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تحتوي النسخة الإلكترونية على معلومات إضافية ونصوص وصور بدقة عالية تسمح بإمكانية تكبيرها ومطالعتها بسهولة.

مراسلات من هارفورد جونز مع جوناثان دانكن وجون بلانكيت

المكتبة البريطانية: أوراق خاصة وسجلات من مكتب الهند

IOR/L/PS/9/76/90

٣١ يوليو ١٧٩٩-٢٦ ديسمبر ١٧٩٩ (ميلادي)

الإنجليزية في اللاتينية

مادة واحدة (١٠ ورقات)

رخصة حكومة مفتوحة

المؤسسة المالكة

المرجع

التاريخ/ التواريخ

لغة الكتابة

الحجم والشكل

حق النشر



حول هذا السجل

تحتوي هذه المادة على أربع وثائق:

١. نسخة من رسالة من هارفورد جونز، المقيم البريطاني في بغداد، إلى جوناثان دانكن، حاكم بمباي، مرسله من بغداد ومؤرخة في ١٢ ديسمبر ١٧٩٩. ردًا على رسالة دانكن المؤرخة ١٦ أكتوبر (انظر IOR/L/PS/9/76/100)، يناقش جونز طرق الاتصال بين البصرة والقسطنطينية [إسطنبول]، ويوصي بالطريق عبر بغداد. تتضمن الرسالة جداول تعرض الوقت المقدر للسفر من البصرة إلى القسطنطينية عبر بغداد وحكام المناطق الموجودة على هذا الطريق.

٢. قائمة بالهدايا التي أرسلها تيبو سلطان حاكم ميسور إلى السلطان الأكبر [سليم الثالث، سلطان الدولة العثمانية] والصدر الأعظم [يوسف ضياء الدين باشا] اللذين وصلا إلى بغداد في ٢٤

قام جونز بتجميع القائمة في ٢٦ ديسمبر ١٧٩٩.

٣. نسخة من رسالة من هارفورد جونز إلى اللواء البحري جون بلانكيت، قائد أسطول البحرية البريطانية في البحر الأحمر، مرسله من بغداد بتاريخ ١٣ نوفمبر ١٧٩٩. تحيل الرسالة إرساليات وتقرير استخباراتي من حلب (غير مرفقة).

توجد نسخة أخرى من الرسالة ذاتها مصنفة تحت الرقم IOR/L/PS/9/76/96.

٤. نسخة من رسالة من اللواء البحري بلانكيت إلى جونز، مرسله من السفينة الملكية "ليوبارد" في المخا بتاريخ ٣١ يوليو ١٧٩٩. تتناول الرسالة عدة موضوعات، منها:

• تراجع القوات الفرنسية بقيادة الفريق أول نابليون بوناپرت عن حصار غزة

• الهجمات التركية [العثمانية] والمملوكية المعترمة على قوات الاحتلال الفرنسية من السويس والمناطق الشمالية من مصر

• الاستيلاء الفرنسي على القصير

• العلاقات والتجارة بين حكومة مكة والقوات الفرنسية

• إمدادات القوات الفرنسية في القاهرة

• تقارير من فارين من مالطة تفيد بأن القوات الفرنسية تعزم تقديم شروط سلام

• تعطيل تجارة القهوة من جانب القبائل البدوية

• وضع جزيرة بريم المحتلة من جانب بريطانيا.

①

To
The Honble Jonathan Duncan Esq:
President and Governor &c — &c —
at Bombay

Honble Sir,

I have the honor, to acknowledge the
Receipt, on the 30 ultimo, of your Letter of the 16 October
requiring me to give "after full deliberation, on the subject
"an opinion on the most advisable Means of establishing
"a safe and speedy Channel of epistolary Communication
"between Bussora, and Constantinople, by such Route or
"Routes, as I may on the whole, deem the quickest, and, at
"the same Time, the least liable, to Risk, and Interruption
"in having the Packets broken open on the Road."

There are no other Routes, by which
Packets can properly be transmitted from Bussora,
to

to

to Constantinople, than those of Bagdad and Aleppo,
and to the care of M^r Mianesty, and, the zeal and activity
of M^r Barker of Aleppo have latterly given every pos-
sible advantage, to the latter, which I believe it to be, capa-
ble of receiving, I still remain in the opinion, which I had
the honor, to deliver in a Memoire address'd to the Honble
the Chairman in the year 1796:—"that the former pos-
sesses a great and decid'd superiority over the latter". I
was inform'd in England that a Copy of this Memoire
had been transmitted to Bombay, for the Notice of
Government, if so, as I have not a Copy of it by me, I hope
you will not deem it improper, that on this occasion,
I should recommend it to your Perusal—the grounds of
my opinion are there given very much in detail I
shall here therefore endeavour, to speak as succinctly as
possible, to the two great desiderata, in all dispatches Speed,
and Security: which as far as my Judgment goes, this
Route eminently prefers over that of Aleppo.

And first of Speed:—It will imme-
diately occur to you, from the extent of Country which the
dispatches pass through, between Buzora, Bagdad and
Constantinople, that the Season of the year in which they
are

(2)

are transmitted will Cause a difference, in their arrival at that Capital. I will therefore, take the Liberty of setting down the Time, the Transit requires in Winter and Summer.

In Winter.

An Arab Messenger, or Government Chocadar may always arrive at Bagdad, from Buxora — in — 6 Days
A Tartar who does his duty can always reach
Constantinople ————— in ————— 20
Loss of a day at Bagdad for the Expedition ————— 1

Days . 27.

This Season is meant, to comprise, from November, to the End of March.

