The fort of Masulipatnam was captured by the French under the order of Dupleix.

Masulipatnam along with the other Northern Circars was formally ceded to the French by the Nizam.

Masulipatnam along with the other Circars was given as an Inam to the British East India Company by the Nizam Salabat Jung.

Hussein Ali Khan was appointed as Naib to the Nizam for the Northern Circars.

A chief ship under John Andrew was established at Masulipatnam by the Ft. St. George government.

Severe failure of crops in the Masulipatnam region.

Deputy ship of Abdul Rahman Khan, who was in charge of the revenue affairs of the region.

From April to December there was absence of government in the Circars.

The British East India Company assumed the actual management of the Northern Circars, the inam grant being confirmed by the Mughal firman.

Hussein Ali Khan was made the Amildar of Ellore and Mustafanagar Circars to manage the revenue affairs.

The first revenue settlement was made by the Company in the region. The Company's territories in the Circars were leased to Hussein Ali Khan for three years.

The Zamindari forces in the three middle Circars of Ellore, Rajahmundry and Mustafanagar were systematically reduced.

Based on the treaty of Madras the fort of Kondapalli and its adjacent jagir was ceded to the Company and was incorporated in the Mustafanagar circar.

The Haveli lands of Eluru and Mustafanagar were leased to Apparao the Zamindar of Nuzvidu and his brother Narayya Apparao at MPs. 15,500.
Three provincial councils were established in the Circars to supervise the revenue arrangements based at Masulipatnam, Ganjam and Vizagpatnam.

The revenue business of the Company government was no longer transacted in the military department. They were transferred to the civil department.

With the death of Hussein Ali Khan the dual administration in the region came to an end.

Jogi Pantulu was granted the lease of Nizampatnam circar along with Divi, Gudivada, Akulamannadu, Inuguduru and Antarvedi.

Triennial settlement was introduced in the region.

Another triennial lease settlement was made in the region.

First report of the Committee of Revenue was submitted which dealt with the accounts current of the various districts belonging to the Company.

Circuit Committee was formed with five members to enquire into the details of the Circars revenue management.

The Circuit Committee was abolished.

The Circuit Committee was reconstituted.

Famine in the region

The Board of Revenue was constituted on the model of the Bengal Board.

Acquisition of Guntur circar by the East India Company from Basalat Jung.

A five year revenue settlement was concluded with the Zamindars in the region.

Another triennial revenue settlement was introduced.

Famine.
1794 The Chief Ships were abolished and in their place Collectorates were established to look after the administration.

1794 The former Masulipatnam circur was divided and two Collectorates of Guntur and Masulipatnam were established.

1795 Ft. St. George government authorized the disbandment of the military followers of the Zamindars.

1801 A special commission was appointed to superintend the Permanent Settlement in the region.

1802 Permanent Settlement was concluded with the existing Zamindars in the Zamindari estates and in the Haveli lands proprietary estates were created except Divi.

1802 Under the Permanent Settlement the offices of Deshmukhs. Desh pandes and Mazumdars were abolished and the office of the Karanam at the village level was strengthened.

1805 Change in Company's policy from necessary Interference to Laissez faire

1807 Divi was leased on Zamindari tenure to Kandregula Gopal Rao.

1812 Korukollu and Bhittarzalli parganas in Charmahal Zamindari were put up for sale for arrears of revenue.

1816-1817 Ryotwari settlement was tried out in Telaprolu village.

1820 Introduction of new currency system in Madras Presidency. The old currency of Madras Pagodas, Fanams and Casu were replaced by Madras rupees divided into annas and paise.

1821 The government adopted the policy of buying the estates that were put up for sale.

1821 A Regulation was passed to preserve Ancient Zamindari families of distinction from sale.

1824 Famine

1824 Abolition of Import duty on grain.
1834-35  Bezwada Estate was under the Court of Wards.
1831-1834  Famine in the region.
1837  Pedanah and Pedapatnam estates were bought by the government.
1838  A Commission under Capt. Buckle was set up to survey the irrigation works in Masulipatnam and Guntur districts.
1842  In Kytapalli village again Ryotwari system was tried out on experimental basis.
1842-43  Estimating system was introduced in the land revenue assessment.
1844  Pedapadu Estate was bought by the government for Rs.53,000.
1846  Valavadam mootah was bought by the government.
1847  Estates of Nidadavolu, Tamedi, and China Pundreka were bought by the government.
1849  Estates of Kaldindi, Akulamannadu, Inuguduru, and Six Islands were bought by the Government in the public Sale.
1851  Gudur Estate was purchased by the government.
1852-53  An anicut was built over the river Krishna.
A NOTE ON CURRENCY, MEASURES, AND WEIGHTS

Currency: In Masulipatnam region, as else where in the Circars the currency in use till 1820 was Madras Pagodas and sometimes even the star Pagodas. The terms in use were Tamil. The Dub or the largest copper coin was used as general term for money. Another term used was fanam which meant Panam in Tamil meaning money.

