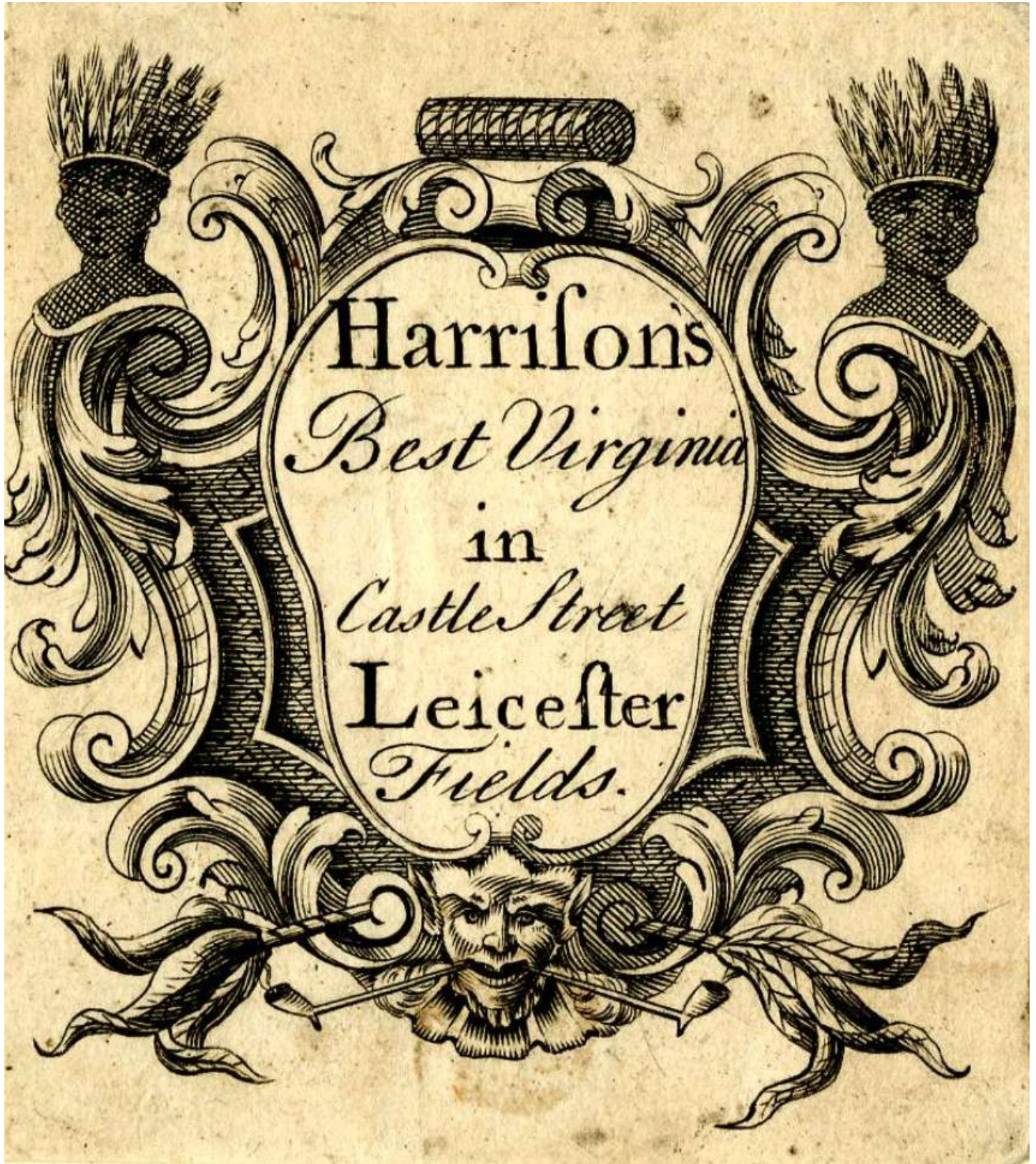
Miles Standley Tobacco

No.38 St. John St, Clerkenwell London



*The British Museum / Museum number: Heal, 117.150 / Production date: N/A
Description: Trade card of Miles Standley, tobacco & snuff seller*

