

THE NEW CAMBRIDGE HISTORY
OF INDIA

The Portuguese in India

THE NEW CAMBRIDGE HISTORY OF INDIA

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Although the original *Cambridge History of India*, published between 1922 and 1937, did much to formulate a chronology for Indian history and describe the administrative structures of government in India, it has inevitably been overtaken by the mass of new research published over the last fifty years.

Designed to take full account of recent scholarship and changing conceptions of South Asia's historical development, *The New Cambridge History of India* will be published as a series of short, self-contained volumes, each dealing with a separate theme and written by a single person. Within an overall four-part structure, thirty complementary volumes in uniform format will be published during the next five years. As before, each will conclude with a substantial bibliographical essay designed to lead non-specialists further into the literature.

The four parts planned are as follows:

- I The Mughals and their Contemporaries.
- II Indian States and the Transition to Colonialism.
- III The Indian Empire and the Beginnings of Modern Society.
- IV The Evolution of Contemporary South Asia.

A list of individual titles in preparation will be found at the end of the volume.



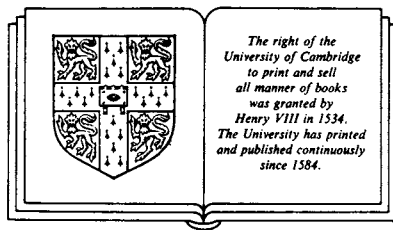
THE NEW CAMBRIDGE HISTORY OF INDIA

I · 1

The Portuguese in India

M. N. PEARSON

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Frontispiece: Mughal album painting of a European, about 1590.
 London, Victoria and Albert Museum.

To
BEN *and* MATHEW

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GENERAL EDITOR'S PREFACE

The New Cambridge History of India covers the period from the beginning of the sixteenth century. In some respects it marks a radical change in the style of Cambridge Histories, but in others the editors feel that they are working firmly within an established academic tradition.

During the summer of 1896, F. W. Maitland and Lord Acton between them evolved the idea for a comprehensive modern history. By the end of the year the Syndics of the University Press had committed themselves to the *Cambridge Modern History*, and Lord Acton had been put in charge of it. It was hoped that publication would begin in 1899 and be completed by 1904, but the first volume in fact came out in 1902 and the last in 1910, with additional volumes of tables and maps in 1911 and 1912.

The *History* was a great success, and it was followed by a whole series of distinctive Cambridge Histories covering English Literature, the Ancient World, India, British Foreign Policy, Economic History, Medieval History, the British Empire, Africa, China and Latin America; and even now other new series are being prepared. Indeed, the various Histories have given the Press notable strength in the publication of general reference books in the arts and social sciences.

What has made the Cambridge Histories so distinctive is that they have never been simply dictionaries or encyclopedias. The Histories have, in H. A. L. Fisher's words, always been 'written by an army of specialists concentrating the latest results of special study'. Yet as Acton agreed with the Syndics in 1896, they have not been mere compilations of existing material but original works. Undoubtedly many of the Histories are uneven in quality, some have become out of date very rapidly, but their virtue has been that they have consistently done more than simply record an existing state of knowledge: they have tended to focus interest on research and they have provided a massive stimulus to further work. This has made their publication doubly worthwhile and has distinguished them intellectually from other sorts of reference book. The editors of the *New Cambridge History of India* have acknowledged this in their work.

GENERAL EDITOR'S PREFACE

The original *Cambridge History of India* was published between 1922 and 1937. It was planned in six volumes, but of these, volume 2 dealing with the period between the first century A.D. and the Muslim invasion of India never appeared. Some of the material is still of value, but in many respects it is now out of date. The last fifty years have seen a great deal of new research on India, and a striking feature of recent work has been to cast doubt on the validity of the quite arbitrary chronological and categorical way in which Indian history has been conventionally divided.

