The importance of the archival sources for the purpose of writing economic history has been well realized by the scholars. According to K.N. Chaudhuri, 'For the economic historian, the archives of the English East India Company provide one of the most comprehensive source of information for the reconstruction of the commercial history of Europe and Asia in the pre mode age.'

The present work is primarily based on the records of the East India Company housed in various archival repositories. Besides, the unpublished (manuscript) records housed in the above mentioned repositories, a motley of original source material available in printed/published forms have also been utilised in the present study. A list of primary and secondary sources is given below.

1. PRIMARY SOURCES
A. Unpublished Records:
   a. National Archives of India
   b. Tamil Nadu State Archives, Madras
   c. Maharashtra State Archives, Bombay
   d. West Bengal State Archives, Calcutta
   e. Asia, Pacific and Africa Collection (formerly India Office Library & Records (IOLR)/ Oriental and India Office Collection (OIOC)), British Library, London
B. Printed/Published Records:
   a. Selections from Records, etc.
   b. Act, Regulations, Codes, etc.
   c. Parliamentary Papers
   d. Other Official Publications viz. Gazettes
C. Contemporary Works:
   a. Tracts, Pamphlets, etc.
   b. Travelogues
   c. Newspapers and Chronicles
   d. Calendars, Almanacs and Directories

2. SECONDARY SOURCES
   Select Annotated Bibliography.

1 Chaudhuri 1978: Preface, xv.
1. **Primary Sources:**

   **A. UNPUBLISHED RECORDS**

   a. **National Archives of India, New Delhi:** Records pertaining to:

      (i) Public Department, 1748-1810.
      (ii) Foreign Department, 1748-1835.
      (iii) Financial Department, 1810-1835.
      (iv) Mint Committee, 1792-1835.
      (v) Mint, 1835.
      (vi) Mint (Bengal), 1835.
      (vii) Financial Department (Bengal), 1834-1835.

   b. **Tamil Nadu State Archives, Chennai**

      (i) Madras Mint Records, 1744-1835.

   c. **Maharashtra State Archives, Mumbai**

      (ii) Public (General) Department, 1720-1835.
      (iii) Commercial Department, 1786-1835.
      (iv) Financial Department, 1811-1835.
      (v) Mint Department, 1830-1835.

   d. **West Bengal State Archives, Kolkata**

      (i) Board of Trade (Commercial) Proceedings, 1774-1833.
      (ii) Board of Revenue (Misc.) Proceedings, 1788-1793.

   e. **Asia, Pacific and Africa Collection [formerly India Office Library and Records (IOLR)/ Oriental and India Office Collection (OIOC)], British Library, London.**

      (i) Home Miscellaneous Volumes.
      (ii) Mint Coinage Account Current (Madras), 1784-1801.
      (iii) New Mint Journals and Ledgers (Madras), 1807-1833.
      (iv) Mint Masters Journals and Ledgers (Bombay), 1829-1835.
      (v) Calcutta Mint Account Current, 1809-1831 and 1835.
B. PRINTED/ PUBLISHED RECORDS

a. Selections from Records:

Datta, K.K. (1968) *Selection from the Judicial Records of the Bhagalpur District Office (1792-1805)*, State Central Records Office, Political Department, Bihar, Patna.


--------, (1960) Vol. VI, Public, 1770-72, Bisheswar, Prasad ed.


b. Acts, Regulations, Codes etc.:

Anon. (1827)  
Brief Outline of the existing system for the Govt. of India: Table of Statutes relating to the affairs of the East India Company, 1773-1826, London, 1827.

Clarke, Richard (1848)  
The Regulations of the Govt of Fort St. George at the end of 1847, London.

Colebrooks, James Edwards (1807)  
Supplement to the Digest of the Regulations and Laws enacted by the Governor General in Council for the Civil Government of the Territories under the Presidency of Bengal; containing a collection of the Regulations enacted anterior to the year MDCCXCIII, and completing each article of the Digest to the close of the year MDCCCVI. 3 Vols., Calcutta.

