## NBER WORKING PAPER SERIES

## TESTING FOR THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF THE *U.S. CONSTITUTION*: PURCHASING POWER PARITY ACROSS THE COLONIES VERSUS ACROSS THE STATES, 1748-1811

Farley Grubb

Working Paper 13836 http://www.nber.org/papers/w13836

NATIONAL BUREAU OF ECONOMIC RESEARCH 1050 Massachusetts Avenue Cambridge, MA 02138 March 2008

Preliminary versions were presented at the 2005 annual meeting of the Allied Social Science Associations in Philadelphia, the 60th International Atlantic Economic Conference in New York, Clark University, Harvard University, Tulane University, University of British Columbia, University of Delaware, University of Mississippi, and University of Paris X-Nanterre. The author thanks the participants of these seminars and Howard Bodenhorn, John Brown, Michel Boutillier, Marc Flandreau, Leslie Goldstein, David Kiriazis, Robert McGuire, Jon Moen, Hugh Rockoff, David Stockman, Remzi Uctum, and Marc Weidenmier for helpful comments on earlier drafts, and thanks Gillian Hamilton and Angela Redish for help with Canadian sources. Financial support provided by a 2003-2004 American Philosophical Society Sabbatical Fellowship Grant, resource support provided by Harvard University Department of Economics, research assistance provided by Alexis Chaves, and editorial assistance provided by Tracy McQueen are gratefully acknowledged. The views expressed herein are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the views of the National Bureau of Economic Research.

© 2008 by Farley Grubb. All rights reserved. Short sections of text, not to exceed two paragraphs, may be quoted without explicit permission provided that full credit, including © notice, is given to the source.

Testing for the Economic Impact of the *U.S. Constitution*: Purchasing Power Parity across the Colonies versus across the States, 1748-1811
Farley Grubb
NBER Working Paper No. 13836
March 2008
JEL No. D02,F15,F54,N11,N21,N41,N71,O24,O51

## **ABSTRACT**

Exchange rates and price indices are constructed to test purchasing power parity between eight British North American colonial locations, five of whom issued their own fiat paper money. Purchasing power parity is then tested between these same locations after six became states politically and monetarily unified under the *U.S. Constitution*. Purchasing power parity cannot be rejected between all colonial locations or between the six U.S. states, if anything holding with more confidence prior to U.S. political and monetary unification. But it is rejected between U.S. states and nearby British colonies that stayed outside the U.S. union.

Farley Grubb University of Delaware Economics Department Newark, DE 19716 and NBER grubbf@lerner.udel.edu