

British Consulate
Jerusalem January 13 1867

7100

My Lord

I have the honor to
transmit herewith ^{in form of} my Annual
Commercial Report for the
Year 1866.

I have the honor to be
with the greatest respect
My Lord
Your Excellency's
Most Obedient
Humble Servant

Richard Moore

His Excellency
The Rt Hon^{ble}
The Lord Lyons G.C.B.
H. B. M.'s Ambassador Extra
Constantinople

1867

British Consulate

Jerusalem January 13

Envol allene

No 1

2 Enclosures

No 2525

By Cashier (Post)

X

Transmitted by
Registered mail and
sent on 1866

98.

L

Handwritten notes at the top of page 271, including the word "Lectures" and "Lectures" written twice.

98.

Handwritten text in the middle of page 271, possibly "Lectures" or similar.

Handwritten notes in the lower middle section of page 271.

6

Handwritten notes in the lower section of page 271.

Handwritten notes at the bottom of page 271, including the name "Lectures" and other illegible text.

Handwritten notes at the top of page 272, including the word "Lectures" and other illegible text.

Vertical handwritten notes on the right edge of page 272, including the words "the", "Lectures", and "Lectures".

Copy

Report on the Trade and Commerce of Jerusalem for the Year 1866

Trade and Commerce

The trade of the Sandjak (or Minor Province) of Jerusalem is very inconsiderable; Jerusalem, the chief town, is one of the least commercial or industrial of cities. The principal imports from England are cotton goods, and some colonials; of the former it is calculated that between 300 and 400 bales, of the value of \$16,000 to \$20,000 annually find their way here. There are no British Merchants or Tradesmen. The imports from Foreign countries, consisting chiefly of woollen manufactures, hard ware, glass, and fancy goods, are on an equally limited scale. The exports are Olive Oil and grain, the staple products of the district, of which the quantities and destination will be shown on the Returns from Jaffa, the Port of Jerusalem.

1867

British Consulate
Jerusalem January 16

General Price

No 9

1 Endeavour

Rec^d Feb 29 11^h
By Stationer Oacht

copy of
Transacting Commercial
Report for 1866

116

J.

Agriculture

As above stated, the staple produce of this District is Olive Oil and grain, of which the principal kinds are Wheat, Barley, Sesame, and Maize, raised in rather considerable quantities. Cotton is grown in the Nablous district. Previously to the ravages of the locusts, to be presently referred to, the estimated yield for 1866 was 600,000 to 700,000 Okes (the Oke = 16 2/3 lbs). It is raised from native seed, is of an inferior quality and is chiefly exported to Marsabitt. No well-directed and sustained effort on the part of the government has been made to promote the cultivation of cotton.

It is believed that, in many parts of the country, cotton might be successfully and extensively grown, with good seed and proper instruction and implements given to the peasantry. A model Farm conducted by Englishmen would, in my opinion, be the best means of promoting cotton culture in this land. During the summer the country was devastated by locusts; the olive crop suffered severely in common with the cotton plant, the Vine, fruit

trees &c. the grain crops had already, for the most part, been reaped, vegetation soon recovered, however, and unless the locusts come again, the evil will have disappeared with the cause.

The animals bred in the district are horses, camels, Mules, Asses, Sheep, Goats, and not many Oxen.

Population and Industries

The population of the Sandjak may be computed at 200,000 souls, divided into the three sects of Christians, Mahometans, and Jews, in about the following proportions:-

Mahometans	160,000
Christians (mostly of the Greek Church)	50,000
Jews	10,000
	<hr/>
	200,000

The population of the city of Jerusalem is estimated at 18,000, of whom about 8,000 are Mahometans, 8,000 to 9,000 Jews, and the rest Christians of various denominations.

The chief Native industry is

the manufacture of Soap and what is called "Jerusalem Wax" consisting of Chaplets, crucifixes, beads, crosses, and the like, made principally of Mother of Pearl and Olive wood, and sold to the Pilgrims who annually resort to the Holy city to the number of 3000 to 3500.

No mines are worked, although it is believed that Sulphur, Bitumen, and rock salt abound on the shores of the Dead Sea, but security and capital are wanting, and so long as these are absent, the probable wealth to be extracted from these regions will remain unavailable.

No Factories are to be met with; the employment of the people in the rural districts is agriculture, which is carried on in the most primitive mode.

A colony of Americans from the State of Maine, numbering 136 persons, arrived and settled near Jaffa in September; their leading view appears to be a religious one, connected with the fulfilment of prophecy concerning the Holy Land; they are for the most part Farmers,

handicraftsmen &c, bringing with them their own wooden houses, agricultural implements, and Tools. If the colony continues to escape the disastrous failure which has attended previous ^{similar} experiments, it will be interesting to watch the progress and results of the enterprise, which cannot fail to be beneficial to the country through the introduction of their superior husbandry and workmanship.

Public Works

It is matter of great regret I should have again to be reported that neither Railway nor, what, under the circumstances, would be more advisable, carriage road, has been or is likely to be made between Jaffa and Jerusalem, and of which a harbour at Jaffa would much enhance the Value.

The difficulty is understood to arise from the unwillingness of the Porte to grant the concession to a Foreign Company whilst it abstains from undertaking this most necessary

1 and profitable work itself, The roads of
2 the District are of a wretched description
3 and, with the want of security, are the main
4 cause of the poverty and general backwardness
5 of the country. The formation of roads,
6 would, in the nature of things, itself react
7 upon the country and tend to promote its
8 security. This arises principally from the
9 predatory Bedouin tribes inhabiting the
10 outskirts of the district, to keep whom in
11 check, however, military dispositions of a
12 simple and inexpensive description might
13 be readily made. Owing to the above causes
14 vast and fertile plains are allowed to lie
15 waste or are but partially and poorly
16 cultivated. There can be no doubt that
17 with the agricultural capabilities of the
18 country fully utilized, it could support a
19 population many times larger than its
20 present scanty and poverty-stricken inhabitants
21 Izzet Pasha, the governor of
22 Jerusalem, has had the Pools of Solomon
23 and the Ancient Aqueduct repaired with a

view to supplying Jerusalem with water
This most desirable work is now completed
Two lines of Telegraph, via Beyrout
and Alexandria respectively, connect Jerusalem
with Europe.

British Consulate
Jerusalem January 1857

(Signed) Noel Temple Moore
Consul

H.M.'s Consulate

Jerusalem February 28th 1867

No 3.

My Lord,

In acknowledging the receipt of Your Excellency's despatch No 1, of the 9th instant transmitting a Petition Letter in favor of Lieutenant Warren, it may be useful for future similar occasions that I should correct a misapprehension under which, from Mr. Casolani's report

His Excellency The R^h Honble

The Lord Lyons G. C. B.

H.M.'s Ambassador Extraordinary
to the Constantinople

Copy of Commodore
Report for 1866

116.

Entered on General Purvis
despatch No 2 of Jerusalem
January 16 1867