Appendices

Appendix 1

Table 2 : Table of mañcāṭi, vīcam and cevvu of pearls (Muttukkaṇakkalla line no.1-166)

muttu	cevvu
1 mā	1 kāṇi
1½ mā	½ mā
2 mā	1 mā 2 mākāṇi
2 mā mukkāṇi	1 mā mukkāṇi
3 mā	2 mā araikkāṇi
3 kāṇi	2 mākāṇi araikkāṇi muntiri
3½ mā	2 mā mukkāṇi araikkāṇi
3 mā mukkāṇi	3 mākāṇi
4 mā	3 mā mukkāṇi
4 mākāṇi	4 mākkāṇi
4½ mā	4 mā mukkāṇi
4 mā mukkāṇi	5 mākāṇi
5 mā	5 mā mukkāṇi araikkāṇi
5 kāṇi	kāl 1 mākkāṇi araikkāṇi muntiri
5 arai	7 mā muntiri
5 mā mukkāṇi	kāl 7 mā mukkāṇi
6 mā	8 mākkāṇi 3 muntiri
6 mākāṇi	9 mā araikkāṇi
6 mā arai	½
6 mā mukkāṇi	½ arai vīcam
7 mā	½ 1 mā
7 mākāṇi	½ 2 mākkāṇi muntiri
7 mā arai	½ 3 māvum araikkāṇi muntiri
7 mā mukkāṇi	½ 4 mā muntiri
mañcāṭi (8 mā)	¾
1 vīcam	¾ 1 mā mukkāṇi araikkāṇi muntiri
oṉṉaraikkāl	¾ 4 mā

muttu	cevvu
oṉṉaya 3 vīcam	Mā araikkāṇi muntiri
oṉṉēkāl	Oṉṟu 3 mā kāṇi araikkāṇi muntiri
oṉṉēkāl vīcam	1¼ mukkāṇi muntiri
oṉṉaya kāl araikkāl	(1) mākkāṇi araikkāṇi
oṉṉēkāl 3 vīcam	1½ 1 mā
oṉṉarai	1½ 3 mā mukkāṇi
oṉṉarai vīcam	1¾ 1½ mā muntiri
oṉṉaraiyē araikkāl	2
oṉṉaraiyē 3 vīcam	2 irumā mukkāṇi
oṉṟē mukkāl	2¼ mukkāl vīcam
oṉṉē mukkāl vīcam	2½
oṉṉē mukkāl araikkāl	2½ reṇṭu mā mukkāṇi
oṉṉē mukkāl 3 vīcam iṭai	2¾ mākāṇi
2	3
2 vīcam	3 mūvīcam
2½ (vīcam)	3¼ araikkāl kāṇi
2 mūṉṟu vīcam	3½ mākāṇi araimā
2¼	3¾ mukkāl vīcam
2 kāl vīcam	4 araikkāṇi muntiri
2¼ araikkāl	4 araimā araikkāṇi
2¼ mūṉṟu vīcam	4¼ nālu mā araikkāṇi
2½	4½ mūṉumā mukkāṇi
2½ mākāṇi	4¾ mūṉṟumā
2½ reṇṭu vīcam	5 mummākāṇi araikkāṇi
2½ mūṉṟu vīcam	5 eṭṭu mā
2¾	5½ mūṉu mākāṇi araikkāṇi muntiri
2¾ vīcam	5¾ 3mā ½mā araikkāṇi
2¾ araikkāl	6 nālu mā
2¾ mūṉṟu vīcam	6 mākkāṇi
3	6¾
3 vīcam	7½ vīcam
3 araikkāl	6 mā
3 mūvīcam	7½ araikkāl

muttu	**cevvu**
3¼	7¾ araikkālē mukkāl vīcam
Muṉ kāl vīcam	8 nāṉ mā
3¼ araikkāl	8½ (mā) mukkāṇi
3¼ mūṉṟu vīcam	8¾ araikkāl
3½	9 mūṉṟu vīcam
3½ mākāṇi	9½ kāṇi araikkāṇi
3½ araikkāl	9¾ araikkāl
3½ vīcam	10 nālu mā
3¾	10½ mukkāl vīcam
3¾ mākāṇi	10¾ mummā
3¾ araikkāl	11¼ kāṇi
3¾ mūṉṟu vīcam	11½ araikkāl
4	12

Table 3: Table of mañcāṭi and cevvu of pearls (Muttukkaṇakkalla line no.167-229)

mañcāṭi	cevvu
araikkāṇi muntiri	60
kāṇi araikkāṇi	40
araimā	30
araimā araivīcam	24
mukkāṇi	20
mukkāṇi muntiri irumuntiri	16
oru vīcam	12
oru mā arai mā	10
2 mā	7 ½
2 ½ mā	6
3 mā	5
3 mā mukkāṇi	4
4? Kālaṭuttu	3
7 māvarar	2
1 mā	1 mukkāl araikkāl
½ mā	1½ vīcam
2 mā	1¼
mukkāl	1
1	mukkāl
1 ½	arai
2	kālē araikkāl
3	¼
3 ¾	4 mā
4	3 mā mukkāṇi
5	3 mā
6	araikkāl
7	araikkāṇi
8	1 mā mukkāṇi araikkāṇi

mañcāṭi	**cevvu**
10	1 mā
12	vīcam
15	1 mā
16	¾ vīcam
20	mukkāṇi
24	araimā araikkāṇi
30	araimā
40	kāṇi araikkāṇi
60	kāṇi
80	araikkāṇi muntiri

Table 4 :Table of kaḷañcu and cevvu value of pearls (Muttukkaṇakkalla line no. 230-314)

kaḷañcu	cevvu
8	30
12	25
15	20
16	18 ¾
20	15
24	12 ½
25	12
30	10
35	8 ½ vīcam araikkāṇi muntiri
40	7 ½
45	6 ½ mūṉṟumā (tirakkāṇa) muntiri
50	6
55	?? 9 mā
(60)	??
65	4 ½ mōvum araikkaṇi muntiri
70	4 ¼ araimāvum araikkāṇi muntiri
75	4
80	3¾
85	3½ muntiri
90	3 arumāvaraiyuṭaṉ araikkāṇi
95	3 mummā araikkāṇi
100	3
120	2½
150	2
160	1¾ araikkāl
200	1½
240	1¼
250	1 nālu mā

kaḻañcu	**cevvu**
300	1
320	¾ vīcam
400	¾
480	araikkāl
600	araimā
700?	½ 8 māvuṭaṉ araimāvum muntiri
800	kālaraikkāl
900	aṟumā araiyuṭaṉē araikkāṇi
1000	āṟumā
1200	¼
1500	4mā
1600	3mā mukkāṇi
2000	3mā
3000	2mā
4000	1mā

