

22



Survey of India's Social Life and Economic
Condition in the Eighteenth Century
(1707-1813)



**Survey of India's Social Life and Economic
Condition in the Eighteenth Century
(1707-1813)**

By

DR. KALIKINKAR DATTA, M.A., PH.D.,

Premchand Roychand Scholar,

*Director, K.P. Jayaswal Research Institute, Patna and Director
of Archives, Government of Bihar ; formerly Principal, Patna
College and Professor of History, Patna University.*



**FIRMA K. L. MUKHOPADHYAY
CALCUTTA :**

1961 :

UNIVERSITY

12/67

1st Edition 1961

© Firma K. L. Mukhopadhyay, Publishers,
6/1A, Banchharam Akrur Lane,
Calcutta-12.

PC
330.954029
DAT

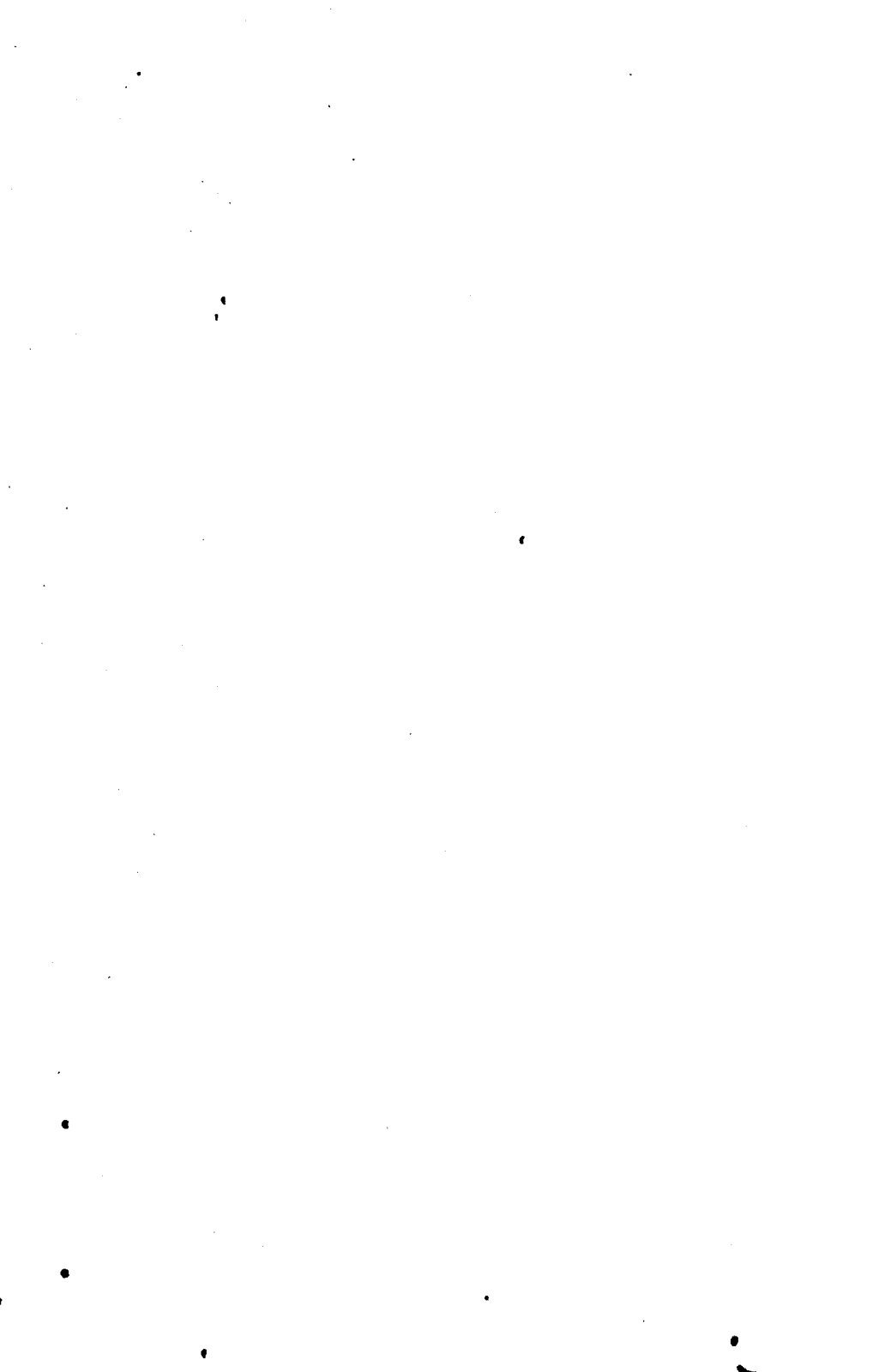
First Edition, December 1961.

94529
 N
 S
 C
 Trans. O. Nigam
 2. 6. 8. 9

Printed by
R. C. Bose,
Elite Press Private Limited,
10, Haramohan Ghose Lane,
Calcutta-10.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Introduction	v— xiii
Chapter 1 Trends of Religious Thought	1— 10
Chapter 2 Education	11— 25
Chapter 3 Social Life	26— 45
Chapter 4 Commercial Relations	46— 78
Chapter 5 Agriculture and Industries	79—120
Chapter 6 Economic Drain	121—134
Chapter 7 Currency and Banking	135—182
Appendices	183—204
Glossary	205—213
References	214—242
Index	243—258



Introduction

The eighteenth century was a tragic period in the history of our country. The later Mughal rulers had neither the ability nor strength of character to pilot the ship of the state properly, and the political unity which the Great Mughals had managed to maintain in some form or other for about two centuries disappeared under their effeminate successors exposing the country to various disintegrating forces. The nobility, some of whose predecessors had served as worthy pillars of the state under Akbar or Shah Jahan, had utterly degenerated, and with regrettable unscrupulousness bartered away the interests of the country for sordid personal gains. These maladies naturally caused a breakdown of administration and decay of sound governance, and a veritable insolvency enveloped the country in all respects. Thus, devoid of internal strength it excited external aggressions, which produced highly devastating effects. It also emboldened the European Trading Companies to convert India into an arena of bitter political conflicts which ultimately resulted in giving a new turn to the destiny of this country in various ways.

The new masters of the country, that is, the English East India Company, could not 'build Rome in a day'. It was for a period of not less than one century from 1757 that some of their able administrators devoted themselves to build up an edifice of strong administration in India as a corollary to their imperial supremacy. In regard to social and educational matters they followed till 1813 a policy of *laissez faire*, though some Englishmen in their individual opinions advocated social reforms and changes in education.

In the meanwhile the Industrial Revolution of the West had generated some mighty forces the influence of which penetrated into India, and vitally affected her old economy subjecting her to a process of pathetic economic decline. In fact, the whole of the eighteenth century (1707-1813) was a period of transi-

tion in which India had to pass through strain and agony, with confusion and anarchy triumphant all round, with tremendous dislocation in administration, with stagnation and repeated shocks in social life where the traditional features were struggling hard to survive, and with rapid decline in her economic condition.

To write a comprehensive and detailed account of Indian society and economic condition in the eighteenth century is a stupendous task still awaiting the patient and painstaking labours of earnest-minded researchers. In this volume I have only tried, in my own humble way, to present a general survey of India's social life and economic condition during this century, which is full of weighty lessons for the living generation. At the parting of the ways in our history to-day, when we are engaged in the important task of effecting reconstructions of the varied phases of life, we cannot afford to ignore the traditions and lessons of our remote and immediate past if these are to be sound and fruitful. I would like to note that much of what is incorporated in this volume was prepared by me in the course of teaching my post-graduate students. I have tried to utilise duly the valuable works of not only the old Indian writers, the pioneer of them being Mr. R. C. Dutt, but also those of my esteemed contemporaries like late Dr. J. C. Sinha, Prof. Holden Furber, Dr. N. K. Sinha, Dr. H. R. Ghosal, Dr. Amallesh Tripathi, Dr. V. P. S. Raghuvansi and some others. At some places it has been my privilege to supplement what was already written by additional information gathered from various contemporary sources, both unpublished and published.

Of these sources the eighteenth century records of the English East India Company contain a vast mass of details relating to India's social life and economic condition during this period. The records like *Letters to and from the Court of Directors* are full of information on these aspects. Such correspondence records before 1748 were consulted by me in typescripts, which the National Archives of India (old Imperial Record Department) obtained many years back from what was then known

as the India Office. For the period subsequent to 1748 several volumes, carefully edited by different scholars, have been of late published by the National Archives of India under the title *Fort William-India House Correspondence*. Valuable corroborative or supplementary materials can be gleaned from the *Proceedings and Consultations of the Councils in Calcutta, Madras and Bombay*, the *Consultations of the Select Committees* and the *Committees of Secrecy*, the *Reports* of such Committees for different years, the *Factory Records*, the *Consultations of the Board of Revenue*, the *Correspondence of the Revenue Chiefs with the Council in Calcutta*, and the *Correspondence of the Judge-Magistrates*. The *Proceedings of the Mint Committee* (now preserved in the National Archives of India) are highly important for the study of currency in this period. I had the opportunity to consult the *Records of the Board of Revenue, Patna*. The Records of the Divisions and of Districts of Bihar (Bhagalpur from 1771, Muzaffarpur from 1782, Purnea from 1770, Patna Commissioner's Office from 1811, Ranchi Commissioner's Office from 1795, Shahabad from 1781), now shifted to the State Central Archives, Bihar, have been thoroughly scrutinised by me.

I have made use of some *Parliamentary Reports, Debates, etc.*, such as (a) *Reports of the Committee appointed to enquire into the nature, state and condition of the East India Company, 1772-73*, (b) *Reports from the Committee of Secrecy appointed by the House of Commons to enquire into the state of the East India Company, 1773*, (c) *Reports from the Select Committee appointed to take into consideration the state of the administration of justice in the provinces of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, 1782-83*, (d) *Reports of the Select Committee appointed by the Court of Directors to take into consideration the export trade from Great Britain to the East Indies, 1793*, (e) *Fourth Report from the Select Committee on the East India Affairs, 1812*, (f) *Fifth Report from the Select Committee of the House of Commons, 1812*, edited by W. K. Firminger, (g) *Appendix to Report from the Select Committee on the Affairs of the East India Company, 1832, Vols. I, II, III, IV* ;

(h) *Minutes of Evidence taken before the Select Committee on the Affairs of the East India Company, 1832, Vols. I, II, III, IV, (i) Debates at the East India House during the Negotiations for a renewal of the East India Company's Charter, by an impartial Reporter, 2 Vols.*

Relevant materials have been collected from many works of contemporary or semi-contemporary writers after a careful assessment of the nature and value of their evidence. These are historical works, biographies, accounts of the Christian Missionaries, travel accounts, memoirs, journals, survey reports and other administrative reports, and non-official correspondence. Contemporary newspapers, journals and gazettes, which have been published in different volumes, have also proved to be a valuable source of information. Special mention may be made in this connection of Seton-Karr's *Selections from Calcutta Gazettes (Vols. I, II, III)*, Sandeman's *Supplement to Selections from Calcutta Gazettes (Vols. IV & V)*¹ and the highly useful compilation in Bengali, entitled *Sambadpatre Sekaler Katha* in three volumes, which were critically edited by late Shri Brajendra Nath Banerjee.

For a true social history of a country during a particular period, depicting the inner life of its people in manifold aspects, a critical and exhaustive study of contemporary literature is indispensably necessary. Literature is, indeed, a faithful mirror of a country's life for the period in which it flourishes. The prevailing ideas, tendencies and environments of a particular age cannot but influence its writers of different categories, and these are bound to be reflected to a considerable extent in their works. Trevelyan's famous book on the Social History of England is a brilliant example of fruitful study of literature for writing the social history of a country.

For certain obvious reasons it did not become possible for me to utilise literature of all parts of India, which flourished in the eighteenth century, and I had to limit myself to the study

1. West Bengal Government Press recently published *The Days of John Company*, selections from Calcutta Gazette, 1824-32, Edited by Sri A. C. Das Gupta.

of Bengal's literature of the period. Let me hope that other Indian literatures of the period would be studied gradually for presenting a more comprehensive picture of the country's social life, the need for which is being realised more and more with our changed conception and outlook about historical studies.

In contemporary Bengal literature, Bharatchandra occupies an important place, and his works are full of many valuable incidental references regarding the social, economic, and political conditions of the province during the mid-eighteenth century. He was born about the year 1712 in a village called Pnedo-Vasantapur in the Hugli district and died in 1760. He was well-read in Sanskrit and Persian, and was for several years the court-poet of Maharajah Krishnachandra of Nadia. Thus being connected with court-circles, he had a knowledge of many contemporary political events also. Like Bharatachandra, Ramaprasada Sen was a contemporary Bengali poet. He was born on a certain date between 1718 and 1723 in the village of Kumarhatta near Halisahar and died in 1775. In his writings also, we find valuable incidental references to the facts of contemporary social life and economic condition. *Tirthamangala* by Vijayarama Sen Visarad is a contemporary book of travels in Bengali of much historical value. We know from internal evidences in the book that it was completed in 1177 B. S. (1770 A. D.). A manuscript copy, written by the author himself four months after its completion, was edited by Sri Nagendranath Vasu and published by the *Vangiya Sahitya-Parisad*, Calcutta. The author, Vijayaram, joined Krishnachandra Ghosal on a pilgrimage to the holy places of Northern India in 1769, and he has given interesting descriptions of the routes followed and the places visited by them. The descriptions being mostly accurate are of much importance for a student of history. Krishnachandra Ghosal was the elder brother of Gokulchandra Ghosal, the Company's *divan* from the 27th January, 1767, to the 26th December, 1769. In Ramesvara's *Sivayana*, written about 1750, we find important references to the facts of social and economic history of the time. The writer lived under the

patronage of Rajah Yasovanta Singh of Karnagada in Midnapur. Valuable incidental references are available in *Harilila* by Jayanarayan Sen, a contemporary of Bharatchandra and Ramaprasada, and a relative of Rajah Rajballabh of Dacca. He composed *Harilila*, in collaboration with his niece Anandamayi, in the year 1772. *Maharasthapurana* by Gangaram (published in the *Vangiya Sahitya Parisad Patrika*, 1313 B. S., Part IV) is an important historical writing, containing a contemporary account of the Maratha invasions of Bengal and their socio-economic effects. Songs of Ramanidhi Raya (1741-1834), popularly known as 'Nidu Babu's tappa', and also songs of the *Kavivalas* like Haru Thakur (1738-1813), Nityananda Vairagi (1751-1821) and some others, incidentally refer to certain features of contemporary society. S. R. Mitra's *Types of Early Bengali Prose* (published by the University of Calcutta) is a collection of old prose writings in Bengali, some of which are of historical value.

Contemporary historical works, biographies, letters, etc, written in Persian, though mainly concerned with political events, contain some important information relating also to the other aspects of life. One such important historical work is a manuscript entitled *Ahwal-i-Aliwardi Khan* (as mentioned in '*Descriptive Catalogue of Persian Manuscripts*', published by A. S. B., *Bibliotheca Indica Work No. 248*) or *Tarikh-i-Mahabat Jang* (*British Museum Additional MS., No. 27316, Rieu, Vol. I, pp. 311-312*) by Yusuf Ali Khan. This work presents a very valuable and detailed description of the history of the Bengal Subah during the mid-eighteenth century. The author, an eye-witness of what happened in Bengal since the time of Sarfaraz, mentions many new facts and dates, which are not found in any other contemporary work. Several years back I consulted a copy of it, preserved in the Library of the Asiatic Society, Calcutta. Recently we could get a good copy of it for the Manuscript section of the Patna University Library. *Siyar-ul-mutakherin* (completed in 1782 A. D.) is another important history of India from 1707 to 1780 with a detailed account of the affairs in the Bengal Subah from 1738 to 1780

A. D. The author, Ghulam Husain, belonged to a distinguished family of Bihar. His grandfather, Sayyid Alimullah, and his father, Hedayat Ali Khan Bahadur Asad Jang, held high offices in the Muslim Government (imperial as well as provincial). He himself took part in the political affairs and military campaigns of the time, served as a representative of Nawab Mir Qasim with the Company in Calcutta and was later on engaged under the Company in various capacities (vide *Asiatic Annual Register* for 1801, pp. 26-27). He was well educated, and thoroughly acquainted with the history of his time. An English translation of this work by a French convert to Islam, Haji Mustafa, was prepared in Calcutta in 1789. *Muzaffarnamah* is a detailed history of the Bengal Subah from the time of Nawab Alivardi to 1772, when Muhammad Reza Khan, also known as Muzaffar Jang, was deposed by the English from his official position as Naib Nazim. The author, Karam Ali, states in the preface and in another folio of his work that he belonged to the family of the Nawabs of Murshidabad. He was on intimate terms with Alivardi, and served as the *faujdar* of Ghoraghat for several years during his regime. He was employed under Muzaffar Jang, and notes that he wrote the present work in 1186 A. H = 1772 A. D. in order to remove his grief caused by the dismissal of his patron, to whom he dedicated it and after whom it was named. I utilised the copy of this manuscript preserved in the Oriental Public Library, Patna (O. P. L., SM. No. 609), and some time back a copy of it was procured for the Patna University Library. Late Dr. Jadunth Sarkar published English translation of it in some issues of *Bengal: Past and Present. Tarikh-i-Bangalah* by Salimullah is a history of Bengal from 1107 A. H. to the death of Alivardi Khan, (1169 A. H., April, 1756), full of many interesting and important details. The author states that he wrote this work under an order of Henry Vansittart, Governor of Bengal from 1760-1764 (Vide *Rieu*, Vol. I, p. 312). An incomplete and rather incorrect translation of it was published in 1788 by Francis Gladwin in Calcutta under the title of

'*A Narrative of the Transactions in Bengal.*' A copy of this manuscript has been recently purchased for the K. P. Jayaswal Research Institute, Patna. Mention may be made of *Riyaz-us Salatin*, written in 1786-87 by Ghulam Husain Salim of Maldah, at the request of Mr. George Udni, who had employed him as his *Munsi*. The author of this work seems to have based his accounts to a great extent on the history of Salimullah. An English translation of it has been published by the Asiatic Society, Calcutta. Part two of *Khulasat-ut-Tawarikh* by Kalyan Singh contains an account of the events of Bengal from the days of Alivardi till the time of the author's deposition from the Deputy Governorship of Bihar in 1783. The work was completed in 1812 and seems to be based to a large extent on *Siyar-ul-mutakherin*. The author's father, Shitab Ray, was Deputy Governor of Bihar (1765-73 A. D.), and the author himself took active parts in many of the political events of the time. I have utilized the copy of this manuscript preserved in the Oriental Public Library, Patna. *Dastur-Ul-Insha*, compiled by Munsi Vijayram of Lucknow in 1769, is a very useful collection of letters, which contains many new and important facts regarding the history of Bengal and Bihar during the mid-eighteenth century, especially relating to Rajah Ram Narain. Most of these letters were written by Rajah Ram Narain to the Nawab and his officers posted at different places, and a few by Rajah Dhiraj Narain, brother of Rajah Ram Narain. Another compilation of letters, entitled *Dastur-ul-Insha*, by Munsi Shaikh Yar Muhammad Qalandar, refer to transactions in Bengal during the mid-eighteenth century.

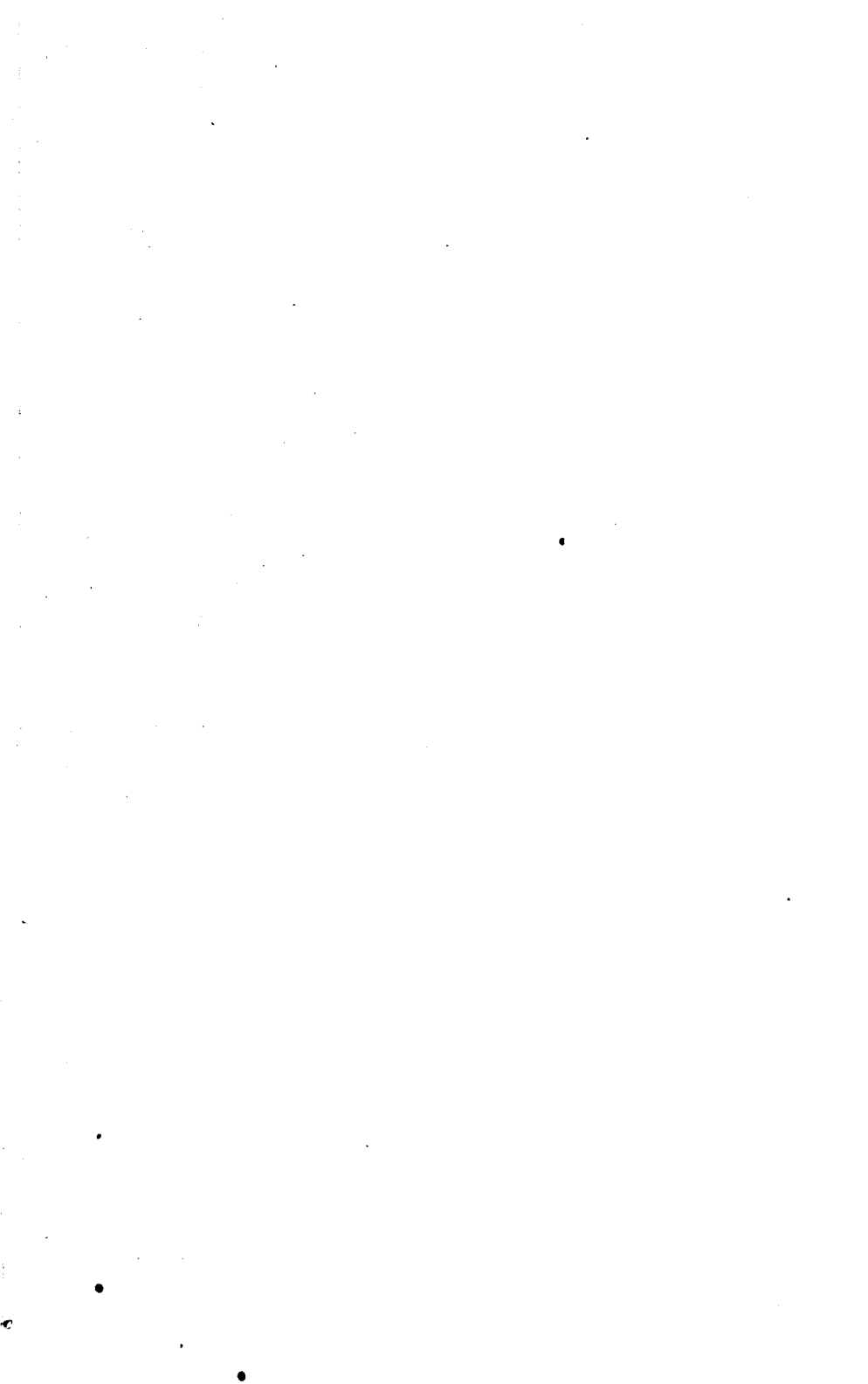
It is my pleasant duty to acknowledge with thanks my indebtedness to those who have helped me in the preparation of this volume. I am immensely grateful to Shri S. Roy, Director of the National Archives, New Delhi, and his staff, for their kind and prompt compliance with my requests to obtain transcripts of Records. I must also thank the staff of the State Central Archives, Patna, and that of the Board of

Revenue, Patna, for their kindness in helping me to utilise Records preserved under the custody of both. An old pupil and now a colleague of mine, Dr. Jata Shankar Jha, a Research Fellow of the K. P. Jayaswal Research Institute, Patna, has laid me under a debt of gratitude by offering some valuable suggestions after going through the typescripts. I am also thankful to my pupils, Shri Surendra Gopal, M.A., Lecturer in History, Patna College, and Shri Tara Prasad Lal Das, M.A., Lecturer in History, B. N. College, Patna, for helping me in the correction of proofs and preparation of the Index.

•

My thanks are due to the Editors of the *Indo-Asian Culture*, New Delhi, and the *Journal of Economic and Social History of the Orient*, published by Messrs E. J. Brill Ltd., Leiden, for their kind permission to include in this book the portions on Trends of Religious thought and Trade of the East India Company which were published respectively in their Journals.