The editors decided that it would not be academically desirable to prepare a new *History of India* using the traditional format. The selective nature of research on Indian history over the past half-century would doom such a project from the start and the whole of India history could not be covered in an even or comprehensive manner. They concluded that the best scheme would be to have a *History* divided into four overlapping chronological volumes, each containing about eight short books on individual themes or subjects. Although in extent the work will therefore be equivalent to a dozen massive tomes of the traditional sort, in form the *New Cambridge History of India* will appear as a shelf full of separate but complementary parts. Accordingly, the main divisions are between I. *The Mughals and their Contemporaries*, II. *Indian States and the Transition to Colonialism*, III. *The Indian Empire and the Beginnings of Modern Society*, and IV. *The Evolution of Contemporary South Asia*.

Just as the books within these volumes are complementary so too do they intersect with each other, both thematically and chronologically. As the books appear they are intended to give a view of the subject as it now stands and to act as a stimulus to further research. We do not expect the *New Cambridge History of India* to be the last word on the subject but an essential voice in the continuing discourse about it.

PREFACE

Indo-Portuguese history is still so small a speciality that people tend to co-operate. For useful discussions, and/or letting me read unpublished work, I want to thank: Rudolph Bauss; C. R. Boxer; Gervaise Clarence-Smith; Ashin Das Gupta; Teotonio R. de Souza; A. R. Disney; Jan Heesterman; Caroline Ifeka; Jan Kieniewicz; Stella Mascarenhas-Keyes; R. S. Newman; Geoffrey Parker; Dietmar Rothermund; Niels Steensgaard; Sanjay Subrahmanyam; John Villiers; George Winius.

I'm sure none of them will agree with everything which follows.

M. N. PEARSON

RULERS OF PORTUGAL 1385–1910

HOUSE OF AVIZ

João I, 1385–1433
 Duarte, 1433–8
 Affonso V, 1438–81
 João II, 1481–95
 Manuel I, 1495–1521
 João III, 1521–57
 Sebastian, 1557–78
 Henry, 1578–80

HOUSE OF SPANISH HABSBURGS

Philip II (I of Portugal), 1580–98
 Philip III (II of Portugal), 1598–1621
 Philip IV (III of Portugal), 1621–40

HOUSE OF BRAGANÇA

João IV, 1640–56
 Affonso VI, 1656–67
 Pedro II, 1667–1706
 João V, 1706–50
 José, 1750–77
 Maria I, 1777–92
 João VI, 1792–1826
 Pedro IV, 1826–34
 Miguel, 1828–34
 Maria II, 1834–53
 Pedro V, 1853–61
 Luís I, 1861–89
 Carlos I, 1889–1908
 Manuel II, 1908–10

VICEROYS AND GOVERNORS OF PORTUGUESE INDIA 1505–1961

All viceroys were also governors. Thus the serial number refers to governorships; those governors who were further honoured by being called viceroys have an asterisk. Gaps in the sequence, as between numbers 53 and 54, are because in these years there was a Council of Government. With a few exceptions, I have not included titles.

- 1* Francisco de Almeida, 1505–9
- 2 Afonso de Albuquerque, 1509–15
- 3 Lopo Soares de Albergaria, 1515–18
- 4 Diogo Lopes de Sequeira, 1518–22
- 5 Duarte de Meneses, 1522–4
- 6* Vasco da Gama, 1524
- 7 Henrique de Meneses, 1524–6
- 8 Lopo Vaz de Sampaio, 1526–9
- 9 Nuno da Cunha, 1529–38
- 10* Garcia de Noronha, 1538–40
- 11 Estêvão da Gama, 1540–2
- 12 Martim Afonso de Sousa, 1542–5
- 13* João de Castro, 1545–8
- 14 Garcia de Sá, 1548–9
- 15 Jorge Cabral, 1549–50
- 16* Afonso de Noronha, 1550–4
- 17* Pedro Mascarenhas, 1554–5
- 18 Francisco Barreto, 1555–8
- 19* Constantino de Bragança, 1558–61
- 20* Francisco Coutinho, 1561–4
- 21 João de Mendonça, 1564
- 22* Antão de Noronha, 1564–8
- 23* Luís de Ataíde, 1568–71
- 24* António de Noronha, 1571–3
- 25 António Moniz Barreto, 1573–6
- 26 Diogo de Meneses, 1576–8
- 27* Luís de Ataíde, 1578–81