10 Cash = 1 Doody
2 Doodies = 1 Dub
4 Dubs = 1 Fanam
4 5 Fanams = 1 Star Pagoda.

In the current value 20 Fanams = 1 Rupee.
4 Rupees = 1 Madras Pagoda.

The division commonly used were Madras pagodas. Fanams and Cash.

Measures of Capacity:

4 Giddas = 1 Sola
2 Solas = 1 Tavva
2 Tavvas = 1 Manika
4 Manikas = 1 Kunchum
4 Kunchums = 1 Toom
20 Tooms = 1 Putti
7 1/2 Putties = 1 Garce

Approximate actual value of 1 Manika = 157 1/2 Cubic inches.
Measures of Weight:

10 Pol lams = 1 Seer
5 Seer = 1 Viss
8 Viss = 1 Maund
20 Maunds = 1 Candy
16 1/2 Candies = 1 Madras Garce.

Average table and a standard value of superficial measures:

1 Kole or rod square of 52 1/2 English feet = 1 Kunta
= 2,756 1/4 sq.ft.

50 Kuntas = 1 Gorru
8 Gorrus = 1 Cutchell

Besides these the other measures in use were

600 Kuntas = 1 Garce
20 Kunchams = 1 Putti
30 Puttis = 1 Veesam
16 Parahs = 1 Veesam
16 Veesams = 1 Cutty.

A NOTE ON THE ZAMINDARI ESTATES OF MASULIPATNAM DISTRICT

Bezwada The estate was situated on the banks of Krishna. It was held by Kaluvakolanu Timmana Rao and Rama Rao. The estate consisted of three parganas consisting of 48 villages. Kaluvakolanu Tirupati Rao of the Velama caste held the Zamindari in the beginning of the eighteenth century. From then on it passed through the hands of five successors and the Zamindari was split into two divisions but was again united after three generations by the extinction of the younger branch of the family in 1798 or 1799 in the person of Venkata Narasimaha Rao. His son Venkatrama Gopala Jagannadha Rao obtained the Permanent Sanad in 1802 on a peishkash of Rs. 36,883. The produce was entirely dry grain. But Tobacco and Chillies and small quantities of Paddy was also grown.

Charmahal When the country came under the British government the Charmahal estate was in the possession of Kamadana Papayya. The estate consisted of the parganas of Vinukota and Gudivada, Korukollu and Bhittarzalli parganas. The family of Kamadava were old dependents of the Nuzividu Zamindars. Kamadana Papayya was the leader of a troop of horses and received the estate as a Jagir for his services in 1738. The Zamindari title was confirmed to him by a Sanad from
Salabat Jung in 1759. In 1802 under the Permanent Settlement a peishkash of Rs. 1,21.870 was fixed on the estate.

Devarakota or Sallapalli The estate was situated between the Company's farms to the east of Masulipatnam and the river Krishna. The estate belonged to Erlagadda Codant Ram and he held this estate before the Permanent Settlement as the Desmukh. The estate consisted of sixty six villages. It was situated between the Divi and Gudivada taluks and Nu-zividu and Vallursamut Zamindaris. The family belonged to Kamma caste and settled in the estate about 1580. They were supposed to have obtained their first sanad from Abdul Qutub Shah in 1640. Till 1752 it was in the hands of the family. But in 1732 several of the Zamindars in the district rebelled against the Nizam and the Nizam sent Rustum Khan to subdue the insurrection. From 1766 to 1802 the family held the estate as renters, as the company refused to recognize their claims to the Zamindari. In 1802 under Permanent Settlement a sanad was given to them and Peishkash was fixed at Rs 1.02,890. The produce was chiefly Jonnalalu. Besides, little paddy and other dry grains were also grown.

Lingageri The estate was originally granted to Rangasayi and Singaraju as Desmukhs in 1690 by Aurangzeb. They belonged to Brahmin Caste. Under the Permanent Settlement the estate was held by Narahari and Jogaiah. It consisted of six
villages and the produce was mainly dry grains and a little Paddy.

Medurgutta and Zamulavayi The estates were situated to the North West of Eluru. The estate was held by Vellanki Mallarao. It consisted of two parganas with seventy one villages including the mirasi of Varigonda Ramanna. The produce mainly consisted of dry grain besides Paddy and Tobacco. This Zamindar also held lands in Kammamet circar.

Munagala The Munagala Zamindari was held by Reddis. But the estate passed into the hands of Kisara family after the original Zamindar died. Under the Permanent Settlement the estate was held by Kisara Venkata Narasimha Rao. It consisted of nineteen villages and was situated about sixty miles North West of Kondapalli. The chief produce was Paddy and dry grains.

