

# User Guide

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## 1. History of the Project.

The project was an investigation of consumption in British India in the late-eighteenth to mid-nineteenth centuries, taking advantage of the unusually rich collection of probate inventories and wills filed in the three Presidencies – Bengal, Bombay and Madras – and now held in the Oriental and India Office Collections in the British Library. Four sample periods of three years each, taken at twenty year intervals, were investigated, beginning with 1780-82 – the first period for which records were regularly filed in Bengal and Madras Presidencies (though not in Bombay, where regular record-keeping began after 1800). The other sample periods were 1802-04, 1824-26 and 1846-48. Wills were studied to establish the typical patterns of bequests among the European population on the subcontinent, focussing especially upon the treatment of illegitimacy and concubinage, and the treatment of servants and slaves. Inventories yielded information about the rich material culture of British India, with a range of consumer goods, from enemas to telescopes, being recorded; where possible, information was also taken upon the purchasers of these items. Particularly valuable is the database's information on book ownership and exchange, an area of historical enquiry bedevilled by limited source information.

Though wills and inventories are generally considered problematic sources due to their restriction to a limited social group, the peculiarities of British India in the period studied make this drawback less significant for this study (see section 6). More troublesome are issues of recording (the inventories in particular are rarely consistent or so full as they could be, particularly in the recording of books), of currency (see section 5), and the frequently complex nature of wills, which are not always easy to translate into a database. Nonetheless, the database provides a useful starting point for investigations of material culture and family life in British India.

## 2. Methodological Information.

The software employed is Microsoft Access 2003. The data are held in tables. The language used is English, except where Indian (or Anglicised Indian) borrow-words have been used in the original, usually with regard to items of consumption. A glossary is provided at the end of this document.

Because of the highly complex nature of Indian currencies through much of this period, it has not been possible to provide a standardised measure of value – instead, values are given along with the currency form noted in the record, and information as to any variables (the number of fanams to the pagoda, for example) is given in comments attached to the record, when that information is available. Information on the currencies used in the database is given at the end of this document. A bibliography of works relevant to the project is also provided.

### **3. The Data.**

The database is stored in the folder ‘Consumer Culture’, and is made up of 17 tables that record four kinds of information. The tables ‘VOLUMES’ and ‘RECORD’ contain information on the source of the data including, where appropriate, comments on the condition of the archive itself. ‘DECEDENTS’, ‘DETAILS’, ‘OCCULIST’ and ‘OCCUPATION’ contain information on the individuals whose consumption is at the heart of the study. ‘WILLS’, ‘BEQUESTS’, ‘INHERITLIST’, ‘LEGATEES’, ‘MODE’, ‘RELATIONLIST’ and ‘SLAVES/SERVANTS’ contain information derived from the wills. ‘INVENTORIES’, ‘BOOKLIST’, ‘BOOKS’ and ‘PURCHASERS’ contain information derived from the inventories. The main sources for all data are the Oriental and India Office Records, British Library, L/AG/34/27/x and L/AG/34/29/x unless otherwise specified.

#### Archive information

##### 1. Table: **VOLUMES**

Size: 68 entries

Fields:

‘TABLEID6’ – automatically generated number, unique for each entry.

‘VOLID’ – Reference to volume as given by India Office Records, unique to each volume of records. Links to **RECORD** table.

‘PRESIDENCY’ – Presidency which generated the records: Bengal, Bombay, or Madras.

‘PERIOD’ – The period covered by the volume.

‘SAMPLEPERIOD’ – The sample period (1780-82, 1802-04, 1824-26, 1846-48) into which the volume falls.

‘PAGINATION’ – Lay out of the volume: Paginated throughout, continuous; Paginated, but starting at 1 with each section; Unpaginated, records individually numbered.

‘RECORDS’ – The kind of records contained by the volume: Wills; Wills and Administrations; Inventories and Cash Accounts; Wills, Inventories and Cash Accounts; Other.

‘COMMENTS’

## 2. Table: **RECORD**

Size: 2849 entries

Fields:

‘TABLEID5’ - automatically generated number, unique for each entry.

‘RECID’ – Unique identifier of record, generated from volume number and addition of a unique number *not* derived from the volume’s own numbering system. It appears in the format L/AG/34/27/x/n. Links to **WILLS** and/or **INVENTORIES** tables.

‘VOLID2’ – Links to **VOLUMES** table.

‘DECREFNO2’ – Links to **DECEDENTS** table.

‘PLACE’ – Record’s place in volume according to volume’s own numbering system – thus ‘Part 2, pp. 3-9’; ‘Record 32’.

‘RECTYPE’ – Type of record examined: Will; Extracted Will (i.e., will first filed in Canterbury, or some other Court, and later filed in India in order to wind up affairs there); Will and Inventory; Sale inventory; Simple inventory (where even if valuations of goods are given, no sale appears to have been made); Other inventory; Cash Account (only applicable where cash accounts include inventories within them); Inventory and Cash Account (when a cash account and an inventory are filed together, but are separate items).

‘DATE’ – Date record filed.

### Decedent information

## 3. Table: **DECEDENTS**

Size: 2482 entries

Fields:

‘TABLEID1’ - automatically generated number, unique for each entry.

‘DECREFNO’ – Unique identifier of decedent, formed through use of Presidency identifier (A=Bengal, B=Madras, C=Bombay), period identifier (1=1780-82, 2=1802-04, 3=1824-26, 4=1846-48) and 4 digits (0000-9999) – thus ‘A30324’ identifies a decedent whose record is filed in Bengal Presidency in the 1824-26 period. Links to **RECORD**, **OCCUPATION** and **DETAILS** tables.

‘FORENAME’ – decedent’s forename(s), as given in record. If no forename given, field left blank.

‘SURNAME’ – decedent’s surname, as given in record. If no surname given, field left blank.

‘SEX’ – Male/Female/Unknown

‘NATORIGIN’ – Presumed national origin of decedent: European; Indian; Armenian; Unknown; Other. Determined primarily by decedent’s name, but also taking into account information revealed in the records – a large quantity of Armenian clothing, for example.

‘STATUS’ – Decedent’s status or title, as given in the record: Sir; Lord; Lady; Esquire; Reverend; Honourable; Justice; Miss; Mr; Mrs; Other (includes Dr, given uncertainty as to actual professional standing of many surgeons and physicians). If status is unknown, or not claimed, field is left blank.

‘COMMENTS’

## 4. Table: **DETAILS**

Source: India Office Records, L/AG/34/27/x and L/AG/34/29/x, supplemented by the Oriental and India Office card index, *East India Register and Directory*, Dodwell and Miles's *Alphabetical Lists of Civil Servants*, and Hodson's *List of the Bengal Army*.

Size: 490 entries

Fields:

'TABLEID2' - automatically generated number, unique for each entry.