LIBRARY



RELIGION in the sense of *Dharma* formed the very soul of Indian civilisation since the days of remote antiquity. Its influence on thought, culture and character of the people was highly potential. Hindu civilisation was not parochial or narrow in outlook. It had immense assimilative potentiality by virtue of which it embraced within its fold men of other faiths from foreign lands such as the Greeks, the Sakas, the Gurjaras and the Huns. Though Hinduism could not completely absorb Islam in India, one of the effects of mutual contact between the two was the rise of liberal movements under some saintly preachers—Ramanand, Vallabhacarya, Caitanya, Namdeva, Kabir and Nanak—all of whom, with some differences in details, were exponents of the *Bhakti* cult. They preached the fundamental equality of all religions, unity of God and emphasised love of fellow beings and intense devotion to God as the true means of salvation.

In fact, an attitude of toleration towards other faiths and adaptation to changing environments and conditions formed two characteristic features of Hinduism even in the eighteenth century in spite of general insecurity in the country due to administrative anarchy. Many of the European writers of the eighteenth century and early nineteenth century were impressed by the prevailing spirit of religious toleration in India and there was no communal bitterness to mar the harmony amongst the common members of the different faiths. Writing in the mid-eighteenth century, Grose observed : "As to that spirit of toleration in religion, for which the Gentoos (Hindus) are so singularly distinguished, it is doubtless owing to their fundamental tenet of it, of which the purpose is that the diversity of modes of worship is apparently agreeable to the God of the Universe ; that all prayers put to him from man, are all equally acceptable and sanctified to him..."¹ Referring to the south-west peninsula the Dutch traveller Stavorinus, who visited India between 1768 and 1771, remarked : "These three distinct nations, the Moors (Muslims), the Gentoos (Hindus) and the

State of education in a country is indeed one of the chief factors which mould its civilisation. The influence of the new education and culture of the West, which penetrated into this country in successive stages from the second and third decades of the 19th century, on Indian thought and culture has been no doubt revolutionary. The new India is to a very large extent the product of the new education. It is, however, interesting and instructive to know what exactly was the condition of education in this vast country at a time when India began to experience the impact not only of political imperialism and new-born industrialism of the West, but also of her culture.

The first point that strikes one in this respect is that, as in other phases of social life, education had retained many of the traditional features of the preceding few centuries. The famous centres of learning that flourished in ancient India at Takasasila in the north-west, Nalanda, Vikramisila and Odantapuri in Bihar, Jagaddal in north Bengal, Vallabhi in Kathiawar and Kanchi in the South had long ceased to exist, and Islamic education began to spread under the patronage of rulers and nobles. Still the millions of Hindu population continued to receive education in their other time-honoured institutions, and with the growth of vernacular literatures, their study came to be combined with that of classical works both in the urban and rural areas. "There is no country," wrote Thomas justly in the closing years of the last century, "where the love of learning had so early an origin or has exercised so lasting and powerful an influence. From the simple poets of the Vedic age to the Bengali philosopher of the present day there has been an uninterrupted succession of teachers and scholars."¹ Sir William Jones, who had vast erudition and genuine love for classical lore of India, described this country as "a noble amphitheatre . . . which has ever been esteemed the nurse of sciences, the inventress of delightful and useful arts, the scene of glorious actions, fertile in the production of human genius, abounding in natural wonders and infinitely diversified in the forms of

The Eighteenth century was a period of transition in Indian History, politically as well as economically. It was also marked by growing social insecurity and demoralisation, prejudicial to the interests of the people. It was during the later years of this century that new forces, destined to transform ultimately every stratum of Indian society, began to penetrate slowly into this country. But the social structure in general was marked by the traditional features, and some new ones added to these age after age according to the special environments or influences of each. Some of these may have become decadent and static with the march of time, and the evils caused by the disorder and confusion of the eighteenth century were no doubt gnawing at the vitality of our culture. But it is not fair to heap condemnations on the entire social life, and one cannot agree with the prejudiced views of some non-Indian contemporaries like Grant¹ or Martyn² or the uncritical observations of most of the contemporary Christian missionaries³ in India about Indian religion and morals of the time. With all the abuses produced in the country by the anarchy of the eighteenth century, Indian social life had not become so much vitiated or impure as would appear from the accounts of many of the contemporary foreign writers. Some of them, however, who were intimately connected with Indian administration of the Company, had comparatively favourable impression about it. Malcolm⁴, with his experience of Indian affairs, remarked in his *Notes of Instructions* in 1821 to Assistants and Officers acting under him, "I do not know the example of any great population, in similar circumstances, preserving, through such a period of changes and tyrannical rule, so much virtue and so many good qualities as are to be found in a great proportion of the inhabitants of this country. This is to be accounted for, in some degree, by the institutions of the Hindu, particularly that of Caste, which appears to have raised them to their present rank in human society, at a very remote period ; but it has certainly tended to keep them stationary at that point of civil order to which they were thus early advanced."

With her surplus products, agricultural as well as industrial, India had widespread commercial relations from the past with different countries of the world. While each province had a vigorous internal trade within its area, there were active commercial relations among its different parts and the country as a whole carried on for long a profitable commerce with Europe, America, Africa and other parts of Asia.

Inter-provincial

Vitality of India's inter-provincial trade till the middle of the eighteenth century was a very important feature of her economic life till then. Robert Orme significantly observes : "The varied and extensive commerce which exists in Indostan, both by sea and land is more than can be imagined by those who are unacquainted with the multiplicity and value of the productions of this wealthy empire, the high roads are full of caravans ; the navigable rivers of boats ; the sea coasts of barques ; and ships with the richest cargoes make voyages from one part of the kingdom to another."¹ Then large number of merchants from all parts of Asia and from different quarters of India "sometimes in bodies of many thousands at a time, used annually to resort to Bengal with little else than ready money, or bills, to purchase the produce of those provinces."² "A variety of merchants," writes Bolts, "of different nations and religions, such as *Cashmerians*, *Multanys*, *Patans*, *Sheiks*, *Suniassys* (mendicant traders coming down in batches from the Himalayan region), *Poggyahs*, (up-country merchants with turbans on their heads), *Betteeas* (*Bhutias*) and many others used to resort to Bengal annually, in *caseelahs*, or large parties of many thousands together (with troops of oxen for the transport of goods) from different parts of Hindustan....³

Similarly merchants from Bengal also traded with different parts of northern India, the Punjab, Kashmir, Gujarat, places on the Malabar and Coromandel coasts, Assam and Cachar. The cotton manufactures of Bengal were carried to the remotest

In the eighteenth century not only did India's political destiny take a new turn, but there were also weighty changes in the various phases of her economic life. The quickly succeeding political revolutions in this country which completely disintegrated the old order in government and administration were synchronous with the rise of some new forces which vitally affected the economic life of the people subjecting them to the manifold evils of an ill adjusted transition. Plassey, Wandiwash or Buxar indeed accomplished significant political changes and also served to open new chapters in the country's economic history. Further, both politically and economically, India felt the impact of the highly potential movements of the West, such as the French Revolution of 1789, and the Industrial Revolution, out of which emanated mighty influences destined to transform human relationship in all respects. There were new forces, new challenges before the world, and India could not remain untouched by their currents. In fact, socio-economic conditions in India underwent a rapid transformation.

AGRICULTURE

Agriculture formed the most important element in the economic life of the people of India. Referring to Bengal, Dow observed about 1770 that with "one vast plain of the most fertile soil in the world and watered by many navigable rivers" this (Bengal) area "seems marked out by the hand of nature as the most advantageous region of the earth for agriculture"¹. In 1813 Milburn wrote as follows : "Agriculture is conducted in India with the most frugal simplicity. The necessaries of life are cheaper than in any other commercial country, and cheaper in Bengal than in any other province of India"². There was localisation of crops to a large extent. Rice and sugar were cultivated in different parts of Bengal and Bihar and were carried to other parts of India.³ In the seventeenth century there was large scale production and manufacture of Indigo in the Jamuna

India's economy could not naturally remain stable and ceased to be conducive to the happiness of her people, when a vast amount of her wealth flowed out of the country with "no equivalent returns." Huge drain on India's resources from the post-Plassey years, described by some as the *Plassey Plunder*, was indeed a highly regrettable feature in her economic history and inevitably caused her impoverishment. Writers like Montgomery Martin², Brooks Adams³ and Digby⁴ refer, in rather general terms, to what they considered as the immensely large quantity of "Indian Plunder." The amount of drain during the period under review cannot be possibly determined with exactness and accuracy for lack of full and definite statistical information for each year though attempts have sometimes been made to make an average calculation for a particular period on the basis of certain figures. According to Verelst⁵, during the five years following the grant of the *Diwani*, goods and bullion of the total value of 4,941,611 million sterling went out of the country. Dow who wrote about 1770 "that with a peculiar want of foresight, they (the English East India Company) began to drain the reservoir, without turning it into a stream to prevent it from being exhausted," observes that Bengal lost yearly to Europe on account of this drain 1,477,500 pounds sterling⁶. A modern writer thinks that during the period 1757 to 1780 the amount of drain on Bengal's resources was something like 38 million pounds sterling in the important items only and to the exclusion of some others⁷.

Writing in 1838 Montgomery Martin⁸ referred to the desolating effects of an increasing exhaustion of the capital of Bengal due to economic drain out of the province during the preceding half century amounting to three or four million pounds a year. James Grant mentioned in his *Analysis of the Finances of Bengal* that the drain of wealth from Bengal in 1786 (excluding the amount of not less than twenty lacks

Chaotic currency was a great anomaly in the economic life of India in those days, very much responsible for the prevailing distress in the country. The complications in currency were caused principally by two factors, viz. (1) lack of a uniform currency and multiplicity of coins, and (2) scarcity of silver.

Various species of coins were in circulation. In Bengal no less than twenty seven varieties (*Sicca*, *Sonaut*, *Arcot*¹, *Dasmasa*, *Narayani*, *Ely*, etc) of rupees were current, though *sicca* was the standard legal tender. *Cowries* formed the lowest medium of exchange for ordinary transactions of the people in Bengal and some other parts in India.² "According to the trade usage of each different market they (the coins) were liable to different rates of discount, and in order to make exchanges possible the values of actual rupees of every kind were expressible in terms of an ideal rupee known as the current or normal rupee"³. Thus in Bengal at the beginning of the eighteenth century, 100 *sicca* rupees were equivalent to 112½ current rupees; subsequently 100 Murshidabad *sicca* coins, just after they were struck, were equal to 116 current rupees in value. But after three years of circulation their value came down to 111 current rupees and these were then called *sonaut* rupees.⁴ Verelst writes: "At the expiration of three years, when these *sicca* rupees, then called *sunats*, pass at 111/116 parts of the original denomination, they are carried to the mint chiefly by the shroffs, who receive them back recoined, and consequently raised in value to 116, the first and highest denomination, deducting the expense and duties of coinage, amounting to something more than 2 per cent. By this operation, the shroffs gain nearly 3/116 parts upon the value of the coin every third year; an advantage confined wholly to the *sicca* rupee. A triennial recoinage is the consequence of this regulation; and such has been its effect, that while other coins are debased, the *sicca* rupee seldom loses anything of its original purity; for the *shroffs*, who assay metals by the touch, gain the 3/116 parts upon the *pure silver*".⁵ This prevented debasement of the *sicca* coins; but the other varieties of coins, which poured

APPENDIX A

“To

The Provincial Councils of Revenue

Gentlemen,

In consequence of a reference made to us by the Provincial Council of Revenue at Dacca, we have lately had under our consideration the subject of the rights of masters over the offspring of their slaves. In those districts where slavery is in general usage or any way connected with, or is likely to have any influence on the cultivation or Revenue, which we are informed is the case in the frontier part of Bengal, we must desire you particularly to advise us what is the usage and every circumstance connected with it, and we shall then give such directions as we may judge to be necessary, but considering the Reference in the meantime in the light of a general proposition, we are of opinion that the right of the masters to the children of the slaves already their property, cannot legally be taken from them in the first generation, but we think that this right cannot and ought not to extend further, and direct that you do make publication accordingly.

Fort William.
The 12th July, 1774.

We are
Gentlemen

Your most obedient humble servants

The Governor & Council of
Revenue.”

APPENDIX B

“To

Mr. William Harwood,
Collector of Rajemahal

Sir,

As we judge it expedient to carry into immediate Execution, within the Districts subject to our controul, the orders of the Company, respecting the suppression of the Zemindarry Ghauts, you are directly upon Receipt of this to cause Publication to be made at the Sudder Cutcherry and other convenient places in your District ; That all such Zemindarry Ghauts within your Limits are totally suppressed and the Duties hitherto levied at them under the name of Radary Ghaut Hassell, Cotbara, Mangun, Etraufee & etc from this time abolished and you are forthwith to withdraw the officers now employed in the Collection of the at such Ghauts or Chokies.

To prevent any mis (understanding) of our intention we think it proper to add that it is the express Order of the Honble Company that no customs on Goods passing by water shall be levied but at the established Custom Houses of the Shawbunder, Bukshbunder and Pachooterah and that all Ghauts or Chokies belonging to the Zemindars, which have been erected on the Banks of the River for collecting arbitrary Imposts on Boats passing and repassing shall be abolished & ca of the Loss of Revenue sustained by this suppression you are to send us an Account. This order is not to affect the Duties which are levied at the Ghauts, Ganges and inland Chokies, but they are to continue on the same footing as formerly.

We are
Sir

Your most Obed. humble servants
Warren Hastings and others”

Cossimbuzar,
The 3 August, 1772.

APPENDIX B₁

“Hon’ble Warren Hastings, Esqr.,
President and Gentlemen of the Committee of Circuit at
Cossimbuzar.

Hon’ble Sir and Sirs,

I have received your orders of the 3rd instant for the abolition of the zemindarry Chokies which have been published and enforced.

I must beg leave to acquaint this Hon’ble Committee, that exclusive of the Gully, Mungun, Etraffee and Imposts usually exacted at the interior zemindarry Chokies there is an original duty collected here (which is collected nowhere else of the black merchants on the silk and white piece-goods purchased at the neighbouring Aurungs and proceeding to the countries to westward of the provinces), for which it has been ever customary to issue the Rowannahs of this place which are given under the public seal of this Syer Pachouter ; I am therefore to beg the favour of your orders whether these Rowannahs are to be issued here or the merchants to pay duties elsewhere and if the chokey of this place to be entirely removed in like manner with common zemindarry chokies.

Rajemehal,
The 10th August, 1772.

I am with the greatest respect
Hon’ble Sir and Sirs.

William Harwood,
Collector of Rajemehal.”

APPENDIX B₂

“To

Mr. William Harwood,
Collector of Rajemahal

Sir,

In answer to yours of the 10th instant we are to inform you, that as from your representation the duties collected at the Syer

Pachutra in Rajemahal seem to be different from those collected at the zemindarry chokies we intend that they shall be an especial subject of consideration for the Committee when they proceed to the Settlement of that District. In the meantime it is our desire that you continue levying those duties till our final determination upon them, of which you shall be properly acquainted, and instructed accordingly.

Cossimbuzar,
The 24th August, 1772.

We are etc., Sir,
Your most obedient humble servants,
Warren Hastings.
Samuel Middleton.
P. M. Dacres.
James Lawrell.
J. Graham."

APPENDIX C

“To

The Provincial Councils of Revenue

Gentlemen,

Having determined that in future the established duty of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent at the Government's Customs Houses shall be collected upon grain as upon other merchandize we have directed the Board of Customs to issue the necessary orders for this purpose to the Collectors.

We desire you will furnish us with an account of the revenue received from the collection of Rahydarry duties at the Inland Chokeys in the years 1177 and 1178 in the several districts under your charge and also an account of what was received from the collections in Hauts and Gunges. In the account of Rahydarry duties you will if possible distinguish the amount levied upon grain, and the amount levied upon other articles. If you transmit us the accounts of the gross collections, it will further be necessary that the charges should be specified so as to exhibit the net Revenue and you will be careful not to include in these accounts the Revenue arising from the river Chokeys which have since been abolished, and for which deductions have been allowed to the renters.

We are
Gentlemen

Fort William,
The 12th April, 1774.

Your most obedient humble servants

The Governor and Council
or Revenue.”

APPENDIX D

Proceedings, 8 May, 1775.

“As it has pleased the Hon’ble the Governor General Hastings and the respective Council of Fort William to favour the Board of Fredericks Nagore upon their request of some articles to be added to our Patna’s Perwannah.

I sincerely beg leave you will forward an order to the Durbar, the enclosed articles may be added to the formerly Perwannah received of Patna Nizammat.”

I am

Sir

Your most obedient and very humble servant,
Geo. Berner.”

Patna,

the 4th May, 1775.

“Memorandum of the articles which the Chief and Council of Fredisicks Nagore respectfully request may be added to the Perwannah for trading in the province of Bihar offered by the Nabob whereof a copy is herewith enclosed.

1st. That the duty upon Merchandize shall be no more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ P. Cent.

Ans :—1st Agreed to.

2nd. That he shall have liberty to send Gomastah everywhere in the province under the Particular protection of Government.

Ans :—Agreed to, understanding Gomastahs to mean Natives of the Country employed in the provision of their Investment.

3rd. That the Company’s servants, Boats and goods may pass and repass freely by land and water without being stopped, molested or any Extraordinary duties or fees whateve exacted.

Ans. 3rd. Having paid the 2^1 P. C. duties an obtained a Rewannah from the Custom house their goods will pass free from all interruptions or demands of duties except the established

duties of $2\frac{1}{2}$ P. C. on the goods transported to any of Gunges for sale which shall continue to be their property at the time of sale.

4th. That upon complaint being made of any infringement of the preceeding articles by the subordinate officers of Government or others to the next magistrate he shall cause the same to be duly and fairly examined and give due satisfaction.

Ans. 4th. This is a matter of course and requires no special order of Government.

5th. That in case of any money or effects being robbed or stolen from any of our Company's Servants or Gomastahs they shall meet the same justice as in the foregoing Article and the Magistracy shall exert their utmost efforts to apprehend the persons accused or suspected and to recover your things robbed or stolen or the Value there of and to bring the offender to condign punishment according to the Laws of the Country.

Ans. 5th. Every established Court of Audault is instructed to this effect and in any particular application these instructions will be enforced but the Government do not make themselves liable to restitution in money.

6th. That it shall be lawful for the Company's servants, or Gomastahs to advance money upon contracts and that as they are liable often to loose the same or part thereof by Merchants, Weavers, Dollolls etc. every possible assistance shall be given them for the recovery of such Debts.

Ans. 6th. Agreed to, but it is to be understood that advances so made do not give any title to the exclusive services of the manufacturers beyond the letter of their contract nor are such advances to be forced upon them.

7th. That this Perwannah shall continue in force for ever and that the Zemindars etc. shall not presume to demand a new sunnad on any time or occasion.

Ans. 7th. That the Perwannah agreeable to their articles requests and the answers to them will be drawn up in the usual form in which a clause to the effect of this Article is always inserted.

8th. That if the French and Dutch are allowed any privilege more than herein mentioned that the same may be granted to us and inserted in the Perwannahs accordingly and that if at any time the Government should think fit to grant the two

said Nations any further privilege we shall upon due application be made equal with them.

Ans. 8th. The two requisitions contained in this Article must remain for the subject of after consideration on particular application from them.

Further.

We beg leave to represent that our transaction in that province are not likely ever to amount to any considerable sum and wishing to prevent every occasion of offence to the English Company's Agents we request as a particular favour to be allowed like the French and Dutch a small share in the Aurungs the proportionally less than the said Nations as we have not Occasion for the same quantity of Goods as they. To the Supplement :—No such partition holds good to the knowledge of the Board as it is contrary to their positive orders. The Danes will be entitled to a free Trade according to the regulations published.

Agreed that the President be furnished with a copy of the foregoing articles and Answers and desired to assist the Danish Chief in this application to Government for a perwanah on the above conditions.

A true extract of the...in the Secret
Department 29th August, 1774.

Agreed that a copy of the above articles be translated into Persian and delivered to the Naib Subah with a recommendation to have the purport thereof added to the perwannah which he before granted to Mr. Berner for the Establishment of a Danish Factory at Patna and that the Chief be desired to Acquaint Mr. Berner of our having complied with his request."

APPENDIX E.

Statement of Lands held by Europeans in the District of Saran.

Names of the persons holding the lands.	Country whether English or otherwise.	Situation of the Lands.	Quantity of Lands held.:	Whether by lease in fee simple or under what other tenure.	Quantity of land authorized to be held.	Date of Authority	The purpose to which the lands are applied	Supposed quantity of Land held on lease or otherwise.	Remarks.
1	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
Nowell & Co. W. W. Wood.	English	Serah. Jomorah. Amooah. Tetureeah.	50 Beegahs 50 Beegahs 50 Beegahs	Mokurree	150-0-0	—	Indigo		These Factories were formerly the property of Mr. Muston and were purchased by Nowell and Co. from Messrs. Cru-ttenden Mcke-llop and Co. who will be able to give the informa-tion.
Morar and Hill at pre-sent Hill and Hickey.	English	Barrah. Turkoolea Mooteearry Loll Surain Sukhwah.	50 Beegahs 20 Beegahs 40 Beegahs 30 Beegahs	Mokurree	140-0-0	— —	Indigo Factory. Indigo Factory.		N and Co.

W. Ball.	English	Rangepoor Rangepoor Rangepoor	50 Beegahs B. C. 12-10-0 5-2-0 1-4-0	Mokurruree (i) (ii) (iii) (iv)	68-16-0:		Indigo Factory	(i) Pottah in the name of I. Finch (ii) Do. (iii) Pottah in the name of Bisnath Chuttooria and Sangut Buxus (iv) Pottah in the name of Bisnath Chuttooria
J. B. Richards, at present Messrs. Ferguson & Co. Wood and Havell.	English	Peeprah.	51 Beegahs	Mokurruree	51 Beegahs.	—	Indigo.	The Pottah lodged with Messrs. Ferguson and Co. of Calcutta who will give the necessary information regarding it.
R. Spence.	English	Arrowah Dhungurrah Nuddaahah: & Bulahce.	10 Beegahs 10 Beegahs 10 Beegahs 10 Beegahs	Mokurruree	40 Beegahs	—	Indigo.	These Factories were formerly the property of Mr. Muston and were purchased at the Sheriff's sale by Rustumjee Cavigee and Co. who will be able to give the information required.

APPENDIX E (Contd.)

E. Wilson & Co. or Wm. Wilson & Ed. Wilson		Ramkoellah Rajehputtee							
W. I. Baldwin & H. Heyman		Derowlee Gyalspoor.							
Mr. Wharton Mr. Ziegler Mr. Fitzgerald		Revilgunje Seetulpoor Akberpoor. Plusawche- titun Anundpoor.							

Collector's Office, Saran,
The 26th January, 1830.

T. P. Biscoe,
Collector.

APPENDIX F

“To

The Hon'ble Warren Hastings Esqr.,
Governor-General-in—Council at Fort William.

Hon'ble Sir & Sirs,

We have been honored by your favor of the 31st ultimo desiring an account of the Salt Petre produced in this division. In forming an opinion of the quantity and price of that article made in the Purnea District, we have been guided by the contract entered into by the Committee of Circuit from which it appears the produce amounted from eight to twelve hundred maunds yearly, deliverable at the Presidency at the rates of three rupees eight annas per maund of eighty sicca weight. With respect to Dinagepore, Rungpore and the other districts dependant on this division, we are informed that it, in general, stands the merchants who manufacture it at the cheapest rate from Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 5-4 per maund inclusive of the charges of four annas per maund for transporting it to Calcutta. The quantity produced we judge cannot exceed four thousand maunds.

We are etc.—

Members, Provincial
Council of Revenue,
Dinagepore (Dinajpur)”

Dinagepore,
The 12th September, 1775.

APPENDIX F₁

“To

The Hon'ble Warren Hastings Esqr.,
Governor-General-in-Council of Revenue of Fort William.

Hon'ble Sir & Sirs,

Agreeable to your orders of the 1st instant we will endeavor to procure exact accounts of the Salt Petre which has been provided in Purnea since the contract which Rajah Davy Sing entered into with the Committee of Circuit : but we beg leave to inform you, that the provision of the Purnea Petre has hitherto been made under the directions of the Resident at the Durbar, who has received it from the contractor and dispatched it to the Presidency, the advances only having been made by us. If it is your intentions that the provision of this article should in future be superintended by us we beg to be furnished with your orders that we may take the necessary precautions to procure as much as possible.

