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European Vector of the Northern Azov
in the Imperial Period:
British Consular Reports about
Italian Shipping

**Berdyansk State Pedagogical University
Research Institute of Urban History**

**European Vector of
the Northern Azov in the Imperial
Period:
British Consular Reports about
Italian Shipping**

*Victoria Konstantinova, Igor Lyman,
Anastasiya Ignatova*

Berdyansk, 2016

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The book is dedicated to contacts of the Northern Azov with European countries at the period between the Eastern (Crimean) War and the First World War. Following the historiographical tradition, the authors distinguish Northern, Ukrainian, Azov with its port-cities of Berdyansk and Mariupol from Eastern, Russian, with port-cities of Taganrog and Rostov-on-Don. The focus is on the two European nations who actively participated in the trade on the Sea of Azov – the Italians and the British. The attention is concentrated on describing the Italian shipping by Consuls of Great Britain, who perceived the Italians as one of their main competitors in the region. Along with the authors' researches and statistical tables, this book includes extracts from reports of British Consuls of the second half of the 19th – the early 20th century.

Cover images: Coats of arms on passports of subjects of Great Britain (early 20th century) and the Kingdom of Italy (19th century)

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імперську добу:
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Книга присвячена контактам Північного Приазов'я з європейськими країнами в період між Східною (Кримською) та Першою світовою війнами. Слідуючи історіографічній традиції, автори відрізняють Північне, українське, Приазов'я з портовими містами Бердянськом і Маріуполем від Східного, російського, з його містами-портами Таганрогом і Ростовом-на-Дону. У центрі уваги знаходяться дві європейські нації, які брали активну участь у торгівлі на Азовському морі – італійці та британці. Увага зосереджена на висвітленні італійського судноплавства консулами Великої Британії, які сприймали італійців як одних зі своїх основних конкурентів у регіоні. Окрім авторських досліджень і статистичних таблиць, книга включає витяги з рапортів британських консулів другої половини XIX – початку XX століття.

У оформленні обкладинки використані зображення гербів на паспортах підданих Великої Британії (поч. XX ст.) та Королівства Італії (XIX ст.).

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PREFACE

During centuries the Sea of Azov as well as the Black Sea was “the inland lake” of the powerful Ottoman Empire, closed to vessels of European countries. But from the times of Peter I Moscovia (which was transformed into the Russian Empire), had a clear intention of gaining access to the seas, trying to expel the opponent from the region. In the 18th-19th centuries the ideology of expansion, dressed under the “civilizing” mission, was the reason of the wars of Russia against the senescent Ottoman Empire. The Russian Empire expanded step by step, conquering new territories. The most extensive territorial acquisitions were made during the reign of Empress Catherine II. Changes in the balance of forces have resulted in the opening the seas for foreign vessels.

An important stage in the history of the region and its contacts with European countries began after the Eastern (Crimean) War of 1853-1856, in which the Russian Empire fought against the coalition of Great Britain, France, the Ottoman Empire and the Kingdom of Sardinia.

One of the next significant events that dramatically changed the history of the region was the First World War (1914-1918).

This book is dedicated to contacts of the Northern Azov with European countries exactly at the period between the Crimean War and the First World War. Following the historiographical tradition, we distinguish Northern, Ukrainian, Azov with its port-cities of Berdyansk and Mariupol from Eastern, Russian, with port-cities of Taganrog and Rostov-on-Don.

We focused on the two European nations who actively participated in the trade on the Sea of Azov – the Italians and the British. Our attention is concentrated on describing the Italian shipping by Consuls of Great Britain, who perceived the Italians as one of their main competitors in the region.

The idea of this edition appeared thanks to the international project “The Black Sea and its port-cities, 1774-1914. Development,

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convergence and linkages with the global economy”¹ (the project leader – Gelina Harlaftis). This project involved about a hundred scholars representing each of the countries with access to the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov, as well as Greece, the United Kingdom, Italy, the United States, Israel and Norway, and provided an extensive library and archival heuristics far beyond the region. In this way, we were able to get acquainted with reports about Berdyansk, Mariupol and other ports of the Sea of Azov and the Black Sea from diplomatic representatives of several countries, particularly from Great Britain.

“European Vector of the Northern Azov in the Imperial Period: British Consular Reports about Italian Shipping” is not the first book which has been prepared by Research Institute of Urban History thanks to the above mentioned project. A year ago the book by Igor Lyman and Sofia Podkolzina “The Spread of Imperial Practices of Relations between Church and State: Religious Life of Berdyansk during the First Decade of Its Existence”² was published. It’s important, that both editions have been prepared with the participation of young researchers.

¹ The project “The Black Sea and its port-cities, 1774-1914. Development, convergence and linkages with the global economy” was co-financed by the European Union (European Social Fund – ESF) and Greek national funds through the Operational Program “Education and Lifelong Learning” of the National Strategic Reference Framework (NSRF) – Research Funding Program: THALES. Investing in knowledge society through the European Social Fund.



² Igor Lyman, Sofia Podkolzina, *Поширення імперських практик взаємин держави і церкви: релігійне життя Бердянська першого десятиріччя його існування* [The Spread of Imperial Practices of Relations between Church and State: Religious Life of Berdyansk during the First Decade of Its Existence] (Berdyansk: Tkachuk O.V., 2015), 118 p.

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Along with the authors' researches and statistical tables, this book includes extracts from reports of British Consuls of the second half of the 19th – the early 20th century. The extracts are presented in their original language with saving features of spelling³ and punctuation.

Our sincere gratitude for assisting in preparing the book goes to Gelina Harlaftis (Corfu, Greece), Victoria Pérez (Puebla, Mexico), Anna Sydorenko (Corfu, Greece), Colin Mackie (Perth, Scotland, the United Kingdom), Viktor Petkau (Dortmund, Germany), Alexandra Hahn (Dresden, Germany), Peter Douglas Zohrab (Wellington, New Zealand), Bob Cumberbatch (London, the United Kingdom), Julia Malitska (Stockholm, Sweden), Hamdi Özdiş (Düzce, Turkey), Lilya Bilousova and Sergei Berezin (Odesa), Larisa Levchenko, Ludmila Vovchuk and Alexandr Trigub (Mykolaiv), Andrey Nepomnyaschiy and Alexandr Kravchuk (Simferopol), Natalia Wenger and Alexandr Kharlan (Dnipropetrovsk), Evgeny Denisov, Victor Mikhailichenko, Larisa Buchna, Yana Laguta, Arseniy Holyk and Evgen Gnybida (Berdyansk).

And, last but not least, our greatest gratitude to Sergey Ignatov for financing the publication.

³ For instance, the name of one of the port-cities of the region in all British consular reports of the second half of the 19th – the early 20th century figured as “Berdiansk”, while now the name is written as “Berdyansk”. In our (the authors) text, if we talk about the present, the names of Ukrainian cities are written in Ukrainian (Odesa, Mykolaiv etc.), not Russian. The names of the rivers and other geographical objects on the territory of Ukraine are also written in Ukrainian. The Library of Congress system for the Romanization of Cyrillic letters is mainly used in the book. In quotations, the original spelling of geographical names is preserved.

**BRITISH CONSULS
IN BERDYANSK, TAGANROG AND MARIUPOL –
AUTHORS OF REPORTS ABOUT ITALIAN SHIPPING
IN THE NORTHERN AZOV**

*Consular representations of the United Kingdom in the
Northern Azov region*

Although trade contacts of Great Britain with the Northern Azov had began much earlier, the United Kingdom had not a Consular representation there until the end of the Crimean War.

Post-war years were a time of multiplication of foreign representations in the region intended to facilitate trade: while since 1840s Consulates of Austria, Sicily and Sardinia were already present in Berdyansk, in the second half of 1850s the Consuls of Greece, Denmark, and Belgium were made present. It was in this time and context that Great Britain also drew attention to Berdyansk. Meanwhile, on June 2, 1856 the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs released a list of Danish diplomats in cities of the Russian Empire, who were directed by their Government to render assistance to British subjects until the appointment of British Consular Officers in these cities. According to this list, the Vice-Consul of Denmark Nicolas Lucich temporarily had to take care of the affairs of British subjects in Berdyansk. Mariupol was not mentioned in this list⁴.

Finally, in early 1858 the British Consulate in Berdyansk was established⁵. This official representation of the United Kingdom functioned without interruption (although with a change of its status) until 1902. After several years of suspension of functioning the British diplomatic representation in Berdyansk resumed its activities in 1907 and existed until the revolutionary events on the ruins of the Russian Empire.

Quite a long time Mariupol did not have a British Consular representation and was dependent in this respect on Berdyansk. So,

⁴ *The Edinburgh Gazette* (June 6, 1856), p. 511.

⁵ Report by Consul Zohrab // *Accounts and Papers. Consular Establishments. Session 6 February – 10 August 1872*, Volume LX (London: Harrison and Sons, 1872), p. 73.

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the British Consuls in Berdyansk were responsible for drawing up reports about Mariupol. Later Mariupol became dependent on the British Consulate in Taganrog. The Vice-Consul in Mariupol was appointed only in 1896. The Vice-Consul worked there until 1918. During this period, Mariupol alternately depended on the Consular districts of Taganrog, Rostov-on-Don and Odessa.

It makes sense to pay special attention to biographies of British Consuls in port-cities of the region, who were among important actors of contacts of the Northern Azov with European countries and who were authors of reports with information about Italian shipping.

Cumberbatch

The first British diplomat in the Northern Azov region became Robert William Cumberbatch.

He was born in 1821 in Tunbridge Wells, Kent. His father was Abraham Parry Cumberbatch⁶, his mother – Caroline Chaloner from Guisborough, York⁷.

In the paternal line Robert William Cumberbatch was a direct descendant of a slave-owning planter on the Caribbean island of Barbados. In the maternal line the first British Consul in Berdyansk was (as recently discovered by a historian from the University of Leicester) a relative of King Richard III Plantagenet⁸.

⁶ Abraham Parry Cumberbatch was born in Barbados in 1784, in 1805 he married Charlotte, a daughter of Robert Burnett Jones, but she died in 1818, and he remarried Caroline Chaloner. Abraham Parry Cumberbatch died in Tunbridge Wells in 1840 (James C. Brandow, *Genealogies of Barbados Families: from Caribbeana and the Journal of the Barbados Museum and Historical Society* (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1983), pp. 544-545).

⁷ George William Marshall, *Collections for a Genealogical Account of the Family of Comberbach* (London, 1866). Caroline Chaloner was born on October 2 1788, died in 1842. Caroline Chaloner and Abraham Parry Cumberbatch had, besides Robert William, his older sister Emma (baptised in 1820 at Patricbourne, Kent), Caroline Maria (born 1823 in Tunbridge Wells) and Lawrence Henry (born 1827 in Lyndhurst).

⁸ “Sherlock Star is Richard III’s Second Cousin According to Leading Historian from the University of Leicester”, in *University of Leicester* URL: <http://www2.le.ac.uk/offices/press/press-releases/2015/march/sherlock-star-is->

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On June 1, 1845 Robert William was appointed Secretary of the British General Consulate in Constantinople. This appointment was not accidental; just a month before, in May 3, 1845, his half-brother, Abraham Carlton Cumberbatch, became the Consul General in that city⁹.

In 1853 in Constantinople, Robert William Cumberbatch married for the second time with Louisa Grace Hanson, who was born on March 29, 1831 in Pera, Constantinople and was baptized in the chapel of the British Embassy in this city on July 2, 1831.

Robert William was a Secretary of the British General Consulate in Constantinople until May 24, 1855. Within a year he was the acting 2nd Vice-Consul in Constantinople, and in May 1856 he was appointed as 3rd Vice-Consul of the same Embassy, staying at this post until September of 1857.

On January 12, 1858 Queen Victoria appointed Robert William Cumberbatch to the post of British Consul in Berdyansk¹⁰.

In this city a son of Robert William and Louisa Grace Henry Alfred was born (June 27, 1858 - December 3, 1918), and then, probably (according to dates of birth), two more children – Arthur Herbert (1860-1921) and Edith Catherine (1863-1867)¹¹.

The son of the British Consul in Berdyansk, Henry Alfred Cumberbatch became quite a prominent diplomat, a Knight of the Order of St. Michael and St. George¹².

richard-iiiis-second-cousin-according-to-leading-historian-from-the-university-of-leicester (date of access: 6.05.2015).

⁹ David Wilson, *List of British Consular Officials in the Ottoman Empire and Its Former Territories, from the Sixteenth Century to About 1860*, p. 10.

¹⁰ Edward Hertslet (compiler), *The Foreign Office List, Forming a Complete British Diplomatic and Consular Handbook. January 1865* (London: Harrison, 1865), p. 75.

¹¹ "Ancestors of Charles Anthony Wratislaw", p. 7 URL: <http://levantineheritage.com/pdf/CAWratislaw.pdf> (date of access: 8.05.2015).

¹² "Cumberbatch, Henry Alfred", *Who's Who 1914, an Annual Biographical Dictionary with which is Incorporated "Men and Women of the Time"*, *Sixty-Sixth Year of Issue* (London: Adam & Charles Black – New York: the MacMillan company), p. 496. British actor Benedict Timothy Carlton Cumberbatch (born in London on July 19, 1976), who played Sherlock Holmes in the series *Sherlock*, starred in the films *Star Trek Into Darkness*, *12 Years a Slave*, *The Fifth Estate*, *The Imitation Game* and many others, is the great-grandson of the native of Berdyansk Henry Alfred Cumberbatch and the great-great-grandson of the British Consul in Berdyansk Robert William Cumberbatch.

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During the stay in Berdyansk Robert William Cumberbatch and his family communicated closely with the family of Cornelius Jansen – the man who later became the leader of Mennonite emigration from the Russian Empire to America and whom Mennonites compared with Moses, because he led his people to “the promised land”. Cornelius Jansen was a colleague of Cumberbatch, representing in Berdyansk interests of Prussia and Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Moreover, the British Consulate in Berdyansk was located in one of the houses which belonged to Cornelius Jansen.

It is worth to write a few words about the conditions of consular activities of Cumberbatch in Berdyansk. From 1858 until 1866, the annual salary of the Consul in Berdyansk was of 400 pounds, of the Clerk in the Consulate in Berdyansk, 150 pounds, and that of an office servant, 20 pounds.

Regarding the volume of work of the British Consulate in Berdyansk, in 1858 it received 60 documents, compiled and sent 92 despatches, letters, returns etc, and issued 8 bills of health. In addition to Berdyansk, the zone of his responsibility included Mariupol. Besides, up to the fall of 1864, that is, the entire period of stay of Cumberbatch in Berdyansk, the duties of the local Consulate included the protection of Ionian interests and the patronage of an Ionian colony of about 80 people¹³.

With a high degree of certainty we can say that on August 14, 1863 Robert William Cumberbatch, as well as an official representative of Italy, participated in the celebration of the arrival to Berdyansk of Nikolai Alexandrovich Romanov, the heir to the Russian throne, and talked with him. In the detailed description of this visit “*Odesskiy Vestnik*” mentioned that the heir to the Russian throne stepped off the steamer, went to the pavilion on the pier and “mercifully deigned to speak with foreign consuls”¹⁴. The same episode was described in the “*Letters About the Journey of the Sovereign Tsarevich Through Russia From St. Petersburg to the*

¹³ Report by Consul Zohrab // *Accounts and Papers. Consular Establishments. Session 6 February – 10 August 1872*, Volume LX (London: Harrison and Sons, 1872), p. 73.

¹⁴ М-г, “[Бердянск] [Berdyansk]”, *Одесский вестник* [Odesskiy Vestnik], 95 (August 27, 1863), pp. 414-415.

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Crimea”: “On the pier a round pavilion was arranged, from which the Grand Prince watched the fireworks prepared on the water for his arrival. There, the harbor master Prince Maksutov presented to His Highness the Consuls of various European nations who were in Berdyansk”¹⁵.

On April 25, 1864 Robert William Cumberbatch was transferred from Berdyansk to a new location of the diplomatic service – Smyrna, the Ottoman Empire, where he took the post of Consul¹⁶ (according to “The Gentleman’s Magazine and Historical Review” for 1864 this appointment took place on May 6)¹⁷.

On March 29, 1876 Robert William Cumberbatch died in the city where he served – Smyrna¹⁸.

Wagstaff

On April 1, 1861, when Robert William Cumberbatch remained in the position of the British Consul in Berdyansk, the post of clerk in the local British Consulate was occupied by William George Wagstaff. He was born in the family of William Wagstaff and Elizabeth, daughter of John Vaughan in Pembroke (November 3, 1837). Later William George Wagstaff studied at Greenwich Hospital School¹⁹. On November 9, 1852 he entered the Royal Navy.

¹⁵ *Письма о путешествии государя наследника цесаревича по России от Петербурга до Крыма* [Letters About the Journey of the Sovereign Tsarevich Through Russia from St. Petersburg to the Crimea] (Moscow: typography of Grachev and company, 1864), pp. 557-558.

¹⁶ Edward Hertslet (compiler), *The Foreign Office List, Forming a Complete British Diplomatic and Consular Handbook. January 1865* (London: Harrison, 1865), p. 75.

¹⁷ Sylvanus Urban, *The Gentleman’s Magazine and Historical Review*. January-June, 1864 (London: John Henry and James Parker, 1864), p. 788.

¹⁸ David Wilson, *List of British Consular Officials in the Ottoman Empire and Its Former Territories, from the Sixteenth Century to About 1860*, p. 11.

¹⁹ “Wagstaff, William George”, *Who’s Who 1914, an Annual Biographical Dictionary with which is Incorporated “Men and Women of the Time”, Sixty-Sixth Year of Issue* (London: Adam & Charles Black – New York: the MacMillan company), p. 2146; “William George Wagstaff” URL: <http://prabook.org/web/person-view.html?profileId=755868> (date of access: 29.04.2015); Edward Hertslet (compiler), *The Foreign Office List, Forming a Complete British Diplomatic and Consular Handbook. January 1865* (London: Harrison, 1865), p. 157.

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Soon after, Wagstaff took part in the Crimean War, in particular, being on the ship “*London*” during the first bombardment of Sevastopol on October 17, 1854, which marked the beginning of the siege of the city. For participation in the Crimean War William George Wagstaff received the British Crimean medal and clasps, as well as the Turkish medal²⁰. From February of 1855 to August of 1856, Wagstaff was appointed clerk in the Admiral’s office at Constantinople.

After staying one year with Cumberbatch in Berdyansk Wagstaff was sent to Rostov-on-Don “on special service” in September of 1862. William George Wagstaff was in charge of the British Consulate in Berdyansk after the departure of Cumberbatch, from June 7, 1864²¹ to October of 1865. It was Wagstaff who wrote reports from Berdyansk to London for 1863 (July 14, 1864) and 1864 (January 16, 1865). It is interesting that the report on the trade of Mariupol for 1863 was compiled in Berdyansk still by Cumberbatch (December 31, 1863), while the report on the trade of Mariupol for 1864 was written by Wagstaff (January 23, 1865). He also wrote in Berdyansk the report on the trade of Mariupol for 1865 (January 6, 1866), while the report directly on the trade of Berdyansk for the same year at the same day (January 6, 1866) was signed already by James Zohrab. It was Zohrab, not William George Wagstaff, who signed the Berdyansk reports of 1866-1874. But Wagstaff stayed in the city during this period²². From time to time he

²⁰ “Wagstaff, William George”, *Who’s Who 1914, an Annual Biographical Dictionary with which is Incorporated “Men and Women of the Time”, Sixty-Sixth Year of Issue* (London: Adam & Charles Black – New York: the MacMillan company), p. 2146; “William George Wagstaff” URL: <http://prabook.org/web/person-view.html?profileId=755868> (date of access: 29.04.2015).

²¹ Edward Hertslet (compiler), *The Foreign Office List, Forming a Complete British Diplomatic and Consular Handbook. January 1865* (London: Harrison, 1865), p. 157.

²² Державний архів Одеської області [State Archive of Odesa region], fond 1, opys 140, sprava 121, “About satisfaction of the clerk of the British Consulate in Berdyansk G. Wagstaff for losses incurred by him because of the slow delivery him a foreign passport from Simferopol to Berdyansk. 1866”, 16 l.

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was the Acting Consul in Berdyansk, in particular, from May 15 to June 27, 1868 and from June 11 to August 9, 1874.

Status of the British diplomatic representation in Berdyansk as well as of William George Wagstaff was changed in 1874. Exactly at this year the Chancellery of the Taurian governor formed the file “About the appointment of Wagstaff as the British Vice-Consul in Berdyansk”²³. After this appointment, the reports from Berdyansk for 1874 (February 1, 1875) and 1875 (February 28, 1876), like almost ten years before, were signed by William George Wagstaff. The last of these reports also included data on Mariupol.

Newspapers recorded several festive events in Berdyansk, in which, with a high degree of probability, William George Wagstaff and an official representative of Italy took part. In particular, in September of 1875 all foreign diplomats in Berdyansk were invited to a dinner hosted by the local community on the occasion of a visit of the Minister of Education, Dmitry Andreyevich Tolstoy²⁴. On May 20, 1876 Consuls were mentioned among those who solemnly escorted Pavel Petrovich Maksutov, the former harbor master of Berdyansk, to the steamer when he left the city, being appointed as a Taganrog governor of the town²⁵.

However, in the same 1876 Wagstaff himself was transferred from Berdyansk to the position of Vice-Consul in Nikolaev²⁶.

In 1884 William George Wagstaff moved from Nikolayev to Taganrog, where, as the British Consul, he was responsible for Ekaterinoslav province and ports of the Sea of Azov²⁷ (while the

²³ Державний архів Автономної Республіки Крим [State Archive of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea] fond 26, opys 1, sprava 26281, “About the appointment of Wagstaff as the British Vice-Consul in Berdyansk, November 13, 1874 – January 22, 1875”, 9 l.

²⁴ Vasily Kryzhanovskiy, “[Бердянск] [Berdyansk]”, *Одесский вестник* [Odesskiy Vestnik], 216 (October 4, 1875), p. 2.

²⁵ V[asily] K[ryzhanovskiy], “Бердянск [Berdyansk]”, *Одесский вестник* [Odesskiy Vestnik], 118 (June 1, 1876), p. 2.

²⁶ Державний архів Автономної Республіки Крим [State Archive of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea] fond 26, opys 1, sprava 26564, “About the appointment of Harvey Robert Lowe as the British Vice-Consul in Berdyansk, November 27, 1876 - January 20, 1877”, l. 1.

²⁷ Reports of William George Wagstaff from Taganrog to London were used, in particular, by Evrydiki Sifneos (Evrydiki Sifneos, “Mobility, Risk and Adaptability

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Vice-Consul in Berdyansk also sent him reports). From 1887, Wagstaff was also responsible for the provinces of Voronezh, Saratov, Samara, Ufa, Orenburg, Astrakhan, Stavropol, Oblast' of the Don Cossack Host, Kuban and Terek oblast'²⁸. In 1889 Wagstaff was transferred to Riga, where he was responsible for the governorates of Livonia and Courland. On April 1, 1895²⁹ the Queen appointed Wagstaff to the post of Consul General in Rio de Janeiro³⁰. In 1897 he received the Jubilee medal. The next year William George Wagstaff received the Order of St. Michael and St. George. In 1899 he became Consul General for the Brazilian states of Rio de Janeiro, Espirito Santo, Minas Gerais, and Mato Grosso. In August of 1900 Wagstaff retired and later lived under the address of Belmont, De Roos Road, Eastbourne.

Regarding the personal life of William George Wagstaff, in 1874 he married Marie Louise, a daughter of Georges Nein from Fribourg (Switzerland). She died in 1883. Later, Wagstaff remarried Sarah Amelia who previously was the wife of William Brenan (Odessa)³¹. William George Wagstaff had three daughters.

The ex-Vice-Consul in Berdyansk died on May 12, 1918³².

of the Diaspora Merchants: The Case of the Sifneo Freres Family Firm in Taganrog (Russia), Istanbul and Piraeus, 1850-1940", *The Historical Review*, Institute for Neohellenic Research, Volume VII (2010), pp. 239-252).

²⁸ "Wagstaff, William George", *Who's Who 1914, an Annual Biographical Dictionary with which is Incorporated "Men and Women of the Time"*, *Sixty-Sixth Year of Issue* (London: Adam & Charles Black – New York: the MacMillan company), p. 2146.

²⁹ "Foreign Office, April 1, 1895", *The London Gazette* (May 10, 1895), p. 2706.

³⁰ Brazilian "Gazeta de Petropolis" informed about the accession of Wagstaff to this post in August of 1895 ("Consulado da Gra-Bretanha", *Gazeta de Petropolis* (Agosto 10, 1895), p. 3).

³¹ "Wagstaff, William George", *Who's Who 1914, an Annual Biographical Dictionary with which is Incorporated "Men and Women of the Time"*, *Sixty-Sixth Year of Issue* (London: Adam & Charles Black – New York: the MacMillan company), p. 2146; "William George Wagstaff" URL: <http://prabook.org/web/person-view.html?profileId=755868> (date of access: 29.04.2015).

³² Colin A. Mackie, "A Directory of British Diplomats", p. 500, in *Colin Mackie's website* URL: <http://www.gulabin.com/> (date of access: 29.04.2015).

Zohrab

James Ernest Napoleon Zohrab, under whose direction Wagstaff served in Berdyansk for many years, had Persian-Armenian roots. His ancestors on the paternal line had influential positions in Armenia, which was under control of Persia, but they were forced to emigrate from there, avoiding political persecutions³³.

James Zohrab was born in the family of Peter Paul John Zohrab and Frances Zohrab³⁴ in 1830 in Malta and was baptized on October of 1830 in Smyrna³⁵.

In 1858 James Zohrab married Emily Holmes (1830-1908), sister of Sir William Richard Holmes (1822-1882) who was appointed as British diplomat in Batoum (1846), Diarbekir (1852), and Bosnia (1860)³⁶.

The husband of sister of James Zohrab, James Brant, was the British Consul in Erzerum, so Zohrab served in this Consulate about two years. James Zohrab wrote about it in a letter from Berdyansk to Earl Granville dated November 30, 1871, specifying that he entered the Consular service in January of 1848 as a clerk to the Consul James Brant. For several months in 1852, James Zohrab was the Acting Vice-Consul in Batoum.

³³ "Zohrab, James Ernest Napoleon (1830-1860)", in *JSTOR Global Plants* URL: <http://plants.jstor.org/stable/10.5555/al.ap.person.bm000154758> (date of access: 1.05.2015). "The Zohrabs had risen to prominence in their native land, but in the late eighteenth century Aga Mohammed Khan, the Shah of Persia, took a dislike to the family, perceiving them as a direct threat to his rule in Armenia" (Mark Donoghue, "William Thomas Thornton's Family, Ancestry, and Early Years: Some Findings from Recently Discovered Manuscripts and Letters", *History of Political Economy*, 40:3 (2008), p. 520).

³⁴ The wife of Peter Paul John Zohrab, Frances Zohrab died in Malta in 1862 at the age of 75 ("Marriage and Burial Records of the British Chapel. Smyrna – Turkey, 1795-1832" URL: <http://website.lineone.net/~stephaniebidmead/smyrna.htm> (date of access: 30.04.2015)).

³⁵ David Wilson, *List of British Consular Officials in the Ottoman Empire and Its Former Territories, from the Sixteenth Century to About 1860*, p. 22; "Baptism, Marriage and Burial Records of the British Chapel. Smyrna – Turkey, 1795-1832" URL: <http://website.lineone.net/~stephaniebidmead/smyrna.htm> (date of access: 30.04.2015).

³⁶ David Wilson, *List of British Consular Officials in the Ottoman Empire and Its Former Territories, from the Sixteenth Century to About 1860*, pp. 18, 19.

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At the time of the Crimean War, in September of 1854, James Zohrab, continuing family traditions, was appointed as a first-class interpreter in Kars, and was attached to Colonel (later – General) William Fenwick Williams³⁷. In 1855, after five months of siege, Kars surrendered to Russian troops due to starvation. During the siege, James Zohrab contracted typhus³⁸ and, according to some sources³⁹, at the surrender was left in Kars in a hospital “suitably protected by the assurances” of the Russian General Nikolai Muravyov. Nonetheless, in 1871 Zohrab wrote that he was the last Englishman to leave Kars after the surrender, without mentioning his stay in the hospital. For participation within the defense of Kars in the battle of September 29, 1855 James Zohrab received the Imperial Order of the Medjidie. After the war, he received also the Cars medal⁴⁰.

On September 10, 1856, James Zohrab was appointed as Vice-Consul in Mostar in the Balkans⁴¹, but until February of 1857 he was retained on special service in Constantinople. During almost 8 years of service in Mostar, James Zohrab was several times sent to extremely dangerous missions to Montenegro and revolted parts of the Balkans⁴². From January to August of 1860 and from May 29 to November 7, 1861 he was the Acting Consul in Bosna-Serai (Sarajevo).

³⁷ Report by Consul Zohrab // *Accounts and Papers. Consular Establishments. Session 6 February – 10 August 1872*, Volume LX (London: Harrison and Sons, 1872), p. 80.

³⁸ “The Surrender of Kars”, *Nelson Examiner and New Zealand Chronicle*, Volume XV, Issue 14 (May 17, 1856), p. 3.

³⁹ Anthony J. Rundell, *Kars: Victory into Defeat*, 1st edition (Nether Westcote Impress, 2005), p. 87.

⁴⁰ Report by Consul Zohrab // *Accounts and Papers. Consular Establishments. Session 6 February – 10 August 1872*, Volume LX (London: Harrison and Sons, 1872), p. 80.

⁴¹ David Wilson, *List of British Consular Officials in the Ottoman Empire and Its Former Territories, from the Sixteenth Century to About 1860*, p. 22.

⁴² Report by Consul Zohrab // *Accounts and Papers. Consular Establishments. Session 6 February – 10 August 1872*, Volume LX (London: Harrison and Sons, 1872), p. 80.

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On May 14, 1864 Zohrab was appointed to a diplomatic post in Berdyansk⁴³. Namely Zohrab signed annual consular reports from Berdyansk for the 1865-1873 years.

A thorough revision of the content of Zohrab's reports from Berdyansk gives us grounds to state that this British diplomat, whose ancestors had been accepted at the Ottoman Empire as refugees from persecution of the Shah of Persia and who had long worked on the lands of the Ottoman Empire, could not accept his stay on the territory of the traditional enemy of this country – the Russian Empire, against which he fought in Kars.

Thanks to one of the reports of Zohrab and his letter to Earl Granville (November 30, 1871) we found many details about conditions of consular service in Berdyansk. According to the description of Zohrab, Berdyansk consular district embraced Berdyansk uezd, i.e. lands from the river Berda on the east to Henichesk on the west, and from the Sea of Azov on the south to Melitopol uezd and Aleksandrovska uezd on the north and north-east. But in reality, the Consulate, as described by Zohrab, had no limits: the Consular authority was recognized in Mariupol, the Consul had to help in matters concerning British subjects even from Kharkov, owners and crews of vessels in distress anywhere on the Sea of Azov (if only it happened not very close to Taganrog or Kerch) there also domain of the Consulate in Berdyansk⁴⁴.

Regarding the volume of work of Zohrab in 1871 (just until November) the British Consulate in Berdyansk received 58 documents and sent 65 dispatches, letters and returns. Consular jurisdiction included maintaining discipline on board of vessels under the British flag, but as Zohrab reported, he was not responsible for British sailors during their stay on shore; British subjects who lived on the territory of Berdyansk uezd also did not fall under the jurisdiction of the Consul. Instead, he was responsible for the private property of British subjects who would die in Berdyansk, as well as

⁴³ Edward Hertslet (compiler), *The Foreign Office List, Forming a Complete British Diplomatic and Consular Handbook. January 1865* (London: Harrison, 1865), p. 165.

⁴⁴ Report by Consul Zohrab // *Accounts and Papers. Consular Establishments. Session 6 February – 10 August 1872*, Volume LX (London: Harrison and Sons, 1872), p. 71.

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for British wrecked vessels. In addition, the Consul had a wide range of functions which were not defined exactly. Officially, the Consulate worked from 10 a. m. to 12 p. m. and from 2 p. m. to 5 p. m., but, as James Zohrab reported, shipmasters knew that they could visit the Consulate and get assistance at any time. In addition to the Consul, two persons worked at the Consulate: a Clerk with an annual salary of 150 pounds, and an office servant with an annual salary of 30 pounds⁴⁵.

In 1871 Zohrab, complaining about the low salary, wrote that his transferring to an “unknown country” – the Russian Empire in 1864 was a bitter disappointment for him, because it impeded him studying the language and specifics of the Ottoman Empire, where he had planned to continue to serve. So Zohrab wrote that the work of 16 years had been lost, and he had to start from the beginning. Because of the low salary, the Consul in Berdyansk eventually had to send his family home, and by the end of November of 1871 he lived in Berdyansk alone in uncomfortable conditions for almost four years⁴⁶. Furthermore, he had to pay the education of his three children. Zohrab complained that he also suffered from health problems, so that there was not any month during the last two years in which he felt good. According to the British Consul, mental anxiety was the cause of his health deterioration because of the circumstances already mentioned as well as the severity of the local climate. So James Zohrab concluded his letter by expressing the hope that the Foreign Office would take into account his long and difficult service and transfer him to another post where he could finally reunite with his family and enjoy a comfortable life.

⁴⁵ Report by Consul Zohrab // *Accounts and Papers. Consular Establishments. Session 6 February – 10 August 1872*, Volume LX (London: Harrison and Sons, 1872), pp. 73-74.

⁴⁶ In this context, the information on the family's website seems even more intriguing: exactly in Berdyansk in 1869 the youngest child of James Zohrab – Irene Harriett Zohrab (1869-1906) – was born (Searchable Text version of the Zohrab/Zorab Family Tree – Generations 8-10 URL: <http://zohrabfamily.atwebpages.com/ztbltr3b.html> (date of access: 26.07.2015)). At our request, Peter Douglas Zohrab from New Zealand informed that the source for the information was a family tree drawn up by Kelvin and Rosemary Pollock, of the UK.

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In 1874, Zohrab managed to realize his aspiration to return to the Ottoman Empire. In 1877, “The Spectator” characterized the British Consul in Erzerum Zohrab as a man who lived in the region for many years, knew the local language and, to some extent, was a Turcophile⁴⁷. The National Archives (the United Kingdom) retains correspondence of James Zohrab for 1876-1877, when he was the Consul in Erzerum, for 1877 (from Trabzon), and for 1881 (when he was a British Consul in Jeddah, on the Red Sea, where he served from October of 1878 to July of 1881)⁴⁸.

According to the family’s website, Zohrab later emigrated with his family to Halifax (Nova Scotia, Canada)⁴⁹. James Ernest Napoleon Zohrab died in 1891⁵⁰.

Lowe

Harvey Robert Lowe, who became the Vice-Consul in Berdyansk on October 12, 1876, did not change places of service. According to all available documents, this city-port was the first in his track record. More than a quarter century later, on December 31, 1902 Harvey Robert Lowe retired from the diplomatic post in Berdyansk. Within this period, several annual reports from Berdyansk were written not by Lowe, but by other persons who performed diplomatic duties there.

In 1876, the Chancellery of the Taurian governor formed the file “About the appointment of Harvey Robert Lowe as the British Vice-Consul in Berdyansk”⁵¹.

⁴⁷ “News of the Week”, *The Spectator*, № 2566 (September 1, 1877), p. 2.

⁴⁸ In 1880 “The Edinburgh Gazette” informed: “Foreign Office, March 27, 1880. The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint James Zohrab, Esq., Her Majesty’s Consul at Jeddah, to be also Her Majesty’s Consul for Assab Bay and the surrounding District, to reside at Jeddah” (*The Edinburgh Gazette* (April 13, 1880), p. 362). At our request Hamdi Özdiş found information about service of Zohrab in Jeddah among documents of the Prime Ministerial Ottoman Archive in Istanbul (*Prime Ministerial Ottoman Archive (Başbakanlık Osmanlı Arşivi-BOA)* Archive code: 281/17418, Fund code: İ.HR.).

⁴⁹ “James Ernest Napoleon Zohrab” URL: <http://zohrabfamily.atwebpages.com/jamesenz.html> (date of access: 30.04.2015).

⁵⁰ David Wilson, *List of British Consular Officials in the Ottoman Empire and Its Former Territories, from the Sixteenth Century to About 1860*, p. 22.

Like his predecessors and other Consuls in Berdyansk, Harvey Robert Lowe participated as a respected guest in various celebrations that took place in the city. In particular, the press wrote that on February 19, 1880 foreign Consuls took part in the prayers in the local cathedral to commemorate the anniversary of the abolition of serfdom in the Russian Empire⁵². In May of 1883, Berdyansk celebrated for four consecutive days the coronation of Emperor Alexander III. In one day of the celebration, after a solemn prayer foreign Consuls, military officers, civilian officials and merchants were invited to a sumptuous breakfast, which was prepared for more than one thousand persons in the house of the City Council⁵³.

Interestingly, dwellers of Berdyansk called the British Vice-Consul Harvey Robert Lowe in a semi-local manner – Harvey Ivanovich⁵⁴ or Harvey Iosifovich⁵⁵. In the list of homeowners of Berdyansk for 1911 we can find information about five households, belonging respectively to “H.I. Lo, V.H. Lo, S.H. Lo”. Directly “H.I. Lo” was the owner of three households: the first of them was located in the fourth quarter of German Slobodka (“Colony”), the second, behind German Slobodka, and the third, in Far Makorty⁵⁶. It is unlikely that the data is of somebody other than the former British Vice-Consul “Harvey Ivanovich” (“Harvey Iosifovich”), who stayed in Berdyansk after his release from the diplomatic service. It is probably not by chance that in one of his last reports the Vice-

⁵¹ Державний архів Автономної Республіки Крим [State Archive of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea] fond 26, opys 1, sprava 26564, “About the appointment of Harvey Robert Lowe as the British Vice-Consul in Berdyansk, November 27, 1876 - January 20, 1877”, 8 l.

⁵² Vasily Kryzhanovskiy, “28-го февраля [February 28]”, *Одесский вестник* [Odesskiy Vestnik], 54 (March 7(19), 1880), p. 3.

