الوثائق البريطانية وأهميتها في دراسة تاريخ ليبيا الحديث والمعاصر

د. مصطفى أحمد صقر

الملاحق

ملحق رقم (1)

مجموعة من المراسلات المكتوبة بخط اليد بين المستكشف البريطاني ألكسندر جوردون لينغ (Alexander Gordon Laing) والقنصل البريطاني بطرابلس هانمر وارنغتون Hanmer) (Warrington

المستكشف البريطاني الرائد ألكسندر جوردون لينغ (Alexander Gordon Laing) سافر من طرابلس إلى تمبكتو عبر طريق القوافل بتعليمات من اللورد ماثورست (Bathurst) وزير الدولة لشؤون الحرب والمستعمرات " في يناير 1825 بهدف جمع معلومات عن حوض النيجر وتحديد موقع مدينة تمبكتو بشكل دقيق ،وقد جرت بينه وبين القنصل البريطاني في طرابلس هانمر وارنغتون CO) الخاص العديد من المراسلات وهي محفوظة حالياً بالأرشيف الوطني البريطاني تحت التصنيف (CO) الخاص بسجلات مكتب المستعمرات (Colonial Office) والذي يتضمن أيضاً مراسلات وزارة الخارجية ومكتب دول الكومنولث ومن هذه الوثانق:

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CO2-20-205 Major Gordon Laing's letter to Consul Warrington 10-May-1826 رسالة الر ائد جوردون لينج إلى القنصل واربنغتون في 10 مايو 1826

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CO 2-20-206-Major Gordon Laing's letter to Consul Warrington 10-May-1826 رسالة الر ائد جوردون لينج إلى القنصل واربنغتون في 10 مايو 1826

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CO2-20-206-Major-Gordon-Laings-letter-to-Consul-Warrington-10-May-1826 رسالة الر ائد جوردون لينج إلى القنصل واربنغتون في 10 مايو 1826

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ملحق رقم (2)

اتفاقية الصداقة والتحالف بين المملكة الليبية وبريطانيا الخاصة بإنشاء قواعد عسكرية بريطانية في ليبيا مقابل

دعم مالي بريطاني ديسمبر 1953م

CAB 129/64, C (53) 364, Treaty and Agreements with Libya, Memorandum by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, 30 Dec. 1953

Copy No. 84

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C. (53) 364 30th December, 1953.

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TREATY AND AGREEMENTS WITH LIBYA

MEMORANDUM BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS

As promised on 23rd July, I circulate the following summary of the Treaty and the Military and Financal Agreements which was signed by H.M. Minister in Libya on 29th July. (C.C. (53) 45th Conclusions, Minute 5.)

 All three instruments are valid for twenty years and, if not then terminated, will run on until one year after notice has been given by either Party. They are to be reviewed at the end of ten years, without, however, any obligation to revise them.

The Treaty of Friendship and Alliance

3. The text of the Treaty (Cmd. 8914) is substantially the same as that approved by the Cabinet on 24th February (C.C. (53) 14th Conclusions, Minute 5). Within the framework of the United Nations Charter, and without prejudice to obligations under existing agreements, the two Parties will aid each other in case of war; concert together in case of a threat to either Party, and assist each other throughout by means of the provision of military facilities by Libya and financial assistance by the United Kingdom. The terms of this mutual assistance in the military and financial fields are to be agreed upon, and they appear in the Military Agreement and Financial Agreement.

 The Arab League Covenant, as an existing convention to which Libya is a party, is mentioned in the text of the Treaty instead of in a public Exchange of Letters as was proposed in February.

The Military Agreement

5. The broad effect of this document is that British forces may be stationed in Libya, with reasonable privileges and firm tenure of a substantial amount of accommodation, for the duration of the Agreement.

6. The British forces, defined to include civilian employees, camp followers and dependents (but not the employees of contractors) may number up to 25,000 in peace-time under a secretly agreed Minute. This number may be varied by further secret agreement between the two Governments.

7. The privileges accorded to the British forces in general include immunity from customs and income tax and aliens registration, though the civilians will have to obtain visas. As regards crimes the service tribunals will have exclusive jurisdiction, where jurisdiction is conferred by English law, for offences in the garrison areas, or on duty, or against United Kingdom persons, property or security. The Libyan Courts will have jurisdiction for other offences, but will consider sympathetically our requests for waiver. They will also give us custody of prisoners on remand, so that only after conviction would a member of the British forces spend any length of time in a local prison. This is a slightly better arrangement for the visiting force than the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation Status Agreement. It also leaves us free, by legislation here, to give the service tribunals effective jurisdiction over the civilian component.

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8. The accommodation we are to acquire is listed as "agreed lands" of which we have exclusive and uninterrupted use for the duration of the Agreement. The agreed lands comprise, as regards the Army, less ready-made quarters than we had hoped, because we have had to agree to vacate the bulk of our accommodation within a five-mile ring from the centre of the twin capitals, Tripoli and Benghazi; but we still have a number of barracks outside the two capitals, and land on which to build as necessary. Training areas present no difficulty in this largely desert country. The Navy are to have what they want; and the Air Force are to have exclusive tenure of El Adem airfield and lodging rights at Tripoli civil airport.

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9. In order to secure agreement we have had to promise (in a secret Exchange of Notes: the Agreement itself being left vague on this point) to give the Libyans our permanent constructions when we leave. The United States Government had unfortunately made this concession in the unratified United States-Libyan Agreement of December 1951. Nevertheless, it should be possible to avoid treating this as a precedent for other countries, and we did not in practice hope to secure payment from the Libyans, who could not afford it.

The Financial Agreement

10. Whereas the Temporary Financial Agreement with Libya of 13th December, 1951, said that we would cover the deficit on a budget agreed between the two Governments, Libyan resistance to such annual joint scrutiny of their budget has obliged us to provide in the present long-term Agreement that we will pay agreed fixed sums as plain financial assistance: related to Libyan needs but not designed to cover their budget deficit.

11. We undertake in the present Agreement to pay £34 million a year during the first five years (£1 million for development and £24 million for budgetary assistance), and such financial assistance annually during the following periods of five years as may be agreed between the two Governments to be suitable for the purpose of "assisting Libya to enjoy conditions of financial stability and orderly economic development."

12. The Libyan Government undertake to apply the funds in accordance with the foregoing purpose, and to provide evidence about their disbursement.

Operation of the Treaty and Agreements

13. The interim arrangements which had been made in order to ensure continuity expired on 31st July and could not be extended for political reasons in Libya. In order, therefore, to cover the interval preceding ratification, an Exchange of Notes was signed simultaneously with the Treaty and Agreements, bringing them into immediate effect.

14. The Treaty and Agreements came into final effect on the exchange of instruments of ratification, which took place on 7th December.

A.E.

Foreign Office, S.W. 1, 29th December, 1953.

الملحق رقم (3) وثيقة 2\FO76

تقرير القنصل فريزر رقم (1) 24 أغسطس 1767 عن تجارة سكان شمال أفريقيا مع دواخل أفريقيا

For the Earl of Shelburn, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State A General State of the Commerce of Tripoli 1767 Consul Frazer's (No. 1) of the 24th August 1767⁸⁵

Some Account of the Trade carried on by the Tripoline Moors to the Inland Parts of Africa

The Port of Tripoli has for some centuries been the Mart for Black Slaves in the Mediterranean which are annually Exported thence to Constantinople and a few other Ports in the Turkish Dominions.

The Mahomedan Law which does not allow a Christian within their Dominions to be Possessed by Purchase or otherways of any slave professing that Religion — is the cause of this Trade being so little known to Europeans and of its being wholly in the hands of the Moorish Merchants.

This Mediterranean Slave Trade is carried on by Annual and Six Month Carravans (or Kirwans) into the Inland Country, including their going out and their coming home, agreeable to the distance of Places whence the slaves are brought.

A Camels load of 4 or 5 quintals costs	The Carriage Part of this Trade is per-
the Merchants nearly Two Pence Sterling	formed by Camels. Each Camel being able
per League Carriage.	to carry four or five Quintals so that 5
,	Camels carry one Tun of Bale Goods.
The Commodities sent from Tripoli to	The Commodities hither too consumed in
Fezzan are Value[d at] zecchins	this Trade are Imported from Venice and
26,475	Leghorn Regularly twice a year and from
	the Levant and Greek islands as occasion
The return [goods] are Value[d at]	serves. They are:
37,380	Coarse Neapolitan Cloths
10,905 Above 1/3 clear Gain	Coarse Levant Linnens
	Smirna Cottons Strip'd and plain
A Tripoli zecchin is value[d at]	Plain Coarse Stuffs
8 Shillings Sixpence or thereabouts	Sowing thread, Needles and Thrum
	Glass Beads and Trinkets
	Coral
	Paper
	Cloves

Tobacco Drugs Brass in Bars, old Brass and Brass pans Tin in bars Tunisian and Fezz caps Levant carpets Venetian Damask with gold sprigs Levant Shoes Oil and Salt

Sena — the Phisical Drug Sena Tron — a mineral salt put [into] Strasbourg Snuff

I have seen the Gum at Tripoli & I think it is not from the Sanaga [Senegal] River

The Commodities sent from Tripoli to Gadamis are Value[d at] <u>zecchins</u> 7,610 The Returns are Value[d at] <u>9,725</u> 2,115 Not quite a 1/3 Clear Gain The returns are: Negroes Sena Tron Dates Ostrich feathers Some Gold Dust A small quantity of Gum Arabic

The Commodities employed by the Moors in this Trade have been always Imported by Christians and Jewes residing at Tripoli, and there sold to the Moorish Merchants of Tripoli who transport them Inland — Tho' of Late years some Fezzan and Gadamis Merchants as well as the Adventurers who are continually moving from Place to Place with the Carravans come to Tripoli[,] and having there sold their Slaves, Sena, Tron, Dates, and Ostrich Feathers (for ready money) to the Tripoli Merchants trading in the Levant — Purchase the goods they want as it were at first hand from the Importers.

The Carravans from Tripoli Travel nearly South to Soukena and Fezzan and Southwest to Gadamis and by either of these Routes the Trade is no farther carried on Directly by the Tripoline Moors.

The Carravan to Fezzan setts out in the beginning of the Spring [and] is from 30 to 40 days on its Journey out. The Merchants remain there Four or Five Moons (or months) to Trade, Bartor & Exchange with the Carravans which meet them at Fezzan from Bornou, Zanfara, Agdes, and Tombukto, and afterwards return to Tripoli sooner or Later according as the Crop of Sena and Dates come to perfection.

The <u>Carravan</u> goes with goods but once a year to <u>Fezzan</u>. Their returns come back to Tripoli not together but at different times, some sooner some later.

The Carravans to Gadamis generally go regularly twice a year & are about half the time on their Journey that the <u>Fezzan</u> Carravan is: tho' the distance is more than half the distance to Fezzan. The Rout being less difficult having Springs on the road where they can water their Camels — whereas on the Road to Fezzan they are obliged to carry water with them for several days together — The commodities they carry with them are nearly the same kinds, so are the Returns, only the qualities of

the Returns are different. Negroes to Negroes comparatively, Sena to Sena etc.

The Fezzan Negroes [are] counted the best. Agdes Sena comes from Gadamis by that name[;] of course there is a Carravan from Gadamis to Agdes. Agdes lays in the Centre of Africa.

It is here to be observed that the proportion of Gold Dust in return from <u>Gadamis</u> greatly exceeds the proportion that ever came from Fezzan. The journey to <u>Gadamis</u> being southwest from Tripoli and Tombukto lying in the same direction[,] it merits enquiry wether this larger proportion of Gold Dust in return from Gadamis is or is not owing to its being nearer to Tombukto than Fezzan is — or whether the gold is found in the Country of Gadamis which has mountains. Certain it is that in the Country of <u>Fezzan</u> there are no gold mines and probably not in <u>Bornou[,]</u> for of late years Gold has been carried from Tripoli to Fezzan and thence to Bornou.

The People of Fezzan are all black of the Mahomedan Faith; Governed by a Black Prince Tributary to Tripoli.

The Greater number of the People of Gadamis are the white Spanish Moors. Their Government Republican acknowledges Tripoli but are almost independent and pay no Tribute.

The Account given by Mons De la Brue, Director General of the African French Company and some other English and French writers who have been up the <u>Gambia</u> and <u>Sanaga</u> [Senegal] from the <u>West Coast of Africa</u> of caravans of <u>Whites</u> coming annually to Tombukto with Guns etc., and speaking the Arabick language — if there [be] any such they must be the Caravan from Gadamis as there are none goes from Tripoli, Tunis or Algiers to Tombukto.

I have heard at Tripoli of the Inland Trade to the Southwest amongst a people who never see another when they barter, which corresponds with the accounts of the Voyage writers up the Sanaga [Senegal] and Gambia — but in a Country where everything goes by oral Tradition there is no determining whether they speak from the Experience of People who have been there, or have heard it from others.

Species of Merchandize Exported from Tripoli to Fezzan Inland Annually

Value in Tripoli Zecchins at 8s 6d each

Glass Beads	value	1,335
Paper	1,500 reams	975
Narrow English and Neapolitan cloths		3,375
Tin & Brass ware utensils		1,800
Cloves		130
Brass Barrs made at Tripoli		6,000
Needles		30
Damask with gold flowers		300
Enamel'd Beads and Trinkets		2,580
Brass Clippings		550
Old Brass		200
Brass in small Piggs		100
Coral olive shape & pierced fine		2,000
Tobacco in Leaves		500
Mutton Suet		200
Barracans or Morrish Cloaks		1,000
Smirna Linnens	value	3,000
Tunis Caps		300
Fez Caps		400
Levant Carpets		300
" " in colour		200
Alexandrian Linnen		600
Levant Shoes		150
Divers Drugs		200
Divers Mercury Goods		50
Oil		200
	Total	26,475

Species of the Returns from Fezzan which are Annually Imported to Tripoli

ro Slaves	32,000
ntals of Scna	3,300
Dates	480
Suckna Dates	200
Tron, a mineral Salt put	
into Snuff	250
Feathers from Suckna and Other	
Places in the Road to Fezzan	1,000
ntals Gum Arabic	150
Total	37,380
Ē	ntals of Sena Dates Suckna Dates Tron, a mineral Salt put into Snuff Feathers from Suckna and Other Places in the Road to Fezzan ntals Gum Arabic

Balance in Trade in favour of Tripoli --- 10,905 sequins.

Species of Merchandize Exported from Tripoli to Gadamis Inland Annually

Narrow English and Neapolitan Cloths			1,125
Tin Wares			325
Paper			
Cloves			130
Glass Beads	80	quintals	400
Enamel'd Beads			1,360
Brass Clippings			330
Old Brass			200
Tobacco in the Leaf			300
Barracans or Moorish Cloaks			500
Cotton Cloth in pieces			700
Needles			15
Fezz Caps			200
Levant Carpets			100
in colours			100
Alexandrian Linnen			300
Silk made at Tripoli			300
Divers drugs			100
Divers Mercury Goods			25
Tunerzeen coral			150
Brass in Small Piggs			50
		Total	7,610

Species of the Returns from Gadamis which are Annually Imported to Tripoli

200 Negro Slaves		8,000
70 Quintals Agdes Sena		525
800 Parcels Gold Dust		1,000
Ostrich Feathers	Value	200
	Total	9,725

Balance in Trade in Favour of Tripoli 2,115 sequins

Species of Merchandize <u>Imported</u> at Tripoli Annually From the 3 Provinces in the Kingdoms of Barca and Cyrenaica Subject to Tripoli.

Garian Saffron Ostrich Feathers		value "	8,000 2,000
			10,000
Bengasi			
Wool	2,000	quintals	2,500
Goat Skins	2,000		170
Lamb Skins	300	н	50
Tent Covers		value 200	
Butter	500	quintals	1,250
Ostrich Feathers		value	500
Tallow		11	300
Cattle & Sheep for Exportation		н	300
			5,270
Derna			
Wool	500	quintals	1,250
Wax		value	100
Butter	1,000	quintals	2,500
Ostrich Feathers		value	1,000
Tallow		11	500
Goat & Lamb Skins		11	300
			5,650
		Total	20,920

The General Ballance of Trade against Tripoli is paid off by the sale of Slaves taken in their Piracies & the Money Spent among them by the Agents and Consuls of the several European powers with whom they are at peace.