Nitanund the security for Parbatepore has been long since insolvent, he was 13287 Rupees in arrears at the close of the year 1180 and 12082 Rupees at the end of last year and as he is totally incapable of discharging any part of these sums, we have been under the necessity of sending a sezawul into the Pergunnah to prevent the zemindar from embezzling the Revenue. We have not in any other respect absolved him from his securityship.

We are etc.
Members, Provincial
Council of Revenue,
Denagepore (Dinajpur)”

Denagepore,
The 7th November, 1775.

APPENDIX G

Extract from the Proceedings of His Excellency the Vice-President in Council in the Commercial Department under dated the 13th September, 1811.

“Translation of a petition from the Proprietors of the saltpetre Mohauls in Behar transmitted by Dawk to the address of His Excellency the Vice President in Council August, 1811.

Previously to the establishment of the Honorable Company's Government in Hindoostan the Saltpetre Mohauls in Behar were held as Estates (Tumleek) by our ancestors, and since that time they have remained in the possession of their Descendants. As it is the practice of the British Government to treat its subjects with kindness and regard we have uniformly enjoyed marks of its consideration and favor. At the time when trade was the sole occupation of the Honorable Company our ancestors purchased all the Salt petre which was made in the Districts composing their Estates, and storing it up sold it to the Honorable Company's Agents, to the French, Dutch and other European Nations. The English Gentlemen purchased all the Saltpetre through our Ancestors and never from the Looneas (or persons who prepare the Saltpetre). Notwithstanding the prohibition of the Soubadars of the Province who were then engaged in hostilities with the Honorable Company our ancestors at the risk of their lives continued clandestinely to Supply the Company with Saltpetre. In consequence of this many of them and their agents Experienced the most cruel treatment from the Nabob Cossim Alli Khaun, who cut off the ears and noses of some, and banished them from the City (of Patna). One person named Sobha Sing was carried away by Cossim Alli Khaun from the Factory of Bhojpoor and kept under restraint for the purpose of being put to death, but by means of large bribes to the people under whose charge he was confined he contrived to effect his escape. Two of his followers, however, who were confined with him were put to death. Since the time when under the blessing of Divine Providence the Government of this country came into the hands of the

Honorable Company distinguished marks of their favor have invariably been conferred on the proprietors of the Saltpetre Mohauls. With every Gentleman who from that time to the present has held the situation of Commercial Resident in this quarter, we have transacted the business of supplying the Honorable Company with Saltpetre, and from this traffic we have derived our Maintenance. Since the commencement of the Honorable Company's Power, we have held the Mohauls in question as proprietary Estate with regularly fixed and defined boundaries, and in the same manner as the Ryots on other Estates are subject to the authority of the Proprietors, in like manner the Looneas and others employed to prepare Saltpetre have been subject to your authority. The business of supplying Saltpetre for the Honorable Company had at all times belonged to our ancestors and has descended in their families. The Looneas at times settled on the Mohauls and at times run away but it has always rested with us to provide for all contingences and to furnish the requisite quantities of Saltpetre. It has always been the custom in the Saltpetre Mohauls for the proprietors in cases of necessity to dispose of their lands by absolute or conditional sale, to mortgage them, or lease them out as is done with other lands, the deeds of sale etc. being regularly authenticated by the Cazee's seal and the signature of the Registers of the Zillah. In some cases also the lands have been sold at the office of the Commercial Resident for the recovery of arrears due to Government in consequence of a failure in the stipulated supplies of Saltpetre. The purchaser receives a regular voucher of the sale from the Commercial Resident and he then holds possession of those lands in the same manner as of any other lands by purchase. There are now several deeds of sales executed under the authority of Commercial Resident and the Court of Adawlut which are at present in force and the proprietors of those lands according to established usage are in possession of them by virtue of those Deeds. No person had a right to purchase, from the tenants of another proprietor, Saltpetre produced within the boundaries of that proprietor's Estate. If at any time such purchase was discovered the Saltpetre was confiscated by the Commercial Resident together with the Vehicles in which it was transported. The profits which we derived from

the trade and the price which the Looneas received from us for the Saltpetre, are no secret, but are known to all the Gentlemen in the Mofussil and at the Presidency. In the year 1787 Mr. Powell came to this Quarter as Superintendent of the Saltpetre Mohauls. Having made a settlement in pursuance of the orders of Government, he delivered one copy of the agreement to us and another to the Looneas under his own seal and signature, and from that time to this we have continued to supply the Saltpetre for the Company agreeably to that settlement. On the profits arising to us from this trade we have maintained ourselves passing our lives in expressing our gratitude to the Honorable Company. All the Vouchers from the Commercial Resident's office both of former times and of late date, the Decrees of the Courts of Adawlut, the Deeds of Sale, Contracts and Leases, are in our hands. Lately, however, two advertisements, one dated the 30th May and the other the 2nd of July, 1811, have been affixed in the Collector's Office entirely subversive of our rights and calculated to bring ruin on us and also to affect the interests of the Honorable Company. Since the public notice of the free purchase of Saltpetre by private sale (Khoosh Khureed) the agents of Mr. G. Dodsworth? and the other Merchants and Native Traders of Patna and other places go into the Saltpetre Mohauls composing our Estates and gaining over the Looneas by offering them a higher price buy up all the Saltpetre of the season for which the Looneas have received the Company's advances through us. The Looneas although answerable for large sums received in advance for the present year as well as for arrears for former years, in consequence of the above mentioned advertisement sell the Saltpetre for the sake of the advanced price, and think to evade accounting for their Arrears due to the the Company. In collusion with the purchasers they flatly refuse to give the Saltpetre to our agents and tell them that the purchase on account of the Company has been abolished.

May it please your Excellency the advertisement of the free purchase of Saltpetre by private sale and the subsequent traffic of the Merchants in the article is extremely injurious to us, your Petitioners must be considered as a Violation of our right of property in our Estates. Be pleased to consider first that the

Saltpetre Mohauls are our hereditary property and purchased by us by regular Deeds of sale. No one could purchase Saltpetre in the Mohauls belonging to us. In the second place the saltpetre Mohauls of the several proprietors were liable to be sold for the recovery of arrears due to Government as in the instance of the Mohaul of Sunkraun Poor which was sold in the Fussily year 1211/(1804/5 A-D.) by order of the Board of Trade from which it is evident that the Saltpetre Mohauls were considered to be our property. In the third place ever since the commencement of the Saltpetre Manufacture our ancestors made advances to the amount of thousands of Rupees to the Looneas to enable them to settle in these Mohauls, and thereby promoted the Manufacture. In the fourth place to make good the arrears due to Government on account of advances made away with by the Looneas we sold other villages and stock belonging to us, in order to preserve our right of property in the Saltpetre Mohauls, on which we set the greatest value. In the fifth place the Looneas are indebted to us in four times the amount of what we are indebted, on account of arrears to the Honorable Company. If, therefore, we do not receive Saltpetre from the Looneas, how shall we make good what we owe to the Company. In the sixth place under the equitable Rule of the British Government no one has ever been dispossessed of his property, but on the contrary the English Gentlemen are ever disposed to promote the welfare and happiness of every individual, we your Excellency's poor Petitioners, by the licence which has been granted to others to purchase saltpetre are dispossessed of our proprietary right by which measure we shall be exposed to total ruin. We rely therefore on your Excellency's humanity and liberality that, in order secure to us our just rights, you will be pleased to direct that we shall continue as heretofore to have the exclusive right of purchasing the Saltpetre from the Looneas of the Saltpetre Mohalus held by us and that no Merchant or Trader be allowed to interfere. Our rights will thus be preserved to us and being constantly occupied in prayer for the prosperity of the Honorable Company we will furnish the Saltpetre for which we are in arrears to Government.

Signed by the following proprietors of the Saltpetre Mohauls in Behar :

Durga Dut, Agent on the part of Burkutoonnissa Begum.
 Ram Ruttun Sing.
 Shaik Ghoollaum Ghous
 Ghoollaum Cauder
 Moulla Buksh
 Jagwant Tewaree
 Nitta Nund Tewaree
 Goneish Dutt, Agent on the part of Birj Mohan Lal.
 Ram Senthree Doss
 Seeta Ram Misser.
 Sam Sirkar
 Mohun Sing
 Ramnaut Raum
 Bhurt Raum
 Bhooknesser Tewaree.
 Shaum Laul Ramnaut

Resolution. Ordered that a copy of the above translation
 of the petition from the proprietors of the Saltpetre Mohauls
 in Behar be transmitted through the Revenue Department to
 the Board of Revenue for their report.

A true Extract
 Signed/C. M. Ricketts.
 Secy. to the Govt.,
 Rev. Dept.,
 the 1st October, 1811."

APPENDIX H

Extract of a letter from the Hon'ble the President and Committee of Revenue of Fort William to the Chief and Council of Revenue at Patna, dated the 6th August, 1771 :

“We have this day taken into our most serious consideration the subject of the coinage and after viewing a matter of such importance both to the community and to our employers in every light wherein it appeared that a change from the old system might either prejudice or benefit the country and the Company we have taken the following Resolution.

That 12 Sun Siccas shall be coined in the several mints in the same manner as the 11 Suns were last year and that the annual coinage of Siccas shall hereafter continue to be marked as usual with the current year of the King's Reign.

That the 11 Sun Siccas shall not fall in their value, but shall pass on the same footing as Siccas of the present and every future year throughout all the provinces and that whenever new Siccas of any future year shall be issued they shall not reduce the Siccas of the former years as far back as the 11 Suns, to the State of Sonauts. But they shall all be considered and pass in payment at the same value as the Siccas of the current year.

That the 10 Sun Siccas shall be considered and shall pass as Sonaut Rupees.

And that the other species of Rupees shall pass and be received at the same rate as heretofore.”

APPENDIX I

Proceedings of the 26th December, 1774.

Letter from the Governor-General and Council, dated 14th December, 1774 :—

“Having it in our view to take into immediate consideration the state of circulation, as well of paper as of specie, in these provinces, we think it necessary, for this purpose to be informed as exactly as possible of the general and particular effects produced by the institution of the Bank, and whether it has in fact answered the salutary ends proposed and expected from it. In order to obtain this necessary information, we have thought proper to draw up and transmit to you the enclosed queries on which we desire you will furnish us with your sentiments as expeditiously as possible. At the same time we think it necessary to inform you that we expect the most precise and deliberate answers on the several points therein referred to you, together with such other lights upon the subjects as your own experience may have furnished.”

Extract of the Proceedings of the Governor-General and Council of Revenue at Fort William. the 14th December, 1774.

Queries

1. Whether the zamindars, raiyats, etc. have found greater difficulty in borrowing money since the institution of the Bank than before ?
2. Whether the zamindars, raiyats etc. could borrow money at a lower interest, before the institution of the bank than they can now ?
3. Whether since the institution of the Bank, the number of banking houses is not diminished ?
4. Whether the farmers still complain of difficulty of paying in their rents from a scarcity of specie ?
5. Whether the placing such large sums as the payment of the revenue must amount to in the hands * * * one (?) house

is of any detriment to the general credit of merchants, by throwing too great a demand of money into (?) that house.

6. Are bills procurable with the same ease, and less charge, since the institution of the bank, as before ?

7. Whether upon application to the bank for bills the managers have not declined to give them ?

8. When the managers have declined to give bills, what were the reasons they have urged ?

9. As the decrease of the circulation on the District collections is one of the great evils which the institution of the bank professes to remedy, has it tended to produce a greater circulation of specie ?

Reply of the Council of Revenue, Patna.

"We are this day honoured with your letter of the 14th instant. The establishment of the bank did not extend to this province and it is not therefore in our power to reply to your several questions, which relate to its consequences and effects.

The mode of paying in the revenue here has been optional with the farmers since the Company's acquisition of the Dewani. Some few of themselves transmit their collections in specie, to the house of a shroff, who examines it, and passes it immediately to the treasury receiving a small gratuity from the rental for his agency. But they generally agree with the shroffs at the beginning of the year to make up their kists to Government, allowing interest for such part as is advanced by them above their remittances from the country. The rate of interest between the shroffs and renter is not absolutely fixed, it is usually about 2% per month and is increased or diminished according to the responsibility of the borrowers. There are four or five principal shroffs in this city, and many others of lesser note, but the bills of the most considerable only are accepted at the treasury. The shroffs seldom suffer the renters to be in arrears to them for more than the amount of one or two kists, they then send their advances till their old account is cleared and at all times consider themselves as acting by the protection of Government and expect assistance in the recovery of debts thus contracted. The shroffs give paats or bills payable at from five to ten days sight, and if the money is not required for disbursements, it

is common to defer the demand for a longer time. According to the present device of the payments few renters can complete their kists regularly without having recourse to a shroff whose profits on the Batta and interest on the money he lends, may be deemed a charge on the Revenue as it is an expence to the renter. On the other hand, were the collections to be delayed till the reaping of the harvest and sale of the grain, it would be almost impossible to recover so large an amount as would then become due, for to render this forbearance of any efficacy it must be carried to a lower degree and practised not only by the Government to the renter, but by him to the zemindar, and by the zemindar to the ryot. The consequence of which would be that the ryots would either spend or make off with the produce when collected, and every year the same risk would exist supposing the Zemindar to have made his collection from the Ryots. However unaccountable this may appear, it is certainly an evil inherent in the constitution of the country, which cannot be at once remedied, but must wait till by degrees a mutual confidence between the ryots, zemindar and renters, and the present method of acting towards one another by stratagem and deceit is abolished. The Farmers do not make any complaint of the want of silver, but those who pay their rents in *siccas* suffer a loss by the high rate of Batta, and the shroffs have sometimes mentioned a difficulty arising from the abolition of the mint, of converting into *siccas* when required the different species of Rupees which occasionally fall into their hands. The giving permission for all kinds of Rupees being received into the treasury at a certain Batta would perhaps relieve this inconvenience, but at the same time would render the account more complicated, all receipts being at present confined to the two species of *siccas and sanauts*".

GLOSSARY

A

- Adawlat, Adalat* A Court of Justice.
- Adhyapaka* A Professor of Sanskrit learning
- Asami* A cultivator, a tenant, a renter, a non-proprietary cultivator ; a dependant, a debtor, a culprit, a criminal, a defendant in a suit.
- Aurung, Arang* A place where goods are manufactured and collected for wholesale disposal or export. In the eighteenth century this term was also applied to the Company's "factories for the purchase, on advances, of native piecegoods, etc."

B

- Banian (Banyan)* A Hindu trader or shopkeeper. A Hindu servant "employed in the management of commercial business." This term was used in Bengal "to designate the native" who managed the money concerns of the Europeans and sometimes acted as an interpreter.
- Baithakkhana* A place of recreation or meeting of the village people, or part of a shop or of a temple.
- Batta* "Difference in exchange, discount on coins not current, or of short weight". Also "the rate of exchange between rupees of different species". "Amount

added to or deducted from any payment according to the currency in which it is made as compared with a fixed standard coin”.

Also an extra allowance paid to “officers, soldiers, or other public officers, when in the field, or on other special grounds.....”

Budgerow
Bukhsbunder

- A lumbering keelless barge.
.... The Officer of customs at Hugli. A harbour or customs-master. Also a port, a customs-house.

C

Chandi Mandap
Chatuspathi

- A religious chapel.
.... Institution for higher Sanskrit learning.

Chaudhuri

- Village headman. Holder of a landed property next in rank to a *Zamindar*. The term was also applied to “the headman of a craft in a town, and more particularly to the person”, who was “selected by Government as the agent through whom supplies, workmen etc.” were “supplied for public purposes.”

Chaukidar

- A village watchman ; a police or customs-peon.

Chintz

- A printed or spotted cotton cloth.

Chowkey (Chauki)
Chowki, Choki

- A customs or toll station ; a station of police ; a place where an officer was posted to receive tolls and customs.

- Circar (Sarkar)* The State ; the Government ;
an Administrative Unit.
- Coffree* African.
- Cowrie* A shell that passed for money
in Bengal.

D

- Dadni (Dadney)* Money advanced for goods.
- Dalal (Delol)* A broker, salesman.
- Daroga* "The chief native officer in
various departments under the
native government, a super-
intendent, a manager ; but
in later times he is specially
the head of a police, customs
or excise station."
- Dastak (Dustick)* A passport, permit or order.
Usually implied "the passport
given by the Governor of Fort
William, or the chief of the
English factories, for the goods
of the Company or their
servants," which exempted
them from the payment of
customs.
- Dimity* A variety of cotton cloth.
- Diwan (Dewan)* A minister, a chief officer of
state. Under the Muhammadan
government the title was
usually applied to "the head
financial minister, whether of
the state or a province charged
in the latter with the collec-
tion of the revenue, the remit-
tance of it to the imperial
treasury, and invested with
extensive judicial powers in all
civil and financial causes."

Durbar, Darbar A Court or Levee ; the hall of an audience, "The court of a Mughal, a Nawab, or any great man."

F

Firman (Farman) An order, decree, command or a grant of the (Mughal) Emperor. Also a patent or a passport.

G

Ganda "A money of account, equivalent in reckoning to four *kauris* or the twentieth part of an *anna*."

Gentoo The term was applied "in two senses ;
(a) To the Hindus generally.
(b) To the Telugu-speaking Hindus of the Peninsula specially, and also to their language."

Gomasta (Gomastah) "An agent, a steward, a confidential factor, a representative ; an officer appointed by zamindars to collect their rents, by bankers to receive money, etc, by merchants to carry on their affairs in other places than where they reside and the like." Also "a clerk for vernacular correspondence."

Gunge (Ganj) A market ; in Bengal and upper India, a village or town which was an emporium for grain and other necessities of life.

Jagirdar The holder of a *jagir*.

K

- Kulins* Those who had higher status in castes.
- Karkhana* A manufactory.
- Khalsa (Calsa)* Belonging to the King. "The exchequer ; the office of Government under the Muhammadan administration in which the business of the Revenue Department was transacted, and which was continued during the early period of British rule." As applied to lands it "signified lands the revenues of which were paid into the exchequer, as contradistinguished from *Jaghire*, or from other descriptions of lands, the Government share of the produce of which had been assigned to others."
- Khazana* A treasury, the public treasury ; public revenue, the land tax.
- Kothiwalas* Owners of *Kothis* or factories.

L

- Laundis* Female slaves.

M

- Madrassa* An Institution for Muslim education.
- Mahal* "Any land, or a public fund, yielding a revenue to the Government".
- Majhi* Helmsman of a boat.
- Masnad* A throne. Also "an elevated place of distinction in the

	Darbar, covered with a cloth, or carpet, for the prince to sit on."
<i>Maul Adawlut</i>	.... Civil Court.
<i>Mohur</i>	.... A gold coin.
<i>Molazadahs</i>	.... A class of slaves.
<i>Mofussil</i>	.... "The country stations or districts, as contradistinguished from the 'Presidency' ; or, relatively, the rural localities of a district as contradistinguished from the <i>sudder</i> or chief station, which is the residence of the district authorities."
<i>Molungi</i>	"A worker of salt ; a salt-maker." A manufacturer of salt.
<i>Moor</i>	.... A Muhammadan.
<i>Munga dhoti</i>	.... A variety of silk cloth.
<i>Mutchalka</i>	.... A written bond or obligation.

N

<i>Naib Nazim</i>	.... "Deputy Governor and administrator of justice." Also "an officer nominally under the Nawab of Bengal but appointed by British authority to superintend the administration of criminal justice."
<i>Narayani</i>	.... A variety of coin.
<i>Nizamat</i>	.... The office, or post of the Nazim or Viceroy of a Province. Also the administration of criminal justice.
<i>Nufurs</i>	.... a class of slaves.
<i>Paat or Paut</i>	.... "A note or obligation to pay a sum of money for one's own account, or another's on an

- appointed day. It is often usual to accept these Paats from creditable persons, in payment of the arrears of the zemindars or renters." *Circular orders of the Sudder Board of Revenue Calcutta 1839, Appendix.*
- Pachooterah (Putchootra)** "A duty of five per cent on the value of goods in transit." Also a "custom-house for collecting the inland *sayer* (customs, tolls, etc.) duties."
- Panjika** Almanac.
- Parwanah (Parawana)** "An order, warrant, grant or letter under a great seal; a letter of authority from a superior to an inferior or dependant; a licence or pass."
- Payal** "A sort of bench about three feet high and three feet broad, built against the wall of most houses in south India."
- Parganah (Paragana)** The largest division of land in a *zamindari*; a sub-division of a *District*.
- Poddar** "A cash-keeper, or specially an officer attached to a treasury, whose business" it was "to weigh money and bullion and appraise the value of coins." A money-changer, or teller, under a shroff."
- Pykars (Paikars)** Were "a chain of agents through whose hands the articles of merchandise" passed "from the loom of the manufacturer or the store-house of the cultivator, to the public merchant, or exporter."

- Pun* A *Pun* was equivalent to eighty *kauris*
- Pundit (Pandit)* A scholar learned in Sanskrit lore.
- Purdah (Parda)* A curtain, especially "a curtain screening women from the sight of men."

R

- Rahadary (Rahadari)* A transit duty.
- Raiat, Ryot, Rayat* A tenant, a farmer, a cultivator.
- Rowannah (Rawanaha)* "A passport, a permit, a certificate from the Collector of Customs."

S

- Salami* "A gratuity or offering on receiving a lease or on receiving any favour, real or implied". A free gift made by way of compliment, or in return for a favour.
- Sannyasi* A recluse ; some of them engaged in commerce were called *sannyasi* merchants.
- Sati* The custom of a woman burning herself on the funeral pyre of her husband.
- Sayer* "Variable impost, distinct from land rent or revenue, consisting of customs, tolls, licenses, duties on merchandise, and other articles of personal moveable property ; as well as mixed duties and taxes on houses, shops, bazars, etc."
- Sayer Chellunlah (Chalanta)* Tolls in transit.
- Sicca (Sikka)* Any new coin. It was usually applied to standard silver rupee of the Bengal mints.

- Shahbunder* "A port or harbourmaster, a customs master, an officer who regulates the port duties and charges ; a royal harbour or maritime establishment."
- Shroff (Shraff)* "A money-changer, a banker."
- Sadder (Sadar)* The Presidency. "The chief seat of government, as contradistinguished from mofussil or interior of the country." Also the chief station of a district.
- Sun (San)* A year.
- Sanud (Sanad)* "A grant or charter or patent from any person or persons in authority."

T

- Taffatas (Taffatys)* A variety of cloth.
- Talookdar (Talukdar)* The holder of a *Talook*. The *Zamindar* of a small district ; a renter under a *Zamindar*, of the subdivision called *Talook*
- Tanty* A weaver.
- Thana* Police station.
- Tol* An institution for higher Sanskrit learning.
- Tullubannah (Talabanah)* Exactions from ryots for posting peons on them to realise some dues.

V

- Vibaha* Marriage.

Z

- Zamindar* A land-holder paying "revenue to the government direct, and not to any intermediate superior."
- Zillah (Zila)* A district.