'DECREFNO3' – Unique identifier of decedent. Links to **DECEDENTS** table.

'VARIANTS' – Variations on decedents name.

'DOB' – Date of Birth.

'DOD' – Date of Death.

'POB' – Place of Birth.

'POD' – Place of Death.

'RESIDENCE' – Place of Residence.

'COMMENTS'

#### 5. Table: **OCCUPATION**

Source: Authors and India Office Records, L/AG/34/27/x and L/AG/34/29/x, supplemented by the Oriental and India Office card index, *East India Register and Directory*, Dodwell and Miles's *Alphabetical Lists of Civil Servants*, and Hodson's *List of the Bengal Army*.

Size: 1767 entries

Fields:

'TABLEID4' - automatically generated number, unique for each entry.

'DECREFNO4' - Unique identifier of decedent. Links to **DECEDENTS** table.

'OCCUPATION' – Occupation as given in record.

'OCCUGENERIC' – Standardised and coded occupation – connects to **OCCULIST** through use of Combo Box in table construction.

'COMMENTS'

#### 6. Table: **OCCULIST**

See discussion of 'Occupation' (part 6) and the **List of Ranks**.

Source: Authors.

Size: 167 entries.

Fields:

'OCCUCODE' – Code of occupation (unique ID).

'OCCUNAME' – Name of occupation, standardised.

'OCCUGENERIC' – Broad group into which occupation falls: Marine; Civil Service; Medical; Free Merchant; Law; Planter; Religious; Trades; Military (EIC); Military (HMF); Native Military Service; Brevet (honorary rank); Indian; Miscellaneous/Other; Unknown.

This table connects to **OCCUPATION** through a Combo Box in that table.

Will information

Not all wills filed in the sample periods were counted. The major group of wills excluded from the dataset were wills translated from a foreign language, whether from a written original, or from oral testimony. This particularly affected the 1824-26 and 1846-48 samples, periods in which more and more native Indians were filing wills in the British courts, commonly in Indian languages. Wills filed a second or third time, whether in the same or different Presidencies, were only recorded once, the most complete version being taken as representative.

It should be noted that many of these ‘wills’ would not actually be strictly legal – most were not written on stamped paper, many were drawn up without the benefit (or otherwise) of legal advice, some were not signed by witnesses, and some were not signed at all. These were generally recorded as ‘testamentary papers’, and administration would be granted with them ‘attached’, suggesting that the testator’s intentions should have regard paid to them, whatever the legal status of the documents.

#### 7. Table: **WILLS**

Size: 1717 entries

Fields:

‘RECID2’ – Links to **RECORD** table – a unique identifier.

‘WILLID’ - automatically generated number, unique for each entry. Links to **BEQUESTS** and **SLAVES/SERVANTS** tables.

‘PCOMPOSED’ – Place will composed. If no information, field left blank.

‘DCOMPOSED’ – Date will composed. If no information, field left blank.

‘EXHIBITED’ – Date will exhibited. If no information, field left blank.

‘CODICILS’ – Number of codicils to will.

‘SLAVES?’ – Tick-box indicates whether slaves were mentioned in the will.

‘HEALTH’ – State of health at time will was composed: Well; Ill; Unknown.

‘RELIGION’ – Religious Affiliation: Catholic; Protestant; Anglican; Other; Unknown.

‘EXECS’ – Regions executors were named for: India; Britain; India & Britain; Other; Unknown; None Appointed.

‘INHERITANCE’ – Inheritance strategy adopted by testator – connects to **INHERITLIST** table through a Combo Box in construction of table.

‘CASHLEGACY’ – Gives the number of cash legacies (bequests of less than or equal to £50, or 500 Rupees) left to named individuals or institutions.

‘PERSONAL’ – Gives the number of personal legacies (such as books, watches, wearing apparel, furniture) left to named individuals/institutions.

‘CASHMEM’ – Gives the number of legacies of cash left to purchase a memento – such as a mourning ring – by named individuals.

‘VALCASHMEM’ – Gives the values of legacies of cash to purchase mementos.

‘SIGNMARK’ – How the will was signed: Signed with a mark; Signature; Unsigned.

‘COMMENTS’

#### 8. Table: **INHERITLIST**

Source: Authors.

Size: 68 entries.

Fields:

‘INHERITID’ – Unique coding of inheritance pattern

‘INHERITORS’ – Relation to testator of inheritors at ‘PLACE’ 1 in **MODE** table. These are the people who will benefit from the will when it is executed, rather than those who will be its ultimate – or even major – beneficiaries. Thus, if a testator leaves all his money to three aged aunts for the remainder of their life, and on their death to his only son, it is the aunts who count, despite the eventual reversion of the money to his son. The coding given would thus be ‘Bloodkin: Equal’. The relationship groups employed here, both separately and in various permutations, are Blood-kin (blood relations other than children; also step-families and in-laws); Spouse; Children (Legit – includes ‘adopted children’ unless there is evidence to the contrary); Children (Illegit); Unspecified Child; Concubine (often referred to as ‘housekeeper’); Friend(s); Other; Not Applicable (i.e., no bequests made); Cannot be determined (the relationship of the beneficiary/ies is impossible to determine).

‘DISTRIBUTION’ – Describes how bequests are divided up at ‘PLACE’ 1 in **MODE** table: Equal; Unequal; Universal (everything goes to one legator); Cannot be Determined; Not Applicable (i.e., no bequests made).

This table is connected to **WILLS** through a Combo Box in that table.

#### 9. Table: **SLAVES/SERVANTS**

Size: 575 entries.

Fields:

‘WILLID3’ – link to **WILLS** table.

‘SUBALTID’ – automatically generated number giving unique ID of Slave/Servant.

‘FNAME’ – Forename(s) of individual, as given in will. If no name, field left blank.

‘SNAME’ – Surname of individual, as given in will. If no name, field left blank.

‘SEX’ – Male/Female/Unknown.

‘SLAVE?’ – Tick-box indicating whether this person is listed as a slave.

‘RACE’ – Presumed racial origin: Indian; African; European; Other; Unknown. This is primarily determined by the individual’s name, though other comments – ‘my Malay debtors’, for example – will be taken into account.

‘INHERIT’ – If this person is a slave, how are they to be treated after the testator’s death?: Manumit, no conditions; Manumit, conditions; Left to specified individual; Sale to specified individual; Sale (to any person); Other; Unknown.

‘BEQUEST’ – Any bequest left to this individual: No; Yes Clothes; Yes Money; Yes Possessions; Clothes and Money; Clothes and Possessions; Money and Possessions; Money, Clothes and Possessions.

‘WAGES’ – Tick-box to indicate whether servant(s) is/are to receive wages over and above what is owed.

