The present study is based mainly on archival Portuguese sources available at various archives and libraries in India, Italy, and Portugal. Besides these, the Portuguese documents preserved in the British Museum of London are consulted in microfilm form at Centro Filmoteca Ultramarina Portuguesa of Lisbon, Portugal. Some of the documents have been published, generally in an unedited and untranslated form while majority of them yet remain unpublished.

This bibliography is divided into two sections: Primary sources in which both unpublished and published sources have been mentioned, while all important and relevant Secondary sources have been listed separately.

I) PRIMARY SOURCES—UNPUBLISHED

The manuscripts preserved in the following archives and libraries have been consulted:

A. HISTORICAL ARCHIVES OF GOA, Panjim, India

The collection of Portuguese records in this repository is arranged in various series under different heads, according to the concerned subjects. The manuscripts are in well-bounded livros or books.

1. Assentos do Conselho da Fazenda

The Proceedings of conselho da fazenda or the Revenue Council consist of fifty nine volumes spanning from 1613 to...
1781. For the present study, I have consulted only the first seventeenth volumes covering the period up to 1699. Another twin series of same Council, entitled *petições despachadas* or the Replies to the Petitions with four codices covering the period from 1682 to 1693 are also consulted for this monograph. Various matters pertaining to the commercial and fiscal administration of the towns under the Portuguese hegemony were discussed in this Council and hence, its proceedings help us to understand the economic condition of Chaul and various occupations followed by its urbanites during the seventeenth century.

2. *Livros das Monções*.

This important and largest collection comprised all the correspondence sent during monsoon from Portugal. These correspondences are classified according to year and are in four hundred and fifty six volumes covering the period from 1560 to 1914. I have consulted seventy two volumes of this collection that throws much light on various aspects of socio-economic life in the urban center of Chaul.

3. *Termo das Fianças*.

There are three codices, known as the Conditions of Sureties, generally with respect to granting *cartazes* to the resident merchants. This throws light on their trade, area of their commercial enterprises etc. These volumes cover the period from 1626 to 1653.

4. *Tombo de Chaul e Diu*.

The Book of Chaul and Diu in two parts was compiled by Francisco Pais and Diogo Vieira respectively in 1612, and it
covers the period from 1591 to 1612. This is another important codex that helps to understand the revenue administration of Chaul which underwent substantial changes after Portugal's union with Spain under the leadership of the Habsburgs. This book is in two parts. The second part is on oui which was published by Jeronimo Quadros in O oriente Portuguese.

5. Correspondencia de Chaul.
There are two volumes of correspondence of Chaul. The first volume covers the period from 1663 to 1673, and second volume from 1734 to 1740. Those of 1674 to 1733 are missing. The first volume would have been very useful but first twenty and so folios consist of illegible fragments and rest of them are in very poor condition.

6. Feitoria de Chaul.
This volume contains the contas da feitoria de Chaul or the Accounts of factory of Chaul during the period from 1680 to 1699. It provides substantial data on the income to the state through various taxes.

7. Livro de Registo dos Alvaras, Cratas etc. de diferentes Feitorias.
The Book Register of Royal Charters, Letters etc. of different Factories provides information on the revenue administration of Chaul during the period from 1667 to 1684.

8. Cartas e Ordens.
The Letters and Orders are bounded in hundred and thirty three volumes, covering the period from 1609 to 1865. But for
present study, I have consulted ten volumes which throw a
good deal of light on the administrative and revenue system
of the towns under the Portuguese rule.

The source called the Records of the State Revenue Farming
helps to understand various features of the Portuguese
system of the rendas or non-agricultural cesses to the
highest bidder. There are twenty four volumes into this
series, but I have consulted only two volumes of this
series which covers the period from 1658 to
1699. Information on the rendas that were farmed out in the
town of Chaul is available also in the Proceedings of the
Revenue Council.

In 1687, the King of Portugal had declared royal monopoly
on the sale of tobacco in the towns under their
jurisdiction. This volume contains rules and regulations of
the trade of tobacco, salaries of the State officials and
their functions in administering the sale of tobacco.

11. Provisões, Alvaras e Regimentos
Two volumes (mss.nos. 3027 and 3028) are found to be useful
for this study which consists of provisions, regulations and
royal decrees concerning military and fiscal administration
of the Portuguese towns during the period under review.

12. Provisões e Regimentos
Similarly, these two volumes (mss.nos. 3033 and 3034)
containing provisions and orders given by the State on
various administrative and revenue aspects of the Portuguese rule in India are fruitfully used for the present study. In one of the volumes, I have traced the royal order dated 1594 of setting up the customs house in Chaul.

Apart from these sources, I have also consulted some of the manuscript volumes of different series which are given below:

mss.4460  
Regimentos da Fortalezas da India.  
1 vol. (1568)

mss.1418-1422  
Livro de Regimentos e Instrucoes, 7 vols. (1564-1699)

mss.969  
Livro de Reis Vizinhos, 1 vol.  
(1619-1626).

mss.7750-7754  
Registo das Cartas Patentes, 5 vols.  
(1596-1622).

mss.8765  
Registo de Correspondenica, 1 vol.  
(1676-1699).

