

## APPENDICES

Appendix A Textiles Sold on the Upper Guinea Coast 1613 to 1618

	Measure	Price 1613-14	Price 1617-1618	Type of Textile	Source
<i>European</i>					
Baeta vermelha	1 cóvado		1.53 panos	Red baize (a coarse woollen cloth)	<i>Negocios coloniais</i> , LIII.
Bombazina	1 cóvado	1 pano		Bombazine; striped cotton cloth like velvet	
Estamenha	1 vara		2 panos	Coarse woollen cloth, serge	<i>Negocios coloniais</i> , LXII. <i>Negocios coloniais</i> , LXII.
Frezada	1 peça	7-15 panos		Thick woollen cloth	
[H]olanda frezada	1 peça	16 panos		Fine linen cloth made in Holland	
[H]olanda (preta, parda, amarela)	1 vara		3 panos	Fine linen cloth made in Holland (black, dark and yellow)	
[H]olandilha	1 peça		12-18 panos	Cotton cloth from India dyed in Holland in different colours	<i>Negocios coloniais</i> , LXII.
Perpetuana	1 cóvado	2-2.5 panos	2 panos	Durable serge (wool and worsted) made in Holland, Flanders and England	
Jerga [jergeta]	1 vara		2 panos	Serge. Durable woollen cloth made in Holland, England and Spain	Alpern, "What Africans Got", 9. <i>Negocios coloniais</i> , LXVII.
Ruão	1 vara	1-2 panos	2 panos [fino, ordinario, branquo]	Woollen cloth from Rouen, France	
<i>African</i>					
Algodão	1 arroba	6-7 panos	5-7 panos	Raw cotton. Produced in Cape Verde and on the Guinea Coast	
Fale	1 libra		1-1.28 panos	Unknown	

Appendix A (cont.)

	Measure	Price	Price 1613-14	Type of Textile 1617-1618	Source
Barafula	1 piece	5-6 panos	5 panos	Cloth made of bands of coarse cotton cloth, dyed or with alternate white and blue stripes or lines	Carreira, <i>Panaria</i> , 84.
Barafula de Gambea	1 piece	4 panos		Barafula from the Gambia	
Barafula de Gêba	1 piece	5 panos	5 panos	Barafula from Gêba	
Barafula de fãle	1 piece	5 panos	5 panos	Barafula from Fãle or made of fãle	
Pano amarelo	1 còvado	3-4 panos	3-4 panos	Yellow cloth	
Pano azul	1 còvado	3.5 panos	5 panos	Blue cloth	
Pano branco	1 piece	1 pano	1 pano	White (natural colour) cloth	
Pano da Degoula	1 piece	2-4 panos	3 panos	Cloth from Degoula on the Upper Geba	
Pano de rei	1 piece	4 panos	3.75 to 7.5	Ordinary cloth or barafula. Derived from the fact that its price was regulated.	Carreira, <i>Panaria</i> , 88.
Pano de retròs	1 piece	1 pano	1 pano	Cloth interwoven with cotton and silk	Carreira, <i>Panaria</i> , 99.
Pano vermelho	1 còvado		3.75 panos	Red cloth	
Pano Jalofò	1 pano		5 panos	Cloth made by the Jalofò	Carreira, <i>Os Portugêses</i> , 59.
Pano preto	1 pano		4 panos	Black cloth made on the Gambia River	Carreira, <i>Os Portugêses</i> , 59.
Pano subo [Sabo?]	1 pano		9 panos	Cloth made on the River Salum	Carreira, <i>Os Portugêses</i> , 59.
Picote da costa	1 peça		50-60 panos	Coarse cloth made on the coast	
<i>Indian</i>					
Bertangil	1 peça	3 panos	3 panos	Blue and black calico from Daman, Gujarat	Ahmad, <i>Indo-Portuguese Trade</i> , 200.
Canequi	1 còvado		0.5 panos	Good quality thin calico	Ahmad, <i>Indo-Portuguese</i>
	1 peça		7.5-8		