Appendix 2

Table 5: Table of āṇi gold with distinct measure māttu

āṇi vakai	māttu
2	2 veṭṭu
2½	2 puḷḷi
3	3 veṭṭu
3½	3 puḷḷi
4	4 veṭṭu
4½	4 puḷḷi
5	5 veṭṭu
5¼	3 puḷḷi
5½	2 puḷḷi
5¾	1 puḷḷi
6	4 veṭṭu
6¼	puḷḷaṭiyum kīḻcāyppum pōkkaṭitu
6½	puḷḷiyē meyyākum
6¾	puḷḷaṭimēl veṭṭākum
7	3 veṭṭu
7¼	1 cāyppu
7½	2 veṭṭu
7¾	1 puḷḷi
8	2 cāyppu
8¼	veṭṭu mēl viṭṭām
8½	puḷḷaṭiyām
8¾	5 veṭṭu
9	4 veṭṭu
9¼	3 veṭṭu
9½	2 veṭṭu
9¾	1 veṭṭu

āṇi vakai	**māttu**
10	uvamai uṇṭō (uncomparable)

Table 6: Table of Quality of pearls

Quality of pearls
varai (lines)
kaṟai (stains)
kuru (red dots)
cuppiram (white specks)
tiraṅkal (wrinkles)
pāṭaṉ (artificial joining for shining)

(the English translation and descriptions that go with the names, (within the bracket) are as given by the editors of the relevant South Indian Inscription volumes)

Table 7: Table of Kinds of pearl – listed in inscriptions

Kinds of pearl – listed in inscriptions
vaṭṭam (round pearls)
aṉuvaṭṭam (roundish pearls)
oppu muttu (polished pearls)
kuṟu muttu (small pearls)
nimpōḷam
payiṭṭam
ampumutu
kaṟaṭu (crude pearls)
iraṭṭai (twin pearls)
cappatti
cakkattu
kuḷirnta nīr (brilliant water pearls)
civanta nīr (red water pearls)
puñca muttu (pearls in clusters)
tōl tēyntaṉa (pearls with rubbed surface)
tōliṭantaṉa (pearls with cracked surface)
ippi paṟṟu (shell pearls)
arāviṉa
pāṇiccāy (pearls resembling toddy in colour)
parumuttu (probably, big pearls)

Kinds of pearl as mentioned and listed in Tamil inscriptions selected from South Indian Inscription volumes. 2 (vol. I - No. 3, 78; vol. II – No. 34, 44, 59); 5 (No. 520, 521).

Appendix 3

Weights & measures related to the oriental pearl trade: the origin of the chau

- Anie MONTIGNY[170]

The processes involved in calculating and evaluating pearls for selling are in relation to weights and measures' history. Like in most of the countries of the world the weights and measures changed depending of countries and places. In spite of the creation of the international weights and measures office in 1875, it could take time before the standardization. But only in 1907, at the 4th general conference of Weights & Measures held in Paris, that was approved the proposition of the International Committee of the integrity of the metric system in the adoption of the appellation of the metric carat to designate a weight of 200 milligrams for the commerce of diamonds, pearls and precious stones (Kunz & Stevenson, 1908: 327).

The valuating of the oriental pearl (I mean from the Red Sea, the Arabian Gulf and former Ceylon and not all the pearls from marine water origin) was not made in carat or grain but in chau . These, carat, grain, chau, are not a weight but a mass value aftter squaring the weight of the pearl.

Thus, to valuate pearls, we have 2 aspects to consider:

- The value of the weight,
- The valuation of the pearl depending of its size, shape, color, quality (its water and luster) and the market's prices.

This is the most difficult aspect since these valuations to pearls require much knowledge and practice, even more than precious stones in order to determining their quality and perfection.

1st, the largest pearls are selected by the merchant, then weighted and valuated individualy by chau . Other large one would also be weighted and valuated but in size groups aftter being passed through grade sieves (al-tassat).

To weight the pearls was a délicate matter in the past since the merchant could use a diffferent weight from Bahrain, Qatar, Bombay, Poona... It means that the same pearl had not the same value in all the countries, because weights' variation.

170. Assistant Professor in Anthropology, Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle de Paris

For example (aftter Lorimer, 1970):

in Qatar, 1 mithqâl = 66 habbat = 160 grains

in Bahrain, 1 mithqâl = 66 habbat = 150 grains

in Bombay, 1 mithqâl = 24 ratti = 74 grains

in Poona, 1 mithqâl = 24 ratti = 68 ¾ grains.

(Notes that in India, calculation was in ratti not in mithqâl; but observe that the qatari mithqâl was the most advantageous for the purchaser if the seller would be fair).

The valuation of the pearl was and still is in western countries made aftter the carat and/or the grain; and in the Gulf, in India and former Ceylon the unit was and still is (for the Gulf) the chau; in fact the carat and the chau are a mass unit.

From Kunz & Stevenson (1908: 330-1) who wrote a wonderful book on pearls, the usual method of estimating the value of pearls is by establishing a base value for those weighting one grain and then multiplying this amount by the square of the number of grains that the pearl weights.

For instance, if the base value of one grain pearl should be fixed at $ 1, a pearl weighing 2 grains would be worth $ 4 (2 x 2 = 4), or $ 2 per grain; one weighing 5 grains would be worth $ 25, or $ 5 per grain, etc.

This method of estimating pearls by squaring their weight has been credited by many authors. For instance David Jeffries who published a treatise on diamonds and pearls in 1750-1753; or the traveller and jeweller Jean-Baptiste Tavernier (mid 17th century) and more especially Anselmus de Boot, who was probably the 1st westerner to employ this method and who wrote a treatise on precious stones in 1609. Before that date Kunz & Stevenson did not find any mention of the computation of the value of diamonds and pearls by squaring their weight and multiplying the product by a base of any money.

But we can say that each author has its own method of valuation. For instance de Boot makes the carat (equivalent to 4 grains) his unit of comparison, increasing his base value by 1/3 for pearls weighing 11 carats (44 grains) or over.

As Kunz & Stevenson (1908: 335) put it, it is probable that this system is of oriental origin and it may have come to Europe through some of the oriental traders, with the precious stones, as did the use of the carat.

The word carat is from arab origin since it comes from *qîrât* which is the carob grain. The grain was the smallest unit of mass measurement once in use and its weight is 0,053 g. One of the oldest treatises of precious stones and related to pearls is Al-Beruni's book on mineralogy written in 4th H/10 A.D. Al-Beruni also mentioned how complicate the valuation of pearls is. He just gives examples of pearls' prices related to *qîrât* aftter diffferent authors astronomers / philosophers like Al-Kindi (3H/9A.D.)) (Said, 1989: 105-107). Kunz & Stevenson (1908: 334-5) mention a sanscrit treatise even older, of 1st H/7. A.D.

In former Ceylon (actual Sri Lanka) and India the system of pearl-grading and valuing seems very ancient. Only the value of superior pearls was and is computed from the square of their weight. The value of the inferior pearls is determined by their weight. The same system exists in the Gulf. Pearls are first grouped according to size, then divided in 10 grades by passing them successfully through ten brass sieves; each sieve having holes of diffferent size for graduating. Sometime, merchants had diffferent measures with one set of sieves for selling, another for buying!