REFERENCES

CHAPTER I

1. Grose, *Voyage to the East Indies*, Vol. I, p. 183.
2. Stavorus, *Voyage to the East Indies*, Vol. III, p. 60.
3. *Ibid*, pp. 224-25.
4. *Asiatic Annual Register*, 1799, Miscellaneous Tracts, p. 125.
5. H. H. Wilson, *Essays and Lectures chiefly on the Religion of the Hindus* (1862), Vol. II, p. 82.
6. D. C. Sen, *History of Bengali Language and Literature*, p. 793.
7. *Siyar-ul-mutakherin*, Vol. II. p. 558.
8. D. C. Sen, *History of Bengal Language and Literature*, pp. 622-24.
9. K. K. Datta, *Bengal Subah*, Vol. I, p. 98.
10. Martin, *Eastern India*, Vol. III, p. 177.
11. Wilson, *A Sketch of the Religious Sects of the Hindus*, Vol. I, p. 176.
12. Martin, *Eastern India*, Vol. I, p. 152 & pp. 198-206 ; Vol. II, pp. 487-90 ; Vol. III, p. 176. Also Wilson, *A Sketch of the Religious Sects of the Hindus*, Vol. I, pp. 31-33.
13. Martin, *Eastern India*, Vol. I, p. 167.
14. *Ibid*, Vol. III, pp. 167-168 & pp. 452-524.
15. Monier Williams, *Religious Thought and Life in India, Part I*, pp. 204-205 ; Wilson, *Essays and Lectures chiefly on the Religion of the Hindus*, Vol. II, p. 77.
16. P. N. Bose, *A History of Hindu Civilisation during British Rule*, Vol. I, Chapter IV ; H. H. Wilson, *A Sketch of the Religious Sects of the Hindus*, Vol. I, pp. 176-81.
17. Monier Williams, *Religious Thought and Life in India, Part I*, p. 149.
18. Grierson, *The Modern Vernacular Literature of Hindustan*, p. 86. Wilson, *A Sketch of the Religious Sects of the Hindus*; Vol. I. p. 359.
19. K. M. Sen, *Bharater Madhyayuge Sadhanar Dhara*.
20. Monier Williams, *Religious Thought and Life in India, Part I*.
21. P. N. Bose, *op. cit.*, Vol. I, p. 118.
22. H. H. Wilson, *Essays and Lectures chiefly on the Religion of the Hindus* Vol. II, pp. 76-77.
23. *Proceedings of the Indian Historical Records Commission*, Vol. IX, pp. 67-68.
24. Martin, *Eastern India*, Vol. I, p. 65.
25. Forbes, *Oriental Memoirs*, Vol. I. p. 213.
26. Sir Charles Grant, who after serving in the commercial branch of the Company during 1773-1793, became subsequently a Director of the Company. In 1797 he submitted to the Court of Directors a pre-judged report which he had prepared in 1792.

27. Smith, *Life of Henry Martyn*, p. 163.
28. Dubois, *Letters on the State of Christianity*, p. 16.
29. Ward, *A View of the History, Literature and Religion of the Hindoos*, Vol. II, Introduction, LX-LXIII.
30. Graufurd, *Sketches chiefly relating to the History, Religion, etc. of the Hindus*, pp. 89-90; M. Elphinstone, *Report on the Territories lately conquered from the Paishwa*, p. 91.
31. Malcolm, *Memoir of Central India*, Vol. I, p. 553; M. Elphinstone, *Report on the Territories lately conquered from the Paishwa*, pp. 20-21.
32. Abbe de Guyon, *A New History of the East Indies*, Vol. I, p. 53.
33. Craufurd, *Sketches chiefly relating to the History, Religion, etc. of the Hindus*, Vol. I, p. 147.
34. Orme, *Historical Fragments of the Moghul Empire, etc.*, p. 431.
35. Forbes, *Oriental Memoirs*, Vol. I, p. 139.

CHAPTER II

1. F. W. Thomas, *The History and Prospects of British Education in India* (London, 1891), p. 1.
2. K. K. Datta, *Bengal Subah*, Vol. I, pp. 1-2.
3. *Reports of William Adam on the State of Education in Bengal*, edited by Shri Anathnath Basu, p. 169.
4. *Calcutta Review*, 1872, Vol. IV, pp. 103-104.
5. Martin, *Eastern India*, Vol. III, p. 134.
6. Duff, *History of the Mahrattas*, Vol. III, p. 499.
- 6a. *Minute of the Governor-General, dated the 20th January, 1835; Munro's Minute on Native Education, dated 10th March, 1826* (Gleig, *Life of Sir Thomas Munro*, Vol. II, Appendix XII).
- 6b. *Adam's Reports*, p. 183.
7. *Calcutta Review*, 1872, Vol. IV, p. 97.
8. *Ibid.*
9. Ward, *A View of the History, Religion and Literature of the Hindoos*, Vol. I, p. 594.
10. *Purnea Report*, p. 176.
11. Martin, *Eastern India*, Vol. III, p. 505.
12. *Patna-Gaya Report*, Vol. I, p. 298.
13. *Shahabad Report*, p. 173.
- 13a. *Bhagalpur Report*, p. 202.
14. Martin, *Eastern India*, Vol. III, p. 136.
- 14a. Twining, *Travels in India A Hundred Years Ago*, p. 340.
15. George Forster, *Journey from Bengal to England*, Vol. I, p. 49.
16. K. K. Datta, *Bengal Subah*, Vol. I, Chapter I.
- 16a. *Adam's Reports*, p. 176. (16b) *Ibid.*
17. Martin, *Eastern India*, Vol. II, pp. 716-717.
18. *Ibid.*

19. Ibid, p. 715 ; *Adam's Reports*, p. 113.
20. Martin, *Eastern India*, Vol. II, p. 104.
21. *Calcutta Review*, 1844, Vol. II, p. 355.
22. *Letter from the Court of Directors*, 18th February, 1824 quoted in Sharp, *Selections from Educational Records, Part I*, pp. 91-93.
- 22a. *Adam's Reports*, pp. 169-170.
- 22b. *Ibid*, p. 274.
- 22c. *Ibid*, p. 275.
23. Forbes, *Oriental Memoirs*, Vol. II, pp. 233-34.
24. Dubois, *Hindu Manners, Customs and Ceremponies*, p. 3770. Dubois was not favourably impressed with these.
25. Dow. *The History of Hindostan*, Vol. I, p. XXI.
26. *Calcutta Review*, 1845, p. 264.
27. *Ibid*, p. 229.
28. K. K. Datta, *Dawn of Renascent India*, Chapter IV.
29. The *Siyar-ul-Mutakherin* contains a list of scholars who flourished in the courts of Alivardi and Safdar Jang in Bengal and Oudh respectively.
30. K. K. Datta, *Bengal Subah*, Vol. I, pp. 17-19.
31. *Siyar-ul-Mutakherin* (English translation), Vol. II, p. 114. Kyretchand was the son of Rayrayan Alam Chand.
- 31a. *Adam's Reports*, p. 293.
32. Martin, *Eastern India*, Vol. II, p. 710.
33. *Ibid*, Vol. I, p. 132.
34. *Siyar-ul-Mutakherin* (English translation), Vol. II, p. 175.
35. *Ibid*, pp. 175-176.
36. Ives' *Voyage to India*, p. 29.
37. Craufurd, *Sketches etc. of the Hindus*, Vol. II, pp. 12-13.
38. Ward, *History of the Hindoos*, Vol. I, p. 119.
39. Malcolm, *Memoir of Central India*, Vol. II, p. 190.
40. *Ibid*, p. 191.
41. Elphinstone, *Report on the Territories lately conquered from the Paishwa*, p. 75.
42. Forbes, *Oriental Memoirs*, Vol. II, pp. 505-506.
43. *Adam's Reports*, pp. 152-154.
44. Craufurd. *Sketches etc. of the Hindus*, Vol. II, pp. 12-13.
45. Forbes, *Oriental Memoirs*, Vol. I, p. 75.
46. *Indian Antiquary*, 1873, pp. 52-56.
- 46a. This was the practice in Bengal, but at some places in Bihar for palm leaf and plantain leaf wooden boards and brazen plates were used.
47. *Letter from A. D. Campbell. Collector of Bellary, to the President and Members of the Board of Revenue, Fort St. George, dated the 17th August, 1823.* Sharp, *Selections from Educational Recrods, Vol. I*, pp. 65-68.

48. The exact date of Subhankar and the locality of his birth as well as habitation are not definitely known to us. Manuscripts of his work are found in different parts of Bengal, and in the border areas. I have collected two such manuscripts near Pakur in the district of Santal Parganas, which were probably written (as it appears from handwriting) in the early part of the 19th century. Some consider him to be an inhabitant of Bankura district in Bengal. Buchanan describes him as a Kayastha of Nadia. There is no doubt that he flourished before the establishment of British Rule in Bengal. Adam writes in his *Second Report*: "The only other written composition, used in these schools, and that only in the way of oral dictation by the master, consists of a few of the rhyming arithmetical rules of *Subhankar*, a writer whose name is as familiar in Bengal as that of Cocker in England, without any one knowing who or what he was or when he lived. It may be inferred that he lived, or if not a real personage that the rhymes bearing that name were composed, before the establishment of British rule in this country." p. 143.
49. *Calcutta Review*, 1844, *October-December*, p. 333.
50. *Note by Holt Mackenzie, dated 17th July, 1823. Sharp, Selections from Educational Records, Vol. I, p. 59.*
- 50a. *Ibid*, p. 73.
51. *Ibid*, p. 68.
- 51a. *Reports*, p. 7.
52. P. N. Bose, *A History of Hindu Civilisation during British Rule, Vol. III*, p. 193.
53. *Calcutta Review, 1844, Vol. II, p. 359.* This was considered in 1844 to be "utterly appalling educational destitution." But even after one and a half centuries of British rule the condition did not improve much. We may compare that according to the census of 1941 percentage of literacy in all India was 19 (males) and 5 (females) or 12.2. for both sexes.
- 53a. *Reports*, p. 228. Castes of the Hindu teachers in the District of Murshidabad:
- | | | | | | |
|----------|----|----|--------------|----|---|
| Kayastha | .. | 39 | Suvarnabanik | .. | 1 |
| Brahman | .. | 14 | Kshetriya | .. | 1 |
| Aguri | .. | 3 | Chhatri | .. | 1 |
| Sunri | .. | 2 | Sadgop | .. | 1 |
| Kaivarta | .. | 2 | Chandal | .. | 1 |
| Vaidya | .. | 1 | | | |
54. Castes of the Hindu teachers were:—
- | | | | | | | | | |
|----------|----|-----|--------|----|---|-----------|----|---|
| Kayastha | .. | 256 | Mayra | .. | 4 | Swarnakar | .. | 1 |
| Brahman | .. | 86 | Goala | .. | 3 | Rajput | .. | 1 |
| Sadgop | .. | 12 | Vaidya | .. | 2 | Napit | .. | 1 |

- | | | | | | |
|-----------------|---|----------|---|------------|---|
| Vaishnava .. | 8 | Aguri .. | 2 | Baraye .. | 1 |
| Gandhabanik .. | 5 | Yugi .. | 2 | Chhatri .. | 1 |
| Suvarnabanik .. | 5 | Tanti .. | 2 | Dhoba .. | 1 |
| Bhatta .. | 4 | Kalu .. | 2 | Mali .. | 1 |
| Kaivarta .. | 4 | Sunri .. | 2 | Chandal .. | 1 |
55. *Bengal Subah, Vol. I, pp. 7-8.*
56. Ward, *History etc. of the Hindoos, Vol. I, p. 70.*
57. *Minute of Lord Moira, 2nd October, 1815. Sharp, op. cit., Vol. I, pp. 24-29.*
58. Malcolm, *Memoir of Central India, Vol. II, p. 192.*
59. *Minute of Munro, 10th March, 1826.*
60. Sharp, *op. cit., Vol. I, p. 23.*
61. Malcolm, *Memoir of Central India, Vol. II, p. 192.*
62. K. K. Datta, *Bengal Subah, Vol. I, pp. 2-3.*
63. *Calcutta Review, 1855, July-December, p. 64.*
64. P. N. Bose, *op. cit., Vol. I, p. 107.*
65. K. M. Sen, *Bharatiya Madhya Yuge Sadhanar Dhara, pp. 108-109.*
66. K. K. Datta, *Bengal Subah, pp. 25-26.*
67. Ward, *History etc. of the Hindoos, Vol. I, p. 559.*
68. Martin, *Eastern India, Vol. I, p. 132.*
- 68a. *Purnea Report, p. 172.*
69. *Adam's Reports, pp. 187-189.*
70. B. N. Banerjee, *Sambadpatre Sekaler Katha, Part I, p. 8.*
71. She came to Banaras from Bengal as a widow.
72. Ward, *History etc. of the Hindoos, Vol. I, p. 599.*

CHAPTER III

1. Sir Charles Grant.
2. Smith, *Life of Henry Martyn, p. 163.*
3. Dubbois, *Letters on the State of Christianity, p. 16.*
4. Malcolm, *Memoir of Central India, Vol. II, p. 440.*
- 4a. R. Rickards, *India or Facts submitted to Illustrate the Character and Condition of the Native inhabitants (1829), p. 3.*
5. Buchanan, *Patna-Gaya Report, Vol. I, p. 347.*
 Buchanan, *A Journey from Madras through the countries of Mysore, Canara and Malabar, Vol. II, pp. 24, 25, 27-28, p. 120, pp. 127-129, p. 154, p. 177 ;*
Vol. III, p. 22, p. 184.
6. Wilks, *Historical Sketches of the South of India, Vol. I, p. 505.*
7. Dubois, *Hindu Manners, Customs and Ceremonies, pp. 283-84.*
8. *Ibid, p. 29.*
9. *Ives' Voyage, p. 26.*

10. Dubois, *Hindu Manners, Customs and Ceremonies*, p. 34 ; Stavorinus, *Voyage, etc.*, Vol. I, p. 411, Scrafton, *Reflections on the Government of Indostan*, p. 10.
11. Ward, *History etc. of the Hindoos*, Vol. I, p. 65.
12. Martin, *Eastern India*, Vol. II, p. 746.
13. *Ibid*, Vol. III, p. 156.
14. Dubois, *Hindu Manners, Customs and Ceremonies*, p. 25 ; Buchanan, *A Journey from Madras etc*, Vol. I, pp. 77-78.
15. Dubois, *Hindu Manners, Customs and Ceremonies*, p. 32.
16. Elphinstone, *Report on the Territories lately conquered from the Paishwa*, p. 74 ;
Innes, *Operations on the Coromandel Coast*, p. 29 ;
Verelst, *A View of the Rise, Progress and Present State of the English Government in Bengal*, pp. 27-28, footnote.
17. Orme, *Historical Fragments etc*, p. 465.
18. Forbes, *Oriental Memoirs*, Vol. I, p. 74 ; Vol. III, p. 327.
19. K. K. Datta, *Bengal Subah*, Vol. I, pp. 39-40.
20. Forster, *Journey etc.*, Vol. I, p. 57.
21. Dubois, *Hindu Manners, Customs and Ceremonies*, p. 313.
22. Martin, *Eastern India*, Vol. II, pp. 475-76.
23. Verelst, *A View etc.*, p. 26.
24. Calcutta Review, Vol. VII, p. 423.
25. Dubois, *Hindu Manners Customs, and Ceremonies*, p. 313.
26. *Ibid*, pp. 313-314 and p. 354.
27. Dow, *The History of Hindostan*, Vol. I, p. LXXV.
28. Dubois, *Hindu Manners, Customs and Ceremonies*, p. 340.
29. Foster, *Journey etc.*, Vol. I, p. 57.
30. *Patna-Gaya Report*, Vol. I, pp.269—270.
31. Verelst, *A View etc.*, p. 141.
32. Mrs. Ali, *Mussalmans*, Vol. I, p. 313.
33. Dubois, *Hindu Manners, Customs and Ceremonies*, p. 341.
34. Forbes, *Oriental Memoirs*, Vol. I, p. 391.
35. *Ive's Voyage*, p. 48 ; Buchanan, *A Journey from etc.*, Vol. I, pp. 42 and 92.
36. Malcolm, *Memoir of Central India*, Vol. II, pp. 119-120.
37. *Ibid*, Vol. I, pp. 179-195.
38. K. K. Datta, *Bengal Subah*, Vol. I, p. 37.
39. *Riyaz-us-salatin* (English translation), p. 329. footnote I.
40. *Siyar-ul-Mutakherin*, (English translation), Vol. I, p. 282.

45. Dubois, *Hindu Manners, Customs and Ceremonies*, p. 211.
46. Craufurd, *Sketches etc*, Vol. II, p. 2.
47. Buchanan, *Patna-Gaya Report*, Vol. I, pp. 355-56.
48. Scrafton, *Reflections on the Government of Indostan*, pp. 10-11. Stavorinus, *Voyage to the East Indies*, Vol. I, pp. 440-41.
49. *Patna-Gaya Report*, Vol. I, pp. 355-56
50. *Purnea Report*, p. 122.
51. Forbes, *Oriental Memoirs*, Vol. I, p. 76.
52. Dubois, *Hindu Manners, Customs, and Ceremonies*, p. 210.
53. Buchanan, *A Journey from Madras etc.*, Vol. II, pp. 29, 120, 127, 129, 154, 338 ; Vol. III, p. 53.
54. Dow, *The History of Hindostan*, Vol. I, p. XXXV.
55. Ward, *History, etc.*, of the *Hindoos*, Vol. I, p. 133.
56. Dubois *Hindu Manners, Customs and Ceremonies*, pp. 207-208 : Buchanan, *A Journey from Madras, etc.*, Vol. II, p. 25.
57. K. K. Datta, *Bengal Subah*, Vol. I, pp. 70-71.
58. Buchanan, *Purnea Report*, p. 260.
59. Martin, *Eastern India*, Vol. II, p. 271.
60. *Purnea Report*, p. 260.
61. Dubois, *Hindu Manners, Customs and Ceremonies*, pp. 209-211.
62. Wilks, *Historical Sketches of the South of India*, Vol. I, p. 470, Vol. III, p. 4
63. Buchanan, *A Journey from Madras etc.*, Vol. II, p. 416.
64. Dubois, *Hindu Manners, Customs and Ceremonies*, p. 16 footnote 2.
65. Forbes. *Oriental Memoirs*, Vol. I, p. 76.
66. Raynal, *A Philosophical and Political history of the Settlements and Trade of the Europeans in the East and West Indies*, Vol. II, p. 34.
67. *The Bengal Spectator*, *Muy* 1842 ; *Calcutta Review*, 1856.
68. *Kshitisavamsavalicharita*, p. 145.
69. *Indian Social Reform*, p. 290.
70. *Ibid*, pp. 290-91 and p. 177. See also *Ranade's Essays*.
71. K. K. Datta, *Bengal Subah*, p. 43-44.
72. Buchanan, *A Journey from Madras, etc.*, Vol. II, p. 263.
- 72a. Verelst, *A View etc.*, p. 136. Stavorinus, *Voyage, etc.*, Vol. I, p. 440.
73. The number of wives of a *Kulin Brahmin* even exceeded sixty. B. N. Banerjee, *Sambadpatre Sekaler Katha*, Part. II, p. 183, Part III, p. 145. Ward, *History etc. of the Hindoos*, Vol. I, pp. 61-62.
74. *Bharatchandra's Annada-mangal*: K. K. Datta, *Bengal Subah*, Vol. I, pp. 70-73 ; B. N. Banerjee, *op. cit*, Part II, pp. 177-181.
75. S. C. Sarkar, *Some Aspects of the Earliest Social History of India*, pp. 82-83, 186-87.
76. Tod, *Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan* (edited by Crooke), Vol. II, pp. 737-39.

77. Dubois, *Hindu Manners, Customs and Ceremonies*, pp. 357 footnote, Buchanan, *A Journey from Madras, etc.*, Vol. I, p. 349, p. 419; Vol. III, p. 95.
78. Forbes, *Oriental Memoirs*, Vol. II, p. 373.
79. Stavorinus, *op. cit.*, Vol. II, p. 494.
80. Malcolm, *Memoir of Central India*, Vol. II, pp. 206-207.
81. Scrafton, *Reflections on the Government of Indostan*, p. 11.
82. Stavorinus, *op. cit.*, Vol. I, p. 441.
87. Forbes, *Oriental Memoirs*, Vol. I, pp. 472-73.
88. Malcolm, *Memoir of Central India*, Vol. I, pp. 190-91.
89. *Ibid.*
90. K. K. Datta, *Dawn of Renascent India*, pp. 92-102.
91. *Ibid.*, pp. 109-110.
92. Sivanath Sastri, *History of the Brahma Samaj*, Vol. I, p. 47.
93. *Calcutta Review*, 1851, pp. 271-272.
94. *Cambridge History of India*, Vol. VI, pp. 129-130.
95. Martin, *Eastern India*, Vol. II, p. 464.
96. Malcolm, *Memoir of Central India*, Vol. II, pp. 208-9.
97. *Ibid.*, p. 208, footnote.
98. *Calcutta Review*, 1844.
99. Kunwar Muhammad Ashraf, *Life and Conditions of the people of Hindustan (1200-1500 A. D.)*, pp. 188-89.
100. Martin, *Eastern India*, Vol. I, p. 126.
101. *Ibid.*; *Bengal Revenue Consultations*, 16th August, 1774.
102. Dubois, *Hindu Manners, Customs and Ceremonies*, p. 56. This system of serfdom survived among the Na'irs, the Coorgs and the Tulus of the Malabar Coast in the first two decades of the 19th century.
103. *Ibid.*, p. 57.
104. Malcolm, *Memoir of Central India*, Vol. II, p. 204.
105. *Patna-Gaya Report*, Vol. I, p. 357.
106. *Ibid.*, p. 287;
107. *Ibid.*, p. 288; *Bengal Revenue Consultations*, 16th August, 1774.
- 107a. *Itihas (in Bengali)*, Vol. X, Nos. 3+4, p. 86.
- 107b. *Bengal: Past and Present*, Vol. II, Part II, p. 271.
- 107c. *Ibid.*, p. 272.
108. K. K. Datta, *Bengal Subah*, Vol. I, pp. 492-494.
- In 1960 Shri J. S. Jha and Shri Q. Ahmad, Research Fellows of the K. P. Jayaswal Research Institute, Patna, discovered some deeds of purchase of slaves by Shah Mal, custodian of the Rohtas Fort, in the collections of Shri Radha Mohan Prasad, an enlightened representative of an old historic family of Tilouthu in the Shahabad district of Bihar. These deeds are bi-lingual, both in Persian and Hindi. The latter version is fuller and mentions the prices of the

different slaves, their descriptive roll, etc. One such document, dated 1170F mentions the price of a female slave of 20 years as Rs. 4/- and that of her two sons aged 4 and 5 years -8- annas each. However, there were no fixed prices, and they varied probably according to the necessity of the seller. There is another document of similar interest. One of the house-hold slaves of Shah Mal was married to some one of another village. When the bridegroom demanded her "Rukhsati" it was refused. Probably it was considered derogatory to send a household slave to some one else's house ; the bridegroom was expected to live with her in Tilouthu. After much trouble she was allowed to go to her bridegroom's place on execution of a document by the bridegroom's party guaranteeing to return her after 10 days and agreeing to guard her from fleeing away during those 10 days.