⁵³ V. K., “[Бердянск] [Berdyansk]”, *Одесский вестник* [Odesskiy Vestnik], 126 (June 10, 1883), p. 3.

⁵⁴ “Консульства в Бердянске [Consulates in Berdyansk]”, in *Энциклопедия Бердянска* [Encyclopedia of Berdyansk], Volume 1 (Melitopol, 2013), p. 722.

⁵⁵ V. Mikhailichenko, E. Denisov, N. Tishakov, *Бердянск. Взгляд через столетия* [Berdyansk. A Look through the Centuries] (Berdyansk: Pivdenna Zorya; Zaporizhzhya: Dyke Pole, 2010), p. 337.

⁵⁶ *Весь Бердянск и его уезд. Адресно-справочная и торгово-промышленная книга* [Whole Berdyansk and Its Uezd. Address-Reference and Commercial-Industrial Book] (Simferopol, 1911), p. 82.

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Consul Lowe wrote about auctions of virgin, fertile, low-lying, sandy lands in Berdyansk and the excellent prospects of cultivating vineyards there⁵⁷ – these land plots were situated exactly in and behind German Slobodka, as well as in Far Makorty.

The British Vice-Consulate in Berdyansk was not functioning during several years after the resignation of Harvey Robert Lowe.

Greene (Green)

Information about Greene as the Acting British Vice-Consul in Berdyansk has been found only in the report on trade for the year 1893, transferred from Taganrog to London by Consul Talbot on April 28, 1894⁵⁸. Interestingly, on March 5, 1894 the “Report for the Year 1893 on the Agriculture of the Consular District of Taganrog” was not sent from Taganrog to London by the Consul Talbot, but by the Acting Consul Walton (see below), who noted that he added reports from the Vice-Consuls in Kerch, Berdyansk and Rostov-on-Don. The report from Berdyansk was indeed presented there, but without specifying who the author was. However, since in the same year the report on the trade was written by the Acting British Vice-Consul in Berdyansk, Greene, we could assume that he was also the author of the report on the state of agriculture. The content of this report demonstrated that its author observed the region more than one year⁵⁹.

In his annual report, Greene wrote, among other things, about a reaper manufactory in Berdyansk, which, according to the Acting

⁵⁷ Mr. Vice Consul Lowe reports as follows // # 2613. *Annual Series. Diplomatic and Consular Reports. Russia. Report for the Year 1900 on the Trade and Commerce of Taganrog and District* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1901), p. 23.

⁵⁸ Mr. Acting Vice-Consul Greene reports as follows // *Foreign Office. 1894. Annual Series. # 1375. Diplomatic and Consular Reports on Trade and Finance. Russia. Report for the Year 1893 on the Trade & c. of Taganrog* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1894), pp. 24-29.

⁵⁹ Berdiansk // *Foreign Office. 1894. Annual Series. # 1335. Diplomatic and Consular Reports on Trade and Finance. Russia. Report for the Year 1893 on the Agriculture of the Consular District of Taganrog* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1894), p. 8.

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Vice-Consul, was the largest in Europe⁶⁰. Not surprisingly, this information from the report of Greene attracted attention and was repeated by “The Investor’s Monthly Manual” in 1894 and “The Economist” on June 9, 1894. The latter publication was quoted by Peter Kropotkin in his work “Fields, Factories, and Workshops”. However, Kropotkin, quoting the Acting Vice-Consul in Berdyansk, called him “Green”, while in “The Economist”, as well as in the report, the last name was written as “Greene”.

Greene’s report for 1893 is very important as the primary source about the history of Berdyansk and surrounding lands because exactly in 1893 “Odesskiy Vestnik”⁶¹ ceased to be published. Reporting about events in Berdyansk since 1827, in the last years of its existence the newspaper published quite a few articles about this city; for 1893 only 2 short news, dated May 9 (21) and June 10 (22), could be found there.

Despite the fact that today we know only one report from Berdyansk, signed directly by Greene, it is possible that some correspondence of the Acting British Vice-Consul in Berdyansk Greene is preserved in the National Archives (the United Kingdom).

⁶⁰ Mr. Acting Vice-Consul Greene reports as follows // *Foreign Office. 1894. Annual Series. # 1375. Diplomatic and Consular Reports on Trade and Finance. Russia. Report for the Year 1893 on the Trade & c. of Taganrog* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1894), pp. 24-26.

⁶¹ Viktoriya Konstantinova, ““Перлина Північного Приазов’я” періоду “великих реформ” (за матеріалами газети “Одеський Вісник”) [“A Pearl of Northern Azov” at the Period of “Great Reforms” (on the Base of the Newspaper “Odesskiy Vestnik”)]”, in *Північне Приазов’я* [Northern Azov] (Donets’k-Berdyansk: Nord-Press, BDPU, 2008), pp. 130-137; Viktoriya Konstantinova, “Публікації “Одеського Вісника” як джерело з історії Бердянська останньої чверті XIX ст.” [Publications of “Odesskiy Vestnik” as a Source on the History of Berdyansk of the Last Quarter of the 19th Century]”, *Наукові праці історичного факультету Запорізького національного університету* [Scientific Works of History Department of Zaporizhzhya National University], XXV (2009), pp. 214-218; Igor Lyman, “Газетні публікації як джерела локальної історії: досвід підготовки трьохтомного археографічного видання “Бердянськ очима кореспондентів “Одеського Вісника” [Newspaper Publications as a Source of Local History: the Experience of Preparation of Three-Volume Archeographical Edition “Chronicle of History of Berdyansk through the Eyes of the Reporters of “Odesskiy Vestnik”]”, *Південний архів. Історичні науки: Збірник наукових праць* [Southern Archive. Historical Sciences: Collection of Scientific Works], Vol. XXX (2009), pp. 148-154.

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Maybe these papers are saved in 19 volumes of documents of the British Consulates and Vice-Consulates in Berdyansk, Yekaterinburg, Irkutsk, Nikolaev, Sevastopol and Windau (Ventspils) for the 1871-1933 years⁶².

As for Berdyansk directly, in the list of homeowners of this city for 1911 we found that a house of H.I. Green' ("Г.И. Грiнь") was located in the 7th quarter of Matrosskaya Slobodka⁶³. However, it is unlikely that it was the former Acting British Vice-Consul in Berdyansk.

Gabriele (Gabrielli, Gabroellen)

Gabriele was the Acting British Vice-Consul in Berdyansk several times. In this position, he wrote reports on the trade of Berdyansk for 1895, 1898, and 1901. And in all three reports his surname was written differently: Gabrielli, Gabriele, Gabroellen.

Just like in previous years, all three known Gabriele's reports from Berdyansk were sent to London as parts of reports from the consular district of Taganrog.

The surname of Gabriele was known in Berdyansk before 1896 – the time when the Acting British Vice-Consul wrote his first report. In particular, in October of 1878 the regular session of Berdyansk uezd zemstvo assembly listened a report on the 1879 repayment estimates for the construction of Berdyansk gymnasium. In this report the corresponding debt of the city to the merchant Gabriele was mentioned⁶⁴. In 1882 Georgy Gabriele⁶⁵ and Ivan Gabriele⁶⁶

⁶² "Description: This series contains various registers from British consulates in the Russia Empire (later Union of Soviet Socialist Republics). Comprises miscellaneous registers, etc., from the consulates and vice-consulates at Berdiansk, Ekaterinburg, Irkutsk, Nikolaiyev, Sebastopol and Windau" ("FO 399 – Foreign Office: Various Consulates, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (formerly Russian Empire): Various Registers", in *The National Archives* URL: <http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/C7713> (date of access: 18.05.2015)).

⁶³ *Весь Бердянск и его уезд. Адресно-справочная и торгово-промышленная книга* [Whole Berdyansk and Its Uezd. Address-Reference and Commercial-Industrial Book] (Simferopol, 1911), p. 73.

⁶⁴ *Постановления Бердянского очередного уездного земского собрания созыва с 10-го по 16-е Октября 1878 г.* [Resolutions of Berdyansk Uezd Zemstvo

dropped out the 4th and 5th classes of Berdyansk boy's gymnasium. The "Report on the Conditions and Activities of Berdyansk Commercial Port for 1908" informed about a fire that occurred at night (November 5, 1908) on a barge "*Progress*", which belonged to merchants G. Gabriele and brothers Tubino⁶⁷. The same source reported that Berdyansk merchant Georgy Gabriele owned the single-masted single-deck tugboat "*Catherine*", which had been built in 1891 in Plymouth (England) and was subsequently assigned to the port of Berdyansk. In addition, Georgy Gabriele was the owner of the tow-barge "*Olga*"⁶⁸. According to the "Report on the Conditions and Activities of Berdyansk Commercial Port for 1909", the firms of Gabriele and Ossenkop supplied food to foreign vessels,

Assembly, Convocation from the 10th to 16th of October, 1878] (Berdyansk: typography of E. Kilius & Co., 1879), p. 234.

⁶⁵ Циркуляр по управлению Одесским учебным округом [Circular on the Management of the Odessa School District], # 4 (1882), p. 131; Igor Lyman and Viktoria Konstantinova (compilers), *Бердянська чоловіча гімназія (остання третина XIX століття)* [Berdyansk Boy's Gymnasium (the Last Third of the XIX Century)] / Матеріали з історії Бердянського державного педагогічного університету. Том I [Materials From the History of Berdyansk State Pedagogical University. Volume I] (Kyiv: Osvita Ukrainy, 2006), p. 254.

⁶⁶ Циркуляр по управлению Одесским учебным округом [Circular on the Management of the Odessa School District], # 6 (1882), p. 192; Igor Lyman and Viktoria Konstantinova (compilers), *Бердянська чоловіча гімназія (остання третина XIX століття)* [Berdyansk Boy's Gymnasium (the Last Third of the XIX Century)] / Матеріали з історії Бердянського державного педагогічного університету. Том I [Materials From the History of Berdyansk State Pedagogical University. Volume I] (Kyiv: Osvita Ukrainy, 2006), p. 254.

⁶⁷ Державний архів Одеської області [State Archive of Odesa region], fond 324, opys 1, sprava 9, "Report on the Conditions and Activities of Berdyansk Commercial Port for 1908. Minutes of the sessions of the Berdyansk Presence of port affairs etc. 1909", l. 35 rev.; *Отчет о состоянии и деятельности Бердянского торгового порта за 1908 год* [Report on the Conditions and Activities of Berdyansk Commercial Port for 1908] (Berdyansk: typography of K.N.Bezsonov, 1909), p. 16.

⁶⁸ Державний архів Одеської області [State Archive of Odesa region], fond 324, opys 1, sprava 9, "Report on the Conditions and Activities of Berdyansk Commercial Port for 1908. Minutes of the sessicouncilons of the Berdyansk Presence of port affairs etc. 1909", l. 43 rev., 49 rev.; *Отчет о состоянии и деятельности Бердянского торгового порта за 1908 год* [Report on the Conditions and Activities of Berdyansk Commercial Port for 1908] (Berdyansk: typography of K.N.Bezsonov, 1909), pp. 32, 44.

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loaded steamers and performed customs, among other duties⁶⁹. In 1908⁷⁰, 1909⁷¹, and 1910 G.S.Gabriele was a member (representative of merchants) of the Berdyansk Presence of Port Affairs⁷². The list of homeowners of Berdyansk published in 1911 contained addresses of S.S.Gabrielli, who lived on the 12th quarter, and G.S.Gabriele, whose house was in the 40th quarter⁷³. Probably in the last case we are dealing with Georgy Spiridonovich Gabriele, who in the same edition appeared as a member of the local Arbitration Commission⁷⁴. In the Russian State Historical Archive (Petersburg), in the collection of the Fourth Department of the Senate, there is a file for 1915 “About the permission to sale a yard with buildings in the city of Berdyansk, belonging, in particular, to juvenile heirs of the deceased Greek citizen S.Gabriele”⁷⁵.

⁶⁹ *Отчет о состоянии и деятельности Бердянского торгового порта за 1909 год* [Report on the Conditions and Activities of Berdyansk Commercial Port for 1909] (Berdyansk: typography of K.N.Bezsonov, 1910), p. 25.

⁷⁰ Державний архів Одеської області [State Archive of Odesa region], fond 324, opys 1, sprava 9, “Report on the Conditions and Activities of Berdyansk Commercial Port for 1908. Minutes of the sessions of the Berdyansk Presence of port affairs etc. 1909”, l. 28, 90, 95, 197, 231, 241 rev.; *Отчет о состоянии и деятельности Бердянского торгового порта за 1908 год* [Report on the Conditions and Activities of Berdyansk Commercial Port for 1908] (Berdyansk: typography of K.N.Bezsonov, 1909), p. 1.

⁷¹ *Отчет о состоянии и деятельности Бердянского торгового порта за 1909 год* [Report on the Conditions and Activities of Berdyansk Commercial Port for 1909] (Berdyansk: typography of K.N.Bezsonov, 1910), p. 32.

⁷² Державний архів Одеської області [State Archive of Odesa region], fond 324, opys 1, sprava 13, “Report on the Conditions and Activities of Berdyansk Commercial Port for 1909. Journals of meetings at the technical council of the Ministry. Minutes of the Berdyansk Presence of port affairs. 1910-1911”, l. 8, 88, 101, 105, 179, 183.

⁷³ *Весь Бердянк и его уезд. Адресно-справочная и торгово-промышленная книга* [Whole Berdyansk and Its Uezd. Address-Reference and Commercial-Industrial Book] (Simferopol, 1911), p. 72.

⁷⁴ *Весь Бердянк и его уезд. Адресно-справочная и торгово-промышленная книга* [Whole Berdyansk and Its Uezd. Address-Reference and Commercial-Industrial Book] (Simferopol, 1911), p. 37.

⁷⁵ Российский государственный исторический архив [Russian State Historical Archive], fond 1352, opys 23, delo 660, “About the permission to sale a yard with buildings in the city of Berdyansk, belonging, in particular, to juvenile heirs of the deceased Greek citizen S.Gabriele. June 24 - November 3, 1915”.

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According to Evgeny Denisov, representatives of the Greek family Gabriele, Iustin Fotievich, Georgy Spiridonovich and Ivan Spiridonovich were respectable dwellers of Berdyansk. The dilapidated crypt of the Gabrieles exists in Berdyansk still now. Spiridon Ivanovich Gabriele (1829-1897) was buried close to Elizaveta Gabriele and her children⁷⁶ (Ivan, Eugenia, and Elena).

Above we gave all written mentions detected until today, published and handwritten, of persons with the surname Gabriele (Gabrielli, Gabroellen) in Berdyansk of the 19th and early 20th centuries. It would seem that with such information it is unlikely to determine whether the Acting British Vice-Consul in Berdyansk belonged to this family, and what his first name was. But to some extent, the answer can be found thanks to a monument in the old cemetery of Berdyansk. The monument has a photo and text: “Rest in peace, dear brother, husband and father Spiridon Spiridonovich Gabriele. b. 1873 d. 1912. Loved in Life”. The last three words written exactly in English. So we can assume that Spiridon Spiridonovich Gabriele was the Acting British Vice-Consul in Berdyansk. The first known report, which was drawn up in Berdyansk by Gabriele, dates from the time when Spiridon Spiridonovich was 23 years old. The last of the known reports was written 10 years before the death of Spyridon Spiridonovich. Therefore, according to the years of life of S.S.Gabriele, he is a “suitable candidate” for the mysterious British Vice-Consul Gabriele (Gabrielli, Gabroellen). Of course, it is unnecessary to talk about the validity of the assumption that he was the son of the aforementioned Spiridon Ivanovich and brother of Georgy Spiridonovich and Ivan Spiridonovich Gabriele.

Greaves

John Edward Greaves became the last British diplomat in Berdyansk.

⁷⁶ E. Denisov, *Оживают голоса истории. Краеведческие очерки* [Voices of History Come Alive. Local Lore Essays] (Melitopol: Publishing House MCT, 2015), p. 189.

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“The Foreign Office List and Diplomatic and Consular Year Book” for 1908 claimed that John Greaves had a diplomatic post in Berdyansk starting on July 15, 1880⁷⁷. The same edition for 1917 informed that Greaves had been a Pro-Consul from 1880 to 1907, and was appointed as the Vice-Consul in Berdyansk on December 10, 1907⁷⁸.

John E. Greaves, unlike his predecessors, was a “Consul honoraire”. However, he managed to earn the respect from state authorities and local people. Berdyansk inhabitants referred to him in a semi-local manner – John Eduardovich.

This native of Sheffield⁷⁹ was born in 1845 or 1846⁸⁰.

In 1876 Greaves, who initially was a representative of the British company “Clayton & Shuttleworth”, already had a warehouse of foreign agricultural implements and a workshop at the warehouse in Berdyansk.

In 1883, the British subject opened a small factory on Vorontsovskaya Street in Berdyansk⁸¹. By 1886 John Greaves was the first in the list of main merchants (not importers or exporters) of Berdyansk, presented by the British Consul William George

⁷⁷ Godfrey Edward Proctor Hartslet, *The Foreign Office List and Diplomatic and Consular Year Book, 1908* (Harrison and Sons, 1908), p. 141.

⁷⁸ *The Foreign Office List and Diplomatic and Consular Year Book, 1917* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1917), p. 295.

⁷⁹ Helmut T. Huebert, *Mennonites in the Cities of Imperial Russia. Vol. 1: Barvenkovo, Berdyansk, Melitopol, Millerovo, Orechov, Pologi, Sevastopol, Simferopol* (Winnipeg: Springfield Publishers, 2006), p. 172. In Sheffield the surname “Greaves” was spread widely. The evidence of this is, in particular, the numerous corresponding obituaries in the local newspaper “Sheffield Daily Telegraph” (later – “Sheffield Telegraph”) of 1856-1961 (Peter Harvey, *Sheffield Libraries Archives and Information. Sheffield Local Studies Library. Sheffield Telegraph Obituaries 1850 - c. 1970. Surnames F – J*, pp. 31-32).

⁸⁰ The National Archives, FO 655 (Foreign Office: Chief Clerk’s Department and Passport Office: Collection of Passports), FO 655/269 “Place of Issue: ROSTOV. Name: John Edward Greaves, with wife Jane”, p. 1.

⁸¹ *Весь Бердянск и его уезд. Адресно-справочная и торгово-промышленная книга* [Whole Berdyansk and Its Uezd. Address-Reference and Commercial-Industrial Book] (Simferopol, 1911), p. 29.

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Wagstaff in the annual report on the trade of the ports of the Sea of Azov⁸².

In 1894, the plant of Greaves passed into the hands of the Trade and Industrial Association, but that did not mean that the founder had lost control over it: he became a member of this company. Apart from John Eduardovich, two of his close relatives (A.L.Greaves and G.I.Greaves), as well as A.R.Zukkau were members of the Trade and Industrial Association.

In 1896 the plant of Greaves was awarded at the All-Russian exhibition with the right to use the coat of arms of the Russian Empire on its advertising and products. Two years later, John Greaves himself was awarded with the gratitude of the Emperor Nikolai II “for a very energetic and fruitful activity in the sphere of Russian agricultural machine building”.

When in 1899 the Belgian Anonymous Company bought the plant, John Greaves remained as manager⁸³.

The British Vice-Consul John Greaves before 1905, as a local representative of industrialists, was member of the Taurian Provincial Presence of Factory Affairs. He was also elected chairman of the Charitable Society of Berdyansk⁸⁴ and in 1911 was listed as a member of the Berdyansk Exchange-Bourse Committee⁸⁵.

Being the President and manager of the Belgian Anonymous Company, Greaves was awarded for this. In October of 1912 “The Edinburgh Gazette” informed that the King George V “has been pleased to give and grant unto John Greaves, Esq., ... His Majesty’s

⁸² Report by Consul Wagstaff on the navigation and trade at the ports of the Sea of Azoff for the year 1886 // *Foreign Office. 1887. Annual Series. # 80. Diplomatic and Consular Reports on Trade and Finance. Russia. Report for the Year 1886 on the Trade of the Ports of the Sea of Azoff* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1887), p. 16.

⁸³ *Весь Бердянск и его уезд. Адресно-справочная и торгово-промышленная книга* [Whole Berdyansk and Its Uezd. Address-Reference and Commercial-Industrial Book] (Simferopol, 1911), p. 30.

⁸⁴ Viktor Petkau, “История и родословная семьи Исаака Яковлевича Зудермана из Бердянска – Константиновки” [“History and Genealogy of the Family of Isaak Yakovlevich Sudermann from Berdyansk – Konstantinovka”], p. 14 URL: <http://rep.mefor.org/kb/petkau1.pdf> (date of access: 12.05.2015).

⁸⁵ *Весь Бердянск и его уезд. Адресно-справочная и торгово-промышленная книга* [Whole Berdyansk and Its Uezd. Address-Reference and Commercial-Industrial Book] (Simferopol, 1911), p. 37.

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Royal licence and authority to accept and wear the Insignia of Chevalier of the Order of the Crown, which Decoration has been conferred upon him by His Majesty the King of the Belgians, in recognition of valuable services rendered by him”⁸⁶.

The edition of 1914 “Factories of the Russian Empire (excluding Finland)” wrote that the trade and industrial company “John Greaves & Co” with the plant of agricultural machines and the foundry had a fixed capital of 3 million francs and a reserve capital of 123082 francs. The managing directors were John Greaves and G.I.Greaves, the manager – G.I.Greaves. P.I.Sudermann was in charge of commercial affairs. They were in charge of 1500 workers. The company had warehouses in Kharkov, Chelyabinsk, Omsk, and Semipalatinsk.

However, in that same year, 1914, the First World War changed the path of the plant of Greaves. The plant lost many workers because of their conscription to the Russian army. In addition, the demand for agricultural machinery reduced, so the company had to reorient partially to supply the needs of the army⁸⁷.

The First World War hit John Greaves personally: he, as a British diplomat, was arrested by German authorities at Dresden. Later on, as a result of an agreement achieved by the British and German governments the exchange of arrested diplomats of these two warring states took place (these negotiations were partially mediated by the United States). There is a message in the British parliamentary papers of 1916: “E.Greaves, British vice-consul at Berdiansk, who has been arrested at Dresden, are released by the German Government”⁸⁸. Documents about these events are stored in the National Archives (the United Kingdom). They are mentioned in the descriptions as “John E. Greaves, British vice-consul at Berdiansk: report of his treatment when detained in Germany”⁸⁹ and “John E.

⁸⁶ “Whitehall, October 22, 1912”, *The Edinburgh Gazette* (October 29, 1912), p. 1100.

⁸⁷ V. Mikhailichenko, E. Denisov, N. Tishakov, *Бердянск. Взгляд через столетия* [Berdiansk. A Look through the Centuries] (Berdiansk: Pivdenna Zorya; Zaporizhzhya: Dyke Pole, 2010), p. 127.

⁸⁸ *Parliamentary Papers*, Volume 84 (H.M. Stationery Office, 1916).

⁸⁹ “FO 383/40 – Germany: Prisoners, including: Treatment of British prisoners and conditions in camps, including: ... John E. Greaves, British vice-consul at

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Greaves, British vice-consul at Berdiansk: ill-treatment when detained in Germany”⁹⁰.

His wife’s death was the next ordeal in the life of Greaves. Jane (Anna Lyudvigovna), the wife of John Greaves died in December of 1916⁹¹. There is an inscription on her grave in Berdyansk in both English and Russian: “Sacred to the memory of Jane Greaves the beloved wife of John E. Greaves engineer British Vice-Consul. B. Munich Jan. 1845 D. Berdiansk Dec. 1916. Her children arise up and call her blessed. Her husband he praiseth her. Prov. XXXI. V. 28. Анна Людвиговна Гривез. Встают дети и ублажают ее, муж и хвалит ее: “Много было жен добродетельных, но ты превзошла всех их”. Притч. Соломонов. XXXI CIL”. The facts that Munich is indicated as the place of birth, the middle name is Lyudvigovna, and that the grave is located in the Lutheran part of the cemetery of Berdyansk point out that the wife of the Englishman John Greaves was German. In this context, it must have been more tragic that her grandson was killed in the First World War, fighting for Great Britain against Germany.

1917 brought new severe trials: the revolution began in the Russian Empire.

The Bolshevik Georgy Dorofeev, who had worked at the plant of Greaves until April 1915 and then went to work as a skilled turner at the Azov-Black Sea plant, recalled that the news about the revolution in Petrograd were known in Berdyansk already by February 23, 1917. The next day workers of both plants stopped their activities

Berdiansk: report of his treatment when detained in Germany”, in *The National Archives* URL: <http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/C2617282> (date of access: 13.05.2015).

⁹⁰ “FO 383/41 – Germany: Prisoners, including: Treatment of British prisoners and conditions in camps, including: ... John E. Greaves, British vice-consul at Berdiansk: ill-treatment when detained in Germany”, in *The National Archives* URL: <http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/C2617283> (date of access: 13.05.2015).

⁹¹ Peter Harvey, *Sheffield Libraries Archives and Information. Sheffield Local Studies Library. Sheffield Telegraph Obituaries 1850 - c. 1970. Surnames F – J*, p. 32.

and organized a rally with placards and banners saying “Long live the revolution!”⁹²

Describing in the series of novels “The Red Wheel” the events of April 1917 using quotes from the newspapers, Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn mentioned John Greaves. So, under the subtitle “Fragments of Democracy – Provincia” we can read: “In Berdyansk a local factory owner, supernumerary British Consul Greaves fired some of his workers and refused to appear when summoned to their meeting. He was brought there by force. But he refused to renew an agreement with the workers, sent a telegram to the British ambassador in Petrograd, put up the British flag on his house and declared the inviolability of his dwelling”⁹³.

According to authors of the book “Berdyansk. A Look through the Centuries”, “when signs of revolution appeared in Russia”, John Greaves went to Petrograd and sold his plant to the Artillery Department; by 1917 he moved to England with all his relatives⁹⁴. But the London edition “The Foreign Office List and Diplomatic and Consular Year Book, 1920” contains information stating that the Vice-Consul John Greaves left Berdyansk and moved to England in May of 1918 due to the prevailing political situation⁹⁵. In 1919 the “Board of Trade Journal” published the article “South Russia. Future of British Trade” with information: “From the British Vice-Consul at Berdyansk, who was until recently a prisoner in Germany”⁹⁶.

⁹² Бердянський краєзнавчий музей [Berdyansk museum of local lore], БКМ – Аpx: “Memories of Georgy Vasilievich Dorofeev about the revolutionary movement in Berdyansk from 1917 to 1920”, pp. 3, 10-13.

⁹³ Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn, *Красное колесо: Повествование в отмеренных сроках. Узел IV: Апрель Семнадцатого* [The Red Wheel. Knot IV: April 1917] URL:

http://www.alibet.net/writer/1921/books/56602/solzhenitsyn_aleksandr_isaevich/krasnoe_koleso_uzel_IV_aprel_semnadtsatogo/read/2 (date of access: 9.05.2015).

⁹⁴ V. Mikhailichenko, E. Denisov, N. Tishakov, *Бердянск. Взгляд через столетия* [Berdyansk. A Look through the Centuries] (Berdyansk: Pivdenna Zorya; Zaporizhzhya: Dyke Pole, 2010), p. 127.

⁹⁵ *The Foreign Office List and Diplomatic and Consular Year Book, 1920* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1920), p. 363.

⁹⁶ “South Russia. Future of British Trade”, *Board of Trade Journal*. Volume 102 (1919), p. 749.

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The plant established by John Greaves in Berdyansk, continued to work for the Bolsheviks under government ownership. Until our times several former buildings of Greaves have survived.

Talbot

When Mariupol was dependent on the British Consulate in Taganrog, in the 1880s, several reports about Mariupol were signed by the former British Vice-Consul in Berdyansk William George Wagstaff, who became the Consul in Taganrog⁹⁷.

During the first half of the 1890s already the British Consul in Taganrog Charles Alexander Price Talbot wrote reports about Mariupol.

Charles Alexander Price Talbot (Chetwynd-Talbot) was born in Ceylon, India⁹⁸ in 1842⁹⁹. His father was Gerald Chetwynd-Talbot, Esquire, son of the Right Honourable the second Earl Talbot, who died 1885. His mother was Margaret Chetwynd-Talbot, daughter of Captain Alexander Mackay. Gerald Chetwynd-Talbot and Margaret Mackay married in 1840¹⁰⁰, and Charles Alexander Price became their first-born.

⁹⁷ General Report by Consul Wagstaff on the Province of Ekaterinoslav and the Ports of the Sea of Azoff for the Year 1884 // *Commercial Reports Received at the Foreign Office from Her Majesty's Consuls* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1885), pp. 856-910.

⁹⁸ "Consul Talbot Dead. A Sterling Britisher With an Army Record Before Entering Consular Service", *St. John Daily Sun* (December 12, 1903), p. 1.

⁹⁹ Arthur Charles Fox-Davies, *Armorial Families; a Complete Peerage, Baronetage, and Knightage, and a Directory of Some Gentlemen of Coat-Armour, and Being the First Attempt to Show which Arms in Use at the Moment are Borne by Legal Authority* (Part 1) (Edinburgh: T.C. & E.C. Jack, Grange Publishing works, 1895), p. 481.

¹⁰⁰ Arthur Charles Fox-Davies, *Armorial Families; a Complete Peerage, Baronetage, and Knightage, and a Directory of Some Gentlemen of Coat-Armour, and Being the First Attempt to Show which Arms in Use at the Moment are Borne by Legal Authority* (Part 1) (Edinburgh: T.C. & E.C. Jack, Grange Publishing works, 1895), pp. 480-481.

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Charles Alexander Price Talbot studied at Radley College, England (left in 1860)¹⁰¹ and in 1862 entered military service, joining the 14th Hussars. Later Talbot reached the rank of captain.

In 1876 Talbot married Maud, daughter of Quintin Fleming of Aigburth, in the county of Lancashire. This couple had children: Charles Fleming Chetwynd-Talbot (born in 1879), Nicholas Gerald Chetwynd-Talbot (born in 1884), Gilbert Patrick Palgrave Chetwynd-Talbot (born in 1887), Maud Margaret Anne Geraldine, Cecil Katherine, Alice Edith Palgrave, and Matilda Charlotte Palgrave¹⁰².

Charles A. P. Talbot entered the Consular service as the British Consul in Tahiti in 1886¹⁰³. 3 years later, in 1889 he was transferred to Taganrog, replacing there the British Consul Wagstaff.

¹⁰¹ St. Peters's College, Radley. Register, 1847-1897 (Oxford: Alden & Company, Ltd, Bocardo press, 1897), p. 18.

¹⁰² Arthur Charles Fox-Davies, *Armorial Families; a Complete Peerage, Baronetage, and Knightage, and a Directory of Some Gentlemen of Coat-Armour, and Being the First Attempt to Show which Arms in Use at the Moment are Borne by Legal Authority* (Part 1) (Edinburgh: T.C. & E.C. Jack, Grange Publishing works, 1895), p. 481.

¹⁰³ "Consul Talbot Dead. A Sterling Britisher With an Army Record Before Entering Consular Service", *St. John Daily Sun* (December 12, 1903), p. 1; "FO 27/2751 – France: Correspondence with Acting Consul Pascal Decomis, Cayenne; Consul Wyndham, Cayenne; Consul William Lawless, Martinique; Consul E L Layard, Noumea; Consul Charles L St John, Reunion; Consul Charles F Tremlett, Saigon; Consul G C Miller, Tahiti; Consul Talbot, Tahiti; Vice Consul G Montoux, Dakar. This volume contains Political, Consular, Commercial, Treaty correspondence", in *The National Archives* URL: <http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/C247939> (date of access: 14.12.2015); "FO 27/2820 – France: Correspondence with Consul Charles Francis Tremlett, Saigon; Consul George Charles Miller, Tahiti; Consul Captain Charles Alexander Price Talbot, Tahiti; Vice Consul Pascal Decomis, Cayenne. This volume contains Political, Consular and Commercial correspondence", in *The National Archives* URL: <http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/C248013> (date of access: 14.12.2015); "FO 27/2875 – France: Correspondence with Consul Charles F Tremlett, Saigon; Acting Consul George Miller, Tahiti; Tahiti; Consul C A P Talbot, Tahiti. This volume contains Consular, Commercial, Treaty correspondence", in *The National Archives* URL: <http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/C248068> (date of access: 14.12.2015); "FO 27/2969 – France: Correspondence with Consul W Wyndham, Cayenne; Consul William Lawless, Martinique; Consul E L Layard, Noumea; Consul C L St John, Reunion; Acting Consul J H Douglas Bell, Reunion; Consul Charles F Tremlett, Saigon; Acting Consul George Miller, Tahiti; Consul C

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“The London Gazette” informed, that January 27, 1890 Queen Victoria appointed the British Consul in Taganrog Charles Alexander Price Talbot “to be Her Majesty’s Consul for the Governments of Voronetz, Saratof, Samara, Ufa, Orenburg, Astrakhan, Stavropol, Ekaterinoslav, the Don Cossack Country, and the Kuban and Ter Districts, together with Kertch and the Ports of the Sea of Azof, to reside at Taganrog”¹⁰⁴.

The National Archives (the United Kingdom) retains correspondence of Talbot from Taganrog for 1889¹⁰⁵, 1890¹⁰⁶, 1891¹⁰⁷, 1892¹⁰⁸, 1893¹⁰⁹, and 1894¹¹⁰.

A P Talbot, Tahiti; Consul A G P Hawes, Tahiti. This volume contains Diplomatic, Consular, Commercial correspondence”, in *The National Archives* URL: <http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/C248160> (date of access: 14.12.2015).

¹⁰⁴ “Foreign Office, January 27, 1890”, *The London Gazette* (January 28, 1890), p. 475.

¹⁰⁵ “FO 65/1371 – Consuls at St. Petersburg, Taganrog. Michell, Wagstaff, Moberly, Talbot. Vice Consuls at Archangel, Moscow, Revel. Cobb, Medhurst, Soucanton. Diplomatic Consular Commercial and Treaty”, in *The National Archives* URL: <http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/C255217> (date of access: 14.12.2015).

¹⁰⁶ “FO 65/1388 – Consuls at Taganrog. Talbot, Walton. Vice Consuls at Archangel, Moscow, Sebastopol. Cobb, Medhurst, Stevens, Grierson, de Soucanton. Secretaries etc. Mr. Law Mr. Howard. Domestic. M. de Staal, M. de Bouteneff, M. Kroupensky. Diplomatic Consular Commercial Treaty”, in *The National Archives* URL: <http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/C255234> (date of access: 14.12.2015).

¹⁰⁷ “FO 65/1407 – Consuls at St. Petersburg, Taganrog. Whishaw, Michell, Mackie, Talbot. Vice Consul at Moscow. Medhurst. Consular Commercial Treaty”, in *The National Archives* URL: <http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/C255253> (date of access: 14.12.2015).

¹⁰⁸ “FO 65/1428 – Consuls at St. Petersburg, Taganrog. Michell, Talbot, Walton. Vice Consul at Moscow. Medhurst. Consular Commercial Treaty”, in *The National Archives* URL: <http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/C255274> (date of access: 14.12.2015).

¹⁰⁹ “FO 65/1454 – Consuls at Batoum, Riga, St. Petersburg, Taganrog. Stevens, Wagstaff, Breslau, Michell, Whishaw, Talbot, Walton. Consular Commercial Treaty”, in *The National Archives* URL: <http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/C255300> (date of access: 14.12.2015).

¹¹⁰ “FO 65/1480 – Consuls at Batoum, Moscow, Riga, St. Petersburg, Taganrog. Stevens, Medhurst, Wagstaff, Breslau, Michell, Whishaw, Talbot, Walton.

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In 1895 Talbot was sent to Corunna, Spain¹¹¹. During the Spanish-American war (1898) he was placed in charge of the

Secretaries etc. Coschen, Law, O'Beirne. Consular Commercial Treaty", in *The National Archives* URL: <http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/C255326> (date of access: 14.12.2015).

¹¹¹ "FO 72/1989 – Consuls at Cadiz, Corunna. Andrewes, Talbot, Guyatt. Vice-Consul at Seville. Johnston. Diplomatic, Consular, Commercial, and Treaty", in *The National Archives* <http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/C3487535> (date of access: 14.12.2015); "FO 72/2015 – Consuls at Corunna, Malaga. Talbot, Finn. Diplomatic, Consular, Commercial Treaty", in *The National Archives* <http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/C3487561> (date of access: 14.12.2015); "FO 72/2044 – Consuls at Bilbao, Cadiz, Corunna. Smith, Larrea, Vecqueray, Hearn, Talbot, Guyatt. Diplomatic, Consular, Commercial, Treaty. Africa", in *The National Archives* <http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/C3487590> (date of access: 14.12.2015); "FO 72/2076 – Consuls at Cadiz, Corunna, Malaga, Manila, Porto Rico, Santiago de Cuba, Teneriffe. Vecqueray, Talbot, Finn, Walker, Ramsden, Crawford, Carden, Lee, Ramsden, Mason, Maclean, Davidson. Vice-Consuls at Carthage, Las Palmas. Gray, Swanston, Douglas. Diplomatic", in *The National Archives* <http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/C3487622> (date of access: 14.12.2015); "FO 72/2080 – Consuls at Corunna, Fernando Po, Madrid, Malaga. Talbot, Moor, Gallwey, Harrison, Finn. Vice-Consuls at Almeria, Carthage. Lindsay, Miller. Consular Agent at Fernando Po. Douglas. Consular, Commercial and Treaty", in *The National Archives* <http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/C3487626> (date of access: 14.12.2015); "FO 72/2117 – Consuls at Cadiz, Corunna, Fernando Po. Vecqueray, Talbot, Gallwey. Vice-Consul at Algeciras. Cromie. Diplomatic, Consular, Commercial and Treaty", in *The National Archives* <http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/C3487663> (date of access: 14.12.2015); "FO 2/371 – Saxony. Sir C. Stephen. Spain. Sir H. D. Wolff, Mr. Adam. Consuls at Barcelona, Bilbao, Cadiz, Corunna, Malaga, Teneriffe. Roberts, Smith, Maxse, Vecqueray, Talbot, Finn, Croker. Vice-Consul at Las Palmas. de Garston. Domestic. Count Rascon", in *The National Archives* <http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/C1915244> (date of access: 14.12.2015); "FO 72/2152 – Consuls at Corunna, Fernando Po, Malaga, Teneriffe. Talbot, Guyatt, Moor, Finn, Croker. Vice-Consul at Madrid. Jackson. Secretaries, etc. Mr. Harrison. Mr. Clive. Consular, Commercial and Treaty", in *The National Archives* <http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/C3487698> (date of access: 14.12.2015); "FO 2/641 – Roumania. Vice-Consul at Sulina. Sarrell. Russia. Sir C. Scott, Mr. Hardinge. Consul-General at Warsaw. Murray. Consul at Helsingfors; Cooke. Domestic. Baron Graevenitz, M. de Stael. Spain. Sir M. Durand, Mr. Adam. Consuls at Corunna, Fernando Po, Teneriffe. Talbot, Moor, Croker. Vice-Consul at Las Palmas. Swanston. Domestic. Duke of Mandas", in *The National Archives* <http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/C1915514> (date

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interests of the United States of America in the Consular district of Corunna. For this work Talbot received the thanks of the government of the United States.