Species of Merchandize Imported at Tripoli Annually <u>From Venice</u>

Glass Beads	200	quintals	900
Serpentine Beads	150	1	750
Enamel'd Beads long & round			
" 4,000 in a Paper	600	papers	900
" Oline	10,000	packs	300
¹¹ of inferior sort	10,000	1 II	150
" white & black	10,000	41	250
" white round	1,000	11	250
Beads called puntini Gelosia	-		
Perusini being not in		value	1,000
Esteem lately there comes only			
" white Enamelles	15,000	packs	200
Venetian Deal Boards	2,000	pieces	400
Venetian Nails	10	Barrills	100
Paper stamped with 3 Moons	80	Reams	520
Writing Paper	200	ы	100
Outside Quires	300	11	120
Another kind ditto	150	н	70
Small Rafters and double Pantile lathes	1,000	Pieces	100
Vitriol	100	quintals	125
Steel	20	0	70
Razors	300	dozen	200
Chip boxes 4 in a sett	1,000	setts	40
Painted ditto 12 in a sett	200	setts	25
Damask with Gold Sprigs		value	300
Gold Thread		н	300
Silver Thread			50
Gold & Silver Lace		11	150
Ditto wire assorted	2	quintals	70
Files	1,000	packs	100
Empty Boxes or Sheets	30	pieces[?]	50
Cases fill'd with common drinking			
Glasses & small & large lamps		value	50
Sowing Thread white		It	50

Wooden Whistles for Children		84	60
Pierced Agates, Cornelian & false stones		11	2,115
Brass in Barrs, Rods and Wire	50	quintals	900
		Total	10,765

Species of Merchandize Annually Exported from Tripoli For Venice

Crimson Dyed Goat Skins	10,000		2,000
Brass in Cakes	100	quintals	900
Sena from Fezzan	100		900
" from Agdes	20	ι.	150
Barzane	200	58	600
Ostrich Feathers assorted		value	600
Yellow Wax	20	quintals	300
Sprunge	50		125
		Total	6,025 [5,575]

Species of Merchandize Imported at Tripoli Annually <u>From Leghorn</u>

			Value in Tripoli zecchins at 8s 6d each.
Utensils of Brass and Tin, as			
Pans, Wire etc	100	quintals	1,800
Narrow Neapolitan Cloths	500	Pieces	4,500
Paper	800	Reams	800
Tin	16	quintals	225
Gelamina in Cakes	100	0	750
Gum Lae	65	R	1,200
Fernambucco Wood for Dy[e]ing	25	83	225
Campeachy " "	25	21	80
Cochineal	5	41	1,600
Benjamin of different qualities	15	45	500
Sugar	15	41	150
Pepper	22	48	450
Ginger	20	42	120
Cloves	5	B	650
Nutmegs	50	pounds	75
Rock Alum of Holland	30	quintals	150
Iron Wire to the Value of			520
Iron in Barrs	200	11	600
Rose Pink	4	casks	100
French Knives with wooden handles	300	papers	75
Wrought Florence Gun Barrell			
and Silks Value			1,200
Needles from France	200		60
Knives with Tortoise Shell handles	50	Doz	20
Snuff Boxes	25	н	20
Knives with Tin handles	5	H	13
French Looking Glasses	50	H	20
Flasks covered with Straw	5,000		125
Smoked Herrings	2	casks	8
Salt "	5	casks	13
Plates and Common Stone Ware	8	casks	32

Deal Boards from Sweden	600	pieces	140
* * Norway	200	in .	140
Silk Flowers from Genoa to value of			400
Gold and Silver lace to value of			150
White thread to the value of			50
Linnen to the value of			100
White Genoa Earthen Ware, as plates etc			20
Cups with Covers and Cristal Glasses			
Bohemian			30
Coral Beads			2,000
Gun Barrells	1,500		1,125
German Pistols	300	pairs	500
Gun Locks	500		170
Silver mounted Pistols	100	pairs	300
Sabres	400		140
		Total	21,459
			[21,346]

Species of Merchandize Annually <u>Exported</u> from Tripoli [for Leghorn]

Sena from Fezzan	500	quintals	2,750
Agdes	50	0	375
Yellow Wax	50	4	750
Barzane	100	ĸ	300
Ostrich Feathers assorted		value	6,100
Brass in Cakes	400	quintals	3,600
Raw Hides	100	*	300
Squills	100	4	80
Gum	100		200
Ciculi, a small Insect	5,000		350
Spunge	50	quintals	125
		Total	14,930

Species of Merchandize Imported at Tripoli Annually <u>From Malta</u>

Tartar	200	quintals	750
Pack Thread	4	и	35
Martinico Coffee	5	17	80
Cordials from France		value	200
Capillaire		18	50
Sardinian Small Herrings		11	90
Different Kinds of Gum		3	100
Cotton Thread		8	25
Cotton Stockings & Caps		9	25
Shoes & Slippers		в	40
Barcellona Handkerchiefs		10	100
		Total	1,480
			[1,495]

Species of Merchandise Annually Exported from Tripoli For Malta

Raw Hydes	150	quintals	450
Spunge	50	н	125
Small Crimson dyed Skins		value	200
Wax partly in cakes and partly in candles	20	quintals	300
Fezzan Dates	200	- 10	240
Suckna Dates	200	ri -	200
Barzane	50	11	150
Burdetts of Smyrna & of Alexandria		value	150
		Total	1,815

[Species of Merchandize Imported at Tripoli Annually] From Tunis

Crimson Caps	200	dozen	1,000
Silk Goods Manufactured at Tunis		value	400
Mirtle Berrys	50	quintals	100
Earthen Ware in Stain'd Tiles etc		value	200
Gold Thread Manufactured at Tunis		81	150
Silver Thread		4	50
Old Silver			100
Wrought Coral		0	300
			2,300

Ballance against Tripoli paid in Bullion.

Species of Merchandize Imported at Tripoli from the Levant

From Cons	stantine	ple	Value in Tripoli zecchins
Brass in cakes	1,000	quintals	8,500
Brass in Barrs	100	11	2,000
Old Brass	50	11	500
Brass Clippings	800	41	1,100
Mens Shoes	1,000	45	85
Irons for Shoeing	1,000	61	40
Wooden beads for rosaries	1,000	Strings	70
Silk unwrought from Brusa	10	quintals	1,800
Gold Thread		-	250
		Total	14,345

From Smirna

Rock Allum	500	quintals	1,500
White Cotton Cloth in small and			
large pieces	20,000	pieces	11,000
Dyed Cottons Red and Blue etc	400		200
Unwrought Silk from Tyrra	5	quintals	750
Mens Shoes	1,000	[pairs?]	60
Iron	200	quintals	500
Gelamina in Cakes	100	42	750
Cochineal	100	pounds	520
Cloves	100	41	130
Cotton unwrought	20	quintals	160
Cotton thread	5	u u	100
Figgs in Boxes	100	Boxes	25
Plums in Boxes	100		25
Kitchen and Smiths utensils			13
Carpetts	50		200
Smaller size	200		200
" Smallest size	200		200

Bed Covers fine	25			75
Persian ditto with Fringed Borders	300		,	185
Cutts of English and Dutch Cloths		value		50
Smirna Wool	10	quintals		400
Strip'd Silk & Cotton Cloth		value		200
Tobacco in the Leaf		11		1,700
		Total		18,943

From the Island of Scio

White Mastick	6 quintals	180
Black "	6 "	100
Strip'd Silk & Cotton Cloth	value	400
	Total	680

From Scala Nova

Beans	value	4,000
Figgs Dry'd	SI.	500
	Total	4,500

From Candia for the Feast of Ramadan

Silk	10	quintals	1,600
Honey	100	11	400
Cheese	50	11	125
Dry'd Grapes	1,200	н	1,360
Dry'd Currants		н	260
		Total	3,745

Species of Merchandize Exported from Tripoli Annually to Constantinople, Smirna and the Levant

			Value in Tripoli zecchins
Negro Slaves	1,000		40,000
Crimson Skins			1,800
Fine Woollen Girdles			500
Fezzan Dates	100	quintals	120
Small Knap Sacks		value	65
		Total	42,485

Merchandize Imported at Tripoli Annually from the Levant

From Alexandria

Rice	500	quintals	850
Lentils	500	measures	250
Beans	2,000	11	1,000
Linnen of Divers Qualities		value	2,000
Cotton Cloths White	2,000	pieces	900
Blue	500	н	170
Lint seed	100	quintals	550
Black Wool	50	quintals	330
Brown Sugar	5	35	10
Ostrich Feathers Assorted		value	200
Ivory Braclets for Women		н	100
Mocca Coffee	10	quintals	250
Persian Burdotts	300	pieces	200
Gold Thread		value	200
		Total	7,010

Species of Merchandize Annually Exported from Tripoli

To Alexandria

Barracans or Moorish Clothes		value	4,900
Susa Soap		8	500
Saffron	5	quintals	1,000
Squils	100	- p	300
Tripoli Root		value	200
Crimson & Yellow Skins for saddle			
covers		п	500
Coarse Strip'd Woollen Cloth for			
Hangings to Rooms		R	600
		Total	8,000

500	Pieces of Coarse Cloth	value	4,500
25	guintals of Gum Lac	11	1,200
15	Benjamin	11	500
100	" Gelamina in cakes	11	750
25	Pernambucco	н	255
25	" Campeachie	11	80
5	Cochineal	11	1,600
22	Pepper	18	450
5	Cloves	11	650
20	" Ginger	11	120
1/2	" Nutmegs	H	75
30	Rock Allum	14	150
1,200	Reams Coarse Paper	D	800
200	quintals iron in Barrs	U II	600
4	Steel in Barrs	11	225
	Some iron wire	II.	
	Coarse Cutlery & Knives	R	295
	Gun Barrils, Pistols & if		
	Manufactured cheap	н	2,000
		Total	22,650
			[14,250]
			[14,250]

Goods Exported Annually from <u>Leghorn</u> to Tripoli which might be Exported from Mahon, were it once to become a Mart

Goods Exported Annually from <u>Venice</u> to Tripoli which might be Exported from Mahon were it once to become a Mart

Tin Ware			1,000
Paper with 3 Half Moons	800	reams	520
Writing Paper	200	41	100
Other Coarse wrapping paper		value	190
Vitriol	100	quintals	125
Coarse Razors		value	200
Files for workmen		41	100
Sowing Thread		н	100
			2 225

ملحق رقم (4)

التقرير رقم " 2456 " عن تجارة مدينة بنغازي لسنة 1900-1900 من اعداد القنصل البريطاني بمدينة بنغازي جوستن الفاريز JUSTIN ALVAREZ " والذي سُلم لوزارة الخارجية البريطانية بتاريخ 4 يونيو Diplomatic and Consular Reports ومحفوظ ضمن سلسلة التقارير الدبلوماسية والقنصلية Annual Series

Report on the Trade and Commerce of Bengazi for the Years 1900 and 1901

By MR. CONSUL ALVAREZ.

(Received at Foreign Office, June 4, 1902.)

The total number of vessels which passed through the port Shipping and of Bengazi in the Year 1900 was 653 of the following ^{navigation} in 1900. Ottoman, Samian, and Tunisian, With an aggregate tonnage of 76,168 tons, an increase in number of 245, or more than half as much again on that of the preceding year, while that in tonnage is somewhat less than this proportion. This is to be accounted for by the absence of British steamers usually calling for grain cargoes for the United Kingdom, the diminution by nearly 50 per cent. in the number of Maltese steamers which have hitherto plied along this coast, and a decrease in the tonnage of Ottoman steamers.

The tonnage of 85 steamers which entered and cleared from this port was 64,251 tons while that of 568 sailing vessels was 11,917 tons in both cases, a considerable increase on those of the previous year, in the first instance of nearly 43 per cent., and in the second of nearly 56 per cent.

18 Maltese steamers of a tonnage of 6,728 which usually British ply between this port and Alexandria, Candia, Canea, Derna, tonnage. Malta, Mesurata and Tripoli, called in the course of the year. As 37 British steamers came here in 1899, the drop was very considerable and still more so in the tonnage. The difficulty, not to say impossibility of competing successfully with the subsidised steamers of the Società di Navigazione Italiana is manifest. 11 barques of 554 tons plying between various ports on this coast, Canea and Malta did a good business by the transport of grain cargoes to Mesurata, Sert and Zelyten, owing to the failure of the crops in the western portion of the Regency. The proportion to the total tonnage was not quite 10 per cent., or about the same as in 1890, although that of the sailing vessels was more than three times that attained in any year of the past decade.

Italian vessels were 51 in number, of a total tonnage of 41,875, Foreign all steamers with the exception of a small barque of 50 tons. tonnage.

Their proportion to the entire tonnage was nearly 55 per cent., or more than three times that attained in the previous year.

Next on the list come 14 Ottoman steamers of 12,002 tons and 301 sailing vessels with a tonnage of 7,714 representing not quite 26 per cent. of the whole, and showing an increase of slightly over 9 per cent. when compared with the tonnage of the previous year.

There was an improvement in the numbers, although accompanied by a decrease in the tonnage, of the Hellenic vessels when compared with the figures for 1899, 231 barques with a tonnage of 2,700 having entered and cleared from Bengazi in the course of the year. They were of course mainly engaged in the sponge tishery, and formed about $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the entire tonnage. Two German steamers of 2,883 tons, one Norwegian steamer of

Two German steamers of 2,883 tons, one Norwegian steamer of 813 tons, 20 Tunisian and 4 Samian barques with tonnages of 848 and 51 tons respectively make up the tale of the Bengazi navigation during the last year of the 19th century. Owing to the partial failure of the crops in Tunisia there was a brisk exportation of grain to that Regency, and a considerable increase in the number of vessels calling here under the Tunisian flag.

When compared with the averages for the previous year it will be seen that the average British tonnage has dropped from $419\frac{1}{6}$ tons approximately to $251\frac{1}{16}$ tons, while that of the navigation in general has had a much less perceptible decrease from $129\frac{1}{3}$ to $116\frac{2}{3}$ tons.

In 1901 470 vessels of an aggregate tonnage of 82,401 tons passed through this port. Their nationalities were Austro-Hungarian, British, Hellenic, Italian, Norwegian, Ottoman and Tunisian. The decrease in number when compared with that attained in the previous year is to be explained by an immense drop in the number of Ottoman sailing vessels usually frequenting Bengazi. The increase in tonnage, notwithstanding the absence of any German steamers, usually of large tonnage, is chiefly due to the increase of the number of British steamers and of Italian tonnage at this port. In all there were 90 steamers of 70,089 tons, and 380 sailing vessels of 12,312 tons, showing in both cases a slight increase when compared with 1900.

The tonnage of 22 British vessels, all steamers, amounted to 9,663 tons. Four steamers more than in the preceding year called here, but as several of these were of over or nearly 1,000 tons the increase in tonnage was over 40 per cent. The proportion of British tonnage to the whole was nearly 12 per cent., a slight improvement on the previous year.

This year the Greeks had the largest number of vessels, 233 barques, 5,287 tons, and two steamers, 1,630 tons, in Bengazi waters, as regards the former two more than in 1900. The tonnage of the sailing vessels was, however, nearly twice that attained in the previous year, when no Greek steamers called. The Greek share in the shipping tonnage of this port was 6,917 tons, about 8 per cent.

Next in point of numbers come Ottoman vessels, 128 barques

Average tonnage.

Shipping and navigation in 1901.

British tonnage.

Foreign tonnage.

of 6,201 tons, and 13 steamers of 10,407 tons, in both cases a considerable diminution on comparison being made with the results attained the year before, although the total tonnage is still over 19 per cent. of the whole.

Tonnage under the Italian flag amounted to 47,130 tons, showing, although the number of the steamers was the same, a steady increase this year of over $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The proportion to the whole was slightly more than 57 per cent.

The other vessels passing through this port were one Norwegian steamer of 813 tons, an Austro-Hungarian of 446 tons, and 19 Tunisian barques with a tonnage of 824 tons.

Compared with the previous year's averages, British tonnage Average in 1901 shows an increase by 75 per cent., while the general tonnage, average increased by about 51 per cent.