‘COMMENTS’ – gives detail of value of any bequest – if the bequest is significant enough for the slave/servant to be a major beneficiary of the will, and thus to appear in the **LEGATEES** table, gives the ‘LEGID’ for that person. This is not a connection between tables, but a cross-reference.

#### 10. Table: **BEQUESTS**

Size: 4,302 entries

Fields:

‘BEQID’ – automatically generated number giving unique ID of bequest. Links to **MODE** table.

‘WILLID2’ – link to **WILLS** table.

‘BEQUEST’ – gives short description of the bequest. Only bequests worth >£50, or 500 Rupees are included, unless an inadequate bequest will later become part of a more significant one. Thus, if three aged aunts were left £20 each, those bequests would not be counted here; but if the testator’s only son would inherit any of these bequests should his great-aunts predecease his father, then the possible bequest of £60 would have to be recorded (and so the too-small prior bequests would be recorded also). Annuities of less than £50 are included.

‘COMMENTS’ – gives fuller information about the bequest, if needed, including whether it is made in a codicil.

#### 11. Table: **MODE**

Size: 9,543 entries

Fields:

‘BEQID2’ – Links to **BEQUEST** table.

‘LEGID2’ – Links to **LEGATEES** table.

‘TABLEID3’ – automatically generated number giving unique ID of entry.

‘SIMPLE’ – Tick-box indicating whether the bequest is unconditional and non-reversionary.

‘REVERS’ – Tick-box indicating whether the bequest is reversionary – i.e., will revert to the estate on the death of the legatee.

‘CONDITIONAL’ – Tick-box indicating whether the bequest is conditional upon some circumstance being met – i.e., if testator’s son will only inherit this bequest if the testator’s aunt Mildred dies before the testator.

‘INCOMEONLY’ – Tick-box indicating whether the bequest is only of income from the interest on the principal bequeathed, rather than the principal itself.

‘PLACE’ – position of the Legatee in the order of inheritance.

‘SHARING’ – If the bequest is to be shared between more than one legatee, how is it to be shared?: Discrete Bequest (each legatee is to receive an amount independent from other legatees, but that amount is given in a single bequest – i.e., ‘I leave £100 to each of my children’); Tontine (several legatees share a single bequest equally, their shares increasing as the size of the group able to receive the bequest decreases until only one possesses the whole value of the bequest); Share (bequest is shared among several individuals – equally, unless stated otherwise); Share Protected, Issue (the beneficiary’s share will go to their legitimate issue should he, she or they die before receiving the bequest – equally, unless stated otherwise); Share Protected, Other (the beneficiary’s share will go to a particular person/group of people should he, she or they die before receiving the bequest – equally, unless stated otherwise); Unclear.

‘WHEN’ – Describes when the principal will be received (if at all): Age 18; Age 21; Marriage; 18 or Marriage (almost always refers only to women); 21 or Marriage (almost always refers only to women); Other Age; Immediately (i.e., there is no age bar to the receipt of the principal – if the person is 3<sup>rd</sup> in line to the bequest, will receive it immediately the two people preceding them die/lost their right to the bequest); Not Applicable; Other.

‘RESTRICTIONS’ – Any restrictions placed on the bequest: Trust for wife; Life Interest Only; Marital Restriction; Good Behaviour; Good Behaviour and Marital Restriction; Life Interest and Marital Restriction; Trust and Marital Restriction; Other.

‘COMMENTS’ – Gives any further information necessary to understanding the nature of the bequest. This is a very important field given the complexity of many of the bequests made.

This table makes use of several legal terms: ‘tontine’ and ‘reversionary’, for example. These are *not* treated in a strict fashion, but only as short-hands for certain kinds of general practices – the value of shares of a bequest increasing as the number of claimants decrease and the fact of a bequest not becoming vested in its original beneficiary but eventually returning to the estate (this is particularly common with bequests of annuities).

## 12. Table: **LEGATEES**

Size: 7,056 entries.

Fields:

‘LEGID’ – automatically generated number giving unique ID of entry – links to **MODE** table.

‘LFNAME’ – Forename(s) of beneficiary – blank if no info.

‘LSNAME’ – Surname of beneficiary – blank if no info.

‘LEG1’ – Tick-box indicating whether individual is the major beneficiary at ‘PLACE’ 1 – i.e., their share is the greatest in the immediate division of the estate, whatever happens afterwards.

‘RESID’ – Tick-box indicating whether the individual is named as the testator’s residuary legatee/is the person to whom the remainder and residue of the estate will eventually devolve.

‘RELN’ – Relation to testator – connects to **RELNLIST** through a Combo Box in construction of table.

‘RELN2’ – Further relation to testator, should there be one – connects to **RELNLIST** through a Combo Box in construction of table. Left blank if no further connection is obvious. Executorship is only noted if the individual is *not* testator’s blood-kin, spouse or child.

‘COMMENTS’ – gives any further details necessary, including connection to other legatees. If the beneficiary is an institution or group, the name and nature of that institution/group is given here. If the beneficiary is also featured in the **SLAVES/SERVANTS** table, their ‘SUBALTID’ is given here as a cross-reference, not a connection.

As beneficiaries are identified by their relation to the testator, it is possible for the same individual to appear several times in this table – as daughter, wife and mother, for example.

## 13. Table: **RELNLIST**

Source: Authors.

Size: 76 entries.

Fields:

‘RELN NO’ – Unique coding of relationship

‘RELNTYPE’ – Nature of relationship to testator: Bloodkin (blood relations other than children; also step-families); Unspecified Child; Concubine (often referred to as ‘housekeeper’); Friend; In-Law; Legit Child (includes ‘adopted children’ unless evidence suggests otherwise); Illegit Child; Other; Spouse; Unknown.

‘RELNSPECIFIC’ – Detailed description of relationship to testator – i.e. Legitimate son; Illegitimate daughters; Husband; Grandchildren.

This table connects to **LEGATEES** through a Combo Box in that table.

### Inventory information

Not all inventories filed in the sample periods were recorded. Those that included no recordable information, and those that were clearly taken of commercial enterprises, rather than of individuals, were excluded, as were repeat filings. Where there were multiple filings of the same inventory, that which carried the most usable information was used; occasionally, when different kinds of information are carried in the two filings of the same inventory, a composite of the two has been taken in order to extract the maximum information without double-counting. When this does occur, it is clearly noted in the ‘COMMENTS’ section. When a single filing involves multiple inventories for the same decedent, these will be combined in a single record unless they use different currencies and no conversion rates are given.

#### 14. Table: **INVENTORIES**

Size: 1135 entries

Fields:

‘RECID3’ – unique ID of record – links to **RECORD** table.

‘INVENTID’ – automatically generated number giving unique ID of entry – links to **BOOKS** and **PURCHASERS** tables.