Mylavaram The estate was situated to the North East of Kondapalli. The estate was held by Suraneni Venkatapathi Rao and Gopala Rao. It consisted of fifty three villages. Mylavaram estate was assigned informally by the Mughal government to Venkata Rao and Narainga Rao. They belonged to Velama caste and were first settled in the district in 1760 as simple farmers. At the commencement of the company's rule the Zamindari was in the possession of Pochanna
and Narsinga Rao. Quite often the disputes between the two Zamindars of Mylavaram and Nandigama occasioned many of the inhabitants to quit their villages which led to desertion of villages. The chief produce was jonnalu. Besides considerable quality of Tobacco, Cotton and Chillies with a small quantity of paddy were grown.

**Nandigama** The estate was situated to the North West of Kondapalli. It belonged to Vasireddi Venkatadri Naidu who was also the Zamindar of Chintapalli. The estate consisted of three parganas consisting of 123 villages. The ancestors of the family had settled in this estate in 1670 and obtained possession of the Zamindari in the beginning of the eighteenth century. In 1760 the possession rights were transferred to the other branch of this family in Chintapalli. But when the British took possession of the country they acknowledged Rajah Mouli who had been appointed by the Nizam as the Zamindar. But when the Permanent cowls were given Vasireddi Venkatadri Naidu was made the Zamindar. The chief produce of the estate was Jonnalu and other dry grains, little of paddy and Cotton were cultivated.

**Nuzividu** Meka Venkayya the first of this Zamindari family belonged to Velama. He came from the Karnatic and rented five or six villages in 1652. After twelve years Vijaya Apparao obtained a lease of the whole pargana. During Rustum Khan's
period the family was driven out and the country was put under Tahsildars for twelve successive years. In 1756 one Venkatadri Apparao was reinstated and he divided the possession with his brother Narayya Apparao. In 1772 at the commencement of the British rule Narayya Apparao who was found in possession of the estate was allowed to continue and was expelled as a rebel in 1783 and the next year his son Venkata Narasimha Apparao was given the estate by a sanad. In 1793 the estate was attached by government for arrears of revenue and was held under Aumani for several years. In 1802 the Zamindari was divided 2/3 being confirmed to Venkata Narasimha Apparao and 1/3 was given to Ramchandra Apparao.
A NOTE ON THE HAVELI ESTATES OF MASULIPATNAM DISTRICT.

Originally the Haveli lands in the Masulipatnam district consisted of the estates of Bandar Eluru, and Kondapalli.

The Bandar estate which was a very large one contained subdivisions of Akulamannadu, Divi, Gudur, Inuguduru. Kaldindi, Six Islands, Pedanah, and Tamedi.

The estate of Eluru consisted of five subdivisions of Eluru, Kovali, Malakacherla, Pedapadu, and Vasantawada.

The estate of Kondapalli consisted of two subdivisions, Kondapalli and Vallursamut.

Akulamannadu The produce consisted of Kusumalu, varieties of Paddy, Valavadam, Chollu, Allu, Jonnalu, Kandulu, Pesalu, and Ulavalu.

Divi Divi was another island at the mouth of the river Krishna which was formerly under the Zamindar Appa Rao. The Zamindar had enjoyed a Rusum of 3% on the revenue collected by the renter Sultan Baksh the son of Hussein Ally. The produce was chiefly Paddy. The French had acquired the Divi island who built a fort. Later on Divi was included in the Haveli lands of Masulipatnam and was given to Kandregula Jogi Pantulu, the Dubash as a reward for his services which was continued till 1806 under his relations. In 1807 Divi
was given on Zamindari tenure to Kandregula Gopala Rao which continued under the management of the family till 1853. It was put up for sale in 1853 March and was purchased by the government for Rs. **25,000**.

**Gundur**  Gundur was formerly in Mustafanagar circar. It was granted as Zamindari to one of Kodanda Ram's relations. Under the Permanent Settlement Gudur was bought by Bommadevara Naganna Naidu. As arrears accumulated, the estate was put up for sale and was bought by the government in 1851. The produce of the estate consisted of Kusumalu, varieties of paddy. Black paddy, Jonnalu, Chollu. Pesalu, Allu, Kandulu.

**Inuguduru**  The chief produce consisted of Kusumalu, Valavadam, Allu, Jonnalu, Ulavalu, Pesalu, Kandulu, Varagulu, and some garden crops.

**Kaldindi**  Kaldindi subdivision formerly formed part of Mogalturu Zamindari, but it came under the government management in 1786, as the Zamindar was unable to pay the peishkash. In 1805 when it was put up to auction it was bought by the Nandigama Zamindar, Vasireddi.

**Pedanah**  In 1805 the estate of Pedanah was purchased by the Zamindar of Devarakota. In 1818 the estate was divided into the mutahs of Pedanah and Pedapatnam. In 1837 the two estates were purchased by the government. The estates
were situated in the neighbourhood of Masulipatnam. The estate produced every kind of grain like Kusumalu. varieties of Paddy. Allu. Chollu, Ulavalu. Bobbarlu, Jonnalu, Varagu- lu, Kandulu and some garden crops.