Harrisons Best Virginia
Castle Steet, Leicester Fields, Bristol



*The British Museum / Museum number: Heal, 117.80 / Production date: 1740
Description: Trade card of Harrison, tobacco & snuff seller*

*Stansfield and Co, tobacconist, Superfine tobacco
Castle Street, Bristol*

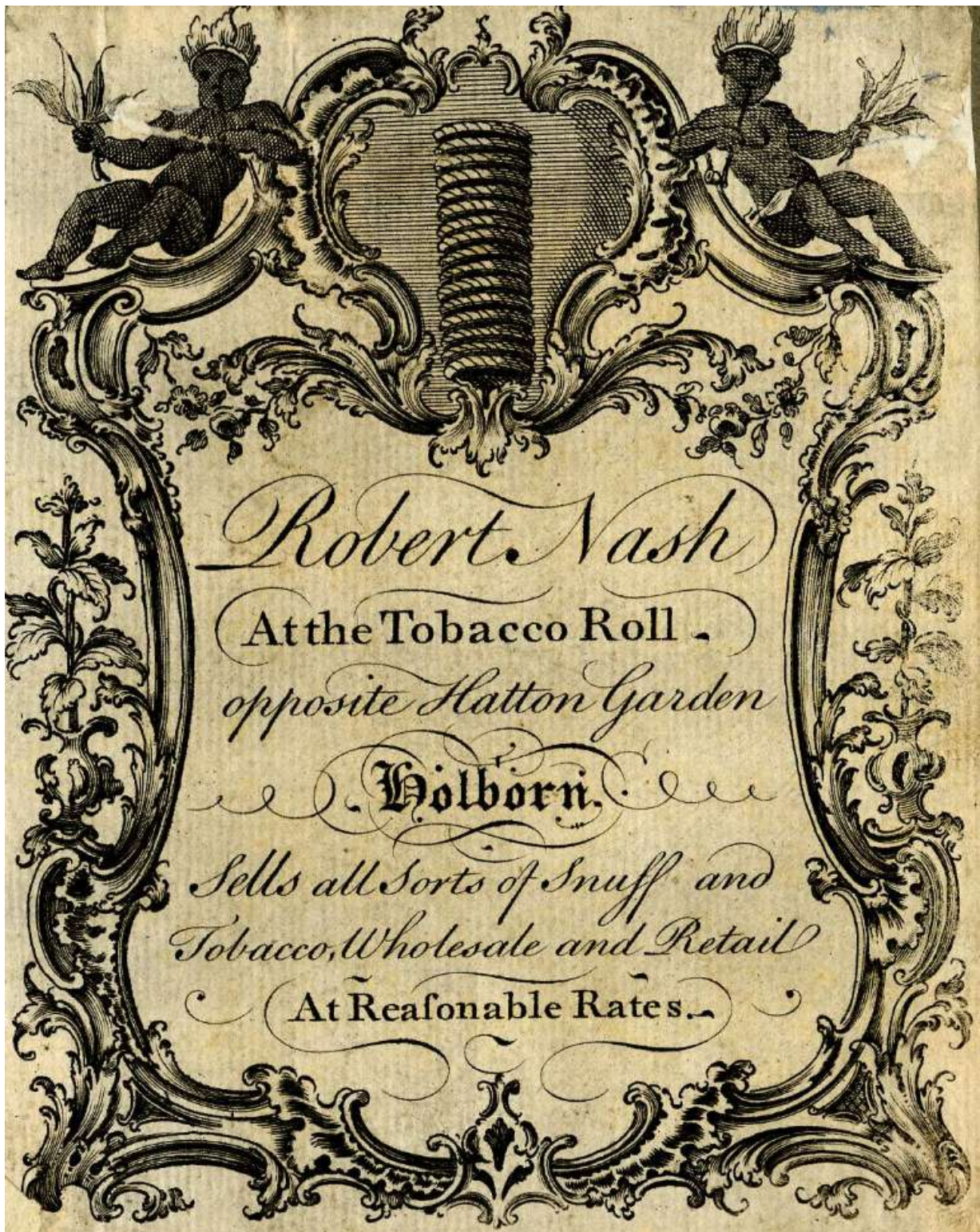


*Published by Imperial Tobacco / Description: Trade card for Stansfield and Co,
tobacconist, Superfine tobacco.*