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Articles.		• Port or Co	unter of (Duigin &a			Qua	ntity.	Va	lue.	
		• 100000	untry of (origin, æc.			1900,	1901.	1900.	1901.	_
Arab clothing-									£	£	-
Cotton, barracans		Tripoli				. Number	15,000	20,000	3.000	3,750	
Silken "		Tunis, Tripoli						2,000	2,000	4,000	
Woollen* "		Tunis, Tripoli, Derna				· "··	6.000	8.000	7,500	9,370	
Cloth		Alexandria				. Pieces	2,000	4,000	300	600	
		Alexandria	••			. Number	3,000	1,000	700	230	
	•• •	Alexandria	••	•• ••	•• •	. "	100	300	100	300	
Silk handkerchiefs	•• •	Two qualities, both fro	m Alexan	Iria		{	400	800	140	280	в
Coloured shirtings		Alexandria					400	1,000	80	200	BENGAZI
Beans of various kinds		8. 1 . 1 .		•• ••		Pieces	9,000	9,000	4,500	4,500	GA
Candlast		Alexandria, Malta		•• ••		. Sacks			600	600	IZ
Dennis and an and a		Alexandria, Malta		·· ··		. Cases		1,500 300	' 600 200	300	•
Carl durch 1		Malta		•• ••		. Number Tons		300	600 200	90 0 300	
Coffee		Malta, Tripoli, Canea,	Alexandria	·· ··		.; Sacks		800	1,500	2,400	
Cords		Italy, Cauca, Malta				· · · · ·	000	300	550	2,400	
Drugs		Malta, Tripoli				Sacks	603	1,000	1,500	2,500	
Dry fruit		Smyrna, Canea, Malta,	Italy			• ••			800	800	
Fruit-											
Almonds, walnuts, &c.		Malta, Italy, France, C	anea			• • • •	•••		1,000	1,000	
Chestnuts	·· •	Italy, Malta, Canea.		•• , ••		• ••		••	. 200	300	
Fire-arms	•• •	Breechloaders from I			1901 from	n					
Flour and semolina		Greece		·· ··		.	200	2,000	1,000	2,500	
Class C 11.1.2. 3.	•• •	Malta, France Malta, Trieste, Canea,		•• ••		. Sacks	500	500	500	500	
Gold workt		Alexandria, Tripoli		•• ••		. Cwis,	250	350	430	620	
12	:	France		•• ••		. Methcals	1,500 800	10,000 2,500	750 180	5,09 0 560	
611	;	Tripoli				. Ounces	7,000	30,000	1,050	4,500	
		Malta, Tripoli		·· ··					1,050	150	
Gunpowder		Mesurata, Syra United Kingdom, Alexi From Sudan by Tripoli	ndria	· · ·	··· ·		900 4,000	1,290 6,000	1,600 900 700	2,000 1,200 1,050	
Buffalo-hides		United Kingdom, Alexa From Sudan by Tripoli France, Alexandria, Ca	nea, Syra				4,000 1,000	6,000 1,500	900 700 7,500	1,200 1,050 11,250	
Buffalo-hides Sudan " Tanned " Calf-skins		United Kingdom, Alexa From Sudan by Tripoli France, Alexandria, Ca Malta, Canea, Italy, Fr	nea, Syra ance	: ::	··· ·	Number. Bales Number.	4,000	6,000 1,500 400	900 700 7,500 150	1,200 1,050 11,250 150	
Buffalo-hides Sudan ,, Tanned ,, Calf-skins Fron		United Kingdom, Alexi From Sudan by Tripoli France, Alexandria, Ca Malta, Canea, Italy, Fr Malta	nea, Syra ance	· · · ·	··· ·	Number. Bales Number.	4,000 1,000 400	6,000 1,500 400	900 700 7,500 150 2,000	$1,200 \\ 1,050 \\ 11,250 \\ 150 \\ 2,500$	
Buffalo-hides Sudan ,, Tanned ,, Calf-skins Iron Ironmongery		United Kingdom, Alexa From Sudan by Tripoli France, Alexandria, Ca Malta, Canea, Italy, Fr	nea, Syra ance	: ::	··· ·	Number. Bales Number.	4,000 1,000 400	6,000 1,500 400	900 700 7,500 150	1,200 1,050 11,250 150	
Buffalo-hides Sudan ,, Tanned ,, Calf-skins Iron Ironunongery Manufactured goods		United Kingdom, Alex From Sudan by Tripoli France, Alexandria, Ca Malta, Canea, Italy, Fr Malta Malta, Canea, Tripoli	nea, Syra . ance	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	··· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Number. Bales Number.	4,000 1,000 400 	6,000 1,500 400 	900 700 7,500 150 2,000 5,000	$1,200 \\ 1,050 \\ 11,250 \\ 150 \\ 2,500 \\ 5,000$	
Buffalo-hides Sudan " Tanned " Calf-skins Iron Fronmongery Manufactured goods—		United Kingdom, Alex From Sudan by Tripoli France, Alexandria, Ca Malta, Canea, Italy, Fr Malta Malta, Canea, Tripoli In pieces of 24 yards, f	nea, Syra ance rom Unite	d Kingdom	··· ·	Number Bales Number Pieces	4,000 1,000 400 12,000	6,000 1,500 400 8,000	900 700 7,500 150 2,000 5,000 3,300	1,200 1,050 11,250 150 2,500 5,000 2,600	
Buffalo-hides Sudan ,, Tanned ,, Calf-skins Iron Ironmongery Manufactured goods Blue cloth	• {	United Kingdom, Alexy From Sudan by Tripoli France, Alexandria, Ca Malta, Canea, Italy, Fr Malta Malta, Canea, Tripoli In pieces of 24 yards, f 22 × 26 ya	nea, Syra ance rom Unite	d Kingdom		Number. Bales Number.	4,000 1,000 400 12,000 20,000	6,000 1,500 400 8,000 15,000	900 700 7,500 150 2,000 5,000 3,300 6,000	$1,200 \\ 1,050 \\ 11,250 \\ 150 \\ 2,500 \\ 5,000 \\ 2,600 \\ 4,500 $	
Buffalo-hides Sudan ,, Tanned ,, Calf-skins Iron Ironunongery Manufactured goods	• {	United Kingdom, Alexy From Sudan by Tripoli France, Alexandria, Ca Malta, Canea, Italy, Fr Malta	nea, Syra ance rom Unite rds, from U ds, from U	d Kingdom United King	gdom .	Number Bales Number Pieces Dozens Pieces	4,000 1,000 400 12,000	6,000 1,500 400 8,000	900 700 7,500 150 2,000 5,000 3,300 6,000 9,600	1,200 1,050 11,250 150 2,500 5,000 2,600	
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Buffalo-hides Sudan	• {	United Kingdom, Alexi From Sudan by Tripoli France, Alexandria, Ca Malta, Canea, Italy, Fr Malta Malta, Canea, Tripoli In pieces of 24 yards, f 22 × 26 ya United Kingdom, Fran In pieces of 22 × 2 yar , 30 yards, f , 24 , f	nea, Syra ance rom Unite rds, from I ds, from U rom United rom United	d Kingdom United King inited Kingdom	gdom dom	Number. Bales Number. Pieces Dozens Pieces	4,000 1,000 400 12,000 20,000 62,000 32,000 32,000 6,000	6,000 1,500 400 8,000 15,000 65,000 36,000 4,000 6,000	$\begin{array}{c} 900\\ 700\\ 7,500\\ 150\\ 2,000\\ 5,000\\ 3,300\\ 6,000\\ 6,000\\ 9,600\\ 1,100\\ 1,800\\ \end{array}$	1,2001,05011,2502,5005,0002,6004,5006,50010,8001,3751,800	
Buffalo-hides Sudan	• {	United Kingdom, Alex From Sudan by Tripoli France, Alexandria, Ca Malta, Canea, Italy, Fr Malta, Canea, Tripoli In pieces of 24 yards, f "22 × 26 ya United Kingdom, Fram In pirces of 22 × 2 yar "30 yards, f "24 "f 14 "f	rom Unite rds, from U ds, from U rom United rom United rom United	d Kingdom United Kin nited Kingdom d Kingdom d Kingdom	gdom dom France	Number. Bales Number. Pieces Pieces "	4,000 1,000 400 12,000 20,000 62,000 32,000 32,000 6,000 50,000	6,000 1,500 400 8,000 15,000 65,000 36,000 4,000 6,000 30,000	900 700 7,500 150 2,000 5,000 6,000 6,000 9,600 1,100 1,800 2,500	$1,200 \\ 1,050 \\ 11,250 \\ 1500 \\ 2,500 \\ 2,600 \\ 4,500 \\ 4,500 \\ 6,500 \\ 10,800 \\ 1,375 \\ 1,800 \\ 1,500 \\ 1,500 \\ 1,500 \\ 1,500 \\ 1,500 \\ 1,0$	
Buffalo-hides Sudan , Tanned , Coalf-skins Iron Ironmongery Manufactured goods Blue cloth Coloured handkerchiefs Long cloth Prints T-cloth , waste	· {	United Kingdom, Alexi From Sudan by Tripoli France, Alexandria, Ga Malta, Canca, Italy, Fr Malta Malta, Canca, Italy, Fr Malta Malta, Canca, Tripoli In picces of 24 yards, f 	rom Unite rds, from U ds, from U rom Unite rom Unite om Unite om Unite	d Kingdom United Kin nited Kingdom d Kingdom d Kingdom United Kin	gdom , France , gdom	Number. Bales Number. Pieces Dozens Pieces ""	4,000 1,000 400 12,000 20,000 32,000 32,000 32,000 50,000 50,000	6,000 1,500 400 8,000 15,000 15,000 36,000 4,000 6,000 30,000 30,000	900 700 7,500 150 2,000 5,000 6,000 6,000 6,000 9,600 1,100 1,800 2,500 7,000	$1,200 \\ 1,050 \\ 11,250 \\ 150 \\ 2,500 \\ 5,000 \\ 4,500 \\ 6,500 \\ 10,800 \\ 1,375 \\ 1,800 \\ 1,500 \\ 2,220 \\ 1,500 \\ 2,220 \\ 1,500 \\ 2,220 \\ 1,500 \\ 2,220 \\ 1,500 \\ 2,220 \\ 1,500 \\ 2,220 \\ 1,500 \\ 2,220 \\ 1,500 \\ 2,220 \\ 1,500 \\ 2,220 \\ 1,500 \\ 2,220 \\ 1,500 \\ 2,220 \\ 1,500 \\ 2,220 \\ 1,500 \\ 2,220 \\ 1,500 \\ 2,220 \\ 1,500 \\ 2,220 \\ 1,500 \\ 2,220 \\ 1,500 \\ 2,220 \\ 1,500 \\ 2,220 \\ 1,500 \\ 2,220 \\ 1,500 \\ 1,500 \\ 2,220 \\ 1,500 \\ 1,500 \\ 2,220 \\ 1,500 \\ 1,500 \\ 2,220 \\ 1,50$	
Buffalo-hides Sudan	· {	United Kingdom, Alexi From Sudan by Tripoli France, Alexandris, Ca Malta, Canea, Italy, Fr Malta In pieces of 24 yards, f "22 × 26 ya United Kingdom, Fran In pieces de 22 × 2 ya "30 yards, f "14 "fi "14 "fi "12 × 18 ya Belgium, France, Malta	rom Unite rds, from U ds, from U rom Unite rom Unite rom Unite rom Unite	d Kingdom United King d Kingdom d Kingdom l Kingdom United Kin	gdom , France .	Number. Bales Number. Pieces Dozens Pieces , , Cases	4,000 1,000 400 12,000 20,000 62,000 62,000 32,000 6,000 50,000 80,000 300	6,000 1,500 400 8,000 15,000 36,000 36,000 4,000 6,000 30,000 30,000 300	900 7,500 150 2,000 5,000 3,300 6,000 6,000 9,600 1,800 1,800 2,500 7,000 900	$\begin{array}{c} 1,200\\ 1,050\\ 1,250\\ 150\\ 2,500\\ 5,000\\ 0,5000\\ 4,500\\ 6,500\\ 10,800\\ 1,375\\ 1,800\\ 1,500\\ 2,220\\ 900\\ \end{array}$	
Buffalo-hides Sudan , Tanned , Calf-skins Iron Ironmongery Manufactured goods— Blue cloth Coloured handkerchiefs Long cloth Prints T-cloth , waste Matches Linseed oil	- {	United Kingdom, Alexi From Sudan by Tripoli France, Alexandria, Ca Malta, Cance, Italy, Fr Malta Malta, Cance, Italy, Fr Malta Malta, Cance, Tripoli In picces of 24 yards, f 	nea, Syra ance rom Unite rds, from 1 ds, from Unite rom Unitee rds, from 1	d Kingdom United King d Kingdom d Kingdom l Kingdom United Kin	gdom dom France gdom	Number. Bales Number. Pieces Dozens Pieces "" Cases	4,000 1,000 400 12,000 20,000 32,000 32,000 32,000 50,000 50,000	6,000 1,500 400 8,000 15,000 15,000 36,000 4,000 6,000 30,000 30,000	900 700 7,500 150 2,000 5,000 3,300 6,000 9,600 1,100 1,800 2,500 7,000 900 200	$\begin{array}{c} 1,200\\ 1,050\\ 11,250\\ 150\\ 2,500\\ 5,000\\ \end{array}$	BI
Buffalo-hides Sudan , Tanned , Ironmongery Manufactured goods Blue cloth Coloured handkerchiefs Long cloth Prints T-cloth , waste Matches Jinse di	· {	United Kingdom, Alexi From Sudan by Tripoli France, Alexandris, Ca Malta, Canea, Italy, Fr Malta	nea, Syra ance rom Unite rds, from I ds, from United rom United rds, from I	d Kingdom United King inited King d Kingdom d Kingdom I Kingdom United Kin	gdom dom JFrance .	Number. Bales . Number. Pieces . Dozens . Pieces . , , , Cases .	4,000 400 12,000 20,000 62,000 32,000 6,000 50,000 80,000 300 	6,000 400 8,000 15,000 65,000 36,000 30,000 30,000 300 	900 700 7,500 150 2,000 5,000 3,300 6,000 6,000 6,000 9,600 1,500 2,500 7,000 900 200 9,600	$\begin{array}{c} 1,200\\ 1,050\\ 1,050\\ 11,250\\ 5,000\\ 2,600\\ 4,500\\ 6,500\\ 10,800\\ 1,375\\ 1,800\\ 1,500\\ 2,220\\ 900\\ 200\\ 15,000\\ \end{array}$	BEN
Buffalo-hides Sudan "	{	United Kingdom, Alexi From Sudan by Tripoli France, Alexandria, Ca Malta, Canea, Italy, Fr Malta Malta, Canea, Italy, Fr Malta Malta, Canea, Tripoli In picces of 24 yards, f ,	nea, Syra ance rom Unite rds, from Unite rom Unite rom Unite rom Unite rds, rom I	d Kingdom United Kin nited Kingdom d Kingdom l Kingdom United Kin	gdom . 	Number. Bales Number. Pieces " Dozens Pieces " Cases Cases	4,000 1,000 400 12,000 20,000 62,000 62,000 32,000 6,000 50,000 80,000 300	6,000 1,500 400 8,000 15,000 36,000 36,000 4,000 6,000 30,000 30,000 300	900 700 7,500 150 2,000 5,000 3,300 6,000 6,000 9,600 1,100 1,500 7,000 9,600 9,600 1,550	$\begin{array}{c} 1,200\\ 1,050\\ 1,050\\ 11,250\\ 150\\ 2,500\\ 5,000\\ 2,600\\ 4,500\\ 6,500\\ 10,800\\ 1,375\\ 1,800\\ 2,220\\ 900\\ 2,900\\ 15,000\\ 1,900\\ \end{array}$	BENGA
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Buffalo-hides Sudan , Tanned , Ianned , Iron Iron Ironmongery Manufactured goods Blue cloth Coloured handkerchiefs Long cloth Prints T-cloth , waste Matches inseed oil Pinto si Petroleum Patolets Votatoes Keevolvors Kiee Soap Kiea	- {	United Kingdom, Alexi From Sudan by Tripoli France, Alexandria, Ca Malta, Cance, Italy, Fr Malta Malta, Cance, Italy, Fr Malta Malta, Cance, Tripoli In picces of 24 yards, f 	nea, Syra ance rom Unite rds, from 1 ds, from Unite rom Unite rom Unite rom Unite rds, from 1 	d Kingdom United King A Kingdom I Kingdom I Kingdom United King 	gdom dom gdom gdom gdom	Number. Bales Number. Pieces Dozens Pieces Cases Sacks Sacks Sacks Sacks	4,000 1,000 400 12,000 20,000 62,000 3,000 50,000 80,000 3,0000 3,00000000	6,000 1,500 400 8,000 15,000 65,000 30,000 30,000 30,000 30,000 30,000 30,000 30,000 30,000 30,000 30,000 1,500 6,500 1,500 6,000 1,500 1,000 1,500	900 700 7,500 1,50 2,000 5,000 3,300 6,000 6,000 9,600 1,500 2,500 7,000 9,600 1,500 3,000 7,600 5,000 5,000 5,000 5,000 5,000	$\begin{array}{c} 1,200\\ 1,050\\ 1,050\\ 1,250\\ 2,500\\ 2,500\\ 2,600\\ 4,500\\ 6,500\\ 6,500\\ 6,500\\ 10,800\\ 1,375\\ 1,800\\ 1,500\\ 2,220\\ 200\\ 15,000\\ 1,200\\ 8,000\\ 1,200\\ 8,000\\ 1,200\\ 8,500\\ 15,000\\ 2,500\\ 2$	BENGAZI.
Buffalo-hides Sudan , Tanned , Ironmongery Ironmongery Blue cloth Coloured handkerchiefs Long cloth Prints T-cloth , waste Matches Matches Jire oil Petroleum Paint Petroleum Solutos Vetvolvers Sigar Yea Yea	- {	United Kingdom, Alexi From Sudan by Tripoli France, Alexandria, Ca Malta, Canea, Italy, Fr Malta	nea, Syra ance rom Unite rds, from 1 ds, from Unite rom Unite rom Unite rom Unite rds, from 1 	d Kingdom United King A Kingdom I Kingdom I Kingdom United King 	gdom dom France . 	Number. Bales Number. Pieces Dozens Pieces Coses Cases Sacks Number. Sacks Sacks	4,000 1,000 400 2,000 20,000 62,000 3,000 3,000 5,000 5,000 4,000 5,000 	6,000 1,500 400 8,000 15,000 65,000 36,000 30,000 30,000 30,000 6,500 6,500 1,500 6,000 30,000 1,500 1,000 1,500 1,500 1,500 1,500 1,500 1,500 1,500 	900 700 7,500 5,000 3,300 6,000 6,000 9,600 1,100 2,500 900 200 9,600 1,500 8,000 5,000 8,000 8,000 8,000 8,000	$\begin{array}{c} 1,200\\ 1,050\\ 1,050\\ 1,250\\ 2,500\\ 5,000\\ 2,600\\ 4,500\\ 6,500\\ 6,500\\ 1,875\\ 1,800\\ 1,875\\ 1,800\\ 2,220\\ 990\\ 200\\ 1,500\\ 1,500\\ 1,500\\ 1,500\\ 1,500\\ 1,200\\ 3,00\\ 3,500\\ 3,500\\ 15,000$	BENGAZI.
Buffalo-hides Sudan Tanned Tanned Calf-skins tron. Blue cloth . Prints T-cloth . T-cloth . Yastos eltroleum Paint Otatos tice. . vigar - Yotables . Yotables	- {	United Kingdom, Alexi From Sudan by Tripoli France, Alexandria, Ca Malta, Canea, Italy, Fr Malta Malta, Canea, Italy, Fr 22 × 26 ya United Kingdom, Frand In pirces of 22 × 2 yar , 30 yards, f , 24 , f , 14 , fi , 12 × 18 ya Belgium, France, Malta Malta Malta Malta Malta Malta Malta Malta Malta Malta Malta Malta Malta Malta Malta Malta Malta Malta	nea, Syra ance rom Unite rds, from 1 ds, from Unite rom Unite rom Unite rds, from U hite rds, from 1 hite rom Unite rds, from 1 hite rds, from	d Kingdom United King inited King d Kingdom I Kingdom United Kin 	gdom dom 	Number. Bales Number. Pieces Dozens Pieces Cases Sacks Sacks Sacks Sacks	4,000 1,000 400 12,000 20,000 62,000 3,000 50,000 80,000 3,0000 3,00000000	6,000 1,500 400 8,000 15,000 65,000 30,000 30,000 30,000 30,000 30,000 30,000 30,000 30,000 30,000 30,000 1,500 6,500 1,500 6,000 1,500 1,000 1,500	900 700 7,500 1,50 2,000 5,000 3,300 6,000 6,000 9,600 1,500 2,500 9,600 9,600 9,600 1,500 3,000 5,000 5,000 5,000 5,000 5,000 1,250 1,000	$\begin{array}{c} 1,200\\ 1,050\\ 1,050\\ 1,250\\ 2,500\\ 5,000\\ 2,600\\ 4,500\\ 6,500\\ 6,500\\ 10,800\\ 1,375\\ 1,800\\ 2,220\\ 900\\ 2,000\\ 15,000\\ 1,200\\ 700\\ 1,200\\ 3,500\\ 2,500\\ 15,000\\ 2,500\\ 1,0$	BENGAZI,
Buffalo-hides Tanned , Tanned , Tanned , Iron Iron Iron Iron Iron Manufactured goods Blue cloth Prints Prints , waste , waste Matches , waste Matches , waste Autor of Prints , waste , waste	- {	United Kingdom, Alexi From Sudan by Tripoli France, Alexandria, Ca Malta, Canea, Italy, Fr Malta Malta In pieces of 24 yards, f ,	nea, Syra ance rom Unite rds, from 1 ds, from 1 ds, from Unite rom Unite rom Unite rom Unite rom Unite rom 1 ds, from 1 d	d Kingdom United Kin inted Kingdom d Kingdom l Kingdom United Kin united Kin d Kingdom d Kingdom	gdom om France 	Number. Bales Number. Pieces Dozens Pieces Number. Cases Sacks Number. Sacks Sacks Cases	4,000 1,000 400 12,000 20,000 62,000 3,000 50,000 80,000 3,0000 3,00000000	6,000 1,500 400 8,000 15,000 65,000 30,000 30,000 30,000 30,000 30,000 30,000 30,000 30,000 30,000 30,000 1,500 6,500 1,500 6,000 1,500 1,000 1,500	900 700 7,500 5,000 3,300 6,000 6,000 9,600 1,800 2,500 2,500 2,500 2,000 2,500 2,500 2,500 2,500 3,500 3,500 5,000 5,000 3,500 4,000 1,25	$\begin{array}{c} 1,200\\ 1,050\\ 1,050\\ 1,250\\ 2,500\\ 5,000\\ 2,600\\ 4,500\\ 6,500\\ 6,500\\ 10,800\\ 1,375\\ 2,200\\ 2,220\\ 200\\ 2,220\\ 200\\ 1,500\\ 1,500\\ 1,500\\ 1,900\\ 300\\ 700\\ 1,900\\ 3,000\\ 3,500\\ 1,200\\ 8,500\\ 1,5000\\ 2,500\\ 2,500\\ 2,500\\ 1,000\\ 180\\ \end{array}$	BENGAZI.
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Buffalo-hides Sudan , Tanned , Ianned , Iron Iron Manufactured goods Blue cloth Prints Prints T-cloth , waste , waste Jive oil Paint Dive oil Paint Dive oil Paint Potatoes Sevolvers Goap Vines and spirits Beer Bern dy Brandy	- {	United Kingdom, Alexi From Sudan by Tripoli France, Alexandria, Ca Malta, Canea, Italy, Fr Malta Malta, Canea, Italy, Fr Malta Malta, Canea, Tripoli In pieces of 24 yards, f ,	nea, Syra ance rom Unite rds, from 1 so ds, from Unite com Unite c	d Kingdom United King nited King d Kingdom I Kingdom United Kin ·	gdom dom France gdom	Number. Bales Number. Pieces Dozens Pieces Cases Sacks Number. Sacks Sacks Sacks Sacks Cases Sacks	4,000 1,000 400 12,000 20,000 62,000 32,000 3,000 3,000 50,000 5,000 5,000 1,500 4,000 5,000 1,000 4,000 1,000 1,000 5,000 1,000 5,000 1,000 5,000 1,0000 1,000 1,0000 1,0	6,000 1,500 400 8,000 15,000 65,000 30,000 30,000 30,000 30,000 30,000 1,500 6,500 1,500 6,500 1,500 6,500 1,0000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,0000 1,0000 1,	900 700 7,500 5,000 5,000 5,000 6,000 6,000 9,600 1,100 2,500 9,000 9,000 9,000 9,000 1,500 3,000 5,000 3,500 6,000 1,250 1,000 1,250 1,000	$\begin{array}{c} 1,200\\ 1,050\\ 1,050\\ 1,250\\ 2,500\\ 5,000\\ 2,500\\ 4,500\\ 6,500\\ 6,500\\ 1,375\\ 1,800\\ 1,375\\ 2,220\\ 900\\ 2,00\\ 1,500\\ 2,200\\ 1,500\\ 1,500\\ 1,500\\ 1,500\\ 2,000\\ 1,500\\ 1,500\\ 1,500\\ 1,500\\ 1,500\\ 1,500\\ 1,500\\ 1,500\\ 1,500\\ 1,500\\ 1,500\\ 1,500\\ 1,500\\ 2,000\\ 1,500\\ 2,000\\ 1,000$	BENGAZI.
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Buffalo-hides Sudan , Tanned , Ianned , Iron Iron Manufactured goods Blue cloth Prints Prints T-cloth , waste , waste Jive oil Paint Dive oil Paint Dive oil Paint Potatoes Sevolvers Goap Vines and spirits Beer Berndy Berndy Berndy	- {	United Kingdom, Alexi From Sudan by Tripoli France, Alexandria, Ca Malta, Canea, Italy, Fr Malta	nea, Syra ance rom Unite rds, from 1 so ds, from Unite com Unite c	d Kingdom United King nited King d Kingdom I Kingdom United Kin 	gdom dom France gdom	Number Bales Number Pieces Dozens Pieces Cases Cases Sacks Sacks Sacks Sacks Cases Sacks Sacks Sacks Sacks Planks	4,000 1,000 400 12,000 20,000 62,000 32,000 3,000 3,000 50,000 5,000 5,000 1,500 4,000 5,000 1,000 4,000 1,000 1,000 5,000 1,000 5,000 1,000 5,000 1,0000 1,000 1,0000 1,0	6,000 1,500 400 8,000 15,000 65,000 30,000 30,000 30,000 30,000 30,000 1,500 6,500 1,500 6,500 1,500 6,500 1,0000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,0000 1,0000 1,	900 700 7,500 5,000 5,000 5,000 6,000 6,000 9,600 1,100 2,500 9,000 9,000 9,000 9,000 1,500 3,000 5,000 3,500 6,000 1,250 1,000 1,250 1,000	$\begin{array}{c} 1,200\\ 1,050\\ 1,050\\ 1,250\\ 2,500\\ 5,000\\ 2,500\\ 4,500\\ 6,500\\ 6,500\\ 1,375\\ 1,800\\ 1,375\\ 2,220\\ 900\\ 2,00\\ 1,500\\ 2,200\\ 1,500\\ 1,500\\ 1,500\\ 1,500\\ 2,000\\ 1,500\\ 1,500\\ 1,500\\ 1,500\\ 1,500\\ 1,500\\ 1,500\\ 1,500\\ 1,500\\ 1,500\\ 1,500\\ 1,500\\ 1,500\\ 2,000\\ 1,500\\ 2,000\\ 1,000$	BENGAZI.