In 1902 captain Charles A. P. Talbot came to Boston, the United States as the British Consul General, succeeding the late Consul J. Blount¹¹².

December 11, 1903 the British Consul General Charles A. P. Talbot died suddenly in his residence in Brookline, Boston: day before he attended the monthly dinner of the Victorian Club in Boston and soon after returning to the Consular residence was stricken with attack of *angina pectoris*¹¹³ (attack of heart disease)¹¹⁴. The funeral was held December 14, 1903 at the Church of Saint Saviour in Longwood. The former British Consul in Taganrog

of access: 14.12.2015); "FO 72/2170 – Consuls at Corunna, Fernando, Po, Malaga, Teneriffe. Talbot, Guyatt, Moor, Finn, Croker. Vice-Consuls at Madrid. Jackson, Phillips. Consular Agent at Puerto de la Luz. Baylis. Diplomatic, Consular, Commercial and Treaty", in *The National Archives* <http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/C3487716> (date of access: 14.12.2015).

¹¹² "Consul Talbot Dead. A Sterling Britisher With an Army Record Before Entering Consular Service", *St. John Daily Sun* (December 12, 1903), p. 1; "FO 5/2499 – Consuls at Baltimore, Boston, Charleston, Fraser, Blunt, Stuart, Clipperton, Talbot, Coetlogon, Harkness. Vice-Consuls at Boston, Stuart, Sinclair. Consular, Commercial and Treaty", in *The National Archives* <http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/C620525> (date of access: 14.12.2015); "FO 5/2531 – Consuls General at New York, San Francisco; Sanderson, Bennett. Consuls at Boston, Chicago, Honolulu, Manila, New Orleans, Philadelphia, Porto Rico; Talbot, Wyndham, Hoare, Firth, Kenny, Vansittart, Powell. Vice-Consul at Pensacola; Bonar. Secretaries; Mr. Raikes, Mr. Dering. Diplomatic", in *The National Archives* <http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/C620557> (date of access: 14.12.2015); "FO 5/2533 – Consuls General at Manila, San Francisco; Kenny, Bennett, Moore. Consuls at Baltimore, Boston; Fraser, Talbot, Sinclair. Vice-Consul at Baltimore; Coates. Consular, Commercial and Treat", in *The National Archives* <http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/C620559> (date of access: 14.12.2015).

¹¹³ "Consul Talbot Dead. A Sterling Britisher With an Army Record Before Entering Consular Service", *St. John Daily Sun* (December 12, 1903), p. 1.

¹¹⁴ "Consul Died after a Dinner. He Cared for United States Interests in Spain During Late War", *The New York Times* (December 12, 1903).

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Charles Alexander Price Talbot was buried at Evergreen cemetery, Brookline. He left a widow and 7 children¹¹⁵.

Walton

The only official Consular representative of Great Britain in Mariupol was William Sherrington Walton, who served as Vice-Consul in this city more than 20 years.

Probably, William Sherrington Walton was born December 13, 1868 in the South of Ukraine, near Oliviopol', and he was a son of Thomas Walton and Mary Ann Abbott¹¹⁶.

From August 19, 1884 William Sherrington Walton was Clerk in the British consulate in Taganrog, from 1888 to 1890 – the Pro-Consul in the city¹¹⁷. April 17, 1890 Walton was appointed as the Vice-Consul in Taganrog. He was the Acting Consul in this city from April 13 to August 23, 1890; from January 15 to February 23, 1892; from December 21, 1892 to March 30, 1893; from November 26, 1893 to April 8, 1894; from July 14 to September 21, 1894; from December 14, 1894 to March 11, 1895; from March 17 to June 1, 1895¹¹⁸. Then he was appointed as the Vice-Consul in Mariupol (the consular district of Taganrog) February 13, 1896, to date from April 1, 1896.

The correspondence of Walton for 1890¹¹⁹, 1892¹²⁰, 1893¹²¹, 1894¹²² and 1895¹²³ years is preserved in the National Archives (the United Kingdom).

¹¹⁵ "Consul Talbot Dead. A Sterling Britisher With an Army Record Before Entering Consular Service", *St. John Daily Sun* (December 12, 1903), p. 1.

¹¹⁶ "William Sherrington Walton", in *Family Search* URL: <https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:XTD5-TR7> (date of access: 7.12.2015).

¹¹⁷ Edward Godfrey and Hartslet Proctor, *The Foreign Office List and Diplomatic and Consular Year Book* (Harrison, 1917), p. 479.

¹¹⁸ Edward Godfrey and Hartslet Proctor, *The Foreign Office List and Diplomatic and Consular Year Book* (Harrison, 1895), p. 226.

¹¹⁹ "FO 65/1388 – Consuls at Taganrog. Talbot, Walton. Vice Consuls at Archangel, Moscow, Sebastopol. Cobb, Medhurst, Stevens, Grierson, de Soucanton. Secretaries etc. Mr. Law Mr. Howard. Domestic. M. de Staal, M. de Bouteneff, M. Kroupensky. Diplomatic Consular Commercial Treaty", in *The National Archives* URL: <http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/C255234> (date of access: 7.12.2015).

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Besides, the documents about granting the leave to the Vice-Consul in Mariupol Walton in 1906 have been preserved in the archives¹²⁴.

Namely Walton signed annual consular reports from Mariupol for the 1896-1917 years.¹²⁵

¹²⁰ "FO 65/1428 – Consuls at St. Petersburg, Taganrog. Michell, Talbot, Walton. Vice Consul at Moscow. Medhurst. Consular Commercial Treaty", in *The National Archives* URL: <http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/C255274> (date of access: 7.12.2015).

¹²¹ "FO 65/1454 – Consuls at Batoum, Riga, St. Petersburg, Taganrog. Stevens, Wagstaff, Breslau, Michell, Whishaw, Talbot, Walton. Consular Commercial Treaty", in *The National Archives* URL: <http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/C255300> (date of access: 7.12.2015).

¹²² "FO 65/1480 – Consuls at Batoum, Moscow, Riga, St. Petersburg, Taganrog. Stevens, Medhurst, Wagstaff, Breslau, Michell, Whishaw, Talbot, Walton. Secretaries etc. Coschen, Law, O'Beirne. Consular Commercial Treaty", in *The National Archives* URL: <http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/C255326> (date of access: 7.12.2015).

¹²³ "FO 65/1499 – Consuls General at Warsaw. Grant, Benni. Consuls at Batoum, Moscow, Riga, Taganrog. Stevens, Medhurst, Behrends, Wagstaff, Woodhouse, Breslau, Hunt, Walton. Vice Consul at Kertch. Wardrop. Secretaries etc. Carnegie, Douglass, Law. Consular Commercial Treaty", in *The National Archives* URL: <http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/C255345> (date of access: 7.12.2015).

¹²⁴ "FO 369/36/9 – File 1720: Vice Consul Walton of Mariupel has been granted leave, Austrian Vice Consul Mr N. Tripcovic to act. Paper 1720, folios 69-70", in *The National Archives* URL: <http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/C13211885> (date of access: 7.12.2015).

¹²⁵ We have in our disposal: Mr. Vice-Consul Walton reports as follows // *Foreign Office. 1897. Annual Series. # 1948. Diplomatic and Consular Reports on Trade and Finance. Russia. Report for the Year 1896 on the Trade of the Consular District of Taganrog* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1897), pp. 15-21; Mr. Vice-Consul Walton reports as follows // # 2076. *Annual Series. Diplomatic and Consular Reports. Russia. Report for the Year 1897 on the Trade and Commerce of Taganrog and District* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1898), pp. 15-23; Mr. Vice-Consul Walton reports as follows // # 2265. *Annual Series. Diplomatic and Consular Reports. Russia. Report for the Year 1898 on the Trade and Commerce of Taganrog and District* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1899), pp. 16-25; Mr. W. S. Walton reports as follows // # 2447. *Annual Series. Diplomatic and Consular Reports. Russia. Report for the Year 1899 on the Trade and Commerce of Taganrog and District* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1900), pp. 15-23; Mr. Vice-Consul Walton reports as follows // #

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Dwellers of Mariupol called the British Vice-Consul William Sherrington Walton in a semi-local manner – William Fomich. The British Vice-Consulate in the city had the address: Georgievskaya Street, own house, telephone # 28.

William Sherrington Walton as the British Vice-Consul received 125 pounds a year.

Walton was the owner of a graphite factory in Mariupol and served as Chairman of the Council of Mariupol Mutual Credit

2613. *Annual Series. Diplomatic and Consular Reports. Russia. Report for the Year 1900 on the Trade and Commerce of Taganrog and District* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1901), pp. 15-21; Mr. Vice-Consul Walton reports as follows // # 2842. *Annual Series. Diplomatic and Consular Reports. Russia. Report for the Year 1901 on the Trade of the Consular District of Taganrog* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1902), pp. 15-25; Mr. Vice-Consul Walton reports as follows // # 3115. *Annual Series. Diplomatic and Consular Reports. Russia. Report for the Year 1902 on the Trade and Commerce of the Consular District Rostov-on-Don* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1904), pp. 9-20; Mr. Vice-Consul Walton reports as follows // # 3173. *Annual Series. Diplomatic and Consular Reports. Russia. Report for the Year 1903 on the Trade of Rostov-on-Don and District* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1904), pp. 24-35; Mr. Vice-Consul Walton reports as follows // # 3610. *Annual Series. Diplomatic and Consular Reports. Russia. Report for the Year 1905 on the Trade of the Consular District of Rostov-on-Don* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1906), pp. 10-21; Mr. Vice-Consul Walton reports as follows // # 3792. *Annual Series. Diplomatic and Consular Reports. Russia. Report for the Year 1906 on the Trade of the Consular District of Rostov-on-Don* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1907), pp. 10-22; Mr. Vice-Consul Walton reports as follows // # 4027. *Annual Series. Diplomatic and Consular Reports. Russia. Report for the Year 1907 on the Trade of the Consular District of Rostov-on-Don* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1908), pp. 20-35; Mr. Vice-Consul W. S. Walton reports as follows // # 4295. *Annual Series. Diplomatic and Consular Reports. Russia. Report for the Year 1908 on the Trade and Commerce of the Consular District of Odessa* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1909), pp. 86-102; Mr. Vice-Consul W. S. Walton reports as follows // # 4537. *Annual Series. Diplomatic and Consular Reports. Russia. Report for the Year 1909 on the Trade and Commerce of the Consular District of Odessa* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1910), pp. 88-102; Mr. Vice-Consul W. S. Walton reports as follows // # 4965. *Annual Series. Diplomatic and Consular Reports. Russia. Report for the Year 1911 on the Trade and Agriculture of the Consular District of Odessa* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1912), pp. 61-77; Mr. Vice-Consul Walton reports as follows // # 5114. *Annual Series. Diplomatic and Consular Reports. Russia. Report for the Year 1912 on the Trade of the Consular District of Odessa* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1913), pp. 65-79.

Society¹²⁶. Besides, he was a member of the first Exchange-Bourse Committee in Mariupol. Among others, the merchant of the first guild, Italian Vice-Consul in Mariupol de Polloni also was a member of this Committee¹²⁷.

Local newspapers of times of beginning of the First World War wrote about several patriotic manifestations, which took place near the house of Walton. In particular, on Sunday, July 20, 1914 demonstrators singing the anthem, carrying a portrait of the Emperor and national flags first came to the house of the French Vice-Consul, and then – to the house where William Sherrington Walton lived. The British Vice-Consul went to the balcony. Demonstrators greeted him with cries of “Hurrah!” and “Long live England!” Walton delivered a welcoming speech and the crowd chanted “Long live the Emperor!”, “Long live the Russian army!”, “Long live England!”, “Long live France!”, “Long live Serbia!” and “Down with Austria!” William Sherrington Walton gave demonstrators the English national flag, and then the crowd went on¹²⁸.

On Sunday, October 26, 1914 a manifestation was organized in due to the beginning of military actions against Turkey. Demonstrators again came to the house of the French Vice-Consul, and then – to the house of Walton. The British Vice-Consul again welcomed the crowd, and in response the orchestra performed the national anthems of Great Britain and the Russian Empire¹²⁹.

For Walton, as well as for the whole Russian Empire, everything began to change rapidly in 1917.

As the British Vice-Consul in Mariupol William Sherrington Walton was listed in the book by C.E.W.Petersson under the title

¹²⁶ Irina Ponomariova, “Mariupol. Selected consuls”, in *Black Sea Port-cities, 1780s-1910s* URL: <http://blacksea.gr/ru/cities/mariupol/1-8-3/> (date of access: 8.12.2015).

¹²⁷ Vira Volonits, “Mariupol. Exchange-bourse”, in *Black Sea Port-cities, 1780s-1910s* URL: <http://blacksea.gr/ru/cities/mariupol/4-1-4/> (date of access: 8.12.2015).

¹²⁸ “Патриотическая манифестация [Patriotic Manifestation]”, *Мариупольская жизнь* [Mariupolskaya zhizn’], (July 22, 1914).

¹²⁹ “Манифестация [Manifestation]”, *Мариупольская жизнь* [Mariupolskaya zhizn’], (October 28, 1914).

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“How to Do Business with Russia...”¹³⁰, a preface to which was completed by W. Barnes Steveni in April of 1917, after the beginning of fundamental changes in the country, which was the subject of the edition.

May 6, 1917 Sir George William Buchanan, the British Ambassador in Russia, transmitted to Lord Robert Cecil, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of the report of the British Vice-Consul in Mariupol William Sherrington Walton. George William Buchanan wrote to Lord Robert Cecil that the report of Walton dealt with the general internal situation in the consular district and was of considerable interest¹³¹. Mariupol entered the turbulent period of political and military instability, when the powers in the city alternated 17 times within several years.

Already from May of 1918 Walton employed in Murmansk, which in March of 1918 was occupied by the Western powers and by the White Army forces. Next year Walton was appointed as the temporary Vice-Consul in Rostov-on-Don, which played a prominent role as one of the centers of the White movement. But soon Walton had to leave Rostov-on-Don¹³², because Bolshevik troops were approaching the city. January 7, 1920 Walton was employed in Novorossiysk, which from August of 1918 to March 27, 1920 was the principal center of Denikin's White Army. Soon after evacuation of White Army from Novorossiysk, May 22, 1920 William Sherrington Walton resigned¹³³.

In Soviet times, a tuberculosis dispensary was placed in the mansion of Walton in Mariupol. This dispensary is situated in the former real estate of the British Vice-Consul in Mariupol till nowadays (Georgievskaya Street, 72).

¹³⁰ C.E.W.Petersson, *How to Do Business with Russia. Hints and Advice to Business Men Dealing with Russia* (London, Bath, New York and Melbourne: Sir Issac Pitman & Sons, Ltd, 1917), p. 198.

¹³¹ Robert L. Jarman, R. Jarman, *Soviet Union Political Reports 1917-1970*, vol. 1 (Cambridge Archive Editions, 2004), p. 63.

¹³² Edward Godfrey, Hartslet Proctor, *The Foreign Office List and Diplomatic and Consular Year Book* (Harrison, 1921), p. 572.

¹³³ Edward Godfrey and Hartslet Proctor, *The Foreign Office List and Diplomatic and Consular Year Book* (Harrison, 1922), p. 390.

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Such were the biographies of British Consuls in Berdyansk, Taganrog and Mariupol, who informed London about participation of Italians in foreign trade of the port-cities of the Northern Azov in the imperial era.

Much more detailed information about many of these persons could be found in our book “From Cumberbatch to Greaves: British Consuls in Berdyansk”, forthcoming.

Victoria Konstantinova, Igor Lyman

ІТАЛІЙЦІ У ЗОВНІШНІЙ ТОРГІВЛІ ПОРТОВИХ МІСТ ПІВНІЧНОГО ПРИАЗОВ'Я В ІМПЕРСЬКУ ДОБУ (ЗА БРИТАНСЬКИМИ ДИПЛОМАТИЧНИМИ ДЖЕРЕЛАМИ)

Курс на євроінтеграцію став однією з визначальних ознак історії України останніх років. Цей курс має міцне історичне підґрунтя, адже навіть в імперські і радянські часи зв'язки українських земель із країнами Європи не переривались. Своєрідними “вікнами в Європу” виступали портові міста, у тому числі – і приазовські. Втім, історія їх контактів із європейськими країнами в багатьох аспектах залишається фактично недослідженою, що значною мірою зумовлюється обмеженістю кола джерел, що використовуються. Тож надзвичайно актуальним є введення до наукового обігу джерел з історії цих портів, продукуваних іноземцями, які тут представляли інтереси європейських держав.

Актуальності зверненню саме до англомовних джерел з історії українського Приазов'я додає й та обставина, що 2016 р. проголошений роком англійської мови в Україні.

Тож ми поставили за мету простежити за документами британських консулів історію участі італійців у зовнішній торгівлі через міста-порти Північного Приазов'я.

Хронологічні межі дослідження охоплюють середину XIX – початок XX століття. Нижня межа обумовлена завершенням Кримської (Східної) війни, що стало етапним у взаєминах Західної Європи із Російською імперією, і створенням в Північному Приазов'ї британського дипломатичного представництва. Верхня межа обумовлена початком Першої світової війни, яка суттєво вплинула на стан закордонної торгівлі через порти регіону.

Географічні межі дослідження охоплюють передусім безпосередню територію Північного Приазов'я з портовими містами Бердянськом і Маріуполем (ми, слідом за вже усталеною історіографічною традицією, відрізняємо Північне, українське, Приазов'я від Східного, російського, з його портовими містами Таганрогом і Ростовом-на-Дону). Разом із

тим, специфіка тематики потребує звернення уваги на незрівнянно ширший географічний регіон, що охоплює фактично всі закордонні портові міста, які були зв'язані торговими контактами із Північним Приазов'ям за посередництвом італійців.

Історіографія та джерельна база дослідження

Попри її беззаперечну актуальність, безпосередньо проблема участі італійців у зовнішній торгівлі портових міст Північного Приазов'я до сьогодні залишається не вивченою; не чисельний список досліджень, які присвячені конкретноісторичним аспектам цієї проблеми, фактично обмежується кількома краєзнавчими публікаціями.

Буквально кілька абзаців про італійців у Бердянську зустрічаємо у книзі В.Михайличенка, Є.Денисова і М.Тишакова “Бердянск. Взгляд через столетия”¹³⁴. Перші два з названих вище краєзнавців свого часу опублікували статтю про італійців у Бердянську в емігрантській газеті в Італії¹³⁵, а нещодавно з'явилась стаття Є.Денисова і О.Кіосева у місцевій газеті “Південна зоря” (щоправда, ця публікація стосується головним чином поневірянь італійців у Бердянську за радянської доби)¹³⁶. Невеличка стаття “Итальянцы в Бердянске” вміщена в “Энциклопедии Бердянска”¹³⁷.

Публікації краєзнавців, в яких йдеться про італійців у Маріуполі¹³⁸, так чи інакше головним чином є переказами

¹³⁴ Михайличенко В., Денисов Е., Тишаков Н. Бердянск. Взгляд через столетия. – Бердянск: Південна зоря; Запорож'є: Дикое Поле, 2010. – С. 43.

¹³⁵ Денисов Е., Михайличенко В. Страницы истории. Итальянцы в Бердянске // La nostra Gazzetta (Наша газета). – 17.02.2006. – # 6. – С. 14.

¹³⁶ Денисов Е., Кіосев А. Итальянцы в Бердянске // Південна зоря. – 7.11.2015. – №61 (17308). – С. 4.

¹³⁷ Итальянцы в Бердянске // Энциклопедия Бердянска: в 2 т. – Мелитополь: ООО “Издательский дом Мелитопольской городской типографии”, 2013. – Т. 1: А-Л. – С. 622-623.

¹³⁸ Яруцкий Лев Давидович. Мариупольская старина: Рассказы краеведа. – М.: Советский писатель, 1991. – 428 с.; Стефанский Александр. Краткая история католиков Мариуполя // Римско-католический приход Божьей Матери Ченстоховской г. Мариуполь [Електронний ресурс]. Режим доступу:

інформації з доволі лаконічного підрозділу “Католическая община. Католическая церковь” опублікованої у 1892 р. збірки лекцій “Мариуполь и его окрестности”¹³⁹. Із цього ряду вибивається хіба що надрукована у газеті “Приазовский рабочий” невеличка публікація Т.Ребриєвої “Мариупольский итальянец Андрей Сангвинетти”, що базується на документах Російського державного історичного архіву¹⁴⁰. Історії родини Піллігріно-Брудзоне-Малишевих як “дзеркалу історії італійців Маріуполя” була присвячена виставка, організована в Маріупольському краєзнавчому музеї у 2012 р.¹⁴¹ Втім, наскільки нам відомо, матеріали цієї виставки не стали основою для будь якого опублікованого наукового дослідження.

Попри усвідомлення “виграшності” цієї тематики, у тому числі – і з огляду на розуміння її практичного значення для сприяння залученню італійських інвесторів до розбудови сучасних Бердянська і Маріуполя (в цьому контексті вельми показовим є зміст публікацій, які у 2011 р. висвітлювали подробиці приїзду до Маріуполя італійського мецената Еміліо

<http://mariupol.pauliny.org.ua/parafia/315-istorijakatolikovmariupolja.html> (дата звернення: 23.11.2015).

¹³⁹ Мариуполь и его окрестности / Издание почетного попечителя Д.А. Хараджаева. – Мариуполь: Типо-литография А.А.Франтова, 1892. – 461+55+VIII с. Показово, що відповідний підрозділ цієї книги став основним джерелом короткої, півторасторінкової інформації про італійців у дореволюційному Маріуполі, вміщеної в книзі *Reflections on the Gulag: With a Documentary Index on the Italian Victims of Repression in the USSR*, Vol. 37 / Editors: Dundovich Elena, Gori Francesca, Guercetti Emanuela. – Milano: Feltrinelli Editore, 2003. – Рр. 148-149. І це попри заяву, що “історія італійців у Маріуполі була реконструйована тільки нещодавно” (*Reflections on the Gulag: With a Documentary Index on the Italian Victims of Repression in the USSR*, Vol. 37 / Editors: Dundovich Elena, Gori Francesca, Guercetti Emanuela. – Milano: Feltrinelli Editore, 2003. – Р. 148).

¹⁴⁰ Ребриева Татьяна. Мариупольский итальянец Андрей Сангвинетти // Старый Мариуполь. История Мариуполя [Електронний ресурс]. Режим доступу: <http://old-mariupol.com.ua/mariupolskij-italyanec-andrej-sangvinetti/> (дата звернення: 23.11.2015).

¹⁴¹ Презентация выставки “Жизнь рода Пиллигрини-Брудзоне-Малишевых – зеркало истории итальянцев Мариуполя” // Мариупольский краеведческий музей [Електронний ресурс]. Режим доступу: <http://museum.marsovet.org.ua/news/show/90> (дата звернення: 23.11.2015).

Скенетті)¹⁴², дослідники місцевої історії великою мірою через мовні бар'єри і складності доступу до низки комплексів джерел, що відклались за кордоном, змушені спиратись на доволі вузьке коло російськомовних джерел.

Разом із тим, окремі факти, пов'язані з діяльністю італійців на Азовському морі, згадуються в контексті висвітлення не краєзнавчих проблем, а географічно більш широких проблематик. Причому мова йде про роботи не тільки вітчизняних, але і закордонних науковців. Серед доробку української історичної науки в цьому контексті звернемо увагу на монографію О.Шляхова "Судновласники і моряки Азово-Чорноморського басейну: 90-ті рр. XIX ст. – 1914 р."¹⁴³ і кандидатську дисертацію Л.Вовчук "Діяльність консулів іноземних держав у чорноморсько-азовських портах Російської імперії (кінець XVIII – початок XX ст.)"¹⁴⁴. Поодинокі згадки про італійців, задіяних у торгівлі через порти Азовського моря, або про італійську торгівлю в цілому знаходимо у дослідженнях іноземних авторів, в яких йдеться про морську торгівлю в

¹⁴² Панков Александр. Как в Мариуполе по улице Итальянской ходили итальянцы // Приазовский рабочий. - № 112. – 22.06.2011. Режим доступу: <http://pr.ua/news.php?new=12548> (дата звернення: 23.11.2015); В Мариуполе итальянцы готовы реставрировать дом купца Регира // Сайт города Мариуполя [Електронний ресурс]. Режим доступу: <http://www.0629.com.ua/news/235255> (дата звернення: 23.11.2015).

¹⁴³ Шляхов О.Б. Судновласники і моряки Азово-Чорноморського басейну: 90-ті рр. XIX ст. – 1914 р.: Монографія / О.Б. Шляхов. – Дніпропетровськ: Вид-во Дніпропетр. ун-ту, 2003. – 366 с.

¹⁴⁴ Вовчук Людмила Анатоліївна. Діяльність консулів іноземних держав у чорноморсько-азовських портах Російської імперії (кінець XVIII – початок XX ст.). Дисертація на здобуття наукового ступеня кандидата історичних наук. Спеціальність – 07.00.02 – всесвітня історія. – Миколаїв, 2013. – 276 с.

Азово-Чорноморському басейні та (чи) Середземномор'ї¹⁴⁵, про "ділове життя" регіону¹⁴⁶.

Зі зрозумілих причин, в основу досліджень іноземних науковців покладені вже не опубліковані раніше місцеві, бердянські чи маріупольські, джерела і не публікації представників минулих поколінь місцевих краєзнавців, а комплекси джерел, що відклались в іноземних архівах. Втім, саме широка географія та тематика, яка аж ніяк не стосується тільки італійської торгівлі, стали причинами того, що інформації безпосередньо про італійців у зовнішній торгівлі портових міст Північного Приазов'я у цих виданнях вкрай мало. Те ж можна сказати про згадані вище роботи вітчизняних науковців.

При такій непередставницькості досліджень, що стосуються історії італійців у Бердянську і Маріуполі, годі й казати про абсолютну відсутність робіт, у яких би зазначена проблематика була вивчена на основі британських дипломатичних джерел. Хоча саме останні можуть вважатись одним з самих цікавих та інформативних джерельних комплексів, якщо зважати, на те, що, по-перше, саме італійці, наряду з греками, були основними конкурентами британців у торгівлі через Азовські порти, а, по-друге, серед всіх іноземних представництв, які діяли в обох портах Північного Приазов'я, саме британські залишили по собі найбільш цілісні, докладні і систематизовані документальні комплекси.

Із зазначених вище причин саме дипломатичні документи, продукovanі консульствами Великої Британії у Північному Приазов'ї, і покладені в основу нашого дослідження. Мова йде перш за все про рапорти та інші офіційні листи, що складались британськими консулами (віце-консулами) у Бердянську (низка з яких відповідала і за Маріуполь) Робертом Вільямом

¹⁴⁵ Harvey M. L. *The Development of Russian Commerce on the Black Sea and Its Significance. Dissertation submitted in partial satisfaction of the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in History.* – University of California, 1931. – 463 p.; Harlaftis Gelina. *A history of Greek-Owned shipping. The making of an international Tramp Fleet, 1830 to the present day.* – London: Routledge, 1996. – 439 p.

¹⁴⁶ Морозан Владимир. *Деловая жизнь на юге России в XIX - начале XX века.* – Санкт-Петербург: Дмитрий Буланин, 2014. – 616 с.

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Камбербетчем¹⁴⁷, Вільямом Георгом Вагстафом¹⁴⁸, Джеймсом Ернестом Наполеоном Зорабом¹⁴⁹, Харві Робертом Лоу¹⁵⁰,

¹⁴⁷ Report by Mr. Cumberbatch, British Consul at Berdiansk, upon the trade of that port for the year 1858 // *Accounts and Papers: Thirty Five Volumes* (27). *Statistic Tables. Colonial and Other Possessions; Foreign Countries. Session 24 January – 28 August 1860. Volume LXV* (London: George Edward Eyre and William Spottiswoode, 1860), pp. 41-42; Report by Mr. Consul Cumberbatch upon the Trade, &c. of Berdiansk for the year 1861 // *Commercial Reports Received at the Foreign Office from Her Majesty's Consuls between January 1st and June 30th, 1862* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1862), pp. 225-229; Report by Mr. Consul Cumberbatch on the Trade of Berdiansk for the Year 1862 // *Commercial Reports Received at the Foreign Office from Her Majesty's Consuls between July 1st, 1862, and June 30th, 1863* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1863), pp. 342-344; Report by Mr. Consul Cumberbatch on the Trade of Berdiansk for the Year 1863 // *Commercial Reports Received at the Foreign Office from Her Majesty's Consuls between July 1st, 1863, and June 30th, 1864* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1864), pp. 262-265; Report by Mr. Consul Cumberbatch on the Trade, &c., of Marianopol for the Year 1861 // *Commercial Reports Received at the Foreign Office from Her Majesty's Consuls between January 1st and June 30th, 1862* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1862), pp. 234-235; Report by Mr. Consul Cumberbatch, on the Trade of Marianopol for the Year 1862 // *Commercial Reports Received at the Foreign Office from Her Majesty's Consuls between July 1st, 1862, and June 30th, 1863* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1863), pp. 345-346; Report by Mr. Consul Cumberbatch on the Trade of Marianopol for the Year 1863 // *Commercial Reports Received at the Foreign Office from Her Majesty's Consuls between July 1st, 1863, and June 30th, 1864* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1864), p. 271.

¹⁴⁸ Report by Mr. Acting Consul Wagstaff on the Trade of Berdiansk, for the Year 1863 // *Commercial Reports Received at the Foreign Office from Her Majesty's Consuls between July 1st, and December 31th, 1864* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1865), pp. 118-127; Report by Mr. Acting Consul Wagstaff on the Trade of Berdiansk for the Year 1864 // *Commercial Reports Received at the Foreign Office from Her Majesty's Consuls* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1865), pp. 13-18; Report by Vice-Consul Wagstaff on the Trade and Commerce of Berdiansk for the Year 1874 // *Commercial Reports Received at the Foreign Office from Her Majesty's Consuls* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1875), pp. 1288-1295; Report by Vice-Consul Wagstaff on the Trade and Commerce of Berdiansk for the Year 1875 // *Commercial Reports Received at the Foreign Office from Her Majesty's Consuls* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1876), pp. 1557-1562; Report by Mr. Acting Consul Wagstaff on the Trade of Marianopol for the Year 1864 // *Commercial Reports Received at the Foreign Office from Her Majesty's Consuls* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1865), pp. 19-21; General Report by Consul Wagstaff on the Province of Ekaterinoslav and the Ports of the Sea of Azoff for the Year 1884 // *Commercial Reports Received at the Foreign Office from Her Majesty's Consuls* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1885), p. 906.

¹⁴⁹ Report by Mr. Consul Zowrab on the Trade of Berdiansk for the Year 1865 // *Commercial Reports Received at the Foreign Office from Her Majesty's Consuls* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1866), pp. 51-57; Report by Mr. Consul Zohrab on the Trade and Navigation of the Port of Berdiansk for the Year 1866 // *Commercial Reports Received at the Foreign Office from Her Majesty's Consuls* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1867), pp. 119-123; Report by Mr. Consul Zohrab on the Trade and Navigation of the Ports of Berdiansk and Mariopol for the Year 1867 // *Commercial Reports Received at the Foreign Office from Her Majesty's Consuls* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1868), pp. 125-129; Report by Mr. Consul Zohrab, on the Trade and Navigation of the Ports of Berdiansk and Mariopol during the year 1868 // *Commercial Reports Received at the Foreign Office from Her Majesty's Consuls* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1869), pp. 500-502; Report by Consul Zohrab on the Commerce and Navigation of Berdiansk for the Year 1870 // *Commercial Reports Received at the Foreign Office from Her Majesty's Consuls* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1871), pp. 732-735; Report by Consul Zohrab // *Accounts and Papers. Consular Establishments. Session 6 February – 10 August 1872, Volume LX* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1872), pp. 71-79; Consul Zohrab to Earl Granville // *Accounts and Papers. Consular Establishments. Session 6 February – 10 August 1872, Volume LX* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1872), pp. 80-81; Report by Consul Zohrab on the Trade and Commerce of Berdiansk for the Year 1871 // *Commercial Reports Received at the Foreign Office from Her Majesty's Consuls* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1872), pp. 487-492; Consul Zohrab to Earl Granville // *Further Reports from Her Majesty's Diplomatic and Consular Agents Abroad Respecting the Condition of the Industrial Classes and the Purchase Power of Money in Foreign Countries: Presented to Both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1872), pp. 304-308; Report by Consul Zohrab on the Trade of Berdiansk for the year 1872 // *Commercial Reports Received at the Foreign Office from Her Majesty's Consuls* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1873), pp. 1002-1009; Report by Consul Zohrab // *Commercial Reports Received at the Foreign Office from Her Majesty's Consuls* (London: Harrison and Sons), pp. 959-961; Report by Consul Zohrab on the Bituminous Cost-field of Ekaterinoslav, Southern Russia // *Commercial Reports Received at the Foreign Office from Her Majesty's Consuls* (London: Harrison and Sons), pp. 225-230; Report by Consul Zohrab on the Trade and Commerce of Berdiansk for the Year 1873 // *Commercial Reports Received at the Foreign Office from Her Majesty's Consuls* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1874), pp. 853-860.

¹⁵⁰ Report by Vice-Consul Lowe on the Trade and Commerce of Berdiansk for the Year 1876 // *Commercial Reports Received at the Foreign Office from Her Majesty's Consuls* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1877), pp. 825-828; Report by Vice-Consul Lowe on the Trade and Commerce of Berdiansk for the Year 1877 // *Commercial Reports Received at the Foreign Office from Her Majesty's Consuls* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1878), pp. 725-730; Report by Vice-Consul Lowe on the Trade and Commerce of Berdiansk for the Year 1878 // *Commercial Reports Received at the Foreign Office from Her Majesty's Consuls* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1879), pp. 1431-1437; Report by Vice-Consul Lowe on the Trade and

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Commerce of Berdiansk for the Year 1879 // *Commercial Reports Received at the Foreign Office from Her Majesty's Consuls* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1880), pp. 845-850; Report by Vice-Consul Lowe on the Trade and Commerce of Berdiansk for the Year 1880 // *Commercial Reports Received at the Foreign Office from Her Majesty's Consuls* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1881), pp. 1038-1043; Report by Vice-Consul Lowe on the Trade and Commerce of Berdiansk for the Year 1881 // *Commercial Reports Received at the Foreign Office from Her Majesty's Consuls* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1882), pp. 1099-1104; Report by Vice-Consul Lowe on the Trade and Commerce of Berdiansk for the Year 1882 // *Commercial Reports Received at the Foreign Office from Her Majesty's Consuls* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1883), pp. 381-387; Report by Vice-Consul Lowe on the Trade and Commerce of Berdiansk for the Year 1883 // *Commercial Reports Received at the Foreign Office from Her Majesty's Consuls* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1884), pp. 351-355; Report by Vice-Consul Lowe on the Trade and Commerce of Berdiansk for the Year 1884 // *Commercial Reports Received at the Foreign Office from Her Majesty's Consuls* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1885), pp. 593-598; Mr. Vice-Consul Lowe reports as follows // *Foreign Office. 1887. Annual Series. # 80. Diplomatic and Consular Reports on Trade and Finance. Russia. Report for the Year 1886 on the Trade of the Ports of the Sea of Azoff* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1887), p. 17; Mr. Vice-Consul Lowe reports as follows // *Foreign Office. 1888. Annual Series. # 346. Diplomatic and Consular Reports on Trade and Finance. Russia. Report for the Year 1887 on the Trade of the Consular District of Odessa* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1888), pp. 15-17; Mr. Vice-Consul Lowe reports as follows // *Foreign Office. 1889. Annual Series. # 536. Diplomatic and Consular Reports on Trade and Finance. Russia. Report for the Year 1888 on the Trade of the Consular District of Odessa* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1889), pp. 20-24; Mr. Vice-Consul Lowe reports as follows // *Foreign Office. 1889. Annual Series. # 617. Diplomatic and Consular Reports on Trade and Finance. Russia. Report for the Year 1889 on the Agriculture of Southern Russia* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1889), p. 9; Mr. Vice-Consul Lowe reports as follows // *Foreign Office. 1890. Annual Series. # 675. Diplomatic and Consular Reports on Trade and Finance. Russia. Report for the Year 1889 on the Trade of the Consular District of Taganrog* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1890), pp. 21-24; Mr. Vice-Consul Lowe reports as follows // *Foreign Office. 1891. Annual Series. # 821. Diplomatic and Consular Reports on Trade and Finance. Russia. Report for the Year 1890 on the Agriculture of the Consular District of Taganrog* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1891), pp. 7-8; Mr. Vice-Consul Lowe reports as follows // *Foreign Office. 1891. Annual Series. # 841. Diplomatic and Consular Reports on Trade and Finance. Russia. Report for the Year 1890 on the Trade of the Consular District of Taganrog* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1891), pp. 22-27; Mr. Vice-Consul Lowe reports as follows // *Foreign Office. 1892. Annual Series. # 1002. Diplomatic and Consular Reports on Trade and Finance. Russia. Report for the Year 1891 on the Agriculture of the Consular District of Taganrog* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1892), p. 7; Trade and Commerce. Mr. Vice-Consul Lowe reports as follows // *Foreign Office. 1892.*

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Гріном¹⁵¹, Габріелі¹⁵², Джоном Едвардом Грієвзом¹⁵³, а також британським віце-консулом у Маріуполі Вільямом Шеррінгтоном Вальтоном¹⁵⁴.