Franklyn & M. Carthy's Best York Tobacco
Castle Street, Bristol



Robert Nash at the Tobacco Roll *Holborn, London*



The British Museum / Museum number: Heal, 117.120 / Production date: 1760
Description: Trade card of Robert Nash, tobacco & snuff seller

Lackson's Best Virginia
St. Mary Hill, London



Barrett's Old Tobacco

*Two Black Boys Against Somerset house
Strand, London*



*At the Two Black Boys against
Somerset House in the STRAND
(LONDON)*

117.7

Barrett's Old Tobacco

*Two Black Boys Against Somerset house
Strand, London*



*At y^e Two Black Boys against
Somerset House in y^e STRAND
LONDON*

Cary Hampton's Virginia

The Dagger on Watling Steet, London



117.74

*The British Museum / Museum number: Heal, 117.74 / Production date: 1725
Description: Tobacco paper of Cary Hampton, tobacco & snuff seller
Sidenote: The oldest street in London is generally considered
to be Watling Street*

Bromley's Best Virginia

Friday Steet, London

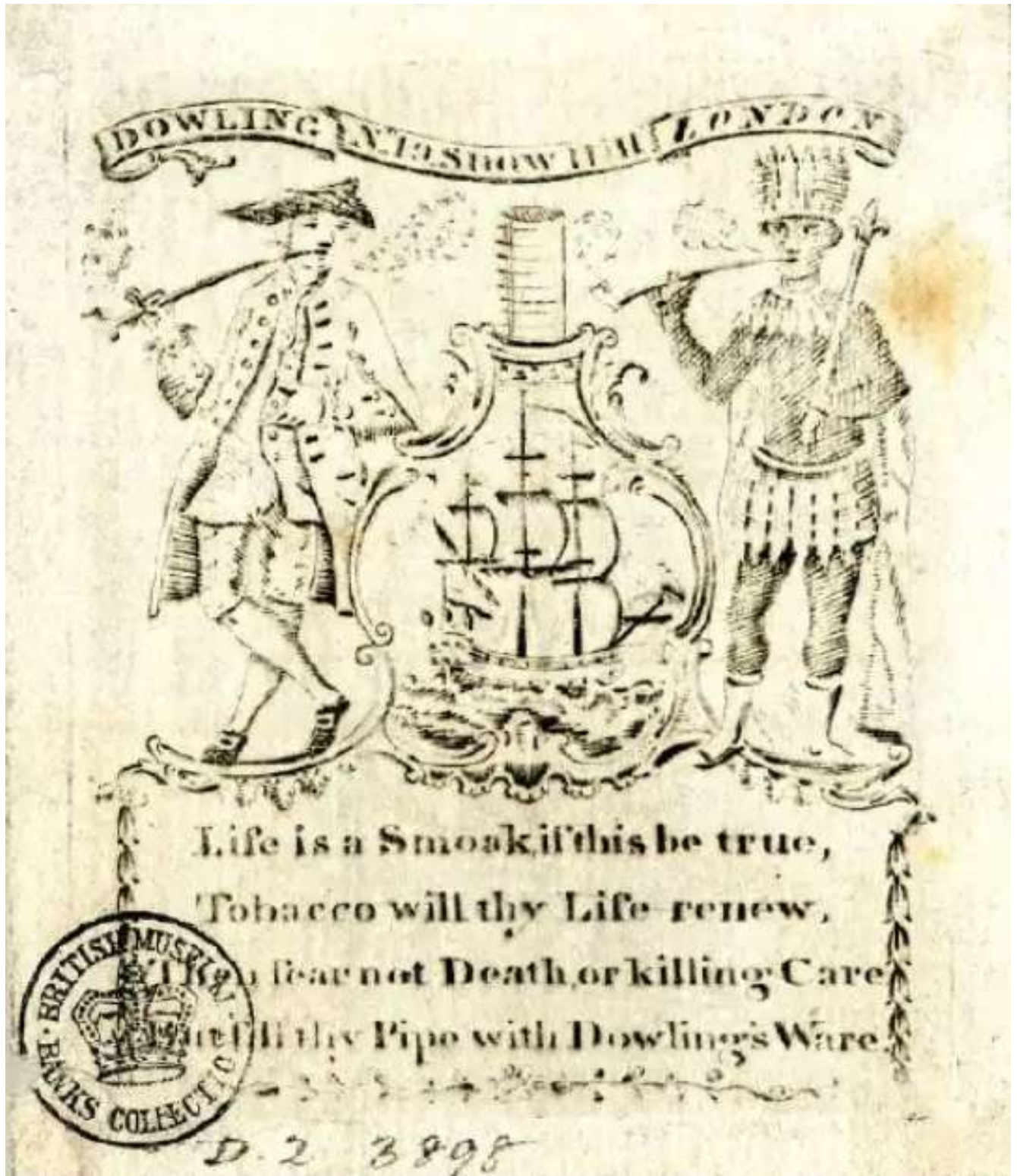


Fanners Brentford Best Virginia Tobacco



*English Trade Card for Fanners, Tobacconist
C. 1760-1800 (The British Museum)*

Dowling's Tobacco



English Trade Card for Dowling. Tobacconist, London
c. 1760-1781 (The British Museum)

N.B. Tobacco



*English Tobacco Label - "N.B."
C. 1740-1770 (The British Museum)*

Dickins Best Virginia

Drury Lane, London



The British Museum / Museum number: Heal,117.39 / Production date: 1725
Description: Trade card of Dickins, tobacco & snuff seller.

Bathurst's Best Virginia

Billingsgate, Bristol



*The British Museum / Museum number: Heal, 117.6 / Production date: 1760
Description: Tobacco-paper of Bathurst, tobacco & snuff seller*