Usually 12 classes of best pearls are recognized, then divided by quality, shape and luster and weighed. In Ceylon the unit of weight was the *manchâdi,* the seed of *Abrus Precatorius*, a small, red berry of practically uniform weight when ripe. H.W. Gillman (1887: 32-35) of the Ceylon Civil Service reports the weight of the *manchâdi* to be 3.35 grain troy (that's means a mass unit). Fractional parts of a unit are obtained by using the grain of rice, called *kundumani*. A brass weight, the kalanchû, is also employed; it equals 67 grains or 20 *manchâdi*.

But the best pearls are valued as so much per chevvû of their weight, which is 3/4 of the square of the weight in *manchâdi*.

Thus, to find the value of the pearl called *a'ni* (which is the 1st class of pearls estimated in chevvû), weighing 4 *manchâdi*, it gives the following calculation: 4 x 4 = 16; then 3/4 = 12 *manchâdi* x 11 star pagodas (local money of the time and price per chevvû) = 132 star pagodas or 462 Roupies. This is an example.

In fact many way of calculation of the mass value are given by the diffferent authors. And it seems very difficult to find out a uniform denominator.

For instance J.G. Lorimer, who computed the data collected by the British officers around 1900, made a round figure in order to have a fix fractional figure.

Since long time the merchants have a set of tables showing the calculations for diffferent weights. In the Gulf this is the kitab al-la'lî.

The actual calculation is very interesting and referred to the past. This is why I should mention my recent discovery: the origin of the word chau (Montigny, 2009).

To calculate the value of pearls several methods are in use today. This was given me by a Mombay pearl trader, M. Siddarth Sarkar, member of the pearl traders' association, last year:

1. The weight in gram = g x g2 x 25 = number of chau

2. Ca = carat; 5 carats = 1 g; 4,5 carats = 1 *mithqâl* Ca x Ca x 88/135 = number of chau.

A new set of tables was published by Hussein Al Fardan. The interesting aspect is that the calculation is now first made in carat, then, the equation 88/135 gives the chau of the weight, like H. Al Fardan published it.

Now I come to the origin of the word chau . In a paper written in 1858 by M. Gillman, reprinted by G. Vane in 1887 as an appendix, we have the connection between the word chew (which is written diffferently by authors: chau, chaw, chew, chao, shaw...). M. Vane was the acting treasurer of the pearl fisheries in Ceylon. His paper from 1887 was written aftter his own reports made for 1855-1860 and 1863 fisheries. These reports are a microfilm at the British Library archives in London (I.O.R.: V/23/238).

In these reports he does speak about the chau. He mentions it under the name chew (I.O.R. p. 12) and later on as chevo explaining that it is a local valuation for pearls. In his published paper 30 years later, he repeats the same two words (Vane, 1887: 22) and do the connection with Gillman's appendix. Kunz & Stevenson (1908: 347) did the same and speak about the number of chevvû or chows as they are sometimes called... , and add: the chevvû is only a nominal weight; but there is in India a real weight unit which bears this name .

In Gillman's paper I also notice that all the words relating to pearls' names and their qualities were written simultaneously in English and other local language with the exception of the word chevvû which is transcribed in Latin characters. Aftter some researches I made contact with a colleague, Joseph Moudiappanadin, professor of Tamil language at the Institute of the Oriental Languages (INALCO in Paris). He, himself had difficulties in finding this word since it disappeared from tamil-tamil dictionaries aftter 1925. But the definition of the word is very clear: the chevvû is a unit of measure for the pearl weight (Bovanandampillai, 1925). It seems that already in 1858, when G. Gillman wrote his paper, the word was disappearing, since he did not transcribe it in Tamil characters. He probably recorded it aftter earring pearl traders

employing that word. And because the British influence and the obligation of the English language as the first language, the word shevvû vanished.

Another interesting point that Saddarth Sarkar mentioned to me is that the word chau is in use in Guajarati language. It has the meaning of valuating a person: to have chau, means that somebody has the full capacity of doing...

The sliding and the transformation of the word chevvû in chau is interesting on more grounds than one, chiefly from the historical point of view. We know that the links between Indian continent and the Gulf were very important since long time. Even before the coming of the Portuguese in the area, the maritime trade was very active. Some years the pearl fishermen from the Gulf use to go to Ceylon for pearl diving that was usually organized in February or March. As other evidence of the close relations between the Gulf and the Indian continent: on some scales (al-mizân) in use for pearls in the Gulf countries, we can find the engraved name of Ahmedabad. Its trading activities made it a very rich city already before the Mogul Empire.

And we know that the late Shaîkh Jassim bin Mohammed bin Thanî was, among other qualities, a very active trader in pearls. Aftter his death in 1913, through the transmission of his patrimony, we learned that he had the value of 6 lakhs of Rupees in Bombay (Mombay) (about 1020 000 Rs of 1905) (Montigny-Kozlowska, 1987: 43)[171].

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Appendix 4

1 Muttukkaṇakku Manuscripts

Image 1

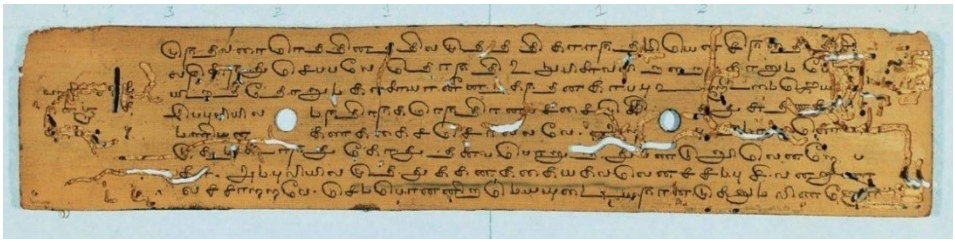


Image 2

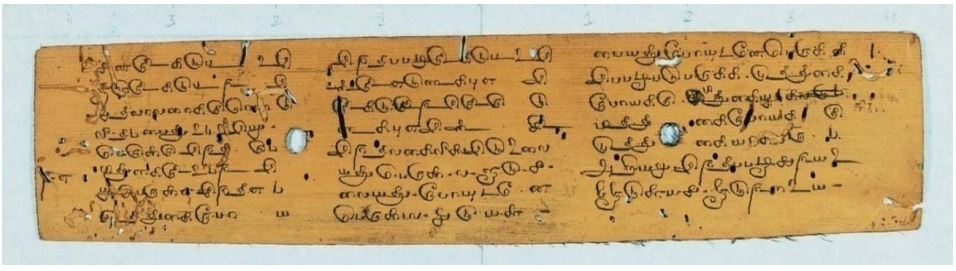


Image 3

Image 1 – 4: Folios of Muttukkaṇakku held in IFP collection, Mss .No.: RE33705. Image Courtesy *French Institute of Pondicherry*