In Summer

An Arab Messenger, or Government Chocadar, may always reach Bagdad ————— in ————— 7 Days
A Tartar will perform his Journey ————— in ————— 16
Loss of a day at Bagdad for the Expedition ————— 1.

Days . 24.

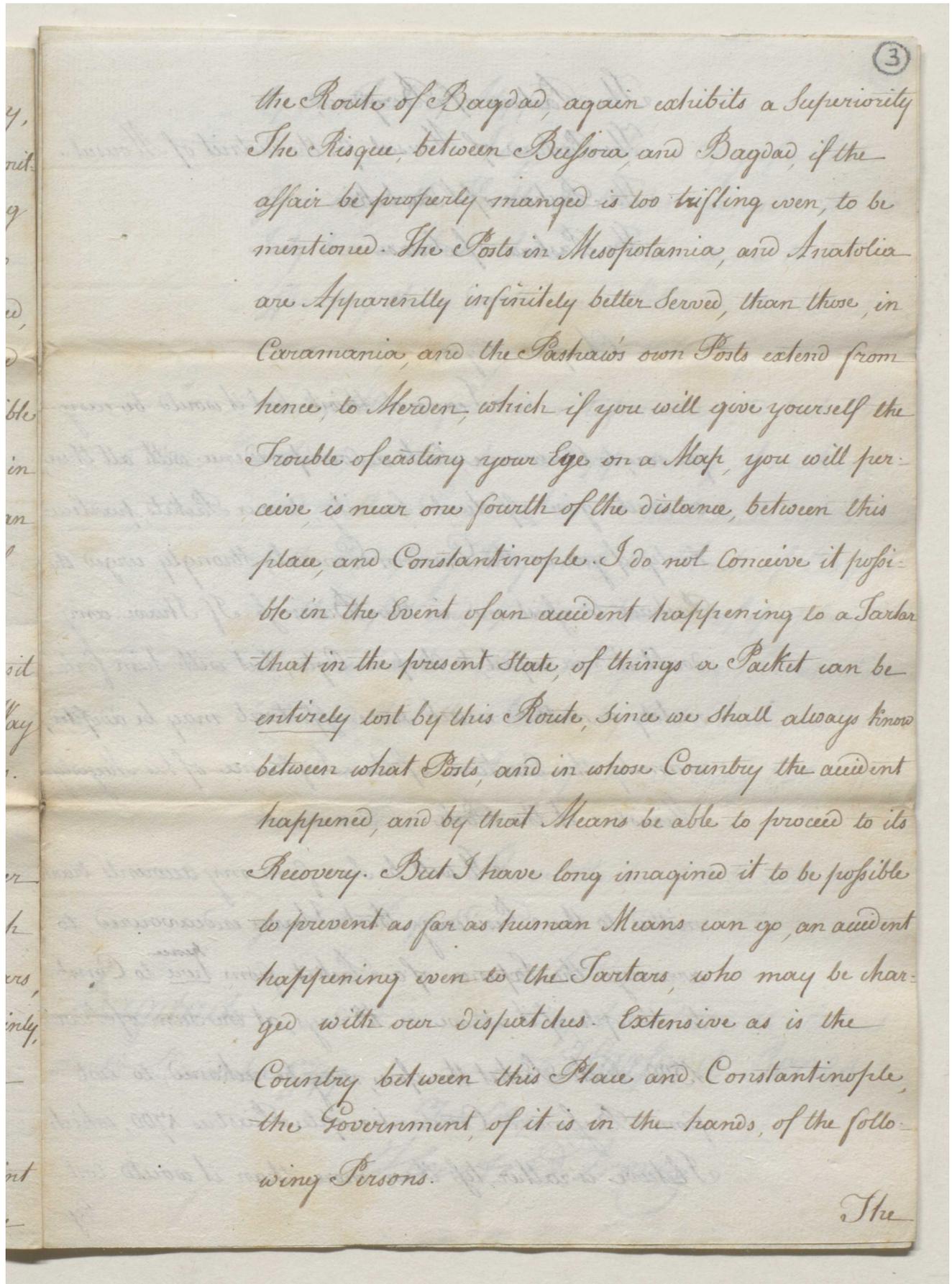
This Season, takes in the remaining Months.

Packets arriving at Bagdad from Constantinople

Constantinople in the Months of January, February, March, April, May, and part of June, may be transmitted from thence to Buxora, in consequence of the swelling of the River, in the astonishing space of four days; so that supposing a Tartar in these Months performed what in the year 1794, Omar Aga Tartar performed for me, that is the Journey in thirteen days, it is possible for a Packet, to reach Buxora from Constantinople, in the almost incredible space of seventeen days - this is an advantage, that Exclusively belongs to the Route of Bagdad.

It appears therefore that the Transit in Winter between Buxora and Constantinople, by Way of Bagdad, requires 27 days; and in Summer, 24 days. Packets by way of Aleppo I believe have sometimes met in Summer with as quick a Transit, but I never recollect one in the Winter, that was fortunate enough to reach its destination in 27 days. In short it appears, Speed by the Route of Bagdad is a Matter of Certainty, by that of Aleppo, from what I have hitherto seen a Matter of Chance.

In respect to Security. On this point
the



The Pashaw of Bagdad,
The Pashaw of Mousul, for the district of Mousul.
The Pashaw of Dearbekir.
The Pashaw of Sewas.

and

Chapan Oglu.

I cannot think but it would be easy for me, to Commence, such a Correspondence, with all these, as would give effectual Security, to our Packets, particularly if you or the Governor General, strongly urged the Pashaw, to assist me, in the Business. If I have any doubt it is in respect, to Chapan Oglu, but with him fortunately a method much more effectual may be adopted, namely the Exertion, of the Influence, of his Majesty's Minister at the Porte.