APPROXIMATE Return of Imports into Bengazi during the Years 1900-01, showing the Port or Country of Origin, Quantity and Value in Sterling.

Imports.

The approximate value of the imports into Bengazi in the year 1900 was 120,130*l*., and in the following year, 155,925*l*. When compared with the results obtained in the two previous years, which totalled 150,449*l*., it will be seen that there was an increase of over 80 per cent. Although the crops were, in comparison with those years, relatively more abundant in 1900, and superlatively so last year, the importation of rice, flour and semolina in each year has been considerably over the average. Against this, however, must be set the complete absence of any imports into this district of maize and wheat.

As in the two previous years, the article for which there was most demand in 1900 was T-cloth, in three varieties, including that locally known as "smainy" (ismaily) in pieces of 14 yards, mostly destined for export to Waday, although taken generally, the quantity imported in that year fell far short of the abnormal previous import, and prices declined. The import of blue cloth and long-cloth, however, increased slightly, and there was a corresponding rise in price for these articles. In 1901, as caravans were much less numerous than in the previous year, the import of ' all these articles, with the exception of T-cloth of the longest quantity, the demand for which remained stationary, sensibly diminished. The only articles in this category of goods, the demand for which showed an improvement, were prints.

Other articles, the import of which has progressively increased in the course of the last two years when compared with others, are sugar, which has increased by 150 per cent., tea by 100 per cent., rice and coffee by 60 per cent., and olive oil from Canea by over 50 per cent., Sudan and tanned hides by half as much again. buffalo hides by about 33 per cent., petroleum by about 26 per cent., &c. The increase in the import of gold work is more than 550 per cent., silver work more than 220 per cent., gold and silver embroidery and red silk mantles more than twice as much as in the previous year. The doubling of that of silk handkerehiefs, barracans and cloth, the increase of the import of drugs and perfumery by nearly 67 per cent., as well as that of Persian carpets, and the large number of marriages which took place last year in consequence of the abundance of the crops, are all sure indications of the improvement in the material prosperity of the natives in 1901 as compared with 1900. Signs of the insecurity which, however, unfortunately prevails in the interior of the province, are the facts that the import of fire-arms is 10 times as large as it was, with a huge fall in prices, due to the fact that Gras rifles and others of very old type have been largely smuggled into the country. The larger import of gunpowder has . also brought down its price from 4s. to 2s., or even to 1s. 6d., the oke (2.83 lbs.). Revolvers have increased by 50 per cent.

The extraordinary consumption of sugar and tea is due to the fact that all classes of the population are gradually getting more accustomed to their habitual use, which is becoming general, even among the Bedouins of the interior. The increased import of cotton and woollen barracans, accompanied in each case by a slight

fall in prices, is due to their being generally preferred to the mantles, which, owing to their being only used by negresses, has led to their importation being very considerably decreased. The arrival of a large number of Mesuratine reapers, who, after the harvest, provide themselves with barracaus, also accounts for the increased demand.

With the exception of candles, in which there was a decrease in import of 50 per cent., due to a more general use of petroleum as cheaper, and an increase of that of wood, accompanied by a slight fall in price, most other goods imported remained stationary.

APPROXIMATE Return of Exports from Bengazi during the Year Exports. 1900-01, showing the Port or Country of Destination, Quantity and Value in Sterling.

-45			Dort of Countr		Deet	Innel				Quar	niry.	Va	ue.
rtie	cles.	,	Port or Country	yor	Dest	mari	on.			190 0. f	1901.	1:00.	1901
			distance of any distance of the local distan	*					- 4		k <u></u>	£	£
Animals- Camels	•	;	Alexandria		••		***	Numbe	e r]	5,000	5,000	25,000	25,000
Cattle		***	Malta			4-4	* = >	*1		6,000	7,000	21,000	-28,000
Horses		**-	Alexandria, Ma			* * *		••		500	500	2,000	-2,000
Sheep	•••	•••	Alexandría, Ma	!ta .,	••	***		**		160,000	200,000	61,000	80,000
										***		115,000	135,000
Barley			United Kingdon	0. T	ripol	i, De	rna,						
			Mesurata, Tu	mis,				Kilos.		200,000	600,000	23,000	60,000
Wheat			Tripoli, Derna							3,000	10,000	600	2,000
Dyewood		!	Alexandria					Bales		8,000	6,000	8,000	6,000
Eggs			Maita		••			***	1			1.200	1,260
Goat-skin	s		Marseilles		••	***		Bales]	600	600	7,000	7,000
vory			United Kingdo:	n .	**	***		+ * *				16,500	7,300
Matting		***	Alexandria		••	•		Bundle	:8	1,000	1,000	260	260
Ostrich fe	athers		France		••	***	**			,	***	16,000	5,520
Wool	***	÷	Marseilles, Malt	ta.,	••	***	+	Bales		9,000	10,000	27,000	30,000
			Tota	я.	••	***		•••			***	99,560	119,280
		1	Gra	nd to	stal							214,560	254,280

An enormous rise even more remarkable than that in the case of imports is to be observed in the exports of the last two years when compared with the results obtained in the previous biennial period. In 1900 their approximate value was 214,560*l*., which during last year rose to 254,280*l*., a total for the two years of 468,840*l*., or not far from three times that of the previous period. This is due to the facts that nearly three times as much barley, more than twice as much wool and matting and nearly twice as much dyewood were exported from this town; that ivory and ostrich feathers from Waday and the interior have reappeared in European markets, and that there has been quite a boom in eggs. On the other hand, there has been no export of butter or sulphur from this section of the province.

The export of animals has also greatly increased in value, to more than four times the amount attained during the last biennial period anterior to that to which this report refers. This increase

is most remarkable in the case of sheep, the export of which, chiefly to Alexandria, mainly by land but occasionally by sea, has, in spite of the oppressive tax known as Derbend Defne, more than quadrupled, while that of camels and horses has more than doubled.

Caravan trade.

CARAVANS	Leaving	for	Waday	in	the	Course	of	\mathbf{the}	Year	1900.
----------	---------	-----	-------	----	-----	--------	----	----------------	------	-------

fanufactured oods, Cottons, Silks, &c.	Drugs, Sugar Tca, &c.
2 60	80
250	80
140	36
140	35
790	231
200	65
120	40
160	50
1,270	386
	160

CARAVANS Leaving for Waday in the Course of the Year	CARAVANS	1901.
--	----------	-------

	Number of Loads of	
Caravans belonging to-	Manufactured Goods, Cottons, Silks, &c.	
Private individuals	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	-
Mejabra Zewaya Total	<i>d</i> 15 000	-
" value	£ 24,450	

Caravan trade Having been unable, owing to a variety of causes, to obtain accurate information concerning the export trade of Waday with

I ENGAZI.

this coast by caravan for 1900 and 1901, I can only give the accompanying tables showing its import trade for these years in this direction. The improvement in trade, to which I referred in my last report, continued during 1900, when it may be said to have reached its climax, but owing to the disturbed condition of Waday, which has again been suffering from internal dissensions, consequent on a disputed succession to the throne and the ferment in the interior generally, caused by the outbreak of hostilities between the French and the Sennays in Kanem, the trade between Darfur, Waday, Kanem and the coast, which has several times been stopped, may be said to have come to a standstill, and the outlook from a mercantile point of view is the reverse of promising. The export of ivory and ostrich feathers from Bengazi to Europe, which had been checked by the heavy fall of prices, recommenced in 1900, when the former attained the amount of 16,500%, the highest result attained in any one year since 1889 and 1890, receding, however, in the following year to 7,300*l*., the lowest figure within the last decade. Ostrich feathers, which were exported from here to the value of 16,000% in the first of these two years, also receded to nearly a third of this amount last year.

Although since June 9, 1898, there has been no official modifi- Exchange. cation of the rate of exchange, since January 1, old style, this year the following rates for the coins mentioned below have found general acceptance in local commercial circles: 140 pias. the sovereign, and 112 pias, the Napoleon or 20 fr. piece. The values of other coins have not changed.