Image 4

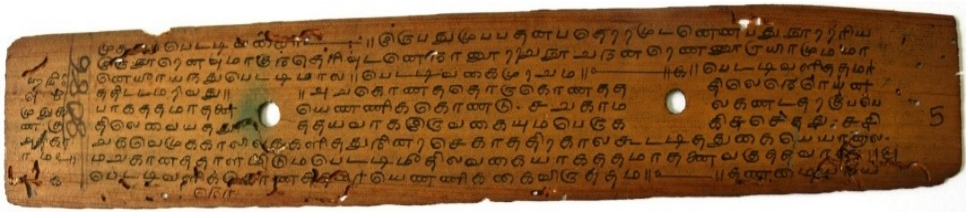


Image 5

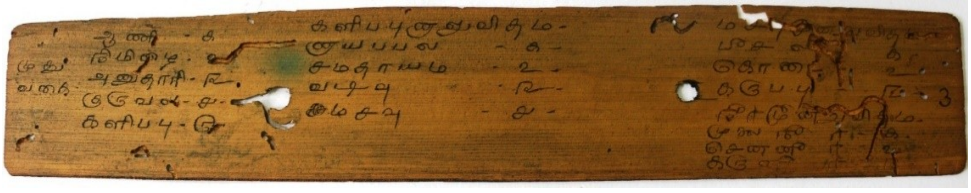


Image 6

Image 7

Image 5 – 7: Folios of Muttukkaṇakku held in ORI collection, Mss .No.: 8086B. Image Courtesy *Oriental Manuscript Library, Thiruvananthapuram*

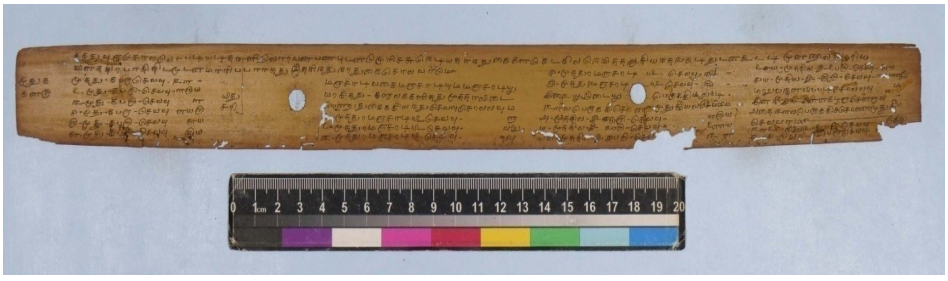


Image 8

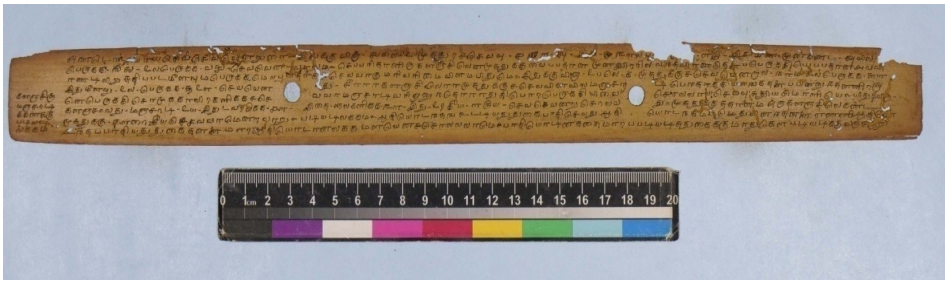
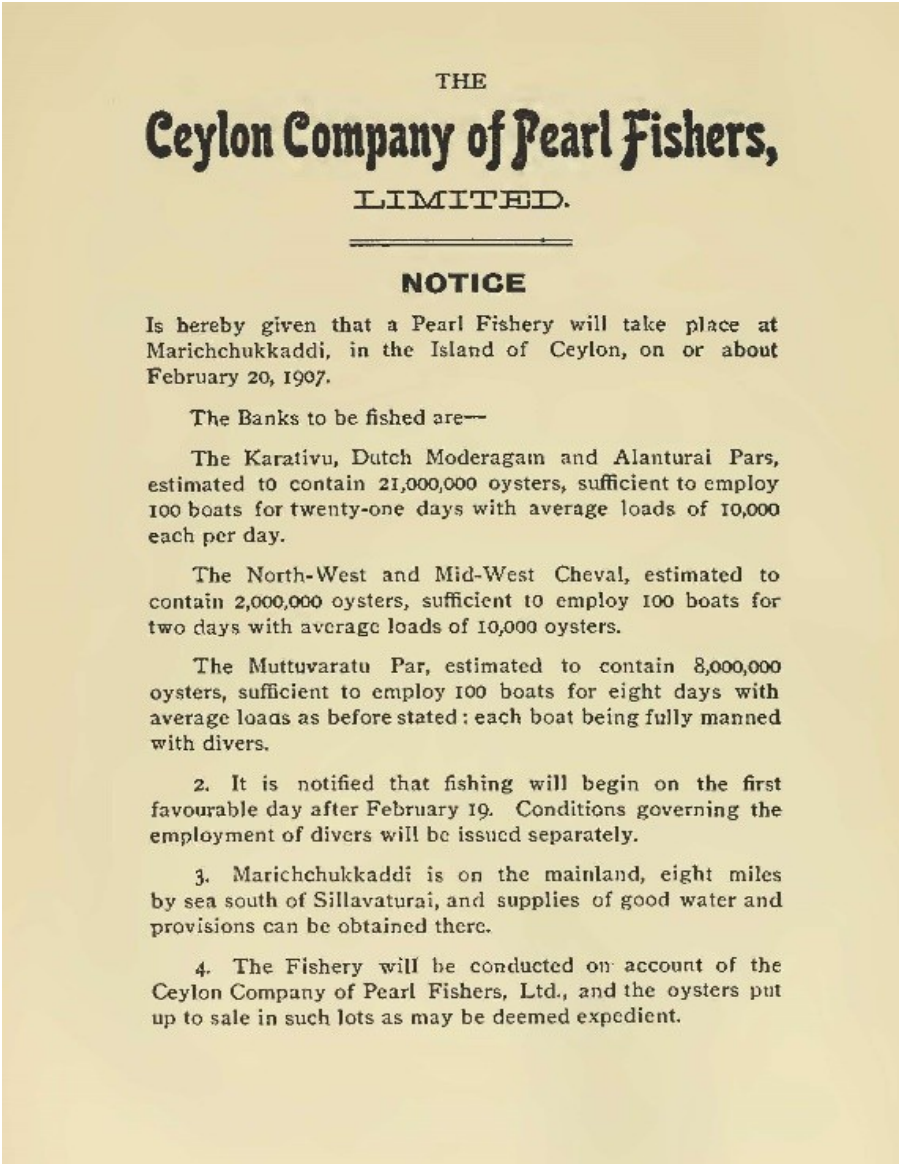


Image 9

Image 10

Image 8 – 10: Muttukkaṇakku palm leaf manuscript held in GOML collection, Mss. No.: TD2877. Image Courtesy *GOML, Chennai*

2.a Advertisement in English for pearl fishing as appeared in the book 'The book of pearl'



THE

Ceylon Company of Pearl Fishers,

LIMITED.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that a Pearl Fishery will take place at Marichchukkaddi, in the Island of Ceylon, on or about February 20, 1907.

The Banks to be fished are—

The Karativu, Dutch Moderagam and Alanturai Pars, estimated to contain 21,000,000 oysters, sufficient to employ 100 boats for twenty-one days with average loads of 10,000 each per day.