Harington, John Herbert (1814/1817)  
An Elementary Analysis of the Laws and Regulations enacted by the Governor General in Council, at Fort William, in Bengal, for the civil government of the British Territories under that Presidency, 6 Vols. Company’s Press, Calcutta.

Sutherland, D. (1862)  
Regulations of the Bengal Code in force in September, 1862 with a list of titles and index, Bengal Printing Co., Calcutta

White, Henry (1820)  
Regulations and laws Passed by Governor General in Council or Civil Government, 6 Vols.

c. Parliamentary Papers:

House of Commons (1803)  

Vol. III: Five Reports from the Select Committee on East India Company Affairs, 1772-3, (Col. Burgoyne)
Vol. IV: Nine Reports from the Secret Committee on East India Company Affairs, 1772-3, (Lord North)

--------, (1846)  

--------, (1857/58)  
East India (Coinage etc.): Copies of all Acts, notifications and proclamations of the Government of India concerning the coinage, currency and legal tender of the territories under the said Government from 1st day of May 1834 to the date of the latest accounts received. Return Dated: 22 March 1858. Vol. 53, Paper No. 152.

--------, (1898)  
East India (Currency): Copy of the despatch addressed by the Court of Directors to the Governments of Bengal and Madras on the 25th day of April 1806 dealing with the coinage of India. Return Dated: 23 March 1898. Vol. 61, Paper No. 127.


d. Gazettes:

Calcutta Gazette, 1793-1835  
Fort St George Gazette, 1802-1835  
Bombay Government Gazette, 1831-1835

C. CONTEMPORARY WORKS

a. Tracts, Pamphlets etc.:

Anon. (1767)  
An Attempt to pay off the National Debt by abolishing the East India Company of Merchants, London.

--------, (1788)  
Observations Relative to the Resources of the East India Company for Productive Remittance: and the National loss occasioned by the importation of the same spices of cotton which can be manufactured in Great Britain, London.

[Crawfurd, John] (1837)  
A Sketch of the Commercial Resources and Monetary and Mercantile System of British India, with suggestions for their improvement, by means of Banking Establishments, Smith, Elder and Co. London [rep. in The Economic Development of India Under the East India Company, Chaudhuri ed, pp. 217-316, who assigns the authorship of this anonymous tract to John Crawfurd (1783-1868), see pp. 14-15].

Dalrymple, A. (1794)  
Observations on the Copper Coinage wanted for the Circars, London.

Hall, Robert (1813)  
An address to the public on an important subject connected with the renewal of the Charter of the East India Company,
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sources</th>
<th>London.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Liverpool, Charles, Earl of (1805)</td>
<td><em>A Treatise on the Coins of Realm; In a letter to the King,</em> OUP, Oxford.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Milburn, William, and Thomas Thornton (1825)</td>
<td><em>Oriental Commerce, or, The East India trader's complete guide containing a geographical and nautical description of the maritime parts of India, China, Japan, and neighbouring countries, including the Eastern Islands, and the trading stations on the passage from Europe, with an account of their respective commerce, productions, coins, weights, and measures, their port regulations, duties, rates, charges &amp;c., and a description of the commodities imported from thence into Great Britain, and the duties payable thereon, together with a mass of miscellaneous information, collected during many years' employment in the East India service, and in the course of seven voyages to India and China.</em> Kingsbury, Parbury, and Allen, London.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pattullo, Henry (1772)</td>
<td><em>An Essay upon the Cultivation of the Lands, and Improvements of the Revenues of Bengal,</em> London.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steuart, James (1772)</td>
<td><em>The Principles of money applied to the present state of the coin of Bengal: Being an inquiry into the methods to be used for correcting the defects for stopping the Drains which carry off the coin; and for extending circulation by means of paper credit,</em> London.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------ (1805)</td>
<td><em>The Works, Political, Metaphysical and Chronological, of the late Sir James Steuart of Coltness, Bart., now first collected, with Anecdotes of the Author, by his Son, General Sir James Denham Steuart,</em> 6 vols.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verelst, Harry (1772)</td>
<td><em>A view of the rise, progress, and present state of the English government in Bengal: including a reply to the misrepresentations of Mr. Bolts, and other writers,</em> J. Nourse, London.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
b. **Travelogues:**

- **Buchanan, Francis** (1807)

- **---------** (1925)

- **Hodges, William** (1799)
  - *Travels in India during the years 1780, 1781, 1782, and 1783*, London.