The estimated total of the Ottoman Public Debt's receipts in Ottoman this Nazaret for the financial year 1900-01 amounted to 15,2501., public debt. showing an increase of about 16 per cent. when compared with those obtained in the previous year. This is to be explained by the increase of revenue derived from the sale of salt, the stamp taxes, fisheries, and the issue of permits to sponge fishers. The extraction of salt, which for the last six years had been suspended, was renewed in September of that year with very beneficial results to the poorer classes of the population of Bengazi, who found a very much-needed remunerative employment.

TABLES showing the Receipts of the Nazaret of Bengazi for the Financial Years 1316 (1900-01) and 1317 (1901-02).

OLD CONCEDED	REVENUES.
--------------	-----------

		ite Amount.
	1900-01. (1316)	1901-02 (1317.)
	£	£
Salt	8.343	15,00.)
Spirits-		
Tax on production	1,075	1,136
License tax or permit of sale	217	163
Stamp tax	1,758	1,591
Special stamp tax'	182	191
Fines		36
Miscellane.us	44	245
Total	11,661	18,364

NEW REVENUES.

			Approxima	te Amount.
		_	1900-01. (1316.)	1901-02. (1317)
			£	£
fisheries			789	772
ishing permits (sp	onges, o	\$c.)	2,568	2,154
ame licenses	••		6	7
ax on furs		••	1	1
ponge tithe		••	20	27
oecial stamp tax			182	191
umbeky			1	7
ines				3
fiscellaneous			10	2
Total			3,588	3,166

NOTE .--- Fractions of 11. omitted.

The estimated total of the Ottoman Public Debt's receipts in this Nazaret for the last financial year amounted to 21,530/., showing, when compared with the results obtained in the previous year, an increase of 6,256/., or slightly over 40 per cent. This calculation is made on the amount of 15,274/., the sum actually realised in 1900–01, and the reality in the case of the following year is also likely to exceed the estimate. Decreases in the amounts produced by the spirit license tax, that on the consumption of spirits, stamp tax, sponge fishery permits, &c., are more likely to be amply compensated for by increases in the revenue derived from fisheries, special stamp tax, sponge tithe, fines, tumbeky, &c., and more especially from the extraction of salt, the revenue from which alone is expected to produce an increase of about 75 per cent.

Both in 1900 and 1901 the rainfall in the winter was unusually Agriculture. heavy, especially so in the latter months of last year and January of the present year. In December no less than 2 inches of rain fell and 1 inch on January 6 alone, three times the highest previous record. On December 10, 1900, two torrents, the Wady Gatara and the Wadyen Nahr, which meet about eight or nine hours distance from Bengazi and which are usually of great benefit for irrigation purposes when swollen by heavy rains, overflowed their banks and did great damage to animals and property at Berka, Fwayhad and other places further away. No similar inundation had occurred for nearly 40 years, and the crops amply justified the expectations which were entertained as to their abundance, and the pasturage both this year and last year has been exceptionally good.

In August, 1900, there was an outbreak of sheep pox. alleged, and with truth, to have been imported into this province by sheep brought over from Mesurata on account of the failure of the pasturage there, but fortunately for the inhabitants of a country so largely depending on the traffic in cattle and other animals for their subsistence, was of a comparatively mild character and of short duration, as by the end of September it had ceased, and the mortality was slight. But within the last 20 days of that month it was reported that isolated cases of cattle plague and anthrax had appeared among beasts from Mesurata at Khwebia in the vicinity of Bengazi and at other places in the interior of the province. Enquiry made into the existence of an alleged great mortality among animals in the interior, did not show that any disease other than sheep pox had existed, and such mortality is to be attributed to the privations endured by the animals and the neglect of the Arabs to provide themselves with fodder for them until the coming of the rains, on which the agricultural prosperity of this country so completely depends, relieves them from anxiety.

The establishment of an Italian post office at Bengazi has Postal comimproved the security of postal communications, which are also munications. now more frequent with Europe viâ Malta, Canea, or Tripoli, and the introduction of a money order and parcel post system are great conveniences, the lack of which was previously seriously felt.

Tobacco.

		lear.			Sales	Total.	
		cear.			Bengazi.	Derna.	Total.
					Piastres.	Piastres.	Piastres.
1884			••		232,147	38,550	270,697
1885	••		••	••	332,169	55,3621	387,531
1886					363,3941	72,860	436,254
1887	••			•• *	313,021	48,518	361,539
1888	••			•••	319,073	$52,835\frac{1}{2}$	371,908
1889				• •	487,818	60,015	547,833
1890		••			$516,211\frac{1}{4}$	97,710	613,921
1891					515,977	92,689	608,660
1892	••			••	$452,723\frac{1}{2}$	97,8261	550,550
1893		••	••	• •	449,511	87,1603	536,671
1894					501,435	113,876	615,311
1895		••			626,987	96,800	723,787
1896			••	••	737,961	160,495	898,456
1897		••	••		$715,842\frac{1}{2}$	114,400	830,242
1898	••	••		••	705,205	145,650	850,855
189 9			••		716,573	112,300	828,873
190 0	••		••	•••	$790,721\frac{1}{4}$	122,910	913,631
	Tot	al		•••	8,776,7701	1,569,959	10,346,729

COMPARATIVE Table showing the Amounts Realised Annually from the Sales of Tobacco in the Mudiriet of Bengazi since the Establishment of the Tobacco Régie.

During the last 17 years of the 19th century $8,776,770\frac{1}{2}$ pias. (say 76,590*l*.) worth of tobacco has been disposed of at Bengazi, and 1,569,959 pias. (say 13,718*l*.) worth at Derna, showing an annual average of about 516,163 pias. (4,511 10s.) at the former place and 92,350 pias. (about 807*l*.) at the latter, and a grand total of $10,346,729\frac{1}{2}$ pias. (about 90,308*l*.) for the whole of the province. The results obtained in the last six years (1895-1900), on comparison being made with those of the six previous years, show an increase of 1,612,891 pias. (over 14,662*l*.), and are due in a great measure to the energy and capacity shown by the representatives of the Régie at Bengazi, and the consequent diminution of the smuggling formerly so rife.

DERNA.

Shipping and navigation. From Consular-Agent Farrugia's reports I am able to state that in the year 1900 67 vessels entered and cleared from Derna harbour under the British, Italian and Ottoman flags. Of these 42 were steamers and 25 sailing vessels, all the latter being Ottoman, while of the steamers 2 were British, 25 Italian and 15 Ottoman. The aggregate tonnage was 35,111 tons, of which 34,045 tons belonged to steamers and 1,066 tons to other vessels. The Italian steamers were at the top of the list with 20,546 tons, then came the Ottoman with 12,251 tons, while the British were a bad third with only 1,248 tons.

In 1901 there is to be observed a decrease in the tonnage of the vessels frequenting that port, although the number was the same as in the previous year. Of the 34,335 tons 1,310 tons were under the British, 21,919 tons under the Italian and 11,106 tons under the Ottoman flags respectively, while the number of the steamers was in the same order, 3, 26 and 12, the last having a tonnage of 9,960 tons. Barques, which were all Ottoman, were 26 in number, of 1,146 tons. In comparison with the previous year a distinct improvement, except as regards Ottoman steamers, which both in number and tonnage show a decrease, is to be noticed, and it is to be hoped that the Maltese steamers which formerly constituted the principal if not the sole means of direct communication between Alexandria and Derna will again take up that service.

The average tonnage of the navigation in general for 1900 was a fraction over 524 tons, and for last year nearly $512\frac{1}{2}$ tons.

DERNA.

APPROXIMATE Return of Imports into Derna during the Year 1901, showing the Port or Country of Origin, Quantity and Value in Sterling.

Article	38.		Port or Co	untry of	Origin.				Quantity.	Value
Arab clothing-									£	
Barracans			Bengazi, Tripol	i		•••	Cases	***	2	32
Blue cloth	***		Alexandria	••• •••		•••	Bales	**-	2	32
Sarley	***		Bengazi, Saloni		•••	**-	Sacks	***	4,374	3,503
leans	•••	·••]	Smyrna, Trieste			***		***	94	29
Sottles Brandy	•••	***	Marseilles Piræus	••• •••		•••	Cases	•••	7 15	12
uckets	•••	•••	Alexandria, Tri	noli m		***	Lots	***	11	16
uffalo-hides			Marseilles			***	17019	••••		160
Sutter-milk	••••		Canea		•••	***	Barrels		3	
andles	•••		Marseilles				Cases		172	60
Cement			Trieste			***			5	8
loves			Tripoli				Sacks		. 2	12
offee	***	1	Marseilles, 1ric				,,	***	56	1,360
otton goods			Alexandria,	Bengazi,	Smyr		.,			
			Tripoli							200
Dioscorides	***		Alexandria, Tri	poli	***		Sacks		36	56
Drugs	•••	••••	Tripoli		***		**	***	1	8
Ory fruit	***		Alexandria,	Canea,	Marseil	les, ¦				
		ļ	Rethymo, Tri	este		***		***	99	38
ruit-										
Dates	•••		Mesurata	••• •••	***	***	Baskets	***	901	600
Lemons	•••		Tripoli	***	•••	***	Barrels			6
Melons	•••		Bengazi, Malta		•••		Number	***.	232	6
Oranges	***		Canea, Tripoli		***		Barrels	***	.9	12
Raisins	•••	•••	Canea, Smyrna		an Teine		S. cks	** 1	14	1 937
tour Articles of fur	 nitura		Malta, Marseill				Number	•••	1,683	1,237
arthenware			Malta, Marseille Bengazi, Tripol		***	••	Lots	•••	17	60
lass of all hr	nde		Bengazi, Tripol Trieste			••••		***	21	40
latchets		••••	PP-1 + + -	*** ***	***	**-	Number	***	50	1 12
Ienna			Tripoli		***	***	Sacks		28	40
lides			FF1-1-1-1-1-1-1			••••	Cases	***	7	60
Loums and s			Scio, Smyrna	*** ***		•••			25	20
Macaroni			Tripoli			*	••	•••	11	13
Maize			Constantinople,				Sacks		2,452	1,569
Manufactured				xandria,	Smyrn	a (Cases	***	29	200
	8	· ····	Tripoli	***	Smyrn	~~{!	Bales		142	2,560
Matches]	Belgium, Malta		***		Cases		24	52
Matting			Mesurata				Lots		136	108
Medicines			Marseilles				Cases		1	12
a ta		1				n f	Barrels	!	140	680
00	+	***	Candia, Canea,	Mitylene	, Recays	10°{	Cases		1,734	1,734
Olives			Canea, Smyrna				,,)	6	19
Unions		***	Canea				hacks		55	22
Paper			Naples, Trieste,	, Tripoli			Bales	***	3	16
Pepper		**	Tripoli		•••		Sacks		3	4
Petroleum			Malta, Tripoli			{	Cases	••••	150	40
	•••	•••		*** ***	***	- 1	Barrels	***	25	32
'lanks		•••	Trieste				Number	•••	700	30
'otatoes	•••		Malta, Trieste,	Tripoli		•••	Sacks	•••	115	69
reserves	•••	•••	Canea, Malta	*** ***			Casks	}	2	6
tice	•••	•••	Alexandria	•••	***		Sacks		22,000	1,760
Rum, spirits,	åc.		Trieste, Smyrn	a, Tripoli	, Canea	{	Barrels		16	7
- <u>-</u> -					-		Cases Sacks	•••	16	40
iago			Canea	•••	***	•••		***	6 11	12
ieeds iemolina			Smyrns, Tripol		***	•••	**	•••	163	120
ieves	***		Salonica, Smyri	na		***	**	••••	103	120
	•••	••••	Tripoli	*** ***	***	· · · ·	Cases	***	96	
oap	***	***	Canes, Mitylen	e	***	{	Sacks	*** 1	112	} 165
-		-					Cases	***	127	240
ugar	***		Malta, Trieste		***	{	Sacks		1,056	760
ulphur	•••		Tripoli						1,000	2
allow	•••		Canea		***	**	**		3	4
			Tripoli	••• •••	***	***	Cases		116	400
'umbeky	***		Bengazi	••• •••					2	12
Vegetables				Jallipoli,	Saloni		**		-	
-9-100160			Smyrna				Sacks	!	83	69
Wheat			Bengazi, Cons							
		••••	Smyrna	••• •••	•••		"	[1,258	1,258
Wine	***		Canea, Smyrna				Barrels		2	6
Voollen good			Gabes, Gerba,				Bales		33	760
Book Book			A	*** ***	****	' {	Cases		4	128
liscellaneous		•••		***		- 1				5
								-		
DERNA.

APPROXIMATE Return of Exports from Derna during the Year Exports. 1901, showing the Port of Destination, Quantity and Value in Sterling.

Article	:5.		1	Port of	Des	tination	1.	į.			Quantity.	Value.
nimals-		1								ļ		£
Goats			Canea						Number		147	60
Horses			Canea								3	32
Oxen			Canea, M								205	64
Sheep			Canea				***			***	4	2
		į		Tota	al	***		•••	•••			158
Bananas		ļ	Bengazi,	Malta	Tri	nati		5:	Bunches		75 ,	9
sananas	***	***		bianta,	,	pon	•••	- 'L'	Lots	+++	28	53
Bones	•••	***	Trieste						Sacks	***.	167	12
Butter		***	Alexand			ia, Ca	nea,	Re-	-			
			thymo				***	(Cases	***	834	2,060
Carpets	•••		Bengazi,		i of i	Syria	***		Bales	***	16	200
low-skins		***	Canea, S		• • •		***		••	***	77	992
)yewood	•••		Alexand	ria		***		***	Sacks	***.	10	12
gg8		***	Malta	***				***)	Cases		4	3
ioats' hair			Bengazi			***		***	Sacks		8 1	2
loat-skins			Marseille	:8		- **	***	***	Bales		407	3,907
lides			Bengazi		***		***	***	.,	***	1 /	13
fillstones			Bengazi		***		***		Number		12	4
Frangeade			Bengazi		***	•••		¹	Cases		1	1
Pepper	•••		Bengazi,	Tripol	1				Sacks		5	6
olypi			Canea				***		Cases	***	4	12
	_		Bengazi,	Tring	12			1	Barrels	+"	4	3
Pomegranates	s	***	Dengazi,	, i ripo	14	***	***	- {	Cases	••••	65	25
alvia			Bengazi,	Tripol	1			**-	Sacks		4	2
sheep-skins			Marseille	es, Trie	ste				Bales		22	71
fallow			Tripoli						Sacks		3	4
Canned skins			Bengazi						Bales		6	48
Waterskins			Bengazi						••		1	8
Wax			Malta				1.1.8		Cases	. 1	11	48
1			Marseille					1	Bales	**	206	800
	•••	· · · · '	marseine	s, m	100	***	***	1	Sacks	***	19	15
Voollen stuffs			Bengazi	•••	•••	***	•••		Bales	**]	24	60
				Tut	61							8,533

Owing to Consular-Agent Farrugia's inability to obtain, for the year 1900, from official or private sources of information, anything more than incomplete or partial statistics, which, of course, would be misleading, of the imports and exports of that year, comparison of the results attained last year must be made with those of the year 1899. In the imports an increase of nearly 67 per cent. is to be noticed, due mainly to the considerable quantity of barley, maize, wheat and flour brought into the district on account of the failure of the crops generally during the past three years, which has caused great misery among the natives and ruined many of them.

In the case of other articles of food the import of rice and oil from Alexandria and Crete respectively has more than tripled, that of coffee has increased ten-fold, that of dates more than sevenfold, those of dried fruit and potatoes more than doubled, while that of sugar, &c., has nearly doubled, and butter-milk, macaroni, melons, olives, onions, beans and other vegetables, oranges, preserves, raisins,' sago and semolina have been introduced to the Derna market. The import of candles, earthenware, glass, hides, matting, soap, tea, wines and spirits and wood has also appreciably increased. On the other hand there has been a remarkable decrease in the importation of articles of Arab clothing, cotton and manufactured goods, drugs and medicines, and petroleum.

Coming to the exports a drop of more than 49 per cent. is to be observed, caused chiefly by the absence of export of animals to Alexandria, which was such a remarkable feature in the results obtained in 1899, and which is not in any way compensated by the abnormal increase in the export of most articles referred to in the list for that year. Thus nearly 4,000*l*. worth of goat-skins were exported, as against 54*l*. worth of that article in 1899, and a large quantity of cow-skins, wool and woollen material and carpets, while there was a considerable increase in the amount of butter exported, as also a large export of various articles of agricultural and horticultural produce.

Trade, except in cereals and other articles of food, is usually very slack and rarely on the basis of immediate cash payments. For example rice, the price of which fluctuates between $87\frac{1}{2}$ and 90 pias. the sah (23.215 gallons) if bought on credit, with security for six months, fetches from 160 to 180 pias. the quintal of 50 okes (141 lbs.), and barley, 60 pias. per sah of 3 kilos. if bought on four months' credit fetches 80 pias. the sah. Maize is usually purchased by the Bedouins at the beginning of spring when milk is abundant and they can indulge in their favourite dish of "basisa," which is something like polenta in taste and is a compound of butter-milk and maize flour after its oil has been extracted.