VICEROYS AND GOVERNORS 1505-1961

- 28 Fernão Teles de Meneses, 1581
 29* Francisco Mascarenhas, 1581-4
 30* Duarte de Meneses, 1584-8
 31 Manuel de Sousa Coutinho, 1588-91
 32* Matias de Albuquerque, 1591-7
 33* Francisco da Gama, 1597-1600
 34* Aires de Saldanha, 1600-5
 35* Martim Afonso de Castro, 1605-7
 36 Frei Aleixo de Meneses, 1607-9
 37 André Furtado de Mendonça, 1609
 38* Rui Lourenço de Távora, 1609-12
 39* Jerónimo de Azevedo, 1612-17
 40* João Coutinho, 1617-19
 41 Fernão de Albuquerque, 1619-22
 42* Francisco da Gama, 1622-8
 43 Frei Luís de Brito e Meneses, 1628-9
 44* Miguel de Noronha, Conde de Linhares, 1629-35
 45* Pêro da Silva, 1635-9
 46 António Teles de Meneses, 1639-40
 47* João da Silva Telo e Meneses, 1640-5
 48* Filipe Mascarenhas, 1645-51
 49* Vasco Mascarenhas, Conde de Óbidos, 1652-3
 50* Rodrigo Lobo da Silveira, 1655-6
 51 Manuel Mascarenhas Homem, 1656
 52* António de Melo e Castro, 1662-6
 53* João Nunes da Cunha, 1666-8
 54* Luís de Mendonça Furtado e Albuquerque, 1671-7
 55* Pedro de Almeida Portugal, 1677-8
 56* Francisco de Távora, 1681-6
 57 Rodrigo da Costa, 1686-90
 58 Miguel de Almeida, 1690-1
 59* Pedro António de Noronha de Albuquerque, 1692-8
 60* António Luís Gonçalves da Câmara Coutinho, 1698-1701
 61* Caetano de Melo e Castro, 1702-7
 62* Rodrigo da Costa, 1701-12
 63* Vasco Fernandes César de Meneses, 1712-17
 64 Sebastião de Andrade Pessanha, 1717
 65* Luís Carlos Inácio Xavier de Meneses, 1717-20
 66* Francisco José de Sampaio e Castro, 1720-3

VICEROYS AND GOVERNORS 1505–1961

- 67 Cristovão de Melo, 1723
 68* João de Saldanha da Gama, 1725–32
 69* Pedro Mascarenhas, 1732–41
 70* Luís Carlos Inácio Xavier de Meneses, 1741–2
 71* Pedro Miguel de Almeida Portugal, 1744–50
 72* Francisco de Assis de Távora, 1750–4
 73* Luís Mascarenhas, 1754–6
 74* Manuel de Saldanha e Albuquerque, 1758–65
 75 João José de Melo, 1768–74
 76 Filipe de Valadares Sotomaior, 1774
 77 José Pedro da Câmara, 1774–9
 78 Frederico de Guilherme de Sousa Holstein, 1779–86
 79 Francisco da Cunha e Meneses, 1786–94
 80 Francisco António da Veiga Cabral da Câmara Pimentel,
 1794–1807
 81* Bernardo José Maria da Silveira e Lorena, 1807–16
 82* Diogo de Sousa, 1816–21
 83 Manuel da Câmara, 1822–5
 84* Manuel Francisco de Portugal e Castro, 1826–35
 (Prefect) Bernardo Peres da Silva, 1835
 85 Simão Infante de la Cerda de Sousa Tavares, 1837–8
 86 José António Vieira da Fonseca, 1839
 87 Manuel José Mendes, 1839–40
 88 José Joaquim Lopes de Lima, 1840–2
 89 Francisco Xavier da Silva Pereira, 1842–3
 90 Joaquim Mourão Garcês Palha, 1843–4
 91 José Ferreira Pestana, 1844–51
 92 José Joaquim Januário Lapa, 1851–5
 93 António César de Vasconcelos Correia, 1855–64
 94 José Ferreira Pestana, 1864–70
 95 Januário Correia de Almeida, 1870–1
 96 Joaquim José de Macedo e Couto, 1871–5
 97 João Tavares de Almeida, 1875–7
 98 António Sérgio de Sousa, 1877–8
 99 Caetano Alexandre de Almeida e Albuquerque, 1878–82
 100 Carlos Eugénio Correia da Silva, 1882–5
 101 Francisco Joaquim Ferreira do Amaral, 1886
 102 Augusto César Cardoso de Carvalho, 1886–9
 103 Vasco Guedes de Carvalho e Meneses, 1889–91