Annual Series. # 1042. Diplomatic and Consular Reports on Trade and Finance. Russia. Report for the Year 1891 on the Trade of the Consular District of Taganrog (London: Harrison and Sons, 1892), pp. 29-34; Mr. Vice-Consul Lowe reports as follows // *Foreign Office. 1893. Annual Series. # 1155. Diplomatic and Consular Reports on Trade and Finance. Russia. Report for the Year 1892 on the Agriculture of the Consular District of Taganrog* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1893), p. 8; Mr. Vice-Consul Lowe reports as follows // *Foreign Office. 1893. Annual Series. # 1234. Diplomatic and Consular Reports on Trade and Finance. Russia. Report for the Year 1892 on the Trade of the Consular District of Taganrog* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1893), pp. 27-32; Mr. Vice-Consul Lowe reports as follows // *Foreign Office. 1895. Annual Series. # 1511. Diplomatic and Consular Reports on Trade and Finance. Russia. Report for the Year 1894 on the Agriculture of the Consular District of Taganrog* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1895), p. 8; Mr. Vice-Consul Lowe reports as follows // *Foreign Office. 1895. Annual Series. # 1620. Diplomatic and Consular Reports on Trade and Finance. Russia. Report for the Year 1894 on the Trade & c., of Taganrog and District* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1895), pp. 17-22; Mr. Vice-Consul Lowe reports as follows // *Foreign Office. 1897. Annual Series. # 1948. Diplomatic and Consular Reports on Trade and Finance. Russia. Report for the Year 1896 on the Trade of the Consular District of Taganrog* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1897), pp. 21-25; Mr. Vice-Consul Lowe reports as follows // # 2076. *Annual Series. Diplomatic and Consular Reports. Russia. Report for the Year 1897 on the Trade and Commerce of Taganrog and District* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1898), pp. 23-27; Mr. Vice-Consul Lowe reports as follows // # 2447. *Annual Series. Diplomatic and Consular Reports. Russia. Report for the Year 1899 on the Trade and Commerce of Taganrog and District* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1900), pp. 23-25; Mr. Vice Consul Lowe reports as follows // # 2613. *Annual Series. Diplomatic and Consular Reports. Russia. Report for the Year 1900 on the Trade and Commerce of Taganrog and District* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1901), pp. 21-24.

¹⁵¹ Mr. Acting Vice-Consul Greene reports as follows // *Foreign Office. 1894. Annual Series. # 1375. Diplomatic and Consular Reports on Trade and Finance. Russia. Report for the Year 1893 on the Trade & c. of Taganrog* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1894), pp. 24-29.

¹⁵² Mr. Acting Vice-Consul Gabrielli reports as follows // *Foreign Office. 1896. Annual Series. # 1736. Diplomatic and Consular Reports on Trade and Finance. Russia. Report for the Year 1895 on the Trade and Commerce of Taganrog* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1896), pp. 19-24; Mr. Acting Vice-Consul Gabriele reports as follows // # 2265. *Annual Series. Diplomatic and Consular Reports. Russia. Report for the Year 1898 on the Trade and Commerce of Taganrog and District* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1899), pp. 26-29.

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¹⁵³ Mr. Vice-Consul J. E. Greaves reports as follows // # 4537. *Annual Series. Diplomatic and Consular Reports. Russia. Report for the Year 1909 on the Trade and Commerce of the Consular District of Odessa* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1910), pp. 47-52; Mr. Vice-Consul John Greaves reports as follows // # 4965. *Annual Series. Diplomatic and Consular Reports. Russia. Report for the Year 1911 on the Trade and Agriculture of the Consular District of Odessa* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1912), pp. 37-43; Mr. Vice-Consul Greaves reports as follows // # 5114. *Annual Series. Diplomatic and Consular Reports. Russia. Report for the Year 1912 on the Trade of the Consular District of Odessa* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1913), pp. 37-43.

¹⁵⁴ Mr. Vice-Consul Walton reports as follows // *Foreign Office. 1897. Annual Series. # 1948. Diplomatic and Consular Reports on Trade and Finance. Russia. Report for the Year 1896 on the Trade of the Consular District of Taganrog* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1897), pp. 15-21; Mr. Vice-Consul Walton reports as follows // # 2076. *Annual Series. Diplomatic and Consular Reports. Russia. Report for the Year 1897 on the Trade and Commerce of Taganrog and District* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1898), pp. 15-23; Mr. Vice-Consul Walton reports as follows // # 2265. *Annual Series. Diplomatic and Consular Reports. Russia. Report for the Year 1898 on the Trade and Commerce of Taganrog and District* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1899), pp. 16-25; Mr. W. S. Walton reports as follows // # 2447. *Annual Series. Diplomatic and Consular Reports. Russia. Report for the Year 1899 on the Trade and Commerce of Taganrog and District* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1900), pp. 15-23; Mr. Vice-Consul Walton reports as follows // # 2613. *Annual Series. Diplomatic and Consular Reports. Russia. Report for the Year 1900 on the Trade and Commerce of Taganrog and District* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1901), pp. 15-21; Mr. Vice-Consul Walton reports as follows // # 2842. *Annual Series. Diplomatic and Consular Reports. Russia. Report for the Year 1901 on the Trade of the Consular District of Taganrog* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1902), pp. 15-25; Mr. Vice-Consul Walton reports as follows // # 3115. *Annual Series. Diplomatic and Consular Reports. Russia. Report for the Year 1902 on the Trade and Commerce of the Consular District Rostov-on-Don* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1904), pp. 9-20; Mr. Vice-Consul Walton reports as follows // # 3173. *Annual Series. Diplomatic and Consular Reports. Russia. Report for the Year 1903 on the Trade of Rostov-on-Don and District* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1904), pp. 24-35; Mr. Vice-Consul Walton reports as follows // # 3610. *Annual Series. Diplomatic and Consular Reports. Russia. Report for the Year 1905 on the Trade of the Consular District of Rostov-on-Don* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1906), pp. 10-21; Mr. Vice-Consul Walton reports as follows // # 3792. *Annual Series. Diplomatic and Consular Reports. Russia. Report for the Year 1906 on the Trade of the Consular District of Rostov-on-Don* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1907), pp. 10-22; Mr. Vice-Consul Walton reports as follows // # 4027. *Annual Series. Diplomatic and Consular Reports. Russia. Report for the Year 1907 on the Trade of the Consular District of Rostov-on-Don* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1908), pp. 20-35; Mr. Vice-Consul W. S. Walton reports as follows // # 4295. *Annual Series. Diplomatic and Consular*

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Показово, що поодинокі документи, продукovanі британськими консульствами в містах-портах Північного Приазов'я, вже використовувались іноземними дослідниками¹⁵⁵. Втім, жоден із цих науковців не звертався до тих підготовлених у Бердянську та Маріуполі британських паперів, які стосувались саме італійців.

Нами були опрацьовані як консульські рапорти та інші підготовлені у Бердянську та Маріуполі дипломатичні документи, які у 1860-1913 рр. публікувались у Лондоні, так і неопубліковані документи, що зберігаються у Національному архіві (Велика Британія)¹⁵⁶.

Reports. Russia. Report for the Year 1908 on the Trade and Commerce of the Consular District of Odessa (London: Harrison and Sons, 1909), pp. 86-102; Mr. Vice-Consul W. S. Walton reports as follows // # 4537. *Annual Series. Diplomatic and Consular Reports. Russia. Report for the Year 1909 on the Trade and Commerce of the Consular District of Odessa* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1910), pp. 88-102; Mr. Vice-Consul W. S. Walton reports as follows // # 4965. *Annual Series. Diplomatic and Consular Reports. Russia. Report for the Year 1911 on the Trade and Agriculture of the Consular District of Odessa* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1912), pp. 61-77; Mr. Vice-Consul Walton reports as follows // # 5114. *Annual Series. Diplomatic and Consular Reports. Russia. Report for the Year 1912 on the Trade of the Consular District of Odessa* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1913), pp. 65-79.

¹⁵⁵ Evershed H. Variation in the Price and Supply of Wheat // *Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England*. Volume the fifth. Practice with Science. – London: John Murray, 1869. – P. 211-213; Exhaustion of the Soil of Great Britain // *The London Quarterly Review*, Volume CXXXIV. – January-April, 1873. – P. 84; Dirks Gerald E. *Canada's Refugee Policy: Indifference or Opportunism?* – McGill-Queen's University Press, 1977. – P. 27; Ens Adolf. *Subjects or Citizens?: The Mennonite Experience in Canada, 1870-1925*. – Ottawa: University of Ottawa Press, 1994. – ix+236 p.; Harlaftis, Gelina. A history of Greek-Owned shipping. The making of an international Tramp Fleet, 1830 to the present day. – London: Routledge, 1996. – P. 33; Jeans Stephen. *England's Supremacy: Its Sources, Economics and Dangers*. 1885. Reprint. – London: Forgotten Books, 2013. – P. 98.

¹⁵⁶ FO 65/590 – Consuls at Berdiansk, Soukhoun-Kalé, Poti; Cumberbatch, Dickson, Lloyd // *The National Archives* [Електронний ресурс]. Режим доступу: <http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/C254436> (дата звернення: 18.11.2015); FO 65/617 – Consuls at Berdiansk, Helsingfors, Taganrog; Cumberbatch, Crowe, Carruthers // *The National Archives* [Електронний ресурс]. Режим доступу: <http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/C254463> (дата звернення: 18.11.2015); FO 65/645 – Consuls at St. Petersburg, Berdiansk; Michele, Hill, Cumberbatch // *The National Archives* [Електронний ресурс].

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Режим доступа: <http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/C254491> (дата
звернення: 18.11.2015); FO 65/670 – Consuls at St. Petersburg, Berdiansk;
Michele, Hill, Cumberbatch, Zohrab, Wagstaffe // *The National Archives*
[Электронний ресурс]. Режим доступа:
<http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/C254516> (дата
звернення: 18.11.2015); FO 65/689 – Consuls at Odessa, Kherson, Berdiansk, Taganrog;
Murray, Stevens, Wagstaff, Zohrab, Carruthers // *The National Archives*
[Электронний ресурс]. Режим доступа:
<http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/C254535> (дата
звернення: 18.11.2015); FO 65/712 – Consuls at Berdiansk, Soukhom-Kalé; Zohrab, Palgrave
// *The National Archives* [Электронний ресурс]. Режим доступа:
<http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/C254558> (дата
звернення: 18.11.2015); FO 65/740 – Consuls at Soukhom-Kalé, Berdiansk; Palgrave, Zohrab,
Vice-Consul at Poti; Wilkinson // *The National Archives* [Электронний ресурс].
Режим доступа: <http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/C254586> (дата
звернення: 18.11.2015); FO 65/761 – Consuls at Moscow, Viborg, Berdiansk, Poti;
Roberts, Lorentz, Zohrab, Wilkinson // *The National Archives* [Электронний
ресурс]. Режим доступа:
<http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/C254607> (дата
звернення: 18.11.2015); FO 65/781 – Consuls at Moscow, Viborg, Berdiansk, Poti; Roberts,
Lorentz, Franck, Zohrab, Wagstaff, Wilkinson // *The National Archives*
[Электронний ресурс]. Режим доступа:
<http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/C254627> (дата
звернення: 18.11.2015); FO 65/810 – Consuls at Warsaw, Helsingfors, Berdiansk, Poti;
Mansfield, Campbell, Zohrab, Wilkinson // *The National Archives* [Электронний
ресурс]. Режим доступа:
<http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/C254656> (дата
звернення: 18.11.2015); FO 65/827 – Consul General at Odessa; Abbott, Consuls at Archangel,
Berdiansk, Helsingfors, Kertch, Nicolaiev; Rennie, Birse, Zohrab, Campbell,
Barrow, Stevens // *The National Archives* [Электронний ресурс]. Режим доступа:
<http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/C254673> (дата
звернення: 18.11.2015); FO 65/842 – Consuls at Archangel, Berdiansk, Helsingfors, Kertch,
Nicholaiev; Renny, Birse, Zohrab, Campbell, Barrow, Stevens, Cicognani, Consular
and Commercial // *The National Archives* [Электронний ресурс]. Режим доступа:
<http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/C254688> (дата
звернення: 18.11.2015); FO 65/861 – Consuls at Berdiansk, Helsingfors, Kertch; Zohrab,
Campbell, Barrow, Vice-Consul at Poti; Wilkinson, Gardner, Consular and
Commercial // *The National Archives* [Электронний ресурс]. Режим доступа:
<http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/C254707> (дата
звернення: 18.11.2015); FO 65/892 – Consuls at Berdiansk, Kertch, Viborg, Helsingfors,
Archangel; Zohrab, Wagstaff, Barrow, Lorentz, Campbell, Birse, Vice-Consul at
Theodosia; Barker, Political, Consular and Commercial // *The National Archives*
[Электронний ресурс]. Режим доступа:
<http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/C254738> (дата
звернення:

18.11.2015); FO 65/918 – Consuls at St. Petersburg, Taganrog; Michell, Acting-Consul Michell, Carruthers, Vice-Consuls at Berdiansk, Poti; Wagstaff, Gardner, Consular and Commercial // *The National Archives* [Электронный ресурс]. Режим доступа: <http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/C254764> (дата звернения: 18.11.2015); FO 65/951 – Consuls at St. Petersburg, Taganrog, Viborg; Michell, Carruthers, Lorentz, Vice-Consuls at Moscow, Berdiansk, Poti; Leslie; Wagstaff, Gardner, Consular and Commercial // *The National Archives* [Электронный ресурс]. Режим доступа: <http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/C254797> (дата звернения: 18.11.2015); FO 65/981 – Consuls at Helsingfors, Kertch, Archangel, Viborg, Taganrog, Berdiansk, Reval; Campbell, Barrow, Shergold, Lorentz, Carruthers, Lowe, Soucanton, Consular and Commercial // *The National Archives* [Электронный ресурс]. Режим доступа: <http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/C254827> (дата звернения: 18.11.2015); FO 65/1018 – Consuls at Helsingfors, Archangel, Taganrog; Campbell, Shergold, Carruthers, Hoyland, Vice-Consuls at Poti, Berdiansk; Gardner, Lowe, Consular and Commercial // *The National Archives* [Электронный ресурс]. Режим доступа: <http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/C254864> (дата звернения: 18.11.2015); FO 65/1093 – Consuls at Archangel, Helsingfors, Kertch, Riga, Taganrog. Gellermann, Campbell, Barrow, Colledge, Grignon, Hill, Breslau, Raby, Wooldridge. Vice Consuls at Berdiansk, Poti, Wiborg, Nicolaeff, Lowe, Gardner, Backland, Wagstaff. Consular and Commercial // *The National Archives* [Электронный ресурс]. Режим доступа: <http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/C254939> (дата звернения: 18.11.2015); FO 65/1612 – Consuls at Batoum, Helsingfors, Moscow, Riga, Taganrog. Stevens, Cooke, Medhurst, Woodhouse, Hunt. Vice Consuls at Berdiansk, Kertch. Lowe, Wardrop. Secretary. Mr. Burrell. Consular Commercial Treaty // *The National Archives* [Электронный ресурс]. Режим доступа: <http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/C255458> (дата звернения: 18.11.2015); FO 655/269 –Place of Issue: ROSTOV. Name: John Edward Greaves, with wife Jane. – P. 1; FO 383/40 – Germany: Prisoners, including: Treatment of British prisoners and conditions in camps, including: ... John E. Greaves, British vice-consul at Berdiansk: report of his treatment when detained in Germany // *The National Archives* [Электронный ресурс]. Режим доступа: <http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/C2617282> (дата звернения: 18.11.2015); FO 383/41 – Germany: Prisoners, including: Treatment of British prisoners and conditions in camps, including: ... John E. Greaves, British vice-consul at Berdiansk: ill-treatment when detained in Germany // *The National Archives* [Электронный ресурс]. Режим доступа: <http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/C2617283> (дата звернения: 18.11.2015); FO 371/123/391 – Folios 391-393. Russia: code 38, file 6985, paper 8920. Sent by Arthur F. H. Medhurst, the British Consulate, Rostov on Don, 09/03/1906. Local authorities have agreed to discharge W. Clark, a British subject arrested in Mariupol and send him to the frontier // *The National Archives* [Электронный ресурс]. Режим доступа:

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Доступ до цих комплексів британських дипломатичних джерел було отримано трьома різними, проте взаємопов'язаними шляхами. Перш за все, йдеться про потужний міжнародний проект “Чорне море і його портові міста, 1774-1914. Розвиток, конвергенція та зв'язки зі світовою економікою”, що реалізовувався впродовж 2012-2015 рр. силами близько ста науковців Греції, Великої Британії, США, Ізраїлю, Італії, Норвегії, України, Росії, Грузії, Туреччини, Болгарії та Румунії. Цей проект мав однією зі складових евристичну роботу у всіх перелічених країнах і обмін виявленими джерелами. Таким чином отримали доступ до британських дипломатичних джерел співробітники Науково-дослідного інституту Історичної урбаністики, професори Бердянського державного педагогічного університету І.Лиман та В.Константінова, що відповідали в проєкті за вивчення історії кількох українських і російських міст-портів Азовського та Чорного морів. Нині копії цих документів зберігаються у Бердянському державному педагогічному університеті в депозитарії Науково-дослідного Інституту історичної урбаністики. Бердянські професори дали доступ до цих документів нам, що стало складовою продовження напрацювань, започаткованих проєктом. Другим шляхом, яким була отримана частина британських документів, стала евристична робота вже самих І.Лимана та В.Константінової в рамках підготовки ними книги “From Cumberbatch to Greaves: British Consuls in Berdyansk” (“Від Камбербетча до Грієвза: британські консули в Бердянську”). Нарешті, третій шлях – опрацювання безпосередньо нами електронних описів фондів Національного архіву (Велика Британія) і платне замовлення в цьому архіві потрібних нам документів через електронну пошту.

<http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/C13436400> (дата звернення: 18.11.2015); FO 369/36/9 – File 1720: Vice Consul Walton of Mariupel has been granted leave, Austrian Vice Consul Mr N. Tripovic to act. Paper 1720, folios 69-70 // *The National Archives* [Електронний ресурс]. Режим доступу: <http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/C13211885> (дата звернення: 18.11.2015).

Зрозуміло, що перелічені джерела – лише частина виявленої на сьогодні джерельної бази з історії італійців у містах-портах Північного Приазов'я. Серед інших джерельних комплексів, з якими є сенс співставляти британські документи – опубліковані К.Бахановим та І.Лиманом щоденники¹⁵⁷ “бердянського літописця”¹⁵⁸ XIX ст. Василя Крижанівського і опубліковані І.Лиманом, В.Константиною та А.Піменовим бердянські кореспонденції “Одеського вісника” за 1827-1893 рр.¹⁵⁹

Таким чином, аналіз наявної історіографії дає підстави констатувати, що історія участі італійців у зовнішній торгівлі через міста-порти Північного Приазов'я, попри свою актуальність, за британськими дипломатичними джерелами досі не вивчалась. Це зумовлює необхідність опрацювання консульських рапортів та інших продуктованих у Бердянську та Маріуполі дипломатичних документів, які у 1860-1913 рр. публікувались у Лондоні, а також неопублікованих документів, що зберігаються у Національному архіві (Велика Британія), з метою виявлення в них інформації про італійську торгівлю.

¹⁵⁷ Баханов К.А., Лыман И.И. Бердянск в дневниках титулярного советника В.К. Крыжановского. Крыжановский В.К. Дневники. – Запорожье: Просвіта, 2002. – 218 с., ил.

¹⁵⁸ “Бердянський літописець” Василь Крижанівський // Упорядники: І.І. Лиман, В.М. Константинова. – Бердянськ –Київ – Едмонтон: РА “Тандем – У”, 2007. – 300 с.

¹⁵⁹ “Юне місто”. Літопис історії Бердянська очима кореспондентів “Одеського Вісника” (1827-1860 рр.) // Упорядники: І.І. Лиман, А.М. Піменов. – Бердянськ – Ростов-на-Дону: РА “Тандем – У”, 2007. – 358 с.; “Кращий порт Азовського моря”. Літопис історії Бердянська очима кореспондентів “Одеського Вісника” (1861-1875 рр.) // Упорядники: І.І. Лиман, В.М. Константинова. – Бердянськ – Таганрог: РА “Тандем – У”, 2007. – 402 с.; “Повітова столиця”. Літопис історії Бердянська очима кореспондентів “Одеського Вісника” (1876-1893 рр.) // Упорядники: І.І. Лиман, В.М. Константинова. – Бердянськ – Невинномиськ: РА “Тандем – У”, 2007. – 380 с.

***Італійці як конкуренти британців у морській торгівлі
через порти Північного Приазов'я***

Матеріали британських консульських рапортів середини XIX – початку XX ст. дають можливість скласти статистичні таблиці для порівняння по роках кількості суден і обсягів товарів, що транспортувались італійцями та британцями через порти Північного Приазов'я, а також простежити зміни ролі кожної із цих двох націй у торгівлі через Бердянськ і Маріуполь. Щоправда, як зміни вимог до рапортів, що висувались офіційним Лондоном, так і специфіка підходів до складання рапортів з боку окремих консулів зумовлюють певні складності в систематизації статистичних даних (зокрема, тоді як в дипломатичних документах за низку років наводиться статистика щодо кількості суден, що відвідали порт, у інші роки окремо подавались дані про судна, що увійшли і вийшли звідти).

До 1862 р., року, тобто до моменту, коли британці стали писати про італійську, а не окремо сардинську, неаполітанську, тосканську і папську торгівлю, саме сардинські судна у консульських звітах щодо Бердянська і Маріуполя фігурували як лідери і за кількістю суден, що відвідали ці порти, і за тоннажем перевезених товарів. Впродовж 1856-1864 рр. за обома показниками сардинці неодмінно були на першому місці, випереджаючи всіх своїх конкурентів у цих двох азовських портах, статистика по яким подавалась британцями окремо: австрійців, американців, бельгійців, британців, волохів, ганноверців, гаїтян, греків, данців, іонійців, іспанців, мекленбуржців, молдован, неаполітанців, норвежців, представників Папської держави, парагвайців, прусаків, росіян, самарян, сербів, тосканців, турків, фінів і французів.

Згідно з даними фактично всіх виявлених рапортів британських консулів у Бердянську, що складались до середини 1880-х рр., у період до 1883 р. британці суттєво відставали від італійців як за кількістю суден, так і за обсягами товарів, що перевозились через Бердянський порт. Переведення абсолютних показників у відсотки демонструє, що, зокрема, в 1860-х рр. серед всіх суден, що заходили до Бердянська, італійськими були

від 49,6% (1861 р.) до 57,6% (1866 р.), тоді як відсоток британських суден коливався між 10,5 і 15,6. Впродовж 1870-х рр. частка італійських суден опустилась нижче 40% тільки у 1872 р. (39,2%), показники ж чотирьох років перевищили за відмітку 50%, а у 1879 р. сягнули аж 66,1%. У це ж десятиліття частка британських суден лише двічі перевищувала 10%.

Виконуючий обов'язки британського консула в Бердянську Вільям Георг Вагстаф в рапорті за 1864 р. констатував, що більшістю експортерів перевага віддавалась саме італійським суднам. Серед причин цього Вагстаф називав енергійний характер капітанів цих суден і їхнє піклування про збереження вантажів. Вирішальною ж перевагою італійських суден перед британськими називалось те, що перші могли запропонувати дешевші фрахти, оскільки працювали “за більш економним планом”, ніж британці¹⁶⁰.

Наступного року новоприбулий до Бердянська консул Джеймс Ернест Наполеон Зораб також був змушений визнати, що значення італійської торгівлі тут з року в рік зростає, і італійці могли монополізувати торгівлю Бердянська із портами Середземномор'я. Восени ж 1865 р. італійці прийняли такі низькі фрахти для доставки товарів у Велику Британію, що їм не міг скласти конкуренцію ніхто інший, крім греків, але, за твердженням Зораба, останні не користувались доброю репутацією серед бердянських торговців¹⁶¹.

Активність італійців на Азовському морі ненадовго призупинилась у 1866 р., коли спалахнула австро-прусько-італійська, або Семитижнева, війна, що завершила війни за незалежність Італії та її згуртування навколо Сардинського королівства. Втім, навіть у цей несприятливий для італійської торгівлі рік Бердянськ встигло відвідати на 9 італійських суден більше, ніж тут побувало суден Великої Британії впродовж останніх 6 років. Наводячи таку невтішну статистику, що, на

¹⁶⁰ Report by Mr. Acting Consul Wagstaff on the Trade of Berdiansk for the Year 1864 // *Commercial Reports Received at the Foreign Office from Her Majesty's Consuls* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1865), p. 13.

¹⁶¹ Report by Mr. Consul Zowrab on the Trade of Berdiansk for the Year 1865 // *Commercial Reports Received at the Foreign Office from Her Majesty's Consuls* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1866), p. 51.

його переконання, свідчила про стрімке заміщення британців італійцями у морській торгівлі регіону, британських консул Зораб писав, що причини цього він вбачає в значно дешевшій вартості робочої сили італійців. Це затьмарювало переваги британців, які полягали у кращих, ніж у італійців, надійності та судноплавних якостях їхніх суден¹⁶².

Значно детальніше порівняння італійської та британської торгівлі через Бердянськ було зроблене Зорабом у рапорті, датованому 30 листопада 1871 р. Консул визнавав, що експортери не брали до уваги те, що британські судна були міцнішими за італійські і мали досконалішу конструкцію. Натомість експортери дивились тільки на класифікацію Ллойда. А винайм італійських суден був значно вигідніший, зважаючи на: 1) їхню меншу собівартість; 2) нижчу заробітну платню їхніх команд; 3) меншу вартість продовольства, що постачалось для харчування італійських матросів, яка забезпечувалась закупівлею менш якісної їжі, чого не могли дозволити собі британці; 4) умови праці італійців. Щодо останнього пункту, то він конкретизувався тим, що італійці, як правило, працювали тоді, коли в цьому була потреба, не зважаючи на день тижня чи час доби. Британські ж команди не працювали по неділях (якщо тільки не виникало прямої загрози безпеці їхнього судна), і, до того ж, відмовлялись працювати, за поодинокими виключеннями, понаднормово, тобто не в робочий час, який визначався з шостої години ранку до шостої години вечора. Тож тоді як італійські команди винаймали сторонню робочу силу для допомоги в опрацюванні вантажів лише у екстремальних випадках, така практика для британців була звичайною¹⁶³. Що теж не додавало їм шансів у конкуренції з італійцями.

¹⁶² Report by Mr. Consul Zohrab on the Trade and Navigation of the Port of Berdiansk for the Year 1866 // *Commercial Reports Received at the Foreign Office from Her Majesty's Consuls* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1867), p. 119.

¹⁶³ Report by Consul Zohrab // *Accounts and Papers. Consular Establishments. Session 6 February – 10 August 1872, Volume LX* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1872), p. 71.

Відсутність у британців можливості успішно конкурувати із суднами під італійським прапором констатувалась Зорабом і в 1873 р.¹⁶⁴

В унісон із своїм колишнім керівником продовжував оцінювати як шанси британців, так і причини їхнього програвання в конкурентній боротьбі Вільям Георг Вагстаф, який у 1874 р. був призначений на посаду британського віце-консула в Бердянську. У рапорті за цей же рік він констатував, що італійська, і передусім генуезька, торгівля має найбільше поширення. Причину цьому Вагстаф вбачав, наряду з використанням саме італійської як мови спілкування торговців з різних країн, у все тій же гнучкості графіку роботи італійських команд. Це в протизагаду тому, що британці продовжували відмовлялись працювати після шостої вечора, не звертаючи увагу на те, що знаходились на відкритому рейді в регіоні, де мінливі вітри часто могли на кілька діб переривати завантаження товарів на судна. Як наслідок, звичайним явищем були скарги, з якими британці звертались до свого консульства у Бердянську, що тягло за собою ще більші затримки і витрати. Тож віце-консул радив своїм співвітчизникам-судновласникам звертати особливу увагу на внесення в контракти з членами команд пункту про зобов'язання працювати на роботах із завантаження суден на Азовському морі у будь які дні і години¹⁶⁵.

Помітні зміни ролі італійців у торгівлі через Бердянський порт спостерігались у 1880-х рр. Якщо брати дані, що подавались у консульських рапортах під підзаголовками “Vessels entered” чи “The share in the carrying trade”, то у 1880-1883 рр. італійськими вже були від 32,8% до 37,7% суден, що відвідували Бердянськ (британськими – від 3,8% до 8,3%). Але вже починаючи з 1884 р. серед суден, які заходили до Бердянського порту, італійські становили менше 30% (від 20,6%

¹⁶⁴ Report by Consul Zohrab on the Trade and Commerce of Berdiansk for the Year 1873 // *Commercial Reports Received at the Foreign Office from Her Majesty's Consuls* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1874), p. 854.

¹⁶⁵ Report by Vice-Consul Wagstaff on the Trade and Commerce of Berdiansk for the Year 1874 // *Commercial Reports Received at the Foreign Office from Her Majesty's Consuls* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1875), p. 1292.

до 29,6%). Причому така ситуація протрималась аж до 1897 р., коли, нарешті, відповідний показник склав 33,6%. Зниження ролі італійців відбувалось у тісному зв'язку зі зростанням британської активності у Бердянську. Саме у 1884 р. перервалась низка років, коли британські судна у Бердянському порту складали менше 10%. Відтепер відповідний показник опустився нижчі відмітки в 10% тільки один раз – у 1891 р. (9,2%), а 1897 р. досяг рекордної відмітки в 26,9%. В період між 1884 і 1897 рр. розрив між відсотком італійських і британських суден у Бердянську був вже не значним; відповідні показники тільки чотирьох років перевищили 10%, при цьому жодного разу не переваливши за відмітку 20%. А у 1889 р. британці відстали від італійців лише на 2%: тоді серед суден, що заходили до Бердянська, під прапором Італії були 20,9%, а Великої Британії – 18,9%.

Втім, зниження ролі італійців у зовнішній торгівлі через Бердянський порт значно більше проявлялось за іншим показником – обсягами перевезених товарів. Все в тому ж 1884 р. британці вперше випередили італійців, перевізши 34930 тон вантажів проти лише 19164 тон, перевезених на суднах під прапором Італії. Загалом з 11 років (1887-1897) британці випередили італійців за обсягами перевезених вантажів по результатам 7 років.

Причину такої ситуації слід шукати перш за все в тому, що принаймні з 1883 р. всі 100% суден, які заходили до Бердянська під прапором Великої Британії, були пароплавами. Італійці ж продовжували віддавати перевагу вітрильникам. І тільки у 1893 р. в Бердянську вперше було зафіксоване переважання чисельності італійських пароплавів (26) над чисельністю італійських вітрильних суден (21). Впродовж кількох років відсоток вітрильників серед італійських суден, що заходили до Бердянська, стрімко скорочувався, і вже починаючи з 1897 р. всі 100% суден під прапором Італії тут були пароплавами.

При цьому італійські торговельні пароплави заходили до Бердянського порту і в попередні десятиліття, але їхнє використання тоді не було таким однозначно вигіднішим, як у 1880-1900 рр. Аналізуючи ситуацію, британський консул Зораб

доповідав до Лондона, що у 1867 р. мали місце два перші в історії Бердянська випадки фрахтування пароплавів для вивезення зерна за кордон¹⁶⁶ (причому зробили це саме британці), і хоча в обох випадках купці одержали добрі прибутки, оскільки вантажі були доставлені значно швидше ніж зазвичай, в подальшому “експериментатори” повернулись до послуг вітрильних суден. Причина такого “традиціоналізму” полягала в тому, що за умовами фрахту для вітрильників термін для завантаження у Бердянську і розвантаження в портах призначення зазвичай встановлювався в 35-40 діб, тоді як для пароплавів – лише 11 діб. За кожну добу прострочення фрахту вітрильника слід було додатково платити 5 фунтів, тоді як у випадку з пароплавом така сума сягала 40 фунтів. Тож для таких портів як Бердянськ, де затримка завантаження через погодні умови була звичайним явищем, фрахтування пароплавів було вельми ризикованим, оскільки сплати за не вкладання в строк могли перевищити розмір прибутків від продажу¹⁶⁷. Попри це, тоді як італійці та всі інші іноземці ще продовжували віддавати абсолютну перевагу вітрильникам, саме британці вже робили ставку на пароплави. У 1873 р. британський консул у Бердянську доповідав, що вітрильники під прапором Великої Британії тут становили лише близько 3%, натомість майже всі пароплави належали саме Великій Британії¹⁶⁸. Поступово все очевиднішими ставали такі переваги пароплавів, як вантажопідйомність, що в рази перевищувала вантажопідйомність вітрильників, менші ризики псування товарів під час транспортування і кращі можливості для

¹⁶⁶ Report by Mr. Consul Zohrab, on the Trade and Navigation of the Ports of Berdiansk and Mariopol during the year 1868 // *Commercial Reports Received at the Foreign Office from Her Majesty's Consuls* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1869), p. 501.

¹⁶⁷ Report by Mr. Consul Zohrab on the Trade and Navigation of the Ports of Berdiansk and Mariopol for the Year 1867 // *Commercial Reports Received at the Foreign Office from Her Majesty's Consuls* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1868), pp. 125-126.

¹⁶⁸ Report by Consul Zohrab on the Trade and Commerce of Berdiansk for the Year 1873 // *Commercial Reports Received at the Foreign Office from Her Majesty's Consuls* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1874), p. 855.

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швидшого реагування на зміни кон'юнктури на європейських ринках.

Перехід італійців до використання пароплавів призвів до того, що починаючи з 1898 р. вони разом із греками (які на цей час теж стали використовувати переважно пароплави) знов стали потужно витіснити британців з бердянського ринку. У 1897-1900, 1907-1909, 1911 рр. (дані про які направлялись з Бердянська до Лондона і збереглися) частка італійських пароплавів серед всіх суден, які заходили до Бердянського порту, вже не опускалась нижче 30%, а в 1898, 1900, 1907 і 1908 рр. була більшою за 40%. І тільки у 1912 р. відповідний показник у італійців впав до 16,3%, тоді як британські судна склали 26,5%. У 1898-1900, 1907-1911 рр. частка британських суден у Бердянську становила від 11,3 до 25,5%. При цьому в 1909 і 1911 рр. британці знов випередили італійців за тоннажем товарів.

З огляду на те, що тривалий час британське консульство у Маріуполі було відсутнє, а консули в Бердянську, які тоді відповідали у тому числі і за Маріуполь, в своїх рапортах здебільше оминали наведення точних даних стосовно італійської торгівлі у цьому місті, вдалося впорядкувати тільки неповну статистику щодо зміни ролі італійців у закордонній торгівлі Маріуполя.

Переведення абсолютних показників у відсотки дає підстави стверджувати, що в першій половині 1860-х рр. співвідношення кількості італійських і британських суден у Маріуполі було доволі близьким до відповідного співвідношення у Бердянську. Серед всіх суден, що заходили до Маріуполя, італійськими були від 46,2% (1863 р.) до 58,4% (1861 р.), а відсоток британських суден в цей період коливався між 6,4 і 11,3.

На початку 1880-х рр. представництво італійських суден у Маріуполі ще кардинально не відставало від ситуації в Бердянську: тоді як в останньому у 1881 р. італійськими були 37,7% суден, то у Маріуполі – 30,8%. При цьому в Бердянську британські судна тоді складали тільки 3,8%, а в Маріуполі – вже 13,5%.

Вже у 1884 р. відставання італійської торгівлі у Маріуполі із паралельним розширенням там британської торгівлі стало набагато вражаючим: 9,6% італійських і 43,4% британських суден у Маріуполі при 21,6% італійських і тільки 14,5% британських суден у Бердянську. Причому всі італійські судна, що заходили у 1884 р. до Маріуполя, були вітрильниками, тоді як всі британські – пароплавами.

При тому, що принаймні з 1891 р. всі 100% суден під прапором Італії, які прибували до Маріуполя, вже також були саме пароплавами (у Бердянську такий показник був досягнутий лише через 6 років), за даними 1891-1912 рр. кількість італійських суден у Маріуполі здебільше навіть не в рази, а на порядок відставала від відповідного показника щодо Бердянська. В останнє десятиліття XIX ст. частка італійських суден у Маріуполі коливалась між 1,1% (1896 р.) і 5,7% (1899 р.), в перше десятиліття XX ст. – між 1,8% (1908 р.) і 10,0% (1901 р.). У 1911 р. італійськими були 3,9%, у 1912 р. – тільки 1,7% суден. З іншого боку, частка британських суден у Маріуполі в останнє десятиліття XIX ст. коливалась між 48,4% (1899 р.) і 76,0% (1898 р.), в перше десятиліття XX ст. – між 30,0% (1901 р.) і 45,0% (1902 р.), у 1911 р. впавши до 23,9%, а у 1912 р. – до 14,3%.

Ще більш вражаючим було відставання італійців від британців за обсягами вантажоперевезень через Маріупольський порт. Тоді як впродовж першої половини 1860-х рр. італійці за рік перевозили від 11609 до 34296 тон, а британці – тільки від 3304 до 3868 тон, у 1881 р. відповідний показник для суден під прапором Італії дорівнював 6482, а під прапором Великої Британії – 5550 тон. А вже невдовзі, у 1884 р., Італія відставала від Великої Британії в 11 разів: 3024 тон проти 33976 тон.

Надалі ж показники товароперевезень італійців через Маріуполь на фоні показників британців виглядали ще гірше, в останнє десятиліття XIX ст. коливаючись між 1095 тонами (1892 р., в 40 разів менше за британців) і 9575 тонами (1899 р., майже в 11 разів менше за британців). У 1893 ж році італійці перевезли через Маріуполь товарів аж у 87 разів менше, ніж піддані Великої Британії (1180 тон проти 102888 тон).

