Appendix Wage Database Northern India, 1590s-1870s

Supplementary File to

‘Poverty or Prosperity in Northern India? New Evidence on Real Wages, 1590s-1870s’.

**Repository**

All underlying data and the code files for the analysis as well supporting descriptions are made available on openICPSR.

**Sources**

The final database contains in total 7586 wage observations from 13 different sources. Besides the main ones we already mentioned in the main text (VOC, BoO and MBP), this includes observations from secondary literature: Allen and Studer, Broadberry and Gupta, Haider, Nadri and Van Santen.[[1]](#footnote-1) Those secondary sources contain observations for a variety of skilled and unskilled workers in different cities across northern India that have been used in earlier contributions to India in the Great Divergence debate. Nadri’s wages all refer to workers hired by the VOC in its establishment of Surat,[[2]](#footnote-2) whereas the wages of Van Santen refer to workers paid by the VOC for work in Agra.[[3]](#footnote-3) A final important original archival source constitutes the collection of W. Geleynssen de Jongh.[[4]](#footnote-4) Geleynssen de Jongh was a VOC employee who served as a director of various trading posts in Western India and Persia. A number of items in the archives contain detailed accounts containing some 453 wage observations for the post at Agra.[[5]](#footnote-5) Table A1 shows the distribution of observations from the different sources over time.

**Table A1: Number of wage observations per source, 1595-1875.**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Source / Year | <1600 | 1601-1650 | 1651-1700 | 1701-1750 | 1751-1800 | 1801-1850 | 1851> | Total |
| Allen & Studer | 2 | 15 | 4 | 13 | 14 | 100 | 2 | 150 |
| BoO |  |  |  |  | 429 |  |  | 429 |
| Broadberry and Gupta | 2 | 5 | 1 |  |  |  | 2 | 10 |
| Geleynssen |  | 453 |  |  |  |  |  | 453 |
| Haider |  | 27 | 3 | 1 |  |  |  | 31 |
| Hunter |  |  |  |  | 3 | 117 | 740 | 860 |
| MBP |  |  |  |  | 987 | 1629 |  | 2616 |
| Nadri |  |  |  | 26 | 226 |  |  | 252 |
| Pelsaert |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |
| Van Santen |  | 18 |  |  |  |  |  | 18 |
| VOC |  | 1 | 47 | 1437 | 1276 |  |  | 2761 |
| Yale and Burnell |  |  |  | 5 |  |  |  | 5 |
| Total | **4** | **520** | **55** | **1482** | **2935** | **1846** | **744** | **7586** |

**Standardization**

In order to create a consistent database of wages from these sources that can be compared over time and across space a number of conversions had to be performed.

*Annual, daily and monthly rates*

Wage were found as annual (n=16), monthly (n=3560) and daily rates (n=4010). According to both Dutch (VOC) and British (MBP) sources a month equals the pay for 30 days.[[6]](#footnote-6) All wages were converted into daily rates using the 30 day conversion.

*Currency conversions*

The VOC noted down wages whenever they hired local workers for repairs on buildings and fortifications. The wages were noted down in rupees, *anna*, *pice*, but also guilders (the main unit of account of the VOC). Following Van Gelder those observations giving the wages in guilders were converted into rupees with the conversion rate: 1 rupee = 1.25 guilder.[[7]](#footnote-7) The sources fortunately always stated how many *pice* were in a rupee, which was most often 60, but this could fluctuate between 56 and 64 *pice*. An *anna* was 1/16th of a rupee.

As a result of the decline of Mughal rule over northern India, the various successor states started giving out various types of rupees which were valued slightly differently. The British sources contained observations expressed in Arcot, Farukhabad, Sonat and Sicca rupees. The Sicca rupee is the standard newly minted coin, and we conversed the value of the others using the following conversions: 1 Arcot = 0.93 Sicca rupee,[[8]](#footnote-8) 1 Dusmasy = 0.9 Sicca rupee,[[9]](#footnote-9) 1 Farukhabad/Futygur = 0.96 Sicca rupee,[[10]](#footnote-10) and 1 Sonat = 0.95 Sicca rupee.[[11]](#footnote-11)

*Board*

Some 80 observations from the VOC archives contained information on wages including and excluding board (*kostgeld* in Dutch). This concerns observations between 1770 and 1790. It was calculated that the board represented a value equal to 16% of the nominal wage. In the database, all observations are without the value of board.