Chaudéis (sing. chaudel)	1 vara 1 corja	panos 1 pano 75 panos	from Daman, Gujarat	<i>Trade</i> , 200; Irwin, "Indian Textile Trade," 26.
Cotonia	1 peça 1 vara	6-8 panos 1 pano	Cloth from Bengal from which bedspreads were made	<i>Glossário</i> ; Ahmad, <i>Indo-Portuguese Trade</i> , 92, 200.
Fofolims [forfolims]	1 peça 1 corja	3-5 panos 40 panos	made mainly in Bengal or Surat	Ahmad, <i>Indo-Portuguese Trade</i> , 201.
Lenço	1 peça 1 corja	50 panos 1 peça 3 panos 1 corja	Inferior quality linen made in Balaghat	
Mantaz	1 corja	3 panos	Linen cloth	
Mantaz grande	1 piece	40 panos		
Mantaz pequeno	1 piece	50 panos		
Mantaz preto or preto	1 piece	60 panos		
Seda	1 côvado	3 panos		
Setim branquo	1 côvado	3 panos		
Tafecira	1 peça 1 côvado	16 panos 1.5 panos	Cheap cotton cloth produced in Cambay, often blue or black	<i>Glossário</i> ; Ahmad, <i>Indo-Portuguese Trade</i> , 201.
Tafecira do Sinde	1 peça 1 côvado	5 panos 16 panos 1.5 panos 1 côvado 2 panos	Silk	Ahmad, <i>Indo-Portuguese Trade</i> , 91-92, 202.
		1 peça 15 panos 1 côvado	White satin from Persia or Bengal	Ahmad, <i>Indo-Portuguese Trade</i> , 92; Irwin, "Indian Textile Trade," 30.
		18 panos 2 panos	Striped cotton cloth	
Tafeta [azul, roxo, vermelho, tomassol, leonardo, verde preta, parda]		1 peça 1 côvado	Striped cotton cloth produced in Sindh	Ahmad, <i>Indo-Portuguese Trade</i> , 92.
			Tafteta from China or Bengal	

## Appendix A (cont.)

	Measure	Price	Price 1613-14	Type of Textile 1617-1618	Source
Toalha do Sinde	1 piece	3 panos		Tablecloth from Sindh	
<i>Other</i>					
Colcha da China	1 piece	100 panos		Chinese bedspread	Sundström, <i>Trade of Guinea</i> , 156.
Lambeis	1 piece	3-3.5 panos	4-6 panos	From alambéis, a striped woollen cloth from North Africa	Carreira, <i>Os Portugêses</i> , 56
		1 corja	75 panos	Alternatively a woollen cloth from Alentejo	
Tafteta da China	1 côvado	1.5 panos		Tafteta from China	
<i>Origin unknown</i>					
Bezuatra	1 piece	25-40 panos	37.5-50 panos	Unknown. Possibly high-quality blue cotton cloth.	Machado, "Gujarati Indian Merchants Networks," Table 3.
Brim	1 vara		1 pano	Sailcloth, a fine linen cloth	
Crea	1 vara		1.5-2 panos	Unknown	
Gram	1 côvado		10 panos	Unknown	
Lona	1 vara	1 pano	1 pano	Coarse linen cloth used for sails	
Toalha de mesa	1 piece		3 panos	Tablecloth	
<i>In the cargo from Spain but not listed in the Upper Guinea accounts</i>					
Melcochado				Unknown	
Melim				Unknown	
Pacharis				White of coloured shawl from southern India.	<i>Glossário</i>

Bancais	Alternatively a cotton textile produced in Balaghat, Golconda, Bijapur	Ahmad, <i>Indo-Portuguese Trade</i> , 200
Bame (s)	Cloth from Gujarat	
	Cotton cloth from Gujarat	Ahmad, <i>Indo-Portuguese Trade</i> , 199
Canhamaço	Hemp cloth	

A côvado is about 26 inches or 0.66 metre. The number of *côvados* comprising a *peça* seems to have varied (see Carreira, *Panaria*, XC–XCIV). A *coifa* comprised 20 pieces of cloth.

Source: AGNL SO CO Ca 18 doc 197 *passim* Upper Guinea accounts 1613–1618.