109. K. K. Datta, *Bengal Subah, Vol. I, pp. 492-494. Vide Appendix A.*
110. After Bengal famine of 1770 ; famine in Bombay in 1790 ; famine in the Deccan in 1803. Banaji, *Slavery in British India, p. 4.*
111. Price of grains in those parts was then from 20 to 25-seers per one rupee.
112. *Patna-Gaya Report, Vol. I, p. 288.*
113. Malcolm, *Memoir of Central India, Vol. II, p. 20.*
114. *Ibid.*
115. *Ibid, p. 202.*
116. *Proceedings of the Indian Historical Records Commission (Mysore Session, 1942), pp. 36-37.*
117. Carey, *The Good Old Days of the Honourable John Company, Vol. I., pp. 465-473.*
118. *Consultations, 9th October, 1752.*
119. *Bengal : Past and Present, Vol. II, Part II, p. 272.*
120. Quoted in Carey, *op. cit, Vol. I, p. 469, Bengal : Past and Present, Vol. II, Part II, p. 273 ;*
121. *Ibid.*
122. K. K. Datta, *Bengal Subah, Vol. I, pp. 500-501.*
123. Busteed, *Echos from old Calcutta (Third Edition 1897), p. 124 footnote.*
124. *Bengal Public Consultations, 21 December, 1787 ; Letters from Cornwallis to the Court of Directors, dated 2nd August and 10th August, 1789 ; Bengal Foreign Consultations, 1st December, 1790, 1st June, 1791, 15th April, 1791.*
125. *Bengal Revenue Consultations, 17th May, 1774.*
126. O' Malley, *History of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, p. 359.*
127. *Memoir of Central India, Vol. II, p. 202.*
128. Tod, *Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan, Vol. I, pp. 207-210.*
129. Busteed, *Echos from old Calcutta, p. 120.*

130. Bengal : *Past and present*, Vol. II, p. 274.
 131. Carey, *op. cit.*, Vol. I, p. 469.

CHAPTER IV

1. Orme, *Fragments of the Moghul Empire*, p. 442.
2. Bolts, *Considerations on Indian Affairs*, p. 21.
3. *Ibid*, p. 200.
4. Mallet in *Proceedings, Indian Historical Records Commission, Vol. XI*.
5. N. K. Sinha, *Economic History of Bengal, Vol. I*, pp. 101-103.
6. *Ibid*.
7. *Ibid*.
8. Dow, *Hindustan*, pp. CXIX-CXX.
9. *Hastings' opinion in the Consultations of 1st March, 1763. Vansittart's Narrative, Vol. II*, p. 347. *Mir Qasim's letter to Vansittart, ibid, Vol. II*, pp. 164-68 ; *Bolts, Considerations*, p. 197.
- 9a. Forbes, *Oriental Memoirs, Vol. I*, pp. 153-154.
10. Dow, *Hindustan, Vol. I*, pp. CII—CIII.
11. *Causes of the loss of Calcutta by David Rannie in Hill, Bengal in 1756-57, Vol. III*, p. 390.
12. Milburn, *Oriental Commerce, Vol. II*, p. 270.
13. *Memorandum of Boglie. on the Trade of Tibet in Indian Historical Quarterly, June, 1933.*
14. Dow, *Hindustan, Vol. I, CXIV-CXVI*.
15. Bal Krishna, *Commercial Relations between India and England*, pp. 77-79.
16. Besides using such *dastaks* for their own private trade, the Company's servants also made illegal profits by selling these to some other traders.
17. S. C. Hill, *Bengal in 1756-57, Vol. III*, p. 384.
18. Orme, *Military Transactions of the British Nation in Indostan, Vol. II*, p. 189.
19. Verelst, *View, etc.*, p. 46.
20. *Vansittart's Narrative, Vol. II*, pp. 97-102.
21. Verelst, *A View etc. Appendix*, p. 129.
- 21a. *Vansittart's Narrative, Vol. II*, pp. 164-170.
- 21b. Malcolm, *The Life of Robert Lord Clive, Vol. II*, p. 380.
22. Verelst, *A View, etc., Appendix*, p. 128.
23. *Ibid*, pp. 113-117.
24. *Letters from the Court of Directors to the Council in Calcutta, 19th February, 1766, and 17th May, 1766.*
25. Monckton Jones, *Warren Hastings in Bengal*, pp. 82-83. Richard Becher was Resident at Murshidabad from 4th January, 1769, to 12th November, 1770.
26. *Letter to Court, 13th September, 1768, para 58.*
27. *Ibid*.

- 27a. *Para 90.*
28. *Hastings' Letter to Sir George Colebrooke, 3rd April, 1773, Gleig-Memoirs of Warren Hastings, Vol. I, p. 308.*
29. N. K. Sinha, *op. cit.*, Vol. I, pp. 74-96.
30. *Letter to Court, dated 2nd August, 1789. Ross, Cornwallis Correspondence, Vol. I, p. 354.*
31. Forbes, *Oriental Memoirs, Vol. I, pp. 244-245.*
32. *Calendar of Persian Correspondence, Vol. IV, p. IX and pp. 121-22.*
33. *Indian Historical Quarterly, June, 1933.*
34. Quoted in J. C. Sinha, *Economic Annals of Bengal, p. 165.*
- 34a. *Ibid*, p. 166.
35. Milburn, *Oriental Commerce, Vol. II, p. 111.*
36. Dow, *Hindustan, Vol. I, pp. CXIV-CXVI.*
37. *Ibid*, p. CXV.
38. Harrington, *An Elementary Analysis of Bengal Regulations, Vol. III, p. 59.*
39. *Ibid.*
40. For some other relevant papers vide Appendices B, B₁, B₂, C.
- 40a. Monckton Jones, *Warren Hastings in Bengal, pp. 244-45.*
41. *Letter to Josias Dupre, 9th March, 1773. Gleig, op. cit., Vol. I, p. 304.*
- 41a. *Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, 28th November, 1774.*
- 41b. *Ibid, 8th December, 1774.*
- 41c. *Ibid, 12th December, 1774.*
- 41d. *Ibid, 24th April, 1775.*
- 41e. *Ibid, 27th April, 1775.*
42. Bal Krishna, *Commercial Relations between India and England, p. 230.*
43. J. C. Sinha, *Economic Annals of Bengal, p. 22.*
44. Vide Appendix 'D'.
- 44a. *Indian Historical Quarterly, Vol. XVI, 1940.*
45. Grose, *Voyage to the East Indies, Vol. II, p. 238.*
46. H. R. Ghoshal, *Economic Transition in the Bengal Presidency, p. 224 footnote.*
47. Milburn, *Oriental Commerce, Vol. II, pp. 132-133.*
- 47a. In 1732-33, the French in Bengal sent "home five ships directly for Europe". *Letter to Court, 16th January, 1733, para 11.* The Council in Calcutta wrote to the Court of Directors on the 26th December, 1733 : "Cannot but see with much concern the French extending their Traffick as they do, and it is their great Misfortune it happens at this time on Account of the great Increase of their Europe Tonnage and glutting the Markets, which has prevented them from lowering the prices of goods so much as they could desire, the great increase of the French private Trade makes theirs hardly answer the Risque (risk) of sending out ships." (par 16).

48. *Letter to Court*, 16th January, 1733, para 98.
49. Grant, *A Sketch of the History of the East India Company*, p. 67.
50. *Letter to Court*, 18th January, 1754.
51. Verelst, *A View of the Rise, Progress and Present State of the English Government in Bengal*, p. 85.
52. *Ibid.*
53. *Paras 17-22.*
- 53a. *Court's Letter*, 9th March with postscript, dated 27th March, 1772.
- 53b. *From Governor General and Council to the Chief and Council at Patna, Fort William*, 31st August, 1775.
54. N. K. Sinha, *op. cit.*, pp. 151-161.
- 54a. *Proceedings of the Council of Revenue*, 22nd Jhly, 1776.
- 54b. *Ibid*, 25th July, 1776.
55. *Letter to Court*, 26th December, 1733, para 27.
56. Bal Krishna, *Commercial Relations between India and England*, p. 218.
- 56a. In 1732 lead was sold in Bengal at the rate of rupees eight per maund and iron at the rate of nine and a half rupees per cwt. *Letter to Court*, 16th January, 1733, paras 33+40.
- 56b. *Para 37.*
57. *Court's letter*, 23rd January, 1754, para 39.
58. *Court's letter*, 31st January, 1755, paras 24, 26 and 28.
59. *Ibid.*
60. *Court's letter*, 10th November, 1769.
61. Bal Krishna, *Commercial Relations between India and England*, p. 231.
62. *Court's letter*, 24th December, 1776.
63. Abbe Raynal, *A Philosophical and Political History of the Settlements and Trade of Europeans in the East and West Indies*. 1782 edition.
64. J. C. Sinha, *Economic Annals of Bengal*, p. 170.
65. K. K. Datta, *The Dutch in Bengal and Bihar*, pp. 187-211.
66. *Ibid*, p. 111.
67. J. C. Sinha, *op. cit.*, pp. 178-179.
68. *Ibid.*
69. *Letter to Court*, 16th January, 1733, para 54.
70. Milburn, *Oriental Commerce*, Vol. II, p. 238.
71. *Ibid*, pp. 253-54.
72. *Ibid*, p. 267.
73. N. K. Sinha, *Fort William-India House Correspondence*, Vol. V, p. 423.
74. *Letters from Court*, 11th November, 1768 ; 7th December, 1769 ; 4th January, 1771 ; 16th March, 1784.
75. Prinsep, *Remarks on the External Commerce and Exchanges of Bengal*, p. 31.
76. Hamilton, *Trade Relations between England and India*, p. 188.
77. Milburn, *op. cit.*, Vol. II, pp. 125-26.
- 77a. *Ibid.*

78. *Ibid*, Vol. I, LXXI-LXXII.
79. H. D. Sandeman, *Selections from Calcutta Gazettes*, IV, pp. 37-40.
80. *Ibid*.
81. Milburn, *op. cit.*, Vol. II, p. 128.
82. H. R. Ghosal, *Economic Transition in the Bengal Presidency*, Ch. XII.
83. Owen, *A Selection from Wellesley Despatches*, pp. 701-708.
84. Milburn, *op. cit.*, Vol. I, XCIV.
85. *Ibid*, Vol. II, p. 128.
86. *Ibid*, p. 129.
87. *Ibid*, Vol. I, p. 199.
88. *Ibid*, Vol. II, p. 130.
89. *Ibid*, pp. 136-137.
90. *Ibid*.
91. *Ibid*, Vol. I, p. 201.
92. *Ibid*, Vol. II, p. 22.
93. *Ibid*, pp. 150-52.
94. *Ibid*, p. CIII.

CHAPTER V

1. Dow, *Hindustan*, Vol. I, CXXXVI.
2. Milburn, *Oriental Commerce*, Vol. 11, p. 270.
3. Orme, *Indostan*, Vol. II, p. 4.
4. Pelsaert, *Remonstrantie (Moreland and Geyl)*, pp. 10-18.
5. Firminger, *Fifth Report*, II, 597.
6. *Ibid*; Buchanan, *Patna-Gaya Report*, Vol. II, p. 506.
7. *Letter of Richard Becher to the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors*, 25th May, 1769.
8. Pattullo, *An Essay upon the Cultivation of the Lands, and Improvements of the Revenues of Bengal* (London, 1772), p. 7.
9. *Minute of Cornwallis*, 3rd February, 1790, quoted in R. C. Dutt, *India under Early British Rule*, p. 92.
10. S. C. Ray, *Land Revenue Administration in India*, pp. 40-42; *Report of the Flood Commission*, Vol. I, pp. 20-22.
12. Orme, *Indostan*, Vol. 11, p. 4.
13. K. K. Datta, *Bengal Subah*, Vol. I, pp. 431-436.
14. Stavorinus, *Voyage to the East Indies*, Vol. I, p. 474.
15. Orme, *Historical Fragments, etc.*, p. 409.
16. Forster, *Journey, etc.*, Vol. I, pp. 1-4.
17. Grant, *A Sketch of the History of the East India Company*, p. 67.
18. Buchanan, *Patna-Gaya Report*, Vol. II, p. 653.
19. Abbe de Guyon, *op. cit.*, Vol. I, p. 289.
20. Raynal, *op. cit.*, Vol. II, p. 45.
21. Abbe de Guyon, *op. cit.*, Vol. I, p. 281.
22. *Transmitted by the Bengal Government to the Court of Directors in 1786.*

23. *Ibid*, in *Fifth Report* edited by Firminger, Vol. III, p. 8.
24. Milburn, *Oriental Commerce*, Vol. II, p. 90.
25. Buchanan, *A Journey from Madras Through the Countries of Mysore, Canara and Malabar*, Vol. I, p. 193.
26. *Ibid*, p. 209.
27. *Ibid*, p. 221.
28. *Ibid*, Vol. II, pp. 261-62.
- 28a. Stavorinus, *op. cit.*, Vol. I p. 464.
29. Ward, *History etc. of the Hindoos*, Vol. I, p. 96.
30. Pattullo, *op. cit.*, p. 25.
31. K. K. Datta, *Bengal Subah*, Vol. I, pp. 419-21.
32. Stavorinus, *op. cit.*, Vol. I, p. 474.
33. Orme, *Historical Fragments etc.*, p. 412 ; Taylor, *A Descriptive and Historical Account of the Cotton Manufacture at Dacca*, p. 4.
34. Orme, *Historical Fragments etc.*, p. 412.
35. *Ibid*.
36. Rennell, *Memoir of the Map of Indostan*, p. 61.
37. *op. cit.*, Vol. I, p. 413. "A common-sized Dutch tobacco-box, such as they bear in the pocket, is about eight inches long, half as broad, and about an inch deep." *Ibid*, p. 414, footnote.
38. Taylor, *op. cit.*, p. 42.
39. *Ibid*, pp. 58-59.
40. Raynal, *op. cit.*, Vol. I, pp. 454-55.
41. Buchanan, *Patna-Gaya Report*, Vol. II, p. 655 ; K. K. Datta, *Bengal Subah*, Vol. I, pp. 43-44.
42. K. K. Datta, *Bengal Subah*, Vol. I, pp. 43-44.
43. Ward, *History etc. of the Hindoos*, Vol. I, p. 93.
44. Bal Krishna, *Commercial Relations between India and England*, pp. 141-45.
45. J. C. Sinha, *Economic Annals of Bengal*, pp. 25-27.
46. Grose, *Voyage to the East Indies*, Vol. II, p. 240.
47. K. K. Datta, *Bengal Subah*, Vol. I, p. 423.
48. Importance of Cassimbazar as a centre of silk-weaving industry in the 17th century is referred to by Bernier (January, 1666), Tavernier (February, 1666), Streynsham Master (1675-80).
- 48a. K. K. Datta, *Bengal Subah*, Vol. I, p. 423 ; Twining, *Travels in India A Hundred Years Ago*, p. 111.
49. *Bengal : Past and Present*, January-March, 1929.
50. J. C. Sinha, *op. cit.*, pp. 87-88.
51. Milburn, *Oriental Commerce*, Vol. II, p. 252. There were two measures for raw silk, great pound of 24 oz and small pound of 16 oz.
52. Milburn, *Oriental Commerce*, Vol. II, 252. *Public Letter from Court*, 20th March, 1770, paras. 25-34.

53. Milburn, *op. cit.*, Vol. II, p. 252.
54. *Ibid.*
55. J. C. Sinha, *op. cit.*, p. 176.
56. *Ibid.*
57. Milburn, *op. cit.*, Vol. II, p. 254.
58. *Ibid.*
59. *Ibid.*, p. 255.
60. *Ibid.*
61. *Ibid.*
62. *Ibid.*
63. Bengal Board of Trade (Commercial) Consultations, 2nd September, 1808, quoted in H. R. Ghosal, *Economic Transition in the Bengal Presidency*, p. 54.
64. *Ibid.* In Bengal proper the important centres of silk production were Kumarkhali in the Nadia district, Rangpur, Rampur Boalia, Maldah, Jangipur in the Murshidabad district, Ganutia in the Birbhum district, Radhanagar in the Midnapur district and Santipur established in 1819-20. In Bihar, Buchanan noticed production of silk in Purnea, Shahabad and Bhagalpur.
- 64a. "The trade in piece-goods which heretofore constituted the great staple of the country, has become comparatively trifling; and as it is understood that cotton manufactures have been established in different parts of Europe, there is no reason to expect that this trade will revive." *Papers relating to East India Affairs* (1813), p. 13.
65. Prinsep, *Remarks on the External Commerce and Exchanges of Bengal*, p. 36.
66. For accounts of it, vide, *Stavorinus, Voyage to the East Indies, Vol. I.*, p. 140.; W. Ward, *A View of the History etc. of the Hindoos, Vol. I*, pp. 83-85.
67. Quoted from the petition of the Calcutta merchants to Government, dated 1776, in Milburn, *op. cit.*, Vol. II p. 270.
68. *Ibid.*
69. *Ibid.*
70. Subsequent attempts of the Company (in 1792 + 1796) to introduce this method did not also produce good result.
71. Milburn, *op. cit.*, Vol. II, p. 271.
76. H. R. Ghosal, *Economic Transition in the Bengal Presidency*, p. 74.
77. Milburn, *Oriental Commerce*, 11, p. 213.
78. *Ibid.*; J. C. Sinha, *Economic Annals of Bengal*, p. 178.
79. It is stated in a work on indigo planting by John Phipps, published in 1835, that Monsieur Louis Bonnard, a Frenchman, who came to Bengal in 1777, was the first European indigo planter in India.
80. N. K. Sinha, *Economic History of Bengal, Vol. I*, p. 198.

81. *Ibid*, p. 197.
82. *Calendar of Persian Correspondence*, Vol. X, p. 302.
- 82a. *Papers relating to East India Affairs* (1813), pp. 1-4.
83. Milburn, *op. cit.*, Vol. II, p. 214.
- 83a. Vide Appendix E.
- 83b. N. K. Sinha, *op. cit.*, pp. 198-199.
84. Buchanan, *A Journey from, etc.*, Vol. II, p. 316.
- 84a. Vide Appendices F+F₁.
85. *Khwajah Wajid*, also known as *Fakhr-ut-tujar* or chief of the merchants, was one of the most prominent merchants of Bengal in those days, residing at Hugli and Chandernagore. For some time he had the exclusive privilege of purchase of saltpetre in Bengal.
86. Aitchison, *Collection of Treaties, Engagements, Sunnuds relating to India*, Vol. I, p. 19.
87. *Calendar of Persian Correspondence*, Vol. IV, p. 348.
88. Henry Thomas Colebrooke, *Remarks on the Husbandry and Internal Commerce of Bengal*, p. 113.
89. *Ibid*.
90. Milburn, *op. cit.*, Vol. II, p. 242.
- 90a. Vide Appendix G.
- 90b. Quoted in H. R. Ghosal, *op. cit.*, p. 146.
91. *Ibid*, p. 147.
92. Firminger, *Fifth Report*, Vol. II, pp. 260-63.
93. K. K. Datta, *Bengal Subah*, Vol. I, pp. 343-67.
94. Firminger, *Fifth Report*, Vol. I, pp. 37-38 ; Rickards, *Facts etc.*, Vol. I, pp. 638-639.
95. *View etc. of Bengal*, pp. 116-17.
96. *Ibid*, pp. 113-114.
97. *Ibid*, pp. 116-17, footnote.
98. *Ibid*, p. 115.
99. *Ibid*, p. 116 footnote.
100. Bolts, *Considerations on Indian Affairs*, pp. 177-178.
101. *Ibid*, p. 174.
102. N. K. Sinha, *Economic History of Bengal*, Vol. I, p. 206.
103. Prinsep, *History of the Political and Military Transactions in India*, Vol. II, p. 434.
104. *Ibid*, pp. 435-436.
105. *Ibid*,
106. *Ibid* ; *Fifth Report*, Vol. I, p. 39 ; Rickards, *op. cit.*, Vol. I, p. 640.
107. *Fifth Report*, Vol. I, p. 39.
108. *Ibid*.
109. Ross, *Cornwallis Correspondence*, Vol. I, p. 285 ; Rickards, *op. cit.*, Vol. I, p. 640.

110. N. K. Sinha, *Economic History of Bengal, Vol. I, p. 207.*
111. *Calender of Persian Correspondence, Vol. IX, p. 167.*
112. *Ibid, Vol. X, p. 256.*
113. Quoted in N. K. Sinha, *op. cit., Vol. I, p. 208.*
114. *Ibid.*
115. H. R. Ghosal, *op. cit, p. 108.*
116. *Ibid.*
117. There are references to this in some letters discovered by me several years back in the Record Room of the District Judge of Patna. I edited these in a volume.
118. *Separate Revenue letter to Court, 2nd September, 1800. Fort William-India House Correspondence, Vol. XIII, pp. 516-17.*
- 118a. Firminger, *Fifth Report, Vol. I, p. 39.*
119. Monckton Jones, *Warren Hastings in Bengal, p. 23.*
120. *Ibid.*
121. J. C. Sinha, *Economic Annals of Bengal, p. 168.*
122. Firminger, *Fifth Report, Vol. I., p. 40.*
123. *Calendar of Persian Correspondence, Vol. IV, p. 284.*
124. Firminger, *Fifth Report, Vol. I, p. 40.*
125. *Calendar of Persian Correspondence, Vol. IV., p. 342.*
126. N. K. Sinha, *op. cit, p. 191.*
127. Firminger, *Fifth Report, Vol. I, p. 40.*
128. Rickards, *op. cit, Vol. I, p. 649.*
129. Karl Marx, *Capital, Vol. I, pp. 752-53.*
130. *Fifth Report, Vol. I, p. 40.*
131. *Ibid.*
132. Rickards, *op. cit., Vol. I, p. 649.*
133. *Fifth Report, Vol. I, p. 41.*
134. Forrest, *Selections from the State Papers of the Governors-General of India, Vol. II, Cornwallis, pp. 139-40 ; Ross, Cornwallis Correspondence, Vol. I, p. 554.*
135. *Fifth Report, Vol. I, p. 41.*
136. Holden Furber, *The Private Record of an Indian Governor-Generalship, p. 88 and p. 113.*
137. *Fort William-India House Correspondence, Vol. XIII.*
138. *Para 8.*
- 138a. *Separate Revenue Letter to Court, 2nd September, 1800, paras 11-12.*
139. H. R. Ghosal, *op. cit., p. 125.*
140. *Ibid.*
141. *Ibid.*
142. A village in the Jehanabad subdivision of the Gaya District.
143. About 22 miles south-west of Patna.
144. Jaffarganj, between Gulzarbagh and Patna City.

145. A village in the Gaya District.
146. In the Dinapur subdivision.
147. Between Gulzarbagh and Patna City.
148. In the Gaya District.
149. South-west of Arrah in the Shahabad District.
150. A village in the Patna District, situated about 35 miles south-west of Patna and east of the Son.
151. About eight miles east of Buxar.
152. In the Aurangabad subdivision of the Gaya District.
153. Not yet identified.
154. About seven miles east of Hajipur town.
155. About 12 miles north-west of Hajipur town.
156. Now known as Begni Nawadah, situated about 15 miles east of the Darbhanga town.
157. About 18 miles east-south east of Chapra.
158. Now known as Dumari, situated about nine miles to the north of Chapra. H. R. Ghosal, *op. cit.*, p. 124 footnote.
159. K. K. Datta, *Selections from Unpublished Correspondence of the Judge-Magistrate and the Judge of Patna, 1790-1857*, pp. 159-167.
160. Quoted in H. R. Ghosal, *op. cit.*, p. 131.
- 160a. *Ibid.*, p. 133.
161. Martin, *Eastern India, Vol. II*, p. 971.
162. Milburn, *Oriental Commerce, Vol. I*, p. 219.
163. *Ibid.*
164. Forster, *Journey, etc., Vol. II*, p. 19.
165. H. R. Ghosal, *op. cit.*, p. 159.
166. *Voyage*, pp. 52-53.
167. *Voyage to the East Indies, Vol. I*, pp. 411-413.
168. *Sketches of the Hindus, Vol. II*, pp. 98-99.
- 168a. *Rennell's Journals*, pp. 109-111 ; Buchanan, *Bhagalpur Report*, pp. 369-399.
169. *Rennell's Journals*, pp. 109-111. In 1850 there was an interesting discovery of some copper ores near Deoghur (then in Zillah Birbhum and now in the district of Santal Parganas). *J. A. S. B.*, 1851. An issue of the *J. A. S. B.*, 1854, published notes upon a tour through the Rajmahal Hills by Captain W. S. Sherwill, which contain plenty of details about mineral resources of this area. For mineral resources (gold copper, iron, etc.) of the Singhbhum Division, vide *J. A. S. B.*, 1854, pp. 103-122.
170. Twining, *Travels in India A Hundred Years Ago*, pp. 127-28.
171. Long, *Selections from Unpublished Records*, p. 39 + p. 120 ; Seton-Karr, *Selections from Calcutta Gazettes, Vol. II*, pp. 45-49.

