

General instructions: Both files have to be saved as .csv files, comma separated. Use UTF-8 encoding. LibreOffice is a handy tool to do that. Do not use Excel: it will cause cross-platform encoding issues.

For all fields: No need to import information from TSTD, this will be done at a later stage – please just enter TSTD:s VoyageID in the designated field, enabling all relevant information to be imported at a later stage.

Ventures can be a mix of slave and non-slave trade voyages, as long as there is at least one slave trade voyage.

VENTURE FILE

1. **VentureID:** We create a unique ID per Venture: the initials of the one entering the data, followed by three digits. This ID is to be used for all transactions related to the venture in the cash flow file.
2. **Type of venture:** several options possible, including (but not only): Voyage, Ship, Firm...
3. **Retranscriber:** Name of the person entering the data in the database.
4. **Perspective of source:** several options possible, including (but not only): Firm, Owner, Investor, Active associate, Passive associate, Shareholder...
5. **Nationality.** Nationality of the source's perspective. If complicated then specify in remarks-column.
6. **Source:** Reference to the primary and/or secondary sources, including page references, used for the entry.
7. **Date of primary source:** to be entered in the format YYYY-MM-DD.
8. **Name of the ship:** If the venture refers to a ship/voyage, enter name of the ship if known from sources used.
9. **Name of the captain:** as for "Name of the ship" above. Format: "Surname, first name". If multiple slave voyages, separate them by a "/" (even if it is the same captain). If none found in a list, replace by "?".
10. **Name of investor:** as for "Name of the captain" above. There could obviously be other investors.
11. **Name of outfitter:** as for "Name of the captain" above.
12. **Number of voyages:** number of slave trade voyages covered by the venture (1 if the venture is itself a voyage). If the venture covers both slave and non-slave voyages, only mention the slave ones
13. **Internal crossref:** If the venture in question is somehow related to some other venture entered in the database, enter both the current ventureID and ventureID of that venture here. If multiple ventureID, separate them by a "/". Sort ventureID by ascending order. That means that the ventures concerned will have the same content in the field "Internal crossref". This makes treatment easier. Please note in "Various remarks" how the ventures are related. E.g. one venture could be a ship for which that made 5 voyages and another one one of these voyages (see the example of the Saint-Claude in the French data)
14. **Voyage-ID in TSTD:** Enter if voyage/ship is in the TSTD, to be used for linking information between the databases. If multiple Voyage-ID, separate them by a "/". If none found in a list, input "?".
15. **Place of outfitting:** if data refers to a voyage; place (port/region/country, depending on how specific the information available is) where ship was outfitted.

- 16. Place of Purchase:** Port(s) and region(s) of enslaved purchases in Africa, if known from sources used.
- 17. Place of Disembarkation:** Port(s) and/or region(s) of enslaved sale(s) in Africa, if known from sources used.
- 18. Date of Departure from port of outfitting:** to be entered in the format YYYY-MM-DD (or YYYY-MM or YYYY) If multiple voyages separate them by "/". Thi is valid for all dates
- 19. Date trade began in Africa:** to be entered in the format YYYY-MM-DD.
- 20. Date of departure from Africa:** to be entered in the format YYYY-MM-DD.
- 21. Date vessel arrived with enslaved:** to be entered in the format YYYY-MM-DD.
- 22. Date of return to port of outfitting:** to be entered in the format YYYY-MM-DD.
- 23. Date of primary source:** to be entered in the format YYYY-MM-DD.
- 24. Number of enslaved purchased:** to be entered if known from sources used.
- 25. Number of enslaved sold:** to be entered if known from sources used
- 26. Share of ship:** specify how large a share of the ship that the source owned.
- 27. Complete data on outlays?** Specify "yes", "no", "with estimates" or "unknown", depending on how complete the data in the sources used are. (Complete is meant as giving total outlays, whatever the level of details in breaking down outlays in different items)
- 28. Complete data on returns?** As for column described above.
- 29. Profits reported in source:** value if the profit is reported in the primary source employed.
- 30. Fate:** Numerical variable giving the fate of the venture according to the source. 1 "Voyage completed as intended" 2 "Original goal thwarted before disembarking enslaved" 3 "Original goal thwarted after disembarking enslaved" 4 "Unspecified/unknown"
- 31. Various remarks:** Any other comments that might be useful to know about the venture in question.