Six Islands The Six Islands in the Krishna delta were formerly under Devarakota Zamindari. The Six Islands were made into a Havell by the French. The produce was chiefly Paddy.

Tamidi The estate of Tamidi was formerly part of Rajahmundry district. It formed part of Masulipatnam in 1795. After the Company assumed the management of the Northern Circars it was rented out for short periods or farmed direct till 1802. Immediately after the Permanent Settlement it changed hands twice and bought by private Individuals. In 1826 the estate was divided into Tamidi and China Pundreka mutah and both the mootahs were purchased by the government in 1847. The estate of Tamidi was situated in the neighbourhood of Masulipatnam. The produce consisted of all varieties of grain. The manufactures included Punjam cloth. Gingham, and Kambalies.

Eluru The principal produce of this Haveli was Paddy. White betel leaf produced in the pargana was much prized, large quantities of which were sold for great profit at Hyderabad.
Its cloth manufactures were for local consumption only but the place was very famous for carpets.

Kovali  Kovali was purchased by the Zamindar of Nidadavole. As the Zamindar died in 1826, his adopted son being a minor the estate came under the management of the court of words from 1833-1857 it was managed by the Zamindar. But in 1837 it was attached and was kept under government management. But in 1847 estate was bought by the government for Rs. 16,000.

Malakacherla  The estate was bought by Mantepragada Timmaiah. This estate was broken up into 6 portions and sold partly of the government revenue. They were small portions consisting of one or two village. For example, the portion bought by the government consisted of the villages of Sriramavaram and Ramasingavaram.

Pedapadu  This estate was purchased by the Nuzividu Zamindar, the younger brother of Appa Rao. It was purchased for Rs. 35,525. As the Zamindar died the estate was under the court of wards till 1830. From 1830-1840 it was under the actual management of the Zamindars and in 1844 as the arrears got accumulated, it was put up for sale and was purchased by the government.

Vatantawada  The estate of Vasantawada was bought by Olete Rama Raju for Rs. 49,087 1/2, but soon was sold to Koccherla Kota Venkatarayudu. As arrears got accumulated and the estate
was put up for sale it was purchased by Bommadevara Naganna Naidu.

Kondapalli
The estate was situated at latitude 16 37' North and longitude 80 35' East. Built around 1360 A.D by Anuvema Reddy of Kondavidu and was called Kondapalli after a shepherd Kondadu who showed the site to the Reddi king. From then on it had a varying fortune under several pre colonial rulers till the East India Company acquired the estate. The produce of Kondapalli consisted of Jonnalu, White paddy, several varieties of Rice, Black paddy, Pesalu, Senagalu, Minumulu, Kandulu, Ulavalu, Amudalu, Avalu, Cotton, and some garden crops.

Vallur Samut
Vallursamut was a small Haveli on the banks of the river Krishna. The estate was situated at latitude 16 21' North and at longitudes 80 49' East. Kodanda Ram was the sub renter. The estate dates its rise from Bommadevara Naganna Naidu employed in the transport department of the British army in 1798-99. He purchased this Haveli estate in 1803 along with Guduru. In February 1807 he was granted the monopoly of the transport service in land from Masulipatnam which they enjoyed for more than half a century. The produce of the estate consisted of Jonnalu, Kandulu, Pesalu, Minumulu, Ulavalu, Varagulu, Tamedi, and some garden crops.

Source: Compiled from 'Report on the Assessment of the Masulipatnam portion of the Krishna district 1861-1865. SRMG; 'Oram's Report on the Havelis under Masulipatnam', SRMG.
A NOTE ON THE AGRICULTURAL SEASONS

The production decisions of the cultivators in the region, as elsewhere, in particular when to sow, revolved around the traditional practices of the locality or around certain traditional prognostications about the weather. An agricultural year was divided into twenty seven Kartes, each Karte lasting for fifteen days. These twenty seven Kartes were named after the nakshatras, that is the stars. The cultivators generally believed that the prosperity of an agricultural tract was in direct proportion to the amount of rain that falls during certain specified nakshatra periods.

This agricultural cycle generally followed in the region more or less corresponded with the North Indian nakshatra calendar. The division of agricultural year into Kartes enabled the ryots roughly to forecast seasons and accordingly pursue their agricultural operations.

In Masulipatnam region, in an agricultural year three crops were raised - the punasa, the pedda and the paira crop. These three roughly corresponded with the Endakaru lasting from Aswini Karte to Aslesha Karte. The pedda crop corresponded with Vanakaru lasting from Magha Karte to Jyesta Karte. The last one the paira crop corresponded with Manchukaru, which lasted from moola Karte to Revati Karte.
The names of the twenty seven kartes and their corresponding starting dates were .