It will be seen from my accounts transmitted to the Presidency, that I have endeavoured, to arrange the Expence of a Packet, from ^{hence} here to Constantinople, if it arrive in 15 days, at the Sum of Piastres 1500: Such Packet therefore, may be reckoned, to cost the from Bepora to Constantinople Piastres 1700, which I believe, is rather less than more, than it would cost by

by the Route of Aleppo. (4)

I beg to enclose, a Copy of a Letter from me, to the Honble the Chairman, under the 13. July besides which, it does not occur to me, that I can offer any thing worth your Notice on the Subject recommended, to my attention. The Information now transmitted, is founded on Experience, and such Observations, as I have had an opportunity of making, and on those Grounds, I do not hesitate, to declare, that to the best of my Judgement, the Route of Bagdad, is "the safest and speediest Channel, of epistolary Communication between Buxora, and Constantino-ple, and that the Packets by that Route, are "least liable, to Risk or Interruption, in being broken open "on the Road "

I have the honor, to be, with the
greatest Respect

Sir

Your very obedient humble Servant
Harford Jones

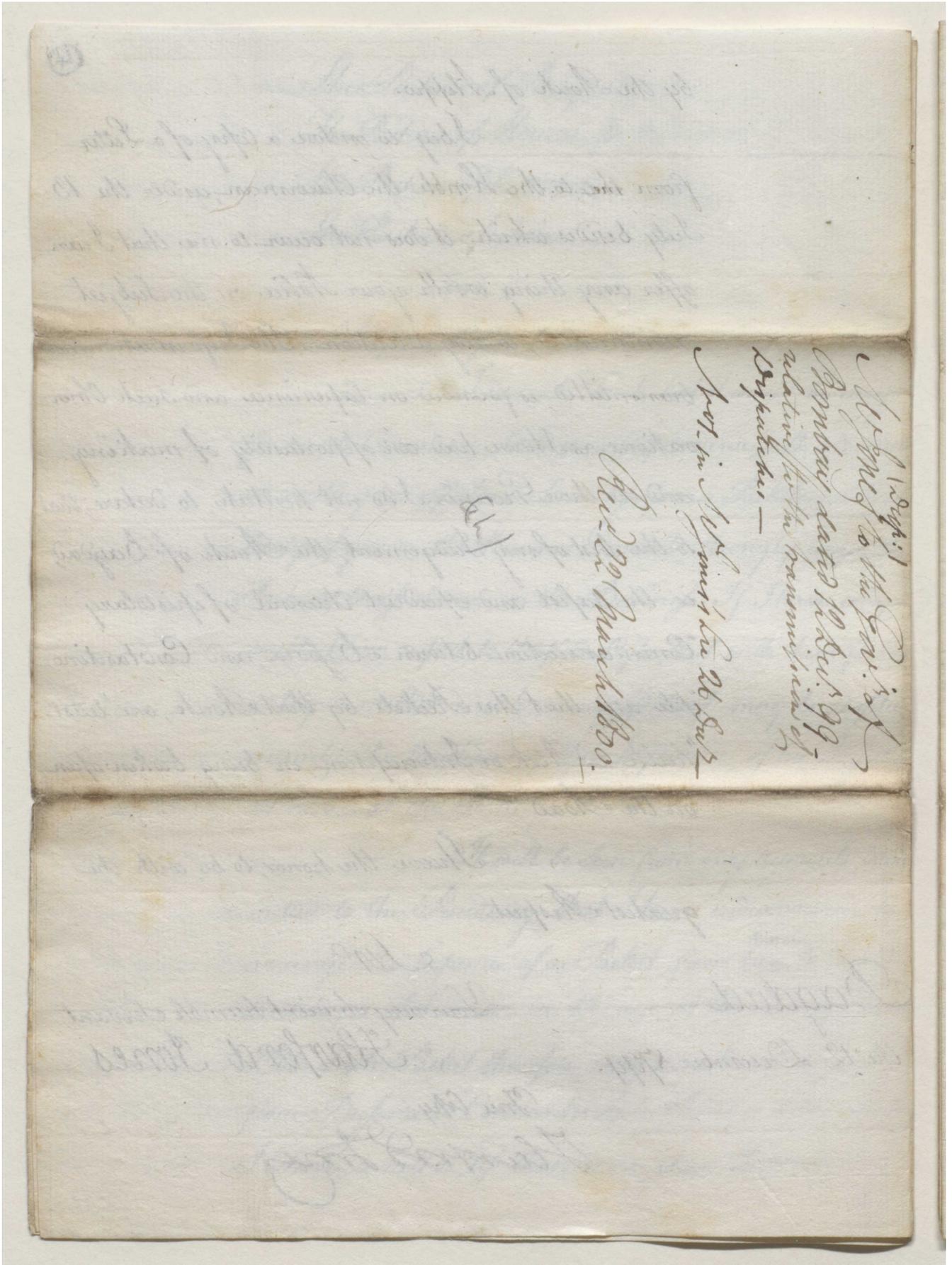
Bagdad

the 12. December 1799.

True Copy

Harford Jones

مراسلات من هارفورد جونز مع جونان دانكن وجون بلانكيت [٤ظ] (٢٠/٨)



(5)

List of Presents sent by the late Tippoo Sultan, to the
Grand Signior & Grand Vizier, and which arrived
at Bagdad on the 21st December 1799.

For the Grand Signior

Rice Goods 11 Bundles.

Silver Lamps 2.