CASH FLOW FILE

1. **VentureID:** See comment for Venture File above.
2. **Type of cash flow:** two options possible: Expenditure or Return.
3. **Specification:**

Specification of the type of cash flow, if known. There are no predetermined options in this field, so enter specification based on what is available in the source. Standardization will take place at a later stage of the analysis. If it is suitable, it is however suggested to use some of these categories:

Expenditures:

- Total expenditure (to be used only if one positively knows the figure is the total expenses of venture/voyage)
- Value of ship before departure
- Rent of ship, if rented
- Outfitting costs
- Victuals
- Trade cargo costs
- Insurance costs
- Crew costs
- Commission fees
- Transaction costs
- Other expenses (or Various ?)
- Taxes
- License costs
- Unspecified in source

Returns:

- Total returns (to be used only if one positively knows the figure is the total returns of venture/voyage)
- Sales of enslaved people (if method of remittance is unknown)
- Sales of other goods (in Europe)
- Freight compensation
- Transport of passengers
- Insurance payments
- Value of ship after arrival
- Other returns
- Unspecified in source
- Credit
- Doubtful credit

4. **Value:** Monetary value of the transaction. Use two digits of precision maximum.
5. **Means of payment/return:** Two options available, Credit or Cash
6. **Intermediary trading operation:** Enter 1 if this is an expense/return during voyage as an intermediary step in the trading operation. Enter 0 otherwise.

7. **Hypothesis:** Enter a code if the cash flow is hypothetical. The amount given in “Value” might be different from the baseline hypothesis. If multiple hypotheses apply, list them with “*” in between. Here is the list:
- a. **OR:** Outstanding returns (“sommest restant à recouvrer”) Baseline is 50% of the outstanding returns
 - b. **VSDO:** Value of the ship at departure, estimated as share of other outlays. Value to enter (and baseline) is 17% of all the other outlays.
 - c. **VSDR:** Value of the ship at departure, estimated based on value of ship at return. Value to enter (and baseline) is that the value of the ship at return is 133.33% of the value at return.
 - d. **VSDT:** value of ship at departure for cases where the sources suggest total outlays, but if we anyway would want to test for possibility that ship out is not included. Baseline is 0. But the value to enter depends on the information available (and might depend on VSDO, in which case the hypotheses to list are VSDO*VSDT)
 - e. **VSRV:** Value of the ship at return. Baseline is 75% of the value at departure
 - f. **VSR:** value of ship at return for cases where the sources suggest total returns, but if we anyway would want to test for possibility that ship in is not included. Baseline is 0. But the value to enter depends on available information (and might depend, eg, on VSR, in which case the hypotheses to list are VSDO*VSDT).
 - g. **INV:** Insurance. Baseline is the insurance rate estimated by Pearson & Richardson 2019, for the year of the voyage in question.
 - h. **INT:** insurance cost for cases where the sources suggest total outlays, but if we anyway would want to test for possibility that insurance is not included. Baseline is 0. But the value to enter depends on available information (and might depend, eg, on INV, in which case the hypotheses to list are INV*INT).
 - i. **Other :** For the rest, to explain in the “remark” column.

Example :

A ship makes two voyages. We know the value out for the first voyage :

ship out : 100 -- no hypothesis : that is given by the data

ship in : 75 -- VSR

ship out second time : 75 -- VSR

ship in second time : 56,25 -- VSR2

A ship makes two voyages. We know the value of other outlays for the first one (100)

ship out: 17 -- VSDO

ship in: 12.75 -- VSDO+VSR

ship out second time: 12.75 -- VSDO+VSR

ship in second time: 9.56 -- VSDO+VSR+VSR

Idem, but we do not know if the value of the ship is already included in the returns of the second voyage or not

ship out: 17 -- VSDO

ship in: 12.75 -- VSDO+VSR

ship out second time: 12.75 -- VSDO+VSR

ship in second time: 9.56 -- VSDO+VSR+VSR+VSRT

8. **Date of transaction:** To be entered in the format YYYY-MM-DD.
9. **Timing:** Crude dating, so that we potentially also can use observations where the exact dates are not always known for individual transactions. Five options possible: Outfitting, After Outfitting (i.e. after main outfitting, but before departure), Transactions during voyage, Return, Unknown
10. **Currency:** The currency of the transaction.
11. **Remarks:** Any other comment that might be of importance in connection to the particular cash flow.