‘YRTKN’ – Year inventory was taken. If no information, left blank.

‘PLACETKN’ – Place inventory was taken. If no information, left blank.

‘EUROSHIRTS’ – Number of lots of European shirts (a ‘lot’ is a single entry in an inventory – thus ‘32 European shirts’ is one lot. If more than one kind of item is included in an entry, each item is counted as being in a lot – thus ‘32 European shirts and 2 Banian shirts’ is counted as 1 lot of European shirts, and 1 lot of Banian shirts).

‘RUFFLEDSHIRTS’ – Number of lots of Ruffled shirts.

‘BANIANSHIRTS’ – Number of lots of Banian shirts.

‘OTHERORIENTAL’ – Tick-box indicating the presence or absence of other forms of oriental clothing, such as Patna shoes, Banian coats, or dhotis.

‘BATHTUBS’ – Number of Bath tubs in lots.

‘CHILLUMCHEES’ – Number of chillumchees (or, in Bombay, of gindys) in lots.

‘BASINS’ – Number of basins (clearly indicated as being for washing – thus ‘a wash-hand basin’) in lots.

‘BIDET’ – Tick-box indicating presence or absence of bidets.

‘COMMODE’ – Tick-box indicating presence or absence of commodes.

‘SHOWERBATH’ – Tick-box indicating presence or absence of shower baths.

‘TONGUESCRAPER’ – Tick-box indicating presence or absence of tongue scrapers.

‘ENEMA’ – Tick-box indicating presence or absence of enemas, or enema equipment.

‘AGGHYGIENE’ – Aggregate number (0-7) of hygiene items present in the inventory: Bath tubs; Chillumchees and/or Basins; Bidets; Commodes; Shower Baths; Tongue scrapers; Enemas or enema equipment.

‘HOOKAH’ – Tick-box indicating presence or absence of Hookahs or hookah equipment (such as chillums, surposes or hookah snakes).

‘PALANQUIN’ – Tick-box indicating presence or absence of Palanquins/Palkees/Palkeegarrys or parts thereof, such as palanquin carpets, or bedding.

‘BUGGY’ – Tick-box indicating presence or absence of Buggies or other European carriages or parts thereof, such as buggy harnesses.

‘TELESCOPE’ – Tick-box indicating presence or absence of telescopes.

‘MICROSCOPE’ – Tick-box indicating presence or absence of microscopes.

‘COMPASS’ – Tick-box indicating presence or absence of compasses.

‘MATHSINSTS’ – Tick-box indicating presence or absence of mathematical instruments.

‘THERMOMETERS’ – Tick-box indicating presence or absence of thermometers.

‘AGGSCI’ – Aggregate number (0-5) of scientific instruments present in the inventory: Telescopes; Microscopes; Compasses; Mathematical Instruments; Thermometers.

‘EUROPICS’ – Number of European/European-subject pictures in lots.

‘ORIPICS’ – Number of Oriental/Oriental-subject pictures in lots.

‘OTHERPICS’ – Number of other pictures in lots.

‘MIRRORS’ – Number of mirrors/looking glasses in lots.

‘TOTVAL’ – Total value of Inventory rounded to nearest whole coin (if no value given, ‘0’ is default value).

‘CURRENCY’ – Type of currency used in inventory: Sicca Rupee; Farrukhābād Rupee; Benares Rupee; Current Rupee; Bombay (or Surat) Rupee [of equal value]; Arcot Rupee; Hyderabad Rupee; Sonaut Rupee; Company Rupee; Cootee Chillan Rupee; Lucknow Rupee; Unspecified Rupee; Pagoda; Star Pagoda; Spanish Dollar; Tomaund; Pounds Sterling.

‘OLDCANON’ – Aggregate number (0-6) of items from a list of ‘Old Canon’ literature present in inventory: Bible; Johnson’s *Dictionary*; Thomson’s *The Seasons*; Shakespeare; Milton; Fielding.

‘ENLIGHTENMENT’ – Aggregate number (0-6) of items from a list of Enlightenment literature present in inventory: Montesquieu; Smith; Hume’s *History*; Voltaire; Blackstone’s *Commentaries*; Gibbon’s *Decline and Fall*.

‘ROMANTIC’ – Aggregate number (0-6) of items from a list of Romantic literature present in inventory: Scott; Byron; Wordsworth; Edgworth; Burke’s *Sublime and the Beautiful*; Moore’s *Lalla Rookh*.

‘ORILANG’ – Tick-box indicating presence or absence of Oriental language dictionaries or grammars in inventory.

‘VALBOOKS’ – Total value of books in inventory rounded to the nearest whole coin – if no value given, ‘0’ is default value.

‘COMMENTS’ – comments as necessary. If value given is in pagodas, the rate of fanams per pagoda is given here, if inventory records this.

15. Table: **BOOKS**

Size: 4182 entries

Fields:

‘INVID3’ – Links to **INVENTORIES** table.

‘TABLEID’ – Automatically generated number – gives unique ID for entry.

‘BOOK’ – Connects to **BOOKLIST** table through Combo Box in table construction. If an inventory entry meets the criteria of more than one item in the **BOOKLIST**, all items are counted (i.e. French/Italian Grammar becomes French Grammar, Italian Grammar); the only exception is Pope’s *Iliad*, which is counted only as Pope’s Works.

16. Table: **BOOKLIST**

Source: Authors; a wide selection of texts chosen to illuminate the impact of a variety of literature (‘old canon’, enlightenment and romantic literature in particular). See William St. Clair’s *The Reading Nation in the Romantic Period* (Cambridge, 2004) and **Master List** of texts to be counted.

Size: 125 entries

Fields:

‘BOOK NUMBER’ – Unique numerical ID of each entry.

‘AUTHOR NAME’ – Name of author, if applicable (if not, left blank).

‘TITLE’ – Short title of book/type of book.

‘YEAR’ – Year of first publication, if applicable (if not, left blank).

‘GROUPING’ – All books are organised into a category: Fiction; Old Canon; Dictionaries and Grammars; Enlightenment; Histories; Romantic Poetry; Reviews; Orientalism; Classical.

17. Table: **PURCHASERS**

Size: 2352 entries.

Fields:

‘INVID2’ – Links to **INVENTORIES** table.

‘PURCHID’ – Automatically generated number – gives unique ID of each entry.

‘FNAME’ – Purchaser’s forename(s) if given (if not, field left blank)

‘SNAME’ – Purchaser’s surname if given (if not, field left blank). If non-European, and only 1 name given, it is placed in surname field unless clearly a forename.

‘NATIONALITY’ – Presumed nationality of purchaser: European; Indian; Armenian; Unknown.

‘SEX’ – Sex of purchaser: Male; Female; Unknown.

‘RANK’ – Rank as given in record. If none, field left blank.