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У перше десятиліття XX ст. цей велетенський розрив дещо скоротився, хоча при цьому і залишався дуже значним. Найнижчими абсолютні показники перевезених товарів для Італії були в 1908 р. (4095 тон), що було в 22 разів менше за абсолютні показники того ж року для Великої Британії. Найвищі результати за десятиріччя Італія показала в 1905 р. (19197 тон), що було майже в 5 разів менше за обсяги перевезень британців. У 1911 р. італійці перевезли через Маріуполь у 8 разів менше товарів (10784 тон), ніж британці, а у 1912 р. – у 12 разів менше (5174 тон).

Випадіння Маріуполя із сфери пріоритетів італійців на Азовському морі досить наочно видно при порівнянні щорічного тоннажу вантажів, які в другій половині XIX – на початку XX ст. транспортувались суднами під прапором Італії через Маріуполь і Бердянськ.

Варто звернути увагу на те, що основним товаром, який вивозився як італійцями, так і іншими іноземцями через азовські порти, були зернові, і, передусім, пшениця. На відміну від Бердянська, Маріуполь з часом став відвантажувати, в тому числі і для Італії, вугілля Донбасу. Разом із тим, при абсолютному домінуванні саме вивізної, а не ввізної торгівлі, навіть Бердянськ, в товарообігу якого відпускна торгівля відігравала більшу роль, ніж в товарообігу Маріуполя, практично щороку одержував безпосередньо із-за кордону деяку кількість товарів, і доволі помітна частка цього імпорту ввозилась саме італійцями та (або) з італійських портів. У цьому плані показовим є рапорт до Лондона Вільяма Георга Вагстафа, який, перелічивши 23 найменування товарів, ввезених до Бердянська у 1864 р., уточнив, що деякі з цих товарів доставлялись з Великої Британії, а головними експортерами стали Італія, Греція та Туреччина¹⁶⁹. У 1873 р. консул Джеймс Ернест Наполеон Зораб також рапортував, що товари до Бердянська ввозились з Італії, Австрії, Туреччини, Греції та

¹⁶⁹ Report by Mr. Acting Consul Wagstaff on the Trade of Berdiansk for the Year 1864 // *Commercial Reports Received at the Foreign Office from Her Majesty's Consuls* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1865), p. 15.

Великої Британії¹⁷⁰. У рапорті, складеному віце-консулом Харві Робертом Лоу в 1887 р., повідомлялось, що імпорт до Бердянська був дуже невеликим і складався з сушених фруктів, цементу, плитки та низки інших товарів, які доставлялись головним чином саме з портів Італії¹⁷¹.

Наведений аналіз статистики, що стосується як конкуренції між італійцями та британцями в портах Північного Приазов'я, так і порівняння безпосередньо італійської торгівлі у Бердянську і Маріуполі, слід розглядати у тісному взаємозв'язку зі змінами значення кожного з цих портів у азово-чорноморській і світовій торгівлі. Бердянськ, який був заснований майже на півстоліття пізніше за Маріуполь, доволі швидко став головним конкурентом останнього. Більше того, до середини 1870-х рр. Бердянськ розглядався як потенційна “друга Одеса”, як надзвичайно перспективний центр міжнародної торгівлі, що має багато шансів стати кращим портом Азовського моря, а отже, випередити не лише Маріуполь, але і Таганрог і Ростов-на-Дону. Втім, починаючи з середини 1870-х рр. через комплекс причин Бердянськ став втрачати такі шанси і почав все більше відставати в темпах від своїх конкурентів. Трендом стало зниження ролі Бердянська у вивізній морській торгівлі. У тому числі – і у порівнянні з Маріуполем, щорічні обсяги закордонної торгівлі якого у середині 1890-х – на початку 1910-х рр. перевищували бердянські в середньому в 2-3 рази. На цьому тлі видається ще більш вражаючим збереження беззаперечної першості Бердянська перед Маріуполем у обсягах саме італійської торгівлі. Більше того, співставлення статистичних даних британських консульських рапортів всіх міст-портів басейну дає підстави стверджувати, що на Азовському морі італійці найбільшу роль зберігали в торгівлі саме Бердянська; у 1890-х – на початку 1910-х рр. у загальній чисельності суден і

¹⁷⁰ Report by Consul Zohrab on the Trade of Berdiansk for the year 1872 // *Commercial Reports Received at the Foreign Office from Her Majesty's Consuls* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1873), p. 1005.

¹⁷¹ Mr. Vice-Consul Lowe reports as follows // *Foreign Office. 1887. Annual Series. # 80. Diplomatic and Consular Reports on Trade and Finance. Russia. Report for the Year 1886 on the Trade of the Ports of the Sea of Azoff* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1887), p. 17.

перевезених ними вантажів італійська частка тут була в багато разів, а то й на порядок більшою, ніж у Маріуполі, Таганрозі, Ростові-на-Дону і Керчі.

Італійські консули у портах Північного Приазов'я: специфіка статусу та діяльності у порівнянні з їх британськими колегами

Тоді як консульство Великої Британії в Північному Приазов'ї було створене лише на початку 1858 р., відповідні представництва королівств і герцогств, що згодом утворили єдину Італію, тут почали діяти раніше. Що, між іншим, теж певним чином відбиває першість італійців перед британцями в торгівлі через порти Азовського моря.

Зокрема, в Бердянську представництво Сицилії (консул Яків Тальяфєро)¹⁷² діяло вже у 1843 р.¹⁷³, а Сардинії (консул Розоалі) – у 1845 р.¹⁷³

На початку 1860-х рр. у Бердянську знаходились віце-консул Сицилії Луї Граффані, віце-консул Сардинії Тубіно та віце-консул Тоскани Сандріні¹⁷⁴.

У січні 1866 р. британський консул Джеймс Ернест Наполеон Зораб повідомляв до Лондона, що стрімкий розвиток італійської торгівлі змусив уряд Італії навесні 1865 р. призначити до Бердянська консула першого класу, тоді як до цього там діяв тільки консульський агент¹⁷⁵.

Станом на самий початок 1870-х рр. у Бердянську працювали римський віце-консул Луї Граффані, італійські консул Ансалді і

¹⁷² Михайличенко В., Денисов Е., Тишаков Н. Бердянск. Взгляд через столетия. – Бердянск: Південна зоря; Запорожжє: Дикое Поле, 2010. – С. 136.

¹⁷³ Баханов Константин, Лыман Игорь. Бердянск в дневниках титулярного советника В.К. Крыжановского. Крыжановский В.К. Дневники. – Запорожжє: Просвіта, 2002. – С. 160.

¹⁷⁴ *Annuaire Diplomatique de l'Empire de Russie pour l'année 1861* (Saint-Petersbourg: imprimerie de F.Bellizard, 1861), pp. 49, 51, 53, 54, 56, 58, 64, 65.

¹⁷⁵ Report by Mr. Consul Zowrab on the Trade of Berdiansk for the Year 1865 // *Commercial Reports Received at the Foreign Office from Her Majesty's Consuls* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1866), p. 51.

віце-консул Л.Тубіно¹⁷⁶. Втім, як відомо, саме в цей час відбулось завершення Рісорджименто, тобто періоду боротьби за об'єднання Італії. Фінальним акордом Рісорджименто стало приєднання до Італійського королівства Риму, а, відповідно, зникли і римські консульські представництва, у тому числі і в Бердянську. На початку ХХ ст. (принаймні, за даними 1905¹⁷⁷, 1906¹⁷⁸, і 1911¹⁷⁹ рр.) італійським консульським агентом у Бердянську був Енріко Даллорсо.

Показово, що перша згадка про іноземні консульства у Маріуполі стосується саме італійців: у 1848 р. повідомлялось, що вони тут мали свого віце-консула¹⁸⁰. У другій половині ХІХ ст. інтереси Італії в Маріуполі представляв Джербуліні, наприкінці ХІХ – на початку ХХ ст. (принаймні, станом на 1895, 1900, 1909 і 1910 рр.) – консульський агент¹⁸¹ Еммануїл Ді Полоне (Ді Поллоні). Втім, немає нічого дивного в тому, що з огляду на вельми скромні обсяги італійської торгівлі підданий Італії купець першої гільдії Ді Полоне одночасно представляв у Маріуполі інтереси і Австро-Угорської імперії¹⁸².

¹⁷⁶ *Annuaire Diplomatique de l'Empire de Russie pour l'année 1871* (Saint-Petersbourg: imprimerie de Journal de St-Petersbourg, 1871), pp. 74-76, 78-84, 87.

¹⁷⁷ Иванов Я.М. Труды отдела торговых портов. Выпуск XVII. Описание Бердянского порта. – СПб, 1905. – С. 49.

¹⁷⁸ Денисов Е., Михайличенко В., Киосев А. Бердянский морской торговый порт: Его история от основания в 1830 году до наших дней, главные события на 180-летнем пути, рассказ о людях, оставивших заметный след в биографии порта. – Бердянск: Південна зоря; Запорожье: Дикое Поле, 2010. – С. 117.

¹⁷⁹ Весь Бердянск и его уезд. Адресно-справочная и торгово-промышленная книга. – Симферополь: типо-лит. Звенигородского П. Ф. Вересотской и Брахтман, 1911. – С. 38.

¹⁸⁰ Титов Г. Мариупольские греки. Письмо VII // Письма из Екатеринослава. – Одесса: Типография Брауна и К, 1849. – С. 133-152; Пономарева Ирина. Мариуполь. Избранные консулы // *Black Sea Port-cities, 1780s-1910s* [Електронний ресурс]. Режим доступу: <http://blacksea.gr/ru/cities/mariupol/1-8-3/> (дата звернення: 18.11.2015).

¹⁸¹ *Annuario diplomatico del regno d'Italia*. – Ministero degli affari esteri, 1909. – P. 281.

¹⁸² Пономарева Ирина. Мариуполь. Консулы // *Black Sea Port-cities, 1780s-1910s* [Електронний ресурс]. Режим доступу: <http://blacksea.gr/ru/cities/mariupol/1-8-2/> (дата звернення: 18.11.2015).

Переважна більшість інформації про діяльність італійських консулів у портах Північного Приазов'я виявлена в рапортах британських консулів у Бердянську, а не в Маріуполі. Причину такого стану речей слід шукати в тому, що в період найбільшого піднесення італійської торгівлі через Маріупольський порт британське представництво у Маріуполі було відсутнє, а місто тоді знаходилось у “зоні відповідальності” британських консулів у Бердянську. Зрозуміло, що останні значно тісніше спілкувались з італійськими дипломатичними представниками, які перебували саме у цьому місті. Коли ж британське представництво було створене у Маріуполі, обсяги італійської торгівлі у порівнянні як з попередніми часами, так і з обсягами торгівлі британської тут вже були вкрай незначними. А тому і повідомляти офіційному Лондону подробиці діяльності італійських представників у Маріуполі особливого сенсу не було.

Напевно, найбільш тісно зійшовся зі своїми італійськими колегами британський консул Джеймс Ернест Наполеон Зораб. Саме він підготував для Лондона докладний аналіз статусу британських офіційних представників у Бердянську, базуючи цей аналіз на порівнянні саме зі статусом італійських консулів.

Згідно з рапортом британського консула, складеним 30 листопада 1871 р., серед всіх діючих у Бердянську іноземних представництв (а тоді тут були представлені, крім Італії та Великої Британії, Австрія, Бельгія, Данія, Франція, Греція, Голландія, Німеччина, Норвегія, Швеція, Іспанія та Туреччина) саме італійське було єдиним, яке мало в своєму підпорядкуванні іншу консульську установу. Йшлося про залежність від італійського консула у Бердянську віце-консульства у Керчі. Завдяки цьому консул у Бердянську отримував у своє розпорядження 15% зборів, що збирались його підлеглим у відповідному кримському порту.

Тільки двоє консулів у Бердянську (і ними були саме італійський і британський представники) мали статус не торгових (“non-trading”, “consul de quartier”), тобто утримувались за рахунок офіційної платні від своїх урядів. Всі ж інші тут були у статусі торгових, або ж почесних консулів (“consul honoraire”).

В очах чиновників Російської імперії це ставило італійського та британського представників у привілейоване становище у порівнянні з іншими іноземними консулами¹⁸³.

За формулюванням Зораба, італійська консульська служба (так само як і австрійська, російська та французька), на відміну від британської, розглядалась як “регулярна”, щось на кшталт служби в армії чи на флоті. Тобто тут діяла система просування, коли особа, поступивши у консульське відомство в статусі неоплачуваного студента або “applicati”, згодом ставала віце-консулом третього, другого, першого класу, а ще пізніше могла бути підвищена до консула другого, першого класу, а то й генерального консула другого, першого класу. Переведення з інших відомств тут було рідкістю. Від рангу, тобто щаблю цієї службової драбини, безпосередньо залежав розмір заробітної платні, яка для віце-консула третього класу становила 80, а для генерального консула першого класу – вже 320 фунтів на рік. Крім заробітної платні, італійські консули одержували ще й персональне забезпечення, розмір якого залежав від особливостей служби. Причому цей розмір міг щорічно переглядатись міністром закордонних справ. Італійський консул у Бердянську, який належав до першого класу, на рік одержував заробітну платню в 180 фунтів, а персональне забезпечення – в 400 фунтів. До того ж, для подорожі з Італії на місце служби, до Бердянська, консулу передбачалось виділення ще 290 фунтів 8 шилінгів. Нарешті, на користь італійського консула в Бердянську йшли 15% всіх зібраних ним тут зборів, а також, як вже згадувалось, такий же відсоток від зборів у Керчі.

По всім переліченим позиціям італійські консули мали перевагу у порівнянні з британськими. Адже, по-перше, британці зазвичай не мали можливостей для кар’єрного росту. За підрахунками Зораба, на британській консульській службі знаходилось 30 оплачуваних генеральних консулів, з яких тільки 6 розпочали кар’єру в статусі віце-консулів і 11 – у статусі консулів. Решта ж осіб потрапила на високі пости,

¹⁸³ Report by Consul Zohrab // *Accounts and Papers. Consular Establishments. Session 6 February – 10 August 1872, Volume LX* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1872), pp. 74-75.

будучи просто переведеними з інших відомств. Серед 139 оплачуваних британських консулів тільки 69 починали кар'єру як віце-консули, тоді як 70 одразу стали консулами, також до цього нічого не знаючи про консульську службу. По-друге, розмір заробітної платні у британців залежав не від рангу, а від посади. По-третє, суми покриття транспортних витрат для переїзду на місце служби для британців були значно нижчими, ніж для італійців. У випадку з Бердянськом, для британського консула ця сума склала тільки 90 фунтів, тобто більш ніж втричі менше ніж для італійського консула (при тому, що відстані переїзду були приблизно однакові). І, нарешті, по-четверте, система зборів, запроваджена у британських консульствах, фактично не передбачала більш-менш вартих уваги відрахувань на користь безпосередньо консулів¹⁸⁴.

В протилежність британцям, італійці користувались таблицею консульських зборів, що нараховувала аж 104 різноманітні позиції. Серед цих позицій провідну роль відігравала платня за консульське “очищення”, яке для кожного судна із баластом водотоннажністю у 300 тон було зафіксоване у розмірі 8 шилінгів, а для тих же суден із вантажем – у розмірі 3 фунти 12 шилінгів. Для британських же консульств такі статті надходжень не передбачались взагалі. Тож при заході до Бердянська 195 суден під прапором Італії консульське “очищення” становило б 78 фунтів за судна з баластом і 702 фунти за судна з вантажем. До цієї суми додалися збори за “екстраординарну” консульську допомогу, таку як складання нотаріальних актів, сертифікатів тощо. Британське ж консульство у Бердянську, куди впродовж 1868-1870 рр. зайшло саме 195 суден під прапором Великої Британії, безпосередньо за тоннаж цих суден не стягло нічого, а загальна сума стягнених за три роки зборів (за написання протестів, скарг, сертифікатів, купчих тощо) склала лише 9 фунтів 8 шилінгів і 6 пенсів.

Що стосується фіксованих розмірів зазначених зборів, то італійці більше брали за складання протесту (7 шилінгів 6

¹⁸⁴ Report by Consul Zohrab // *Accounts and Papers. Consular Establishments. Session 6 February – 10 August 1872, Volume LX* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1872), pp. 77-79.

пенсів, британці – 5 шилінгів), засвідчення зміни капітана (8 шилінгів 4 пенси, британці – 2 шилінги), видачу тимчасового свідоцтва реєстрації (12 шилінгів, британці – 10 шилінгів). Натомість італійці менше стягували за складання документу про винайм і звільнення моряка, за атестацію угоди і команди, за засвідчення дезертирства. За кожен відповідний документ італійці брали 10 пенсів, тоді як британці – 2 шилінги. Крім того, для італійців не було передбачено стягнення платні за інспекцію реєстрів трансферу, а британське консульство за це брало 1 шилінг. Не передбачалась для італійців і плата за інспекцію провізії, тоді як британське консульство за це стягало 10 шилінгів. Якщо для італійців збір за сертифікат про продаж судна вартістю до 40 фунтів становив 8 шилінгів 4 пенси, а дорожчого за 40 фунтів – 0,5% його вартості, то для британців така сума була фіксованою і становила 10 шилінгів.

На думку британців, принаймні по кількох із вищенаведених позицій розмір зборів, встановлений у італійців, був більш прийнятним. Зокрема, складання протесту займало близько години, оскільки консулу при цьому доводилось вникати у справу, вислуховувати заявника і перевіряти документи. Аналогічна робота нотаріуса у Бердянську оцінювалась у суму від 10 до 15 шилінгів, тож відповідні збори італійців були ближчими до цих цифр, аніж збори британців. Натомість останні визнавали, що збір за складання документу про винайм і звільнення моряка для підданих Великої Британії був занадто великим, оскільки, по-перше, ця справа не вимагала багато часу, а, по-друге, моряки зазвичай були бідними. Більш резонним за британську фіксовану суму було використання італійцями диференційованої шкали оплати за сертифікати про продаж суден.

До переваг італійського консульства у порівнянні із британським можна віднести те, що співробітникам першого не доводилось займатись перекладом коносаментів. Британці ж це були змушені робити, оскільки в абсолютній більшості коносаменти складались саме італійською мовою, а британські капітани суден, не володіючи італійською, часто відмовлялись підписувати ці документи, доки ті не будуть перекладені консулом.

Нарешті, італійські консули користувались більш докладними інструкціями, що включали багато дріб'язкових деталей, тоді як британські консульські інструкції були більш загальними, хоча і доволі ясно написаними¹⁸⁵.

Таким чином, маємо підстави казати про те, що з першістю Бердянська у італійській торгівлі на Азовському морі була тісно взаємопов'язана та увага, що приділялась цьому місту як самими італійцями в плані облаштування та діяльності тут консульського представництва, так і британськими консулами в плані вивчення досвіду конкурентів Великої Британії у торгівлі через порти регіону. А саме забезпечення якомога сприятливіших умов для ведення закордонної торгівлі італійськими підданими було пріоритетним завданням консульських представництв Італії.

Висновки

Вивчення історіографії, дотичної до проблематики історії участі італійців у зовнішній торгівлі Бердянська і Маріуполя в середині XIX – на початку XX ст., дає підстави стверджувати, що вона аж ніяк не може бути названа представницькою, включаючи в переважній більшості короткі, обсягом 1-2 сторінки, статті у ЗМІ та у виданнях місцевих краєзнавців-аматорів. При цьому досі не було написано жодного дослідження, у якому б ця проблематика розглядалась на основі британських дипломатичних джерел.

Разом із тим, саме документи, продюзовані представництвами Великої Британії в портах Північного Приазов'я, є надзвичайно важливим джерельним комплексом, що дає можливість простежити динаміку конкурентної боротьби італійців і британців у регіоні. Цей джерельний комплекс, який покладений в основу нашого дослідження, складається як зі звітної документації, яка у середині XIX – на початку XX ст.

¹⁸⁵ Report by Consul Zohrab // *Accounts and Papers. Consular Establishments. Session 6 February – 10 August 1872, Volume LX* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1872), pp. 75-77.

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публікувалась у Лондоні, так і з неопублікованих документів, які відклались у Національному архіві (Велика Британія).

Італійцям вдалося досить ефективно “вписатись” у контекст економічних пріоритетів Російської імперії у регіоні, згідно з якими міста-порти Північного Приазов’я мали служити такими собі “вікнами у Європу”, головною спеціалізацією яких мав бути експорт зерна на європейські ринки.

Як статистичні дані, що наводились у консульських документах, так і спостереження самих консулів засвідчували, що саме італійці виступали одними з головних конкурентів британців у торгівлі через порти Північного Приазов’я, які тривалий час суттєво випереджали підданих Сполученого Королівства як за кількістю суден, що заходили до Бердянська та Маріуполя, так і за обсягами перевезених ними вантажів. У 1860-х – 1870-х рр. причини програвання своїх співвітчизників у цій конкурентній боротьбі британські консули вбачали у більш енергійному характері капітанів італійських суден, у їхньому кращому піклуванні про вантажі, у використанні італійської як мови спілкування торговців з різних країн, а, головне, в можливостях італійців пропонувати більш дешеві фрахти. Такі можливості, в свою чергу, забезпечувались завдяки меншій собівартості італійських суден; нижчій заробітній платні їхніх команд; меншій собівартості харчування останніх, гіршого за якістю від харчування британських екіпажів; більш гнучким режимом роботи італійців.

Динаміка зміни ролі італійців у торгівлі через два порти Північного Приазов’я суттєво різнилась. 1860-х рр. італійцям належало від 49,6% до 57,6% від всіх суден, що заходили до Бердянська, у 1870-х рр. – від 39,2% до 66,1%. Тільки з початком 1880-х рр. цей відсоток почав знижуватись, що було пов’язано у тому числі і зі зростаючою конкуренцією з боку британців, які стали робити ставку на використання не вітрильників, а пароплавів. Тим не менш, чисельність суден під прапором Італії у Бердянському порту і надалі перевищувала чисельність суден під прапором Великої Британії, хоча упродовж 1884 і 1897 рр. цей розрив рідко перевищував 10%. У останні роки XIX ст. роль італійців у торгівлі Бердянська знов

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суттєво зросла, і у 1898-1911 рр. їм належало від 30,3% до 48,5% відсотків суден.

Натомість падіння ролі італійців у зовнішній торгівлі через Маріупольський порт було набагато драматичнішим. Тоді як у 1860-х рр. їм тут належало 46,2%-58,4%, на початку 1880-х – 30,8% суден, то вже у 1884 р. їх було лише 9,6%, а впродовж 1891-1912 рр. відповідний показник тільки одного разу, у 1901 р., піднявся до скромної відмітки 10,0%.

З тією обставиною, що з поміж всіх портів Азовського моря першість за репрезентованістю італійських суден і часткою перевезених ними вантажів належала Бердянську, було тісно взаємопов'язана активна діяльність у цьому місті італійського консульства, головним пріоритетом діяльності якого було сприяння веденню торгівлі співвітчизниками. З поміж всіх іноземних представництв, які діяли у Бердянську (а їх було більше десяти) тільки консульство Італії мало в своєму підпорядкуванні консульську установу, яка діяла у іншому місті: від італійського консульства в Бердянську залежало віце-консульство у Керчі. При цьому тільки два іноземні представники у Бердянську мали привілейований статус не торгових консулів. І ними були саме консули Італії та Великої Британії. Порівняння їхнього статусу та функцій давало британським офіційним представникам підстави писати про переваги італійських колег.

Анастасія Ігнатова

ANNEX I

EXTRACTS FROM BRITISH CONSULAR REPORTS ABOUT BERDYANSK

BERDIANSK.

Report by Mr. Cumberbatch, British Consul at Berdiansk, upon the trade of that port for the year 1858.

The character and amount of foreign importation this year has been as follows:

	£	s.	d.
Furniture	547	0	0
Marble	9	2	0
Coffee, 2,480 2/3 cwt.	11,349	10	0
Oil, 1,604 cwt.	6,383	0	0
Sugar, 29½ cwt.	107	0	0
Manufactures	5,848	0	0
Machinery	955	10	0
Wine	434	0	0
Pepper, 36 2/3 cwt.	243	3	0
Earthenware	103	6	0
Figs	364	14	0
Raisins	15	3	0
Nuts, 793 1/3 cwt.	1,243	9	0
Carried forward	£27,602	17	0

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	27,602	17	0
Slates	9	9	0
Salt Fish	53	3	0
Carube Beans	1,646	7	0
Perfumery	19	0	0
Orange Flower Water	12	18	0
Cheese	13	13	0
Olives	218	17	0
Soap	7	6	0
Oranges and Lemons	334	6	0
Tobacco	279	11	0
Sundries	41	0	0
	£30,238	7	0
Value of Imports, 1857	£17,621	0	0
Increase, 1858.	12,617	7	0

A great part of the above merchandize was conveyed to this port by masters of Sardinian, Tuscan, and Greek vessels, on their own account; a large portion was also brought from Constantinople in vessels in ballast, so that it is very difficult to ascertain the real amount of merchandize imported, and its invoice value, as no certain information can be obtained at

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the Custom House or elsewhere; one third may be safely added to the amount I have been able to ascertain, and even then it would be under the actual value.

[...]

December 31, 1858.

Accounts and Papers: Thirty Five Volumes (27). Statistic Tables. Colonial and Other Possessions; Foreign Countries. Session 24 January – 28 August 1860. VolumeLXV (London: George Edward Eyre and William Spottiswoode, 1860), pp. 41-42.

BERDIANSK.

Report by Mr. Consul Cumberbatch upon the Trade, &c. of Berdiansk for the year 1861.

[...]

VESSELS ENTERED DURING 1861:

Nationality				Vessels		Tons
British	..	..	..	36	..	11,545
French	..	..	..	16	..	3,035
Ionian	..	..	..	9	..	1,820
Austrian	..	..	..	46	..	16,052
Sardinian	and	..	..	166	..	40,439
Neapolitan	..	..	..	4	..	1,067
Greek	..	..	..	33	..	8,561
Norwegian	..	..	..	6	..	1,541
Dutch	..	..	..	1	..	100
Prussian	..	..	..	4	..	2,100
Mecklenburg	..	..	..	5	..	960
Ottoman	..	..	..	12	..	424
Russian	..	..	..	5	..	1,168
28	Russian	steamers	..	"	..	"
Total				343		88,812

[...]

Berdiansk, February 8th, 1862.

Commercial Reports Received at the Foreign Office from Her Majesty's Consuls between January 1st and June 30th, 1862 (London: Harrison and Sons, 1862), pp. 225-229.

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BERDIANSK.

Report by Mr. Consul Cumberbatch on the Trade of Berdiansk for the Year 1862.

[...]

VESSELS ENTERED DURING 1862.

	Nationality.					Vessels.	Tons.
British	39	11,816
French	9	1,667
Ionian	5	975
Austrian	14	5,160
Italian	143	29,337
Greek	14	3,419
Norwegian	3	677
Russian	9	1,635
Mecklenburghian	6	1,269
Ottoman	6	420
Samian	1	202
Belgian	1	576
Prussian	2	660
Total	252	57,813

[...]

Berdiansk, December 31, 1862.

Commercial Reports Received at the Foreign Office from Her Majesty's Consuls between July 1st, 1862, and June 30th, 1863 (London: Harrison and Sons, 1863), pp. 342-344.

BERDIANSK.

Report by Mr. Consul Cumberbatch on the Trade of Berdiansk for the Year 1863.

[...]

VESSELS ENTERED DURING 1863.

	Nationality.					Vessels.	Tons.
British	27	7,671
Ionian	4	848
Greek	20	4,090
Italian	102	22,643
French	6	3,209
Hanoverian	1	135
Mecklenburghian	4	718
Turkish	10	441
Russian	9	1,854
Austrian	9	2,793
Total	202	44,402

[...]

British Consular Reports about Italian Shipping

Berdiansk, December 31, 1863.

Commercial Reports Received at the Foreign Office from Her Majesty's Consuls between July 1st, 1863, and June 30th, 1864 (London: Harrison and Sons, 1864), pp. 262-265.

BERDIANSK.

Report by Mr. Acting Consul Wagstaff on the Trade of Berdiansk, for the Year 1863.

[...]

The following is a Return of the number of vessels of all nations, showing their total tonnage, which have cleared from this port with cargoes since the year 1856:

Nationality.	1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Austrian	48	15,513	36	11,364	47	16,148	20	6,471
American .. ..	..	..	1	287	..	..	..	..
British	27	8,453	11	3,462	21	6,290	16	3,770
Belgian .. ..	..	..	..	..	2	813	3	1,466
Danish	5	703	2	692	2	503	2	207
French	38	6,745	14	3,097	12	2,671	16	3,100
Finland .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	451
Greek	23	5,982	33	9,687	45	12,212	58	13,679
Hanoverian	1	39	1	268	..	..	3	474
Haytian .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ionian .. ..	..	..	..	..	6	1,186	11	2,252
Mecklenburghian	2	573	2	600	2	676	4	861
Moldavian	1	350	1	338	1	300	1	203
Norwegian	1	230	1	126	3	697	5	1,209
Neapolitan	8	2,455	5	1,490	7	1,989	13	3,730
Prussian	3	801	4	1,482	1	306	2	704
Papal States	2	489	1	296	2	635	..	..
Russian	3	183	1	72	10	1,249	14	2,711
Sardinian	70	16,775	90	24,825	147	33,884	110	24,312
Spanish .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	69	..	..
Samaritan	1	70	..	..	1	126	1	150
Servian	2	710	..	..	..	..	1	179
Tuscan	14	4,621	5	2,174	18	4,452	40	7,952
Turkish	3	94	20	1,655	24	1,244	33	903
Wallachian	1	260	..	..	3	709	4	783
Total	253	65,046	228	61,915	355	86,159	358	75,567

Nationality.	1860.		1861.		1862.		1863.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Austrian	51	18,209	46	16,052	16	5,345	9	2,793
American	1	266

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British	..	28	7,451	16	4,570	14	4,212	6	1,601
Belgian	..	1	353	1	576
Danish	1	100
French	..	10	1,938	16	3,035	9	1,667	16	3,209
Finland	..	1	442	..	..	..	..	..	..
Greek	..	44	10,423	24	6,416	7	1,846	13	2,610
Hanoverian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	135
Haytian	..	..	..	..	..	135	27,637	85	19,193
Ionian	..	12	2,725	6	1,259	3	704	4	848
Mecklenburghian	6	1,267	5	961	6	1,269	3	538	
Moldavian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norwegian	..	5	1,624	6	1,541	2	476	..	..
Neapolitan	..	5	1,418	4	1,067	..	..	..	..
Prussian	..	2	772	4	2,100	2	660	..	..
Papal States	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Russian	..	15	3,074	5	1,168	5	1,360	..	..
Sardinian	..	105	23,645	148	35,294	..	..	9	1,854
Spanish	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Samarian	..	3	790	..	..	..	..	..	..
Servian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuscan	..	2	498	..	..	..	..	..	..
Turkish	..	19	1,367	12	425	7	438	10	441
Wallachian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	310	76,262	293	73,988	207	46,190	156	33,222

[...]

Berdiansk, July 14, 1864.

Commercial Reports Received at the Foreign Office from Her Majesty's Consuls between July 1st, and December 31th, 1864 (London: Harrison and Sons, 1865), pp. 118-127.

BERDIANSK.

Report by Mr. Acting Consul Wagstaff on the Trade of Berdiansk for the Year 1864.

[...]

Foreign. The same causes which have decreased the trade carried on by British vessels have also had its influence upon foreign shipping. In the foregoing Table a sensible deficiency in tonnage is to be observed. Austrian vessels are disappearing fast from the trade and Italian acquiring more importance; and, in fact, they are preferred by the majority of exporters to any other except British. This might be attributed to the energetic character of their commanders, and the great care taken by them in the preservation of their cargoes. A decided advantage they gain over British vessels is, they

British Consular Reports about Italian Shipping

are able to accept a lower rate of freight, as they work on a more economical plan than that adopted by British vessels.

[...]

The principal articles imported at Berdiansk during the year 1864 are shown in the following Table.

Coffee	..	..	..	..	cwt.	327
Carrob Beans	..	..	..	..	..	3,795
Clothes	..	..	..	..	value	51 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i> 42 <i>d.</i>
Coals and Charcoal	..	..	..	..	cwt.	382
Carpenter's Work, Wood, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	78
Earthenware	..	..	..	..	..	91
Fruits, new	..	..	..	..	..	385
Ditto, dried	..	..	..	..	..	412
Flour, Rye, and Indian Corn	..	..	..	..	..	553
Glassware	..	..	..	..	..	18
Hardware	..	..	..	..	..	71
Handkerchiefs	..	..	..	..	yards	1,243
Lemons and Oranges	..	..	..	..	doz.	6,862
Medicines	..	..	..	..	value	81 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 45 <i>d.</i>
Machinery	..	..	..	..	cwt.	38
Olives	..	..	..	..	..	19
Oil, Olive	..	..	..	..	..	470
Rice	..	..	..	..	..	190
Starch	..	..	..	..	..	8
Tinware	..	..	..	..	..	40
Wine, casks	..	..	..	..	..	40
Ditto, bottles	..	..	..	..	doz.	132
Sundries	..	..	..	..	value	599 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i>
Total Value	..	..	..	..	..	£7,674

The only articles imported from Great Britain direct are agricultural machinery and implements, which are yearly becoming more in demand. The principal exportations enumerated above are received from Italy, Greece and Turkey.

[...]

Berdiansk, January 16, 1865.

Commercial Reports Received at the Foreign Office from Her Majesty's Consuls (London: Harrison and Sons, 1865), pp. 13-18.

BERDIANSK.

Report by Mr. Consul Zowrab on the Trade of Berdiansk
for the Year 1865.

[...]

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British Shipping. The number of British vessels entered at this port during the shipping season of last year has exceeded that of 1864 by eight ships. The following Table shows the difference:

			British.		Foreign.		Total.	
			Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1861	..	..	42	11,809	307	77,267	349	89,076
1862	..	..	39	11,816	213	45,997	252	57,813
1863	..	..	27	7,671	175	36,731	202	44,402
1864	..	..	15	4,859	165	37,512	180	42,371
1865	..	..	23	6,618	220	57,139	243	63,757

Of the 23 arrivals of British vessels, 5 called for orders, and 18 loaded at this port. The numbers loaded in the intervening years were as follows: 1861, 16; 1862, 14; 1863, 6; and 1864, 9.

Foreign Shipping. In the preceding Table a marked increase is observable in foreign shipping. Italian vessels are yearly acquiring more importance in the Azoff trade, and they bid fair to monopolise the whole of the carrying trade between this and the Mediterranean. In the autumn they accept freights for the United Kingdom even at such low rates that it is impossible for other nations (except Greeks, who are not in good repute with the merchants of Berdiansk) to compete with them. This year there is an increase of 45 Italian vessels, with a tonnage of 15,122 tons over that of last year. This increased Italian trade, with its prospects of a further development, appears to have been the reason which has induced the Italian Government to nominate a salaried Consul of the first class to Berdiansk in the spring of last year. Hitherto only a Consular agent represented that power here.

Other flags have been more abundant, in proportion to the demand created by an increased amount of business transacted at this port.

[...]

When the trashing was completed, the result of the harvest was found satisfactory, the yield in this immediate district being 6 to 1, or rather above an average. The quality of hard wheat was very superior, and much sought after by exporters for Italy and France. Soft wheat was of a good quality and fine colour.

[...]

Berdiansk, January 6, 1866.

Commercial Reports Received at the Foreign Office from Her Majesty's Consuls (London: Harrison and Sons, 1866), pp. 51-57.

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BERDIANSK.

Report by Mr. Consul Zohrab on the Trade and Navigation of the Port of Berdiansk for the Year 1866.

[...]

Navigation. 337 vessels called here during the past season, 284 of which sailed away with cargoes.

The following table shows the number of vessels which have called at Berdiansk during the past five years:

		British.		Foreign.		Total.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1862	..	39	11,816	213	45,997	252	57,813
1863	..	27	7,671	175	36,731	202	44,402
1864	..	15	4,859	165	37,512	180	42,371
1865	..	23	6,618	220	57,139	243	63,757
1866	..	39	11,381	298	82,045	337	93,426

Twenty-nine British vessels cleared with cargoes. This is the largest number which have left laden since 1860. This increase must be attributed alone to the late war, which, for a time, threw Italian shipping out of the market; merchants preferring to pay high freights and be secure. Thus, English vessels were in demand during May, June, and July, and the ships of other nations were only engaged because a sufficient number of British vessels could not be found.

The first English vessel entered this port on the 14th June, whereas, up to that period, upwards of 70 Italians had already cleared with cargoes; but from the beginning of July to the end of August, 21 English vessels came here; while from the 30th June to the 11th August, only 12 Italians arrived; after the latter date, however, European affairs having assumed a peaceful aspect, the Italians once more took the lead, and up to the closing of the navigation more than 100 of their vessels entered, against 15 English vessels.

During the past six years 185 English vessels have called at this port, being 9 vessels less than the number of Italians which came here during the past, to them, unfavourable season alone.

There is no doubt that the Italian mercantile navy is rapidly supplanting the English in the carrying trade from these countries. The cause is obvious, they can do the work at a much cheaper rate; their working expenses being much below those of English vessels. The advantages of British vessels being safer and more ably navigated, are lost in the difference of cost, for merchants do not, after all, place so much importance on superiorities which benefit insurance companies rather than themselves.

[...]

Berdiansk, January 19, 1867.

Commercial Reports Received at the Foreign Office from Her Majesty's Consuls (London: Harrison and Sons, 1867), pp. 119-123.

BERDIANSK.

Report by Mr. Consul Zohrab on the Trade and Navigation of the Ports of Berdiansk and Mariopol for the Year 1867.

[...]

British Shipping. The number of British vessels which have loaded here during the past season have far exceeded those of any previous year; indeed, in no season since Berdiansk was created an exporting port, have so many vessels called here in a single year. The same, however, may be said of the vessels of other nations; the exception was not in favour of Englishmen alone, and the opinion I hazarded in my report for 1866, that the Italians were taking the carrying trade out of our hands has not been weakened. The increase in our shipping was purely accidental. The demand was active at all the Black Sea and Azoff corn-exporting ports, and merchants were obliged to take whatever vessels came to hand. 284 Italians called, against 86 English.

[...]