VICEROYS AND GOVERNORS 1505-1961

- 104 Francisco Maria da Cunha, 1891
 105 Francisco Teixeira da Silva, 1892-3
 106 Rafael Jácome Lopes de Andrade, 1893-4
 107 Elesbão José de Bettencourt Lapa, 1894-5
 108 Rafael Jácome Lopes de Andrade, 1895-6
 109* Infante Dom Afonso Henriques, 1896
 110 Joaquim José Machado, 1897-1900
 111 Eduardo Augusto Rodrigues Galhardo, 1900-5
 112 Arnaldo Nogueira Novais Guedes Rebelo, 1905-7
 113 José Maria de Sousa Horta e Costa, 1907-10
 114 Francisco Manuel Couceiro da Costa, 1910-17
 115 José de Freitas Ribeiro, 1917-19
 116 Augusto de Paiva Bobela da Mota, 1919
 117 Jaime Alberto de Castro Morais, 1919-25
 118 Mariano Martins, 1925-6
 119 Acúrsio Mendes da Rocha Dinis, 1926
 120 Pedro Francisco Massano de Amorim, 1926-9
 121 Alfredo Pedro de Almeida, 1929
 122 João Carlos Craveiro Lopes, 1929-36
 123 Francisco Hígino Craveiro Lopes, 1936-8
 124 José Ricardo Pereira Cabral, 1938-45
 125 José Silvestre Ferreira Bossa, 1945-8
 126 Fernando Quintanilha e Mendonça Dias, 1948-52
 127 Paulo Bénard Guedes, 1952-8
 128 Manuel António Vassalo e Silva, 1958-61