‘COMMENTS’

‘EUROPEANPICS’ – Tick-box for purchase of European pictures.

‘ORIENTALPICS’ – Tick-box for purchase of Oriental pictures.

‘OTHERPICS’ – Tick-box for purchase of Other pictures.

‘RUFFSHIRTS’ – Tick-box for purchase of Ruffled shirts.

‘EURSHIRTS’ – Tick-box for purchase of European shirts.

‘BANSHIRTS’ – Tick-box for purchase of Banian shirts.

‘REGTCOATS’ – Tick-box for purchase of Regimental coats.

‘EURCOATS’ – Tick-box for purchase of European coats.

'BANCOATS' – Tick-box for purchase of Banian coats.  
 'FRENCHSILKCOATS' – Number of lots of French Silk coats purchased.  
 'OTHERSILKCOATS' – Number of lots of Other Silk coats purchased.  
 'OTHERORICLOTHES' – Tick-box for purchase of other Oriental clothing.  
 'SWORDS' – Tick-box for purchase of swords.  
 'AGGHYG' – Aggregate number (0-7) of hygiene items purchased (list as **INVENTORIES**).  
 'AGGSCI' – Aggregate number (0-5) of scientific instruments purchased (list as **INVENTORIES**).  
 'JOHNSONDICTIONARY' – Tick-box for purchase of Johnson's *Dictionary*.  
 'CLASSDICTIONARY' – Tick-box for purchase of Greek or Latin dictionaries.  
 'EURDICTIONARY' – Tick-box for purchase of French, Italian or Portuguese dictionaries.  
 'ORILANGDICTIONARY' – Tick-box for purchase of an Oriental language dictionary (excludes Hebrew).  
 'ORILIT' – Tick-box for purchase of Oriental literature, from: Arabian Nights; Koran; Baghavad Gita; Code of Gentoo Laws; Asiatic Researches; Sir William Jones's Works.  
 'MODEURHIST' – Tick-box for purchase of Modern European History, from: Rapin's *History of England*; Robertson's Works, except his *Histories* of India and America; Russell's *Modern Europe*; Scott's *Life of Buonaparte*; Southey's *Life of Nelson*.  
 'MODINDHIST' – Tick-box for purchase of Modern Indian History, from: Mill's *History of India*; Robertson's *History of India*; Dow's *History of Hindostan*.  
 'POLECON' – Tick-box for purchase of works on political economy, from: Smith's *Wealth of Nations*; Paley; Malthus; Ricardo.  
 'OLDCANON' – Tick-box for purchase of works from the 'Old Canon': Shakespeare; Milton; Fielding; Thomson's *The Seasons*.  
 'ROMLIT' – Tick-box for purchase of works of Romantic literature from: Scott; Byron; Wordsworth; Edgworth; Burke's *Sublime and the Beautiful*; Moore's *Lalla Rookh*.  
 'SENTLIT' – Tick-box for purchase of works of Sentimental literature from: Smith's *Theory of Moral Sentiments*; *Pamela*; *Ossian*; Sterne.  
 'BIBLE/PSALMS' – Tick-box for purchase of the Bible, or book of Psalms.

#### **4. Glossary**

Several Indian, or Anglo-Indian terms are employed in this database. The short glossary given here should be sufficient to explain uncertain terms – for further information, see Henry Yule and A. C. Burnell, *Hobson-Jobson. A Glossary of Colloquial Anglo-Indian Words and Phrases, and of Kindred Terms, Etymological, Historical, Geographical and Discursive* (London etc, 1985 – reprint of 1903 edition, first published 1886).

**Ayah** – Lady's maid or nurse.

**Bajoo/Baju/Bazoo** – Malay Jacket.

**Banian** – a kind of Indian shirt with no collar – an under-shirt, originally of muslin; also an Indian merchant or trader.

**Bhistee/Bheesty/Beastie** – water-carrier.

**Chillum** – part of a hookah – bowl-shaped.

**Chillunchee** – a basin, of brass in Bengal, or tinned copper in the West and South, for washing hands.

**Dhoty/dhoti** – a loin-cloth worn by respectable Hindus.

**Havildar** – an Indian soldier, corresponding to a serjeant.

**Jemadar** – an Indian soldier of the second rank.

**Khansaman** – head servant.

**Khidmutgar** – head waiter.

**Moonshee/Munshi** – an Indian teacher of languages, especially Arabic, Persian and Urdu.

**Palanquin** – a Indian mode of transport – a kind of bed on sticks, to be carried by four palanquin-bearers.

**Palkee, palkee-garry** – other names for a palanquin.

**Sirdar bearer** – head bearer.

**Sri Sri, Sree Mutty** – honourifics for men and women respectively.

**Subadar** – an Indian soldier of the first rank.

## **5. Currency.**

Currency was one of the most complicated issues in the construction of the database. As well as the usual concerns of the actual value of the coin employed in the period, and the difficulty of comparing Indian currency with pounds sterling, the sheer number of currencies employed within the Indian subcontinent, all of different and fluctuating relative values, made attempting to produce a uniform standard within the database a futile exercise. The database includes a list of sixteen different currencies, including two originating from outside the subcontinent (pounds sterling and the Spanish dollar), but this does not exhaust the variety of coinage employed there, or found in the sources.

The Indian currencies can be divided into three broad groups: **rupees**, **pagodas**, and **tomaunds**. The first is the most common; the last occurred in only one inventory, and virtually no information could be found on it. **Rupees** are generally named for the area in which they were struck – the Bombay rupee, the Hyderabad rupee – but they

circulated widely, and several different kinds of rupee, all of slightly different value, would be available within the same marketplace. It was for this reason that newcomers to India were warned to learn their currency tables, and to take care that any change they receive be of the same currency with which they paid, lest they be cheated through the exploitation of exchange rates. The most common rupees in the database were the **Sicca**, the **Current** and the **Company Rupees**, though both **Bombay** and **Madras Rupees** were also frequently found in their respective Presidencies. Accounts were kept in Rupees, Annas and Pice – 4 pice made an anna, 16 annas made a rupee, though it should be noted that the anna was a coin of account only, there being no coin to the value of one anna in circulation.

Conversion details for many of these currencies are given in the *East-India Register and Directory* (1803-42; becomes the *India Register* in 1843); further information can be found in James Prinsep, *Useful Tables, forming an Appendix to the Journal of the Asiatic Society* (Calcutta, 1834).

**Sicca Rupee** – A rupee struck in Bengal, it was the most valuable of the rupees in circulation, and the last of the original Indian rupees to remain in circulation, not being abolished by the East India Company until 1836. 10 Sicca Rupees were generally reckoned to be worth 1 pound sterling – though this must have been a rather arbitrary calculation, it is the rate employed in the database.