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No</th>
<th>Karte</th>
<th>Starting period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Aswini</td>
<td>11 - 25 April</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Bharani</td>
<td>26 April - 9 May</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Kruthika</td>
<td>10 - 23 May</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Rohini</td>
<td>24 May - 6 June</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Mrugasira</td>
<td>7 - 22 June</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Arudra</td>
<td>23 June - 4 July</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Punarvasu</td>
<td>5 - 18 July</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Pushyami</td>
<td>19 July - 1 August</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Aslesha</td>
<td>02 - 15 August</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Makha</td>
<td>16 - 29 August</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Pubba</td>
<td>30 August - 11 September</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Uttarara</td>
<td>12 - 25 September</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Hasta</td>
<td>26 September - 8 October</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Chitta</td>
<td>9 - 22 October</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Swati</td>
<td>23 October - 4 November</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Visakha</td>
<td>05 - 17 November</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Anuradha</td>
<td>18 - 30 November</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>Jyesta</td>
<td>01 - 14 December</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>Mula</td>
<td>15 - 27 December</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>Purvashada</td>
<td>28 December - 9 January</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>Uttarashada</td>
<td>10 - 22 January</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>Sravanam</td>
<td>23 January - 4 February</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>Dhanishta</td>
<td>05 - 17 February</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>Satabhisha</td>
<td>18 February - 2 March</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td>Purvabhadra</td>
<td>03 - 15 March</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26.</td>
<td>Uttarabhadra</td>
<td>16 - 27 March</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.</td>
<td>Revati</td>
<td>28 March - 10 April</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

APPENDIX -6

A NOTE ON THE PERIOD OF SOWING. AND HARVESTING

In Masulipatnam district itself from one estate to another there were slight variations in the period of sowing. Depending on the soil variety the ground was ploughed. For some crops the ground was ploughed only once as in the case of Ulavalu where as in Kondapalli region for some crops like Tobacco the soil had to be ploughed at least eight times. But in Vallursamut estate even for the tobacco crop the ground was ploughed only four times. Though there was not great variation in the periods of sowing, for some crops there were however minor variations. For instance, in the Kondapalli region Kandulu was sown in August where as in Vallur samut it was sown in the month of July itself. In the same way in Vallur samut, Amudalu, Varagulu, and Pesalu were sown in the months of August, November, and September where-as in Kondapalli it was done in the months of September, December and November. However not all crops were commonly grown in the region. For instance, mustard was grown only in fertile soils. In the district it was sown only in the islands left by the river Krishna. Unlike in the case of other crops mustard was sown only with hand where as for other crops seed was sown both with hand and with the gorru.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name of the crop</th>
<th>Number of the soil ploughed</th>
<th>Period Sown</th>
<th>Quantity of seed required for one cutty of good land</th>
<th>Produce Candies</th>
<th>Harvesting period Months</th>
<th>Average Price of grain per candy HPa- F- C</th>
<th>Duration of the crop Months</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Valavadalu</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>August</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>January</td>
<td>5-0-0</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Jonnalu</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>September</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>10-9-0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Kandulu</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>August</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Pesalu</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>November</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Minumulu</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>November</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>4</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Ulavalu</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>October</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>20</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Senagalu</td>
<td>6</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>Anumulu</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>September</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Varagulu</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>December</td>
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<td>8</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Mustard</td>
<td>5</td>
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<td>20</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>Alasandalu</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>Tamedalu</td>
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Source: John Read to the Board of Revenue, 14.4.1801, MDR, v. 2998, p. 51 and p. 55.
A NOTE ON THE CROPS RAISED IN MASULIPATNAM REGION

**Alasandalu** Vigna catjang. Cow grain. In Telugu it is also Known as Bobbarlu. The plant is cultivated in sandy soil or black loam under dry cultivation. The ground is generally prepared in November or December and the seed is sown in January. The seed is sown broad cast or dibbled in. When the young plant bears three or four leaves ashes are strewn over it. When the plant is about to climb, boughs of trees are given it to climb upon and pods were plucked as they mature. There are varieties like yerra Alasandalu, Chinna Alasandalu, Tellalasandalu, Nallalasandalu, Peddalasandalu.

**Amudalu or Lamp** oil seeds Croton genus. Trees or shrubs. Flowers are solitary or clustered on the axis of a terminal raceme with small bracts. The best known species in the South are Cascarilla, Candatus, Malabaricus, Reticulatus and Scabiosus.

**Anumulu** Dolichos cultratus. It resembles Alasandalu or Cow grain. They are many varieties among them like Yerranumu, Chakkeranumu, Chedanumu, Tellanumu, Nallanumu, Senaganumu.