Freights. On the supposition that a great many vessels would be required for the Azoff in the spring, brokers took up a considerable number on speculation during the winter, against the reopening of the navigation at from 50s. to 52s. 6d. per ton tallow for the United Kingdom, but the intelligence that a brisk demand existed in the Azoff soon spread, and simultaneous with the arrival of the chartered vessels, a large fleet of seeking ships, mostly Italians, came, and freights consequently went down during April, May, and June to 47s., and brokers lost heavily. In July, however, a rise commenced, which continued to the end of the navigation, and brokers recovered their losses, seeking vessels having ceased to arrive in considerable number, 54s., 60s., 70s., 75s., and even 80s. were freely offered by merchants, who were anxious to get their stock of grain off hand before the winter stopped operations. In November, some seeking vessels again made their appearance, but they arrived too late to profit by the rise.

British shipowners did not, however, gain much by the rise in freights, their ships having been nearly all chartered on speculation by brokers; they got very little, if anything, beyond ordinary freight.

British Consular Reports about Italian Shipping

[...]

Berdiansk, January 24, 1868.

Commercial Reports Received at the Foreign Office from Her Majesty's Consuls (London: Harrison and Sons, 1868), pp. 125-129.

BERDIANSK.

Report by Consul Zohrab on the Commerce and Navigation of Berdiansk for the Year 1870.

[...]

The spring shipments have very handsome returns, and up to the end of June merchants were very active, and a brisk export trade in cereals was carried on. The menacing condition of affairs engendered by the dispute between France and Prussia regarding the succession to the Spanish Crown created hesitation, and caused a lull in speculation. The declaration of war did further harm; trade with Marseilles, whither much grain is annually sent, ceased. Orders from Italy did not meet with ready acceptance, and the United Kingdom alone remained with which commercial transactions could be freely carried on; but even in this market two influences were at work to check a generous trade – a steady decline in prices, and the belief that England would soon be involved in the war as the ally of France.

[...]

British shipping. 71 British vessels visited this port during the season. Of these 24 loaded for the United Kingdom, one for Italy, and one for France. The rest merely called for orders, or were seeking and obtained freights at the other Azoff ports.

Freights. Freights were moderate and steady throughout the season. Prices were kept down by the number of seeking vessels, which kept constantly coming to the Azoff throughout the season, mostly Italian. The monthly average rates for the United Kingdom were as follows: March, 42s. 6d.; April, 47s. 6d.; May, 50s.; June, 53s.; July, 55s.; August, 50s.; September, 50s.; October, 50s.; November, 52s.

[...]

Berdiansk, March 16, 1871.

Commercial Reports Received at the Foreign Office from Her Majesty's Consuls in 1869-70 (London: Harrison and Sons, 1871), pp. 732-735.

BERDIANSK.
Report by Consul Zohrab.

[...]

1 and 2. The carrying export trade of the port of Berdiansk, indeed of all the Azoff, is gradually being taken up by the Italian mercantile marine. In 1858, 174 vessels from the States which now constitute the kingdom of Italy, visited this port; in 1870, the number was 353. Of British ships, 48 called at this port in 1858, and 71 in 1870; but though the latter year shows a large increase, it does not at all mean that the carrying trade in British vessels has increased, but must be attributed, firstly, to the mere accident that there was an excess of disposable vessels at Constantinople and the Mediterranean ports; and, secondly, that Berdiansk has become a port of call for orders for vessels destined for other Azoff ports. 49 is the average number of British vessels visiting this port for the thirteen years 1858 to 1870.

Italian ships cost less, as a rule, to build than British vessels; they are not so strong as our ships, nor is the construction as perfect; but these defects are not regarded by exporters, they only look to the Lloyd's classification. The Italians are able to work their ships at smaller cost than we can; they pay lower wages to their crews, the food supplied is of a quality inferior to ours, and is consequently less costly. Then Italians, as a rule, work whenever they are required to work, paying no regard to the day or time of day. It is not so with British crews; they will not work on Sundays unless the ship is in danger, and their working hours, with rare exceptions, are from six to six. Thus it is only in extreme cases that Italian masters have to engage labourers to assist in taking in cargo, whereas it is almost a rule for British shipmasters to hire extra workmen.

The cost of the ship, the rate of wages, the cost of keeping the crew, the cost of labour and loss of time being all against the British vessel, freights, which prove remunerative to the Italian, leave no profit for the British vessel, and, as a consequence, while our ships only take up the grain trade when nothing else offers, the Italians make it their regular course of business: they build vessels for the trade, and they are gradually but sensibly pushing us out of the small share that falls to us.

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Countries.	Ships.								Value of		No. of Subjects.
	Entered.				Cleared.				Imports.	Exports.	
	Sailing.		Steam.		Sailing.		Steam.				
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.			
Austrian	63	20,979	..	..	63	20,979	..	..			90
British	88	29,069	6	3,246	87	29,003	6	3,246			24
French	5	823	1	666	5	823	1	666			15
Greek	73	17,620	..	..	73	17,620	..	..			200
Italian	277	58,752	..	..	277	58,752	..	..			25
North German	17	6,018	..	..	17	6,018	..	..	*	**	2,000
Norwegian	20	7,614	..	..	20	7,614	..	..			Nil
Russian	14	2,729	1	627	14	2,729	1	627			..
Russian Fin	3	1,061	..	..	3	1,061	..	..			..
Swedish	1	257	..	..	1	257	..	..			Nil
Turkish	22	795	..	..	22	795	..	..			50
Wallachian	2	343	..	..	2	343	..	..			..

*The annual direct imports are very small in value, and it has been impossible to obtain the separate values from each country; the average total alone can be given, which amounts to 33,397*l*.

** The value of exports to each country cannot be obtained; the average total is 1,309,985*l*.

3, 4, and 5. Consular Establishments.

Consular Establishments.	Rank.	Non-Trading or Trading.	Staff.	Salaries.	Allowances.
Austrian	Consular Agent	Trading	1	Nil.	Fees 3 <i>l</i> .
Belgian	Consul	do...	..	do.	do. 2 <i>l</i> .
Danish	Vise-Consul	do...	..	do.	Nil.
French	Consular Agent	do...	2	do.	Fees 5 <i>l</i> .
Greek	Consul	do...	2	do.	do. 100 <i>l</i> .
Holland	do.	do...	2	do.	Nil.
					Personal allowance,
Italian	do.	Non-trading	2	180 <i>l</i> .	400 <i>l</i> .; share of fees, 140 <i>l</i> .=540 <i>l</i> .
North German	do.	Trading	1	Nil.	Fees 6 <i>l</i> .
Norwegian	Vise-Consul	do.	1	do.	do. 2 <i>l</i> .
Swedish	do.	do.	1	do.	do. 2 <i>l</i> .
Spanish	do.	do.	1	do.	Nil.
Turkish	do.	do.	1	do.	Fees 8 <i>l</i> .

[...]

The above Table shows what may be termed the routine work of the Consulate, but does not explain the duties the Consul is called upon to perform. He is frequently appealed to both by merchants and shipmasters for advice, and to arrange disputes regarding charter-parties contracts and cargoes. Shipmasters frequently bring their bills of lading, which are

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generally drawn out in Italian, to the Consul to have translated before signing, and there are many other duties that he performs which cannot be well defined, but by which the Consul is able to assist shipmasters and owners. The office hours are from ten till twelve, and from two till five. Berdiansk, however, being a port of call, these hours are not adhered to, and the shipmaster's frequenting the Azoff, know very well that, at whatever hour they may present themselves at the Consular office, they are received, and their papers taken or given, and any advice or information they may ask for freely tendered.

[...]

12 and 13. There are no Vice-Consulates or agencies under the jurisdiction of this Consulate, nor did any exist in 1858, nor since; there are, therefore, no replies to be given to questions 12 and 13.

14. The same observation applies to the Consuls of other Powers resident at Berdiansk, with the exception of the Italian Consulate, under whose jurisdiction the Italian Vice-Consulate of Kertch is placed.

I have not been able to obtain any information as to the organization of the Vice-Consulate there; but I doubt not that Her Majesty's Consul at Kertch will have afforded the necessary details.

The only statement I can make is, that about 240*l.* a-year are collected in fees at that Vice-Consulate, of which the Vice-Consul is allowed to appropriate 60 per cent. (144*l.*), the balance is divided thus – 15 per cent. (36*l.*) to the Consul at Berdiansk, and 25 per cent. (60*l.*) remitted by the Consul to the Government.

[...]

16. No distinction is made in our service between trading and non-trading Consuls, whereas in Russia the two occupy very different positions in the estimation of the authorities, and in public estimation, though by Treaty no distinction exists. The non-trading Consul who is termed "Consul de carrière", is regarded as a Crown officer, in the strict meaning of the term, and is readily acknowledged as a colleague, if I may use the term, by the authorities, and meets with attention and consideration, whereas the trading Consul "Consul honoraire", does not meet with the same consideration, and the Government officials, as a rule, do not like to have dealings with him. He is regarded as a person who holds a position which gives him an official rank and standing which he has no right to hold but which must be acknowledged.

There are two non-trading Consuls at Berdiansk, myself and the Consul of Italy; the other five, in number representing ten countries, are trading or honorary officers.

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The honorary rank is accepted generally for the official position it confers, but not for any special privilege it might bring with it, seeing it brings none with the exception of exemption from billeting.

17. Compared with the fees levied by the Consuls of other Powers, our Table of Fees is low, and the charges to which British vessels are subjected very limited. No charge is made for our ships on depositing articles or clearing; for advice tendered, to shipmasters; for hearing complaints, settling disputes, examining misdemeanours, and punishing seamen; whereas, the Consuls of other Powers charge, I may almost say, for every word they officially utter, certainty for every official act. The Italian Fee Table contains 104 classified heads of charges, of which 31 are classed under navigation. There 31 heads are represented in our Part I of the Trade of Fees, by 10 out the 15 definitions of charge; the others being passed in the Italian Fee Table, under the head of notarial acts which contains 18 heads of charges.

In the following Table I exemplify the charge which every vessel, of four foreign Powers, is obliged to pay once the articles have been deposited at a Consulate. The amount is calculated on a vessel of 300 tons.

Nation.			In ballast on Clearing from Consulate.	Discharging or taking a cargo. Clearing from Consulate.	Amount payable by each ship.		
			Fixed Change per Ship.	Rate per Ton.	£	s.	d.
England	..	..	Nil.	Nil.			
France	..	..	15 fr. = 12s.	20 c. per Ton.	2	8	0
Greece	..	..	4 c. per ton = 10s.	14 c., with 15 per cent. added.	1	10	5
Italy	..	..	10 fr. = 8s.	30 c. per ton.	3	12	0

I should have liked to have added to this list the charges of the Austrian Vice-Consulate, but I have not been able to obtain them.

The above Table shows what may be termed the real sources of revenue of the Consulates of those Powers. All other charges such as protests, complaints, discharges, certificates, bills of health, &c., are dependent on circumstances, and are therefore exceptional. This is proved by the following Table of work done for British ships entered at this Consulate during the years 1868, 1869, and 1870. Our ships give the best example as to how often such expenses are incurred, as no shipmasters adhere to the letter of their agreements more strictly than our shipmasters do, whether with charterers or crews, and consequently have more frequent resource to protest and other legal acts.

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Years.	No. of Vessels Entered.	No. of Appeals to Consul.	Amount of Fees Received.			Nature of Work Required.
			£	s.	d.	
1868	73	17	3	12	6	Protests.
1869	41	9	3	5	6	Protests, discharges, and surveys.
1870	71	8	2	10	6	Protests, bill of sale, and discharges.
Total	195	34	9	8	6	

Thus, on 195 vessels, the fees would be about 9*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*, whereas the revenue to the other Consuls derived from the same number of vessels by the fixed tax on depositing articles would have been hundreds of pounds sterling. I instance this in the following Table:

Nation.	No. of Vessels.	Obligatory Fees.						Observations.
		In ballast.			Loaded.			
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
England	195	Nil.			Nil.			The fees alluded to in this Table do not exist with us.
France	195	117	0	0	468	0	0	This fees are further increased by extraordinary Consular aid, such as notarial acts, certificates, &c.
Greece	195	97	10	0	298	19	3	
Italy	195	78	0	0	702	0	0	

This is a satisfactory proof of the freedom from what may be termed to them dead outlay, which our ships enjoy compared with the vessels of other nations.

In regard to those transactions in which the Consul must intervene, or on which a charge is made, our fees vary; in some instances they are higher, in others lower, than those of Italy, France, and Greece. I instance the most ordinary charges in the following table:

Nation.	Seamen, discharge and engagement.		Certificate of Sale of Ship.	Attestation of Agreement and Crew.	Change of Master.	Inspection of Register of Transfer.	Protests.	Desertion.	Inspection of Provisions.	Provisional Certificate of Registry.					
	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>				
England	2	0	10 <i>s.</i>	2	0	2	0	1	0	5	0	2	0	10	0
Greece	0	8	¼ per cent.	..	0	8	..	5	6	0	8	7	6	30	0
France	0	10	To 40 <i>l.</i> , 1 per cent; above 40 <i>l.</i> , ½ per cent.	0	10	0	10	..	6	8	1	8	..	12	0
Italy	0	10	To 40 <i>l.</i> , 8 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> ; above, ½ per cent.	0	10	8	4	..	7	6	0	10	..	12	0

Are our fee charges an equivalent to the work required?

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[...]

Certificate of sale of a ship, 10s., irrespective of the size or value of the ship sold. Supposing the ship to be of forty tons, value 400*l.*, the fee would come to 1/8 per cent., while on a ship of 300 tons, value 3,000*l.*, it would be about 1/64 per cent. The Italian charge of ½ per cent. appears to me a more just charge; it would be a heavier tax, but it would be a tax which those who sell or purchase a ship could well afford to pay.

[...]

Most of the services I render to shipmasters are not payable by fees such as arranging, disputes with charterers and the Customs and port authorities; giving advice and information as to freights; receiving letters; examining and arranging disagreements with crews; translating bills of lading, which being mostly made out in Italian, are incomprehensible to masters, and many of them decline to sign until they have been translated by their Consul.

[...]

19. As regards the Consular General Instructions I can offer no remarks. The revised instructions, issued in 1868, are clear, and form a good guide; they are not so precise as those of Italy, which I have examined, and which enter into more minute details; but I think they are sufficient for general purposes, exception, perhaps, for those officers who do not like to take any responsibility on themselves in cases of doubt.

[...]

Personal Remarks.

I take the liberty to make the following remarks on the Consular Service generally, as compared with the Consular Services of other Powers, especially that of Italy which I have had an opportunity of examining.

The Consular services of Austria, France, Italy, and Russia, are considered regular services, just as the army or navy. Occasionally, exceptions are made and officers from other services put into important posts, but the exceptions are rare. Men enter these services as students, clerks, or cancelliers, with the certainty that, by assiduity and good conduct, they will gradually rise to the higher and lucrative posts.

The Italian Consular Service is divided into four classes: Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, and Students. These are again sub-divided into Consuls-General, first and second class; Consuls, first and second class; and Vice-Consuls, first, second, and third class; and, lastly, come the “applicati” or students, who are unpaid.

The salaries of the different classes of Consuls are fixed as follows:

								£
Consul-General	..	..	..	1 st class	..	..	..	320
Ditto	..	..	..	2 nd	..	..	..	240

European Vector of the Northern Azov in the Imperial Period

Consul	..	..	..	..	1 st	„	..	..	..	180
Ditto	..	..	..	..	2 nd	„	..	..	..	160
Vice- Consul	..	..	..	..	1 st	„	..	..	..	120
Ditto	..	..	..	..	2 nd	„	..	..	..	100
Ditto	..	..	..	..	3 rd	„	..	..	..	80

Thus every Consular officer, wherever he may be stationed, has the salary attached to his rank, the pay being attached to the rank, and not, as with us, to the post.

In addition to his pay, each Consular officer receives a personal allowance regulated according to his services and the exigencies of his post. It is expressly stated in the Consular Code that the allowances can be changed, reduced, or augmented, by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, so long as the sum annually granted be not exceeded, and the number of recipients augmented.

I will instance a few Consulates to show how the allowances are apportioned.

Place.	Rank.		Pay.	Allowance.
			£	£
Odessa	1 st class	.. ..	180	520
Berdiansk	1 st	„ ..	180	400
Constantinople	Consul-General	.. ..	320	720
Alexandria	Ditto	.. ..	320	1,120
Cairo	1 st class	.. ..	180	600
Corfu	1 st	„ ..	180	400
Paris	1 st	„ ..	180	320
Liverpool	Consul-General	.. ..	320	480

An allowance for outfit and journey is given to each Consular officer on nomination or transfer. The outfit is regulated according to rank as follows, and the journey according to distance.

									£
Consul-General	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	320
Consul	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	240
Vice- Consul	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	120

The Italian Consul here received, in addition to the 240*l.*, 50*l.* 8*s.* for travelling expenses from Italy.

Italian Consular officers, further, are permitted to appropriate a percentage of the fees they collect. The Consul at Berdiansk appropriates 15 per cent. and 15 per cent. of the fees collected by the Vice-Consul at Kertch who is under his jurisdiction.

In comparing the positions of the Italian and British Consular Services, the former appears to possess the following advantages:

- (1.) It is a regular service.
- (2.) The salary is attached to the rank and not to the post.
- (3.) The outfit and travelling expenses are liberal.
- (4.) A good per-centage of the fees goes to the collector.

British Consular Reports about Italian Shipping

Our Service generally does not afford opportunities for distinction. The duties are monotonous, requiring patience, discrimination, and judgment. It is, therefore, very seldom indeed that an occasion presents itself when an officer can bring himself prominently forward and secure reward. Promotion can, consequently, only come by good conduct, attention to duties, and by bearing patiently long exile, often accompanied by discomfort privation, and even loss of health. If the assurance that promotion, whether by transfer when possible, or increase of salary when transfer were impossible, could be entertained, much would be cheerfully borne, but so long as the Service remains organized, as it at present is organized, no such hopes can exist. First, because there is no regulation for increasing pay when transfer is not possible; and, secondly, because the higher, the more lucrative and comfortable posts, are given to officers from other Services. This is easily explained. We have 30 paid Consuls-General of whom only 6 have commenced their career as Vice-Consuls and 11 as Consuls, making in all 17, the other 13 have been selected from the army or Diplomatic Service. Of Consuls, we have I believe 139 paid of whom 69 served as Vice-Consuls and 70 received commissions as Consuls without any previous knowledge of the Service. These figures prove the small chance a Vice-Consul has of becoming a Consul or Consul-General. What inducement is there consequently, for the Vice-Consul or Consul to devote himself to his profession?

As already stated, in the Italian Service, all Consuls are paid alike and the Minister has authority to award personal allowances. This privilege gives him the power to reward services. In our Service a Consular officer may obtain an increase of salary when he can clearly show that his income is absolutely insufficient to meet those expenses of living which may be approved by the Secretary of State. Such increase, when it is made, is, therefore, no pecuniary reward, and his hope, a very remote one, rests on the chance of his being transferred to some post for which there is no influential applicant from another service. He may have to wait so long for this, that by the time he does get a post his claims will be far from being met by the appointment given.

The best way I can illustrate the inadequacy of the allowance generally granted to Consular officers for outfit and travelling expenses will be by stating my own case.

When I was promoted from the Vice-Consulate of Mostar in the Herzegovina to Berdiansk, an allowance of 90*l.* was made me to cover my journey expenses, to make up for the loss I suffered on breaking up my establishment and to assist me to set up the Consulate at Berdiansk. My journey alone cost me 152*l.*, and to set up here, purchase my uniform and

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sundry other items, brought up the sum of my instalment here to nearly 560*l.* Deducting the 90*l.* granted me, I was a loser of 470*l.*, equal to about fourteen months' salary; thus I may say that my promotion resulted in my being an Unpaid Consul for fourteen months after I entered on my duties here.

On his appointment to his present post my Italian colleague received 240*l.* as outfit, and 50*l.* 8*s.* for his travelling expenses from Italy, about the same distance I had to travel, making in all 290*l.* 8*s.* Supposing his expenses to have been the same as mine, he was a temporary loser by his transfer of 270*l.*, not quite six months of his pay and allowance.

Again, supposing he had no private means to meet his expenses and he incurred debt, he could soon have paid off his liability, for the interest would not be so heavy at 5 per cent.; whereas I, having a lower salary and a heavier debt had a serious burden to bear, and it has cost me nearly 55*l.* a year for the past seven years.

Those Consuls who collect fees on Government account receive no commission for so doing. In the Italian Service 10 per cent., and at some posts 15 per cent. is allowed to the Consul.

It is true that, in the majority of our Consulates, with the present Table of Fees, the annual sum total is so small that it would not be worth giving. In this Consulate, for instance, it would only amount to a few shillings a year, but if the fee charges are changed, it would alter the case and the commission would be profitable to the Consul. The commission the Italian Consul here receives, amounts annually to about 140*l.*

[...]

(Signed)

JAS. ZOHRAB.

British consulate, Berdiansk, November 30, 1871.

*Accounts and Papers. Consular Establishments. Session 6
February – 10 August 1872, Volume LX* (London: Harrison and Sons,
1872), pp. 71-79.

BERDIANSK.

Report by Consul Zohrab on the Trade and Commerce of Berdiansk for the Year 1871.

[...]

In the following Table the chief articles imported are enumerated:

	Quality.	Quantity.
		Cwts.
Coffee	5,946

British Consular Reports about Italian Shipping

Olive oil	..	..	..	1,230
Tobacco	..	..	..	223
Rice	..	..	..	300
Fruit (oranges and lemons)	..	..	..	1,178
Dried fruits	..	..	..	377
Nuts	..	..	..	7,882
Carob beans	..	..	..	13,711
Coal and charcoal	..	..	..	6,705
Iron, in bars and sheets	..	..	..	4,038

Coffee, tobacco, and fruits come principally from Turkey. Oil and carob beans from Greece, and rice from Italy.

[...]

Shipping. This port was visited by a large fleet of ships during the season. 706 vessels, of a tonnage of 22,1160 tons, were entered at the Custom-house, as shown in the following Table:

Nationality.				Entered.		Cleared.	
				No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Italian	..	..	..	341	126,334	340	125,798
Greek	..	..	..	124	29,122	121	28,586
British	..	..	..	72	23,842	72	23,842
Austrian	..	..	..	54	17,992	54	17,992
North German	..	..	..	51	17,434	51	17,434
Turkish	..	..	..	45	1,718	45	1,718
Russian	..	..	..	12	2,144	12	2,144
Norwegian	..	..	..	3	926	3	926
Russian Fin	..	..	..	2	908	2	908
Dutch	..	..	..	1	196	2	196
Swedish	..	..	..	1	544	1	544
Totals	..	..	..	706	221,160	702	220,088

[...]

Commercial Reports Received at the Foreign Office from Her Majesty's Consuls (London: Harrison and Sons, 1872), pp. 487-492.

BERDIANSK

Report by Consul Zohrab on the Trade of Berdiansk for the year 1872.

[...]

The local value of the wheat exported from Berdiansk during the past year is estimated at 12,220,718 r. (1,651,448*l.*). The prices have been high throughout the year, averaging from 10 r. to 13 r. per chertwert of 360 to 395 lbs. English. At the close of the year, for the best hard wheat, weighing 395 lbs. to the chertwert, 13 r. were asked, and 12 r. 75 c. offered by exporters for Italy.

[...]

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The imports for last year show a value of 58,000*l.*, the kinds are detailed in the following table:

Kind of Merchandise.					Quantity.		Declared Value.			
							£	s.	d.	
Coffee	..	..	..	..	Cwt.	..	2,497	46	11,550	0 0
Tea, green and black	..	..	..	..	„	..	85		1,154	8 0
Sugar	..	..	..	..	„	..	101	56	329	0 0
Olive oil	..	..	..	..	„	..	1,551		6,523	0 0
Rice	..	..	..	..	„	..	543		3,090	0 0
Wine in barrels	..	..	..	..	„	..	1,000		3,090	0 0
Wine in bottles	..	..	..	..	Number	..	202		40	0 0
Spirits	..	..	..	..	Cwt.	..	4	53	34	10 0
Champagne in bottles	..	..	..	..	Number	..	452		180	0 0
Tobacco	..	..	..	..	Cwt.	..	30		150	0 0
Beer and ale	..	..	..	..	„	..	100		408	0 0
Ale and porter in bottles	..	..	..	..	Number	..	7,286		800	0 0
Fruit, fresh and dried	..	..	..	..	Cwt.	..	18,000		16,740	0 0
Olives	..	..	..	..	„	..	572		1,002	0 0
Pepper	..	..	..	..	„	..	61		200	0 0
Cotton and silk goods	..	..	..	..	„	..	6		455	0 0
Gutta percha	..	..	..	..	„	..	18		265	0 0
Coal and charcoal	..	..	..	..	„	..	20,611		433	0 0
Hardware and bar iron	..	..	..	..	„	..	370		672	0 0
Crockery and glass	..	..	..	..	„	..	631	56	2,310	0 0
Boots and shoes	..	..	..	..	„	..	44		1,291	0 0
Petroleum	..	..	..	..	„	..	54		45	0 0
Carob beans	..	..	..	..	„	..	55		373	0 0
Furniture	..	..	..	..	„	..	458		150	0 0
Sundry	..	..	..	..	„	..	..		4,900	0 0
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		56,184	18 0

Of the goods enumerated in the above table, tea, beer, ale, manufactures, gutta percha goods, hardware, crockery, and coal come from England, the other goods were received from Italy, Austria, Turkey, and Greece.

[...]

NAVIGATION.

556 vessels of various flags visited this port during past year. Of these, 427 left with cargoes. The operations in which these vessels were engaged are detailed in the subjunct table:

Flag.	Sailed for Foreign Countries.		Sailed for Russian Ports.	
	With Cargoes.	In Ballast.	With Cargoes.	In Ballast.
Austrian	29	..	..	17
Belgian steamers	1	..	..	..
British	21	..	1	8
Ditto sailing vessels	14	..	..	36
French steamers	1	..	..	..
Greek sailing vessels	66	..	..	8

British Consular Reports about Italian Shipping

Italian	195	..	..	27
Mecklenburgh sailing vessels	..	..	..	1
N. German	7	..	..	6
Norwegian	..	..	..	2
Russian	43	..	..	9
Ditto, Fin	1	..	3	..
Turkish	44	2	1	3
Total	442	2	5	117

Total sailing vessels, 533: steamers, 23.

[...]

Berdiansk, February 19, 1873.

Commercial Reports Received at the Foreign Office from Her Majesty's Consuls (London: Harrison and Sons, 1873), pp. 1002-1009.

BERDIANSK

Report by Consul Zohrab on the Trade and Commerce of Berdiansk for the Year 1873.

[...]

In 1872, 419 sailing vessels and 23 steam vessels left Berdiansk for foreign countries with cargoes. In 1873 the numbers were 206 sailing and 8 steam vessels.

The following table shows the share each flag had in the trade:

	Nationality.			Number.	Ton.
Austrian	..	..	..	20	7,200
British	..	..	..	7	2,512
„	steamers	..	..	7	4,896
German	„	..	..	1	774
Greek	..	..	..	40	9,602
Italian	..	..	..	118	41,020
Norwegian	..	..	..	1	403
Prussian	..	..	..	20	4,838
Totals	..	..	..	214	71,245

This table shows a falling off of nearly 40 per cent., in Italian vessels between 1872 and 1873. In British sailing vessels the decrease is 100 per cent., and it is probable that this falling off in the demand for our vessels will continue, because we cannot compete with the Italian flag.

[...]

Indirect or Carrying Trade in British Vessels from and to other Countries.

Countries whence arrived.	Number of vessels.			Entered. Tonnage.			Number of Crews.	Value of Cargoes. £
	With Cargoes.	In Ballast.	Total.	With Cargoes.	In Ballast.	Total.		
Austria		1	1		688	688	21	

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Egypt		6	6		2,612	2,612	86	
Italy		2	2		708	708	22	
Russia	1	4	5	850	2,594	3,444	109	Completed cargo from Taganrog
„(re-entered)		2	2		693	693	24	
Turkey		3	3		1,066	1,066	35	
Total	1	18	19	850	8,361	9,211	297	
Countries to which departed.	Number of vessels.				Cleared. Tonnage.		Number of Crews.	Value of Cargoes. £
	With Cargoes.	In Ballast.	Total.	With Cargoes.	In Ballast.	Total.		
Belgium	1	...	1	850	...	850	20	Shipped at Taganrog
Hamburg	1	...	1	362	...	362	12	3,600
Russia	9 part cargoes	5	14	6,699	2,008	8,709	281	Unknown
Remained to winter here	...	2	2	...	693	693	24	...
Total	11	7	18	7,911	2,701	10,612	337	...

Commercial Reports Received at the Foreign Office from Her Majesty's Consuls (London: Harrison and Sons, 1874), pp. 853-860.

BERDIANSK.

Report by Vice-Consul Wagstaff on the Trade and Commerce of Berdiansk for the Year 1874.

[...]

Domestic Trade. Everything in the shape of trade is dependant on the crops. Dealers in wheat were not fortunate in their transactions; those who hesitated to sell in the spring, when prices gave way in the face of an abundant harvest, lost considerably. On the arrival of the new crops, buyers of stock found themselves repeatedly obliged to sell under cost prices. This state of things continued until wheat for the English market fell to 6 r. to 7 r. per tchetwert, and wheat for the Mediterranean markets to 7 r. 50 c. to 8 r., prices which have not ruled here since the year 1866. This depression of business so unnerved traders that they failed to buy at those extraordinary low prices, and towards the close of the season a reaction took place and wheat advanced in value, but this was owing to continued wet weather, which rendered the roads impracticable, and prevented supplies from coming into the market, therefore our stocks of wheat, &c., for spring shipment are very small, those for the British market in the hands

British Consular Reports about Italian Shipping

of local traders and exporters are estimated at 50,000 quarters, and for France and Italy 90,000 quarters.

[...]

Foreign. As usual, the Italian flag has had the greatest share in the trade of last year. A decided preference is shown to Genoese ships. This can only be accounted for by the merchants being able to speak Italian, and another serious reason is that the crews of these ships, and of the Greeks, work at all seasons and at all times when cargo is sent alongside, whereas, on British vessels, the crews often refuse to work after 6 p.m., quite forgetting that they are in an open roadstead and exposed to changeable weather, which often prevents, for several days together, vessels from completing their cargoes if the fine weather is not taken advantage of.

Shipowners' attention should be drawn to this fact, and in signing the articles of agreement, it should be stated that the crew is obliged to work at all times on board vessels loading in the Azoff. This would prevent frequent application for consular interposition, which often causes greater delay and expense in having to enquire into the complaint.

The Greek flag is increasing in favour for Mediterranean voyages, and the old prejudice of the Italian houses against employing Greek ships, is being gradually overcome. The principal exporters being Greeks they naturally protect their own shipping – Hydriotes and Gallaxidiotes take the preference.

The following table shows the share each flag took in the carrying trade of 1873:

Flag.	1873.		1874.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
American .. .. .	..	..	1	420
Austrian	20	7,200	29	10,484
„ steamers .. .. .	..	..	1	1,356
Belgium „ „ .. .. .	..	..	1	1,148
British „ „	7	4,896	8	5,117
„	7	2,512	10	3,013
French .. .. .	..	..	1	232
German steamers	1	774	..	..
Greek „ „ .. .. .	..	..	1	830
„	40	9,602	84	23,122
Italian steamers .. .. .	..	..	1	694
„	118	41,020	161	59,260
Norwegian	1	403	2	424
Russian	20	4,838	12	2,390
„ steamers .. .. .	..	..	2	1,372
Turkish	8	528	23	2,322
Total	222	71,773	334	112,184

Which shows an increase of 50 per cent. on the number of vessels, and 56 per cent. on the gross total tonnage.

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Freights. Freights opened in the spring at 47s. to 50s. per ton tallow for steamers, and 43s. for sailing vessels. Business was very slack and disposable tonnage abundant. Owing to the small stocks of wheat few charters were effected for the United Kingdom, the principal employment was Mediterranean voyages at 3 fr. per change or about 30s. per ton tallow. These rates continued but with little variation until August.

The prospects of an abundant harvest and the fear of a scarcity of tonnage in the autumn, as the vessels which left the Azoff late could not return, and a large portion of the Italian ships were making American voyages, merchants became anxious in June and July to secure tonnage, and freights rose to 52s. to 55s. per ton for laydays 1st (13th) and 15th (27th) September, and 55s. to 57s. for 1st (13th) October. The owners who accepted those rates were very fortunate. Many ships, in the hopes of obtaining high freights, came seeking and after laying a long time, only obtained 48s. to 51s. during September and October, and in November the last ships closed at 42s. and 46s. On the whole it was a bad year for shipping, and particularly for those who failed to profit by the high rates offered during the summer for autumn employment.

Some vessels arrived with speculating charters, but on account of the fall in freights were thrown up, and after delay, expense, and annoyance, they re-chartered at current rates. Shipowners should be careful to whom they charter their vessels. They often refuse a sound house because the speculator offers a shilling or two more per ton tallow.

[...]

Berdiansk, February 1, 1875.

Commercial Reports Received at the Foreign Office from Her Majesty's Consuls (London: Harrison and Sons, 1875), pp. 1288-1295.

BERDIANSK.

Report by Vice-Consul Wagstaff on the Trade and Commerce of Berdiansk for the Year 1875.

[...]

Foreign. The Italian flag again takes the lead for 1875; the next in number is the Greek flag, which, as formerly observed, is increasing in favour, owing partly to the organization by the Greek insurance offices, who take very active measures against any captain of a vessel arriving under average. There is a falling off in the Austrian flag, as the vessels which have been lately built are too large for this trade, especially with the

British Consular Reports about Italian Shipping

recent low freights and enormous expenses of lightening over Yenicale bar; they find more profitable employment in making American voyages.

The following table shows the share each flag took in the carrying trade of 1875:

	Flag.		Number.	Tons.
Austrian		19	7,472
Belgian steamers		1	1,134
British		15	12,050
British		5	1,523
German		2	936
Greek		116	27,962
Italian		177	68,046
Russian		13	3,354
Turkish		5	255
Total		353	122,732

which shows an increase of 19 vessels and 10,548 tons over that of 1874.

[...]

Berdiansk, February 28, 1876.

Commercial Reports Received at the Foreign Office from Her Majesty's Consuls (London: Harrison and Sons, 1876), pp. 1557-1562.

BERDIANSK.

Report by Vice-Consul Lowe on the Trade and Commerce of Berdiansk for the Year 1876.

[...]

The following table shows the share each flag took in the carrying trade of 1876:

	Flag.	Number.	Tons.
British	8	5,921
Italian	147	57,106
Greek	113	28,986
Austrian	11	4,244
German	1	420
Russian	14	3,826
Wallachian	1	190
Turkish	7	366
Total	302	101,059

which shows a decrease of 51 vessels and 21,673 tons as compared with that of 1875.

[...]

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Berdiansk, February 2, 1877.

Commercial Reports Received at the Foreign Office from Her Majesty's Consuls (London: Harrison and Sons, 1877), pp. 825-828.

BERDIANSK.

Report by Vice-Consul Lowe on the Trade and Commerce of Berdiansk for the Year 1877.

[...]

The following table shows the share each flag took in the carrying trade of 1877, and being compared with that of 1876, a decrease of 234 vessels and 78,195 tons is shown:

	Flag.	Number.	Tons.
Italian	32	13,162
Greek	34	9,212
Russian	1	376
Turkish	1	114
Total	68	22,864

[...]

Berdiansk, January 30, 1878.

Commercial Reports Received at the Foreign Office from Her Majesty's Consuls (London: Harrison and Sons, 1878), pp. 725-730.

BERDIANSK.

Report by Vice-Consul Lowe on the Trade and Commerce of Berdiansk for the Year 1878.

[...]

The number of British steamers loaded during the past season exceeds any previous year, their cargoes amounting to almost 25 per cent. of the total shipments. British sailing ships now seldom load here – their day is apparently over. The Italian and Greek flags continue to do the principal part of the carrying trade to the Mediterranean; the port of Marseilles appears to have been their chief destination.

[...]

The following table shows the share each flag took in the carrying trade of 1878, and being compared with that of 1877, an increase of 396 vessels and 158,769 tons is shown:

British Consular Reports about Italian Shipping

	Flag.	Number.	Tons.
British	47	34,881
Italian	251	108,714
Greek	109	28,298
Austrian	15	5,282
French	2	1,726
German	1	94
Russian	6	1,418
Turkish	33	1,220
Total	464	181,633

[...]

Berdiansk, January 30, 1879.

Commercial Reports Received at the Foreign Office from Her Majesty's Consuls (London: Harrison and Sons, 1879), pp. 1431-1437.

BERDIANSK.

Report by Vice-Consul Lowe on the Trade and Commerce of Berdiansk for the Year 1879.

[...]

EXPORTS.

The exports for 1879 present a fair total, and would have been considerably increased but for the singular circumstances before mentioned, and it will be noticed that almost all the grain exported went to French and Italian markets, the English market being entirely closed to any shipments from this port in consequence of the excessive local cost.

[...]

IMPORTS.

The total value of the imports for 1879 amounted to 17,732*l.*, which shows a decrease of 2,538*l.*; when compared with the figures of the previous year.

The following table gives the quantities and description of the principal goods imported:

Description.	Quantity.
Coffee	Cwts. .. 924
Fruits, fresh .. .. .	.. .. 865
„ dried .. .. .	.. .. 43
Olive oil .. .. .	.. .. 730
Petroleum 315
Wines, in wood 43
„ in bottles	Number .. 55
Spirits „ 76
Linen goods	Cwts. .. 11½

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Silk goods	Lbs.	..	124
Machinery	Value	..	4,200l.
Italian and Portland cement				Tons	..	360
Various goods	..	..	..	Value	..	2,123l.
[...]						

The return of British shipping is about the smallest on record, the bulk of the shipments having been for Mediterranean ports, all the cargoes were taken up by the usual Italian and Greek ships.

The new lighthouse referred to in my last year's report has not yet been finally completed, but from present appearances of the structure it will be a very advantageous addition to the facilities offered to shipping at this port. The following table shows the share each flag took in the carrying trade of 1879, and in comparison to that of the previous year shows a decrease of 187 vessels, representing 78,903 tons:

	Flag.				Number.	Tons.
British	7	4,284
Italian	183	76,064
Greek	61	17,984
Austrian	9	3,550
Turkish	17	848
Total	277	102,730
[...]						