**Company Rupee** – A rupee struck by the East India Company, and the currency chosen by the Company to become the national standard in 1836; it was of the same value as the Farrukhābād rupee.

**Current Rupee** – An entirely imaginary rupee, used by the Company to keep its accounts.

**Sonaut Rupee** – A coin in circulation for more than three years decreased its value, as portions of the silver from which it was struck were rubbed away – these coins were denominated Sonaut rupees.

**Pagodas** were coins primarily in use in the Madras Presidency, and of more value than rupees. There were only three kinds of pagodas – **Pagodas**, **Star Pagodas** and **Swamy Pagodas**, though the latter do not seem to have been in use in the sources for the database. Pagodas continued to be used until 1818. At this point, the pagoda was reckoned to be worth 3½ rupees – though it is not clear what kind of rupee. Accounts were kept in Pagodas, Fanams and Cash, and the standard rates of exchange were 80 Cash=1 Fanam, 42 Fanams=1 Pagoda. However, it is much more complex than that – the *actual* rates of exchange varied according to the place of exchange (thus the bank gave one quantity of Fanams to the Pagoda, the Company a second quantity, and the marketplace another quantity still). The sources record rates ranging from 36 Fanams to the Pagoda to 47¼ Fanams to the Pagoda. This may depend on the kind of Pagoda that is being exchanged, Swamy Pagodas being of greater value than Star Pagodas and ordinary Pagodas – but this is not clear from the data. Where a rate of exchange has been given in the record, it is noted in the ‘COMMENTS’ field in the **INVENTORIES** table.

**Pagodas, Star Pagodas** – seem at times to be treated as interchangeable, at other times appear to be quite distinct. The database therefore notes whether the inventory is recorded as being in one or the other, but treats them as if they were the same value (i.e., worth 3½ rupees – which makes 143 pagodas roughly equal to £50).

**Swamy Pagoda** – of a higher value than the Pagoda and Star Pagoda – *Hobson-Jobson* suggests that 100 Swamy Pagodas=110 Star Pagodas. No inventory is recorded as being in Swamy Pagodas.

**Tomaunds** – a Persian money of account, representing 10,000 dinars: worth 7s 6d in 1886.

**Spanish Dollars** – worth roughly 2¼ Sicca Rupees.

## **6. Occupations.**

Entry to India was strictly controlled by the East India Company, which had the right to refuse access to any individual – as Lord Byron discovered when he attempted to travel there. It was possible for individuals to get to India without Company permission, but not easy, and the Company was able in law to deport any people it caught doing this – in practice, however, this was a right rarely enforced, though the threat of it did allow the Company to ensure a degree of quiescence among the British population in India. Moreover, there were relatively few opportunities to succeed in India outside the Company structure, which comprised the Civil Service (including much of the legal structure within India), the Company's Military Service (which included the Medical Service) and the Marine. There were some free merchants, tradespeople, planters and missionaries also within India, but the only major occupational grouping to challenge the Company's dominance were the Royal Forces stationed in India. This narrow, heavily militarised economy led to a peculiar population structure that has been much commented upon: it was male, young, and primarily from the margins of the British elite, especially the genteel poor of Scotland and Ireland. According to Marshall, 75% of the British population in India was male in 1861: that figure would have been even higher in the earlier period.<sup>1</sup> There was also a significant population of poorer Europeans in India.<sup>2</sup> However, the vast majority of the sources studied to construct this database relate to the elite group, though there are some few exceptions.

The Civil Service was the prime target for any aspiring nabob. It was here that the greatest rewards were to be gained – Marshall suggests that a writership with the East India Company was generally reckoned to be worth three military cadetships – and inevitably, it was here that competition for place was most fierce, not least because after a period of rapid expansion in the eighteenth century, the Company decided to restrict the

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<sup>1</sup> P. J. Marshall, 'British Society in India under the East India Company', *Modern Asian Studies* 31, 1 (1997), pp. 89-108; p. 90.

<sup>2</sup> David Arnold, 'European Orphans and Vagrants in Nineteenth-Century India', *Journal of Imperial and Commonwealth History*, 7 (1979), pp. 104-27.

number of places available.<sup>3</sup> If the applicant was successful, and managed to live long enough – a serious challenge given the high mortality rate amongst the British in India – he could look forward to a slow but steady rise through the Company's ranks and eventual retirement with a comfortable pension on top of any profits he had been able to secure to himself during his service.

The Company's Military service was less well rewarded but – given its size, and continued growth through the nineteenth century – offered a more realistic opportunity of employment. The position of the soldier in India was tenuous, as lengthy periods of service (it took 21 years to gain a Company pension) and the ever-present danger of death from war, pestilence or self-dissipation (excessive drinking being common among the British troops) meant that the majority of soldiers did not survive their period of service. Nonetheless, while military service in itself was not especially rewarding, it did give the opportunity to become involved in other forms of employment – in trade, diplomacy, the public works and so on. In some ways, the Company's troops provided a reserve of labour for the administration of India.<sup>4</sup> As with the Civilian service, promotion through the ranks was determined by seniority, though knowledge of native languages did aid this; ironically, as Peers has pointed out, this led to a *decline* in the quality of communication between British officers and Indian soldiers, as language skills were concentrated amongst staff officers, rather than in the regiments where they were most needed.<sup>5</sup>

The other major military presence in the Indian subcontinent – after the defeat of Tipu Sultan, at any rate – were the Royal forces. Unlike the Civilians and the Company troops, of course, these men came to India not by choice, but by order; once arrived, however, their stay was very nearly as permanent, with tours of twenty years being not uncommon. A strong vein of antagonism ran through relations between the two forces, fuelled by social difference – the Royal forces were more securely based in landed families and the aristocracy than the marginal elites of the Company troops – and by a sense of distinct motivations, as the Royal forces claimed to act in search of 'honour', while the Company men were best known for their mercenary attitudes. Finally, it is necessary to note the position of natives, and of the mixed-race population in this economy. Native forces formed the vast majority of the armed forces in India, but Company policy ensured that they remained very much in their place: native soldiers always served under British officers. The composition of native troops, however, varied considerably from Presidency to Presidency. In Bengal, 80% of the army was made up of higher caste Hindus – Brahmins and Rajputs – mostly coming from Awadh, Bihar and Rohilkhand. With the decline of many of the traditional props of the Indian elites in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, service under the Company was perceived as a means to maintain status. In Bombay and Madras, however, the armies were rather more heterogeneous; no single caste or religious group made up more than 50% of the army in Madras, while in Bombay a deliberate policy encouraging marginal castes and cultures to join up ensured a radical mixture within the troops.<sup>6</sup> The position of the

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<sup>3</sup> *Ibid*, p. 98.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid*, p. 93.