**Geographical classification**

The wage observations were taken from 136 different localities across (northern) India. Figure 1 in the main text already showed the various locations and their sources. Figure A1 reports the number of observations for all different localities. In order to group this large number of localities into larger comparable units of observation, we used the boundaries of the various Indian territories as shown below in Map A1. The map, entitled ‘An Accurate map of Hindostan’, was published in 1814 in Matthew Carey’s *General Atlas*.[[12]](#footnote-12) Older versions of the map appeared in the late 18th century. Careys map was based on work by James Rennell, cartographer of the English East India Company, who surveyed India in the 1770s and 1780s. This map corresponds, especially for the northern part of India, quite well with the political map for 1601 in Habib’s *Atlas of Mughal India*.[[13]](#footnote-13) As a result of the Mughal collapse and the growth of Maratha territory and the onset of British colonial rule over the period between the late sixteenth and late nineteenth centuries, there was considerable fluidity in Indian political borders. No one static map would be able to capture the Indian situation of this entire period. This map was chosen because it represents a situation roughly in the middle of our studied period, and before the changes of the nineteenth century, and it shows territorial entities of roughly comparable sizes.

**Map A1: ‘An accurate map of Hindostan or India’, 1814.**



Coding the wage observations according to these territorial entities gives the distribution of wage observations per territory over time as shown in Table A2. From this table it becomes clear that a great majority of observations refer to Bengal (n=3490), followed by Allahabad (n=840), Agra (n=834), Gujarat (n=814), Bihar (n=718) and Delhi (n=456). These were the main territorial entities for which the wages were used in our analysis.

**Table A2: Number of wage observations per region, 1595-1875.**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Region / Year | <1600 | 1601-1650 | 1651-1700 | 1701-1750 | 1751-1800 | 1801-1850 | 1851> |
| Agra | 2 | 507 | 2 | 127 | 15 | 179 | 2 |
| Ajmer |  |  |  |  |  | 24 |  |
| Allahabad |  |  |  |  | 395 | 429 | 16 |
| Assam |  |  |  |  |  | 12 | 68 |
| Awadh |  |  |  |  | 15 | 45 | 36 |
| Bengal |  |  | 16 | 677 | 1844 | 609 | 344 |
| Berar |  | 1 |  |  |  |  | 32 |
| Bihar |  |  |  | 182 | 233 | 119 | 184 |
| Bhutan |  |  |  |  | 1 | 2 | 13 |
| Delhi |  |  |  |  | 122 | 307 |  |
| Golconda |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |
| Gujarat |  | 12 | 26 | 466 | 256 | 54 |  |
| Lahore | 2 |  |  |  |  | 27 |  |
| Malwa |  |  |  |  |  | 21 |  |
| Meckley [Manipur] |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4 |
| Orissa |  |  | 10 | 30 | 54 | 15 | 45 |
| Pegu |  |  |  |  |  | 3 |  |

**Variety of occupations**

The database contains wages for some 290 different occupations of varying skills. Table A3 shows the number of observations for the 10 most important of these.

**Table A3: Number of observations of most important occupations in the dataset, 1595-1875.**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Source / Year | <1600 | 1601-1650 | 1651-1700 | 1701-1750 | 1751-1800 | 1801-1850 | 1851> |
| Accountant |  |  |  | 2 | 28 | 73 |  |
| Smith[[14]](#footnote-14) |  |  |  | 59 | 238 | 147 | 109 |
| Bricklayer, mason | 1 | 5 |  | 162 | 222 | 152 | 108 |
| Carpenter | 1 | 4 | 1 | 275 | 437 | 204 | 116 |
| Caulker |  |  |  | 77 | 131 | 1 |  |
| Labourer[[15]](#footnote-15) |  | 215 | 18 | 431 | 836 | 511 | 327 |
| Soldier, sailor |  | 20 |  | 77 | 91 | 75 |  |
| Thatcher |  |  |  |  | 93 | 84 | 4 |
| Water carrier |  | 6 | 2 | 40 | 82 | 84 |  |
| Writer |  |  | 4 | 24 | 26 | 61 |  |

In order to estimate unskilled wage levels in the main text we had to make sure that we were computing wage levels of similar types of occupations. In order to do so, all occupations were coded according to the HISCLASS scheme created by Marco van Leeuwen and Ineke Maas.[[16]](#footnote-16) They make the following distinctions (the number of observations in the Indian wage dataset are in parentheses):