An Nigrette, with Jewels. 1.

Bracelets 2.

Sword formerly belonging to Hyder.

Poignard ————— 2.

Blunderbuss ————— 1.

Fans ————— 5.

Cardamoms ————— 30 lb^{wt}.

Cinnamon ————— 10 lb^{wt}.

For the Vizier.

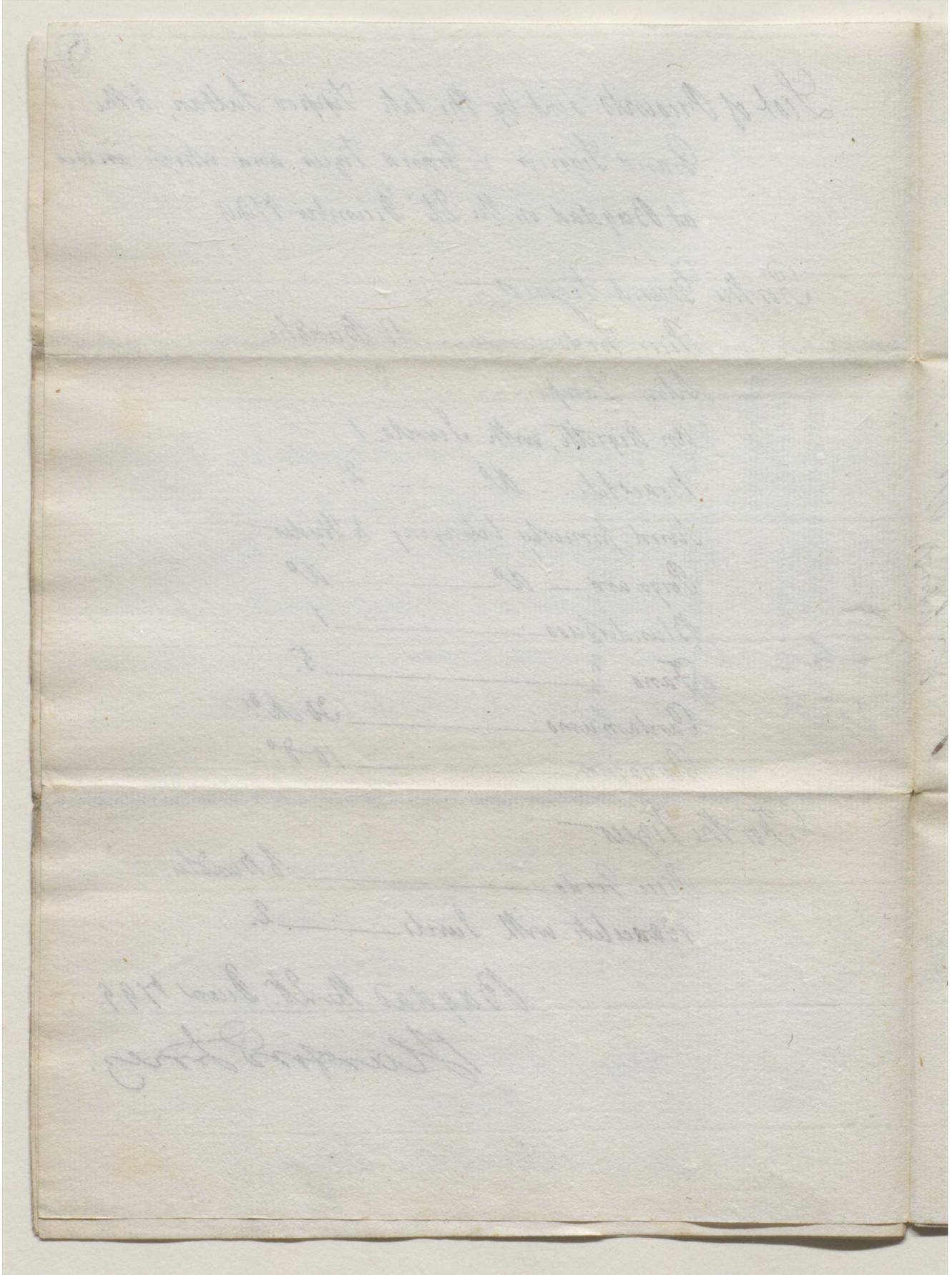
Rice Goods ————— 8 Bundles.

Bracelets with Jewels ————— 2.