James Norris Tobacconist

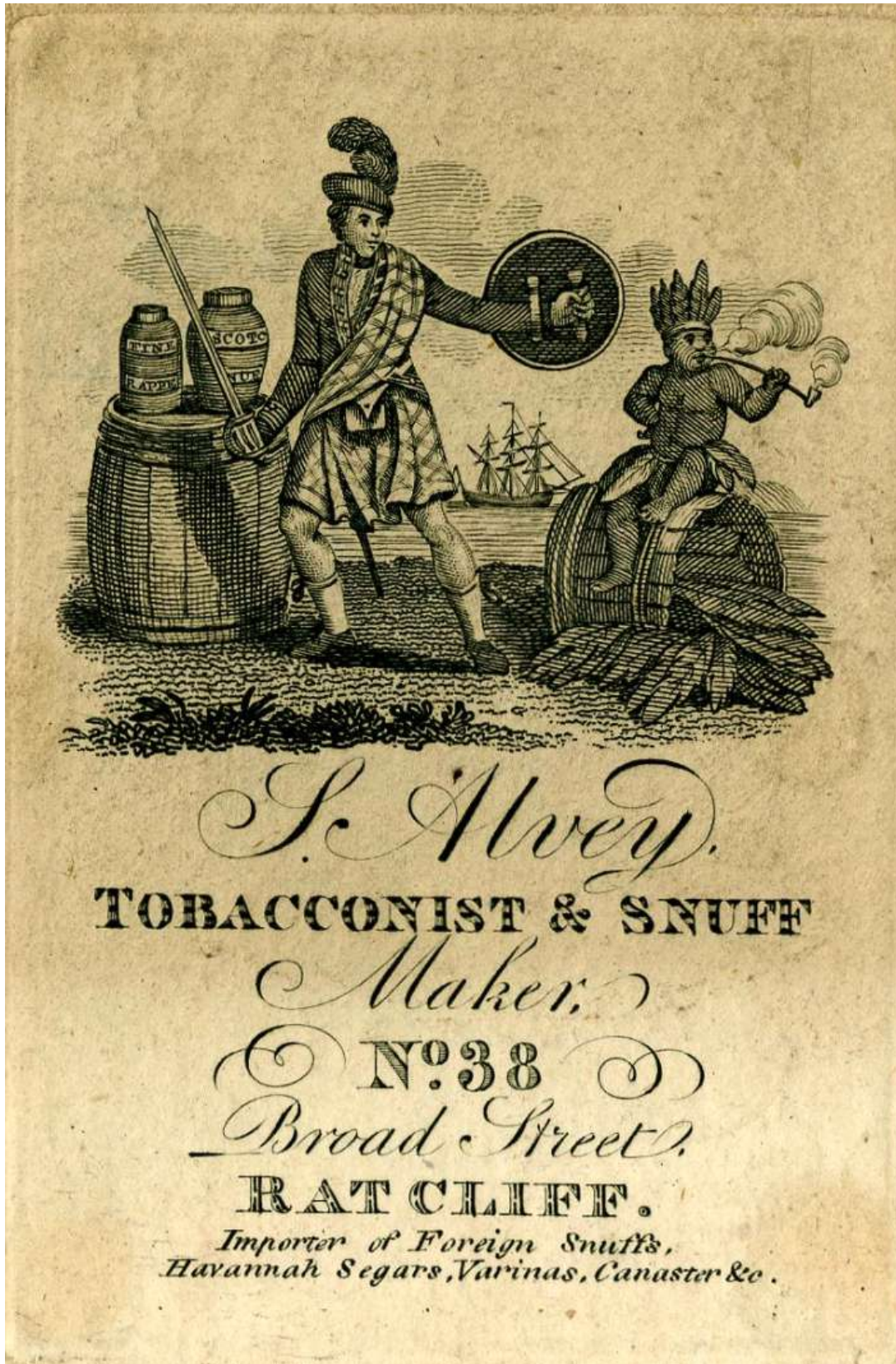
Westminister Rd, London



The British Museum / Museum number: Heal, 117.122 / Production date: 1775
Print made by: E Brookes / Description: Trade card of James Norris, tobacco & snuff seller

S. Alvey Tobacconist

No.38 Broad Street, London



The British Museum / Museum number: Heal,117.3 / Production date: n/a
Description: Trade card of S Alvey, tobacco & snuff seller

Brigg's Best Virginia

London



The British Museum / Museum number: Heal,117.17 / Production date: 1740
Description: Tobacco-paper of Brigg, tobacco & snuff seller