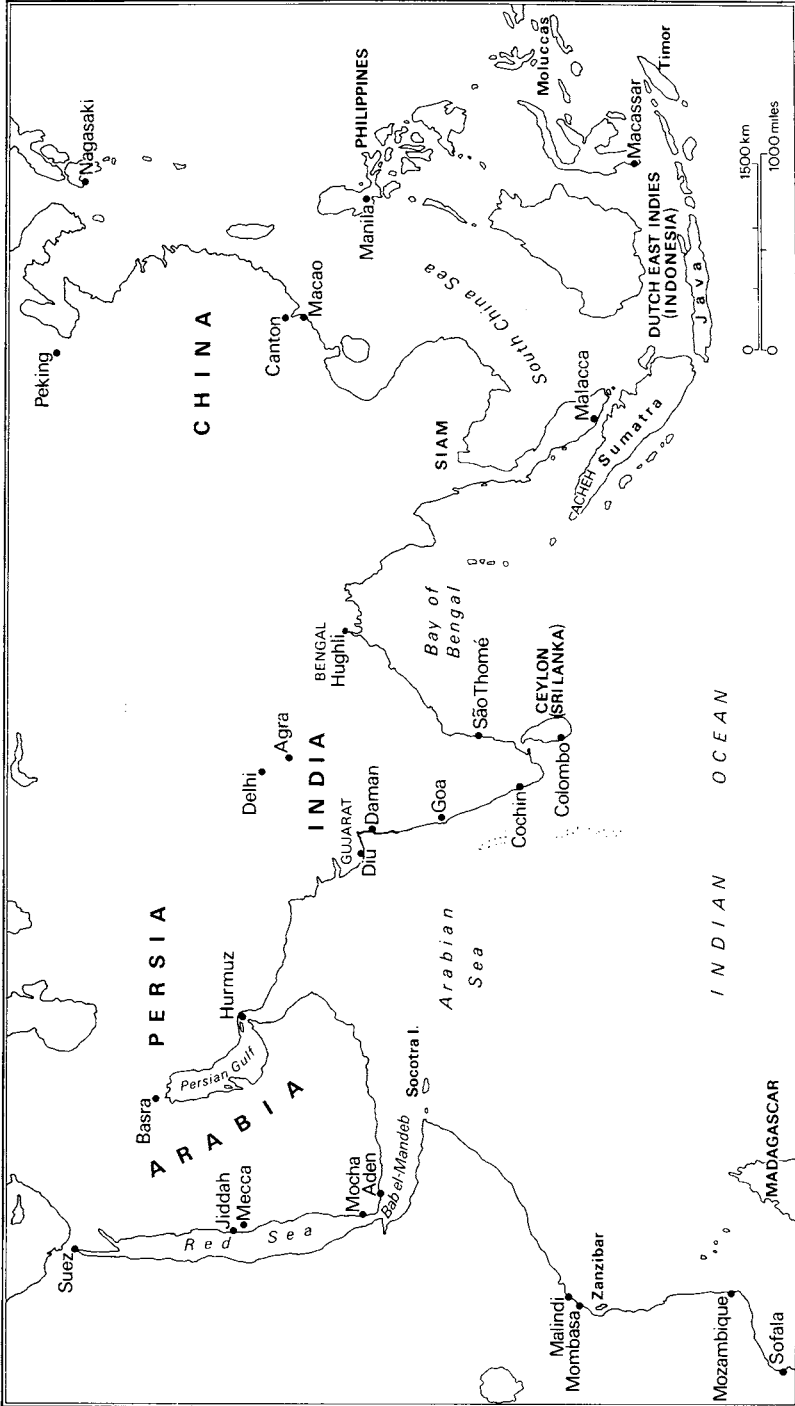
GLOSSARY

This glossary is intended solely for the convenience of readers of this book. It makes no claim to being authoritative; nor does it cover all possible meanings of all the words; nor is it a work of linguistic reference.

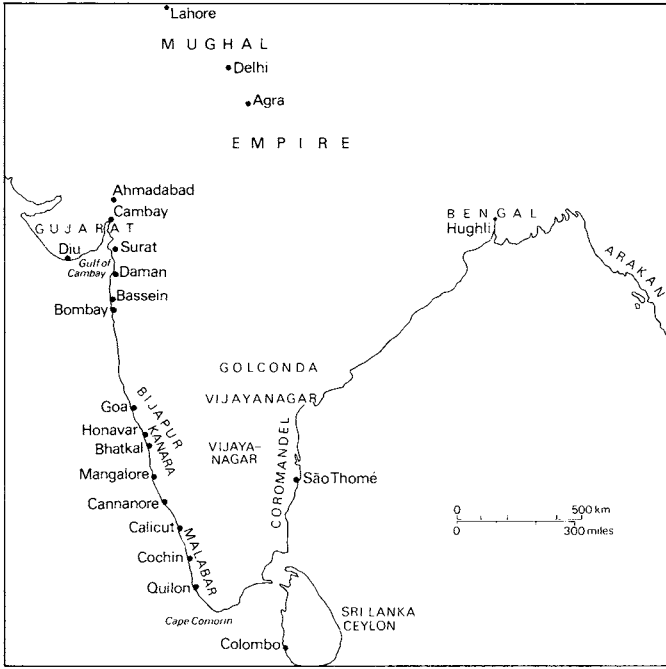
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|----------------------------|--|
| <i>aforamento</i> | quit-rent |
| <i>alvará</i> | royal order or decree |
| <i>araq</i> | spirit distilled from palms |
| <i>bhakti</i> | Hindu devotionalism |
| <i>cafila</i> | convoy |
| <i>Câmara</i> | municipal council |
| <i>carreira da Índia</i> | Lisbon–Goa round trip |
| <i>cartaz</i> | passport; licence |
| <i>Casa da Índia</i> | India House, in Lisbon |
| <i>casado</i> | married man; householder |
| <i>castiço</i> | Portuguese born in India |
| <i>chetryar</i> | member of Coromandel Hindu merchant community |
| <i>choli</i> | Hindu blouse |
| <i>Christão-Novo</i> | New Christian; a convert from Judaism |
| <i>colecta</i> | tax on food |
| <i>Conselho da Fazenda</i> | financial council |
| <i>cruzado</i> | coin worth 400 <i>reis</i> , about 4 English shillings |
| <i>descendente</i> | mixed blood; <i>mestiço</i> |
| <i>dhobi</i> | Hindu male nether-garment |
| <i>Estado da Índia</i> | the Portuguese state in India |
| <i>fidalgo</i> | a noble or gentleman; ‘son of somebody’ |
| <i>foro</i> | land revenue |
| <i>gaunkar</i> | land controller |
| <i>hajj</i> | Muslim pilgrimage to Mecca |
| <i>Indiático</i> | Portuguese born in India |
| <i>jama masjid</i> | congregational mosque |
| <i>juiz</i> | judge |
| <i>keling</i> | Tamil-speaking Hindu |