172. Buchanan, *A Journey etc.*, Vol. I, p. 151, + pp. 174-75 ;
Vol. II, p. 19+ pp. 283-84 ; Vol. III, pp. 362-63 + pp. 376-79.
173. Heyne, *Tracts*, pp. 358-64.
174. *Abbe de Guyon, op. cit.*, Vol. I, p. 301.
175. Forbes, *Oriental Memoirs*, Vol. I, pp. 445-46.
176. Grose, *Voyage, etc.*, 108-110.
177. Raynal, *op. cit.*, Vol. II, pp. 31-32.
178. Forbes saw a ship at Surat which "had been built near eighty years."
Oriental Memoirs, Vol. I, p. 243.
- 178a. "Bombay claims a distinguished rank among our foreign naval arsenals ; it has always been famous for ship-building, and formerly supplied Bengal and other parts of India with shipping, and when any considerable repairs were wanting, they were obliged to proceed to Bombay to have them effected. Many fine ships have lately been built at Bengal, so that this branch of commerce at Bombay is rather diminished." *Milburn, Oriental Commerce*, Vol. I, p. 171.
179. *Milburn, Oriental Commerce*, Vol. II, p. 174.
180. *Ibid.*
181. Owen, *A Selection from Wellesley Despatches*, pp. 701-718.
182. *Modern Review*, May, 1944.
183. R. C. Dutt, *India under Early British Rule*, p. 261.
184. Hamilton, *Trade Relations between England and India*, Chapter V.
185. *Ibid.*, p. 111.
186. *Ibid.* p. 110
187. Vide ante. According to Taylor, who had much experience of Bengal's cotton industry, import of certain varieties of *muslin* was prohibited by this Act. Taylor, *A Descriptive and Historical Account of the Cotton Manufacture of Dacca*, p. 127 ; J. C. Sinha, *op. cit.*, p. 26 footnote.
188. Hamilton, *op. cit.*, p. 108.
189. *Ibid.*
190. *Ibid.*, p. 110.
191. K. K. Datta, *Alivardi and His Times*, Chapter V.
192. Hill, *Bengal in 1756-57*, Vol. III, p. 160.
193. Orme, *Historical Fragments, etc.*, pp. 411.
194. Bolts, *Considerations, etc.*, p. 194.
195. N. K. Sinha, *Fort William—India House Correspondence*, Vol. V, pp. 545-553.
196. Quoted in J. C. Sinha, *op. cit.*, pp. 83-84.
197. Verelst, *View etc. of Bengal*, p. 85. The popular story of the weaver's thumb originated because of these extraordinarily notorious practices on the part of the Company's servants. We get two versions of this. One is that the servants of the East India

Company and their agents, in order to force British manufactures into Bengal, cut off the thumbs of the weavers. The other is that to escape oppression from the Company's people the weavers themselves cut off their own thumbs. The first version, as Dr. J. C. Sinha rightly points out, "is on the face of it incredible" (*Economic Annals of Bengal*, p. 85). There does not seem to be any truth in the second one also. Its basis is probably a statement in Bolts' *Considerations on Indian Affairs* (p. 194) to the effect that "instances have been known of their (the winders of raw silk) cutting off their thumbs, to prevent their being forced to wind silk".

198. Hunter, *Annals of Rural Bengal*, pp. 399-421.
199. N. K. Sinha, *Economic History of Bengal, Vol. I*, pp. 149-150.
200. Hunter, *Annals of Rural Bengal*, p. 409.
201. Quoted in N. K. Sinha, *Economic History of Bengal, Vol. I*, pp. 149-150.
202. Hamilton, *op. cit.*, p. 198.
203. N. K. Sinha, *op. cit.*, pp. 149-150.
204. Seton-Karr, *Selections from Calcutta Gazettes, Vol. I*, pp. 259-260.
205. Amales Tripathi, *Trade and Finance in the Bengal Presidency*, p. 24.
206. Milburn, *op. cit.*, Vol. II, p. 232.
207. Heber, *Narrative of a Journey Through the Upper Provinces of India, Vol. I*, p. 185.
- 207a. Twining *op. cit.*, p. 82.
- 207b. Aspinall, *Cornwallis in Bengal*, p. 181.
208. *Memorials of the Indian Government*, p. 494.
209. Dubois, *Hindu Manners, Customs and Ceremonies*, pp. 94-95.
210. *The Governor-General's Minute, dated the 30th May, 1832*, quoted in *General Appendix to Report from Select Committee on the Affairs of the East India Company (1832)*, p. 275.
211. N. K. Sinha, *Economic History of Bengal, Vol. I*, pp. 156-57.
212. N. C. Sinha, *Studies in Indo-British Economy Hundred Years Ago*, pp. 35-36.
213. Amales Tripathi, *Trade and Finance in the Bengal Presidency, Preface* vii.
214. *Ibid*, p. 24.

CHAPTER VI

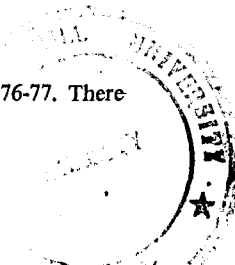
1. Steuart, *The Principles of Money Applied to the Present State of the Commerce of Bengal (1772)*, pp. 57-62.
2. *History of the Indian Empire, Vol. I*, p. 311.
3. *The Law of Civilisation and Decay*, p. 249.
4. *Prosperous British India*, p. 31.

- | | | |
|----|---|-----------|
| 5. | <i>View etc of Bengal</i> , p. 81. Supplies of bullion to the other Settlements of the English .. | 1,284,008 |
| | Goods, stores, bills, etc. to those Settlements .. | 620,337 |
| | Charges on the European ships of the English .. | 3,037,266 |
| | | 4,941,611 |
6. *Dow, Hindostan, Vol. I, CXIII.*
 7. J. C. Sinha, *Economic Annals of Bengal*, pp. 51-52.
 8. *Eastern India, Vol. I, p. xii and Vol. III, pp. xxi-xxiii.*
 9. *John Company at Work*, pp. 304-305.
 10. *Ibid*, p. 310.
 11. *Vol. III (English translation)*, p. 32.
 12. J. C. Sinha, *op. cit.*, p. 43 ; Firminger, *Fifth Report, Vol. II, p. 33.*
 13. J. C. Sinha *op. cit.*, pp. 42-44, Hamilton, *Trade Relations etc, pp. 132-148.*
 14. *John Company at Work*, p. 310.
 15. *Letter to Court*, 13th September, 1768, para. 44.
 16. *Letter to Court*, 25th September, 1768, para 11.
 17. *Bengal : Past and Present, Vol. XI, p. 278.*
 18. *Ibid*, p. 281.
 19. N. K. Sinha, *Economic History of Bengal, Vol. I, p. 210.*
 20. *Bengal : Past and Present, Vol. X, p. 10.*
 21. *Ibid, Vol. XVII, p. 242.*
 22. *Ibid, Vol. X.*
 23. N. K. Sinha, *op. cit.*, p. 211. Letters of Barwell are full of references regarding the various modes of remittance of private fortunes. Dr. N. K. Sinha has quoted several extracts from his letters which illustrate these.
 - 23a. *Ibid.*
 24. *Letter No. XI, Bengal : Past and Present, Vol. X, pp. 29-30.*
 25. N. K. Sinha, *op. cit.*, p. 211.
 26. Quoted from *Proceedings of the Board of Trade, 3rd December, 1788.* N. K. Sinha, *op. cit.*, p. 215.
 27. *Ibid*, p. 216.
 28. *Ibid.*
 29. *Bengal : Past and Present, Vol. X, p. 238.*
 30. Malcolm, *The Life of Robert Lord Clive, Vol. III, pp. 280-81.*
 31. Quoted in J. C. Sinha, *op. cit.*, pp. 45-46.
 32. *Bengal : Past and Present, Vol. X, Part I, pp. 16-17.*
 33. *Fort William-India House Correspondence, Vol. V, p. 470.*
 34. *Letter to Court, 25th September, 1769, para 37.*
 35. *Ibid.*
 - 35a. *Para 34.*
 36. *Letter to Court, 25th September, 1769, para 37.*

37. K. K. Datta, *The First Two Anglo-Mysore Wars and Economic Drain on Bengal in Journal of Indian History*, 1941.
38. *Letter to Court*, 26th September, 1767.
39. *Ibid.*
40. *Ibid.*, 6th October, 1767.
41. *Ibid.*, 5th January and 3rd February, 1768.
42. *Ibid.*, 16th December, 1767.
- 42a. *Ibid.*, 5th January, 1768.
43. *Ibid.*, 21st November, 1768.
44. *Ibid.*
45. *Ibid.*
46. *Ibid.*, 6th January, 1769.
47. *Ibid.*, 6th April, 1769.
48. *Ibid.*
49. *Ibid.*
50. *Ibid.*, 21st November, 1768.
51. *Ibid.*, 6th April, 1769.
52. *Bengal : Past and Present*, Vol. X, p. 246.
53. *Fort William Consultations*, 14th December, 1780.
54. *Fort William Consultations*, 3rd October, 1782.
55. *Ibid.*
56. *Letter to Court*, 26th September, 1767.
57. Paras 28-33.
58. Verelst, *View etc. of Bengal*, p. 87.

CHAPTER VII

1. Arcot coin was originally struck by the Nawab of the Carnatic. Subsequently the English, the French and the Dutch got the privilege of coining it.
2. K. K. Datta, *The Dutch in Bengal and Bihar*, Appendix N.
3. Wilson, *Early Annals of the English in Bengal*, Vol. II, Part I, Liii.
4. Verelst, *View etc. of Bengal*, pp. 94-95.
5. *Ibid*
6. *Ibid*
7. Wilson, *Early Annals, etc.*, Vol. II, Part I, Liii.
8. *Letter to Court*, 2nd January, 1752, para. 36.
9. *Letter to Court*, 18th September, 1752, para 69.
10. *Letter to Court*, 1st January, 1753, para 8.
- 10a. *Letter to Court*, 4th January, 1754, para 68.
- 10b. *Letter to Court*, 1st March, 1755, para 5.
11. Wilson, *Early Annals etc.*, Vol. II, Part II, p. 263 and pp. 276-77. There was a mint at Patna.



12. *Ibid*, p. 222 ; *Letter from the Council in Calcutta to the Court of Directors*, 31st January, 1722, para 77.
13. Aitchison, *Collection of Treaties, Engagements and Sunnuds*, Vol. I, p. 14.
14. *Ibid*, p. 52 ; *Vansittart's Narrative*, Vol. III, p. 361.
15. Verelst, *View etc. of Bengal*, p. 86, footnote.
16. *Letters from the Council in Calcutta to the Court of Directors*, 24th March, 1768, para 9 ; 28th March, 1768, para 35 ; 13th September, 1768, para 41 ; 2nd February, 1769, para 156 ; 5th April, 1769, para 7 ; 25th September, 1769, paras 32-38.
17. *Letter from the Council in Calcutta to the Court of Directors*, 26th September, 1767, paras 25-26.
18. *Letter from Court*, 11th November, 1768, paras 60-61.
19. Verelst, *View etc. of Bengal*, p. 87.
20. *Ibid*, Appendix, pp. 240-41.
21. *Letter from the Court of Directors to the Council in Calcutta*, 11th Nov. 1768, para. 57.
22. *Ibid*,
23. J. C. Sinha, *op. cit.*, p. 57.
- 23a. Para 57.
24. *Ibid*.
25. Para 57.
26. Paras 80-83.
27. *Ibid*, para 84.
28. Verelst *View etc. of Bengal*, Appendix, p. 242.
29. *Ibid*, p. 243.
30. *Ibid*.
31. *Ibid*.
32. *Ibid*, p. 244.
33. *Consultations*, 17th June, 1769.
34. J. C. Sinha, *op. cit.*, p. 62.
35. Paras 64-68.
- 35a. Para 19.
36. Vide Appendix H.
- 36a. J. C. Sinha, *op. cit.*, p. 120.
37. *Ibid*, p. 121.
38. *Proceedings of the Patna Council*, 16th October, 1775.
39. *Proceedings of the Patna Council*, 4th September, 1775.
- 39a. Further details about the Mint and Currency in Bihar at this time have been noted by Shri J. S. Jha in an article published in the *Proceedings of the Indian History Congress*, 1959.
40. Details about the weight and standard of the gold *Mohurs* of the 10th and 12th *Suns* of the Patna Mint were thus mentioned by the Assay Master in his Report :

10th Sun Gold Mohurs of the Patna Mint

	Masa	Ratti	Baringa	Total Baringas	
Weight	11	2	x	720	= 384 parts
Pure Gold	11	x	4	708	= 377.3/5
Alloy	x	1	4	12	= 6.2/5

12th Sun Gold Mohurs of the Patna Mint

	Masa	Ratti	Baringa	Total Baringas	
Weight	11	2	x	720	= 384 parts
Pure Gold	10	3	x	664	= 354.6/45
Alloy	x	7	x	56	= 29.39/45

41. It might be that such tables were sent to other places also.
42. J. C. Sinha, *op. cit.*, p. 123 footnote.
43. *Proceedings of the Council at Patna, 15th May, 1775.*
- 43a. J. C. Sinha, *op. cit.*, pp. 132-33.
44. *Ibid*, p. 133.
45. *Ibid*, p. 134.
46. Colebrooke, *Digest of Bengal Regulations, Vol. III*, p. 367-68.
47. Hastings re-opened the Dacca Mint in 1782, probably as a temporary measure.
48. J. C. Sinha, *op. cit.*, p. 137 footnote.
49. *Ibid*, p. 123.
50. E. Thurston, *History of the East India Company's Coinage, in J. A. S. B.*, 1893.
51. *Ibid*.
52. *Ibid*.
53. *Proceedings of the Indian Historical Records Commission, 1927.*
54. Quoted by Thurston in *J. A. S. B.*, 1893, p. 56.
55. Vide ante.
56. Quoted in J. C. Sinha, *op. cit.*, p. 208.
- 56a. *Ibid*, pp. 211-12.
57. *Ibid*, pp. 216-217.
58. *J. A. S. B.*, 1893.
59. *Seton-Karr, Selections from Calcutta Gazettes, Vol. II*, pp. 70-72.
60. *Ibid*, Vol. II, pp. 70-73.
61. *Ibid*, Vol. II, p. 118.
62. J. C. Sinha, *op. cit.*, p. 225.
63. *Ibid*., p. 237.
64. *Ibid*., pp. 227-28.
65. *Public Letter from Court, 25th May, 1798.*

66. The following is a statement of the average rates of *batta* on silver in each month of the years from 1796 to 1799 :

	1796		1797		1798		1799		
	Rs. as.		Rs. as.		Rs. as.		Rs. as.		p. c.
Jan.	2	4	1	7	0	12½	0	4	"
Feb.	3	0	1	14	1	0	0	3	6
March	4	3	2	15	2	13	..	..	..
April	4	2	2	13	3	4	..	..	..
May	4	0	2	3	3	0	1	0	6
June	3	8	3	0	2	12	2	3	"
July	5	1	2	6	2	6	1	0	"
August	3	10	1	11	1	5	0	5	"
Sept.	3	2	1	12	0	9	..	..	..
Oct.	2	9	1	10	0	9	..	..	..
Nov.	2	11	1	5	0	4	..	..	..
Dec.	1	7	1	2	0	4	..	..	..

Public Letter to Court, 1st March, 1800, para 12.

67. Seton-Karr, *Selections from Calcutta Gazettes, Vol. II, p. 381.*
 68. J. C. Sinha, *op. cit.*, pp. 230-31.
 69. Seton-Karr, *Selections from Calcutta Gazettes, Vol. III, p. 254.*
 70. Buchanan, *Patna-Gaya Report, Vol. II, pp. 700-701, Purnea Report, p. 586.*
 71. Buchanan, *Purnea Report, p. 586.*
 72. Martin, *Eastern India, Vol. II, p. 575.*
 73. *Ibid.*
 74. *Ibid.*
 75. Buchanan, *Shahabad Report, p. 438.*
 76. *Ibid.*
 77. Martin, *Eastern India, Vol. II, p. 1010.*
 78. *Bengal: Past and Present, July-December, 1939, p. 69.*
 79. *Ibid.*
 80. *Ibid, p. 70.*
 81. *J. A. S. B., 1893, p. 58.*
 82. *Ibid.*
 83. *Ibid.*
 84. *Ibid, p. 59.*
 85. *Ibid.*
 86. *Proceedings, 13th October, 1757.*
 87. *Patna-Gaya Report, Vol. II, p. 701.*
 88. *Ibid.*
 89. *Shahabad Report, p. 439.*
 90. *Patna-Gaya Report, Vol. II, p. 701.*
 91. B. P. Mazumdar, *The Socio-Economic History of Northern India, p. 219.*

- 91.A *Travels of Peter Mundy, Vol. II, p. 311, Tavernier (Ball's edition), Vol. I, p. 413.*
92. *Vide ante.*
93. Bowrey, *The Countries round the Bay of Bengal, 1669-79, p. 200 ; Hedges Diary (Hakluyt Publication), Vol. I, p. 96.*
94. Wilson, *Early Annals of the English in Bengal, Vol. II, Part I, p. 263.*
95. *Ibid., Vol. III, p. 40.*
96. *Ibid., p. 283.*
97. *Ibid., p. 347.*
98. *Para 22.*
99. *Vide Glossary.*
100. *Bengal Letter to Court, 3rd February, 1743, para 65.*
101. *Bengal Letter to Court, 30th November, 1746, para 19.*
102. Milburn, *Oriental Commerce, Vol. II, p. 108.*
103. Martin, *Eastern India, Vol. II, pp. 1009-1010.*
104. *Purnea Report, p. 586.*
105. *Patna-Gaya Report, Vol. II, p. 701.*
106. *Shahabad Report, p. 439.*
107. *Bengal : Past and Present, July-December, 1939, p. 71.*
108. *Ibid.*
109. An extensive tract of territory, south of the river Tungabhadra, covering about twenty-seven thousand square miles, which were transferred by the Nizam of Hyderabad to the English East India Company in 1800.
110. *J. A. S. B, 1893, pp. 63-64.*
111. *Proceedings, Indian Historical Records Commission, Seventeenth session (1940), p. 60.* In 1805, the exchange of the Company's rupees in the Ceded Districts was from 348 to 355 per 100 *Star Pagodas*. *Ibid.* About 1813 in Madras 100 *Star Pagodas* were valued at 425 current rupees. Milburn, *op. cit., Vol. II, p. 7.*
112. *Ibid, p. 7.*
113. *Ibid., p. 8.*
114. *Ibid, p. 9 ; J. A. S. B, 1893, p. 69.*
115. *Ibid.*
116. Milburn, *Oriental Commerce, Vol. I, p. 174.*
117. *Ibid. p. 154, p. 156 & p. 158.*
118. 10 *dubs* = *fanams* 5. 5½ *Fanams* = 1 *rupee* ; 4 to 3½ *Rs.* = 1 *Pagoda*.
119. Milburn, *op. cit, Vol. I, pp. 316-317.*
120. *Ibid, p. 320 ; Buchanan, Journey from Madras through Mysore, Canara and Malabar, Vol. III, p. 25.*
121. Milburn, *op. cit., Vol. I, pp. 365, 367, 376 and 378.*
122. Malcolm, *Memoir of Central India, Vol. II, p. 80.*
123. *Ibid, p. 81.*

124. *Ibid*, p. 84. The coins of this place were called *Salim Shae* after Raja Salim Singh, who established the mint.
125. *Proceedings of the Indian Historical Records Commission, Vol. V ; Bengal : Past and Present, Vol. XX, 1920 and Vol. XXI, 1921 ; K. K. Datta, Alivardi and His Times and Studies in the History of the Bengal Subah, Vol. I ; Proceedings of the Indian Historical Records Commission, Vol. XXXVI.*
126. *Siyar-ul-Mutakherin (English translation), Vol. II, pp. 457-58.*
127. *Letter to Court, 22nd December, 1748, paras 8 and 12; 4th February, 1751, paras 72-75 ; 20th August, 1751, paras 77-78.*
128. *Bengal : Past and Present, 1921.*
129. S. C. Hill, *Bengal in 1756-57, Vol. I, p. 32.*
130. *Letter to Court, 12th February, 1753, para 12.*
131. Bolts, *Considerations on Indian Affairs, p. 158.*
132. Long, *Selections from Unpublished Records of the Government of India, p. 138.*
133. *Ibid.*
134. *Ibid, pp. 164-65.*
135. *Ibid, pp. 216-17.*
136. *Ibid, p. 227.*
137. Bolts, *Considerations on Indian Affairs, p. 158.*
138. S. C. Hill, *Bengal in 1756-57, Vol. II, p. 278.*
139. Quoted in *Ibid, Vol. I, p. xxv.*
140. Long, *op. cit., pp. 189-90.*
141. *Ibid, p. 461.*
142. *Ibid, pp. 437-38.*
143. *Letter to Clive, 10th May, 1765 ; Long, op. cit., pp. 416-17.*
144. J. C. Sinha, *Economic Annals of Bengal, p. 148, footnote.*
145. *Patna-Gaya Report, Vol. II, p. 698.*
146. *Calender of Persian Correspondence, Vol. I, p. 243 & p. 245.*
147. *Ibid, p. 457.*
148. *Ibid, pp. 128-129.*
149. Shri "Monohur Doss, the great Benares Banker has commenced a very useful and extensive work for an individual. The large tank which is now digging on the Chowringhee Road, three hundred and fifty feet in length and two hundred and twenty five feet in breadth, is, we understand, at his own expense." Seton-Karr, *Selections from Calcutta Gazettes, Vol. II, p. 369.* This tank is situated at the junction of the Chowringhee and the Lindsay Street. Recently a plaque containing the donor's name has been placed there.

150. Hand writes in his book, *Early English Administration in Bihar* (published in 1888), that "in 1781 Jagat Seth was the Company's banker in Calcutta, but in 1782 the house of Gopal Das and Hurry Kishun Das was appointed in his place," p. 68.
151. N. K. Sinha, *Economic History of Bengal, Vol. I*, pp. 143-45.
152. *Calendar of Persian Correspondence, Vol. X*, p. 41.
153. *Fort William-India House Correspondence, Vol. XIII*, p. 46 and p. 259.
154. *Ibid*, p. 361.
155. *Calendar of Persian Correspondence, Vol. X*, pp. 16, 57, 62, 83, 207, 220 and 379.
156. *Ibid*, p. 41.
157. Buchanan, *Purnea Report*, p. 583.
158. *Ibid*.
159. *Ibid*.
160. *Patna-Gaya Report, Vol. II*, p. 698.
161. *Ibid*.
162. *Ibid*.
163. *Ibid*.
164. *Ibid*.
165. *Ibid*. In some contemporary English Records we get names of Ramchand Sahu, Lachmi Narayan and Rautchpal Das as shroffs at Patna.
166. *Patna-Gaya Report, Vol. II*, p. 698 ; *Purnea Report*, p. 583.
167. *Patna-Gaya Report, Vol. II*, pp. 698-99 ; N. K. Sinha, *Economic History of Bengal, Vol. I*, pp. 134-135.
168. Buchanan, *Purnea Report*, p. 583.
169. *Ibid*.
170. N. K. Sinha, *Economic History of Bengal, Vol. I*, p. 135 ; H. R. Ghosal, *Economic Transition in the Bengal Presidency*, p. 274.
171. In 1790 there were fifteen Agency Houses in Calcutta, majority of them being British. Tripathi, *Trade and Finance in the Bengal Presidency*, p. 11.
172. H. Sinha, *Early European Banking in India*, pp. 173-174 footnote. *Bengal : Past and Present*, 1929.
- 172a. J. C. Price, *Notes on the History of Midnapore, Vol. I*, pp. 201-206.
- 172b. Vide Appendix I.
173. H. Sinha, *op. cit.*, p. 7.
174. *Ibid*, p. 9.
175. *Ibid*, pp. 98-112.
176. J. C. Sinha, *Economic Annals of Bengal*, pp. 240-241.
177. Sandeman, *Supplement to Selections from Calcutta Gazettes, Vol. IV*, pp. 52-62.

