

Ocean of Trade

Ocean of Trade offers an innovative study of trade, production and consumption across the Indian Ocean between the years c. 1750 and 1850. Focusing on the Vāniyā merchants of Diu and Daman, Pedro Machado explores the region's entangled histories of exchange, including the African demand for large-scale textile production among weavers in Gujarat, the distribution of ivory to consumers in Western India, and the African slave trade from Mozambique that took captives to the French islands of the Mascarenes, Brazil and the Rio de la Plata, and the Arabian peninsula and India. In highlighting the critical role of particular South Asian merchant networks, the book reveals how local African and Indian consumer demand was central to the development of commerce across the Indian Ocean, giving rise to a wealth of regional and global exchange in a period commonly perceived to be increasingly dominated by European company and private capital. The book offers an important contribution to our understanding of the layered and entangled histories of Africa and South Asia within an oceanic and global context.

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Ocean of Trade

South Asian Merchants, Africa and the Indian Ocean, c. 1750–1850

Pedro Machado





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Note on currencies

As my text deals with a number of currencies, this note is for purposes of clarification.

Indo-Portuguese coinage was largely silver based. It can be understood in terms of a fictitious unit that was used as an imperial currency of account, the *real* (pl. *réis*). It was written 100 *réis* or \$100, with the \$ symbol marking the thousands. Thus, 100\$000 is 100,000 *réis*, 900\$000 is 900,000 *réis*. A figure written 10:000\$000 is 10,000,000 *réis* and can be expressed as 10 *contos*. For reasons of clarity, I have chosen throughout to write "réis" after an amount (e.g. 10\$000 *réis*). Currencies in use in India that are mentioned in the text were thus convertible against the *real* at the following rates in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries:

 $Xerafim = 300 \ r\'eis$ $Tanga = 60 \ r\'eis$ $Cruzado = 400 \ r\'eis$

Reference in the text is occasionally made to the *Rupee* (Rs), the Indian unit of currency. While valuations of the *Rupee* varied throughout India, a tentative conversion rate is 1 Rs = 630 r'eis.

With regard to *piastres* and *patacas*, the Spanish silver dollars (\$) that circulated in French and Portuguese territories, and that served as a basic trading currency in the western Indian Ocean from the late eighteenth century, I have calculated their value as follows²:

\$1 = 710 r'eis

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¹ This information is based on Sanjay Subrahmanyam, *The Political Economy of Commerce: Southern India, 1500–1650* (Cambridge University Press, 1990); Joseph C. Miller, "Slave Prices in the Portuguese Southern Atlantic, 1600–1830", in Paul Lovejoy (ed.), *Africans in Bondage: Studies in Slavery and the Slave Trade* (Essays in Honour of Philip D. Curtin on the Occasion of the 25th *Anniversary of African Studies at the University of Wisconsin*) (Madison: University of Wisconsin Press, 1986), 43–77.

² I have arrived at this calculation from information provided in Rudy Bauss, "Textiles, Bullion and Other Trade of Goa: Commerce with Surat, other areas of India, Luso-Brazilian ports, Macau and Mozambique, 1816–1819", IESHR, 34, 3 (1997), 276; Richard B. Allen "Licentious and Unbridled Proceedings: The Illegal Slave Trade to Mauritius and the Seychelles during the Early Nineteenth Century", Journal of African History 42, 1 (2001), 102.



Abbreviations

AD Alfandegas de Diu ADm Alfandegas de Damão

AHM Arquivo Histórico de Moçambique, Maputo,

Mozambique

AHU Arquivo Histórico Ultramarino, Lisbon

ANTT Arquivos Nacional da Torre do Tombo, Lisbon

APO J. H. da Cunha Rivara (ed.), Archivo Portuguêz Oriental,

9 vols. (Nova Goa: Imprensa Nacional, 1857-77)

BN Biblioteca Nacional de Lisboa
CD Correspondencia de Diu
CDm Correspondencia de Damão
CM Correspondencia de Moçambique

Cx Caixa (Box)

DAM Francisco Santana (ed.), Documentação Avulsa Moçambicana

do Arquivo Histórico Ultramarino, 3 vols. (Lisbon: Centro de

Estudos Históricos Ultramarinos, 1964-74)

Doc. Documento (Document)

FHGCM Luis Fernando de Carvalho Dias, Fontes para a Historia,

Geografia e Comercio de Moçambique (sec. XVIII) (Lisbon:

Junta de Investigações do Ultramar, 1954)

HAG Historical Archives of Goa, Panjim

IESHR The Indian Economic and Social History Review

Moç. Moçambique/Mozambique

MSA Maharashtra State Archives, Bombay, India

OIOC Oriental and India Office Collections, British Library,

London

PD A. B. de Bragança Pereira (ed.), Os Portugueses em Diu

(Bastorá: Tipografia Rangel, 1938)

NA National Archives, Kew, England RMS António Alberto de Andrade, Relações de

Moçambique Setecentista (Lisbon: Agência Geral do

Ultramar, 1955)

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List of abbreviations

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RSEA

George McCall Theal, Records of South-Eastern Africa: Collected in Various Libraries and Archive Departments in Europe, 9 vols. (Cape Town: Printed for the Government of the Cape Colony, 1898–1903)