B. ARCHIVUM ROMANUM SOCIETAIIS JESU, Rome, Italy.

One of the collections in this archives known as Goana Epistolae, this seventy six volumes, mostly concerning about India. Some of these codices are extensive and so split up into two or three parts. Most of the documents are in Portuguese, but a few of them are in Latin. The documents in this collection throw light on Portuguese activities in the East, their relationship with the native rulers and so on. A copy of peace agreement between the Portuguese and the Sultan of Ahmadnagar that was concluded in 1570 about Chaul, is found in codex Goa 38 II. These documents are important source of information for understanding the role of Church in the urban social life of Chaul during the period of our study. Some of the documents of this collection are published by Fr. Jose Wicki in Documenta Indica.
C. ARQUIVO HISTORICO ULTRAMARNIO, Lisbon, Portugal.

There are forty six caixas or steel drawers, each of them containing nearly two hundreded files of loose documents. These documents are generally correspondence sent from overseas colonies to the Crown. As a practice, they were read and discussed by the members of the Revenue Council at Lisbon, who noted their views before submitting the correspondence to the Crown for his consideration. These notings, at the margins of the documents are valuable since on the basis of their opinions, the Crown used to take decision, which can be referred to the collection called Livro das Monçôes at Historical Archives of Goa and Arquivo National da Torro do Tomo. These records throw light on commercial, revenue and military administration of the Portuguese state in India. I have consulted thirty-two caixas which covers the seventeenth century. Besides these, bounded codices given below are also consulted for the present study.

- Codex nos.31 to 33
  - Livro de Registo de Consultas de Partes da India e Brazil, 3 vols.

- Codex nos.210 to 217
  - Registo de Consultas Cerca de Negocios de Justica-Guerra e Fazenda do Estado da India 1639-1833, 8 Vols.

- Codex no.218
  - Forais da India.

- Codex no.282
  - Registo de Cortas Provisoes, etc. Para a India para os V.R.e mais Autoridades.

- Codex no.432
  - Registo de Consultas A Cerca da Negocios de Justica-Guerra e Fazenda do Estado da India.

- Codex no.443
  - Treslado de Regimentos Orders etc. Relatives ao Estando da India 1617 a 1621.

- Codex no.500
  - Receita e Despesa de Goa e Mais Fortalezas

- Codex no.1192
  - Registo de Consultas de 1615.
D. ARQUIVO NACIONAL DA TORRE DO TOMBO, Lisbon, Portugal.

Following manuscripts are consulted:

1. Livro das Monções

Sixty two codices covering the period from 1605 to 1650 had been sent from Goa to Lisbon in 1777, by a royal order. Out of them, seventeen volumes have been published so far. I have consulted both the published and crypt volumes which provide valuable information on various aspects of the Portuguese rule in the East.

2. Corpo Chronologico

Documents are arranged in chronological order into three parts and each part is sub-divided into different Magos or bundles and every bundle contains a number of documents. These documents are of various nature such as, receipts, letters from Viceroy's Governors, Captains Factors and even from the Municipal Councils of the town addressed to the Portuguese crown.

3. Coleção de São Lourenço

The Volume III of this series contains a good number of documents on the town of Chaul, concerning about its organisation of Municipal Council and its role in the urban life, trade and commerce, society and the military administration of the town.

E. BIBLIOTECA DA AJUDA, Lisbon, Portugal.

Following manuscript volumes are consulted:

codex no. 46-IX-II Da Memorável e Gloriosa Victoria Que os Portugueses Ouverão no Morro de Chaul Contra O Poderoso Exercito das Inizamaluco. In two parts.
A very fine copy of Pedro Barrate de Rezende's work entitled, *Descripções das Cidades e Fortalezas da India Oriental* is available in this repository. Similarly, the important work of Antonio de Castilho, called *Commentarios de Cerco de Goa e Chaul* which was published from Lisbon in 1573 is in the Reserve Section of this archives, and said to be the only available copy. This is an important contemporary source on the siege of Chaul of the year 1570. Besides these following codices are also referred:

CXVI/1.18; CV/2. CXV/1.13; CV/2.7; CXVI/1.4, CXVI/139 and CXVI/2.11.

Following manuscript volumes are consulted:

Codex no. 64
*Notícia de Diversas Religiós Que Passaram ao Oriente.*

Codex no. 29
*Relação das Plantas e Descripções de Todas as Fortalezas, Cidades e Povoações dos Portuguses na India.*

Codex Pombalina 108
*Regimento da Alfandega de S.M.desta Cidade de Goa.*

Codex no. 465
*Noticias da India.*

Codex no. 456
*Mapa Geral das Fortalezas e Cidades desta Provincia do Norte.*
Among the various manuscripts, codex no. Res. 2, Maco no. 3, documento no. 4 is found to be very useful for the present study as it throws light on economy of the town of Chaul during the fourth decade of the seventeenth century.

Several Portuguese manuscripts preserved in this repository in the collections called Sloane, Egerton, Cottonian, Landsdown and Additionals are microfilmed by the Centro Filmoteca Ulatramarina Portuguesa of Lisbon, Portugal. I have consulted following manuscripts in microfilm forms at this center:

Manuscript nos. 20861, 28461, Add. 9855, Add. 28432 and Add. 28433; Sloane collection 197 and Egerton collection no. 1646.
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This can be divided into three sections:

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