The North-West and Mid-West Cheval, estimated to contain 2,000,000 oysters, sufficient to employ 100 boats for two days with average loads of 10,000 oysters.

The Muttuvaratu Par, estimated to contain 8,000,000 oysters, sufficient to employ 100 boats for eight days with average loads as before stated: each boat being fully manned with divers.

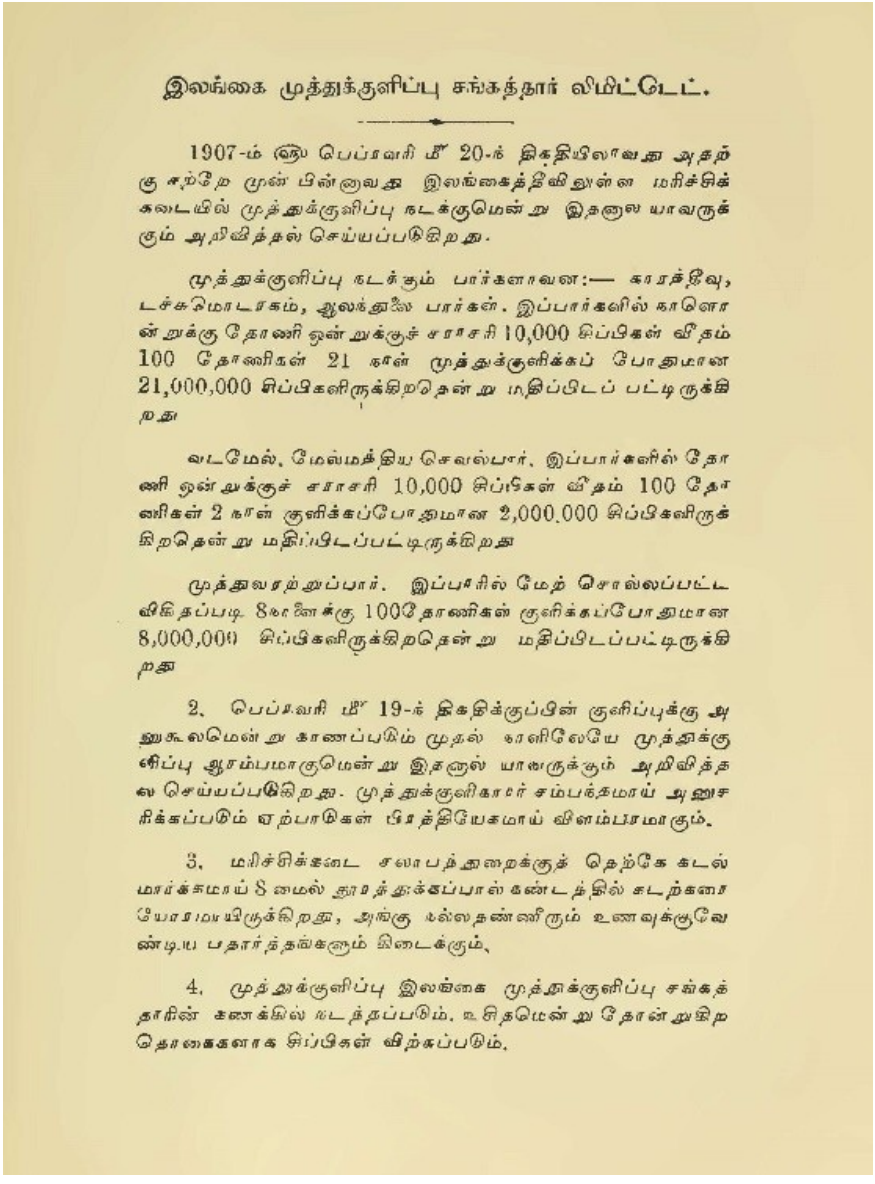
2. It is notified that fishing will begin on the first favourable day after February 19. Conditions governing the employment of divers will be issued separately.

3. Marichchukkaddi is on the mainland, eight miles by sea south of Sillavaturai, and supplies of good water and provisions can be obtained there.

4. The Fishery will be conducted on account of the Ceylon Company of Pearl Fishers, Ltd., and the oysters put up to sale in such lots as may be deemed expedient.

Image 11: English advertisement for Pearl Fishing, *The book of pearl*, *Pg. No.* 110, George Frederick Kunz and Charles Hugh Stevenson, *After* The Century Co., 1908

2.b Advertisement in Tamil for pearl fishing as appeared in the book 'The book of pearl'



இலங்கை முத்துக்குளிப்பு சங்கத்தார் லிமிட்டெட்.

1907-ம் ஆம் பெப்ரவரி மீ 20-ந் திகதியிலாவது அதற்கு சற்றே முன் பின்னாவது இலங்கைத்தீவிலுள்ள மரிச்சிக்கலையில் முத்துக்குளிப்பு நடக்குமென்று இதனால யாவருக்கும் அறிவித்தல் செய்யப்படுகிறது.

முத்துக்குளிப்பு நடக்கும் பார்களாவன:— காரத்தீவு, டச்சுமொடாகம், ஆலங்குளி பார்கள். இப்பார்களில் காளொன்றுக்கு தோணி ஒன்றுக்குச் சராசரி 10,000 சிப்பிகள் வீதம் 100 தோணிகள் 21 நாள் முத்துக்குளிக்கப் போதுமான 21,000,000 சிப்பிகளிருக்கிறதென்று மதிப்பிடப் பட்டிருக்கிறது

வடமேல், மேல்மத்திய செவல்பார், இப்பார்களில் தோணி ஒன்றுக்குச் சராசரி 10,000 சிப்பிகள் வீதம் 100 தோணிகள் 2 நாள் குளிக்கப்போதுமான 2,000,000 சிப்பிகளிருக்கிறதென்று மதிப்பிடப்பட்டிருக்கிறது

முத்துலரம்புப்பார். இப்பாரில் மேற் சொல்லப்பட்டவிதப்படி 8 தோணிக்கு 100 தோணிகள் குளிக்கப்போதுமான 8,000,000 சிப்பிகளிருக்கிறதென்று மதிப்பிடப்பட்டிருக்கிறது

2. பெப்ரவரி மீ 19-ந் திகதிக்குப்பின் குளிப்புக்கு அனுகூலமென்று காணப்படும் முதல் காளிலேயே முத்துக்குளிப்பு ஆரம்பமாகுமென்று இதனால் யாருக்கும் அறிவித்தல செய்யப்படுகிறது. முத்துக்குளிகாரர் சம்பக்கமாய் அனுசரிக்கப்படும் ஏற்பாடுகள் பிரத்தியேகமாய் விளம்பரமாகும்.

3. மரிச்சிக்கட்டை சலாபத்துறைக்குத் தெற்கே கடல் மார்க்கமாய் 8 மைல் தூரத்துக்கப்பால் கண்டத்தில் கடற்கரையோரமாயிருக்கிறது, அங்கு நல்லதண்ணீரும் உணவுக்குவேண்டிய பதார்த்தங்களும் கிடைக்கும்.