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Appendix B Beads Sold on the Upper Guinea Coast 1613 to 1618

Type of bead	Measure	Price 1613–1614	Price 1617–1618	Type of Bead	Source
Alaquequa	1 libra	6 panos		Carnelian	<i>Glossário</i>
Ambar	1 onza		25–30 panos	Amber	
Azeviche	1 milheiro		5–10 panos	Jet	
	1 ramal		1 pano		
Brandil	1 libra	6 panos	5.75 panos	Semi-precious stone from India	Almada, <i>Tratado breve</i> , 119.
Buzio	1 arroba		25 panos	Cowry shells	
Cano de pato	1 libra		0.8–3.8 panos	Elongated bead	
Conta branca raxada	100 milheiros	40 panos	42.9 panos	White striped beads	Almada, <i>Tratado breve</i> , 49
Conta menina pocate	1 peça/maço	3–4 panos	3 panos	Unknown	
	100 milheiros	40 panos	100 milheiros		
			37.5 to 43 panos		
Conta menina branca	1 maço	3 panos	3 panos	White beads for women	
	100 milheiros	40 panos			
Conta azul ordinario					
Conta azul grosso	100 milheiros	40 panos	41–43 panos	Blue beads (ordinary and large)	
			75 panos	Porcelain beads	
Conta menina porcelana	1 maço	6 panos	100 milheiros		
	100 milheiros	40 panos	42 panos		
			3 panos	Black beads	
Conta menina preta	1 maço		50 panos	Large striped beads	
Conta grossa raxada	100 milheiros		3 panos	Unknown	
Conta coalhada	1 maço		25 panos	Coral	
Coral	1 libra	24 panos	3 panos		
	1 ramal	4 panos	[coral grosso 6 panos]		

Crystal no 14	1 milheiro	4 panos	37.5 panos	Indian beads the size	Almada, <i>Tratado</i>
Fêmea	1 libra		1 ramal fêmea	of good neat	<i>breve</i> , 25.
			grosso 4 panos	pomegranate seeds	
Margarideta	1 libra	1 pano	1-1.5 panos	Pearls	
		2 pano [large?]	Margarideta		
			muito fina		
			8 panos		

A *maço* was divided into 12 branches, each called a *ramal*, which was divided in 10 strings. The weight of a *maço* varied with the type of bead. See Philip D. *Economic Change in Precolonial Africa: Senegambia in the Era of the Slave Trade* (Madison: University of Wisconsin Press, 1975), 318.

Source: AGNL SO CO Ca 18 doc 197 *passim* Upper Guinea accounts 1613-1618.

*References:*

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Appendix C Other Commodities Sold on the Upper Guinea Coast  
1613 to 1618

Commodity	Measure	Price 1613–1614	Price 1617–1618	Commodity
<i>Clothes</i>				
Chapeo	1	3 panos	8 panos	Hat
Capote	1	7 panos	5 panos	Cloak
Meas de seda	1 pair		15 panos	Silk stockings
Meas de lâ	1 pair			Woollen stockings
Meas de cabrestilho	1 pair	5 panos	2–3 panos	Short socks without a foot used by farmers
Meas de pé				Foot socks
Meas de linhas				Linen stockings
Talabarte	1		3 panos	Belt
Capatos	1 pair		3 panos	Shoes
Jubois bombazina	1		10 panos	Bombazine tunic
Jubois branquo	1		7–8 panos	White (undyed) tunic
Jubois	1	6 panos		Tunic
Camisa	1	3 panos		Shirt
<i>Staple Foods</i>				
Arros	1 alqueire	1 pano	1–2 panos	Rice
Arros limpio	1 alqueire		1–2 panos	Husked rice
Arros de casca	1 alqueire		1 pano	Unhusked rice
Cuscus	1 alqueire	1–2 panos		Couscous
Milho	1 alqueire	1 pano	1 pano	Millet
	1 moio	60 panos		
Funde	1 alqueire	0.5 pano		Funde
Farinha	1 arroba	5 panos	5–6 panos	Flour
Biscoito	1 barril	20–25 panos	30 panos	Biscuit
Pão	1 barril	20–25 panos	30 panos	Bread
<i>Other Foods</i>				
Açafrão	1 ounce	3 panos	2 panos	Saffron
Pimenta	1 libra	2 panos	1.5–2 panos	Pepper
Vinagre	1 peruleira	5 panos	5 panos	Vinegar
Azeite	1 botija	4 panos	4 panos	Oil
Azeite amargoso	1 peruleira		5 panos	Bitter oil
Manteiga	1 botija	7 panos	5 panos	Butter
Sardinhas	1 barril		15–50 panos	Sardines
Bacalhau	1 arroba		5–6 panos	Codfish
Azeitonas	1 barril	8 panos		Olives
Comfeitos	1 frasco	3 panos	3 panos	Sugared confectionery
Marmelada	1 caixa		2–2.5 panos	Quince jam
Figos recheados	1 barril	3 panos		Stuffed figs
Passas	1 arroba		3–8 panos	Raisins