**Arika** Paspalum Frumentaceum. Also known as Ariga, Allu, Arikey. Hurreek or Small Varagu. Its mullet found near water edges, grain minute, black and globular. It is a five month crop. Straw is used as fodder to cattle. It is the poorest of the millets and cultivated only on the most barren parts of the country. There are other varieties like Nattarike, Peddarike, Bondarike, Sannarike.

**Avalu** Brassica juncea, commonly Known as mustard. It is cultivated in black and red loam, dry fields often along with Ragi. The ground is prepared in October or November and the seed is sown in December. The crop is on the field for three or four months.

**Bajra** Pennisetum typhoideum. It is Known as Sajja, Kambu, Gante-lu, and Spiked Millet. After Cholum it is the most commonly cultivated. It is generally grown over the high lands in the region and cultivated in block loam and is a dry crop. Ground is generally prepared in May or June. After ploughing and manuring the seed is sown in July. It is sown broad cast and ploughed in while under growth and again ploughed after twenty five days. The crop has to be watered. The full gown crop has stalks green and ears brown and it is cut usually after three months. It also forms the staple diet.
of the poor. They are varieties in this like Kanla Sajja, Kande Sajja, Kommu Sajja, Gidda Sajja, Chinna Sajja, Pitta Sajja, Pedda Sajja. Potta Sajja, Mullu Sajja. Among the Gantelu varieties are Chinna Gante, Desibalu Gante, Palagante, Pittagante, Punasa Gante, Peda Gante, Pedda Gante, Bade Gante.

**Choium** Sorghum vulgare. It is known as Jonna in Telugu. There are many varieties in Jonna like Telia Jonna (white millet), Bontada Jonna (great millet); Gidda Jonna (short millet); Paccha Jonna (yellow millet); Konda Jonna (hill millet). Generally it is cultivated in black loam under dry cultivation. Ground is prepared in June or July after ploughing and manuring. Seed is sown in November or December. Crop is dependent on rain and is usually cut after five months. Red gram or green are often sown with it. In places where the acid soil and scorching sun are uncongenial to the production of other grain this millet is most successfully cultivated and it forms the staple diet of the poor. There are many varieties in Jonna, some of them are Arabbi Jonna, Amajonna, Echennu Jonna, Elai Jonna, Enamandu Jonna, Yerra Jonna, Yedakula Jonna, Kaki Jonna. Kakmaru Jonna, Kudumula Jonna, Guvvagutti Jonna, Goduma Jonna, Chitti Muttyalu, Chitta Jonna, Chenchu Jonna. Jalli Jonna, Jinkapuri Jonna, Thoka Jonna, Pandimuti Jonna, Paia Jonna, Pela Jonna, Pulla Jonna, Biiyapu Jonna, Benda Jonna, Mutyala Jonna, Rabbi Jonna, Ramudi Talambralu, Sivudi Talambralu, Saijonna, Salu Jonna, Sita Talambralu, Sola Jonna.

**Chollu** Eleusine coracana. Also known as Cholu, Sollu. There are many varieties in this like Udupchodi, Yedakulachodi, Koyakalu Chodi, Kora chodi, Goruku Chodi, Garuvu Chodi, Goduma Chodi, Tholatari Chodi, Dasara Chodi, Punasa Chodi, Pedda Chodi, Pyra Chodi. Burada Chodi.

**Cotton** Gossypium herbaceum. It is known in Telugu as Patti. In Northern Circars it is more commonly grown as Punasa Pratti and Paira Pratti, that is the early and late Cotton. The crop is generally grown on dry or unirrigated lands and is often sown with dry grains. In cultivation the shrub requires little care and depends solely on rain fall. Ground is generally prepared in July and after ploughing and manuring seed is sown in August. It is commonly sown either with Varagu or Ragi in separate drills every sixth being Cotton. The grain crop is first harvested. It is sown broad cast and when the seedlings are three weeks old, the plantation is hand weeded. This process is repeated two or three times. The plant generally begins to flower about the fourth and in rare instances occupies the field for eight months. As the pods ripen and burst, the Cotton is picked at intervals of three or four days for two months.
Dhaniyalu  Coriandrum sativum. It is mostly cultivated in soils of a saline nature. Ground is prepared by ploughing from July to October and seed is sown broad cast in November. While under growth weeds are cleared and generally stays on the field for three months.

Gingelly  Sesamum indicum. Nuvvu (tel) Til. The plant is cultivated in sandy soil and comes under dry cultivation. Generally in the Coromandel Coast the ground is prepared in the months of January or February. The soil is ploughed four or five times before manuring and the seed is sown in February. Usually it is sown broad cast and ploughed in. While under growth, weeded and occasionally watered. Four months after sowing, plants are pulled up and stacked for seven days and then exposed to the sun.

Janumu  Corchorus capsularis. Commonly called jute. It takes four or five months to mature, fit for harvesting as soon as flowers appear.