GLOSSARY

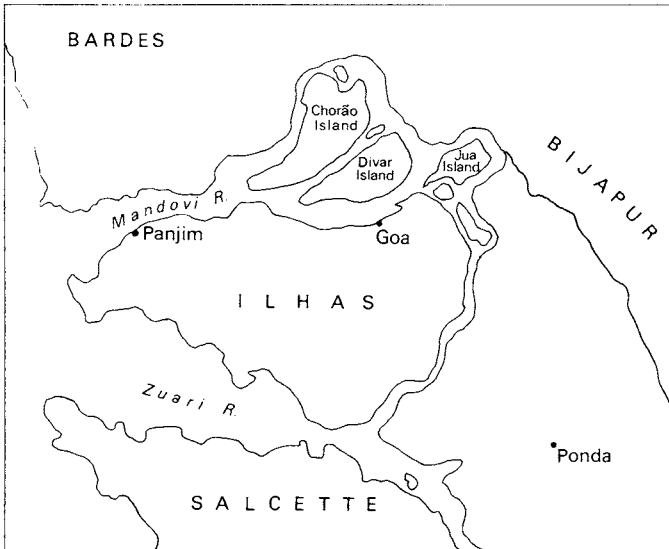
| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| <i>mestiço</i> | Eurasian; a person of Indo-Portuguese ancestry |
| <i>náo</i> | large ship |
| <i>padroado</i> | patronage |
| <i>pan</i> | betel leaf |
| <i>pandit</i> | Hindu teacher |
| <i>paroe</i> | light, oared boat |
| <i>quintal</i> | about 1 hundredweight (51 kgms) |
| <i>reinol</i> | Portuguese born in Portugal |
| <i>rendas</i> | tax-farming contracts |
| <i>rroteiro</i> | rutter; navigational guide |
| <i>ryotwari</i> | Hindu system under which the state takes a proportion of the actual production of every cultivating family |
| <i>satyagraha</i> | 'truth force'; Gandhian pacifist resistance |
| <i>Senado da Câmara</i> | municipal council |
| <i>soldado</i> | soldier; an unmarried man |
| <i>sudra</i> | bottom group in the Hindu caste hierarchy |
| <i>taluka</i> | district |
| <i>tanador-mor</i> | overseer |
| <i>vania</i> | member of Gujarat Hindu or Jain merchant community |
| <i>vedor da fazenda</i> | chief financial official |
| <i>zamorin</i> | title of the ruler of Calicut |



Map 1. The Portuguese and Asia



Map 2. The Portuguese and India



Map 3. Goa