Appendix C (*cont.*)

Commodity	Measure	Price 1613-1614	Price 1617-1618	Commodity
Pesego	1 barril		3 panos	Peaches
Perada	1 caixa		3 panos	Sweet made of pears
Açucar rosado	1 panela		2.5-3 panos	Rose-coloured sugar
Amêndoas	1 libra		1 pano	Almonds
	1 alqueire		5 panos	
Queijo	1	2 panos	3 panos	Cheese
Queijo de Alentejo	1	2 panos	1.5-2 panos	Cheese from Alentejo
<i>Beverages</i>				
Vinho	1 peruleira	5-6 panos	6-7 panos	Wine
Aguardente	1 barril	24-30 panos	50 panos	Spirits, brandy
	1 frasco	1.5 panos	2 panos	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>				
Carapeta dourada	1		6 panos	Gold spinning top
Carda	1		4 panos	Carder
Cascabel	1		1-2.25 panos	Rattle
Cera	1 quintal	40 panos	40-50 panos	Wax
Cochinilha	1 côvado		6.5 pano	Cochineal
Tinta	1 peruleira		10 panos	Dye
Cola	1 godenho	25 panos	30 panos	Kola
Gato dalgalia	1		80 panos	Civet cat [for perfume]
Marfim	1 arroba	10 panos	10 panos	Ivory
Jogo de cartas	36 packs		20 panos	Card game
Papel	1 resma	4-5 panos	5 panos	Ream of paper
Taboa	1		2.5-4 panos	Plank, board
Xarcia	1 quintal		35 panos	Cordage/rigging

One *moio* was equivalent to 60 *alqueires* of *milho*.

Source: AGNL SO CO Ca 18 doc 197 *passim* Upper Guinea accounts 1613-1618.

### Appendix D Nutritional Composition of Selected West African Staples

	Calories	Protein	Fat	Ca	Fe	P	K	Vitamin A	thiamin	riboflavin	niacin	ascorbic	Source
		g	mg	mg	mg	mg	mg	ug	mg	mg	mg	acid mg	
Yams (cooked)	485	1.49	0.14	14	0.52	49	670	0	0.095	0.028	0.552	12.1	USDA 111602
Mandioc—Cassava (raw)	669	1.16	0.28	16	0.27	27	271	25	0.087	0.048	0.854	20.6	USDA 111134
Millet (cooked)	498	3.51	1.00	3	0.63	44	62	0	0.106	0.082	1.330	0.0	USDA 20032
Sorghum	339	11.3	3.3	28	4.40	287	350	0	0.237	0.142	2.927	0.0	USDA 20067
Maize (Commmeal)	362	8.12	3.59	6	3.45	241	287	469	0.385	0.201	3.632	0.0	USDA 20020
Plantains (cooked)	116	0.79	0.18	2	0.58	28	465	909	0.046	0.052	0.756	10.9	USDA 09278

*Source:* USDA National Nutrient Database for Standard Reference at [www.nal.usda.gov/fnic/cgi-bin/nut\\_search.pl](http://www.nal.usda.gov/fnic/cgi-bin/nut_search.pl). Value per 100 grams of edible portion.

Appendix E Lists of *Daños* Calculated on Slaves Purchased  
in Cartagena 1633

Account of the *daños* on the Blacks [Angolans] of señor  
Diego de Montesinos:

	A male Black called Diego with three missing upper teeth	4 pesos
	Another Juan; two lower teeth missing with part of the small finger on the right hand missing.	6 [pesos]
	Another called Miguel with two upper and lower teeth missing.	4 [pesos]
Deliver healthy	Another called Agustín with a humoral obstruction and fever.	
Nothing	Another called Gabriel with marks of <i>flema salada</i> on the left hand.	
Nothing	Another called Pedro with two lower teeth missing.	10 [pesos]
	Another called Camate with the beginning of a hernia on the left side.	
Deliver healthy	Another called Juan with a bloody sore in the right armpit	
	Another Black Paulo with a missing molar and two lower and upper teeth missing	6 [pesos]
Deliver healthy	Another Black Jorge with a little fever.	
Deliver healthy	Another Black Antonio with fever and two upper and lower teeth missing. For the teeth, four pesos.	4 [pesos]
	Female Blacks:	
	One female Black Luisa with three upper teeth and two lower teeth missing and some spots on the face.	6 [pesos]
	Another called Cristina with two upper and lower teeth missing	4 [pesos]
	Another called Guiomar with a swollen right hand.	6 [pesos]
	Another called María with the little finger on the right hand missing and two upper teeth missing.	10 [pesos]
		60 pesos
		Doctor Mendo [López]