Kandulu  Cajanus cajana. It is known as Common Dhall and Red gram. There are many varieties in this like Black Dhall, Gum Dhall, Jungle Dhall. It is seldom sown alone, but mixed with early Jonna, Arika, Ragi, and Korra crops. It is cultivated in red soil, ground is prepared in the region in July and the seed is sown in August. Sown mixed with other seed broad cast. While under growth it needs no treatment except weeding. It is generally cut after six or eight months. Other varieties are Uttaradi Kandi, Yerra Kandi, Karre Kandi, Kummarri Kandi, Konda Kandi, Gutti Kandi, Telia Kandi, Dinne Kandi, Desi Kandi, Paccha Kandi, Putta Kandi, Pedda Kandi, Potu Kandi, Billa Kandi, Modam Kandi.

Korra  Panicum italicum. Also known as Kangu. It is cultivated in red loam, dry ground prepared in the region in October and the seed is sown broad cast in November. While under growth two hoeing are used and there must be rain after each hoeing. It is cut after three or four months. Other varieties of Korra are Anumantha Korra, Asakorra, Itikorra, Umma Korra, Yerra Korra, Katte Korra, Kurava Korra, Koya Korra, Gone Korra, Chippe Korra, Chema Korra, Jada Korra, Tppeda Korra, Telia Korra. Thota Korra, Patu Korra, Pala Korra, Pedda Korra, Bochu Korra, Manchu Korra, Muddakanki Korra, Mondi Korra, Vana Korra, Sanna Korra.

Minumulu  Phaseolus mungo. Commonly known as Black gram. The crop has long and trailing stems and hairy and the seeds are generally fewer, larger and longer and are dark brown in colour. The crop is cultivated in red loam. Dry ground is prepared in the region in October or November. Soil is usually ploughed four or five times and sheep folded and the seed is sown broad cast and ploughed in. In full grown crops pods are black. Three and half months after sowing
Plants are rooted up. Some of the varieties are Gantu Minumu, Thiga Minumu, Dumpa Minumu, Nalla Minumu, Natu Minumu, Neti Minumu, Paccha Minumu, Pedda Minumu, Potti Minumu, Bontha Minumu, Seema Minumu.

Mirapa Capsicum genus. Commonly Known as chillies. It is mainly a garden crop, cultivated in black loam dry or wet and chiefly in cold season. Generally ground is prepared in August and seeds were sown in nursery. While under growth water is given once in every four or five days.

Mokka Jonna Zea mays. It grows 4-5 feet high. It has two spikelets. One short and one long pedicelled. It bears a dense head of closely packed grains enclosed in a sheath called the cob. Some of the varieties are Erra Mokka Jonna, Chinna Mokka Jonna, Nakka Mokka Jonna, Lakka Mokka Jonna.

Vari Oryza sativa. White paddy. It is known as a Vadlu in Telugu. The most fertile soil for rice sowing is land periodically inundated in the neighbourhood of large rivers. For the ordinary process of cultivation the ground is squared off into plots varying in size marked off by small bunds. These plots after being freely saturated with water is thoroughly ploughed up and manured. The ground thus prepared is covered over with water and allowed to stand and after a few days it is again ploughed and levelled. The seed is steeped in water until it begins to germinate; then the seed was sown broad cast. The soil is then allowed to dry. When the field is irrigated, water is allowed to stand a couple of inches above the soil and so maintained till the harvest is gathered. During the first and second months the fields are hand weeded. Different methods are followed like dry sowing system and the nursery system. Under both the systems irrigation is unnecessary for the last twenty or thirty days before a paddy crop is harvested. In Masulipatnam district there are three classes of rice cultivation - Punasa or early crop sown in May or June and reaped in September. Pedda or great crop sown in July to September and cut between November and February. Paira or late crop sown in November and December and gathered in February or March. There are many varieties in Paddy. In Coastal Andhra itself one hundred and seventy two varieties of paddy are recorded. Perhaps that is why there is a proverb ‘Vadlaku redlaku perlu cheppalemu’ (We cannot give names to either paddy or Reddis).

Pasalu or Grtan Gram Phaseolus aureus. It is generally grown as a subordinate crop with Millet or Cotton. It is a dry crop. Ground is prepared in the region in September or October. Generally land is ploughed four to five times and sheep folded. Seed is sown in October or November. It is sown broad cast or by drill; then the ground is ploughed once more. Crop is dependent on rain. Four months after
sowing plants are uprooted and dried and beaten with sticks. Stem thus separated from leaves and pods are later winnowed. Pods were generally trodden by bullocks and the grain is once again dried. Some of the varieties are Aku Pesalu, Kommu Pesalu, Thiga Pesalu, Tholakari Pesalu, Desipesalu, Nalla Pesalu, Paccha Pesalu. Pusa Pesalu, Pedda Pesalu. Paisa Pesalu, Pottu Pesalu, Polam Pesalu. Bandaru Pesalu, Budida Pesalu, Motu Pesalu. Meda Pesalu.