178. *Ibid*, pp. 60-61.
 179. *Ibid*.
 180. H. Sinha, *op. cit*, pp. 163-164.
 181. Ghosal, *op. cit*, p. 291.
 182. *Bengal : Past and Present*, 1929.
 183. H. Sinha, *op. cit.*, p. 178.
-

INDEX

A

- Abbe de Guyon, 10, 83, 85.
 Abbe Raynal, 71.
 Abyssinian, 43, 55.
 Adam, William, 13, 14, 16, 17, 19,
 22, 23.
 Adams Brooks, 121.
 Adam Smith, 74.
Adhyapakas, 14.
 Aga Asad Beg, 156.
 Agency Houses, 178, 179, 180.
Agra Rupees, 154.
 Agriculture, 79-81.
 Ahalya Bai, 24, 32, 39.
Ahir, 27.
 Ahmad Shah Abdali, 113.
 Ahmad Shah (Emperor), 156.
 Ahmedabad, 4, 83.
Ajjarah Molungis, 99, 100.
 Akbar, 37.
 Akra, 42.
Alamgir II, 156.
Alexander Campbell, 143, 144.
Alexander and Co., 179.
 Altham, James, 168.
 Ali Beg, 55.
 Alivardi, 18, 32, 98, 113, 132, 172.
 Allahabad, 47, 166.
 Allenagur, 137.
 Aloal, 3.
 Alwar, 4.
Amadnamah, 19.
Amar Kosa, 15.
 Amar Sinha, 15.
 Amber, 49.
 Ambergris, 48.
 America, 44, 56, 65, 76, 89, 90,
 94, 109, 112.
Analysis of the Finances of Bengal,
 121.
 Andula, 14.
 Anglo-American Treaty, 76, 77.
 Anglo-American War, (1812-15), 77.
 Anglo-Danish War, 113.
 Anglo-French War, 75, 77.
 Anglo-Mysore War, 129, 157, 181.
Annas, 167, 168.
 Anslern Beaumont, 124.
 Anti, 106.
Apapanthi Sect, 5.
 Arabia, 47.
 Arabic, 18-19 (Education).
 Arabians, 55.
 Arabian Gulf, 100, 106.
Aratiyas, 178.
 Aracan, 42.
 Arbuthnot, 93.
 Arch Keir, 97.
 Arcot, 135, 136, 143, 153, 165, 170,
 172, 173.
 Armenia, 43, 48.
 Armenians, 47, 55, 59, 125, 142
 (merchants)
 Arrah, 69, 106.
 Arkwright, Richard, 118.
Arya Samaj, 25.
 Asafuddaulah (Nawab Wazir of
 Oudh), 102.
 Assam, 3, 46, 47.
 Asia, 46, 48, 55, 56, 83.
 Asiatic, 82, 85, 91, 107, 119.
 Asiatic Trade, 47, 63.
Asiatic Society of Bengal, 17.
Assamies, 101.
 Astronomical observatory, 14.
Attar, 47.
 Aubert, 87.

- Aulechand, 4.
 Aurangabad, 86.
 Aurangzeb, 136, 172.
Aurungs, 66, 82, 87, 157, 180.
Avatar, 5.
 Azamgarh, 6.
 Azimabad, 18.
- B**
- Babylonia, 57.
 Bachraj (Raja), 177.
Badams, 171.
Bagdi, 22.
 Baghdad, 57.
 Banwara, 22.
 Baidyonath (Banker of Patna), 165.
 Baiynath (Banker), 176.
 Baijnath Dikshit Oak (Banker of Banaras), 177.
Bairhakkhana, 20.
 Balaram Hari, 5.
Balaravi Sect, 5.
 Balasore, 106, 165, 168.
 Bali, 14.
 Balia, 5.
Ballabhacharis, 4.
Ballagai (caste), 29.
 Banaras, 3, 8, 13, 14 (Athens of India), 16, 24, 36, 40, 47, 61, 80, 83, 84, 86, 89, 94, 100, 102, 105, 106, 126, 150, 154, 156, 165, 166, 167, 176-178.
 Bangalore, 84.
Banians, 19, 54, 114, 142.
Banjaras, 42.
Bank of Calcutta, 181.
Bank of Hindustan, 179, 181.
 Bankers, 144, 165, 166, 171.
 Banking, 172, 182.
 Bankura, 60, 106.
 Bankybazar, 64.
 Bansberia, 14.
 Banswara, 40.
 Bareilly, 166.
 Barnawada, 106.
 Baroche, 48.
 Baroda, 4.
 Barwell, Richard, 123-126, 132.
 Basha, 57.
 Batavia, 61.
 Batson, 174.
Batta, 136, 140, 143-147, 150, 151-155, 157, 158, 160, 162, 163, 164, 171, 173, 174, 175, 179.
 Bawalpore Bourah, 92.
 Bebb, John, 125.
 Becher, Richard, 53.
 Bedara, 53, 71.
 Behar (district), 42, 78.
 Belaspore, 95.
 Benah Ram (*Banker*), 176.
 Bengal, 3, 4, 7, 11, 13, 14, 15, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 30, 33-35, 40-42, 47, 48, 49, 51-59, 62-66, 70-74, 79, 80, 81-86, 88-91, 93-96, 98-102, 105, 106-110, 113-115, 117, 119, 121, 122, 123, 125, 127-39, 143, 150, 153, 155, 156-158, 160, 161, 163-165, 167, 168, 171-173, 175, 176, 179, 181.
 Bengali, 3, 11 (Philosopher), 17 (Poet), 19 (Education), 22, 24.
Bengal Bank, 180, 181.
 Bentinck, William, 39.
Beringas, 147.
 Bernier, 14, 84.
 Berthollet, 118.
 Betelnut, 47, 51, 52, 53, 54, 60, 96, 97.
Betteas, 46.
 Beveridge, 32.
 Bhabua, 106.
 Bhadreswar, 14.
 Bhagalpur, 14.
 Bhagwan Das, 102.

- Bhagwangola, 47.
 Bhakti cult, 1.
 Bharat Candra, 17, 30.
 Bhatpara, 14.
 Bhawani Das Sahu, 177.
 Bherwarrah, 92.
 Bhika, 6.
 Bhilsa, 171.
 Bhojpur, 106.
 Bhopal, 171.
 Bhutan, 55.
 Bhutias, 46.
 Bidupur, 106.
 Bihar, 3, 5, 13, 14, 18, 22, 23, 24, 33, 41, 47, 53, 54, 58-61, 63, 69, 79, 80, 83, 89, 90, 91, 93, 94, 100-102, 104-108, 117, 133, 137, 146, 150, 154, 158, 160, 165, 167, 168, 177.
 Bihar Sharif, 106.
 Bijai Ram, 61.
 Bijapur Kingdom, 109.
 Birbhum, 22, 60, 106, 108.
 Bissera, 61.
 Bissonpore, 60.
 Blacksmith, 108, 167.
 Blackburn (weaver), 118.
Board of Revenue, 61, 62, 99, 161, 165.
Board of Trade, 91, 99, 100, 105, 120, 151, 152.
 Boats, 81.
 Bogle, 56.
 Bolts, 46, 97, 113, 168, 173.
 Bombay, 22, 43, 47, 48, 56, 70, 71, 76, 77, 86, 106, 108, 112, 128, 131, 169, 170, 171, 177, 179.
Bostan, 19.
Brahmanas, 2, 6, 7, 12, 15, 19, 22, 24, 27, 28 (Marathas), 29, 31, 35, 37.
Brindavan, 8.
 Broach, 170.
 Broadcloth, 49.
 Brohier (Capt.), 167.
 Broome, 131.
 Buchanan, 12, 14, 15, 16, 18, 24-27, 28, 31, 33-36, 40-42, 47, 83, 84, 107, 108, 164, 165, 167, 169, 176-178.
 Bulaqi Das, 176.
 Bullah Saheb, 6.
 Bullion, 56; 70, 73, 76, 77, 121, 122, 128, 133, 134, 136-138, 151, 155, 158, 159, 161, 163, 164, 171, 173, 174, 178, 181.
 Burdwan, 22, 106, 152.
 Burhanpur, 83, 167, 180.
 Burrampore, 83.
 Bushire, 56.
 Bussorah, 47, 55, 57.
 Buxar, 53, 79.
 Buzbuz, 42.
- C
- Cachar, 46.
Calicoes, 83, 86, 111, 112, 118.
 Calcutta, 13, 17, 24, 42-45, 49-51, 51-53, 58, 60-65, 70, 73, 75, 84, 89, 91, 93, 94, 96-98, 100-103, 107, 108, 110, 122, 128, 129-132, 134, 137, 139-144, 147, 149, 151, 152, 155, 157, 159-161, 163, 164, 165, 167-169, 173-181.
Calcutta Gazette, 163, 164.
Calcutta Committee of Revenue, 152.
Calcutta Review, 23.
 Cambay, 57, 170, 171.
 Campbell, Alexander, 143, 144.
 Campbell, A. D., 21.
Candi Mandap, 20.
Canakya Slokas, 21.
 Canera, 171.
 Cape Comorin, 171.
 Caran Das, 4, 24.
 Carmenia wool, 47.

- Carnac, 176.
 Carnatic, 16, 65, 131, 132.
 Carnatic famine, 109.
 Carpets, 83 (woollen), 107.
 Cartier, 66.
 Cartwright, 118.
Caseelaha, 46.
Cashmerians, 46.
Cassia, 48.
 Cassimbazar, 39, 85, 86, 87, 124,
 136, 137, 173, 180.
 Caste, 26-29, 37.
 Ceded and Conquered Provinces,
 100, 107.
 Ceded Districts, 169, 170.
 Central India, 19, 23, 38, 41, 42, 44,
 80, 171.
 Ceylon, 43.
 Chainpore, 154.
 Chaitanya, 1, 3.
 Chait Singh, 102, 156, 116.
 Chakditchat, 106.
Chamars, 6.
 Champain, W. J., 104.
Chandal, 22.
Chandies, 62.
Chandawan, 5.
 Chanderi, 83.
 Chandernagore, 65, 71, 126, 173.
Chando Manayan, 15.
Chank, 48, 49.
Chappai, 4.
 Chapra, 93, 100.
Charan Dasis, 4, 24.
 Charter Act, 75, 112 (of 1793), 76,
 88, 90, 95, 118, 181 (of 1813),
 88 (of 1833).
Chassars, 87.
 Chattisgarh, 6.
Chatuspathis, 13.
Chauwals, 156.
 Chijjoo Nutt, 69.
Chillavun, 58.
Chillunta, 62, 63.
 China, 48, 55, 56, 84, 86, 101, 106,
 107, 122, 128.
 China Investment, 130, 131, 133,
 134, 138.
 Chinaware, 56.
 Chinsura, 38.
Chintz, 57, 84.
 Chittagong, 95, 109.
Chitterpuri, *Coins*, 165.
 Chotanagpur, 108.
Chowkeys, 57-60, 62, 101.
 Christian Missionary, 9, 16, 25, 26,
 34, 39.
 Chunar, 156.
 Churani, 5.
 Cinnamon, 48.
 Claude Martin, 90.
 Clive, 52, 53, 96, 97, 124, 125, 128,
 139-141, 156, 175, 176.
 Cloves, 70.
 Coffee, 48.
 Coffree, 43.
 Coimbatore, 84.
 Coja Muhammad Wazeed, 93.
 Colebrooke, Henry Thomas, 17, 94.
 Commercial Resident, 95, 111.
 Colvin Alexander, 104.
 Colvin and Bazett, 104.
Committee of Circuit, 44.
Committee of Revenue, 42.
Committee of Trade, 96-98.
 Company's Civil Servants, 75.
 Company's Resident, 40, 117.
 Company's Servants, 49-55, 59, 65,
 114, 123, 124-126, 128, 178.
*Comptrolling Committee of
 Revenue*, 59.
 Copper, 48, 70, 73, 74.
 Copper coinage, 156, 158, 165-167,
 169-171, 178.
 Coral, 49.
 Coromandel Coast, 46, 48, 70, 82,
 83, 100, 110.

- Cornwallis, 54, 62, 63, 69, 73, 80, 81, 91, 98, 103, 104, 116, 157, 158, 161-163.
- Cotton, 46-49, 56, 69, 73, 76, 80-82, 83-86, 89, 107, 111-113, 115, 117-120.
- Council of Burdwan, 152.
- Council at Calcutta, 49, 53, 55, 57-59, 65, 66, 70, 73, 87, 98, 101, 108, 115, 122, 123, 126, 127, 133, 136, 138-145, 164, 167, 168, 174, 176, 177.
- Council of Patna, 57-59, 145-151, 154-155.
- Council of Revenue, 103, 116, 176, 180.
- Court of Directors, 16, 49-55, 58, 66, 67, 69, 70, 72-74, 80, 87, 88, 95, 96, 104, 105, 110, 113-116, 118, 119, 122-127, 128-132, 134, 138-141, 143-145, 152, 162, 164, 168, 178.
- Court of Proprietors, 51, 140.
- Covenanted Servants, 54, 124.
- Cowries*, 48, 133, 135, 148-150, 167-169, 171, 178.
- Cowtail, 49.
- Craufurd, 10, 18, 20, 33, 38, 108.
- Crompton, 118.
- Currency, 125, 134, 135-171, 172.
- Customs*, 43-51, 57, 58, 60, 63.
- Customs Master, 101.
- Cutch, 40.
- Cutchery*, 162, 179, 180.
- Cuttack, 106, 165.
- Cuttacki* (coins), 165.
- D**
- Dacca, 36, 42, 60, 69, 84, 85, 95, 109, 113-115, 117, 136, 142, 143, 149, 151, 152, 158, 159, 161, 172, 173, 175-178.
- Dadni*, 65-67, 82.
- Dahra, 4.
- Dalals*, 65, 66, 82.
- Damaun (Daman), 48, 109.
- Damris*, 167.
- Danes, 64, 65, 70, 76, 94.
- Danish, 48 (ships), 122 (language), 70, 72, 76.
- Darbhanga, 61, 106.
- Dardana, Begam, 32.
- Dariya, Saheb, (of Bihar), 5.
- Daria Saheb Marwari, 5.
- Daroga*, 147, (Mint).
- Dasmasa* (coins), 135, 165.
- Daudnagar, 61, 106, 178.
- David Colvin, 104.
- David Rainne, 50.
- Day (Collector of Dacca), 42.
- Daya Bai, 24.
- Dayabhad, 15.
- Dayanand, 10.
- Deccan, 100, 129, 172.
- Decennial Settlement, 92, 160.
- Dedhraj, 7.
- Dehra, 4.
- Delhi, 4, 141, 142, 175.
- Delhi Emperors, 124, 175.
- Dewanny Adawlut*, 69, 160.
- Dhanuks*, 42.
- Dharkandha, 5.
- Dharma, 1.
- Dharsu, 7.
- Diamonds, 48, 109, 125, 126.
- Digby, 121.
- Dighwara, 106.
- Dimities*, 112.
- Dinajpur, 14, 165, 169.
- Diwan*, 52, 142.
- Diwani*, 80, 87, 112, 121, 123, 126, 127, 134, 138, 139, 176.
- Diwani Grant*, 58.
- D. Oily, 105.
- Domestic slavery, 40.

- Douglas, Charles, 173, 174.
 Dow, Alexander, 17, 18, 57, 79, 121.
 Drake, Roger, 167, 173.
 Dravida, 13, 24, 36.
 Dual Government, 146.
Dubs, 170, 171.
 Dubois, Abbe, 29, 30, 31, 33, 34,
 35, 37, 41, 119, 121, (See also Abbe
 Dubois).
 Dumari, 106,
 Dumraon, 5.
 Duncan, Jonathan, 40.
 Dupleix, 65.
Durga, 3.
Dursunnies, 172.
Dustucks, 49-51, 53, 54, 58, 59, 61, 95.
 Dutch, 1, 38, 43, 48, 49, 64, 65, 70,
 71, 82, 85, 93, 101, 103, 115, 122,
 126, 137, 173.
 Dwarka Das, 176.
- E
- East, 56, 78, 111.
 East India Company, (English), 41,
 48, 49, 51, 52, 53, 55, 58, 62, 63,
 65, 66, 69, 72, 74, 78, 85-91, 93,
 94, 98, 105, 107, 110, 112, 114,
 116, 118, 121-123, 124, 126-128,
 130, 132-134, 136-139, 142, 145,
 146, 150, 151, 153, 155, 156, 161,
 163, 165, 167, 169, 173, 175, 176,
 177, 179, 182.
 East Indies, 86, 106.
 East India trade, 95, 96, 112.
 Economic Drain, 121, 134.
Eddagri (caste), 29.
 Education, 11, 12, 15 (English),
 17 (Persian), 21, 22 (Primary), 22-23
 (Female).
 Ellore, 83.
- Elphinstone, 19.
Ely (rupees), 135.
 Export, 49, 51, 56, 72, 85.
 Export Ware—House, 91.
 Eyre Coote, 132.
- F
- Factory, 51, 55, 65, 82, 85, 88, 93,
 101, 106, 176.
 Faizabad, 6.
 Famine, 80, 117 (of 1770), 117 (of
 1788).
Fanams, 169, 171.
 Farrukhabad, 47, 100, 156, 164.
 Farrukhsiyar, 49, 50, 51, 137, 173.
 Fateh Chand, 172, 175.
 Father Pous, 16.
 Fatwah, 93.
Faundeas, 60.
 Female literacy, 23.
 Female slaves, 41.
*Fifth Report of the Select Committee
 of 1812*, 99.
Firman, 49, 50, 51, 113, 173.
 Forbes, 10, 16, 19, 20, 30, 34, 39,
 47, 55, 57, 109, 119.
 Foreign Trade, 47-78.
 Forster, 30, 31, 107.
 Fort St. George, 129-132, 136.
 Fort William, 43, 136, 147-150.
 Fowke, 52.
 Francis, 153, (Minute).
 Free Merchants, 90, 125.
 French, 41, 43 (Islands), 48, 49, 64,
 65, 71, 93, 94, 101, 108, 115, 119
 (Missionary), 122, 126, 137, 138,
 156 (adventurer), 165 (Rupees),
 173 (Company).
Froost (coin), 165.
 Futteghur, 62.

G

- Gaddi*, 5.
Ganapatyas, 3.
Gandas, 148, 149, 168.
Ganesh, 3.
Ganga Bandana, 21.
 Ganges, 8, 37, 47, 63, 80.
Ganjam, 168.
Garibdas, 5.
Gaya, 8, 24, 102, 106, 167, 178.
General Bank, 179.
General Bank of India, 181.
General Carnac, 124, 176.
Gentil, M. 156.
Gentoos, 1, 17, 52, 59.
Ghasi Das, 6.
Ghazipur, 6.
Ghospara, 4.
Ghulam Husain, 17, 18, 122.
Ghulam Mustafa Munshi, 176.
Glass Manufacture, 107.
Goa, 48, 64.
Gobin Saheb, 5.
Godaveri, 83.
Gogra, 63.
Golconda, 109, 125.
Gold, 49, 55, 57, 82, 85, 107, 108, 129, 130, 138-145, 147, 148, 151, 155-158, 161-164, 169, 170, 171, 178.
Gomasta, 50-53, 66, 68, 69, 86, 93, 114, 116, 159, 179.
Gondalpara, 14.
Gopal Das, 176.
Gorakhpur, 40, 164, 166, 167.
Government Savings Agency, 181.
Govinda, 6.
Govind Saheb, 6.
Grama Devatas, 9.
Grand, G. F. 90.
Grant, 9, 26.
Grant, James, 83, 121.

- Green*, Robert (Captain), 79.
Griffith, Richard, 102.
Grose, 33, 86, 109.
Gujrat, 4, 46, 47, 83, 86.
Gulab Saheb, 6.
Gulf of Mocha, 55.
Gulistan, 19.
Guns, 21.
Gun-carriages, 108,
Gunges, 60.
Gun powder, 93.
Gunnies, 51, 56.
Gunny Bags, 107.
Gurgaon, 7.
Gurjaras, 1.
Guru, 4, 6.
Guru-worship, 4.
Gwarriahs, 42.
Gyan Prakash, 6.

H

- Haidar Ali*, 84, 129, 132.
Haji Mustafa, 108.
Hamilton, C. J. 111.
Harem, 31.
Hargreaves, James, 118.
Harilila, 24.
Hati Vidyalkar, 24, 25.
Hawkesworth, John, 123.
Heatty, G. A. (Chief of Purneah), 62.
Hervert Harris, 147.
Herclots, G. 103.
Heyne, 109.
Hijli, 95, 100.
Hindi, 5, 6.
Hindu, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 20, 22, 23, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 36, 44, 53, 119, 120.
Hindustan, 16, 46, 47, 51, 60, 116, 172.
Hiranand Sahu, 172.

- Hircarrahs*, 92.
 Holden Furber, 122.
Holi, 2.
 Holt Mackenzie, 21.
 Holwell, 32, 38.
Hoondeans (Hoondian), 165, 179, 180.
 Hugli, 13, 60, 64, 95, 106, 109, 110.
Hulligi, 20.
Hundis, 175.
Huns, 1.
 Hunter (indigo manufacturer), 92.
- I
- Ijaradars*, 175.
 Impey, Elijah, 108.
 Import, 49, 51, 54, 56, 58, 72, 73, 77, 112, 119.
 India Act of 1843, 44.
 Indigo, 70, 72, 79, 81, 90-93, 179.
 Indoze, 22, 24, 171.
 Indostan, 46.
 Industries & Manufactures, 28, 81-120.
Industrial Revolution, 63, 79, 117.
 Infanticide, 39, 40.
 Inland trade, 51, 52, 54, 124.
 Internal trade, 45, 52-54, 60, 63, 95, 140, 179.
 Inter-Provincial trade, 46-47.
 Iran, 18, 108, 109.
 Iron, 48, 70, 73, 81.
 Islamic education, 11.
 Italian, 87 (Silk).
 Ives, Edward, 18, 28, 108.
 Ivory, 47, 48.
- J
- Jadeja (Jharija Rajputs of Cutch and Kathiawar), 40.
 Jagaddal, 11.
 Jagarnath, 147.
 Jagat Seth, 136, 137, 172, 173-176, 178.
Jagirdar, 61.
 Jagjiwan Das, 6.
Jahaji Arcot (coin), 165.
 Jaipur, 3, 6, 14, 36, 40.
 Jalia, 22.
 Jambooseer, 48.
 Jamuna, 8, 79.
 Janglitola, 3.
 Jaunpur, 18, 40, 183.
 Java, 48, 83, 90, 101.
 Jayanarayan, 24.
 Jayasi, 3.
 Jayanagar, 14.
 Jedda, 55, 56.
 Jean Law, 113.
 Jehapoor, 83.
 Jessore, 115.
 Jesuit Missionary, 16.
 Jetalpur, 4.
 Jewish Community, 2.
 Jews, 55.
 Jhajpur, 7.
 Jodhpur, 40.
Joint Stock Bank, 181.
 Jones, Sir William, 11, 17, 42, 45.
 Joseph Peach (Colonel), 129, 130.
 Jute, 80, 81, 107.
Jwaffar, 106.
- K
- Kabir, 1, 5.
Kabir Panthis, 3.
Kadala, 20.
Kahar, 22.
Kahun, 168.
Kālapa, 15.
 Kalidas, 15.
 Kamrup, 3.

Kanchi, 11.
Karkhanas, 82.
 Karl Marx, 102.
 Karnat, 24.
Karta Bhaja, 4.
 Kashmir, 46, 107.
 Kashmiri Mal, 176, 177.
 Kasidham, 8, 13.
 Kathiawar, 11, 40.
Kavya Candrika, 15.
Kavya Prakash, 15.
Kayasthas, 15, 22, 24, 27, 37, 41.
 Keshav Das, 6.
 Khagaul, 106.
Khalsa, 57.
 Khandesh, 83.
 Khanpur, 6.
Khatti, 24, 41.
Khazana Aumera, 179.
 Khooshlal, 69.
Khudkast, 81.
Kiriteswari, 3.
Koradu, 20.
 Kotah, 171.
Kothiwalas, 177.
 Krishna, 3, 4, 8.
 Krishna Chandra Chakravarty, 4.
Kuldar (coin), 165.
Kulins, 35, 37.
Kulinism, 35, 37, 39.
Kulin-Kula-Sarvasva, 37.
 Kurmarhatta, 14.
Kurmis, 42.
Kuttaur Shahees (coins), 166.
Kuthi, 172.

L

Lac, 107.
 Lahari, 22.
 Lalganj, 106.
 Lancashire Cotton cloths, 118.
Laundis, 41.

Lawrence Sullivan, 102.
 Lead, 48, 70, 73.
 Lexicology, 14, 15.
 Linen, 83.
 Literature, 3, 14, 24, (religious), 30, 35, 43.
 London, 74, 75, 108, 110.
 Loom, 82, 85, 115.
Looneas, 95.
 Lucknow, 90, 108, 165, 178.
Luniar (caste), 22.
 Lyon Prager, 126.

M

Mackenzie, 102.
 Madagascar, 48, 55.
 Madeira wine, 73.
 Madhava Rao, 39.
Madhu Shahis (payaas), 167.
 Madhya Pradesh, 6.
 Madras, 12, 20, 22, 38, 48, 70, 71, 77, 83, 106, 122, 120-133, 136, 168, 169-171, 179.
Madrasas, 18.
 Mahabalipur, 106.
Mahals, 94, 95.
 Maharastra, 24, 42.
 Mahimapur, 172.
 Mahtap Chand, 172, 175.
 Mahomed (Muhammad) Reza Khan, 124, 141.
Majhis, 61.
 Majilpur, 14.
Maktabs, 19.
 Malabar, 2, 29, 31, 36, 41, 42, 46, 48, 70, 171.
 Malacca, 48, 55.
 Malaya Peninsula, 70, 106.
 Malcolm, 19, 23, 26, 31, 32, 38-42, 44.
 Maldah, 3, 60, 85, 87, 93, 107, 117.
 Maldives Islands, 168.