4. முத்துக்குளிப்பு இலங்கை முத்துக்குளிப்பு சங்கத்தாரின் கணக்கில் நடத்தப்படும். உசிதமென்று தோன்றுகிறதொகைகளாக சிப்பிகள் விற்கப்படும்.

Image 12: Tamil advertisement for Pearl Fishing, The book of pearl, Pg. No. 111, George Frederick Kunz and Charles Hugh Stevenson, *After* The Century Co., 1908

3 Pearl bank (Paar) map of colonial period

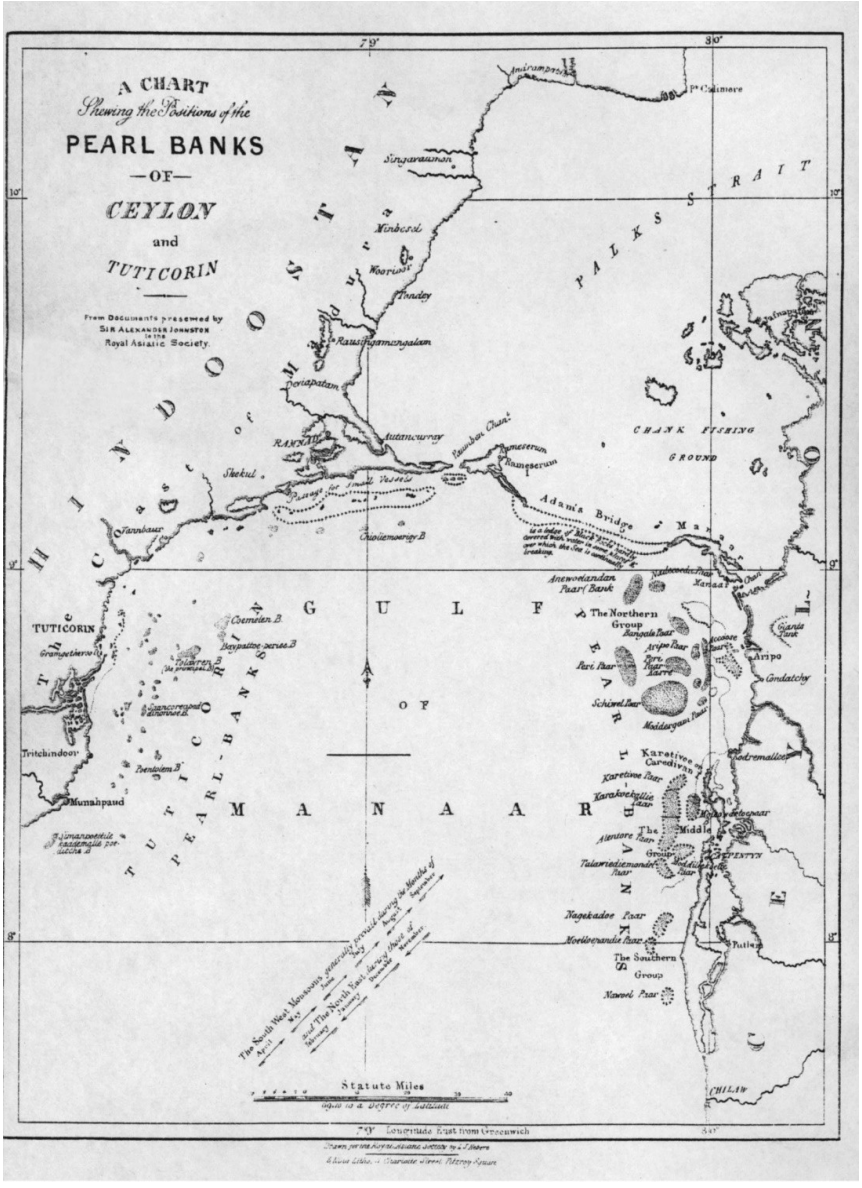


Image 13: Pearl bank (Paar) map of colonial period, Account of the Pearl Fisheries of the North-West Coast of the Island of Ceylon, Pg. No. 462, James Steuart, Transactions of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland , 1834, Vol. 3, No. 3 (1834), pp. 452-462 *After* Cambridge University Press

4.a Part of a report on pearl banks submitted to the British government, Colombo (Sri Lanka) in 19th century