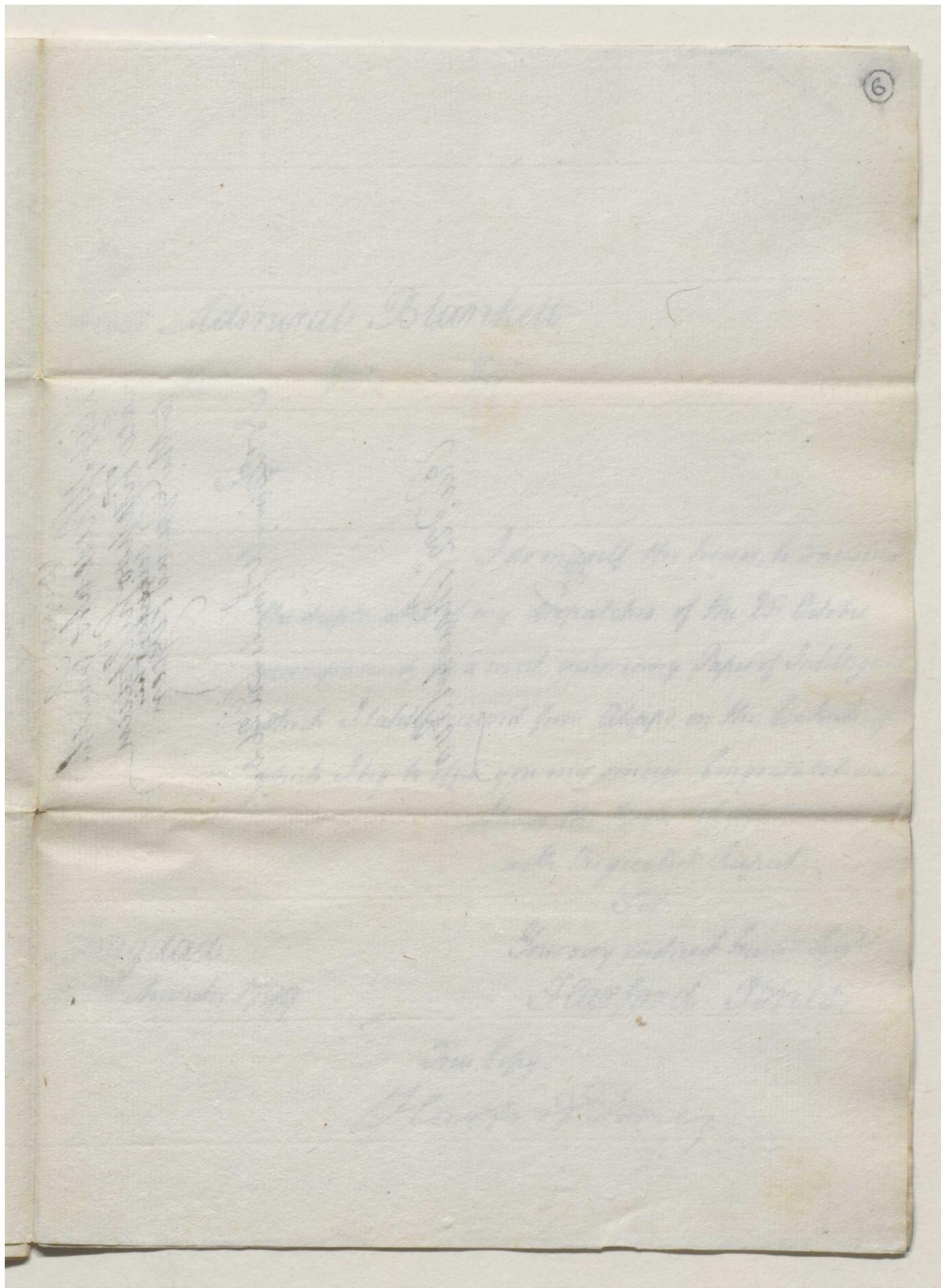
Bagdad the 21st Decem 1799.

Harford Jones.

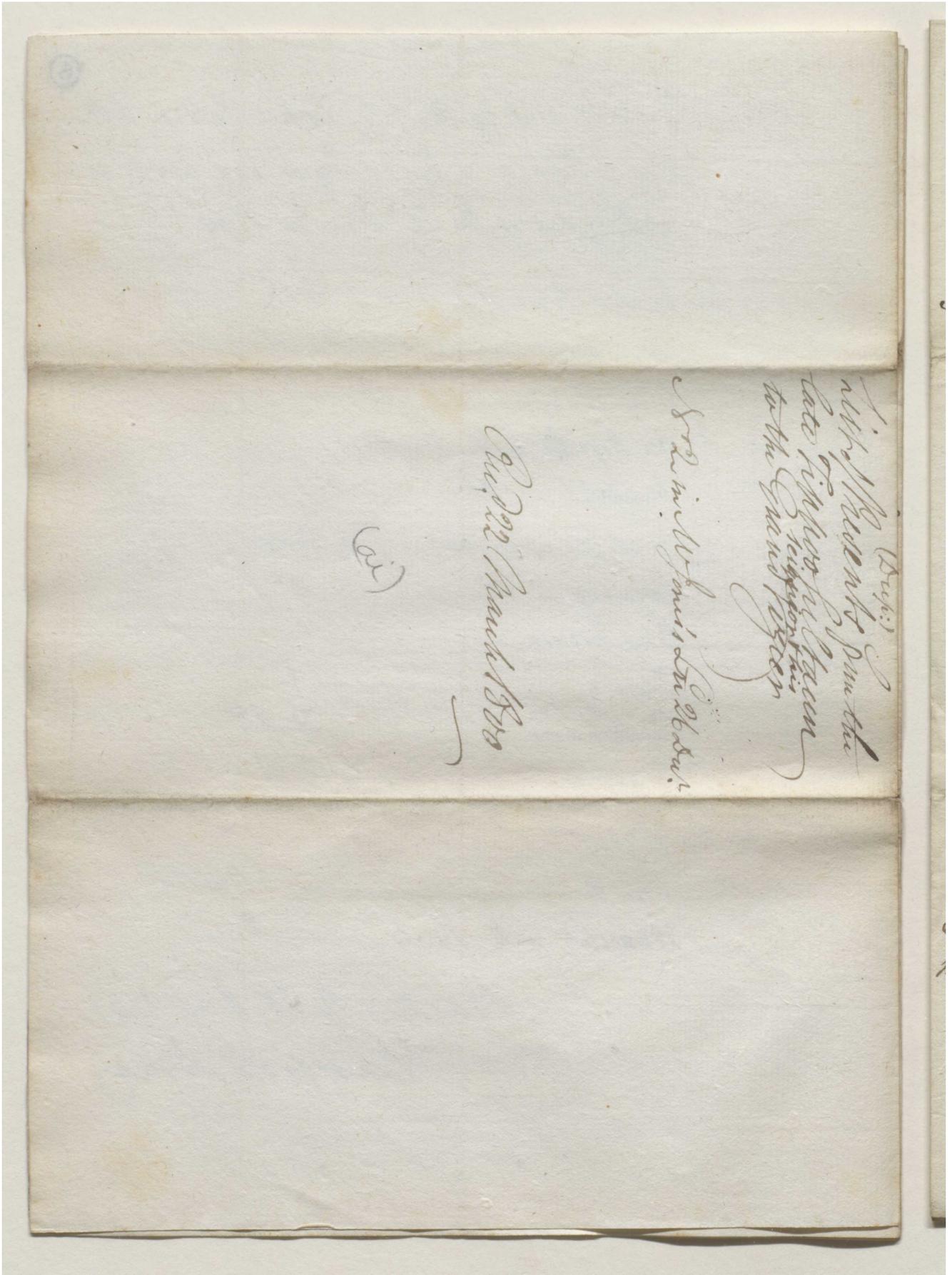
مراسلات من هارفورد جونز مع جوناثان دانكن وجون بلانكيت [٥ظ] (٢٠/١٠)