Manual and non-manual:

0 = manual (n=7258); 1 = non-manual (n=328)

Skill level:

1 = Unskilled: short demonstration only, up to 30 days of training (n=3071)

2 = Low: Over 30 days and up to 1 year of training (n=1587)

3 = Medium: Over 1 year and up to 10 years of training (n=2866)

4 = High: Over 10 years of training (n=62)

Supervision:[[17]](#footnote-17)

0 = no supervision (n=6323)

1 = occupations with the additional descriptions: mate, tindal (n=428)

2 = all officers, occupations with the additional descriptions: mistry, serang, sirdar, boss, master, or head (n=838)

Rural/urban

In general the wages referred to are considered urban wages as they refer to workers in towns like Agra, Surat, Chinsurah, Calcutta, Delhi, Fategarh and many more (n=6791). Only in the case the occupation was clearly rural (such as ‘farm servants’), or where the wages were reported by Hunter applied to districts rather than towns, we considered the wages as rural (n=795).

HISCLASS

On the basis of this information the various occupations were then given a HISCLASS number.[[18]](#footnote-18) Table A4 shows the various classes created by Van Leeuwen and Maas, and gives examples of occupations in the Indian dataset that have been categorized as such. It also shows the number of observations for each HISCLASS in the dataset.

**Table A4: The 12 HISCLASS classes, examples from the Indian dataset and number of observations in the dataset. Source: based on Maas and Van Leeuwen, HISCLASS, p. 57.**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No. | Class label | Manual/  non-manual | Skill  level | Super-vision | Example occupations in dataset | No. of wage observations in dataset |
| 1 | Higher managers | 1 | 4 | 1 | Merchants (heads of VOC establishment), commissioner, senior officers | 43 |
| 2 | Higher professionals | 1 | 4 | 0 | Doctor, surveyor | 16 |
| 3 | Lower managers | 1 | 3 | 1 | Head accountant, master of armoury | 8 |
| 4 | Lower professionals, and clerical and sales personnel | 1 | 3 | 0 | n/a | - |
| 5 | Lower clerical and sales personnel | 1 | 3 | 0 | Accountant, writer | 258 |
| 6 | Foremen | 0 | 2 / 3[[19]](#footnote-19) | 1 / 2 | Overseer (in various manual occupations), mistries, sirdars, mates in various occupations, sergeant, corporal, police officer | 917 |
| 7 | Medium skilled workers | 0 | 3 | 0 | Blacksmith, carpenter, mason. | 1987 |
| 8 | Farmers and fishermen | 0 | 3 | 0 | n/a | - |
| 9 | Lower skilled workers | 0 | 2 | 0 | Thatcher, cooper, messenger, sawyer, spinner[[20]](#footnote-20) | 1294 |
| 10 | Lower skilled farm workers | 0 | 2 | 0 | n/a | - |
| 11 | Unskilled workers | 0 | 1 | 0 | Coolie, labourer, pion, water carrier, sailor, soldier, sweeper | 2940 |
| 12 | Unskilled farm workers | 0 | 1 | 0 | Agricultural labourer, farm servant | 123 |

Indian occupations

The original sources also contained a wide range of occupations with original Indian titles. To name a few examples: *dhom* (painter), *jamadar* (sepoy officer), *grammie* (thatcher), *havildar* (sergeant), *moharrir* (clerk), *raj mistrie* (mason). These were translated into known English occupational titles using our own original sources as well as Yule and Burnell’s *Anglo-Indian Dictionary,* Kolff’s *Ethnohistory of the military labour market*, and Merriam-Webster and other dictionaries.[[21]](#footnote-21) The full list of occupations and our translations, containing over 100 observations, will be published online as an Excel file.

**Nominal data series with error margins and numbers of observations**

1. Unskilled Wages (HISCLASS 11)

Figures A1-6 form the basis for the unskilled wage series shown in Figure 3 and 4 in the main text.

**Figure A1: (a) Daily unskilled wages in rupees; (b) no. of observations, Bengal.**



**Figure A2: (a) Daily unskilled wages in rupees; (b) no. of observations, Agra**



**Figure A3: (a) Daily unskilled wages in rupees; (b) no. of observations, Gujarat**



**Figure A4: (a) Daily unskilled wages in rupees; (b) no. of observations, Delhi**

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**Figure A5: (a) Daily unskilled wages in rupees; (b) no. of observations, Bihar**



**Figure A6: (a) Daily unskilled wages in rupees; (b) no. of observations, Allahabad**



1. Skilled Wages (HISCLASS 7)

Figures A7-11 form the basis for the skilled wage series shown in Figure 5 in the main text.