Notwithstanding the abundance of sweet water either from springs round about the town or from a large stream which runs through and waters the adjacent fields and gardens, the natives do not know how to profit by the advantages nature has given them, and in spite of the magnificent fertility of the soil, agriculture is neglected, what is cultivated being of comparatively little value. Large quantities of cotton and potatoes, for the cultivation of which it is said the ground is well adapted, might be raised and exported abroad, were the cultivators only competent and alive to their interests.

The only industry worth mentioning is the manufacture of barracans by the few Arab weavers of the town, and in the interior the manufacture of hair carpets or mats by Bedouin women.

During the last year it is estimated that about 20,000 bunches of bananas, 4,000 sah of barley and wheat, 3,000 okes of butter, 10,000 okes of dates, 3,000 sah of maize, 10,000 okes of millet, 4,000 okes of wax, and 150,000 okes of wool were produced in Derna and its vicinity.

The local revenue is estimated at about 3,114*l*., of which about 1,485*l*., represent the annual rents for Government property and the remainder the produce of the poll-tax paid by Ottoman subjects.

Commerce and agriculture.

الملحق رقم (5)

قناصل بريطانيا بولاية طر ابلس منذ أواخر القرن 18 وحتى بدايات القرن 20 وثيقة (FO 101)

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE

TRIPOLI - SERIES II

Reference

Date

Description

F.0.101			
67	1879 JanDec.	Consul General at Tripoli. D. Hay. Consul at Benghazi. Dupuis. Consular Domestic.	Consular and Commercial. Political and Consular.
68	1880 JanDec.	Consul General. D. Hay. Consuls at Benghazi. Dupuis, Vadala. Consular Domestic.	Commercial and Consular.
69	1881 JanDec.	Consul General. D. Hay. Consuls at Benghazi. Dupuis, Vadala. Vice-Consul at Tripoli. Taylor. Consular Domestic. Domestic Various.	Political, Consular, Commercial and Sanitary.
70	1882 JanDec.	Consul General. D. Hay. Consuls at Benghazi. Wood, Vadala. Vice-Consul at Tripoli. Taylor. Consular Domestic. Domestic Various.	Political, Consular, Commercial and Sanitary. Political and Consular.
71	1883 JanDec.	Consul General at Tripoli. F.R.D. Hay, Taylor.	Political and Consular.
72	1883 JanDec.	Consul at Benghazi. Wood.	Political and Consular.
73	1883 JanDec.	Consul at Benghazi. Wood. Consular Domestic. Domestic Various.	Commercial.
74	1884 JanDec.	Consul General at Tripoli. D. Hay. Consuls at Benghazi. Wood, Vadala. Vice-Consuls at Tripoli. Taylor, Dickson. Consular Domestic.	Political and Consular.
75	1885 JanDec.	Consul General at Tripoli. Hay, Dickson. Consuls at Benghazi. Wood, Vadala, Fremeaux. Vice-Consul at Tripoli. Dickson. Commercial Domestic Various. Treaty Domestic Various. Consular Domestic.	Political, Consular, Commercial.

e Date

Description

1886 JanDec.	Consul General at Tripoli. Hay. Consul at Benghazi. Wood. Vice-Consul at Tripoli. Dickson. Commercial Domestic. Various. Treaty Domestic Various. Domestic Various.	Political, Consular and Commercial.
1887	Consul General at Tripoli. Drummond Hay. Consul at Benghazi. Wood. Various.	Diplomatic, Consular and Commercial.
1888	Consul General at Tripoli. D. Hay, Dickson. Consuls at Benghazi. Wood, Cameron. Various.	Diplomatic, Consular, Commercial and Treaty.
1889	Consul General at Tripoli. Drummond Hay. Consuls at Benghazi. Cameron, Fremeaux.	Diplomatic, Consular and Treaty.
1890	Consuls General at Tripoli. Hay, Dickson, Moore. Consuls at Benghazi. de Fremeaux, Alvarez. Various.	Diplomatic, Consular, Commercial and Treaty.
1891	Consuls at Tripoli. Moore, Dickson. Consul at Benghazi. Alvarez. Various.	Diplomatic and Consular.
1892	Consul General at Tripoli. Moore. Consul at Benghazi. Alvarez. Vice-Consul at Tripoli. Dickson. Various.	Diplomatic, Consular, Commercial and Treaty.
1893	Consul General at Tripoli. Moore. Consul at Benghazi. Alvarez.	Diplomatic, Consular, Commercial, Treaty and

F.0.101

94	1902 - 1903	Affairs of Tripoli. Anglo-Italian Relations etc.	
95	1904	Consuls General at Tripoli. Jago, Dickson, Alvarez. Consuls at Benghazi. Alvarez, Hampson, Ellul. Various.	Diplomatic, Consular, Commercial Treaty.
96.	1905	Consuls General at Tripoli. Alvarez, Dickson. Consuls at Benghazi. Ellul, Fontana. Various.	Diplomatic, Consular, Commercial Treaty.

ترجمة للملحق رقم (2)

اتفاقية الصداقة والتحالف بين المملكة الليبية وبريطانيا الخاصة بإنشاء قواعد عسكرية بريطانية في ليبيا مقابل دعم مالي بريطاني ديسمبر 1953م

- يلتزم الطرفان بدعم كل منهما الآخر في حالة الحرب أو أي نزاع يشكل تهديدًا على سيادة أي من البلدين.
- . سيدعم أي من الطرفين الآخر بمختلف الوسائل والتسهيلات الاقتصادية والعسكرية على أن يكون الطرف الليبي معني بالدعم العسكري فيما يعنى الطرف البريطاني بالدعم الاقتصادي ويلتزم كلا الطرفين بأداء المهام المنوطة به في هذا الشأن.
 - الاتفاقية العسكرية: يمكن للقوات البريطانية أن تكون متواجدة في ليبيا بمدة ثابتة.
- القوات البريطانية الموجودة في ليبيا يحق لها أن تستقدم مدنيين وتنشئ معسكرات بما يصل إلى 25 ألف شخص في أوقات السلم وأن يظل هذا الرقم سريًا بين الطرفين ويمكن أن يتغير بناء على الاتفاق بين الحكومتين.
- الامتيازات الممنوحة للقوات البريطانية تتضمن استبعادها من أي ضرائب للدخل أو أي ضريبة استثنائية ورسوم تسجيل
 الأجانب خاصة المدنيين الذين يسعون للحصول على تأشيرة دخول.
- تشكيل محكمة خاصة للملاحقة القضائية لأي جرائم أو انتهاكات مرتكبة من قبل هذه القوات وستكون الملاحقة القضائية وفقًا للقانون ألإنجليزي في المناطق الخاضعة لنفوذ هذه القوات أو المرتكبة ضد أي مواطن أو ممتلكات إنجليزية أو مناطق أمنية إنجليزية.
- سيتم منحنا سجن مخصص لوضع المسجونين على ذمة هذه القضايا وتكون قوات بريطانية مكلفة بحراسته حتى لو كان
 ذلك داخل سجن عمومي ليبي.
- تمنحنا هذه الاتفاقية الحرية في توزيع القوات لوجيستيًا بصورة أكبر في المنطقة كما تحافظ على القوات بعيدًا من أي ملاحقات قضائية حتى المدنيين منهم.
 - . سيتم منحنا أرض مخصصة لإقامة القوات وستكون ضمن الاستخدام الحصري لنا خلال وقت الاتفاقية فقط.
- سيمكن للقوات الإنجليزية الاستخدام الحصري لهذه الأرض ويحق لها بناء كافة أنواع التحصينات بنطاق يصل مداه 5 أميال من عاصمتي ليبيا طرابلس وبنغازي لكن يحق لها بناء أي معسكرات خارج نطاق العاصمتين وقتما اقتضت الضرورة لذلك.
- يمكن للقوات البحرية استخدام أي من المياه الإقليمية الليبية بحرية ويمكن كذلك للقوات الجوية التحرك أينما أرادت وستخصص قاعدة جوية لهم.
 - من أجل ضمان تنفيذ الاتفاقية وضعنا شروط سرية.
- الاتفاقية المالية: الاتفاقية الاقتصادية الموقعة مع ليبيا في 13 ديسمبر 1951، تقول إننا سنغطي أي عجز في الميزانية
 الليبية بناء على التوافق بين الحكومتين لكنهم ملزمين بتقديم كافة بيانات ميزانيتهم ويعرضوا علينا أي اتفاقات طويلة
 المدى التي قد يترتب عليها التزامات مادية ليبية.
 - الاتفاقية الاقتصادية معدة لتوفير أي دعم مادي لكن غير مرتبط بتغطية العجز الاعتيادي في الميزانية.
- ـ نلتزم وفق هذه الاتفاقية بدفع 3 مليون جنيه إسترليني سنويًا في أول 5 سنوات من توقيع الاتفاقية ومليون جنيه إسترليني من أجل التنمية و2 مليون إسترليني لدعم الميزانية.
 - يمكن تعديل هذه الأموال بعد أول 5 سنوات بناء على الاتفاق بين الحكومتين.
 - الحكومة الليبية ملزمة باستخدام هذا التموىل في أوجهه الصحيحة وأن تقدم الأدلة حول أوجه الصرف هذه.

على الليبيين أن يضمنوا ألا يتم فسخ الاتفاقية لأي سبب سيامي بعد مرور تاريخ 31 يوليو لتصبح الاتفاقية نافذة المفعول بتاريخ 7 ديسمبر.

ترجمة للملحق رقم (3) تقرير القنصل أرتشيبالد فريزر إلى اللورد شيلبورن وزير الخارجية البريطاني اللورد شيلبورن، وزير خارجية حكومة صاحب الجلالة بيان / تقرير عام عن تجارة طرابلس لسنة 1767م من القنصل فريزر (رقم 1) في 24 أغسطس 1767م تقرير عن تجارة سكان شمال أفريقيا مع دواخل أفريقيا

لقد كان ميناء طرابلس على الشاطئ الجنوبي للبحر الأبيض المتوسط - ولعدة قرون - السوق الرئيسي للرقيق المستجلبين من أفريقيا الذين يعاد تصديرهم سنوياً ثم القسطنطينية وإلى بعض الموانئ الأخرى في الدولة العثمانية.

وبإعتبار أن الشريعة (المحمدية) الإسلامية لا تسمح للمسيحيين داخل البلاد الإسلامية بإمتلاك الرقيق سواء بالبيع والشراء أو بأي طريقة أخربن فإن هذه التجارة "تجارة العبيد" لم تكون معروفة بشكل كبير بالنسبة للأوروبيين وتتركز بشكل شبه كلى في أيدى التجار العرب المغاربة.

لقد كانت هذه التجارة "تجارة الرقيق" عبر المتوسط تتم بواسطة القوافل الطرابلسية السنوية أو النصف سنوية "كل ستة أشهر" التي تأتي محملة بالعبيد من دواخل أفريقيا، (وهي مدة منطقية جداً بحساب الزمن الذي يتطلبه ذهاب تلك القوافل وعودتها من الأماكن التي يُستجلب منها العبيد).

- · أن حمولة الجمال التي تتراوح من 4 إلى 5 قنطار كانت تكلف التجار ما يعاد 2 بنس استرليني تقريباً للحمولة.
 - تقدر قيمة السلع المرسلة من طرابلس إلى فزان بـ 26،475 سكوين طرابلسي.
- تقدر قيمة السلع المستجلبة أثناء العودة من فزان إلى طرابلس بـ 37،380 سكوين أي بمكسب يقدر بـ10،905
 سكوين أي مايزد عن الثلث ربح صاف.
 - السكوين الطرابلسي يعادل 8 شلن و6 بنس أسترليني أو نحو ذلك.
- تعتمد هذه التجارة بشكل رئيسي على الجمال كوسيلة نقل، حيث يحمل كل جمل أربعة أو خمسة قنطار من
 البضائع أي أن كل خمس جمال تحمل طن طن واحد من البضائع في شكل رزم.
- السلع التي يتم مبادلتها في هذه التجارة تستورد في الغالب من البندقية و ليفورنو بشكل دوري مرتين في
 السنة ومن الشرق الأدنى والجزر اليونانية في بعض الأحيان، وهي تشمل:
 - الملابس الخشنة من نابولي.
 - الكتان الخشن من بلاد الشام.
 - الأشرطة القطنية العادية والملونة من سامرينا.

- · الأمتعة الخشنة غير الملونة.
- الخيوط المستخدمة لنظم الخرز.
 - - ا الخرز والحلي.
 - حجر المرجاني الأحمر.
 - ا الورق.
 - القرنفل.
 - ' التبغ.
- · القضبان النحاسية والنحاس القديم والأنية النحاسية.
 - ا قضبان القصدير.
 - · القبعات التونسية (الشاشية) وقبعات فزان.
 - السجاد الشامى.
 - · والقماش الدمشقي والجنوي المرصع بالذهب.
 - · - الأحذية الشامية.
 - الزيت والملح.
- ا السنا، النطرون "كربونات الصوديوم الطبيعة" التي يتم وضعها أو خلطها في تبغ ستراتبورغ الذي يستخدم بطريقة الإستنشاق "العاطوس".
 - لقد رأيت العلكة "الصمغ" في طرابلس وأعتقد أنه ليس من نهر "السنغال".
 - تقدر قيمة السلع المرسلة من طرابلس إلى غدامس بـ 7،610 "سكوين".
 - · بينما تقدر قيمة السلع العائدة من غدامس إلى طرابلس بـ9.725 "سكوين".
 - الفارق 2,115 سكوين أي صافي ربح يعادل الثلث 1/3 تقريباً.
 - السلع العائدة "الواردات من أفريقيا إلى طر ابلس" هي:
 - الرقيق.
 - السنا.
 - النطرون.
 - التمور.
 - ريش النعام
 - · بعض الغبار الذهب.
 - كمية صغيرة من الصمغ العربي.
- السلع التي يستخدمها سكان شمال أفريقيا "المسلمين" يتم إستيرادها- في العادة- من قبل التجار
 الهود والمسيحيين المقيمين في طرابلس، وهولاء بدورهم يبيعونها للتجار الطرابلسيين "المسلمين"

الذين يقومون بنقلها لبيعها في المدن والمناطق الداخلية، إلا أنه - في السنوات الأخيرة - بدأ ايضاً تجار غدامس وفزان وغيرهم من (التجار المغامرين أو "السماسرة" الذين ينتقلون مع القوافل بين الأسواق) يأتون إلى طرابلس ويقومون ببيع العبيد، والسنا، والنطرون، والتمور، وريش النعام (بهدف توفير النقود) للتجار الطرابلسيين الذين يتعاملون مع أسواق الشام ويرغبون في الحصول على السلع من مصدرها الرئيسي هناك وليس عبر الوسطاء.

- تنطلق القوافل من طرابلس باتجاه الجنوب إلى سوكنة وفزان وإلى الجنوب الغربي باتجاه غدامس، وفي أي من الطريقين فإن التجارة بعد هاتين المحطتين لا تتم بواسطة التجار الطرابلسيين بشكل مباشر.
- تنطلق القوافل إلى فزان في بداية فصل الربيع في رحلة تستغرق من 30 إلى 40 يوماً للوصول إلى فزان، ويمضي التجار هناك من أربعة إلى خمسة أشهر "قمرية" للتجارة والمقايضة وتبادل السلع مع القوافل التي يلتقون بها في فزان والقادمة من بورنو وزنفارا، وأغاديس، وتمبكتو ثم تعود القوافل إلى طرابلس إما بشكل مباشر بعد الإنتهار من عمليات التبادل التجاري أو الانتظار حتى موسم نضوج التمور ونبات السنا، ولذلك فإن سفر القوافل من طرابلس إلى فزان يكون بشكل جماعي مرة واحدة في السنة أما العودة من فزان إلى طرابلس فتكون في مجموعات متفرقة بعضها يصل مبكراً وبعضها قد يتأخر إلى أوقات مختلفة.
- تذهب القوافل بإنتظام مرتين في السنة إلى غدامس، وتستغرق الرحلة إلى غدامس -في العادة- نصف الزمن الذي تستغرقه الرحلة إلى فزان بالرغم من أن المسافة إلى غدامس تعادل أكثر من نصف المسافة إلى فزان والسبب أن الطريق إلى غدامس أقل صعوبة من الطريق إلى فزان وتتوفر به آبار المياه (الينابيع) التي تمكن التجار من سقى جمالهم والتزود بالماء في حين أنه كان عليهم حمل المياه على ظهور الجمال لعدة أيام عند السفر إلى فزان لإنعدام وجود آبار المياه على هذا الطريق، أما السلع المتاجر بها "إلى غدامس أو فزان" فهي نفس السلع وكذلك السلع التي تعود بها القوافل من هناك، والإختلاف الوحيد يكمن في جودة البضائع التي تعود بها القوافل من هناك "غدامس وفزان" والتي تختلف نسبياً "عند مقارنة الرقيق والسِنا...وغيرها "، فالعبيد الذين يتم إحضارهم من فزان يعتبرون الأفضل، والسِنا تستجلب من غدامس بإسم سِنا أغاديس "لشهرتها" حيث كانت هناك رحلات قوافل مباشرة من غذامس إلى أغاديس التي تقع في وسط أفربقيا، كما تجدر ملاحظة أن كميات "غبار الذهب" القادمة من غدامس كانت تتجاوز كثيراً نسبة أي كميات تأتي من فزان، وبالتالي فإن الرحلات باتجاه غدامس في الجنوب الغربي من طرابلس وتمبكتو الواقعة في نفس الاتجاه أيضاً تدفع للتسأل هل تلك الكميات الكبيرة من غبار الذهب -التي تحضرها القوافل أثناء العودة- تأتى من غدامس بإعتبار أنها أقرب إلى تمبكتو منها إلى فزان أم أن الذهب يستخرج من غدامس نفسها كمنطقة توجد بها جبال، من المؤكد أنه لا توجد مناجم ذهب في منطقة فزان، وربما لاتوجد أيضاً في بورنو حيث أن الذهب كان ينقل - في السنوات الأخيرة - من طرابلس إلى فزان ومنها إلى بورنو.