Pilli Pesara Phasaelus trilobus, field gram. It is a dry crop, sown broad cast or in small parches. When fully grown the leaves become yellow spotted and begin to fall off. Three months after sowing pods were plucked by hand, then dried and threshed. Seeds were gathered and eaten by the poor, also acts as good fodder and cultivated for hay. The leaves and seeds are generally used as famine food.

Pogaku Nicotiana tobacum, commonly called Tobacco. The soil most suitable for cultivation are alluvial lands, black loam. The ground is prepared in October or November. After ploughed and richly manured, the seed was first sown in nursery in October and November. The transplantation takes place two months after sowing, the crop is watered regularly and weeding is a must. The crop is cut three or four months after transplantation.

Ragi or Nachani Eleusine coracana, corruptly known as Nutchen-ny. It is generally grown under both wet and dry cultivation in black or red loam, sandy soils not being favourable. Ground is prepared in November or December. Usually it is ploughed four or five times and manured. The seed is sown in December or January. This crop generally is first sown in nursery and when 6 inches is transplanted. while under growth weeds are removed and watered frequently. Full grown crop attains 2 1/2ft. leaves then become yellow. It is cut in four months by sickles at 6 inches from ground and tied in sheaves. Cotton is very often drilled with this crop. Some of the varieties are Edaga Ragi, Erra Ragi, Karre Ragi, Konagikommula Ragi, Kola Ragi, Gidda Ragi, Janamaddi Ragi, Pala Ragi, Balavetti Ragi, Pedda Ragi, Majjiga Ragi, Mabbu Ragi, Muddaragi.

Senaga Cicer arietinum, commonly Known as Bengal gram. It is a herbaceous and annual plant. The plant is cultivated in black loam, dry ground. The soil is prepared in the region in July or August by ploughing and manuring. Generally seed is sown after soaking in water for some hours. broad cast and soil is levelled by harrow or gorrri. Grown crop is dark green and usually attains one foot height. It is cut after four months and put in the sun. The grain is separated by beating the crop with sticks. There are varieties in Senaga.
like Kommu Senaga, Gundu Senaga, Chiru Senaga, Telia Senaga, Nalla Senaga. Desi Senaga, Batani Senaga.

**Tamede** Eleusine coracana, also Known as Tamida and it is one sort of Ragi. Mostly grown in irrigated lands and forms a variety of food grains. It is a four months crop. There are varieties in this crop also. Some of them are Erra Tamede. Jalli Tamede, Telia Tamede, Nalla Tamede, Mudda Tamede.

**Ulava or Madras Horse gram.** Dolichos biflorus. It is a dry crop cultivated in any fair soil. Ground is usually prepared by ploughing and manuring. If the land is cultivated in previous year, soil is just ploughed with a gorrū. Seed is sown broad casts and then ploughed in. Weeding and watering is not needed. When plant has put forth two or three leaves ashes are sprinkled to promote growth. When crop is fully grown the leaves wither or drop off. It is harvested generally three months after sowing. Other varieties are Erra Ulava. Charulva, Chittulava, Tellulava, Desulava, Nallulava, Natulava, Picchulava, Peddulava, Mettulava, Seemulava.

**Ulli.** Allium cepa commonly Known as Onion. It is biennial bulbous rooted plant. Cultivated in black loam or sandy soil, dry, cultivated in November or December. Generally ground is divided into small squares with banks, bulbs of the previous year preserved as seed have sprouts at this season and are dibbled in rows and hand watered. From each bulb a tuft of grass like blades grow to nearly foot, when crop is fully grown upper part dries up, it is dug up after three months.

**Valavadam.** Commonly Known in Telugu as Nalla vari meaning black paddy. The name is derived from the colour of the grain. It is the principal variety of paddy in the region. Soil most suitable is red clay or black loam, ground prepared at all times of the year by ploughing wet four or five times and manuring. Seed is sown broad cast at all times of the year. Watering and weeding is necessary. It is usually cut three months after sowing.

**Varagu** Panicum miliaceum, also Known as Common Millet. It is cultivated as a dry crop and grows best on an elevated, dry, light rich soil and is generally sown after the rains. Ground is prepared in July. After ploughing twice or thrice seed is sown in August. Seed is sown broad cast and ploughed in or by a gorrū (hand drill) and the soil gone over with a guntaka (harrow). It is usually cut after six or eight months. Lands that had been under Jonna, Sajja, Indigo, Korra are generally prepared for Varagu. It requires generally the greater portion of the ryots labour and resources, for almost all the manure goes to this crop and

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land is well prepared. Crop is seldom met with in poorer soils.

**Valluli.** Allium sativum, commonly called garlick. It is generally cultivated in black loam, wet. Ground is prepared by ploughing and sheep folding. Then the ground is divided into small plots by banks, seed was sown two months after, dibbled in water was let in once a week while under growth.