**Figure A7: (a) Daily skilled wages in rupees (b) no. of observations, Bengal**



**Figure A8: (a) Daily skilled wages in rupees (b) no. of observations, Agra**

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**Figure A9: (a) Daily skilled wages in rupees (b) no. of observations, Bihar**



**Figure A10: (a) Daily skilled wages in rupees (b) no. of observations, Delhi**



**Figure A11: (a) Daily skilled wages in rupees (b) no. of observations, Gujarat**



**Female and Children’s Wages**

The database mainly contains data on wages of adult Indian urban workers, however, there were also cases in which it was explicitly mentioned that wages referred to Europeans (n=156), women (n=226) or children (n=292). Most wages for Europeans were for highly placed officials and their wages were considerably higher than wages of others. Their wages are not considered in our analysis, but were retained in the dataset for future research. Wages for women and children were included in the discussion of the main paper.

The following coding scheme was used in the database:

Gender: 0 = man (n=7,360), 1 = woman (n=226)

Age: 0 = adult (n=7,294), 1 = child (n=292)

Figure A12 forms the basis for the gender-wage gap shown in Figure 6 of the main text.

**Figure A12: (a) Daily unskilled wages for female and child unskilled workers in rupees (b) no. of observations, Bengal**

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**Seasonal fluctuations in wages**

The data from the MBP, BoO and VOC often provided the specific months (in 5282 cases) that were distributed across the period as shown in Table A5. Overall, we have quite similar numbers (between about 300 and 600) of observations for each month, although most payments in our database occurred in July (n=713) and the least in September (n=191).

This allows us to analyse whether there was any seasonal pattern in the wage payments. In order to do so, the daily wage of labourers in HISCLASS11 (to ensure broad comparability) was regressed on the month (which runs from 1 to 12), while controlling for the year (standardized to 1750 using a time trend variable), gender, age and whether the wage was earned by a European. Table A6 shows the regression results for the full sample (1), as well as for Bengal (2), Agra (3), Allahabad (4), Bihar (5), Delhi (6) and Gujarat (7) separately. The constant in the regressions shows the average daily wage in January, while the coefficients for the other months show the difference compared to January.

**Table A5: No. of wage observations in dataset per month, 1600-1875.**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **1600-1650** | **1650-1700** | **1700-1750** | **1750-1800** | **1800-1850** | **1850>** | **Total** |
| Jan | 30 |  | 138 | 157 | 147 | 1 | 473 |
| Feb | 45 |  | 50 | 71 | 125 |  | 291 |
| Mar | 41 |  | 150 | 79 | 197 |  | 467 |
| Apr | 50 |  | 15 | 302 | 79 |  | 446 |
| May | 57 |  | 113 | 128 | 268 |  | 566 |
| Jun | 46 |  | 103 | 90 | 68 |  | 307 |
| Jul | 65 |  | 132 | 284 | 232 |  | 713 |
| Aug | 21 |  | 94 | 360 | 90 |  | 565 |
| Sep | 26 |  | 74 | 38 | 53 |  | 191 |
| Oct | 33 | 21 | 83 | 215 | 56 |  | 408 |
| Nov | 24 |  | 112 | 122 | 128 |  | 386 |
| Dec | 21 |  | 57 | 254 | 136 | 1 | 469 |

The regression table shows the following results. For India as a whole, it seems that wages are slightly higher in June, at the beginning of the monsoon, while wages are lower immediately after the monsoon in October and November. Figure A13 visualizes average daily wage in rupees per month and the number of observations for the full sample. Looking at the various regions individually, however, there are quite some differences, which may not be explained by climate conditions. Bengal has the highest wages in March, and lower wages in May, August, September and November. Neighbouring Bihar also has slightly lower wages in September, but a peak can be observed in December. Dryer regions more towards the west, like Agra and Gujarat have high wages in June. Agra also has higher wages in May, while Gujarat in September. Such widely varying patterns, even among neighbouring regions with similar climate conditions, may imply a number of things: (1) we still lack sufficient observations for each month for several years for precisely the same work for precisely the same place to accurately establish the seasonal patterns, or (2) British and Dutch did not increase wages during specific months, but instead accepted a lack of workers in those periods.[[22]](#footnote-22) However, at this moment it is difficult to come to any conclusive answers on this matter.