- أهالي فزان هم من المسلمين من ذوي البشرة السمراء، الذين يتولى حكمهم أمير "أسود منهم" يخضع لسلطة طرابلس، ويعود أغلب هولاء السكان "سكان غدامس" في أصولهم إلى العرب البيض العائدون من الأندلس، وتعترف حكومتهم المحلية بتبعيتها لسلطة طرابلس وإن كانت في الغالب مستقلة عنها ولا تدفع ضرائب لها.
- التقرير الذي قدمه موس دي لا برو Moos De la Brue ، المدير العام للشركة الأفريقية الفرنسية، وبعض الكتاب الأخرين من الإنجليز والفرنسيين الذين وصلوا إلى غامبيا و(السنغال] من الساحل الغربي لأفريقيا يشير إلى قوافل البيض الذين يتحدثون اللغة العربية ويأتون سنوياً محمّلين بالأسلحة وغيرها إلى تمبكتو ، ويؤكد أنه إذا ما وجدت مثل هذه القوافل في تمبكتو فهي قطعاً قادمة من غدامس لأنه تمبكتو لا تصلها قوافل بشكل مباشر من طرابلس أو تونس أو الجزائر.
- لقد سمعت في طرابلس أن التجارة الداخلية عبر طريق الجنوب الغربي كانت تتم بين أشخاص لا يرون بعضهم البعض على الاطلاق عندما يقومون بالمقايضة1، وهو ما يتوافق مع ذكرته كتاب الرحالة الذين وصلوا إلى (السنغال) وغامبيا - ولكن في بلد كان كل شيء فيه يُدار وفق تقاليد "غير مكتوبة" متعارف عليها، فإنه من غير المحدد أن الناس يتحدثون عن ذلك من واقع تجارب لأشخاص مارسوا هذه التجارة هناك أو أنهم سمعوا عنها من آخرين.

أصناف البضائع المصدرة سنوياً من طر ابلس إلى فزان

1,335	القيمة	الخرزالزجاجي
975	1500 رزمة	ورق
3,375		الملابس الإنجليزية والنابولية الضيقة
1,800		الأو انيو الأوعية النحاسية والمقصدرة (المطلية بالقصدير)
130		الخرزالزجاجي

"القيمة بالسكوين الطر ابلسي وهو ما يعادل ثمانية شلن وستة بنس"

¹ - يقصد بذلك ما كان يعرف بالتجارة الصامتة، هي طريقة تعامل تجاري كانت تستخدم في الممالك الأفريقية في العصر الوسيط يجري فيها التداول دون التقاء الطرفين فكان التجار المغاربة يأتون بسلعهم إلى المراكز الأفريقية، وفيها يجدون ملاءهم وعملاءهم الأفارقة، فيخرج الجميع إلى أماكن معلومة، حيث يضرب التجار طبو هم إعلانًا عن وصوليهم بالبضائع، ويتركونَ بضائعهم في مكان بارز ثم ينسحبون، فيأتي التجار الذين يريدون شراء تلك البضائع فيفحصونها ويضعون إلى جوارها السلع أو الأموال التي يريدون استبدالها وينسحبون، ثم طبوة من المعائم وعملاءهم الأفارقة، فيخرج الجميع إلى أماكن معلومة، حيث يضرب التجار طبو هم إعلانًا عن وصوليهم بالبضائع، ويتركونَ بضائعهم في مكان بارز ثم ينسحبون، فيأتي التجار الذين يريدون شراء تلك البضائع فيفحصونها ويضعون إلى جوارها السلع أو الأموال التي يريدون استبدالها وينسحبون، ثم يعود التجار المغاربة، فإما أن يقبَلوا الصفقة بأخذ البضائع المتروكة من المشترين، أو ينسحبون مرة أخرى علامة على عدم رضاهم، وهكذا، وتنتهي الصفقة عندما يقبل التجار المغاربة عرض المشترين، وهذا، ويندون مائمة على عدم رضاهم، وهكذا، وتنتهي الصفقة عندما يقبل التجار المغاربة عرض المشترين، أو ينسحبون من تم يعود التجار المغاربة، فإما أن يقبَلوا الصفقة بأخذ البضائع المتروكة من المشترين، أو ينسحبون مرة أخرى علامة على عدم رضاهم، وهكذا، وتنتهي الصفقة عندما يقبل التجار المغاربة عرض المشترين ويأخذون ما الركوه، تاركين بضاعتهم للمشترين، حماد الله ولد السالم، تاريخ موريتانيا قبل الاحتلال الفرنسي، (بيروت: دار الكتب العلمية، 1971م)، ص34-35.

6,000		1
6,000		القرنفل
30		القضبان النحاسية التي تصنع في طر ابلس
300		الإبر
2,580		والقماش الدمشقي المرصع بالذهب
550		الخرزوالحلي المصقولة
200		قطع النحاس
100		النحاس القديم
2,000		الحلي النحاسية الصغيرة
500		الأحجار المرجانية الحمراء المثقوبة
200		أوراق التبغ
1,000		شحوم الأغنام
1,335		البرانيص أوالعباءات المغاربية
3,000	القيمة	الملابس الكتانية من سمرينا
300		القبعات التونسية "الشاشية"
400		القبعات الفاسية "المغربية"
300		السجاد الشامي
200		السجاد الشامي الملون
600		الملابس الكتانية من الاسكندرية
150		الأحذية الشامية
200		أدوية وعقاقير مختلفة
50		عقاقيرعلاجية متعددة
200		الزيت
26,475		المجموع

32,000	رقيق "زنوج"		800		
3,300	قنطارمن السِنا	600			
480	قنطار من التمور		400		
200	قنطارمن تمورسوكنة	200			
250	ن" اوالملح المعدني المستخدم في السعوط	200			
1000	جلود النعام من سوكنة ومناطق أخرى على طريق فزان				
150	قنطارمن الصمغ العربي	15			
37.380	الاجمالي 37.380				
الميزان التجاري 10,905سكوين لصالح طرابلس					

أصناف السلع التي تعود بها القو افل سنوباً من فزان إلى طر ابلس

أصناف البضائع المصدرة سنوباً من طر ابلس إلى غدامس

1,125		الملابس الإنجليزية والنابولية الضيقة
900		الأواني القصديرية
325		ودق
130		قرنفل
400	80 قنطار	الخرز الزجاجي
1,360		الأحجار المرجانية الحمراء المثقوبة
330		قطع النحاس
200		النحاس القديم
300		أوراق التبغ
500		البر انيص والعباءات المغاربية
700		الملابس القطنية
15		الأبر

200		القبعات الفاسية "المغربية"
100		السجاد الشامي
100		السجاد الشامي الملون
300	:	الملابس الكتانية من الاسكندرية
300		الحرير المصنّع في طر ابلس
100		أدوية وعقاقير مختلفة
25	-	علاجية متعددة عقاقير
150		الحجر المرجاني الأحمر التونسي
50		الحلي والأقراط النحاسية الصغيرة
7,610		الاجمالي

أصناف السلع التي تعود بها القو افل سنوياً من غدامس إلى طر ابلس

8.000		رقيق "زنوج"	200
525		قنطار سِنا من أغاديس	70
1,000		رزمة "طرد" من غبار الذهب	800
200	القيمة	ريش النعام	
9,	725	الاجمالي	•
		الميزان التجاري 2,115 سكوين لصالح طرابلس	

ا أنواع البضائع المستوردة إلى طر ابلس سنوياً من المقطعات الثلاث في برقة وقورينا الخاضعة لطر ابلس

		-	• •				
غربان							
8,000	القيمة		الزعفران				
2,000	=		ريش النعام				
1,0000		•					
ينغازي							

2,500	قنطار	2,000	صوف
170	=	2,000	جلود الماعز
50	=	300	جلود الضأن
200	القيمة		أغطية الخيام
1,250	قنطار	500	السمن
500	القيمة		ريش النعام
300	=		الشحوم الحيوانية
300	=		المواشي والأغنام المصدرة
5,270			
	<u>درنة</u>		
1,250	قنطار	500	الصوف
100	القيمة		الشمع
2,500	قنطار	1,000	السمن
1,000	القيمة		ريش النعام
500	=		الشحوم الحيوانية
500	=		
5,650			<u> </u>
20,920			الإجمالي

العجز في الميزان التجاري لطرابلس يعوض من خلال بيع الرقيق الذين يتم الحصول عليهم من عمليات القرصنة ومن الأموال التي تدفعها وكالات وقناصل الدولة الأوروبية المختلفة للإنفاق عليهم أثناء احتجازهم.

900	قنطار	200	الخرز الزجاجي "العقيق"
750	=	150	الخرز"العقيق"المرقّط الملتوي"
			الخرز"العقيق" المصقول "طويل ودائري الشكل"

أصناف البضائع المستوردة سنوياً من البندقية إلى طر ابلس

900	ورقة	600	في ورق = 4000
300	حزمة	10,000	الخرز"العقيق" البيضاوي الشكل "على شكل حبة الزيتون"
150	=	10,000	= من النوع الأقل جودة
250	=	10,000	= الأسود والأبيض
250	=	1000	= الأبيض المستدير الشكل
			الخرز"العقيق" المصقول المعروف بأسم بونتيني جيلوسيا
1,000	القيمة		الخرز "العقيق" البوريسني " يتم تقديره بعد وصوله "
200	حزمة	15,000	الخرزالأبيض "العقيق" المصقول
400	قطعة	2,000	الطاولات الخشبية "المصنعة بالبندقية"
100	براميل	10	المسامير "المصنعة بالبندقية"
520	حزمة	80	ورق مختوم ذو ثلاث جو انب على شكل نصف دائرة "هلال"
100	=	200	ورق الكتابة
120	=	300	الكراسي المستعملة للجلوس خارج المنزل
70	=	150	نوع أخر من الكراسي المماثلة
100	قطعة	1,000	العوارض أو الدعامات الخشبية الصغيرة والمخارط المزدوجة
125	قنطار	100	الزاج "أملاح الكبريتات"2
20	=	20	الحديد الصلب
200	مجموعة "دزينة 12 قطعة"	300	شفرات الحلاقة
40	مجموعة	1,000	الصناديق المعدنية "4 قطع بكل مجموعة"
25	=	200	الصناديق المعدنية الملونة "12 قطعة بكل مجموعة"

² -الزَّاجُ) من الفارسية : زَاكَ وجمعها: زَاجَاتٌ وهو الاسم التاريخي العربي الذي كان يطلق على أملاح الكبريتات، وهي أملاح حمض الكبريتيك، وقد كانت أملاح الزاج المختلفة معروفة عند العلماء العرب والكيميائيين العرب الذين يستخدمونها في تجاربهم، و يميزونها بحسب الأوانها. https://ar.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%B2%D8%A7%D8%AC

القيمة		النسيج "الكتان" الدمشقي المطرزبالذهب
=		الخيوط الذهبية
=		الخيوط الفضية
=		العقود الذهبية والفضية
قنطار	2	الخيوط الذهبية والفضية المتنوعة
حزمة	1000	الملفات
قطعة	30	الصناديق الفارغة والصفائح
القيمة		الخز انات المستخمة لحفظ لمشروبات،الأكواب والمصابيح الصغيرة والكبيرة
=		الحلقات المعدنية البيضاء المستخدمة في الخياطة
=		صافرات خشبية للأطفال
=		العقيق المثقوب "العقيق الأحمر"
قنطار	50	القضبان أو السبائك النحاسية "قضبان وأسلاك"
10,765		الإجمالي
	= = = دزمة مزمة قطعة = = = =	ا ا ا </td

2,000		10,000	جلود الماعز "المذبوغة"
900	قنطار	100	النحاس في شكل قوالب
900	=	100	السناء من فزان
150	=	20	السنا من أغاديس
600	=	200	النحاس
600	القيمة		أنواع مختلفة من ريش النعام
300	قنطار	20	الشمع الأصفر
125	=	50	السِلال
6,025			الإجمالي

أصناف البضائع المصدرة سنوياً من طر ابلس إلى البندقية

<i>5,575)</i> (

أصناف البضائع المستوردة سنوياً من ليفورنو إلى طر ابلس

8 شلن و6 بنس" "القيمة بالسكوين الطرابلسي ما يعادل

قنطار	100	الأوعية النحاسية والمقصدرة (المطلية بالقصدير)مثل"أوني الطبي الأباريق
		وغيرها".
قطعة	500	الملابس الضيقة من نابولي
رزمة	800	الورق
قنطار	16	القصدير
=	100	خميرة الخبز والكعك
=	65	من صمغ اللك "لبان اللك" الذي ينتج في مدغشقر 3
=	25	خشب برنامبوكو للصباغة4
=	25	كامبيشي للصباغة5 خشب
=	5	خشب كوتشينيل للصباغة6
=	15	الجاوي بانواع مختلفة7
=	15	السكر
	قطعة رزمة قنطار = = = =	قطعة 500 قنطار 800 16 قنطار = 100 = 65 = 25 = 25 = 5 = 5 = 15

3 - صمغ اللك "لبان اللك" ينتج في مدغشقر

4 -خشب من أشجار غابات البر أزيل التي تستخدم أليافها لتحضير ألوان الصباغة المختلفة

Edenise Alves, Pernambuco Wood used in the Manufacture of Bow for String Instruments, IAWA journal / International Association of Wood Anatomistes 29(3), January 2008

> 5 - خشب من أشجار غابات البرازيل التي تستخدم أليافها لتحضير ألوان الصباغة المختلفة https://www.wordsense.eu/Campeachy_woods/

6- خشب من أشجار غابات البرازيل التي تستخدم أليافها لتحضير ألوان الصباغة المختلفة. http://www.wildcolours.co.uk/html/brazilwood.html

7 - الرَاتينَج الصمغي.أو لُبَان أو بخور الجاوي بالإنجليزية "Benzoin resin" والذي يتم الحصول عليه من تقشير لحاء من لحاء أنواع عديدة من الأشجار ويأتي في الغالب من سومطرة ويستخدم في العطور وبعض أنواع البخور، اء شيماء طه، فوائد الجاوي الصحية وأضراره، الموسوعة العربية الشاملة،نشر في: 15 ديسمبر، 2019م،

https://www.mosoah.com/health/alternative-and-natural medicine/%D9%81%D9%88%D8%A7%D8%A6%D8%AF-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%AC%D8%A7%D9%88%D9%8A/

450	=	22	الفلفل
120	=	20	الزنجبيل
650	=	5	القرنفل
150	رطل	50	"جوز"البندق
520	قنطار	30	احجار الشب "الهولندي"
600	قنطار	200	الأسلاك الحديدية إلى قيمة القضبان الحديدية
100	برميل خشبي	4	القرنفل الوردي اللون
100	لفة ورقية	300	السكاكين الفرنسية ذات المقابض الخشبية
75	=		ماسورات "سبطانات" البنادق المصنّعة في فلورنسيا، والحرير
1.200	دستة	200	الإبرمن فرنسا
60		50	السكاكين ذات المقابض الزركشة باصداف أطباق السلاحف
20		25	صناديق السعوط أو (النشوق)
20		5	السكاكين ذات المقابض المصنعة من القصدير
13		50	النظارات الفرنسية
20		5,000	القوارير المغلّفة "المغطاة"بالقش
125	برميل خشبي	2	الأسماك المملّحة المدخّنة
8	=	5	الملح
13	=	8	الصحون والسلع الخزفية بشكل عام
140	قطعة	600	السبورات الخشبية من السويد
140	=	200	السبورات الخشبية من النروج
400			أزهار الحرير من جنوى بقيمة تصل إلى:
150			العقود الذهبية والفضية بقيمة تصل إلى:

50			أسلاك نظم "الخرزوالعقيق" البيضاء بقيمة تصل إلى:
100			الكتان /الملابس الكتانية بقيمة تصل إلى:
20			الأوعية الفخارية الجنوية كالصحون وغيرها
30			الأكواب بأغطيتها ونظارات الكريستال البوهيمية8
2,000		1,500	الخرز المرجاني اللون
1,125		300	ماسورات "سبطانات" البنادق
500	زوج	500	المسدسات الألمانية
170		100	أقفال "تأمينات" البنادق
300	زوج	400	المسدسات التي تثبت على الخصر الفضية
140		600	السيوف
	21,459		الإجمالي
	{21,346}		

لناف البضائع المصدرة سنونا من طر ابلس إلى ليفورنو	أصناف البضائع المصدرة سنويأ من
---	--------------------------------

2,750	قنطار	500	السنا من فزان
375	=	50	السنا من أغاديس
750	=	50	الشمع الأصفر
300	=	100	النحاس
6,100	القيمة		أنواع مختلفة من ريش النعام
3,600	قنطار	400	النحاس في شكل "قوالب"
300	=	100	الجلود الخام "غير المذبوغة"
80	Ξ	100	(// <i>Squill</i> العنصل9 (

8 - بوهيميا وهي جزء من جمهورية تشيكيا الحالية بوسط أوروبا احد مقاطعات الأمبر اطورية الرومانية القديمة، https://www.britannica.com/place/Bohemia

200		100	الصمغ
350		5,000	عقاقير صغيرةCiculi
125	قنطار	50	السٍلال
14,	930		الاجمالي

أصناف البضائع المستوردة سنوياً من مالطا إلى طر ابلس

750	قنطار	200	الجير
750		200	العبين
35	=	4	حزمة أسلاك "خيوط"
55	-	4	حزمه أسلاك حيوط
		_	
80	=	5	"Martinico قہوۃ مارتینیکو "
200	القيمة		عصائر فرنسية الصنع
50	=		شراب الكابيلير بنكهة زهر البرتقال
90	=		أنواع مختلفة من اللبان "العلكة"
100	=		الخيوط القطنية
25	=		الجوارب والقبعات القطنية
25	=		الأحذية والنعال
23	-		الاحدية والتعال
40	=		المناديل "من برشلونة"
1,	480		الإجمالي
[1,	495]		

أصناف البضائع المصدرة سنوياً من طر ابلس إلى مالطا

450	قنطار	50	الجلود الخام "غير المدبوغة"
125		150	السِلال
200	القيمة		الجلود المذبوغة الصغيرة

^{9 -} العنصل (بالإنجليزية (Squill): هو نبات من فصيلة الزنبقيات، يزهر في الربيع، وله أزهار ناقوسية الشكل. تعود أصول نبات العنصل لمنطقة البحر المتوسط، وينمو عادة في التربة الرملية قرب البحار و هو نبات يستخرج منه ادوية طبية ، Elizabeth Lawrence, The Little Bulbs, Duke University Press, 124. 1986, p. 124.