Source: ANHS VM 77-I fol. 101 [1633]

*Daños* on 15 Upper Guinea slaves [of Manuel de Acosta]:

6 pesos	Firstly, a male Biafara with a drawing on his right shoulder
15 pesos	Another Biafara without eyebrows, which is unhealthy and ugly
4 pesos	Another Biafara with a wound on the left foot
2 pesos	A female Biafara with ophthalmia
<u>27 pesos</u>	

## Daños on 22 Upper Guinea slaves of [Manuel de] Acosta:

12 pesos	A male Biojo with a mark on the calf of the left leg
30 pesos	A male Balanta with two hernias in both testicles and with a sore on the shoulder
15 pesos	A male Bañon with two hernias in both testicles
20 pesos	A male Bañon with a hernia in the right testicle
4 pesos	A male Balanta with ophthalmia and an injured finger on the right hand
<u>25 pesos</u>	Three female Blacks with scabies
106 pesos	
25 pesos	One Black with a cloudy eye

*Source:* ANHS VM 77-I fol. 97 [1633]

APPENDIX F  
BUSINESS ASSOCIATES OF MANUEL BAUTISTA PÉREZ  
(For consistency the Spanish spelling of Portuguese  
proper names has been used)

*The Partners*

Manuel Bautista Pérez. Nationality: Portuguese. Manuel Bautista Pérez was born on 2 July, 1589, in Ançã, Archbishopric of Coimbra. At the age of five Pérez was sent to Lisbon to live with his maternal aunt, Blanca Gómez. Six to eight years later nephew and aunt emigrated to Seville, from where Manuel Bautista eventually departed around 1607. The young man was initiated in the trade of African slaves by his uncle and mentor, Portuguese-born Diego Rodríguez de Lisboa. After a brief stay in Lisbon, Pérez travelled to Guinea, where he worked in partnership with his elder brother, Juan Bautista Pérez. From at least 1614 Manuel Bautista started travelling to Cartagena de Indias in charge of shipments of slaves, but finally established himself in Lima around 1619. In 1626 he married his second cousin, doña Guiomar Enríquez, by proxy, but the marriage was ratified upon her arrival in Cartagena de Indias, the following year. The couple lived in Lima and had six children. In 1635 Manuel Bautista Pérez was arrested by the Tribunal of the Inquisition of Lima under charges of Judaizing. After nearly four years in jail and one alleged suicide attempt he was sentenced to burn at the stake and to the full confiscation of his estate on 23 January 1639. He denied all charges of Judaizing to the end.

Sebastián Duarte. Nationality: Portuguese. Sebastián Duarte was born in Montemor o Novo around 1603. Duarte was most probably introduced to Manuel Bautista Pérez by Felipe Rodríguez, an important supplier of slaves, resident in Panama. Having originally settled in Panama, by 1619 Duarte had moved down to Lima, where he bought a store. Duarte ran his modest business until about 1621, when he decided to sell it. During this time Manuel Bautista Pérez was a regular supplier of goods for Duarte's store. Pérez's close association with Duarte in the slave trade started around this time. Their relationship was further cemented by Duarte's marriage to doña

Isabel Enríquez, Manuel Bautista's wife's sister, around 1629. The couple remained childless until Duarte's arrest by the Inquisition in 1635 under charges of Judaizing. Like Manuel Bautista, Duarte was sentenced to die at the stake in 1639, but denied all charges of Judaizing throughout.

*In Guinea*

Juan Bautista Pérez. Nationality: Portuguese. Manuel Bautista Pérez's eldest brother. Both brothers settled in Cacheu from at least 1612, where they worked in partnership in the trade of African slaves to the New World. News of Juan Bautista's premature death in Cacheu dates to around 1617 and may have contributed to Manuel Bautista's decision to establish himself in Peru a couple of years later.