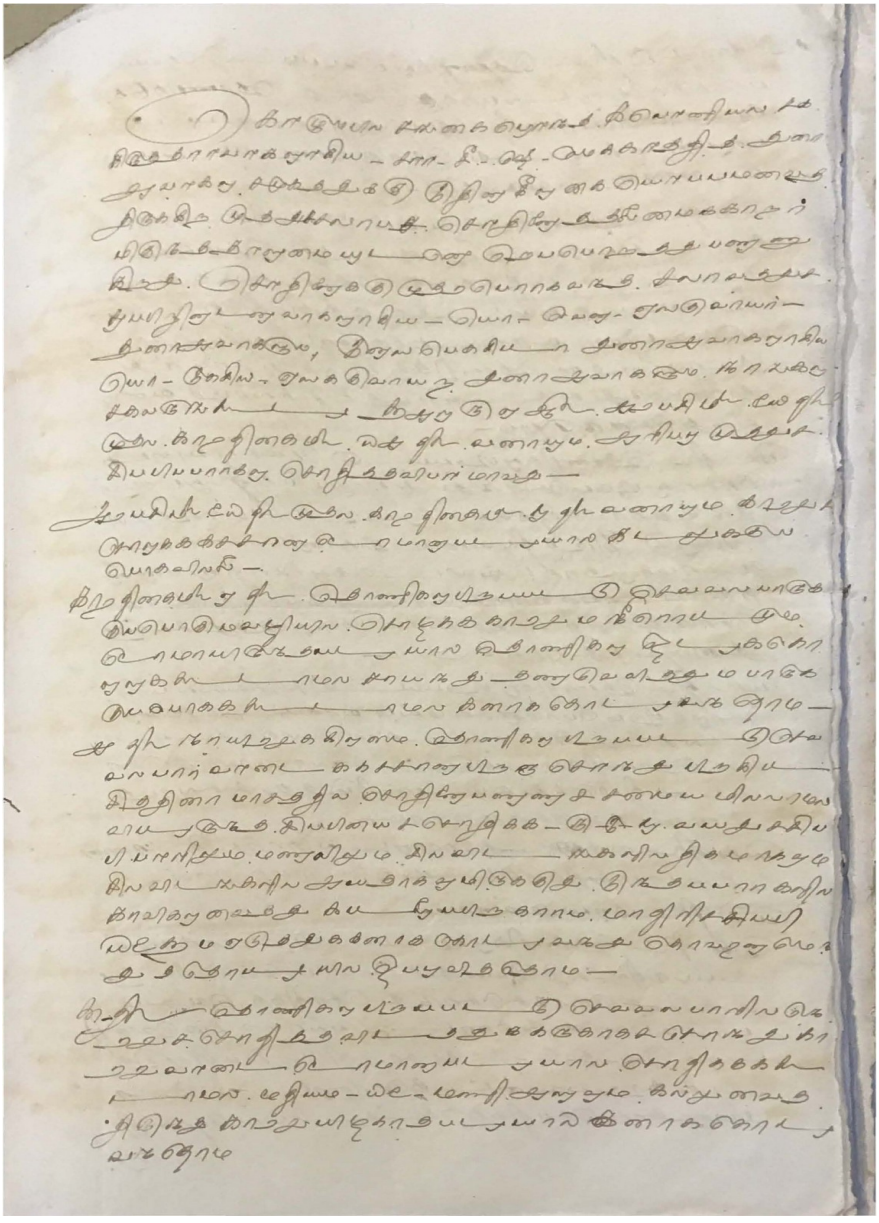
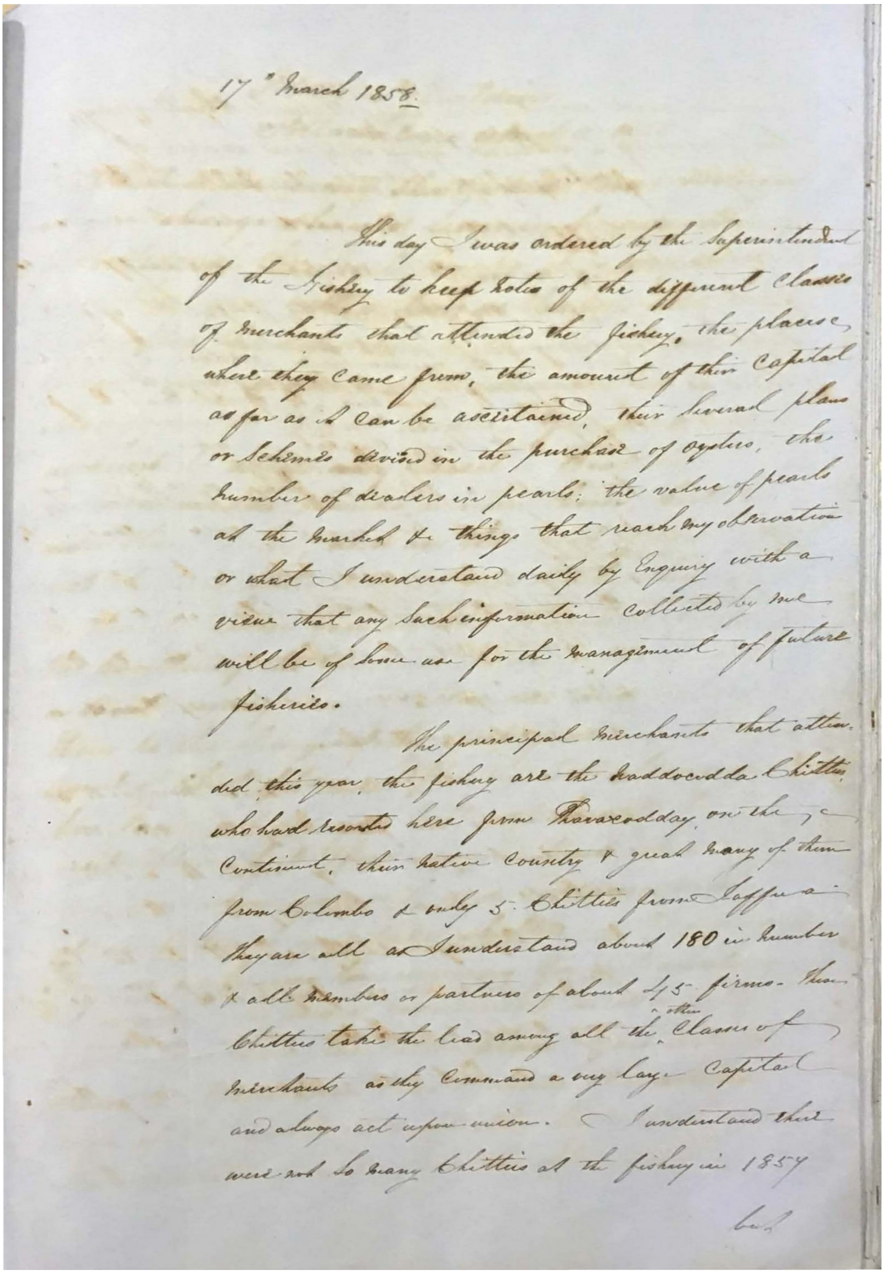


Image 14: Pearl bank report submitted to British government - 19th century. Image Courtesy *Tamara Fernando*

4.b Part of a report on pearl banks submitted to the British government, Colombo (Sri Lanka) in 19th century



17th March 1858.

This day I was ordered by the Superintendent of the Fishery to keep notes of the different Classes of merchants that attended the fishery, the places where they came from, the amount of their Capital as far as it can be ascertained, their several plans or Schemes devised in the purchase of oysters, the number of dealers in pearls; the value of pearls at the market & things that reach my observation or what I understand daily by Enquiry with a view that any such information collected by me will be of some use for the management of future fisheries.

The principal merchants that attended this year, the fishery are the Naddocudda Chitties who had resorted here from Thavacodday on the Continent, their native Country & great many of them from Colombo & only 5 Chitties from Jaffna; they are all as I understand about 180 in number & all members or partners of about 45 firms. These Chitties take the lead among all the other Classes of merchants as they Command a very large Capital and always act upon union. I understand there were not so many Chitties at the fishery in 1857

but

Image 15: Pearl bank report submitted to British government - 19th century. Image Courtesy *Tamara Fernando*