300	=	20	الشمع "جزء منه في شكل حزم والجزء الأخر كشموع جاهزة"
240	قنطار	200	التمور من فزان
200	=	200	التمورمن سوكنة
150	=	50	النحاس
150	القيمة		من سامرينا "Burdette" السجاد الفارسي المصنوع يدوياً المعروف بأسم والاسكندرية
1,815			الإجمالي

أصناف البضائع المستوردة سنوياً من تونس إلى طر ابلس

1,000	دستة	200	القبعات "الشاشية"			
400	القيمة		الأقمشة الحريرية المصنّعة في تونس			
100	قنطار	50	الكرز			
200	القيمة		الخزف والفخار الملوّن			
150	=		الأسلاك "الخيوط والشر ائط" الذهبية المصنّعة في تونس			
50	=		الأسلاك "الخيوط" الفضية			
100	=		الفضة القديمة "المستعملة"			
300	=		الأحجار المرجانية الحمراء "المزخرفة"			
2,300		الإجمالي				
		ذهبية	العجز في الميزان التجاري لطرابلس يدفع في شكل سبانك			
L	أميناف البضائم الستمددة سنبيأ معالشية الأدني المطيابات					

أصناف البضائع المستوردة سنوياً من الشرق الأدنى إلى طر ابلس

القيمة بالسكوين الطرابلسي

	من استنبول						
8,500	قنطار	1000	النحاس في شكر "قوالب"				
2,000	=	100	قضبان النحاس				
500	=	50	النحاس القديم "المستعمل"				
1,100	=	800	قطع "قصاصات" النحاس				

85		1000			الأحذية الرجالية
40		1000		الحذوات الحديدة للأحذية	
70	سلسلة	1000		العقيق الخشبي المستخدم في نظم "المسبحات"	
1,800	قنطار	10		الحرير غير المطرّز من بروسا ¹⁰	
250					الأسلاك "الخيوط" الذهبية
14,345					الإجمالي
			رنا 11	من سامر	
1500		قنطار		500	الشب الصخري
11,000		قطعة	20000 قطعة		الملابس القطنية البيضاء "في مجموعات كبيرة
					وصغيرة"
200		=	400		القطن المصبوغ أحمر ، أزرقإلخ
750		قنطار		5	الحرير غير المطرّز من تايرا Tyrra ¹²
60	60		1000 زوج		الأحذية الرجالية
500		قنطار	200 قنطار		الحديد
750		= 100		100	النحاس
520	520		100 رطل		الأصباغ قرمزية اللون
130	130		100		القرنفل
160		قنطار	20		القطن الخام "غيرالمصقول"
100	100 =		5		الخيوط القطنية
25	25		100		التين في صناديق

10 - بورصة، كانت تعرف سابقاً بأسم بروسا Brusa أو Prusa، وهي مدينة تقع في شمال غرب تركيا الحالية. https://www.britannica.com/place/Bursa-Turkey

https://www.britannica.com/place/Izmir ساميرنا: هي مدينة أزمير الحالية بتركيا. - 11

Tyra- 12 أو Tyrra) هي مدينة تقع في أقصى شرق جمهورية التشيك حالياً على الحدود مع تركيا. https://de.zxc.wiki/wiki/Tyra_(T%C5%99inec)

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
25	صندوق	100	الخوخ/ البرقوق في صناديق
13			أوعية وأدوات المطابخ والحمامات
200		50	السجاد
200		200	السجاد في مقاسات صغيرة
200		200	السجاد في مقاسات صغيرة جداً
75		25	(الشيلان) أغطية الأسرّة الناعمة
185		300	(الشيلان)أغطية الأسرّة الفارسية الناعمة المطرّزة الأطراف
10	القيمة		قطع الملابس الانجليزية والهولندية
400	قنطار	10	الصوف من ساميرنا
200	القيمة		الملابس القطنية والحريرية المزركشة
1,700			التبغ الخام "ورق"
18,9	43	الإجمالي	

Scio13 من جزيرة خيوس اليونانية					
180	قنطار	6	"العلكة" /اللبان الأبيض		
100	=	6	"العلكة" /اللبان الأسود		
400	القيمة		الملابس الحريرية والقطنية المزركشة		
	680	1	الإجمالي		

Scala Nova 14 من سكالانوفا

13 -)، Scio أو تشيو (باللغة الإيطالية) هي جزيرة خيوس Genoese خامس أكبر الجزر اليونانية في بحر إيجة

https://www.davidrumsey.com/luna/servlet/detail/RUMSEY~8~1~284396~90056902: Pl--106--Scio-Island,-Turkey-

Scala Nova - 14 سكالا نوفا هي بلدة كوساداسي Kusadasi التركية الحالية على ساحل بحر إيجة جنوب مدينة أزمير http://www.levantineheritage.com/scalanova.htm

4,000	القيمة		الفاصوليا
500	=		التين المجفف
4	.500	I	الإجمالي
		لعيد الفطر	من کریت
1,600	قنطار	10	الحرير
400	=	100	عسل
125	=	50	جبنه
1,360	=	1200	العنب المجفف
260	=	260	الزبيب
3	,745		الإجمالي

أصناف البضائع المصدرة سنوياً من طر ابلس إلى القسطنطنية وساميرنا والشرق الأدنى

القيمة بالسكوين الطرابلسي

40,000		1000	الرقيق "زنوج"
1,800		4000	الجلود المذبوغة
500			الأحزمة الصوفية الناعمة
120	قنطار	100	تمورفزان
65	القيمة		اكياس حجر الصوان الصغير
	42,485	الإجمالي	

أصناف البضائع المستوردة سنوباً من الشرق الأدنى إلى طر ابلس

	من الاسكندرية					
850	قنطار	500	الأرز			
250	كيلة	500	العدس			
1,000	=	2000	الفاصوليا			
2,000	القيمة		الكتان مختلف الجودة			

900	قطعة	2000	الملابس القطنية البيضاء
170	=	500	الملابس القطنية الزرقاء
550	قنطار	100	بذور نبات الكتان
330	=	50	الصوف الأسود
10	=	5	السكرالبني
200	القيمة		أنواع مختلفة من ريش النعام
100	=		أساور العاج للنساء
150	قنطار	10	Mocca" "قہوۃ موکا
200	قطعة	300	السجاد الفارسي المصنوع يدوياً المعروف بأسم "Burdette"
200	القيمة		الأسلاك "الخيوط" الذهبية
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	7,010		الإجمالي

أصناف البضائع المصدرة سنوياً من طر ابلس إلى الإسكندرية

4,900	القيمة		القماش المستعمل لصنع الملابس في شمال أفريقيا ¹⁵
500	=		الصابون من سوسة
1,000	قنطار	5	الزعفران
300	=	100	(/ <i>Squill</i> العنصل
200	القيمة		الجدور الطر ابلسية "المستخدمة في الذباغة"
500	=		الجلود المذبوغة القرمزية والصفراء المستخدمة في صناعةأغلفة السروج
600	=		الأقمشة الخشنة المزركشة المستخدمة كستائر للغرف
8,000			الإجمالي

^{15 -} يعرف بالب -Barracan وهو قماش سميك مصنوع من وبر الإبل يستعمل في مختلف بلدان البحر المتوسط؛ ويكتب المصطلح باللغة الانجليزية بكل الصيغ التالية " baracan, barrakan, barragon, and http://www.finedictionary.com/Barracan.html

		سابقا		
4,500	القيمة	من القماش الخشن القيمة		500
1,200		من صمغ اللك "لبان اللك"	قنطار	25
500		= من صمغ بنجامين أو بنزاوين " الجاوي "		15
750		النحاس	=	100
255		من ألياف خشب برنامبوكو المستخدمة للصباغة	=	25
80		من ألياف خشب كامبيشي المستخدمة للصباغة	=	25
1,600		من ألياف خشب كوتشينيل المستخدمة للصباغة	=	5
450		الفلفل		22
650		القرنفل		5
120		الزنجبيل		20
75		"جوز"البندق"		1/2
150		احجارالشب		30
800		ورق خشن		1,200
600		حديد على هئية قوالب أو كُتل	قنطار	200
225	القيمة	القوالب المعدنية		4
		بعض الأسلاك الحديدية		
295		أدوات المطابخ والسكاكين الكبيرة		
2000		ماسورات "سبطانات " البنادق والمسدسات إذا كانت رخيصة الصنع		
22,0	650	الإجمالي		
(14,.	250)			

البضائع المستوردة سنوياً من ليفورنو إلى طر ابلس والتي قد تكون استُجلبت من ماهون16 التي كانت سوق تجاري سابقاً

Mahon - 16 رسمياً هي مدينة Maó الكاتالونية في اسبانيا هي العاصمة وثاني أكبر مدينة في جزيرة . مينوركا وتكتب في بعض الأحيان باللغة الانجليزية بأسم Mahon أو Port Mahon . https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mah%C3%B3n

وردة سنوياً من ليفورنو إلى طر ابلس والتي قد تكون استُجلبت من ماهون التي كانت سوق تجاري	البضائع المست

سابقاً				
1,000			الأواني المصنعة من القصدير	
520	حزمة	800	الورق ذو ثلاث جو انب على شكل نصف دائرة "هلال"	
100	القيمة	200	ورق الكتابة	
190	=		ورق التغليف الخشن	
125	قنطار	100	الزاج "أملاح الكبريتات"	
200	القيمة		شفرات الحلاقة الخشنة	
100	=		الملفات	
100	=		خيوط الحياكة والتطريز	
2,335			الإجمالي	

الصفة	القنصل	الفترة

ترجمة للملحق رقم (5) قناصل بريطانيا بولاية طر ابلس منذ أواخر القرن 18 وحتى بدايات القرن 20

		1	
قنصل	Simon Lucas	سيمون لوکاس	يوليو 1793- مايو 1801
قائم بأعمال	Bryan McDonogh	بر اين ماكدونغ	مايو1801- نهاية 1803
قنصل	William Wass Langford	وليام واس لانغفورد	يونيو 1801-يناير 1812
قنصل	Patrick (Pat) Wilkie	باتريك باث ويلكي	يناير 1812 يوليو 1813
قنصل	James Somerville	جيمس سومرفيلي	يوليو 1813- نوفمبر 1814
سفير	William à Court	وليام كورت	اغسطس 1813- نهاية 1814
قنصل	Hanmer Warrington	هانمروارنغتون	نوفمبر 1814- 1846
نائب قنصل	Joseph Dupuis	جوزيف ديبوس	نوفمبر 1826- اكتوبر 1831
نائب قنصل	J. Fraser	ج. فريزير	نهاية 1830
قنصل عام بطر ابلس	D. Hay	دروموند. هاي	يناير- ديسمبر 1879
نائب القنصل في بنغازي	Dupuis	ديوبيوس	
قنصل عام بطر ابلس	D. Hay	دروموند. هاي	1880 يناير - ديسمبر
نواب القنصل في بنغازي	Dupuis and Vadala	ديوبيوس وفدالا	
قنصل عام بطر ابلس	D. Hay	د. هاي	<i>1881</i> يناير- دي <i>س</i> مبر
نواب القنصل في بنغازي	Dupuis and Vadala	ديوبيوس وفدالا	
نائب القنصل في طر ابلس	Taylor	تايلور	
قنصل عام بطر ابلس	D. Hay	دروموند. هاي	<i>1882</i> يناير - دي <i>سمبر</i>
نواب القنصل في بنغازي	Dupuis and T. wood	تي. وود ديوبيوس و	
نائب القنصل في طر ابلس	Taylor	تايلور	
قناصل عامون بطر ابلس	D. Hay and Taylor	دروموند. هاي وتايلور	<i>1883</i> يناير - دي <i>سمبر</i>
نائب القنصل في بنغازي	T. wood	تي. وود	
قنصل عام بطر ابلس	D. Hay	دروموند. هاي	يناير- ديسمبر 1884
نواب القنصل في بنغازي	T. wood and Vadala	تي. وود وفدالا	
نواب القنصل	Taylor and Dickson	تايلوروديكسون	

قنصل عام بطر ابلس	D. Hay	دروموند. هاي	يناير - ديسمبر 1885
نواب القنصل في بنغازي	T. wood, Vadala and Fremeaux	تي. وود وفدالا فريماكيوس	
نائب القنصل في طر ابلس	Dickson	ديكسون	
قنصل عام بطر ابلس	D. Hay	دروموند. هاي	يناير - ديسمبر 1886
نائب القنصل في طر ابلس	Dickson	ديكسون	
نائب القنصل في بنغازي	T. wood	تي. وود	
قنصل عام بطر ابلس	D. Hay	دروموند. هاي	يناير - ديسمبر 1887
نائب القنصل في بنغازي	T. wood	تي. وود	
قناصل عامون بطر ابلس	D. Hay and Dickson	دروموند. هاي وديكسون	يناير - ديسمبر 1888
نواب القنصل في بنغازي	T. wood and Cameron	تي. وود وکامي <i>ر</i> ون	
قنصل عام بطر ابلس	D. Hay	دروموند. هاي	يناير - ديسمبر 1889
نواب القنصل في بنغازي	Cameron and Fremeaux	کامیرون و فریایمکوس	
قناصل عامون بطر ابلس	D. Hay, Dickson and Moore	ومور دروموند. هاي وديكسون	يناير - ديسمبر 1890
نواب القنصل في بنغازي	Fremeaux and Alvarez	فريايمكوس والفاريز	
قناصل عامون بطر ابلس	Moore and Dickson	موروديكسون	يناير- ديسمبر 1891
نائب القنصل في بنغازي	Alvarez	الفاريز	
قنصل عام بطر ابلس	Moore	مور	يناير - ديسمبر 1892
نائب القنصل في طر ابلس	Dickson	ديكسون	
نائب القنصل في بنغازي	Justin Alvarez	الفاريز	
قنصل عام بطر ابلس	Moore	مور	يناير - ديسمبر 1893
نائب القنصل في بنغازي	Alvarez	الفاريز	
قناصل عامون بطر ابلس	Moore , Jago and Dickson	موروجاغووديكسون	يناير - ديسمبر 1894
نائب القنصل في بنغازي	Alvarez	الفاريز	
قناصل عامون بطر ابلس	Jago, Dickson and Alvarez	والفاريز وجاغووديكسون	يناير - ديسمبر 1904
نائب القنصل في بنغازي قنصل عام بطر ابلس نائب القنصل في بنغازي قناصل عامون بطر ابلس نائب القنصل في بنغازي	Justin Alvarez Moore Alvarez Moore , Jago and Dickson Alvarez	الفاريز مور الفاريز موروجاغووديكسون الفاريز	يناير - ديسمبر 1894

نواب القنصل في بنغازي	Alvarez, Hampson and Ellul	الفاريز وهامبسون واليول	
قناصل عامون بطر ابلس	Alvarez and Dickson	اليول وفونتانا	يناير- ديسمبر 1905
نواب القنصل في بنغازي	Ellul andFontana		