Antonio Rodríguez de Acosta. Nationality: Portuguese. Antonio Rodríguez de Acosta worked closely with Manuel Bautista Pérez, Juan Bautista Pérez and Diego Rodríguez de Lisboa in Guinea. After Manuel Bautista Pérez left for the New World, Antonio Rodríguez continued to work in association with Diego Rodríguez, but ran into financial difficulties. By 1625 Diego Rodríguez asked Manuel Bautista to help him to get started in Peru. Both friends worked together and remained close until Antonio Rodríguez's death around 1628, when Pérez was appointed executor of his estate. Antonio Rodríguez's main activities in Peru involved taking Manuel Bautista's slaves to be sold in the southern port of Arica. After his death Antonio Rodríguez was replaced in this task by his brother, Manuel de Acosta.

*In Portugal*

Diego Rodríguez de Lisboa. Nationality: Portuguese. Manuel Bautista Pérez's 'uncle' (technically Pérez's mother's cousin) and sponsor, who initiated his nephew in the trade of African slaves. A resident of Lisbon, Diego Rodríguez's role became less important as Manuel Bautista became more established in Peru; certainly from around the mid-1620s onwards.

*In Spain (Seville)*

Duarte Rodríguez de León. Nationality: Unknown. Married to Manuel Bautista Pérez's wife's sister, Blanca Enríquez. Duarte Rodríguez was

in charge of receiving and distributing the remittances of precious metals sent by Manuel Bautista from the New World to Seville.

*In Cartagena de Indias*

Duarte de León Márquez. Nationality: Portuguese. Between 1613-early 1620s he was in charge of collecting money owed to Manuel Bautista Pérez, especially debts deriving from credit sales of slaves secured in Cartagena. Duarte Rodríguez was also in charge of organizing Manuel Bautista's remittances of precious metals to Europe, but was replaced in this activity by Antonio Núñez Gramaxo, due to his advanced age, after around 1624.

Licentiate Blas de Paz Pinto. Nationality: Portuguese. A licensed medical doctor, who specialized in buying sick slaves, treating them and selling them once their health had been restored. Blas de Paz sold slaves to Manuel Bautista Pérez regularly, in addition to treating many of his sick slaves and drawing up *daños* documents. He was an illustrious member of Cartagena's society and appointed *mayordomo* of two confraternities. The surgeon was prosecuted by the Inquisition of Cartagena on charges of Judaizing, but died in prison as a result of torture in 1638. According to the Holy Office, Blas de Paz would have admitted to Judaizing.

Jorge Fernández Gramaxo. Nationality: Portuguese. He was a wealthy merchant, whose fortune derived mainly from the trade in African slaves. He arrived in Santo Domingo in 1587, where he remained for three years. After that, Jorge Fernández settled in Cartagena, where he acquired a *finca* in Bocachica. Slave ships disembarked slaves at Bocachica and, thus, evaded tax. He was also *alcalde ordinario*, *administrador* of the hospital of Cartagena, and funded the construction of the Franciscan monastery of San Diego. Diego Rodríguez de Lisboa and Manuel Bautista Pérez sent him slaves from Africa from at least 1618, and probably earlier. Due to his advanced age he was replaced in the business by his nephew, Antonio Núñez Gramaxo, and died about 1626.

Antonio Núñez Gramaxo. Nationality: Portuguese. A nephew of Jorge Fernández Gramaxo, Antonio Núñez took charge of slave trading activities formerly performed by his uncle. From 1624 was in charge of organizing Manuel Bautista Pérez's remittances of precious metals to Spain and Portugal. In 1627 Governor Diego de Escobar opened an inquest into Antonio Núñez's fraudulent activities and his

estate was embargoed. In 1630 Antonio Núñez was sent to Seville and imprisoned, but was pardoned after payment of 14,000 ducats to the Crown. Antonio Núñez Gramaxo re-built his life. By 1640 Antonio Núñez was the holder of an *hábito*, and a member of the Sevillian Consulate by 1687.

Andrés de Blanquesel. Nationality: Flemish. Andrés de Blanquesel held the office of *regidor* and was deeply involved in Cartagena's slave trade. Blanquesel was a regular provider of slaves for Manuel Bautista Pérez and of foodstuffs for their upkeep.

