

Her Majesty's Consulate,
Jerusalem January 30th 1868

N^o 2. Sir,

I have the honor to transmit
herewith a copy of my Annual
Commercial Report for the
year 1867.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,
Your most obedient,
humble servant,

Mr Dimple Moore

The Right Hon^{ble}
Henry G. Elliot

Her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary
Constantinople

1868

Jerusalem. Jan^y 30.

Mr Moore

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By Christian Parker

Trans^{cript} of Mr
Moore's Receipt from
Mr's Embassy
117.

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Report on the Trade and
Commerce of Jerusalem for
the year 1867.

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
about

1868
Jerusalem, Dec 1867.
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By J. Brown, P. 2
Transmitted by
J. Brown
118

about 650 Bales, of the aggregate
value of £10,000, and about 100
packages of woollen goods, hardware,
&c. valued at £6,000, annually
find their way here. There
are no British merchants or
tradersmen. The imports from
foreign countries — consisting
chiefly of woollen manufactures,
hardware, 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 destinations
will be shown on the Returns from
Jaffa

Jaffa, the port of Jerusalem. ³⁹⁴

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 Hablous district;
the estimated annual yield is
600,000 to 700,000 okes (the oke equals
2½ lbs). It is raised from native
seed, is of an inferior quality,
and is chiefly exported to Marseilles.
No well directed and sustained
effort on the part of the
Government

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 instructions
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.

The animals bred in the
district are horses, camels, mules,
pigs, sheep, goats and not

many

many oxen.

Population and Industries -

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

Mohammedans	160,000
Christians (mostly of the Greek Church)	30,000
Jews	10,000
	<hr/>
	200,000

The population of the city of
Jerusalem is estimated at 18,000,
of whom about 5,000 are
Mohammedans, 8,000 to 9,000 Jews,
and the rest Christians of various
denominations

denominations.

The chief native industry is the manufacture of souks and what is called "Jerusalem ware" 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 6,000 to 8,000.

No mines are worked, although it is known that sulphur, bitumen, and rock salt abound on the shores of the Dead Sea; but security and capital

capital are wanting, and so long as these are absent, the probable wealth to be extracted from those 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.

As anticipated, the American Colony, whose arrival and settlement near Jaffa in the summer of 1866 were mentioned in my last Commercial

Commercial Report, has
proved a failure. With the
exception of a few families
still remaining, the bulk
of the colonists have
abandoned the enterprise
and returned to their homes
in the United States. Internal
dissensions, disappointment
with the country and with the
returns obtained of their
labors appear to have been
the cause of the break-up.
Public Report.

It is very satisfactory
to be able to report that at
length

length the construction of a
carriageable Road between
Jaffa and Jerusalem has been
commenced by the Local
Turkish Administration - a
work of primary importance
to the material progress of
the country, whilst claiming
the special interest of
Christendom. The system
of "prestacion" is the one
adopted for making the
road; all the male inhabitants
between the ages of 15 and 60
of the towns and villages
situated

situated within a certain radius of the road and likely to benefit thereby, are called upon to contribute five days labour gratuitously, or in lieu thereof the sum of thirty Piastres - about five shillings and six pence. It is expected that the work will be completed in the spring of this year. Whether, in the absence of a competent engineer, the road will be as practicable for wheeled conveyances engaged in traffic and

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and as durable as the Pasha of Jerusalem expects, remains to be seen, but at any rate it will certainly be an immense improvement on the wretched mule-tracks that has hitherto done service as the high road to Jerusalem; at the worst, very little, after what has been done, will be required to make it what a carriageable road should be. Great praise is due to Hajif Pasha for the energy and assiduity with which he personally superintends

and

and urges on the works. The value of this improvement would be much enhanced were a harbour to be made at Jaffa.

The other roads of the district are of a most wretched description, and, with the want of security, are the main cause of the poverty and general backwardness of the country. The formation of roads would, in the nature of things, itself react upon the country and tend to promote its security. The insecurity arises principally from the predatory Bedouin tribes inhabiting the outskirts of the district,

district, to keep whom in check, however, military dispositions of a simple and inexpensive description might be readily made. Owing to the above causes, vast and fertile plains are allowed to lie waste, or are but partially and poorly cultivated. There can be no doubt that with the agricultural capabilities of the country fully utilized, it would support a population many times larger than its present

scanty

scanty and poverty-stricken
inhabitants.

The attempt of the
ex-Governor of Jerusalem to
supply the city with water
referred to in last Report,
proved only a temporary relief,
and the supply from that
source has all but ceased.

Two lines of telegraph, via
Beirut and Alexandria ~
respectively, connect Jerusalem
with Europe.

(Signed) Horl Temple Moore

Jerusalem January 1868.

Ser Majesty's Consulate
Jerusalem May 12th 1868

N^o 4
Sent Home as
Political N^o 1
of this date.

Sir

I have the honour to report that a French lady, the Princesse de la Tour d'Auvergne, at present residing at Jerusalem, has purchased of the native proprietors a plot of ground on the Mount of Olives comprising the so-called site of the Pater Noster, or spot where our Lord is supposed to have taught the Lord's Prayer to his disciples. On

His Excellency

The Right Hon^{ble}

Henry Elliot

Ser Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary

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Commercial

Report

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Belonging to

M^r de la Tour d'Auvergne

N^o 2 of Jerusalem

Jan 25th 1868