Chauntrill's Tobacco



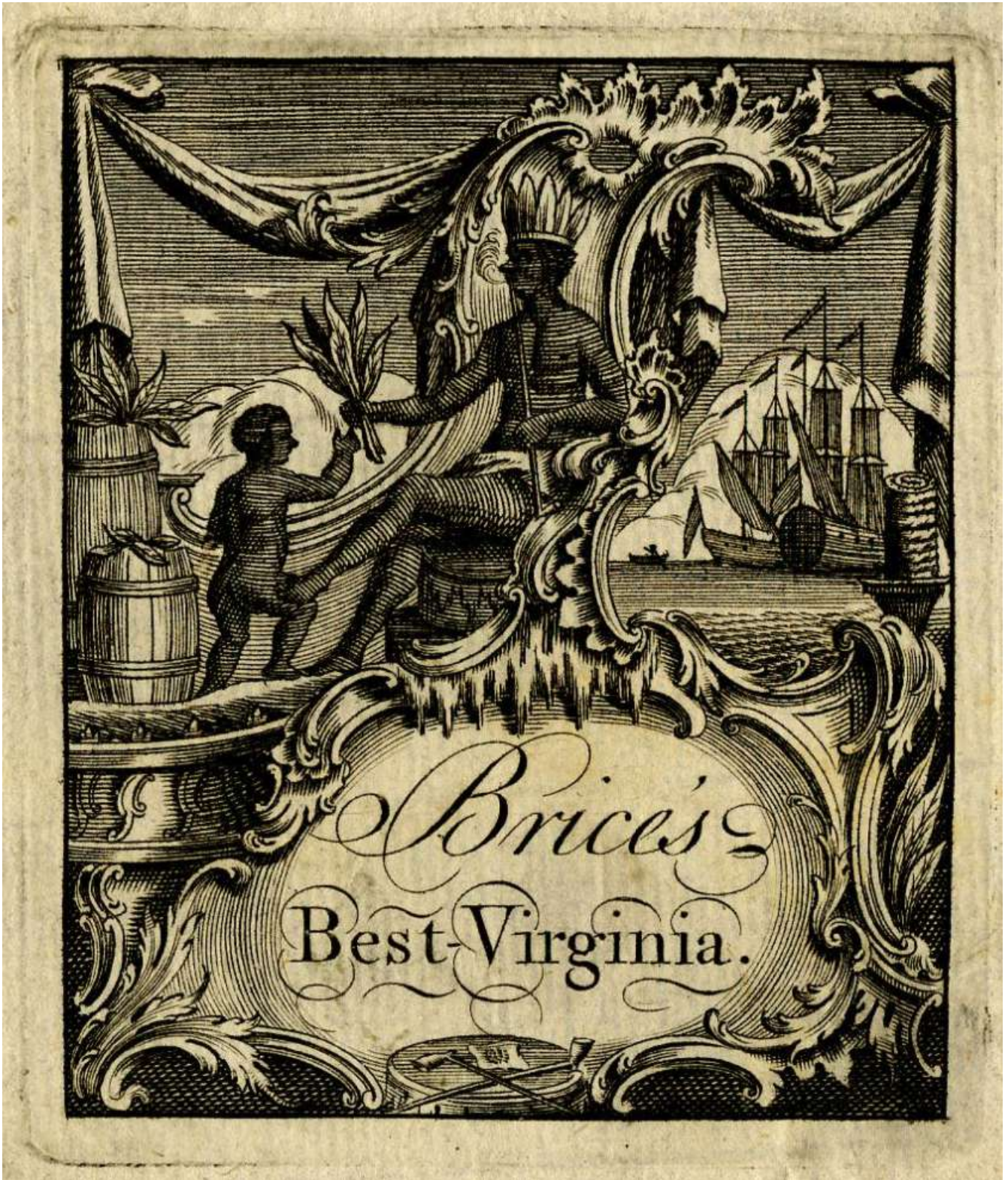
*The British Museum / Museum number: Heal,117.24 / Production date: 1740
Description: Tobacco-paper of Chauntrill, tobacco & snuff seller*

Field Tobacco
Tothill Street, Westminster, London



*The British Museum / Museum number: Heal, 117.17 / Production date: 1740
Description: Tobacco-paper of Field, tobacco & snuff seller*

Brice's Best Virginia



*The British Museum / Museum number: Heal,117.16 / Production date: 1740
Description: Tobacco-paper of Brice, tobacco & snuff seller*

The Finest Tobacco by farr



*The British Museum / Museum number: Heal, 117.48 / Production date: 1760
Description: Tobacco-paper of Farr, tobacco & snuff seller.*