**Table A6: Regression results: differences in monthly wages.**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | 1.All | 2.Bengal | 3.Agra | 4.Allahabad | 5.Bihar | 6.Delhi | 7.Gujarat |
| Constant | 0.141\*\*\*  (0.005) | 0.135\*\*\*  (0.009) | 0.139\*\*\*  (0.010) | 0.207\*\*\*  (0.024) | 0.111\*\*\*  (0.008) | 0.144\*\*\*  (0.022) | 0.193\*\*\*  0.010 |
| Feb | -0.002  (0.008) | -0.004  (0.013) | -0.008  (0.014) | 0.062  (0.044) | -0.011  (0.014) | 0.014  (0.042) | -0.051  (0.043) |
| Mar | 0.009  (0.007) | 0.029\*\*  (0.012) | -0.010  (0.013) | -0.001  0.018 | -0.005  (0.012) | 0.019  (0.019) | 0.022  (0.017) |
| Apr | -0.006  (0.008) | 0.001  (0.017) | -0.001  (0.013) | -0.047\*\*  0.020 | 0.044  (0.013) | 0.004  (0.021) | 0.007  (0.043) |
| May | -0.006  (0.006) | -0.027\*\*  (0.012) | 0.033\*\*\*  (0.012) | -0.049\*\*\*  0.019 | 0.014  (0.013) | 0.014  (0.014) | -0.044  (0.043) |
| Jun | 0.022\*\*\*  (0.007) | -0.013  (0.016) | 0.027\*\*  (0.012) | -0.009  0.024 | 0.026  (0.018) | 0.014  (0.016) | 0.041\*\*\*  (0.013) |
| Jul | -0.008  (0.006) | 0.021  (0.013) | -0.014  (0.012) | -0.029  (0.018) | -0.007  (0.009) | 0.021  (0.016) | -0.007  (0.017) |
| Aug | -0.007  (0.006) | -0.026\*\*  (0.011) | -0.004  (0.015) | 0.009  (0.021) | 0.016  (0.010) | 0.026  (0.018) | 0.000  (0.012) |
| Sep | -0.008  (0.008) | -0.039\*  (0.022) | 0.008  (0.014) | -0.019  (0.024) | -0.024\*  (0.013) | -0.049\*  (0.027) | 0.028\*  (0.014) |
| Oct | -0.015\*\*  (0.007) | -0.027\*  (0.015) | 0.005  (0.014) | -0.041  (0.021) | -0.005  (0.010) | 0.005  (0.020) | 0.035  (0.026) |
| Nov | -0.021\*\*\*  (0.007) | -0.034\*\*  (0.014) | -0.002  (0.013) | -0.045  (0.021) | 0.015  (0.013) | 0.015  (0.016) | -0.090\*  (0.053) |
| Dec | 0.011  (0.007) | 0.014  (0.012) | -0.004  (0.014) | -0.011  (0.019) | 0.037\*  (0.020) | -0.012  (0.021) | 0.013  (0.021) |
| Time trend and other controls | YES | YES | YES | YES | YES | YES | YES |
| R2 | 0.12 | 0.17 | 0.11 | 0.26 | 0.45 | 0.22 | 0.30 |
| Obs. | 2,103 | 795 | 536 | 233 | 223 | 123 | 145 |

\*, \*\* and \*\*\* denote significance at the 10, 5 and 1 percent levels. Standard errors in parentheses.

**Figure A13. Monthly variation in daily wages HISCLASS 11 for all provinces: (a) wage rate standardized to year 1750; (b) number of observations.**



**Testing the effect of sources on wage rates**

In order to estimate whether there is a consistent difference in the wages paid for by the Dutch or the British, or whether the sources explicitly stated these were the going rates at the ‘nerrick’, the wages were regressed, including dummies for rural work, wages for women, children and Europeans, as well as dummies for the rates of the ‘nerrick’ (=1) and whether the wage was reported by a Dutch source (=1). Furthermore, since there is a time trend in the wages, a time trend (1750 = 0), and time trend squared and a time trend cubed were also introduced in the regression. Regressions were performed for unskilled (HISCLASS 11) (regressions 1 and 3) and skilled (HISCLASS 7) work (regressions 2 and 4) separately. Furthermore, regressions 1 and 2 are performed on the entire sample including all regions, while regressions 3 and 4 only include data for Bengal. It is shown that only for Bengal specifically there is a significant difference in the wage paid by the Dutch vis-a-vis the British.