مراسلات من هارفورد جونز مع جوناثان دانكن وجون بلانكيت [و٦] (٢٠/١١)



مراسلات من هارفورد جونز مع جوناثان دانكن وجون بلانكيت [ظ٦] (٢٠/١٢)



(7)

To
Rear Admiral Blankett.

Sc: Sc: Sc:

Sir,

I do myself the honor, to transmit
the duplicates of my dispatches of the 25. October
accompanied by a most interesting Paper of Intelligence
which I lately received from Aleppo: on the contents of
which I beg to offer you my sincere Congratulations.

I have the Honor to be,

with the greatest Respect
Sir

Your very obedient hum: serv:

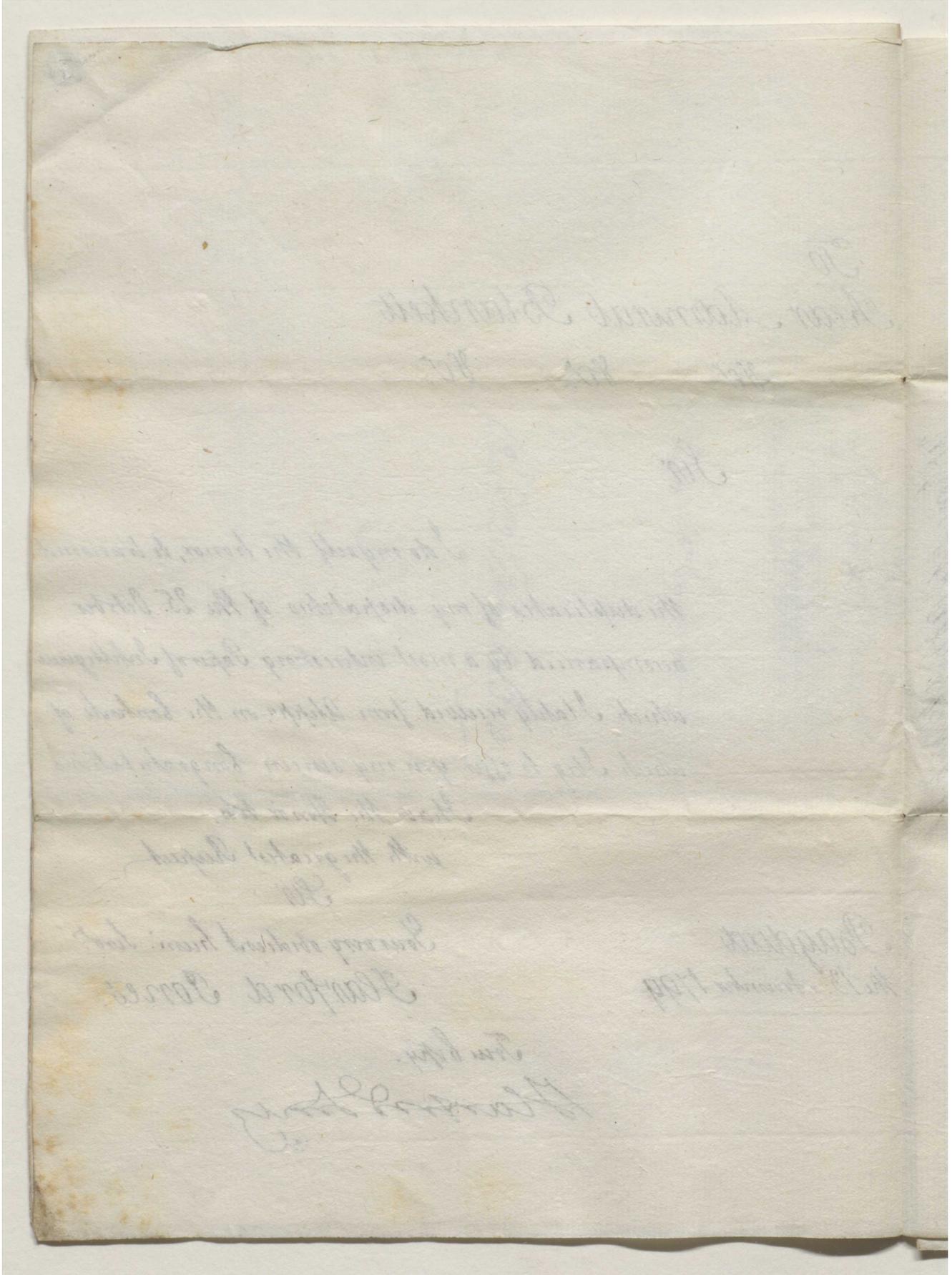
Harford Jones.