5 Kind of Pearl as documented in the report

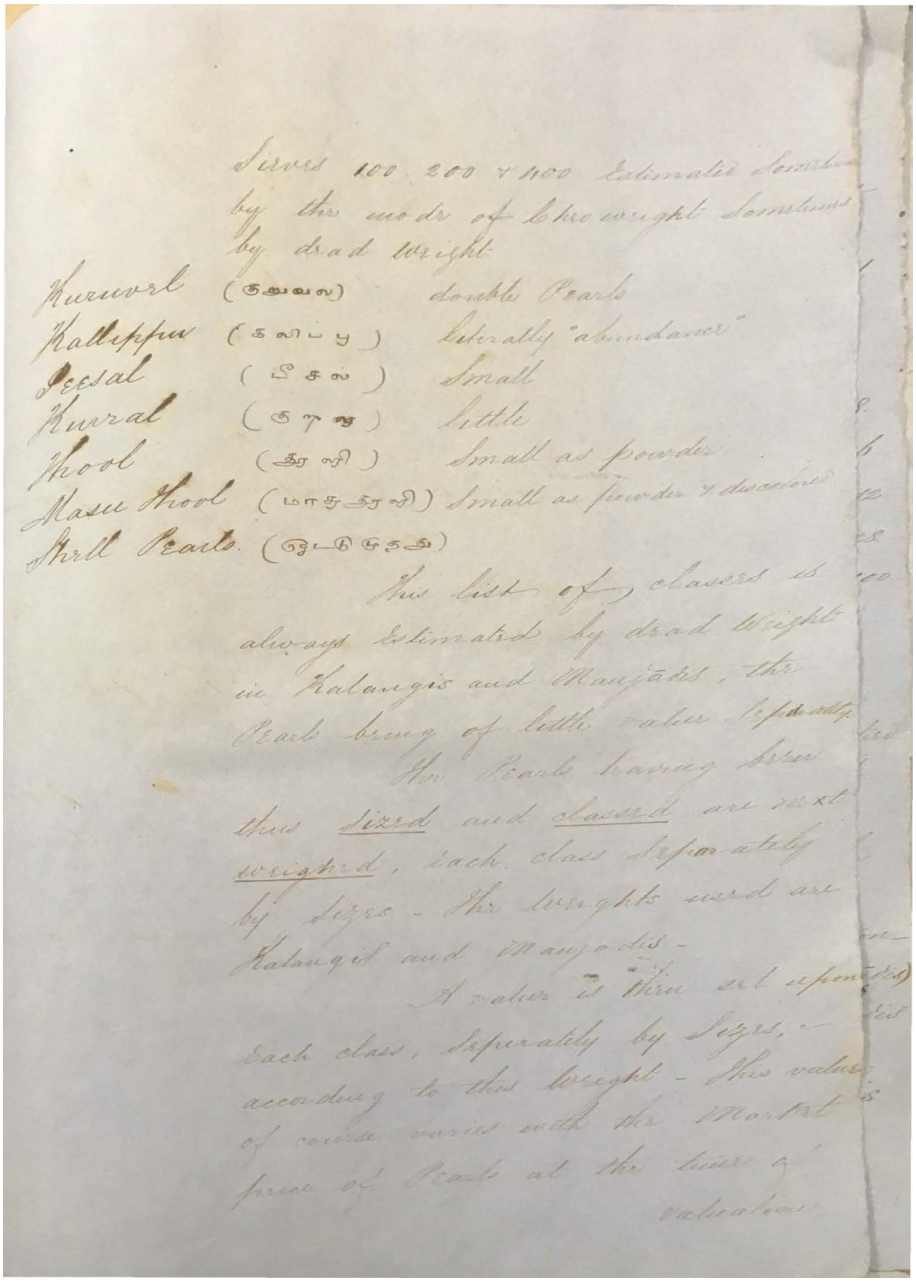


Image 16: Pearl bank report submitted to British government - 19th century. Image Courtesy *Tamara Fernando*

6 Paar map as documented in the report

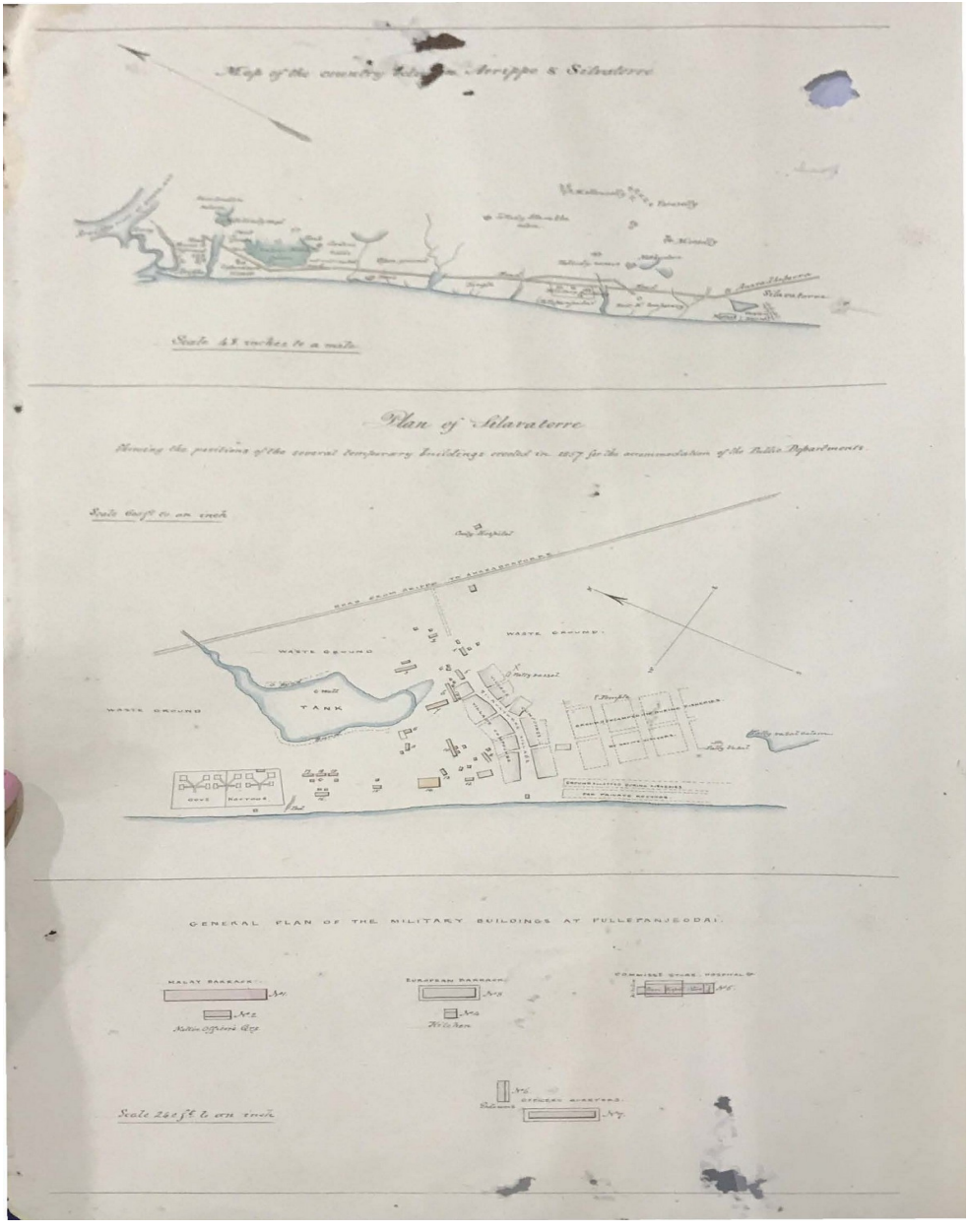


Image 17: Pearl bank report submitted to British government - 19th century. Image Courtesy *Tamara Fernando*

7 1952 – 1962 இல் முத்துக்குளித்தவர்கள்: தெரேஸ்புரம், தூத்துக்குடி. People who dived for pearls between 1952 – 1962, Therespuram, Thoothukudi

a. ஆறுமுகம், 85

b. முத்தையா, 90

c. தனுஷ்கோடி, 90

d. வேலையா. 98

Image 18 (a-d): Pearl divers, 1952 – 1962. Image Courtesy *Muthu. V. Prakash*

a. சண்முகவேல், 80

b. முக்கம்மாவும் அவரது குடும்பத்தினரும்

Image 19 (a,b): Pearl divers, 1952 – 1962. Image Courtesy *Muthu. V. Prakash*