Italian and Greek vessels obtained 3 fr. per charge for Mediterranean ports; this is considered a very poor paying freight.
[...]

Berdiansk, January 19, 1880.

Commercial Reports Received at the Foreign Office from Her Majesty's Consuls (London: Harrison and Sons, 1880), pp. 845-850.

BERDIANSK.

Report by Vice-Consul Lowe on the Trade and Commerce of Berdiansk for the Year 1880.

[...]

The following table shows the share each flag took in the carrying trade of 1880, and, in comparison to that of the previous year, shows a decrease of exactly 100 vessels, representing 46,061 tons:

	Flag.				Number.	Tons.
British	11	7,903
Italian	58	23,286
Greek	78	20,740
Austrian
Turkish	27	2,392

British Consular Reports about Italian Shipping

French	..	..	..	..	2	1,798
Belgian	..	..	..	..	1	550
Total	..	..	..	..	177	56,669

[...]

Berdiansk, February 4, 1881.

Commercial Reports Received at the Foreign Office from Her Majesty's Consuls (London: Harrison and Sons, 1881), pp. 1038-1043.

BERDIANSK.

Report by Vice-Consul Lowe on the Trade and Commerce of Berdiansk for the Year 1881.

[...]

The subjoined table shows the proportion each flag took in the carrying trade in 1881, and in comparison to that of the previous year shows an increase of six vessels, but a decrease of 1,211 tons.

	Flag.	Number.	Tons.
British	7	4,552
Italian	69	23,570
Greek	84	21,092
Austrian	4	1,380
French	3	2,786
Turkish	11	1,364
Russian	5	714
Total	183	55,458

[...]

Berdiansk, January 30, 1882.

Commercial Reports Received at the Foreign Office from Her Majesty's Consuls (London: Harrison and Sons, 1882), pp. 1099-1104.

BERDIANSK.

Report by Vice-Consul Lowe on the Trade and Commerce of Berdiansk for the Year 1882.

[...]

The following table explains the share each flag took in the carrying trade of 1882, and compared with that of the previous year shows an increase of 66 vessels, representing 23,667 tons:

	Flag.	Number.	Tons.
British	14	11,219

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Italian	93	33,850
Greek	112	29,794
Austrian	6	2,348
Russian	3	744
Turkish	20	1,170
Total	..	..	..	..	248	79,125

[...]

Berdiansk, February 1, 1883.

Commercial Reports Received at the Foreign Office from Her Majesty's Consuls (London: Harrison and Sons, 1883), pp. 381-387.

BERDIANSK.

Report by Vice-Consul Lowe on the Trade and Commerce of Berdiansk for the Year 1883.

[...]

The following list shows the proportion each flag took in the carrying trade of 1883:

Flag.				Number.	Tons.	
British	Steamers	..	15	14,014
Italian	„	..	1	662
„	Ships	..	64	21,324
Greek	„	..	75	20,040
„	Steamers	..	7	4,100
Austrian	Ships	..	12	4,802
Russian	„	..	1	370
Turkish	„	..	4	434
French	Steamer	..	1	720
Total	180	66,466

[...]

Berdiansk, February, 1884.

Commercial Reports Received at the Foreign Office from Her Majesty's Consuls (London: Harrison and Sons, 1884), pp. 351-355.

BERDIANSK.

Report by Vice-Consul Lowe on the Trade and Commerce of Berdiansk for the Year 1884.

[...]

EXPORTS.

British Consular Reports about Italian Shipping

These bear favourable comparison with some previous good years, and, as above mentioned, they will probably be as equally good this present year.

During the past season a commencement was made by merchants engaged in the Italian trade to ship parcels of grain in berth steamers, and the result has been very satisfactory. It is anticipated that this trade will increase.

[...]

MARKET PRICES.

The value of grain fell directly the harvest was seen to be good. The spring and early summer were very dry and prospects appeared unfavourable, but later on some good rains fell and the harvest was assured. The utmost consideration was felt by the farmers at the low prices – anything similar not having been experienced since the Turkish-Russian war, when exports being stopped, grain could scarcely be sold at any reasonable price. The quality of last season's grain was unexceptionally good, and this especially suited the Italian markets.

[...]

It is anticipated that in consequence of the Italian and French merchants having commenced to load part cargoes by steamers, the demand for sailing vessels for the Azof trades will materially diminish, and the light draught steamers will entirely replace them.

[...]

The following list shows the proportion each flag took in the carrying trade of 1884:

Flag.	Number.	Tons.
British steamers	37	34,930
Italian „	1	596
Greek „	7	5,086
Russian „	1	440
Sailing ships, Greek	127	33,364
„ Italian	54	18,568
„ Austrian	15	6,182
„ Russian	1	104
„ Turkish	12	1,050
Total	255	100,320

[...]

Berdiansk, February 16, 1885.

Commercial Reports Received at the Foreign Office from Her Majesty's Consuls (London: Harrison and Sons, 1885), pp. 593-598.

BERDIANSK.

Mr. Vice-Consul Lowe reports as follows:

[...]

Winter wheat was deficient, and, for the little available, large prices were paid by the Italian merchants. This competition affected the prices of other descriptions to such an extent that the Greek merchants found it impossible to ship at a profit, and in consequence the export trade slackened.

As the autumn advanced, stocks accumulated and forced shipments; a large number of British and other steamers, in addition to Greek and Italian sailing vessels, were loaded. The season, however, finished early and without animation, merchants and speculators having experienced a very profitless year.

Imports. Imports have been very small, and consist principally of dried fruits, hydraulic cement, tiles, &c., chiefly from Italian ports. No returns are obtainable from the customs authorities, and in consequence details cannot be furnished in the accompanying annex.

[...]

Grain prices. Wheat averaged 32s. per quarter, barley 12s. 9d., and rapeseed 15s. 10d. Severe competition sent up local prices to a point far beyond expectation, and for a time limited the shipments to Italian ports only. As the season advanced prices became easier, and a large business was transacted, the chief persons benefited being the farmers, who, with a good harvest, have been favoured in addition with good prices.

[...]

Foreign Office. 1887. Annual Series. # 80. Diplomatic and Consular Reports on Trade and Finance. Russia. Report for the Year 1886 on the Trade of the Ports of the Sea of Azoff (London: Harrison and Sons, 1887),
p. 17.

BERDIANSK.

Mr. Vice-Consul Lowe reports as follows:

[...]

Return of all Shipping at the Port of Berdiansk in the Year 1887.
Entered.

British Consular Reports about Italian Shipping

Nationality.	Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
	Number of Vessels.	Tons.	Number of Vessels.	Tons.	Number of Vessels.	Tons.
British	..	..	47	42,432	47	42,432
Greek	105	28,861	12	9,930	117	38,791
Italian	71	26,857	..	..	71	26,857
Norwegian	..	..	8	6,495	8	6,495
Austrian	6	2,643	..	..	6	2,643
French	..	..	3	3,524	3	3,524
German	..	..	2	1,849	2	1,849
Turkish	17	1,773	..	..	17	1,773
Total	..	..	..	..	271	124,364
„ for the year preceding	..	..	..	..	244	116,251

Cleared.

Nationality.	Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
	Number of Vessels.	Tons.	Number of Vessels.	Tons.	Number of Vessels.	Tons.
British	..	..	47	42,432	47	42,432
Greek	98	26,637	12	9,930	110	36,567
Italian	67	25,345	..	..	67	25,345
Norwegian	..	..	8	6,495	8	6,495
Austrian	4	1,763	..	..	4	1,763
French	..	..	3	3,524	3	3,524
German	..	..	2	1,849	2	1,849
Turkish	9	941	..	..	9	941
Total	..	..	..	..	250	118,916
„ for the year preceding	..	...	...	...	233	112,686

[...]

Foreign Office. 1888. Annual Series. # 346. Diplomatic and Consular Reports on Trade and Finance. Russia. Report for the Year 1887 on the Trade of the Consular District of Odessa (London: Harrison and Sons, 1888), pp. 15-17.

BERDIANSK.

Mr. Vice-Consul Lowe reports as follows:

[...]

Grain prices. During spring and early summer prices were good for the farmer, owing to the low exchange, and all holders of grain sold to advantage.

Tender wheat for the French and Spanish markets cost in the spring, f. o. b. 27*s.* 6*d.* and 28*s.* 8*d.* per quarter, and, in the autumn, 34*s.* and 31*s.* 6*d.*

European Vector of the Northern Azov in the Imperial Period

Wintes wheat averaged 32s. 4d. and 29s. 3d. for the same markets; and, for the Italian markets, price were 29s. 2d. and 24s. during spring, and 35s. 6d., 31s. 6d., and 27s. autumn.

[...]

Norwegian and Italian steamers were sought for in preference to British, but the supply being very small little choice was possible, the total, however, shows 47 foreign steamers to 35 British. Great complaints are made against captains of British vessels not being able in many instances to state the actual quantity of grain their vessels carry, thus causing the merchants loss of time and money, in either sending insufficient or too much cargo; this is an old grievance, and seems to call for a remedy just now.

[...]

Return of all Shipping at the Port of Berdiansk in the Year 1888.

Entered.

Nationality.	Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
	Number of Vessels.	Tons.	Number of Vessels.	Tons.	Number of Vessels.	Tons.
British	...	...	35	29,743	35	29,743
Greek	110	31,789	13	9,146	123	40,935
Italian	72	28,322	16	11,505	88	39,827
Norwegian	...	...	9	7,065	9	7,065
French	...	...	5	6,976	5	6,976
Austrian	10	3,481	1	444	11	3,925
German	...	...	3	2,496	3	2,496
Turkish	23	1,531	...	...	23	1,531
Total	215	65,123	82	67,375	297	132,498
„ for the year preceding	...	...	...	...	271	

Cleared.

Nationality.	Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
	Number of Vessels.	Tons.	Number of Vessels.	Tons.	Number of Vessels.	Tons.
British	...	...	35	29,743	35	29,743
Greek	96	27,664	13	9,146	109	36,810
Italian	67	26,028	16	11,505	83	37,533
Norwegian	...	...	9	7,065	9	7,065
French	...	...	5	6,976	5	6,976
Austrian	10	3,481	1	444	11	3,925
German	...	...	3	2,496	3	2,496
Turkish	23	1,531	...	...	23	1,531
Total	196	58,704	82	67,375	278	126,079
„ for the year preceding	...	...	...	...	250	

[...]

British Consular Reports about Italian Shipping

Foreign Office. 1889. Annual Series. # 536. Diplomatic and Consular Reports on Trade and Finance. Russia. Report for the Year 1888 on the Trade of the Consular District of Odessa (London: Harrison and Sons, 1889), pp. 20-24.

BERDIANSK.

Mr. Vice-Consul Lowe reports as follows:

[...]

Return of all Shipping at the Port of Berdiansk in the Year 1889.

Entered.

Nationality.	Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
	Number of Vessels.	Tons.	Number of Vessels.	Tons.	Number of Vessels.	Tons.
British	...	...	46	40,254	46	40,254
Greek	73	31,246	14	10,458	87	41,704
Italian	38	14,162	13	9,113	51	23,275
Norwegian	...	...	26	21,864	26	21,864
German	...	...	8	6,838	8	6,838
Austrian	2	458	...	...	2	458
Turkish	24	1,650	...	...	24	1,650
Total	137	47,516	107	88,527	244	136,043
„ for the year preceding	...	...	...	...	297	132,498

Cleared.

Nationality.	Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
	Number of Vessels.	Tons.	Number of Vessels.	Tons.	Number of Vessels.	Tons.
British	...	...	46	40,254	46	40,254
Greek	73	31,246	14	10,458	87	41,704
Italian	38	14,162	13	9,113	51	23,275
Norwegian	...	...	26	21,864	26	21,864
German	...	...	8	6,838	8	6,838
Austrian	2	458	...	...	2	458
Turkish	24	1,650	...	...	24	1,650
Total	137	47,516	107	88,527	244	136,043
„ for the year preceding	...	...	...	...	297 ¹⁸⁶	132,496 ¹⁸⁷

[...]

Foreign Office. 1890. Annual Series. # 675. Diplomatic and Consular Reports on Trade and Finance. Russia. Report for the Year 1889 on the

¹⁸⁶ [sic!]

¹⁸⁷ [sic!]

European Vector of the Northern Azov in the Imperial Period

Trade of the Consular District of Taganrog (London: Harrison and Sons, 1890), pp. 21-24.

BERDIANSK.

Mr. Vice-Consul Lowe reports as follows:

[...]

Return of all Shipping at the Port of Berdiansk in the Year 1890.

Entered.

Nationality.	Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
	Number of Vessels.	Tons.	Number of Vessels.	Tons.	Number of Vessels.	Tons.
British	...	...	41	36,711	41	36,711
Norwegian	...	...	28	26,441	28	26,441
Greek	70	21,369	15	10,766	85	32,162
Italian	44	16,681	9	8,427	53	25,108
French	...	...	8	10,373	8	10,373
Russian	18	10,500	...	...	18	10,500
Austrian	1	235	...	...	1	235
Turkish	23	1,379	...	...	23	1,379
Total	156	50,191	101	92,718	257	142,909
„ for the year preceding	...	...	...	...	244	136,043

Cleared.

Nationality.	Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
	Number of Vessels.	Tons.	Number of Vessels.	Tons.	Number of Vessels.	Tons.
British	...	...	40	35,852	40	35,852
Norwegian	...	...	28	26,441	28	26,441
Greek	63	19,132	15	10,766	78	29,898
Italian	42	16,142	8	7,544	50	23,686
French	...	...	8	10,373	8	10,373
Russian	18	10,500	...	...	18	10,500
Austrian	1	235	...	...	1	235
Turkish	23	1,379	...	...	23	1,379
Total	147	47,388	99	90,976	246	138,364
„ for the year preceding	...	...	...	...	244	136,043

[...]

Foreign Office. 1891. Annual Series. # 841. Diplomatic and Consular Reports on Trade and Finance. Russia. Report for the Year 1890 on the Trade of the Consular District of Taganrog (London: Harrison and Sons, 1891), pp. 22-27.

British Consular Reports about Italian Shipping

BERDIANSK.

Trade and Commerce.

Mr. Vice-Consul Lowe reports as follows:

[...]

Return of all Shipping at the Port of Berdiansk in the Year 1891.

Entered.

Nationality.	Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
	Number of Vessels.	Tons.	Number of Vessels.	Tons.	Number of Vessels.	Tons.
British	...	...	18	15,599	18	15,599
Greek	56	16,851	26	16,657	82	33,508
Italian	32	13,019	24	17,656	56	30,675
Norwegian	...	...	17	17,498	17	17,498
Austrian	1	233	6	5,247	7	5,480
French	...	...	6	7,152	6	7,152
Turkish	10	697	...	...	10	697
Total	99	30,800	97	79,809	196	110,609
„ for the year preceding	...	...	...	...	257	142,909

Cleared.

Nationality.	Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
	Number of Vessels.	Tons.	Number of Vessels.	Tons.	Number of Vessels.	Tons.
British	...	...	18	15,599	18	15,599
Greek	48	13,587	26	16,657	74	30,244
Italian	32	13,019	24	17,656	56	30,675
Norwegian	...	...	17	17,498	17	17,498
Austrian	1	233	6	5,247	7	5,480
French	...	...	6	7,152	6	7,152
Total	81	26,839	97	79,809	178	106,648
„ for the year preceding	...	...	...	...	246	138,364

[...]

Foreign Office. 1892. Annual Series. # 1042. Diplomatic and Consular Reports on Trade and Finance. Russia. Report for the Year 1891 on the Trade of the Consular District of Taganrog (London: Harrison and Sons, 1892), pp. 29-34.

BERDIANSK.

Mr. Vice-Consul Lowe reports as follows:

[...]

Return of all Shipping at the Port of Berdiansk during the Year 1892.

European Vector of the Northern Azov in the Imperial Period

Nationality.	Entered.		Entered.		Total.	
	Sailing.		Steam.			
	Number of Vessels.	Tons.	Number of Vessels.	Tons.	Number of Vessels.	Tons.
British	...	...	15	15,013	15	15,013
Greek	36	10,922	11	7,274	47	18,196
Italian	15	6,314	11	6,567	26	12,881
Norwegian	...	...	12	11,418	12	11,418
Austrian	...	...	7	4,582	7	4,582
Turkish	4	797	3	2,882	7	3,679
French	...	...	1	2,100	1	2,100
Total	55	18,033	60	49,836	115	67,869
„ for the year preceding	...	...	...	...	196	110,609

Nationality.	Cleared.		Cleared.		Total.	
	Sailing.		Steam.			
	Number of Vessels.	Tons.	Number of Vessels.	Tons.	Number of Vessels.	Tons.
British	...	...	15	15,013	15	15,013
Greek	31	9,308	11	7,274	42	16,582
Italian	15	6,314	11	6,567	26	12,881
Norwegian	...	...	12	11,418	12	11,418
Austrian	...	...	7	4,582	7	4,582
Turkish	...	...	3	2,882	3	2,882
French	...	...	1	2,100	1	2,100
Total	46	15,622	60	49,836	106	65,458
„ for the year preceding	...	...	...	...	178	106,648

[...]

Foreign Office. 1893. Annual Series. # 1234. Diplomatic and Consular Reports on Trade and Finance. Russia. Report for the Year 1892 on the Trade of the Consular District of Taganrog (London: Harrison and Sons, 1893), pp. 27-32.

BERDIANSK.

Mr. Acting Vice-Consul Greene reports as follows:

[...]

Return of all Shipping at the Port of Berdiansk during the Year 1893.

Nationality.	Entered.		Entered.		Total.	
	Sailing.		Steam.			
	Number of Vessels.	Tons.	Number of Vessels.	Tons.	Number of Vessels.	Tons.
British	...	...	23	25,496	23	25,496
Greek	41	14,042	15	11,559	56	25,601
Italian	21	8,331	26	17,715	47	26,046

British Consular Reports about Italian Shipping

Norwegian	...	...	19	17,031	19	17,031
Austrian	...	...	16	14,529	16	14,529
Turkish	17	1,392	2	2,432	19	3,824
French	...	...	1	1,292	1	1,292
Total	79	23,765	102	90,054	181	113,819
„ for the year preceding	55	18,033	60	49,836	115	67,869

Cleared.

Nationality.	Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
	Number of Vessels.	Tons.	Number of Vessels.	Tons.	Number of Vessels.	Tons.
British	...	...	23	25,496	23	25,496
Greek	41	14,042	15	11,559	56	25,601
Italian	21	8,331	26	17,715	47	26,046
Norwegian	...	...	19	17,031	19	17,031
Austrian	...	...	16	14,529	16	14,529
Turkish	17	1,392	2	2,432	19	3,824
French	...	...	1	1,292	1	1,292
Total	79	23,765	102	90,054	181	113,819
„ for the year preceding	46	15,622	60	49,836	106	65,458

[...]

Foreign Office. 1894. Annual Series. # 1375. Diplomatic and Consular Reports on Trade and Finance. Russia. Report for the Year 1893 on the Trade & c. of Taganrog (London: Harrison and Sons, 1894), pp. 24-29.

BERDIANSK.

Mr. Vice-Consul Lowe reports as follows:

[...]

It will be noticed by the Annex A how greatly the Greek and Italian steam tonnage is increasing, a few years ago not more than 10 steamers of these flags annually loaded at this port.

[...]

Annex A.

Return of all Shipping at the Port of Berdiansk during the Year 1894.

Entered.

Nationality.	Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
	Number of Vessels.	Tons.	Number of Vessels.	Tons.	Number of Vessels.	Tons.
British	...	...	30	32,822	30	32,822
Greek	37	12,291	44	36,009	81	48,300
Italian	11	4,668	32	23,725	43	28,393
Austrian	...	...	24	19,280	24	19,280
Norwegian	...	...	6	4,981	6	4,981

European Vector of the Northern Azov in the Imperial Period

Turkish	19	1,655	3	3,618	22	5,273
Spanish	...	...	1	935	1	935
Total	67	18,614	140	121,370	207	139,984
„ for the year preceding	...	...	...	...	181	113,819

Cleared.

Nationality.	Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
	Number of Vessels.	Tons.	Number of Vessels.	Tons.	Number of Vessels.	Tons.
British	...	...	30	32,822	30	32,822
Greek	34	11,295	44	36,009	78	47,304
Italian	11	4,668	32	23,725	43	28,393
Austrian	...	...	24	19,280	24	19,280
Norwegian	...	...	6	4,981	6	4,981
Turkish	11	570	3	3,618	14	4,188
Spanish	...	...	1	935	1	935
Total	56	16,533	140	121,370	196	137,903
„ for the year preceding	...	...	...	...	181	113,819

[...]

Foreign Office. 1895. Annual Series. # 1620. Diplomatic and Consular Reports on Trade and Finance. Russia. Report for the Year 1894 on the Trade & c., of Taganrog and District (London: Harrison and Sons, 1895), pp. 17-22.

BERDIANSK.

Mr. Acting Vice-Consul Gabrielli reports as follows:

[...]

Return of all Shipping at the Port of Berdiansk during the Year 1895.

Entered.

Nationality.	Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
	Number of Vessels.	Tons.	Number of Vessels.	Tons.	Number of Vessels.	Tons.
British	...	...	32	38,091	32	38,091
Greek	35	11,129	27	25,458	62	36,587
Italian	6	3,082	42	33,434	48	36,516
Austrian	...	...	18	13,862	18	13,862
Norwegian	...	...	1	1,709	1	1,709
Belgain	...	...	1	1,249	1	1,249
French	...	...	1	878	1	878
Turkish	19	1,685	...	...	19	1,685
Total	60	15,896	122	114,681	182	130,577
„ for the year preceding	...	...	...	...	207	139,984

Cleared.

British Consular Reports about Italian Shipping

Nationality.	Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
	Number of Vessels.	Tons.	Number of Vessels.	Tons.	Number of Vessels.	Tons.
British	...	...	32	38,091	32	38,091
Greek	35	11,129	27	25,458	62	36,587
Italian	6	3,082	42	33,434	48	36,516
Austrian	...	...	18	13,862	18	13,862
Norwegian	...	...	1	1,709	1	1,709
Belgian	...	...	1	1,249	1	1,249
French	...	...	1	878	1	878
Turkish	9	815	...	...	9	815
Total	50	15,026	122	114,681	172	12[9],707
„ for the year preceding	...	...	...	...	196	137,903

[...]

Foreign Office. 1896. Annual Series. # 1736. Diplomatic and Consular Reports on Trade and Finance. Russia. Report for the Year 1895 on the Trade and Commerce of Taganrog (London: Harrison and Sons, 1896), pp. 19-24.

BERDIANSK.

Mr. Vice-Consul Lowe reports as follows:

[...]

A considerable falling-off of British steamers is noticed; this arises principally from the shipping firms – Greek and Italian – having established their own lines, and as the bulk of grain goes to the Mediterranean, these steamers make numerous voyages during the season, and take the produce hitherto carried by British vessels.

[...]

Return of all Shipping at the Port of Berdiansk during the Year 1896.
Entered.

Nationality.	Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
	Number of Vessels.	Tons.	Number of Vessels.	Tons.	Number of Vessels.	Tons.
Greek	18	6,345	31	34,053	49	49,398
Italian	2	917	39	34,240	41	35,157
British	...	...	19	25,886	19	25,886
Austrian	...	...	18	14,477	18	14,477
French	...	...	2	2,096	2	2,096
Belgian	...	...	1	1,249	1	1,249
Turkish	12	808	1	1,122	13	1,930
Total	32	8,070	111	113,123	143	121,193
„ for the year	...	...	...	...	182	130,577

European Vector of the Northern Azov in the Imperial Period

preceding

Nationality.	Sailing.		Cleared. Steam.		Total.	
	Number of Vessels.	Tons.	Number of Vessels.	Tons.	Number of Vessels.	Tons.
Greek	10	3,529	30	33,053	40	36,582
Italian	2	917	39	34,240	41	35,157
British	...	...	19	25,886	19	25,886
Austrian	...	...	18	14,477	18	14,477
French	...	...	2	2,096	2	2,096
Belgian	...	...	1	1,249	1	1,249
Turkish	...	...	1	1,122	1	1,122
Total	12	4,446	110	112,123	122	116,569
„ for the year preceding	...	...	...	...	172	129,707

[...]

Foreign Office. 1897. Annual Series. # 1948. Diplomatic and Consular Reports on Trade and Finance. Russia. Report for the Year 1896 on the Trade of the Consular District of Taganrog (London: Harrison and Sons, 1897), pp. 21-25.

BERDIANSK.

Mr. Vice-Consul Lowe reports as follows:

[...]

Freights. Freights were quiet during the spring, little grain being in stock. The Italian shipping firms now have their own boats, which are kept regularly employed to and from the Mediterranean. The Greek steamers belonging to the important firm of Horace Couppa, which are also usually employed in the same way, were absent, owing to the war with Turkey, and this gave a chance to British vessels, but it was noted that some of these Greek steamers were temporarily placed under the British flag, and were so entered at this Vice-Consulate.

[...]

Return of all Shipping at the Port of Berdiansk during the Year 1897.

Nationality.	Steam.		Sailing. Entered.		Total.	
	Number of Vessels.	Tons.	Number of Vessels.	Tons.	Number of Vessels.	Tons.
British	32	41,024	..	..	32	41,024
Italian	40	39,727	..	..	40	39,727
Austrian	18	17,853	..	..	18	17,853
Greek	10	10,674	1	422	11	11,096
Norwegian	2	2,144	..	..	2	2,144

British Consular Reports about Italian Shipping

French	2	2,522	..	..	2	2,522
Turkish	...	...	14	836	14	836
Total	104	113,944	15	1,258	119	115,202
„ for the year preceding	...	...	...	...	143	121,193

Cleared.

Nationality.	Steam.		Sailing.		Total.	
	Number of Vessels.	Tons.	Number of Vessels.	Tons.	Number of Vessels.	Tons.
British	32	41,024	..	..	32	41,024
Italian	40	39,727	..	..	40	39,727
Austrian	18	17,853	..	..	18	17,853
Greek	10	10,674	1	422	11	11,096
Norwegian	2	2,144	..	..	2	2,144
French	2	2,522	..	..	2	2,522
Turkish	...	...	14	836	14	836
Total	104	113,944	15	1,258	119	115,202
„ for the year preceding	...	...	...	...	122	116,569

[...]

2076. Annual Series. Diplomatic and Consular Reports. Russia. Report for the Year 1897 on the Trade and Commerce of Taganrog and District
(London: Harrison and Sons, 1898), pp. 23-27.

BERDIANSK.

Mr. Acting Vice-Consul Gabriele reports as follows:

[...]

Return of all Shipping at the Port of Berdiansk during the Year 1898.

Entered.

Nationality.	Steam.		Sailing.		Total.	
	Number of Vessels.	Tons.	Number of Vessels.	Tons.	Number of Vessels.	Tons.
British	10	11,465	..	..	10	11,465
Italian	36	35,902	..	..	36	35,902
Greek	16	17,345	2	614	18	17,959
Austro-Hungarian	11	9,039	..	..	11	9,039
Norwegian	1	1,071	.	..	1	1,071
Turkish	..	..	10	424	10	424
Total	74	74,822	12	1,038	86	75,860
„ for the year preceding	..	..	..	..	119	115,202

Cleared.

Nationality.	Steam.		Sailing.		Total.	
	Number of	Tons.	Number of	Tons.	Number of	Tons.

European Vector of the Northern Azov in the Imperial Period

	Vessels.		Vessels.		Vessels.	
British	10	11,465	..	..	10	11,465
Italian	36	35,902	..	..	36	35,902
Greek	16	17,345	2	614	18	17,959
Austro-Hungarian	11	9,039	..	..	11	9,039
Norwegian	1	1,071	.	..	1	1,071
Turkish	..	..	10	424	10	424
Total	74	74,822	12	1,038	86	75,860
„ for the year preceding	..	..	..	..	119	115,202

[...]

2265. Annual Series. Diplomatic and Consular Reports. Russia. Report for the Year 1898 on the Trade and Commerce of Taganrog and District
(London: Harrison and Sons, 1899), pp. 26-29.

BERDIANSK.

Mr. Vice-Consul Lowe reports as follows:

[...]

Return of all Shipping at the Port of Berdiansk during the Year 1899.
Entered and Cleared.

Nationality.	Steam.		Sailing.		Total.	
	Number of Vessels.	Tons.	Number of Vessels.	Tons.	Number of Vessels.	Tons.
Italian	31	31,184	..		31	31,184
British	19	25,916	..		19	25,916
Greek	17	14,767	1	314	18	15,081
Austro-Hungarian	6	6,645	..	..	6	6,645
Danish	1	1,104	..	..	1	1,104
Turkish	1	1,241	17	1,178	18	2,419
Total	75	80,857	18	1,492	93	82,349
„ for the year preceding	..	..	..		86	75,860

[...]

2447. Annual Series. Diplomatic and Consular Reports. Russia. Report for the Year 1899 on the Trade and Commerce of Taganrog and District
(London: Harrison and Sons, 1900), pp. 23-25.

British Consular Reports about Italian Shipping

BERDIANSK.

Mr. Vice Consul Lowe reports as follows:

[...]

The Italian flag took about 60 per cent. of the total shipments.

[...]

Return of all Shipping at the Port of Berdiansk during the Year 1900.

Entered and Cleared.

Nationality.	Steam.		Sailing.		Total.	
	Number of Vessels.	Tons.	Number of Vessels.	Tons.	Number of Vessels.	Tons.
Italian	30	31,459	..	..	30	31,459
British	8	9,828	..	..	8	9,828
Greek	5	5,027	..	..	5	5,027
Austro-Hungarian	4	4,552	..	..	4	4,552
Turkish	1	1,131	22	1,568	23	2,699
German	1	1,017	..	..	1	1,017
Total	49	53,014	22	1,568	71	54,582
„ 1899	..	..	..	..	93	82,349

[...]

2613. Annual Series. Diplomatic and Consular Reports. Russia. Report for the Year 1900 on the Trade and Commerce of Taganrog and District
(London: Harrison and Sons, 1901), pp. 21-24.

BERDIANSK.

[...]

Exports. The total exports amounted to 228,806 tons, valued at 1,536,509l., viz.:

						Poods.*
Wheat	..	..	..	..	..	12,048,090
Barley	..	..	..	..	..	2,105,750
Rye	..	..	..	..	..	88,670
Maize	..	..	..	..	..	91,950
Oil cake	..	..	..	..	..	50,510
Oats	..	..	..	..	..	29,800

* 1 pood = 36 lbs.

These were distributed as follows:

Shipped to:						Poods.*
Marseilles	..	..	..	..	..	5,820,000
Italy	..	..	..	..	..	3,250,000
United Kingdom	..	..	..	..	..	1,650,000
Netherlands	..	..	..	..	..	1,814,770
Hamburg	..	..	..	..	..	970,000
Spain	..	..	..	..	..	910,000

European Vector of the Northern Azov in the Imperial Period

There was no direct trade between this port and Ireland.

Shipping. There were 81 steamers entered and left the port during 1907 with a total tonnage of 111,237 tons. They were composed of the following: 39 Italian, 27 Greek, 12 British and 3 Austro-Hungarian vessels.

4027. Annual Series. Diplomatic and Consular Reports. Russia. Report for the Year 1907 on the Trade of the Consular District of Rostov-on-Don
(London: Harrison and Sons, 1908), pp. 11-12.

BERDIANSK.

Mr. Vice-Consul J. E. Greaves reports as follows:

[...]

Grain trade. The grain trade for 1909, which is not only the staple but nearly the whole of the foreign commerce of Berdiansk, has been a record, the total amount exported being 419,615 tons in 140 Greek, Italian, British and Austro-Hungarian vessels; of this 116,910 tons were carried in 36 British steamers.

[...]

Return of British Shipping which Entered and Cleared in the Foreign Trade of the Port of Berdiansk during the Year 1909.

Steam Vessels.

Entered.

From:	With Cargo.		In Ballast.		Total.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
Italy	12	26,879	12	26,879
Egypt	6	11,989	6	11,989
Turkey	6	10,429	6	10,429
Austria-Hungary	3	6,083	3	6,083
France	2	4,212	2	4,212
Greece	2	3,842	2	3,842
Malta	1	2,478	1	2,478
Bulgaria	1	2,152	1	2,152
Russia ports with part cargo*	3	6,325	..	..	3	6,325
Total	3	6,325	33	68,064	36	74,389

* Grain

[...]

Cleared (with Cargo).

							Vessels.	Tonnage.
British	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	74,389
Greek	..	..	..	..	..	..	54	81,233
Italian	..	..	..	..	..	..	47	55,276
Austro-Hungarian	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	5,365

British Consular Reports about Italian Shipping

Total 140 216,263

Annex A.

Cereals Shipped from Berdiansk during the Year 1909.

	Tons.
Wheat	311,028
Barley	81,578¼
Oats	6,765¾
Oil cake and other cereals	5,742¼
Total	405,114¼

Cereals Shipped from Berdiansk during the Year 1909 – contd.

	Tons.
Netherlands	96,463
France	88,424½
Italy	85,178½
Spain	52,251
United Kingdom	36,173½
Austria-Hungary	7,234¾
Germany	32,958¼
Belgium	3,215½
Greece	3,215½
Total	405,114¼

Annex B.

Return of Shipping from the Port of Berdiansk during the Years 1907-09.

Flag.	1907.			1908.			1909.		
	Steamers.	Registered Tonnage.	Steamers.	Registered Tonnage.	Cleared with Cargo.	Steamers.	Registered Tonnage.	Cleared with Cargo.	
					Tons.			Tons.	
Italian ..	39	45,524	32	35,831	72,390	47	55,276	118,511	
Greek ..	27	39,466	19	28,551	54,148	54	81,233	158,170¼	
British ..	12	19,173	15	29,587	44,551	36	74,389	116,910	
Austro-Hungarian	3	7,074	..	..	..	3	5,365	8,885
Russian ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2,638
Total ..	81	111,237	66	93,969	171,089	141	216,263	405,114¼	
				[...]					

4537. Annual Series. Diplomatic and Consular Reports. Russia. Report for the Year 1909 on the Trade and Commerce of the Consular District of Odessa (London: Harrison and Sons, 1910), pp. 47-52.

European Vector of the Northern Azov in the Imperial Period

BERDIANSK.

Mr. Vice-Consul John Greaves reports as follows:

[...]

The shipments were made to:

						Tons.
Netherlands	..	..	..	..	..	124,382
France	..	..	..	..	..	87,417
Italy	..	..	..	..	..	57,025
United Kingdom	..	..	..	..	..	52,574
Germany	..	..	..	..	..	35,264
Spain	..	..	..	..	..	28,722
Denmark	..	..	..	..	..	3,033
Total	..	..	..	..	..	388,417

[...]

Return of Shipping of all Nationalities which Entered and Cleared in the Foreign Trade of the Port of Berdiansk during the Year 1911.

Steam Vessels.

Entered.

Nationality.		With Cargo.		In Ballast.		Total.	
		Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
British	..	1	1,781	25	45,248	26	47,029
Italian	..	..	..	36	45,953	36	45,953
Greek	..	..	..	49	76,626	49	76,626
Austro-Hungarian	..	..	..	7	16,499	7	16,499
Dutch	..	..	..	1	1,375	1	1,375
Total	..	1	1,781	118	185,701	119	187,482

Cleared (with Cargo).

						Vessels.	Tonnage.
British	..	..	..	..	..	26	47,029
Italian	..	..	..	..	..	36	45,953
Greek	..	..	..	..	..	49	76,626
Austro-Hungarian	..	..	..	..	..	7	16,499
Dutch	..	..	..	..	..	1	1,375
Total	..	..	..	..	..	119	187,482

Annex 6.

Return of British Shipping which Entered and Cleared in the Foreign Trade of the Port of Berdiansk during the Year 1911.

Steam Vessels.

Entered (in Ballast).

From:						Vessels.	Tonnage.
Italy	..	..	..	..	..	8	13,668
Egypt	..	..	..	..	..	6	11,716
Greece	..	..	..	..	..	3	5,654
France	..	..	..	..	..	2	3,873
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..	2	3,181

British Consular Reports about Italian Shipping

Austria-Hungary	..	..	..	1	2,479	
Total	..	..	..	22	40,571	
Cleared (with Cargo).						
To:					Vessels.	Tonnage.
United Kingdom	..	..	..	..	6	9,297
Netherlands	..	..	..	..	9	17,409
Germany	..	..	..	..	4	8,569
Gibraltar (for orders)	..	..	..	..	4	6,146
Denmark	..	..	..	..	1	1,643
Russian ports (to complete cargo for destination unknown)					2	3,965
Total	..	..	..	..	26	47,029

4965. Annual Series. Diplomatic and Consular Reports. Russia.
Report for the Year 1911 on the Trade and Agriculture of the Consular District of Odessa (London: Harrison and Sons, 1912), pp. 37-43.

BERDIANSK.

Mr. Vice-Consul Greaves reports as follows:

[...]

The shipments were made to:

						Tons.
France	..	..	..	..	..	88,810
Rotterdam	..	..	..	..	..	21,737
United Kingdom	..	..	..	..	..	20,413
Italy	..	..	..	..	..	16,021
Spain	..	..	..	..	..	9,356
Denmark	..	..	..	..	..	2,908
Hamburg	..	..	..	..	..	2,428
Total	..	..	..	..	..	161,673

[...]

Return of Shipping of all Nationalities which Entered and Cleared in the Foreign Trade of the Port of Berdiansk during the Year 1912.

Steam Vessels.

Entered (in Ballast).

						Vessels.	Tonnage.
British	..	..	..	..	..	13	23,478
Greek	..	..	..	..	..	17	..
Italian	..	..	..	..	..	8	..
Austro-Hungarian	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
Russian	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
German	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Isle of Samos	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Dutch	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	49	..

European Vector of the Northern Azov in the Imperial Period

Cleared (with Cargo).

							Vessels.	Cargo. Chetverts.
British	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	299,557
Greek	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	332,775
Italian	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	92,752
Austro-Hungarian	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	81,490
Russian	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	59,990
German	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	32,490
Isle of Samos	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	19,555
Dutch	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	16,455
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	935,064

Annex 6.