<sup>5</sup> Douglas M. Peers, "'The Habitual Nobility of Being': British Officers and the Social Construction of the Bengal Army in the Early Nineteenth Century", *Modern Asian Studies*, 25, 3 (1991), pp. 545-69, p. 552.

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid*, pp. 549-50.

mixed-race, largely illegitimate population, however, was more uncertain. Officially viewed as ‘natives’, rather than British (except when it came to land, which like the British they were not able to own), their capacity to access Company employment was strictly limited. After 1791 they were barred from entering the covenanted service of the Company, and had to make do with the uncovenanted service and the lower reaches of the army: a clerkship in the Government service, bringing 500 Rupees per month, was the pinnacle of success for most, yet this was no more than a newly-arrived covenanted civil servant would earn. Moreover, with the opening of the uncovenanted service to the educated Indian middle class in the 1830s, the position of the mixed-race population deteriorated further.<sup>7</sup> If acknowledged by their father, and accepted by his family, they might well be able to obtain an education in Britain and so become established there, or to achieve success within India outside the Company structure. The vast majority, however, were not able to do this.<sup>8</sup>

## **7. List of Ranks.**

The following is the list of ranks used in the database, giving a broad sense of the hierarchy employed within both the Company’s forces and the Royal troops. ‘Cadet’, though not strictly an officer’s position, signifies an individual who will be moving into the officers’ list. Very few of the ‘Men’, other than a few serjeants and serjeant-majors make it into the database. The list of ‘Others’ gives a variety of the alternative/additional posts that might be taken up by officers – they are rather various, and do not fit easily into the hierarchy.

### **Officers**

Commander in Chief  
Brigadier  
General  
Lieutenant General  
Major General  
Colonel  
Lieutenant-Colonel  
Major  
Captain  
Captain Lieutenant  
(1<sup>st</sup>) Lieutenant  
2<sup>nd</sup> Lieutenant  
Lieutenant Fire-Worker (Engineers)  
Cornet (Cavalry)  
Ensign  
Cadet

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<sup>7</sup> C. J. Hawes, *Poor Relations. The Making of a Eurasian Community in British India 1773-1833* (London, 1996), pp. 36-54 .

<sup>8</sup> Marshall, p. 95.

**Men**

Serjeant-Major  
 Serjeant  
 Corporal  
 Drummer  
 Trumpeter  
 Bombardier  
 Gunner  
 Matross  
 Private  
 Volunteer

**Others**

Adjutant	Commissary
Quarter Master	Deputy Commissary
Riding Master	Conductor
Interpreter	Sub Conductor
Major of Brigade	

**8. Master List of texts counted.****Groupings:****C = Classical****Ori = Orientalism    D = Dictionary/Grammar****OC = Old Canon****R = Romantic Poetry****H = History    Rvw = Review****F = Fiction****E = Enlightenment**

<b>Author</b>	<b>Grouping</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Year published</b>
Aristotle	<b>C</b>	<i>Politics</i>	N/A
Any (except Pope)	<b>C</b>	<i>Iliad</i>	N/A
Aesop	<b>C</b>	<i>Fables</i>	N/A
Virgil	<b>C</b>	<i>Works</i>	N/A
Ovid	<b>C</b>	<i>Metamorphoses</i>	N/A
Tacitus	<b>C</b>	<i>Works</i>	N/A
N/A	<b>Ori</b>	<i>Arabian Nights</i>	N/A
N/A	<b>Ori</b>	<i>Koran</i>	N/A
N/A	<b>Ori</b>	<i>Baghvad Gita</i>	N/A
N/A	<b>D</b>	Greek Dictionary/Grammar	N/A
N/A	<b>D</b>	Latin Dictionary/Grammar	N/A
N/A	<b>D</b>	French Dictionary/Grammar	N/A
N/A	<b>D</b>	Italian Dictionary/Grammar	N/A
N/A	<b>D</b>	Portuguese Dictionary/Grammar	N/A
N/A	<b>D</b>	Arabic Dictionary/Grammar	N/A
N/A	<b>D</b>	Persian/Sanskrit Dictionary/Grammar	N/A
N/A	<b>D</b>	Hindustani Dictionary/Grammar	N/A

N/A	<b>D</b>	Bengali Dictionary/Grammar	N/A
N/A	<b>D</b>	Urdu Dictionary/Grammar	N/A
N/A	<b>D</b>	Tamil Dictionary/Grammar	N/A
N/A	<b>D</b>	Other Oriental Dictionary/Grammar	N/A
N/A	<b>D</b>	Other Non-Oriental Dictionary/Grammar	N/A
N/A	<b>OC</b>	<i>Bible</i>	N/A
N/A	<b>OC</b>	<i>The Tatler</i>	N/A
N/A	<b>OC</b>	<i>The Spectator</i>	N/A
N/A	<b>Rvw</b>	<i>Edinburgh Review</i>	N/A
N/A	<b>Rvw</b>	<i>Quarterly Review</i>	N/A
William Shakespeare	<b>OC</b>	<i>Works</i>	N/A
John Foxe	<b>OC</b>	<i>Book of Martyrs</i>	1563
John Milton	<b>OC</b>	<i>Paradise Lost/Found</i>	1667
John Bunyan	<b>OC</b>	<i>Pilgrim's Progress</i>	1678-84
Daniel Defoe	<b>OC</b>	<i>Robinson Crusoe</i>	1719
Jonathan Swift	<b>OC</b>	<i>Works</i>	N/A
Alexander Pope	<b>OC</b>	<i>Works</i>	N/A
Baron de Montesquieu	<b>E</b>	<i>Works</i>	N/A
P. de Rapin Thoyras	<b>H</b>	<i>History of England</i>	1725
James Thomson	<b>OC</b>	<i>The Seasons</i>	1730
Voltaire	<b>E</b>	<i>Works</i>	N/A
Samuel Richardson	<b>OC</b>	<i>Pamela</i>	1740
Henry Fielding	<b>OC</b>	<i>Tom Jones</i>	1749
Edward Young	<b>OC</b>	<i>Night Thoughts</i>	1753
David Hume	<b>H</b>	<i>History of England/Britain</i>	1754
Samuel Johnson	<b>D</b>	<i>Johnson's Dictionary</i>	1755
Richard Burn	<b>OC</b>	<i>The Justice of the Peace</i>	1756
Edmund Burke	<b>E</b>	<i>Enquiry into the Sublime and the Beautiful</i>	1757
Samuel Johnson	<b>OC</b>	<i>Rasselas</i>	1759
William Robertson	<b>H</b>	<i>History of Scotland</i>	1759
Adam Smith	<b>E</b>	<i>Theory of Moral Sentiments</i>	1759
Laurence Sterne	<b>OC</b>	<i>Tristram Shandy</i>	1759-67
James MacPherson	<b>R</b>	<i>Ossian</i>	1760-5
Horace Walpole	<b>F</b>	<i>Castle of Otranto</i>	1764
William Blackstone	<b>E</b>	<i>Commentaries</i>	1765-9
Oliver Goldsmith	<b>OC</b>	<i>Vicar of Wakefield</i>	1766
Laurence Sterne	<b>OC</b>	<i>A Sentimental Journey</i>	1768
Alexander Dow	<b>Ori</b>	<i>History of Hindustan</i>	1770-72
Tobias Smollett	<b>OC</b>	<i>Humphry Clinker</i>	1771
John Millar	<b>E</b>	<i>Origin of the Distinction of Ranks</i>	1771
Earl of Chesterfield	<b>OC</b>	<i>Letters to his Son</i>	1774
Adam Smith	<b>E</b>	<i>Wealth of Nations</i>	1776
Nathaniel Halhed	<b>Ori</b>	<i>Code of Gentoo Laws</i>	1776
Edward Gibbon	<b>E</b>	<i>Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire</i>	1776-88
William Robertson	<b>H</b>	<i>History of America</i>	1777
Revd Hugh Blair	<b>OC</b>	<i>Sermons</i>	1778