Bagdad
the 13. November 1799

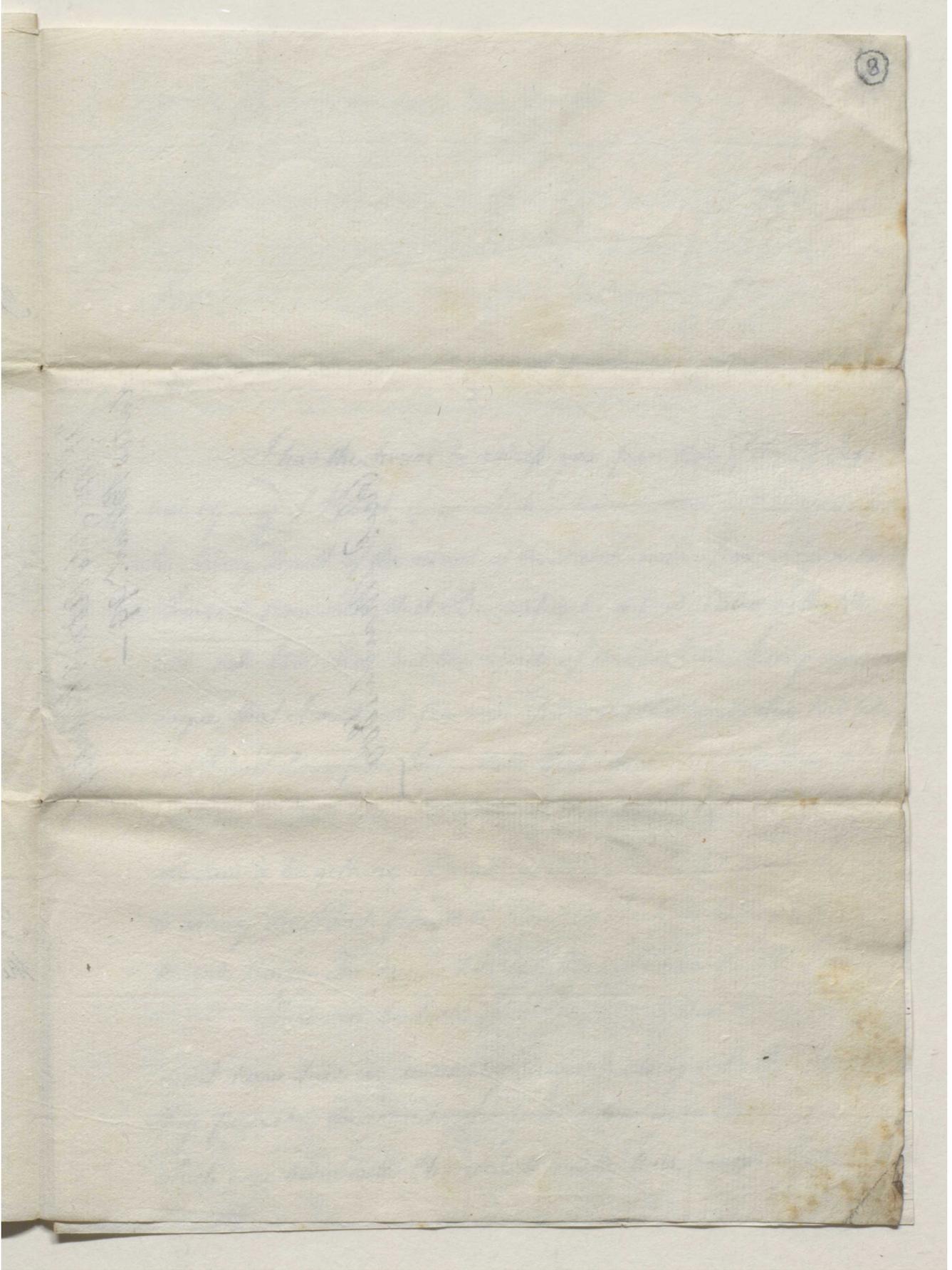
True copy.