Juan Rodríguez Meza: Nationality: Portuguese. Juan Rodríguez Meza was born in Estremoz in Portugal but was naturalised in Cartagena. He was an important player in Cartagena's slave trade and sold slaves to Manuel Bautista Pérez regularly. Rodríguez Meza was incarcerated by the Tribunal of the Inquisition of Cartagena in 1636, under charges of Judaizing, and his depositions led to the arrests of many Portuguese residents of Cartagena at the time, including those of Blas de Paz Pinto and Luis Gómez Barreto. Juan Rodríguez Meza admitted to Judaizing and his estate was confiscated, but he was reconciled by the Holy Office in 1638.

Luis Gómez Barreto. Nationality: Portuguese. Luis Gómez Barreto started his commercial career in the slave trade, which included trips to Angola, Brazil and São Tomé. By 1607 Gómez Barreto had settled in Cartagena, where he paid 10,000 ducats for the office of *depositario general*. Whilst in office he sold slaves who had been embargoed, thus making considerable profits. Manuel Bautista Pérez was a regular buyer of his slaves. Luis Gómez Barreto was charged with Judaizing by the Tribunal of the Inquisition of Cartagena, but managed to defend himself from the accusations, between 1636 and 1638. Nevertheless, his case was re-opened in 1649 and Luis Gómez Barreto was arrested the following year. The sentence passed by the Holy Office included the confiscation of his estate, deportation from the Indies and required Gómez Barreto to wear the *sambenito* (penitential garments) in the auto de fe of 1655.

### *In Panama*

Felipe Rodríguez. Nationality: Portuguese. Sebastián Duarte's uncle, who worked closely with his nephews in the trade of African slaves passing through Panama. Felipe Rodríguez was one of Manuel Bautista Pérez's main suppliers of slaves until the former's death around

1627–8. The gap left by Felipe Rodríguez's death was filled by Pedro Rodríguez, an elder brother of Sebastián Duarte, and after 1629 by Pedro Duarte.

Pedro Duarte. Nationality: Portuguese. Sebastián Duarte's brother. Pedro Duarte played an important role as Manuel Bautista Pérez's agent in Panama. Amongst other duties, Duarte oversaw the shipment of the Pérez's slave cargoes through Panama. Pedro Duarte was prosecuted by the Tribunal of the Inquisition of Cartagena, under charges of Judaizing, in 1641.

### *In Lima*

Pablo Rodríguez. Nationality: Portuguese. Pablo Rodríguez was a half-brother of Sebastián Duarte, who worked as an apprentice under the supervision of Juan Rodríguez Duarte, in Manuel Bautista Pérez's and Sebastián Duarte's business ventures. Pablo Rodríguez was arrested by the Inquisition of Lima accused of Judaizing, in 1638, but was reconciled.

Juan Rodríguez Duarte. Nationality: Portuguese. Juan Rodríguez Duarte was Sebastián Duarte's nephew. Rodríguez Duarte was taken into Manuel Bautista Pérez's large extended family home in Lima and, in exchange, worked as a travelling agent for his sponsors. He was arrested by the Inquisition of Lima accused of Judaizing, in 1636, but was reconciled.

García Vázquez Enríquez. Nationality: Spanish. García Vázquez Enríquez was one of Manuel Bautista Pérez's wife's brothers, who acted as a travelling agent for the Pérez-Duarte partners. García Vázquez was arrested by the Inquisition of Lima accused of Judaizing, in 1638, but was reconciled.

Simón Vázquez Enríquez. Nationality: Spanish. Simón Vázquez Enríquez was another of Manuel Bautista Pérez's wife's brothers. From 1628 Simón Vázquez was travelling extensively in the south of Peru, taking slaves to be sold and collecting debts. Vázquez also travelled to Cartagena and Tierra Firme, in charge of increasingly more important ventures. Curiously, Simón Vázquez Enríquez was the only male member of the household not to be arrested by the Inquisition of Lima. After the arrests Simón Vázquez looked after his sisters (Manuel Bautista Pérez's and Sebastián Duarte's wives), nieces and nephews. Simón Vázquez was appointed administrator of Manuel Bautista's landed estate of Bocanegra, which was sequestrated by the Holy Office at the time