- **Manucci, Niccolao** (1907-08)

- **Pillai, Ananda Ranga**

c. **Newspapers and Chronicles:**

i. **Annual Register**

ii. **Bombay Chronicle**, 1825+

iii. **Bombay Halkaru and Vartaman** (Gujarati), 1833+

iv. **Bombay Weekly Guide**, (1832-33)

v. **Bombay Messenger**, (1831)
2. **Secondary Sources: Select Annotated Bibliography:**


During the last decade or so there has been a renewed interest in various aspects of the eighteenth century. P.J. Marshall edited a volume *The Eighteenth Century* (1998) ‘The Oxford History of the British Empire’ series. An anthology of articles previously published by different authors on various aspects of the eighteenth century – *The Eighteenth Century in India* (2002) was brought out by Seema Alavi. Close on it’s heals was another one from the same publisher and with almost homonymous title *The Eighteenth Century in Indian History: Evolution or Revolution* (2003). This volume, also edited by P.J. Marshall who wrote a new introduction for this book, repeats at least two essays from Alavi’s anthology. All these compilations containing the contributions of Frank Perlin, Burton Stein, M. Athar Ali, Rajat Kanta Ray, Irfan Habib, and others underline various issues and controversies surrounding the study of this period.

A relatively large number of specialized studies on various aspects of economic activities of the society are now available as an aid for analysing various issues connected with the central theme of our work, viz., role of the changing monetary structure on different aspect of economic life of the people.

In this category we may include works on trade, especially studies of Charles Hamilton (1924), Durga Prashad (1932), K.N. Chaudhuri (1978) and Holden Furber (1948) and (1976), all dealing with India’s external trade, specially with England; Ole

Another dimension of the available writings on the economic history of India can be seen in the form of studies of various regions during the period of development and consolidation of colonial power in India. In this category works on Bengal far out number those on any other region. Here we have some general economic surveys like J.C. Sinha’s Economic Annals of Bengal (1927) covering a period from 1707 to 1793, K.K. Datta’s Studies in the Social and Economic Life of Bengal Subah, 1740-70 (1936); H.R. Ghoshal’s Economic Transition in Bengal Presidency, 1793-1833 (1950); N.K. Sinha’s Economic History of Bengal: from Plassey to Permanent Settlement [esp. Vols. I & III] (1956 and 1978); P.J. Marshall’s East Indian Fortune (1976) and also his Bengal: The British Bridgehead (1982) etc. Studies on trade and commercial organisations in Bengal include Amales Tripathi’s Trade and Finance in Bengal Presidency 1783-1833, (1956) and Susil Chaudhury’s Trade and Commercial Organisations in Bengal, 1650-1720 (1975), to name just a few.

Similarly, for South India, A.V. Raman Rao’s Economic Development of Andhra Pradesh, 1766-1957 (1958), A Sardaraju’s Economic Conditions in the Madras Presidency, 1800-1850 (1961), Ashin Dasgupta’s Malabar in Asian Trade 1740-1800 (1967), R.N. Banerjee’s Economic Progress of the East India Company on the Coromandel Coast, 1702-1746 (1974), C. Ramachandran’s East India Company and South Indian Economy (1980) and S, Arasaratnam’s Merchants, Companies and Commerce on Coromandel Coast, 1650-1740 (1986); for Western India Holden Furber’s Bombay Presidency in the mid-eighteenth Century (1965) and Pamela Nightingale’s Trade and Empire in Western India, 1784-1806 (1970); and for Northern India Rudrangshu Mukharjee’s Trade and Empire in Awadh, 1765-1802 (1977) and more comprehensive study by C.A. Bayly viz., Rulers, Townsmen and Bazars (1983) both on the Doab region, and for Rajasthan B.L. Gupta’s Trade and Commerce in Rajasthan during the 18th Century are some of the works that provide detailed survey of the economic life of the specific regions.
Coming more precisely to the monetary history, it is observed that questions concerning money and credit are usually discussed only in specialist publications. Since technical details such as statistical data and quantitative analysis are involved in such studies, this subject has often discouraged the students of history and as a result not very well integrated in the surveys of economic history. This situation is more glaring especially for the period selected for the present study. Even in otherwise well documented CEHI Vol. II, we do not find any discussion on the monetary policies and institutions during the eighteenth century. However, a few works by the economists to study the historical process of the development of various economic ideas and institutions are now available to us which provide a theoretical analysis of various economic doctrines. We have William Barker's *British Economic Thought and India, 1600-1858* (1975), wherein he discusses various schools of economic thoughts that were prevalent in Britain and their overall impact on the economic policies of the English East India Company. Another economist S. Ambirajan’s two important works *viz. Political Economy and British Policy in India* (1978) and more precisely his *Political Economy and Monetary Management, India; 1766-1914* (1984) discuss various monetary experiments carried out by the British in India as a result of changing economic doctrines in England and Europe.