The Finest Tobacco by farr

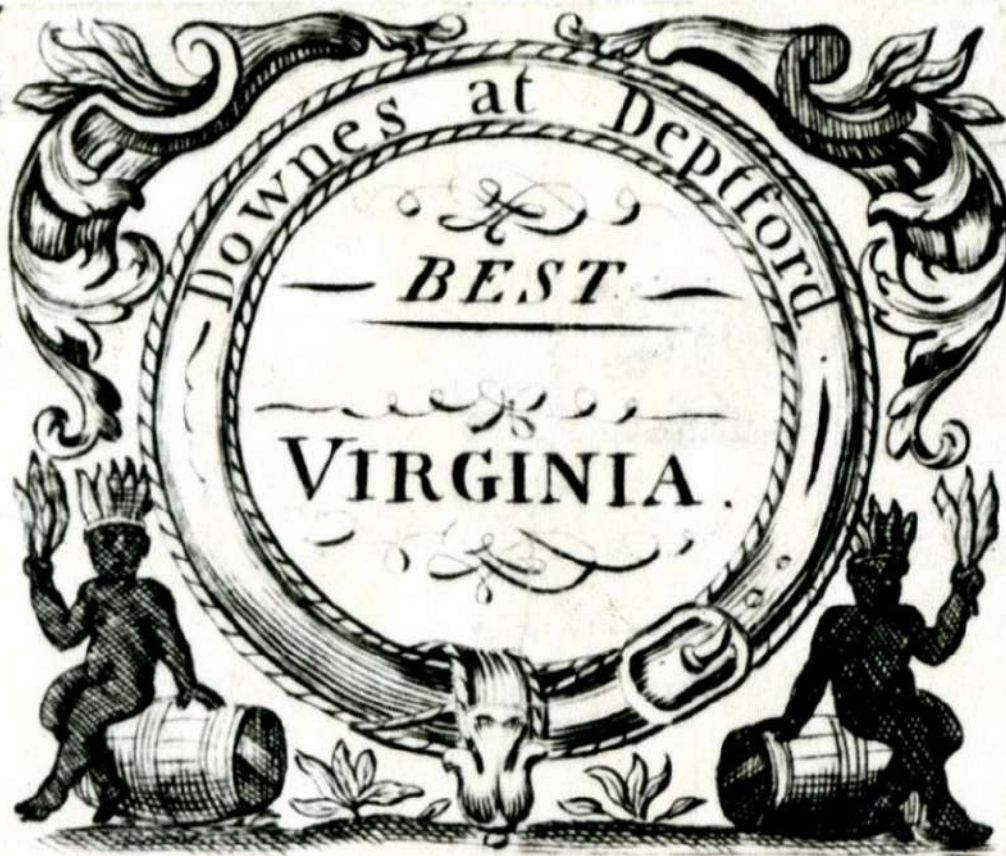


117.49

*The British Museum / Museum number: Heal, 117.49 / Production date: 1760
Description: Tobacco-paper of Farr, tobacco & snuff seller.*

Best Virginia

Deptford, London



117.51