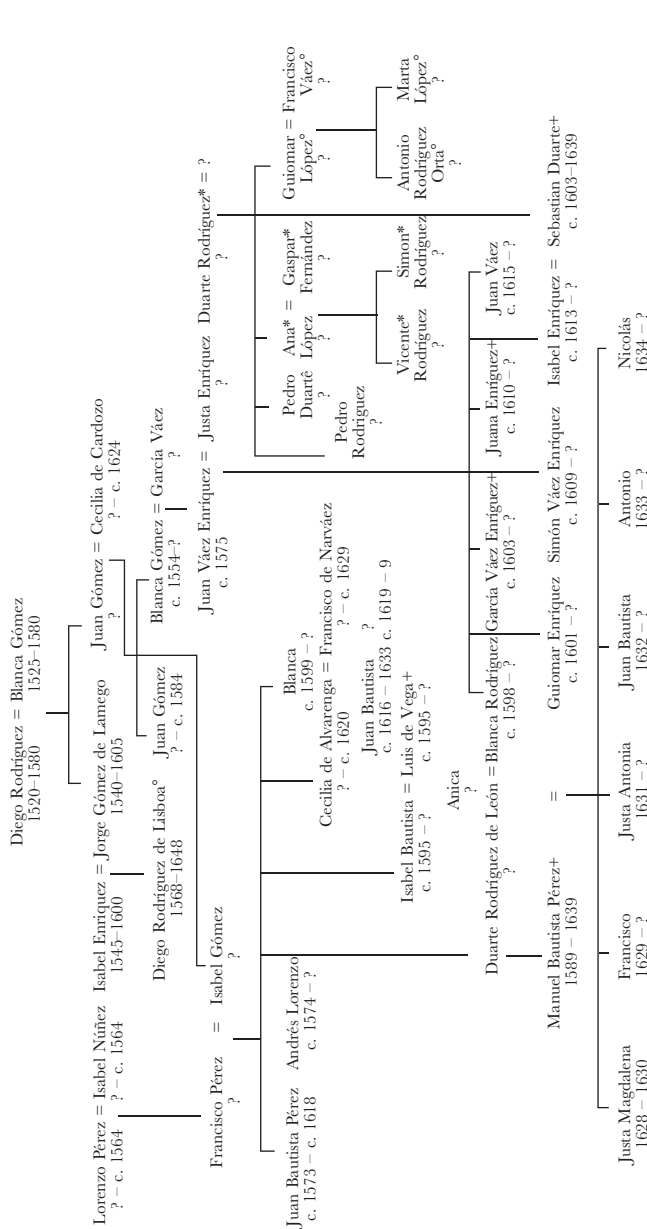
of his arrest. The property had around 150 slaves who were to be sold by Vázquez. The transactions were reported periodically to Holy Office accountants and the proceeds were added to Manuel Bautista Pérez's estate, which was eventually confiscated by the Inquisition.

Luis de Vega. Nationality: Portuguese. Luis de Vega was married to one of Manuel Bautista Pérez's sisters, doña Isabel Bautista. Vega came to Lima to join the family business, but was arrested by the Inquisition shortly after his arrival, accused of Judaizing. Luis de Vega was reconciled by the Holy Office in 1639.

*In Arica*

Manuel de Acosta. Nationality: Portuguese. Manuel de Acosta was a brother of Antonio Núñez de Acosta. Upon his brother's death, Manuel de Acosta oversaw both the sales of slaves sent by the Pérez-Duarte partners to Arica and the collection of debts contracted in previous voyages.

## Appendix G Select Genealogy of the Pérez-Duarte Families



Sources: AHNM Inquisición 1647 exp. 13, fols. 246-8.

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José T. Medina, *Historia del Tribunal de la Inquisición de Lima (1569-1820)*

(Santiago: Fondo Histórico y Bibliográfico J.T. Medina, 1956), vol. 2: 136-37, 56.

J.C. Boyajian, *Portuguese Bankers at the Court of Spain, 1626-1650* (New

Brunswick: Rutgers U.P., 1983), p. 130 and Appendix A-6

The Spanish spelling of the proper names of Portuguese individuals has

been used in this family tree.

\* Arrested by the Tribunal of the Inquisition of Évora, Portugal

° Arrested by the Tribunal of the Inquisition of Lisbon, Portugal

+ Arrested by the Tribunal of the Inquisition of Lima, Peru (1635-8)

^ Arrested by the Tribunal of the Inquisition of Cartagena de Indias (1641)