**Table A7: Regression results: effects of different sources on the daily wage rate.**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | 1.  Unskilled, all regions | 2.  Skilled, all regions | 3.  Unskilled, Bengal | 4.  Skilled, Bengal |
| Constant | 0.134\*\*\*  (0.005) | 0.226\*\*\*  (0.013) | 0.145\*\*\*  (0.0079) | 0.210\*\*\*  (0.017) |
| Rural | -0.025\*\*\*  (0.007) | -0.063\*\*\*  (0.020) | -0.027\*\*  (0.0115) | -0.131\*\*\*  (0.065) |
| Gender | -0.040\*\*\*  (0.006) | n/a | -0.045\*\*\*  (0.009) | n/a |
| Age | -0.051\*\*\*  (0.005) | -0.031\*\*\*  (0.032) | -0.031\*\*\*  (0.009) | -0.128\*  (0.0651) |
| European | 0.022  (0.068) | 1.847\*\*\*  (0.053) | -0.027  (0.075) | 1.929\*\*\*  (0.058) |
| Nerrick | -0.0004  (0.001) | -0.075  (0.029) | n/a | n/a |
| Dutch Source | -0.001  (0.004) | 0.011  (0.013) | -0.018\*\*  (0.007) | -0.036\*\*\*  (0.0148) |
| Time trends | YES | YES | YES | YES |
| R2 | 0.11 | 0.41 | 0.18 | 0.59 |
| Obs. | 2,948 | 1,879 | 1,294 | 945 |

\*, \*\* and \*\*\* denote significance at the 10, 5 and 1 percent levels. Standard errors in parentheses.

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1. Allen and Studer, ‘Prices and Wages’; Broadberry and Gupta, ‘The early modern’; and Haider, ‘Structure and movement’; ibid., ‘South Asian economy’. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Nadri, *Eighteenth-century Gujarat.* [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Van Santen, *De Verenigde Oost-Indische Compagnie.* [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. Dutch National Archives (DNA), The Hague. Geleynssen 1.10.30. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. DNA, Geleynssen 1.10.30. Inv. nos.: 101, 113, 116-120, 123. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. E.g. VOC 8791 ff. 343, 347-8, VOC 8793 ff. 274-6, VOC 8800 f. 141, VOC 8802 fl. 71, VOC 8805 f. 66, MBP 25-04-1820. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. Van Gelder, *De Nederlandse munten*, p. 275. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. Garg, *The Sikka*, p. 124. [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. MBP 13-08-1787, 423-428. Dusmasy is 10 percent lighter than the Sicca rupee. [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. MBP29-08-1786, 177-186; Garg, *The Sikka*, pp. 140-141. [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. Stevens, *The Coins*, pp. 26-27; Garg, *The Sikka*, pp. 43-44, 46. [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. M. Carey, ‘An accurate map’. [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
13. Habib, *An Atlas of Mughal India.* [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
14. Includes blacksmiths and coppersmiths [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
15. Includes coolies and pions. [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
16. Van Leeuwen and Maas, *HISCLASS*, p. 55. [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
17. Here we divert slightly from Van Leeuwen and Maas as we make a distinction between three types of supervision classes (rather than two), as our sources clearly indicated a hierarchy between the general labourers, the *mates* or *tindals*, and then *mistries*, *serangs*, *sirdars* or people given the added description of *boss*, *master* or *head*. [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
18. To some extent, this process of classifying some 290 different occupations is arbitrary as it had to be based on our own insights on the amount of skill involved. [↑](#footnote-ref-18)
19. Depending on occupation of foreman; foremen of carpenters, masons etc. are medium skilled, whereas those of coolies and other unskilled labourers were assumed to be low skilled. [↑](#footnote-ref-19)
20. Cooper, messenger and spinner are put in this skill group based on Maas and Van Leeuwen, *HISCLASS*, pp. 108-119. [↑](#footnote-ref-20)
21. Yale and Burnell, *Hobson-Jobson*; Kolff, *Naukar, Rajput and Sepoy*; Merrian-Webster & Oxford Online Dictionaries. [↑](#footnote-ref-21)
22. Sengupta, ‘The new Fort William’, seems to point in that direction. [↑](#footnote-ref-22)