Fanny Burney	<b>F</b>	<i>Evelina</i>	1778
William Russell	<b>H</b>	<i>History of Modern Europe</i>	1779-84
N/A	<b>Ori</b>	<i>Asiatic Researches</i>	N/A
Sir William Jones	<b>Ori</b>	<i>Works</i>	N/A
William Paley	<b>E</b>	<i>Works</i>	N/A
Robert Burns	<b>R</b>	<i>Works</i>	N/A
Edmund Burke	<b>E</b>	<i>Reflections on the Revolution in France</i>	1790
Edmund Burke	<b>E</b>	<i>Works (other than those listed)</i>	N/A
Mary Wollstonecraft	<b>E</b>	<i>Vindication of the Rights of Men</i>	1790
William Robertson	<b>H</b>	<i>History of India</i>	1791
William Robertson	<b>H</b>	<i>Works (other than those listed)</i>	N/A
Ann Radcliffe	<b>F</b>	<i>Romance of the Forest</i>	1791
Constantin Volney	<b>H</b>	<i>Ruins and Revolutions of Empires</i>	1791
Tom Paine	<b>E</b>	<i>Rights of Man</i>	1791-92
Mary Wollstonecraft	<b>E</b>	<i>Vindication of the Rights of Woman</i>	1792
Mary Wollstonecraft	<b>E</b>	<i>Works (other than those listed)</i>	N/A
William Godwin	<b>E</b>	<i>Enquiry Concerning Political Justice</i>	1793
William Godwin	<b>E</b>	<i>Caleb Williams</i>	1794
Ann Radcliffe	<b>F</b>	<i>Mysteries of Udolpho</i>	1794
Hannah More	<b>F</b>	<i>Coelebs in Search of a Wife</i>	1794
Robert Southey	<b>R</b>	<i>Joan of Arc</i>	1796
William Wordsworth	<b>R</b>	<i>Lyrical Ballads</i>	1798
S. T. Coleridge	<b>R</b>	<i>Works</i>	N/A
Revd T. R. Malthus	<b>E</b>	<i>Essay on the Principle of Population</i>	1798
Richard Carlile	<b>E</b>	<i>Works</i>	N/A
Robert Owen	<b>E</b>	<i>Works</i>	N/A
David Ricardo	<b>E</b>	<i>Works</i>	N/A
William Cobbett	<b>E</b>	<i>Works</i>	N/A
Robert Bloomfield	<b>R</b>	<i>The Farmer's Boy</i>	1800
Walter Scott	<b>R</b>	<i>Lay of the Last Minstrel</i>	1805
James Hogg	<b>R</b>	<i>The Mountain Bard</i>	1807
Walter Scott	<b>R</b>	<i>Marmion</i>	1808
Lord Byron	<b>R</b>	<i>Childe Harold</i>	1812
Lord Byron	<b>R</b>	<i>The Giaour</i>	1813
P. B. Shelley	<b>R</b>	<i>Queen Mab</i>	1813
Robert Southey	<b>H</b>	<i>Life of Nelson</i>	1813
Lord Byron	<b>R</b>	<i>The Corsair</i>	1814
William Wordsworth	<b>R</b>	<i>The Excursion</i>	1814
Maria Edgeworth	<b>F</b>	<i>Patronage</i>	1814
Maria Edgeworth	<b>F</b>	<i>Works (not Patronage)</i>	N/A
Walter Scott	<b>F</b>	<i>Waverley</i>	1814
Jane Austen	<b>F</b>	<i>Works (not Mansfield Park)</i>	N/A
Jane Austen	<b>F</b>	<i>Mansfield Park</i>	1816
Walter Scott	<b>F</b>	<i>Tales of my Landlord</i>	1816
Thomas Moore	<b>R</b>	<i>Lalla Rookh</i>	1817
James Mill	<b>H</b>	<i>History of India</i>	1817

Walter Scott	<b>F</b>	<i>Rob Roy</i>	1818
Fanny Burney	<b>F</b>	<i>The Wanderer</i>	1818
Mary Shelley	<b>F</b>	<i>Frankenstein</i>	1818
P. B. Shelley	<b>R</b>	<i>Laon and Cythna/The Revolt of Islam</i>	1818
Lord Byron	<b>R</b>	<i>Don Juan</i>	1819
Lord Byron	<b>R</b>	<i>Works (other than those listed)</i>	N/A
John Clare	<b>R</b>	<i>Poems Descriptive of Rural Life</i>	1820
Revd T. R. Malthus	<b>E</b>	<i>Principles of Political Economy</i>	1820
Felicia Hemans	<b>R</b>	<i>The Siege of Valencia</i>	1823
Harriet Wilson	<b>H</b>	<i>Memoirs</i>	1825
Walter Scott	<b>H</b>	<i>Life of Napoleon Buonaparte</i>	1827
Walter Scott	<b>F</b>	<i>Works (not those listed)</i>	N/A
Felicia Hemans	<b>R</b>	<i>Songs of the Affections</i>	1830
Thomas Moore	<b>R</b>	<i>Letters and Journals of Lord Byron</i>	1830-31
Charles Dickens	<b>F</b>	<i>Pickwick Papers</i>	1836
Charles Dickens	<b>F</b>	<i>Oliver Twist</i>	1837

## **9. Select Bibliography.**

The works listed below offer information that illuminates either the specific primary sources upon which this database draws—probate inventories and wills—or the broader context of British India under East India Company rule, c. 1780-1850. The material is arranged by general subject. Additional reading can be located through the online bibliography of the Royal Historical Society at <http://www.rhs.ac.uk>.

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