As for the actual discussion on eighteenth – nineteenth centuries monetary structure in India, D.B. Mitra’s *Monetary System in Bengal Presidency 1757-1835* (1991) and Frank Perlin’s *The Invisible City; Monetary, Administrative and popular infrastructure in Asia and Europe, 1500-1900* (1993) and also his *Unbroken Landscape; Commodity, Category, Sign and Identity, their Production as Myth and Knowledge from 1500*, (1994) directly touch upon the subject of monetary policies, practices, and institutions of the pre-colonial and colonial economy.

A noteworthy trend in the recent writings on economic history is publication of a number of thematic editions containing contributions of different scholars. In the field of monetary history of Asia, in general and India in particular, a number of such studies are available. Notable among these are the works edited by John. F. Richards, *Precious Metals in the Later Medieval and early Modern Worlds*, (1983) [esp. contributions of John, S. Deyell, Joseph J. Brenning and John F. Richards], E. Van Cauvenberghe and F. Irsigler (eds.) *Minting, Monetary Circulation and Exchange Rates*, (1984), E. Van Cauvenberghe (ed.), *Precious Metals, Coinage and the Change
of Monetary Structures in Latin America, Europe and Asia, (Late Middle Age-early Modern Times) (1989) containing papers presented at a conference on Monetary History held at Leuven University; and also Money, Coins and Commerce, Essays in the Monetary History of Asia and Europe (from Antiquity to Modern Times) (1991) [esp. articles by Om Prakash and Frank Perlin]; W. Fischer et al (eds.) Emergence of a World Economy 1500-1914, Vol. I (1986), wherein various aspects of the flow of the precious metals from Europe to Asia have been discussed by D.O. Flynn, K.N. Chaudhuri and Om Prakash; H. Pohl (ed.) European Discovery of the World and its Effect on Pre-Industrial Society (1990) [esp. contribution of Frank Perlin on Financial Institutions and Business practices] and Sanjay Subrahmanyam’s Money and the Market in India, 1100-1700 (1994) which is a compilation of the articles published in Indian Economic and Social History Review.

To the above cited works, may be added a hoard of research papers dealing with economic issues and covering themes such as money changers and indigenous fiscal practices, banking, bullion trade, history of prices and exchange, various currencies and coinage, operation of mints, etc. Among these are the contributions of Irfan Habib, Asiya Siddiqi, Shireen Moosvi, E.I. Brodkin, K.K. Datta, Susil Chaudhury, K.N. Chaudhuri, Om Prakash, Sanjay Subrahmanyam, Frank Perlin, P.J. Marshall, Najaf Haider, Rajat Datta etc.

Finally, we have the numismatic studies on the coinages of the British. The monumental work by F. Pridmore The Coins of the British Common Wealth of Nations to the end of the Reign of George VI, 1952, Part 4; India (in 2 Vols.) (1975 & 1980) documents various series of coins issued by the British for their Indian territories. This may be supplemented by a number of articles by numismatists viz. C.H Biddulph, Peter Snatt, Michael Mitchner, K.W. Wiggins, Paul Stevens, Shailendra Bhandare etc.