*The British Museum / Museum number: Heal, 117.51 / Production date: 1790
Description: Photograph of a trade card/tobacco paper of Downes, tobacconist*

John Walkers Best Virginia



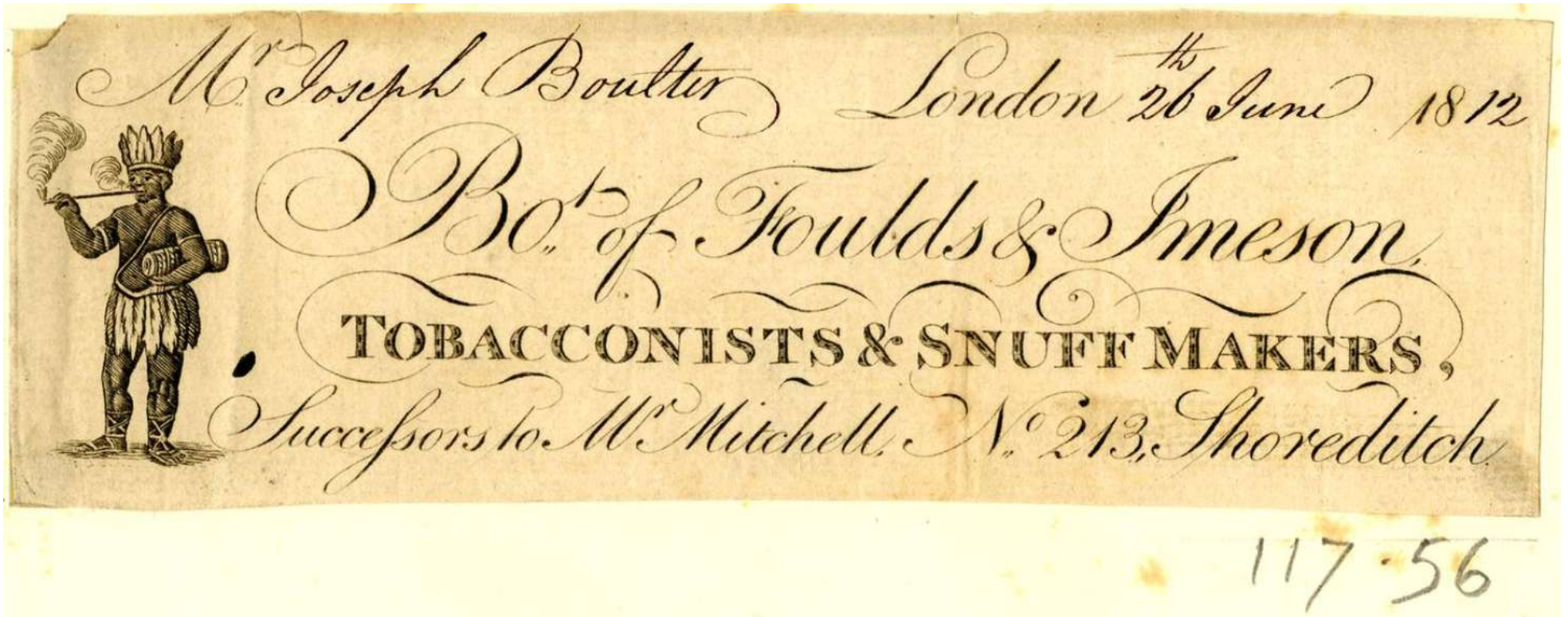
John Walkers.
Best Virginia
RUMFORD.

