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THE SUGAR CANE INDUSTRY



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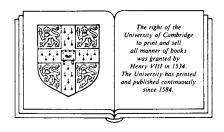


THE SUGAR CANE INDUSTRY

An historical geography from its origins to 1914

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CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS

CAMBRIDGE
NEW YORK NEW ROCHELLE MELBOURNE SYDNEY



CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS

Cambridge, New York, Melbourne, Madrid, Cape Town, Singapore, São Paulo

Cambridge University Press

The Edinburgh Building, Cambridge CB2 2RU, UK

Published in the United States of America by Cambridge University Press, New York

www.cambridge.org

Information on this title: www.cambridge.org/9780521248532

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First published 1989

This digitally printed first paperback version 2005

A catalogue record for this publication is available from the British Library

Library of Congress Cataloguing in Publication data

Galloway, J. H.

The sugar cane industry: an historical geography from its origins to 1914/J. H. Galloway.

p. cm. – (Cambridge studies in historical geography: 12)

Bibliography.

Includes index.

ISBN 0 521 24853 1

1. Sugarcane industry – History. I. Title. II. Series.

HD9100.5.G29 1989

338.4'763361'09 - dc 19 88-22823 CIP

ISBN-13 978-0-521-24853-2 hardback

ISBN-10 0-521-24853-1 hardback

ISBN-13 978-0-521-02219-4 paperback

ISBN-10 0-521-02219-3 paperback



For my mother and in memory of my father



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Acknowledgments

Barbados was my introduction to the tropics. One snowy March morning many years ago, Professor Theo Hills of the Department of Geography, McGill University, stopped me in the upper corridor of the Old Arts Building to ask me if I would like to spend the coming summer at McGill's Bellairs Research Institute in Barbados. How could I have refused? Some weeks later, I traveled through fields of sugar cane for the first time, from the airport to Bellairs on the St. James coast. My formal responsibilities as monitor of some climatological instruments took me literally a few minutes each day. Not having either the constitution or inclination to spend many hours on coral beaches, I found my way to the libraries and archives of the island, and so into the world of the sugar cane industry. I owe Theo Hills a great deal for setting me on such an interesting course and I am happy now to be able to acknowledge this debt. I would like to acknowledge also the kindness of two later academic advisors who encouraged me to keep to the course: Professor James J. Parsons of the University of California at Berkeley and Professor Sir Clifford Darby, formerly of University College London and now of King's College, Cambridge. The origins of this book indeed lie in my research on the historical geography of the Caribbean and Brazil. Alan Baker of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, convinced me that I should expand my interests in sugar cane from the Americas to the rest of the world, and he has been a patient, understanding editor. I would like to thank also the Master and Fellows of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, who did me the honor of electing me to a Visiting Fellowship for a sabbatical year which meant that I was able to explore from a very comfortable base the holdings of the Cambridge University Library. David Sheinin was a very helpful research assistant during the summer of 1983. The maps and diagrams were drawn by Jane Davie in the Cartography Office of the Department of Geography, University of Toronto, under the supervision of Geoff Matthews, a good friend who has been my cartographic counsellor for many years. I have received

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xii Acknowledgments

pointers, advice, hospitality from many people not immediately connected with my work. Pedro Geiger in Rio, and Manfredo and Stella Winge, formerly of Recife, now of Brasilia, have helped make visits to Brazil such a pleasure. Professor Sidney Mintz introduced me to the literature on sorghum syrup; Frank Plasil of Oak Ridge, Tennessee, a friend from high school days, seized the opportunity of a visit of mine, to take me to see Appalachian farmers actually making the syrup. At the University of Toronto, my friends W. J. Callahan, David C. Higgs, Aidan McQuillan and Ricardo Sternberg form a support club that I warmly appreciate. A word of thanks must also go to the Robarts Library of the University of Toronto and its librarians and to the Department of Geography, the University of Toronto, which has provided a stimulating academic home.

The Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada has helped me through research grants. Chapter 3 is a revised version of my 1977 paper on "The Mediterranean sugar industry" that originally appeared in the Geographical Review. I am grateful both to the editor of the Geographical Review and to the American Geographical Society, the holder of the copyright, for permission to republish. Chapter 5 incorporates in revised form my 1985 paper on "Tradition and innovation in the American sugar industry c. 1500–1800: an explanation", published in the Annals of the Association of American Geographers. I would like to thank the Association of American Geographers for permission to republish. The Royal Statistical Society has kindly given me permission to republish Figure A.1.

I gratefully acknowledge the permission of the following to reproduce their illustrations in this book: Plates 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 9 and 10: the British Library; Plate 4: the Rare Books and Manuscripts Division, The New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations; Plate 5: the Ajuda Palace Library; Plate 6: the Syndics of Cambridge University Library.

Victoria College, University of Toronto



A note on statistics

The book contains a number of tables and graphs of sugar production. For ease of comparison, I have converted to metric tons all units of weight – Spanish arrobas and Portuguese arrôbas (very different measures), French livres, English tons, Dutch East Indian pikols and Singapore piculs (slightly different measures) – using the equivalents given by McCusker (1973: 621) and Furnivall (1939: xxiii). One metric ton equals 86.9 Spanish arrobas, 68.1 Portuguese arrôbas, 2,043 French livres, 0.984 English tons, 16.19 Dutch East Indian pikols and 16.53 Singapore piculs.

Many authors still turn to Noel Deerr (1949–50) for figures on the annual exports of the various sugar colonies. Unfortunately, Deerr frequently fails to mention his sources of information, although, given that he was writing in England, he no doubt found his data on the sugar trade of the English colonies in the Public Record Office. I have used statistics compiled by more recent scholars and have relied on Deerr when he is the only source.