Harford Jones

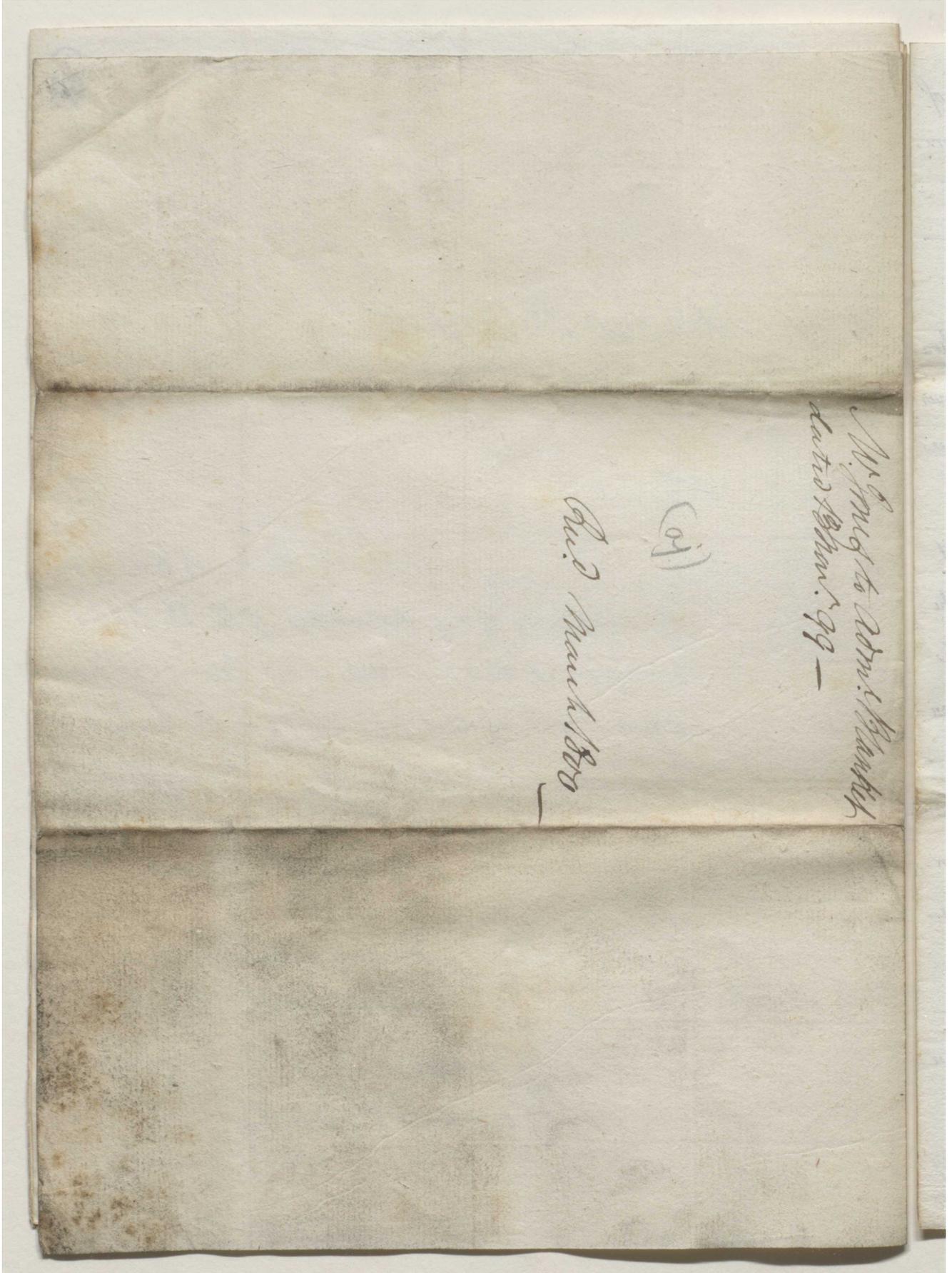
مراسلات من هارفورد جونز مع جوناثان دانكن وجون بلانكيت [٧ظ] (٢٠/١٤)



مراسلات من هارفورد جونز مع جوناثان دانكن وجون بلانكيت [٨ و] (٢٠/١٥)



مراسلات من هارفورد جونز مع جوناثان دانكن وجون بلانكيت [٨ظ] (٢٠/١٦)



(9)

Sir,

I had the honor to address you from this of the 25. June last by way of Muscat, since which I have received intelligence from Sir Sidney Smith of the retreat of the French from Acre. I have an Account from Suez, that Buonaparte entered Cairo on the 19. ult. with 6000 Men but the reports of the Turkish Army were so vague, that I could not form an opinion, what route they had taken. A Report since from Jidda states that 9000 men had been detached from the Turkish Army to take possession of Suez. The Mamelukes are said to be getting strength in the upon Egypt I will be ready to annoy the French from that Side if the Turkish Army advance towards Cairo. The French took possession of Cairo the 11. June.

There can be little doubt at present that the Mecca Govern- ment have had an understanding all along with the Enemy. They furnished the French Army at Cairo, with Cornets, from for which were laden with Charcoal to make their powder, the people from

from Zambo were trading with them thro' Cosive for Wheat & those of
Sidda, to Suez & Cairo, with Coffe & other Merchandise. This was done
while the Sheriff was writing to Capt Vidson, pretitious accounts
of Success against the French, pretended to be received from his own
Speakh as Eye witnesses of the facts.

This Intelligence has arrived too late to me, to stop it, as there
is no getting up the Gulf after May, nor before March next, however
in the mean time the Season of the year will stop the Continuance
of this trade.

The French have large Magazines of Wheat & Rice at
Cairo, & a quantity of Biscuits they make their own Powder in the
Citadel & have no want but of wine. They found some considerable
treasure in the Citadel of Cairo in Ingols which they have lately ai-
ned & they do not at present want money.

It does not appear that they have as yet collected any num-
ber of Vessels, they have built one brigantine at Suez out of the tim-
ber of two Dows & have three Guns bord. There was no Dow at Cosive
when the Centurion left it on the 24. May.

Some Maltese desertors from Suez brought Down in the
Albatross give me this Intelligence, the only opportunity I have
had to be informed of the Enemy since I have been in these Seas
they say it was the Common report in the french Army, that they
would

would offer terms to the English.

The Bedouins who the last year surrounded Sana, the Capital of this Country & where the Imaum resides, & forced a Contribution of 60,000 Dollars, have now laid themselves so, as to intercept the Coffee coming from Birs el Fakik, & will probably enforce another payment before they quit this part of the Country. The Government here is too public to resist.

Our Island of Perim give on very badly for the reasons I have before written to give which are obstacles not easy to remove.

If you think proper you will communicate any part of this Letter Home.

I have the honor to be

Sir

His Majesty's Ship Leopard

Your most obedient Servant

Mocca 31. July 1799.

J. Blankett

True Copy

Harford Jones

مراسلات من هارفورد جونز مع جوناثان دانكن وجون بلانكيت [١٠ ظ] (٢٠/٢٠)