117.174

The British Museum / Museum number: Heal,117.174 / Production date: 1750
Description: Trade card of John Walker, tobacconist

Foulds & Imeson Tobacco

No.213 Shoreditch, London



The British Museum / Museum number: Heal,117.56 / Production date: 1812

Description: Foulds & Imeson, tobacco & snuff sellers.

Robert Roberts Tobacco

4 High Street, Newington Butts, London



The British Museum / Museum number: Heal, 117.135 / Production date: n/a
Description: Bill-head of Rob Roberts, tobacco & snuff seller

Bradley Tobacco

Russel Street, Covent Garden, London



The British Museum / Museum number: Heal,117.15 / Production date: n/a
Description: Tobacco-paper of Bradley, tobacco & snuff seller.

Sharpe's Best Virginia

Fleet Street, London



The British Museum / Production date: 1775
Description: Tobacco paper for Sharpe's Best Virginia, at Fleet Street, London, c. 1725-1775 CE.

Wilson's Best Virginia



The British Museum / Museum number: Heal,117.164 / Production date: 1775
Description: Tobacco paper of Wilson, tobacco & snuff seller

Ferguson Mild Virginia



The British Museum / Museum number: Heal, 117.63 / Production date: 1765
Description: Trade card of Ferguson, tobacconist

Donald's Virginia

White Chapel, London



117.48

*The British Museum / Museum number: Banks, 117.48 / Production date: 1760
Description: Photograph of a trade card of Donaldson, tobacconist*

Ivory's Best Virginia

Fanchurch Street, London



*The British Museum / Museum number: Banks, 117.134 / Production date: 1750
Description: Trade card of Norman, tobacconist*



*The British Museum / Museum number: 1882,0311.3741 /
Published by: Thomas Bewick / Production date: 1772 / Description: Tobacco-paper,
showing an American Indian seated to right on a barrel under an old tree, with head
turned to left, smoking a long pipe; proof. c.1772
Wood-engraving*

Sancho's Best Trinidado

No. 19 Charles Street, Westminster, London



The British Museum / Museum number: D,2.3977 / Production date: 1774-1780 / Description: Tobacco-paper for (Ignatius) Sancho's Best Trinidado with two boys beside a barrel: a native American, with feather headdress holding a tankard and long pipe, seated on the ground, and, to right, a black slave gathering sheaves of tobacco leaves, lettered banderole in sky. Etching

Sancho's Best Trinidad

No. 19 Charles Street, Westminster, London



The British Museum / Museum number: D,2.3877 / Production date: 1774-1780 /
Description: The wish', tobacco-paper for (Ignatius) Sancho's Best Trinidad, at No. 19 Charles Street, Westminster; a European trader in a masonic style fellowship handshake with an American Indian, both with a foot on a shield with the fleur-de-lis of France, the European holds a spear which pierces the shield; to left boxes, a barrel and anchor beneath a pulley; to right and beyond, ships' sails and masts.