- Male slaves, 41.
 Malet (Charles), 86.
 Malwa, 32, 47, 83, 171.
 Manchester, 118.
 Manik Chand, 172.
 Manila, 48, 90.
Manji, 63.
 Manohar Das, 176, 177.
Mansa, 3.
Mansa Mangal, 21.
 Maratha, 2(Empire), 28(Brahmins)
 31, 32, 36, 38, 39, 65, 86, 98, 109,
 119, 129, 171(state), 172(invasions),
 Marquess of Wellesley, 78.
 Marriage, 33-37, 39-40.
 Martin (Col.), 108.
 Martin, Montgomery, 120-122.
 Martyn, 9, 26.
 Marwar, 5, 172.
Mashas, 166.
Masnad, 95, 137.
 Masulipatam, 83, 129, 130.
 Mau, 93.
Maul Adawlut, 160.
 Mauritius, 43, 90.
 Mayor's Court, 142.
 Meer Muneer, 101, 102.
 Meghraj, 177.
 Meherpur, 5.
 Mewar, 44.
 Mewats, 40.
 Mica, 108.
 Middleton, 176.
 Midnapore, 60, 80, 106, 180.
 Milburn, 56, 64, 78, 79, 91, 110,
 168, 171.
 Mineral resources, 108.
 Mines, 108.
 Mint, 136, 137, 142-145, 147-152,
 154-156, 158-161, 165, 166, 167,
 169, 171, 174, 175.
Mint Committee, 158, 159, 161.
 Mint-Master, 141-143.
 Minto, Lord, 13.
 Mir Jafar, 2, 70, 93, 95, 96, 137.
 Mir Habib, 172.
 Mirkun Lal, 146.
 Mir Qasim, 50, 175, 176.
 Mirza Hasan, 156.
 Mirzapur, 47, 123.
Mitaksara, 15.
 Mithila, 3, 13, 15, 28, 35, 36.
 Mocha, 55, 56.
Moffussil Adawlut, 68.
Mohurs, 137, 139-144, 147, 148,
 155-158, 161-164, 169.
Molazadahs, 41.
 Molucca Islands, 83.
 Monghyr, 61, 108.
 Moors, 1, 50, 59.
 Moplahs, 31.
Mosques, 2, 19.
 Motijhil, 124.
Muchi (caste), 22.
Muchlibundi (coin), 165.
 Muchta Bai, 39.
Muddoo Sahe (coin), 166.
Mugdhobodha, 15.
 Mughal, 9 (Empire), 37 (Emperors),
 57, 64, 82, 113 (Govt.), 136 (Court),
 156 (Emperors).
 Mugs, 42, 114.
 Muhammad Shah, 5, 142, 156, 172.
Muhammad Shahi (coins), 164.
 Muhammadan, 2, 18, 40, 50, 55, 120.
 Muharram, 2.
Multanys, 46.
 Munna Das, 5.
 Munro, 21 (Minute), 22.
Munsis, 18.
 Murshidabad (Muxadabad), 3, 4,
 18, 22, 47, 53, 60, 124, 135, 137,
 139, 142, 143, 147, 149, 151, 152,
 154, 158, 159, 176, 177, 178, 180.
 Murshid Quli (Governor of Orissa),
 32.

- Murshid Quli Jafar Khan, 64, 137.
 Musalman, 18 (pupils), 22 (teachers),
 52, 53.
 Muscat, 47.
 Musk, 49.
 Muslims, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 17, 18, 22, 23,
 31, 32, 36, 40, 41.
Muslin, 48, 82-85, 111-113, 118.
 Mussamat Durga Beiwa, 92.
Mutchulkas, 145, 146.
 Muzaffar Ali Khan, 18.
 Mysore, 83, 93, 109.

N

- Nadia, 4, 5, 12, 13, 15, 36.
 Nadir Shah, 56, 113.
 Nagar, 172.
 Nagarbasty, 61.
 Nagpur, 47, 83.
Nagpuri (coins), 165.
 Naihati, 4.
Naishadha, 15.
Naiyayikas, 13.
 Najm-ud-daulah, 96, 139.
 Nalanda, 11.
 Namdeva, 1.
 Nanak, 1.
Nanakpanthis, 3.
Nankeens, 48, 56.
 Napoleonic Wars, 76, 88, 89, 119.
Narayani (coins), 135.
 Narno, 7.
 Narnol district, 7.
 Native, 12 (Princes), 21 (seminaries),
 23, 27, 30, 48 (merchants), 49, 50,
 54, 58, 62, 82, 83, 84, 89, 96, 116,
 129, 151, 176.
 Natore, 12, 24, 32.
Nawabs (Nabob), 40, 50, 52, 64, 95,
 113, 135, 143, 166, 174-76, 180.
 Nawadah, 61, 106.
 Negro Revolt in St. Domingo, 73.

- Nepal, 47, 167, 178.
Ninth Report of the Select Committee,
 128.
Nizam, 109, 129.
Nizammat, 142.
 Noakhali, 95.
 Non-Asiatic Trade, 63-78.
 North India, 41.
Nudjeebkhana, 166.
Nufurs, 41.
Nutmegs, 70.
Nuzzerana, 94.
Nyaya, 14, 15.

O

- Odantapuri, 11.
 Oliver, Lover, 123.
 Opium, 48, 51, 56, 70, 81, 101-107,
 154, 160.
 Orissa, 3, 13, 32, 53, 54, 58, 63, 83,
 137, 158, 160, 165, 168, 169, 176.
 Orme (Robert), 10, 20, 46, 81, 82,
 84, 113.
 Ormuz, 47.
 Ostend Company, 64.
 Oudh, 4, 5, 6, 101, 102, 125, 156, 166.

P

- Paat Money*, 155.
 Pachet, 60.
Padmavat, 3.
 Padmini, 3.
Pagoda, 133, 170, 171.
 Palampores, 83.
 Palm leaf, 20.
 Paltu Das, 4.
Paltu Dasis, 4, 5.
 Paltu Saheb, 6.
Pandit, 12, 14, 15, 28, 36.
Panjikas, 13.
 Paper Currency, 156, 161, 182.

- Parhi, 35.
 Parashuram Bhau, 36.
Pariahs, 41.
Parsees, 2, 55, 110.
Parwanah, 69, 93, 137.
Pasi, 22.
Patans, 46.
 Patcheat (Patchet), 60.
 Patna, 14, 18, 24, 34, 42, 57, 60, 61, 64, 73, 84, 93-97, 101-103, 104-106, 124, 142, 143, 145, 147-152, 154, 158, 159, 161, 164, 165, 167, 169, 172, 177, 178, 180.
 Pattullo, 80, 84.
Pattayawun, 155.
Paysa, 167, 169.
Peadah, 92.
 Pearl, 47-49, 109, 126.
 Pegu, 106, 109.
 Pelsaert, 84.
Peon, 67, 68.
 Pepper, 48, 56, 70.
 Perfumes, 48, 82.
Perganah, 51, 58, 61, 68, 69, 81, 100, 103, 167.
Permanent Settlement, 13, 80.
 Persia, 83, 86, 171.
 Persian, 17-18 (Education), 53, 56, 62, 83 (Velvets), 108 (history).
 Persian Gulf, 43, 47, 48, 55, 100, 106, 138.
 Pertabgarh, 171.
 Peshwa, 2, 12, 19.
 Peshwa Madhava Rao, 131.
 Pice, 166, 167, 171.
 Piran Shah, 5.
 Pir Muhammad, 3.
 Plassey, 47, 49, 53, 64, 66, 71, 79, 82, 95, 110, 121, 130, 173, 175.
Poddars, 159, 178.
Poggyahs, 46.
Political Survey of Northern Circars, 83.
 Polandry, 35.
 Polygamy, 34, 37.
 Polygars, 36.
 Pondicherry, 65, 126.
 Poona, 2, 42, 131.
 Portugal, 76, 77, 113.
 Portuguese, 41, 42, 43, 44, 48, 64, 65, 70, 76, 114.
 Pottery, 107.
 Prinsep, G. A., 74.
 Prinsep, James, 17.
 Prinsep, J. T. (Opium contractor in Bihar), 90.
 Provincial Council, 68, 102, 152, 153-155.
 Punjab, 5, 18, 46.
Puns, 168.
Punwarah, 69.
Puran, 21, 22.
Purdah, 7, 31.
 Purnea, 14, 24, 34, 62, 93, 169, 177, 178.
Purvis, 164.
Pyal schools, 20.
Pykars, 34, 66, 87, 101, 106.
- Q
- Qazi Ghulam Muzaffar, 18.
Qiladar, 156.
 Quartz, 108.
 Quicksilver, 70.
- R
- Radhavallavis*, 3.
 Ragoonatpore Bursun, 92.
 Ragoon Nutt Saw, 69.
 Raghunandan, 15.
 Raghunath Chakravarty, 15.
 Raghunath Singh Gomasta, 69.
Raghuvansam, 15.
Rahadary duties, 61, 62.

- Raja of Bhutan, 53.
 Raja Bulwant Singh, 156.
 Raja of Bundela, 47.
 Raja of Darbhanga, 12, 35.
 Raja Jai Singh, 14, 36.
 Raja Krishna Chandra (of Nadia),
 12, 13, 36.
 Raja Kyret Chand, 17.
 Raja Navakrishna of Shobhabazar,
 17, 24.
 Raja of Nepal, 167.
 Raja of Pertabgarh, 40.
 Raja Radhakant Dev (of Calcutta),
 24.
 Raja Rajballabh (of Dacca), 36.
 Raja of Shahpur, 6.
 Raja Shitab Rai, 147, 148.
 Rajasthan, 37.
Rajkumars, 40.
 Rajmahal, 108, 136.
 Rajputana, 5, 100.
 Rajputs, 5, 27, 28, 38, 40, 41.
 Rajsahi, 12, 13, 19.
 Ramanand, 1.
Ramanandis, 3.
 Ramnarayan Tarkalankar, 37.
Ramanujis, 3.
 Ram Charan, 6.
 Ram Chand Pandit, 39, 101, 102.
 Ramgarh, 61, 80.
 Ram Krisna, 10.
 Rammohan Roy, 8, 10, 15, 37, 39.
 Ram Prasad Sen, 7.
 Rampur, 106.
Ram Sanehi, 6.
 Rangpur, 55, 93.
 Rani Bhavani, 12, 24, 32.
 Raniganj, 60.
 Raolconda, 109.
Ratnamala, 15.
 Rawal of Banswara, 40.
 Raynal, 36, 83, 109.
 R. C. Dutt, 111.
 Red Sea, 48, 56, 138.
 Regulating Act, 54.
Rekabis, 164.
 Renell James, 85, 86, 114.
 Resident of Murshidabad, 53.
Revenue Council, 101, 103.
Revenue Council at Patna, 60, 61, 69.
 Rickards, 27, 168.
 Rohtak, 5.
 Rohilkhand, 166.
 Ross, James Lindsay, 104.
Rowannah, 60, 61, 95.
 Rumbold, 97.
 Rupram Kaviraj, 4.
Ryot, 51, 84, 91, 92, 102-104, 117,
 146, 154, 160, 170, 180.
- S
- Sader Diwani Adalat*, 91, 12.
Sadgopa, (caste), 4.
 Sadikpur, 106.
 Sagar, Islands, 40.
Sahitya Darpana, 15.
 Saidabad, 4.
 Sahaja Bai, 24.
Sakhibhava Vaishnavas, 3.
Sakti, 3.
Sakuntala, 15.
Salamees, 124.
 Salt, 47, 51-54, 60, 61, 95-101, 124,
 159, 160, 162.
 Saltpetre, 56, 69, 73, 76, 81, 93-95,
 124.
 Samuel Touchit, 147.
San (Hemp), 80.
 Sandalwood, 48.
Sankirtans, 21.
Sanksiptasara, 15.
 Sanskrit, 12, 18.
 Santal Parganas, 108.
 Santipur, 115, 117, 118.
 Sapphires, 109.

- Saraswati Bandana*, 21.
Sarisa (Perganah), 61, 92.
Sasaram, 154.
Sastras, 24.
Satgaon, 136.
Sati, 37-39.
Satin, 83.
Satnami Sect, 6.
Satyapir, 2.
Satya Ram 5.
Sauras, 3.
Saurpatas, 3.
Sayer, 57, 63.
Scrafton, 34, 38, 176.
Serampore, 64.
Shah Alam I, 136, 145, 155, 156.
Shah Alam II, 176.
Shahabad, 5, 14, 69, 106, 165, 167, 169.
Shawls, 107, 118.
Sheo Lal Dube, 177.
Sherjungy Paysas, 167.
Ship-building Industry, 109-110, 179.
Shoe-making, 107.
Shore, John, 105, 122, 163.
Shroffs, 54, 135, 136, 138, 141, 144-147, 150-152, 154, 157-159, 165, 169, 173, 174, 178, 179.
Shujauddallah (Nawab Wazir of Oudh), 156.
Shujauddin Muhammad Khan, 32, 49.
Shyam Lal, 177.
Sicca, 69, 76, 77, 135-137, 139, 140, 142-148, 149-151, 153-156, 158-165, 174, 175, 179.
Silk, 47-49, 57, 69, 76, 81-84, 85-89, 107, 112, 115, 119, 124.
Silk Munga Dhuties, 47.
Silver, 55, 70, 82, 83, 85, 107, 122, 127, 129, 131, 134-136, 138-142, 144, 147, 150, 151, 157, 158, 161-165, 167, 169, 170, 171, 173, 178.
Silversmith, 82, 108.
Singhia, 93.
Sirajuddaulah, 50, 137, 173.
Sirni, 2.
Sironj, 171.
Sisupalabadha, 15.
Sivanarayan Sampradaya, 5.
Siyar-ul-Mutakherin, 17, 108, 122, 172.
Slave, 40-45, 48, 83, 100.
Soap-making, 107.
Sobhabazar, 17, 24.
Society of Trade, 96-98.
Sonaut (rupees) 135, 143-146, 148-154, 156, 164.
Sondees, 42.
Soorti, 165.
Spashtadayaka Sect, 4.
Spices, 48, 49, 56.
Sradha Cintamani, 15.
Star Pagoda, 170.
Stavorinus, 1, 38, 71, 82, 85, 108, 168.
St. Domingo, 73, 91.
Steel, 73, 109.
Stone-cutting, 107.
Strachey, H., 80.
Subhankar, 21.
Subsidiary Industries, 107.
Suddoo, 146.
Sudra, 27-29, 31.
Suez, 56, 57.
Sufi, 5.
Sufism, 6.
Sufi Shah, 6.
Sugar, 48, 51, 56, 69, 73, 76, 79, 81, 89-90.
Sugarcandy, 56.
Sulapani, 15.
Sullivan, Stephen, 102.
Sumatra, 48, 83.
Sumner, 96-98.

Suniassys, 46, 60.
 Sunderbans, 42.
 Surasena, 6.
 Surat, 36, 47, 48, 55, 60, 76, 77, 83,
 109, 170, 171, 178.
Swami Narayan Sect, 4.
 Swarup Chand, 175.
 Swedish Company, 64, 70 (ships).
 Syed Ramzan Ally, 91.
 Syed Rahim Ally, 91.
 Sykes, 124, 176.
 Sylhet, 109, 161.

T

Taffates, 83.
Tailanga, 24, 36.
Tairs, 36.
 Taksasila, 11.
Talookdar, 58, 62, 159, 160.
 Tamluk, 95, 100.
 Tanjore, 42.
 Tanning, 107.
Tantras, 3, 15.
Tanty, 113.
Tapta Mukti, 30.
 Tea, 48.
 Tehta, 106.
 Textile Industry, 83-85, 111, 112,
Thana, 22.
Thika Molungis, 99, 100.
 Thomas, 11.
Thoughts on the Affairs of Bengal
 (By Keir), 97.
 Tibet, 49, 56, 107.
Tilaka, 4.
 Timber, 47.
 Tin, 48, 70.
 Tipu, 93.
Tipushahi, 165.
 Tirhut, 13, 14, 22, 61, 92, 167.
 Tobacco, 47, 51-54, 60-61, 96, 97.
 Tod, 40, 44.

Toddy trees, 92.
Tols, 12, 13.
Totier Caste, 36.
 Tribeni, 14.
Trisul, 166.
 Tucker, Henry St. George, 119.
Tullabanak, 69.
 Turkey, 83, 87.
Turks, 55, 56.
 Turkish Empire, 57.
 Turmeric, 48.
Tutenague, 56.
Twenty-Four Parganas, 95.
 Twining, 108, 118.

U

Udaipur, 6.
 Udit Ram Tiwary, 60.
 Ujjain, 171.
 University, 12.
 Utkala, 13.

V

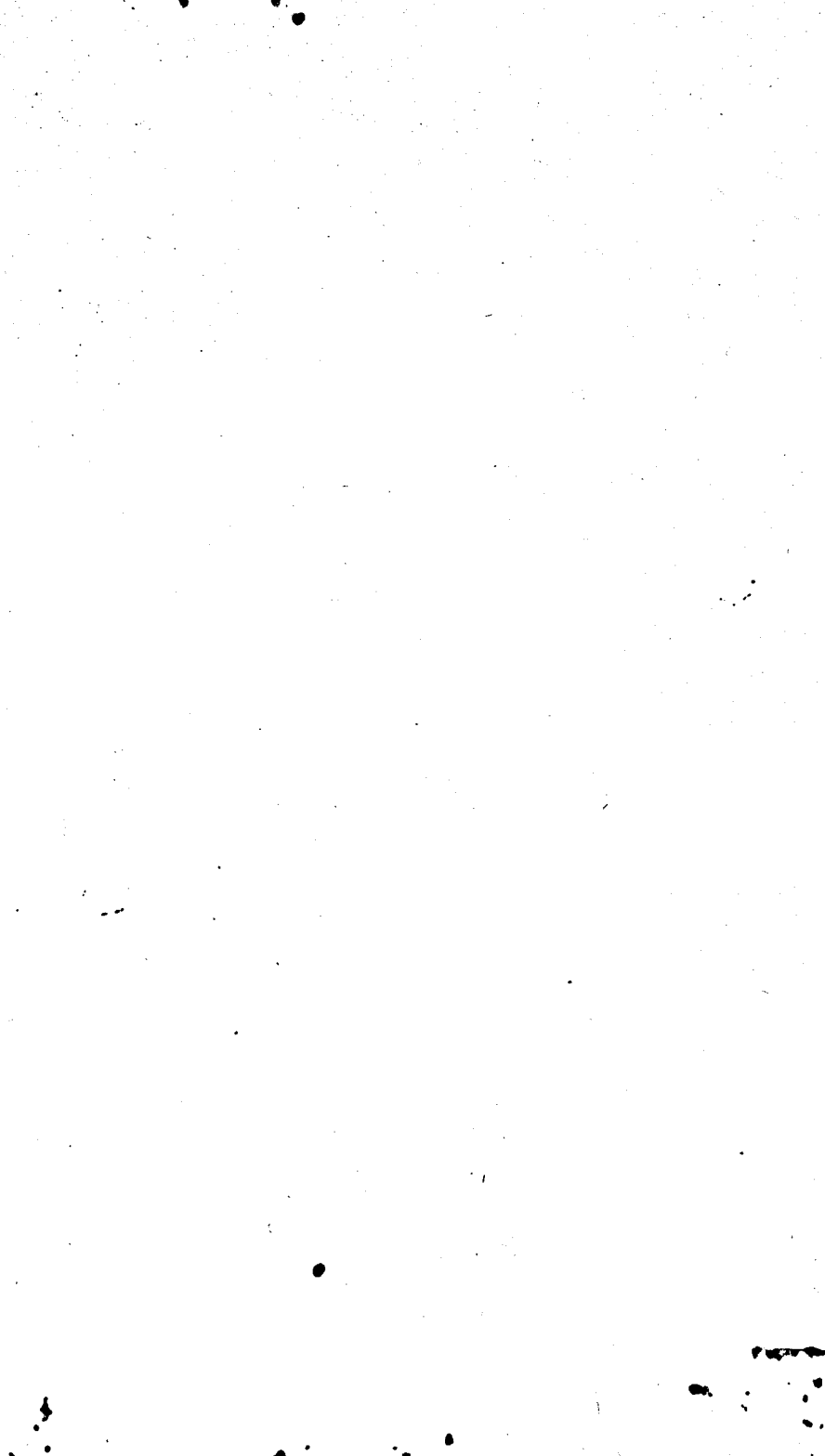
Vacaspati Misra, 15.
 Vaidyas, 15.
Vaishnava, 3, 4, 21.
Vaishnavism, 24.
Vaishyas, 27, 30.
Vakeel, 68.
 Wakil Rahmatulla, 91, 92.
Vallabhacharya, 1.
 Vallabhi, 11.
Vanga, 13.
 Verelst Harry, 30, 31, 50, 53, 66,
 96, 97, 98, 113, 114, 116, 121, 126,
 128, 134, 135, 141.
 Vermillion, 56.
Vibaha, 33.
 Vikramsila, 11.
 Visapoor, 109.
 Vizagapatam, 84.

94529
M

- Vizier, 156.
Viziry Rupees, 154.
- W
- Wandiwash, 53, 71, 79.
 War of American Independence, 64,
 65, 70-72, 74, 90.
 Ward, 9, 13, 19, 22, 28, 34, 84.
 Warehousing Act, 75.
 Warren Hastings, 2, 17, 41, 54, 55,
 56, 59, 60, 61, 63, 69, 71, 73, 98,
 101, 102, 116, 122, 124, 128, 146,
 149, 153, 155, 156, 176, 177.
 Wartal, 4.
 Watson, Admiral, 130.
 Watts, William, 173.
Wealth of Nations, 74.
 Weavers, 67-69, 82, 84, 107, 113-115,
 120.
 Western Asia, 16.
 Wheat, 48.
- Wilks*, 28.
 Wilkins, Charles, 17.
 Wilson, H. H. 2, 8, 13, 17.
 Wilton, 102.
 Wiss, 87.
 Wood, 124.
 Wooden furniture, 107.
 Woollen clothes, 48, 49, 70, 73, 107.
 Women, 23-25 (Education), 29-33
 (Marriage), 37, 85.
- Y
- Yari Shah, 6.
- Z
- Zamindars, 13, 24, 28, 57, 58, 61,
 62, 63, 81, 96, 159, 169, 175, 178.
Zanana, 84.
 Zebunnisa, 32.

CORRIGENDA

- P. 11 —Para. 2—line 5 .. *for* Vikramisila, *read* Vikramasila.
 P. 15 —Para. 1—line 15 .. *for* Shahitya Daroan, *read* Sahitya Darpan.
 P. 15 — —line 18 .. *for* treatiseses, *read* treatises.
 P. 46 —Para. 2—line 4 .. *for* extensivec commerce, *read* extensive commerce.
 P. 61 —Para I—line 4 .. , after Sarisa.
 P. 62 —Para. 2—line 21 .. *for* Parsian, *read* Persian.
 P. 64 —Para. 1—line 17 .. *for* Amerien, *read* American.
 P. 101—Para. 1—line 4 .. *for* Illigal, *read* illegal.
 P. 109—Para. 1—line 12 .. *for* Golunda, *read* Golconda.
 P. 126—Para. 2—line 6 .. *for* Enblish, *read* English.
 P. 141—Para. 3—line 12 .. *for* per centf, *read* per cent.
 P. 145—Para. 4—line 1 .. *for* Copany, *read* Company.
 P. 146—Para. 2—line 3 .. *for* Councili, *read* Council.
 P. 156—Para. 2—line 21 .. *for* Chait Sigh, *read* Chait Singh.
 P. 169—Para. 2—line 7 .. *for* Codea Districts, *read* Ceded Districts.
 P. 171—Para. 1—line 19 .. *for* almot, *read* almost.



[Handwritten scribble]



[Handwritten scribbles]

[Handwritten scribbles]

[Handwritten scribbles]