Return of British Shipping which Entered and Cleared in the Foreign Trade
of the Port of Berdiansk during the Year 1912.

Steam Vessels.

Entered (in Ballast).

From:							Vessels.	Tonnage.
Malta	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1,627
Italy	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	10,593
Egypt	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4,285
Greece	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2,003
France	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1,872
Spain	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1,573
Roumania	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1,525
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	23,478

Cleared (with Cargo).

To:							Vessels.	Tonnage.
United Kingdom	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3,397
Netherlands	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	7,579
Gibraltar (for orders)	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2,795
France	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	7,344
Norway	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2,363
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	23,478

**# 5114. Annual Series. Diplomatic and Consular Reports. Russia. Report
for the Year 1912 on the Trade of the Consular District of Odessa**
(London: Harrison and Sons, 1913), pp. 37-43.

ANNEX II

EXTRACTS FROM BRITISH CONSULAR REPORTS ABOUT MARIUPOL

MARIANOPEL.

**Report by Mr. Consul Cumberbatch on the Trade, &c., of Marianopol
for the Year 1861.**

[...]

The rates of freight were about the same as those of Berdiansk;
sometimes 1s. per ton tallow extra would be given.

VESSELS ENTERED DURING 1861.

	Nationality	Vessels	Tons
British	14	3,868
French	2	446
Ionian	3	667
Austrian	31	13,882
Sardinian	122	33,386
Neapolitan	3	910
Greek	11	3,761
Norwegian	1	341
Belgian	1	454
Mecklenburg	6	1,662
Ottoman	1	23
Paraguaynian	1	347
Russian	23	7,377
Total	..	219	67,124

[...]

Marianopol, February 8th, 1862.

Commercial Reports Received at the Foreign Office from Her Majesty's Consuls between January 1st and June 30th, 1862 (London: Harrison and Sons, 1862), pp. 234-235.

MARIANOPEL.

**Report by Mr. Consul Cumberbatch, on the Trade of Marianopol for
the Year 1862.**

[...]

VESSELS ENTERED DURING 1862.

	Nationality	Vessels	Tons
British	12	3,304

European Vector of the Northern Azov in the Imperial Period

Ionian	..	..	..	3	..	835
Austrian	..	..	..	28	..	11,328
Belgian	..	..	..	1	..	470
French	..	..	..	3	..	624
Greek	..	..	..	9	..	2,680
Mecklenburgian	..	..	..	5	..	1,004
Norwegian	..	..	..	3	..	1,119
Prussian	..	..	..	1	..	452
Russian	..	..	..	17	..	5,330
Italian	..	..	..	97	..	25,465
Total	..	..	..	179	..	52,611

[...]

Berdiansk, December 31, 1862.

Commercial Reports Received at the Foreign Office from Her Majesty's Consuls between July 1st, 1862, and June 30th, 1863 (London: Harrison and Sons, 1863), pp. 345-346.

MARIANOPOL

Report by Mr. Consul Cumberbatch on the Trade of Marianopol for the Year 1863.

[...]

The vessels entered during the year were as follows:

Nationality		Vessels	Tons
British	.. ..	12	.. 3,388
Italian	.. ..	49	.. 11,609
Prussian	.. ..	1	.. 216
French	.. ..	1	.. 184
Mecklenburgian	.. ..	2	.. 427
Russian	.. ..	20	.. 6,873
Austrian	.. ..	16	.. 5,828
Greek	.. ..	5	.. 1,500
Total	.. ..	106	.. 30,095

[...]

Berdiansk, December 31, 1863.

Commercial Reports Received at the Foreign Office from Her Majesty's Consuls between July 1st, 1863, and June 30th, 1864 (London: Harrison and Sons, 1864), p. 271.

British Consular Reports about Italian Shipping

MARIANOPOL.

Report by Mr. Acting Consul Wagstaff on the Trade of Marianopol for the Year 1864.

[...]

By the following Table it will be seen that the navigation of this port during the period above mentioned has been very unsteady. British vessels, however, maintain their number; and it is probable that the trade carried on under this flag will yearly be extended, as commercial houses trading with Great Britain find it often more remunerative to transact business at Marianopol than at either Taganrog or Berdiansk. The oscillation in the tonnage evident in the foregoing statement is caused by the increase or decrease of the number of arrivals of foreign vessels, more particularly the Italian, which this year shows a surplus of 13,194 tons over that of last year.

Freights. The rates of freight payable at Marianopol are the same as those at Berdiansk; occasionally 1*s.* more per ton tallow is offered.

The following Table exhibits the tonnage and number of vessels of all nations cleared at the port of Marianopol during the year 1864.

Nationality	Vessels	Tonnage
Austrian	25	8,690
British	13	3,594
French	1	144
Greek	17	4,519
Ionian	1	376
Italian	94	24,303
Mecklenburghian	7	1,650
Norwegian	2	732
Papal States	1	136
Prussian	5	1,637
Russian	20	5,017
Total ..	186	51,298

[...]

Berdiansk, January 23, 1865.

Commercial Reports Received at the Foreign Office from Her Majesty's Consuls (London: Harrison and Sons, 1865), pp. 19-21.

European Vector of the Northern Azov in the Imperial Period

MARIOUPOL.

I am indebted to Mr. Henri Pelegati, French Vice-Consul at Marioupol, for the following communication on the trade and commerce of that port during the year 1881:

“J’ai l’honneur, Monsieur le Consul, de vous transmettre ci-joint les états suivants du commerce et de la navigation de ce port pendant l’année dernière, dont

1. L’État de la Navigation.
2. L’État de l’Exportation.
3. Le Bulletin de ce Marché.

Par lesquels il résulte que la navigation se compose par 54 batiments, dont deux de relache y compris 12 vapeurs dans l’ordre suivant:

	Nombre	Tonneaux	Vapeurs
Anglais	7	5,550	7
Italiens	16	6,482	..
Helléniques	18	6,988	2
Autriche-Hongroise	7	2,744	..
Français	2	2,326	2
Russes	3	460	1
Ottoman	1	390	..
	54	24,940	12
De relache	2	592	..
Total	52	24,348	12

Résultant une augmentation sur l’année précédente de 19 batiments, de 8,128 tonneaux.

[...]

Marioupol, le 16 Janvier, 1882.

Commercial Reports Received at the Foreign Office from Her Majesty’s Consuls (London: Harrison and Sons, 1882), pp. 1129-1131.

General Report by Consul Wagstaff on the Province of Ekaterinoslav and the Ports of the Sea of Azoff for the Year 1884.

[...]

Annex XXI. Return of Shipping, Exports and Imports at the Port of Mariupol for the Year 1884.

SHIPPING.

Nationality	Entered			Cleared		
	Steamers	Sailing Vessels	Tonnage	Steamers	Sailing Vessels.	Tonnage
Austrian	..	4	1,416	..	4	1,416

British Consular Reports about Italian Shipping

British	36	..	33,976	36	..	33,976
German	1	..	864	1	..	864
Greek	1	32	9,622	1	32	9,622
Italian	..	8	3,024	..	8	3,024
Russian	..	1	230	..	..	..
Total	38	45	49,132	38	44	48,902
			[...]			

Commercial Reports Received at the Foreign Office from Her Majesty's Consuls (London: Harrison and Sons, 1885), p. 906.

Report on the Trade and Commerce of Taganrog for 1891.

[...]

Annex C. Return of all Shipping at the Port of Mariupol in the Year 1891.

Nationality	ENTERED AND CLEARED.					
	Sailing		Steam.		Total	
	Number of Vessels	Tons	Number of Vessels	Tons	Number of Vessels	Tons
British	...	...	42	...	42	...
Greek	30	...	10	...	40	...
Norwegian and Swedish	...	...	6	...	6	...
Italian	...	...	5	...	5	..
Other countries	1	...	6	...	7	...
Total	31	...	69	...	100	...
„ for the year preceding	25	...	89	...	114	...
			[...]			

Foreign Office. 1892. Annual Series. # 1042. Diplomatic and Consular Reports on Trade and Finance. Russia. Report for the Year 1891 on the Trade of the Consular District of Taganrog (London: Harrison and Sons, 1892), p. 22.

Report on the Trade and Commerce, &c., of the Consular District of Taganrog for the Year 1892.

[...]

Annex C. Return of all Shipping at the Port of Mariupol in the Year 1892.

European Vector of the Northern Azov in the Imperial Period

Nationality	ENTERED AND CLEARED.					
	Sailing		Steam.		Total	
	Number of Vessels	Tons	Number of Vessels	Tons	Number of Vessels	Tons
British	...	...	42	43,979	42	43,979
Greek	11	3,680	11	10,174	22	13,854
Norwegian and Swedish	...	...	6	5,563	6	5,563
Italian	...	...	2	1,095	2	1,095
Other countries	1	132	6	4,869	7	5,001
Total	12	3,812	67	65,680	79	69,492
„ for the year preceding	31	...	69	...	100	...

[...]

Foreign Office. 1893. Annual Series. # 1234. Diplomatic and Consular Reports on Trade and Finance. Russia. Report for the Year 1892 on the Trade of the Consular District of Taganrog (London: Harrison and Sons, 1893), p. 22.

Report on the Trade and Commerce, &c., of the Consular District of Taganrog for the Year 1893.

[...]

Annex C. Return of all Shipping at the Port of Mariupol during the Year 1893.

Nationality	ENTERED AND CLEARED.					
	Sailing.		Steam		Total	
	Number of Vessels	Tons	Number of Vessels	Tons	Number of Vessels	Tons
British	...	...	87	102,888	87	102,888
Greek	29	10,150	12	11,794	41	21,944
Norwegian	...	...	7	8,057	7	8,057
Italian	...	...	2	1,180	2	1,180
Other flags	...	...	11	11,282	11	11,282
Total	29	10,150	119	135,151	148	145,301
„ for the year preceding	12	3,812	67	65,680	79	69,492

[...]

Foreign Office. 1894. Annual Series. # 1375. Diplomatic and Consular Reports on Trade and Finance. Russia. Report for the Year 1893 on the Trade & c. of Taganrog (London: Harrison and Sons, 1894), p. 17.

British Consular Reports about Italian Shipping

Report on the Trade and Commerce of the Consular District of Taganrog for the Year 1894.

[...]

Annex C. Return of all Shipping at the Port of Mariupol during the Year 1894.

Nationality	ENTERED AND CLEARED.					
	Sailing		Steam.		Total	
	Number of Vessels	Tons	Number of Vessels	Tons	Number of Vessels	Tons
British	...	...	122	143,708	122	143,708
Greek	17	4,752	18	16,244	35	20,996
Austrian	...	...	9	8,114	9	8,114
Norwegian	...	...	5	5,370	5	5,370
French	...	...	4	4,614	4	4,614
Turkish	4	1,094	4	4,488	8	5,582
Italian	...	...	3	3,070	3	3,070
Other flags	...	...	3	3,344	3	3,344
Total	21	5,846	168	188,952	189	194,798
„ for the year preceding	29	10,150	119	135,151	148	145,301
						[...]

*Foreign Office. 1895. Annual Series. # 1620. Diplomatic and Consular
Reports on Trade and Finance. Russia. Report for the Year 1894 on the
Trade & c., of Taganrog and District* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1895),
p. 12.

Report on the Trade and Commerce of the Consular District of Taganrog for the Year 1895.

[...]

Annex C. Return of all Shipping at the Port of Mariupol during the Year 1895.

Nationality	ENTERED AND CLEARED.					
	Sailing		Steam.		Total	
	Number of Vessels	Tons	Number of Vessels	Tons	Number of Vessels	Tons
British	...	...	122	154,895	122	154,895
Greek	18	5,417	23	20,650	41	26,067
Norwegian	...	...	4	5,181	4	5,181

European Vector of the Northern Azov in the Imperial Period

Italian	...	...	6	4,861	6	4,861
French	...	...	4	4,058	4	4,058
Austrian	...	...	2	1,756	2	1,756
Turkish	...	...	1	1,065	1	1,065
Total	18	5,417	162	192,466	180	197,883
„ for the year preceding	21	5,846	168	188,952	189	194,798
[...]						

Foreign Office. 1896. Annual Series. # 1736. Diplomatic and Consular Reports on Trade and Finance. Russia. Report for the Year 1895 on the Trade and Commerce of Taganrog (London: Harrison and Sons, 1896), p. 13.

MARIUPOL.

Mr. Vice-Consul Walton reports as follows:

[...]

Foreign shipping. The Greek flag, with 18 steamers of 18,072 tons and 11 sailers of 4,238 tons, occupies the first place amongst the foreigners, being followed by the Austrians, with 10 steamers of 10,206 tons. The remainder is made up of French, Dutch, Danish, Italian, Spanish, and Norwegian vessels. The total tonnage of foreign shipping amounted to 47,672 tons, or an increase of 4,684 tons as compared with 1895.

The Mediterranean trade is now almost exclusively in the hands of the Greeks, Austrians, and Italians, but they do not care to go outside the Straits of Gibraltar, and consequently the British flag maintains its position in that direction.

[...]

Annex A. Return of all Shipping at the Port of Mariupol during the Year 1896.

Nationality	ENTERED.		ENTERED.		Total	
	Sailing		Steam.			
	Number of Vessels	Tons	Number of Vessels	Tons	Number of Vessels	Tons
British	...	...	136	181,685	136	181,685
Greek	11	4,238	18	18,072	29	22,310
Austrian	...	...	10	10,206	10	10,206
French	1	185	5	5,842	6	6,027
Dutch	...	...	2	2,793	2	2,793
Danish	...	...	2	2,679	2	2,679
Italian	...	...	2	1,936	2	1,936
Spanish	...	...	1	985	1	985

British Consular Reports about Italian Shipping

Norwegian	...	...	1	736	1	736
Total	12	4,423	177	224,934	189	229,357
„ for the year preceding	18	5,417	162	192,466	180	197,883

Note. The same vessels cleared from this port during the year 1896.

[...]

Foreign Office. 1897. Annual Series. # 1948. Diplomatic and Consular Reports on Trade and Finance. Russia. Report for the Year 1896 on the Trade of the Consular District of Taganrog (London: Harrison and Sons, 1897), pp. 15-21.

MARIUPOL.

Mr. Vice-Consul Walton reports as follows:

[...]

Foreign shipping. Entered. The arrivals of foreign shipping amounted to 31 steamers and nine sailers of 34,436 tons, divided between various flags, the Greek, Italian, Dutch, and Norwegian predominating. During the Turco-Greek hostilities, the Greek vessels were unable to pass through the Bosphorus during the best part of the season, and consequently their tonnage dropped off considerably. Several of the steamers were transferred to the British flag, and continued to trade to these ports.

Cleared. The clearances of foreign shipping consisted of 27 steamers and nine sailing vessels of 32,324 tons. One Italian steamer was transferred to the Greek flag, and the four Russian steamers cleared for the coasting trade.

[...]

In Mediterranean freights there was little fluctuation throughout the whole season, the rates ruling between 10 fr. and 12 fr. per ton of 1,015 kilos. The Greeks and Italians, and, to a certain extent, the Austrians, monopolise this trade, and as they never accept freight outside the Straits of Gibraltar, the supply of tonnage is nearly always equal to the demand.

[...]

Annex A. Return of all Shipping at the Port of Mariupol during the Year 1897.

European Vector of the Northern Azov in the Imperial Period

Nationality	ENTERED.					
	Sailing		Steam.		Total	
	Number	Tons	Number	Tons	Number	Tons
	of Vessels		of Vessels		of Vessels	
British	1	226	126	171,541	127	171,767
Russian	...	...	4	2,395	4	2,395
Austrian	...	...	2	2,026	2	2,026
Belgian	...	...	1	1,249	1	1,249
Dutch	...	...	5	5,250	5	5,250
French	...	...	3	1,349	3	1,349
German	2	771	...	...	2	771
Greek	5	2,023	6	6,472	11	8,495
Italian	...	...	7	9,030	7	9,030
Norwegian	...	...	3	3,447	3	3,447
Turkish	2	424	...	...	2	424
Total	10	3,444	157	202,759	167	206,203
„ for the year preceding	12	4,423	177	224,934	189	229,357

Nationality	CLEARED.					
	Sailing		Steam.		Total	
	Number	Tons	Number	Tons	Number	Tons
	of Vessels		of Vessels		of Vessels	
British	1	226	126	171,541	127	171,767
Austrian	...	...	2	2,026	2	2,026
Belgian	...	...	1	1,249	1	1,249
Dutch	...	...	5	5,250	5	5,250
French	...	...	3	1,349	3	1,349
German	2	771	...	...	2	771
Greek	5	2,306	7	7,589	12	9,895
Italian	...	...	6	7,913	6	7,913
Norwegian	...	...	3	3,447	3	3,447
Turkish	2	424	...	...	2	424
Total	10	3,727	153	200,364	163	204,091
„ for the year preceding	12	4,423	177	224,934	189	229,357

[...]

2076. Annual Series. Diplomatic and Consular Reports. Russia. Report for the Year 1897 on the Trade and Commerce of Taganrog and District
(London: Harrison and Sons, 1898), pp. 15-23.

MARIUPOL.

Mr. Vice-Consul Walton reports as follows:

[...]

British Consular Reports about Italian Shipping

Annex A. Return of all Shipping at the Port of Mariupol during the Year 1898.

Nationality	ENTERED.					
	Sailing		Steam.		Total	
	Number of Vessels	Tons	Number of Vessels	Tons	Number of Vessels	Tons
United Kingdom	...	...	104	131,359	104	131,359
Russia	2	392	5	3,202	7	3,594
Greece	7	2,008	7	8,131	14	10,139
Italy	...	...	3	3,740	3	3,740
France	...	...	3	3,030	3	3,030
Other flags	2	410	4	4,085	6	4,495
Total	11	2,810	126	153,637	137	156,447
„ for the year						
preceding	10	3,444	157	202,759	167	206,203

Nationality	CLEARED.					
	Sailing		Steam.		Total	
	Number of Vessels	Tons	Number of Vessels	Tons	Number of Vessels	Tons
United Kingdom	...	...	104	131,359	104	131,359
Greece	7	2,008	7	8,131	14	10,139
Italy	...	...	3	3,740	3	3,740
France	...	...	3	3,030	3	3,030
Other flags	2	410	4	4,085	6	4,495
Total	9	2,418	121	150,345	130	152,763
„ for the year						
preceding	10	3,444	157	202,759	163	204,091

[...]

2265. Annual Series. Diplomatic and Consular Reports. Russia. Report for the Year 1898 on the Trade and Commerce of Taganrog and District
(London: Harrison and Sons, 1899), pp. 16-25.

MARIUPOL.

Mr. W. S. Walton reports as follows:

[...]

Entered. 77 British steamers of 102,670 tons entered at Mariupol during the year. On being compared with the returns of 1898, when the figures were 104 steamers of 131,359 tons, this shows a falling off of 27 steamers and 28,689 tons. Of the above, 44 steamers of 61,314 tons arrived with

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cargoes (from the United Kingdom 14, Belgium 25, and Russia 5) and the remaining 33 steamers of 41,356 tons arrived from Turkish, Italian, and other Mediterranean ports in ballast.

[...]

Annex A. Return of all Shipping at the Port of Mariupol during the Year 1899.

Nationality	ENTERED.					
	Sailing		Steam.		Total	
	Number of Vessels	Tons	Number of Vessels	Tons	Number of Vessels	Tons
British	...	...	77	102,670	77	102,670
Russian	1	144	6	6,676	7	6,820
Greek	7	2,161	21	21,923	28	24,084
German	...	...	8	10,558	8	10,558
Italian	...	...	9	9,575	9	9,575
Austro- Hungarian	...	...	7	5,492	7	5,492
Other flags	15	2,720	8	6,836	23	9,556
Total	23	5,025	136	163,730	159	168,755
„ for the year preceding	11	2,810	126	153,637	137	156,447

Nationality	CLEARED.					
	Sailing		Steam.		Total	
	Number of Vessels	Tons	Number of Vessels	Tons	Number of Vessels	Tons
British	...	...	77	102,670	77	102,670
Russian	...	...	5	5,763	5	5,763
Greek	7	2,161	21	21,923	28	24,084
German	...	...	8	10,558	8	10,558
Italian	...	...	9	9,575	9	9,575
Austro- Hungarian	...	...	7	5,492	7	5,492
Other flags	15	2,720	8	6,836	23	9,556
Total	22	4,881	135	162,817	157	167,698
„ for the year preceding	9	2,418	121	150,345	130	152,763

[...]

2447. Annual Series. Diplomatic and Consular Reports. Russia. Report for the Year 1899 on the Trade and Commerce of Taganrog and District
(London: Harrison and Sons, 1900), pp. 15-23.

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MARIUPOL.

Mr. Vice-Consul Walton reports as follows:

[...]

British shipping. The return of shipping of all nationalities entered and cleared at Mariupol during 1900 will be found on page 20. The British flag still heads the list, but at the same time shows a large falling-off on being compared with previous years; the percentage of the total tonnage, which in 1898 stood at 80 and in 1899 at 60, has now fallen to 45. This great decrease may be put down to the following causes: The import trade from Antwerp, which was formerly carried on almost exclusively under the British flag, has now been taken up by German and Belgian companies, who run regular lines to this port from Hamburg and Antwerp, occasionally taking goods from Newcastle-upon-Tyne and other ports in the United Kingdom. The Greeks, Italians, and Austro-Hungarians are also competing with British steamers; in former years they kept more or less to the Mediterranean, but of late they have disposed of the bulk of their smaller boats replacing them by steamers of 4,000 to 5,000 tons and now raise no objections to going outside the Straits of Gibraltar. Another reason was the bad harvest of barley and consequent small demand for tonnage.

Entered. Only 46 steamers of 63,781 tons, compared with 77 steamers of 102,670 tons in 1899, entered this port under the British flag during 1900, thus showing a decrease of 31 steamers and 38,889 tons. The arrivals include 16 steamers of 22,875 tons with cargoes (six from the United Kingdom, one from Portugal and nine from other Azoff ports with part cargoes), and 30 steamers of 40,906 tons in ballast from Malta, Italy, Egypt, France, and other Mediterranean ports.

[...]

Annex A. Return of all Shipping at the Port of Mariupol during the Year 1900.

			ENTERED.					
			Sailing		Steam.		Total	
Nationality			Number of Vessels	Tons	Number of Vessels	Tons	Number of Vessels	Tons
British	..	..	..	..	46	63,781	46	63,781
Russian	..	..	1	130	15	15,255	16	15,385
Greek	..	..	3	956	16	17,924	19	18,880
German	..	..	..	..	12	16,632	12	16,632
Italian	..	..	..	..	10	13,605	10	13,605
Belgian	..	..	..	..	7	6,871	7	6,871
Other flags	1	257	5	6,289	6	6,546
Total	5	1,343	111	140,357	116	141,700
„	1899	..	23	5,025	136	163,730	159	168,755

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CLEARED.								
Nationality			Sailing		Steam.		Total	
			Number of Vessels	Tons	Number of Vessels	Tons	Number of Vessels	Tons
British	..	..	..	..	46	63,781	46	63,781
Russian	..	..	..	..	6	7,963	6	7,963
Greek	..	..	3	956	16	17,924	19	18,880
German	..	..	..	..	12	16,632	12	16,632
Italian	..	..	..	..	10	13,605	10	13,605
Belgian	..	..	..	..	7	6,871	7	6,871
Other flags	..	..	1	257	5	6,289	6	6,546
Total	..	..	4	1,213	102	133,065	106	134,278
„	1899	..	22	4,881	135	162,817	157	167,698

[...]

2613. Annual Series. Diplomatic and Consular Reports. Russia. Report for the Year 1900 on the Trade and Commerce of Taganrog and District
(London: Harrison and Sons, 1901), pp. 15-21.

MARIUPOL.

Mr. Vice-Consul Walton reports as follows:

[...]

British shipping. The share of the tonnage falling to the British flag was only 35 per cent., as compared with 45 in 1900, 60 in 1899, 80 in 1898, and 83 per cent. in 1897. There are several reasons for this great decline, the principal being the repeated bad harvests and consequent curtailment of exports, especially barley, which is generally shipped to the United Kingdom and Continent, and is carried by British steamers, whereas the shipments of wheat are principally destined to the Mediterranean and are consequently transported by Greek and Italian steamers. The general cargoes from Antwerp which were formerly brought here by British steamers are now carried by German and Belgian lines, which have regular sailings to this port.

[...]

Freights. There was only a slight demand for tonnage throughout the season, and consequently the fluctuations on the freight market were small; the rates ruled between 10s. and 12s. per unit to the United Kingdom and Continent, and the same in francs to the Mediterranean ports. In one instance only was 14s. per unit paid. For phosphate to Venice 12 fr. per ton

British Consular Reports about Italian Shipping

was paid, and the equivalent of about 18s. per ton for pig iron to St. Petersburg.

[...]

Oil cake. Thomas phosphate. The shipments of oil cake increased 371 tons, and Thomas phosphate, of which 9,780 tons were shipped to Venice, is an article which appears for the first time in the list of exports. Mills for grinding this article have been erected in the vicinity of Mariupol, and their annual output is computed at about 30,000 to 40,000 tons. It is reported that the total production for 1902 has been sold to the north of Russia, and consequently there will be none available for export.

[...]

Anthracite coal and coke. During the coming season some further trial shipments of anthracite coal will be made to Italy and Germany, but as the coal cannot be delivered under 1*l.* 8s. per ton in Italy and 1*l.* 10s. per ton in Germany, there is only a remote prospect of further business being feasible.

[...]

The rates of freight from Mariupol to the various ports are calculated as follows:

Constantinople, Varna, Kustendji and Galatz, 3*s.* 4*d.* per ton; Smyrna and Salonica, 3*s.* 10*d.* per ton; Piraeus, 4*s.* 3*d.* per ton; Alexandria and Port Said, 4*s.* 10*d.* per ton; Suez, 5*s.* 10*d.* per ton; Corfu and Messina, 4*s.* 10*d.* per ton; Naples, 5*s.* 4*d.* per ton; Genoa, Ancona and Marseilles, 6*s.* per ton. These rates include the Suez Canal dues where necessary.

Taking the foregoing figures as a basis the cost of Russian coal delivered at the various ports is given in the following table, and, for comparison, the prices of British coal at each port are also given:

Ports	Price per Ton.	
	Russian Coal.	British Coal.
	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	£ <i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>
Constantinople	16 8	1 3 4
Varna	16 8	1 3 4
Kustendji	16 8	1 3 4
Galatz	16 8	1 3 4
Smyrna	17 2	1 1 8
Salonica	17 2	1 1 8
Piraeus	17 7	1 1 8
Alexandria	18 2	1 2 6
Port Said	18 2	1 2 6
Suez	19 2	1 3 4
Corfu	18 2	1 2 6
Messina	18 2	1 1 8
Naples	18 8	1 1 8
Genoa	19 4	1 1 8
Ancona	19 4	1 2 6

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Marseilles

19 4

1 1 8

[...]

Annex A. Return of all Shipping at the Port of Mariupol during the Year 1901.

Nationality	ENTERED.					
	Sailing		Steam.		Total	
	Number		Number		Number	
	of Vessels	Tons	of Vessels	Tons	of Vessels	Tons
British	..	..	24	33,107	24	33,107
Russian	2	217	7	7,212	9	7,429
Greek	2	536	21	24,532	23	25,068
German	..	..	8	11,113	8	11,113
Italian	..	..	8	8,456	8	8,456
Other nationalities	1	258	7	8,587	8	8,845
Total	5	1,011	75	93,007	80	94,018
„ 1900	5	1,343	111	140,357	116	141,700

Nationality	CLEARED.					
	Sailing		Steam.		Total	
	Number		Number		Number	
	of Vessels	Tons	of Vessels	Tons	of Vessels	Tons
British	..	..	24	33,107	24	33,107
Russian	..	..	7	9,427	7	9,427
Greek	2	536	21	24,532	23	25,068
German	..	..	8	11,113	8	11,113
Italian	..	..	8	8,456	8	8,456
Other nationalities	1	258	7	8,587	8	8,845
Total	3	794	75	95,222	78	96,016
„ 1900	4	1,213	102	133,065	106	134,278

[...]

2842. Annual Series. Diplomatic and Consular Reports. Russia. Report for the Year 1901 on the Trade of the Consular District of Taganrog
(London: Harrison and Sons, 1902), pp. 15-25.

MARIUPOL.

Mr. Vice-Consul Walton reports as follows:

[...]

Foreign shipping. About a third of the remaining foreign shipping falls to the share of the Greek flag, which is rapidly increasing its hold upon the Azov carrying trade. The flags next in importance were Austro-Hungarian, German and Italian. The Greek, Austro-Hungarian and Italian steamers

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were principally engaged in the grain trade to Mediterranean ports. The German boats all belonged to one company, which runs a regular line to the Azov ports from Hamburg and Belgium.

[...]

The exports of Thomas phosphate, owing to restricted output at the works and a larger demand from the north of Russia, also show a large decrease, and only consisted of one cargo of 2,500 tons, destined to Venice; in the previous year 9,780 tons were shipped to Italy.

[...]

The Donetz Basin disposes of the bulk of its coal, about 55 per cent. of the total output, to metallurgical works and railway companies, and naturally the metallurgical crisis, combined with the decreased traffic on the railways, is being acutely felt by the coal industry, and the colliery proprietors are actively engaged in the endeavour to discover new markets and, at the same time, to increase the consumption in some of the existing ones. The two principal measures proposed have not yet gone beyond the initiatory steps. Firstly, attention was directed to the enormous quantities of small coal lying at all the mines, which could be utilised for the manufacture of briquettes for the home markets, but owing to the high duty on foreign coal-tar and the limited supply of the home-made article, even a start could not be made. The Mining Committee at Kharkov have made repeated representations to the Imperial Government to have the duty repealed, but, up to the present, the question has not been definitely decided. The second measure, the export of Donetz coal to Mediterranean ports, has also made very little headway. The representatives sent abroad by the Kharkov Mining Committee reported most fully on the various markets (Turkey, Greece, Italy and the Danube ports) and held out hopes of an enormous trade; so far, a few sample shipments, in all 9,900 tons, principally anthracite, have been made, and there the matter rests. It is, however, reported that a company is being formed by the mine owners specially for the export of Donetz coal, and it is intended to work the business on a firm basis and on a large scale, but with Donetz coal at a minimum price of 14s. to 15s. per ton f.o.b. steamer Mariupol port, I fail to see how it can compete with British coal, which is much superior in quality.

The exports of steam coal in 1902 consisted of one cargo of 3,000 tons to the Piraeus, and some small shipments, about 450 tons in all, to Galatz and Braila. Anthracite was shipped to Marseilles, 2,000 tons; Rouen, 1,000 tons; Venice, 800 tons; Constantinople, 350 tons; Piraeus, 300 tons; and Roumania, 2,000 tons, and 600 tons of coke. All the above were sample shipments, but evidently they did not find much favour with the buyers, as, with the sole exception of Constantinople, where, it is reported, about 6,000

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tons of anthracite coal have been sold to a railway company, they have not been followed by orders.

[...]

Annex A. Return of all Shipping Engaged in the Foreign Trade at the Port of Mariupol during the Years 1902-1901, and the Average for the Five Years 1897-1901.

		ENTERED.					
Nationality	Year	Sailing		Steam.		Total	
		Number of Vessels	Tons	Number of Vessels	Tons	Number of Vessels	Tons
British	1902	...	...	59	90,492	59	90,492
	1901	...	...	24	33,107	24	33,107
	Average, 5 years	...	...	75	100,452	75	100,452
Russian	1902	1	180	17	18,991	18	19,171
	1901	2	217	7	7,212	9	7,429
	Average, 5 years	1	151	6	5,507	7	5,658
Greek	1902	1	164	21	27,876	22	28,040
	1901	2	536	21	24,532	23	25,068
	Average, 5 years	5	1,535	14	15,796	19	17,331
German	1902	...	...	8	10,777	8	10,777
	1901	...	...	8	11,113	8	11,113
	Average, 5 years	...	...	6	7,660	6	7,660
Italian	1902	...	...	6	8,925	6	8,925
	1901	...	...	8	8,456	8	8,456
	Average, 5 years	...	...	7	8,881	7	8,881
Austro- Hungarian	1902	...	...	9	12,781	9	12,781
	1901	...	...	2	2,925	2	2,925
	Average, 5 years	...	...	3	3,015	3	3,015
Other nationalities	1902	2	460	7	7,611	9	8,071
	1901	1	258	5	5,662	6	5,920
	Average, 5 years	4	1,017	6	7,405	10	8,422
Total	...	4	804	127	177,453	131	178,257
„ 1901	...	5	1,011	75	93,007	80	94,018
Average, 5 years	...	10	2,703	117	148,716	127	151,419

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Nationality	Year	CLEARED.					
		Sailing		Steam.		Total	
		Number of Vessels	Tons	Number of Vessels	Tons	Number of Vessels	Tons
British	1902	...	...	59	90,492	59	90,492
	1901	...	...	24	33,107	24	33,107
	Average, 5 years	...	...	75	100,452	75	100,452
Russian	1902	...	...	17	18,991	17	18,991
	1901	...	...	7	9,427	7	9,427
	Average, 5 years	...	...	4	4,790	4	4,790
Greek	1902	1	164	21	27,876	22	28,040
	1901	2	536	21	24,532	23	25,068
	Average, 5 years	5	1,535	14	15,796	19	17,331
German	1902	...	...	8	10,777	8	10,777
	1901	...	...	8	11,113	8	11,113
	Average, 5 years	...	...	6	7,660	6	7,660
Italian	1902	...	...	6	8,925	6	8,925
	1901	...	...	8	8,456	8	8,456
	Average, 5 years	...	...	7	8,881	7	8,881
Austro- Hungarian	1902	...	...	9	12,781	9	12,781
	1901	...	...	2	2,925	2	2,925
	Average, 5 years	...	...	3	3,015	3	3,015
Other nationalities	1902	2	460	7	7,611	9	8,071
	1901	1	258	5	5,662	6	5,920
	Average, 5 years	4	1,017	6	7,405	10	8,422
Total	...	3	624	127	177,453	130	178,077
„ 1901	...	3	794	75	95,222	78	96,016
Average, 5 years	...	9	2,552	115	147,999	124	150,551

[...]

3115. Annual Series. Diplomatic and Consular Reports. Russia. Report for the Year 1902 on the Trade and Commerce of the Consular District Rostov-on-Don (London: Harrison and Sons, 1904), pp. 9-20.

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MARIUPOL.

Mr. Vice-Consul Walton reports as follows:

[...]

Annex A. Return of all Shipping Engaged in the Foreign Trade at the Port of Mariupol during the Years 1903-1902, and the Average for the Five Years 1898-1902.

Nationality	Year	ENTERED.					
		Sailing		Steam.		Total	
		Number of Vessels	Tons	Number of Vessels	Tons	Number of Vessels	Tons
British	1903	...	...	50	75,056	50	75,056
	1902	...	...	59	90,492	59	90,492
	Average, 5 years	...	...	62	84,282	62	84,282
Russian	1903	1	115	22	20,374	23	20,489
	1902	1	180	17	18,991	18	19,171
	Average, 5 years	2	213	10	10,285	12	10,498
Greek	1903	2	355	24	28,631	26	28,986
	1902	1	164	21	27,876	22	28,040
	Average, 5 years	4	1,185	15	20,077	19	21,262
Austro- Hungarian	1903	...	...	8	14,393	8	14,393
	1902	...	...	9	12,781	9	12,781
	Average, 5 years	...	...	4	4,500	4	4,500
Italian	1903	...	...	8	12,385	8	12,385
	1902	...	...	6	8,925	6	8,925
	Average, 5 years	...	...	7	8,860	7	8,860
German	1903	...	...	6	8,466	6	8,466
	1902	...	...	8	10,777	8	10,777
	Average, 5 years	...	...	7	9,816	7	9,816
Other nationalities	1903	1	258	6	7,848	7	8,106
	1902	2	460	7	7,611	9	8,071
	Average, 5 years	4	1,271	6	6,097	10	7,368
Total 1903	...	4	728	124	167,153	128	167,881
„ 1902	...	4	804	127	177,453	131	178,257
Average, 5 years	...	10	2,669	111	143,917	121	146,586

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Nationality	Year	CLEARED.					
		Sailing		Steam.		Total	
		Number of Vessels	Tons	Number of Vessels	Tons	Number of Vessels	Tons
British	1903	...	...	50	75,056	50	75,056
	1902	...	...	59	90,492	59	90,492
	Average, 5 years	...	...	62	84,282	62	84,282
Russian	1903	...	...	20	19,077	20	19,077
	1902	...	...	17	18,991	18	19,171
	Average, 5 years	...	...	7	8,529	7	8,529
Greek	1903	2	355	24	28,631	26	28,986
	1902	1	164	21	27,876	22	28,040
	Average, 5 years	4	1,185	15	20,077	19	21,262
Austro- Hungarian	1903	...	...	8	14,393	8	14,393
	1902	...	...	9	12,781	9	12,781
	Average, 5 years	...	...	4	4,500	4	4,500
Italian	1903	...	...	8	12,385	8	12,385
	1902	...	...	6	8,925	6	8,925
	Average, 5 years	...	...	7	8,860	7	8,860
German	1903	...	...	6	8,466	6	8,466
	1902	...	...	8	10,777	8	10,777
	Average, 5 years	...	...	7	9,816	7	9,816
Other nationalities	1903	1	258	6	7,848	7	8,106
	1902	2	460	7	7,611	9	8,071
	Average, 5 years	4	1,271	6	6,097	10	7,368
Total 1903	...	3	613	122	165,856	125	166,469
„ 1902	...	3	624	127	177,453	130	178,077
Average, 5 years	...	8	2,456	108	142,161	116	144,617

[...]

3173. Annual Series. Diplomatic and Consular Reports. Russia. Report for the Year 1903 on the Trade of Rostov-on-Don and District (London: Harrison and Sons, 1904), pp. 24-35.

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MARIUPOL.

Mr. Vice-Consul Walton reports as follows:

[...]

Annex A. Return of all Shipping Engaged in the Foreign Trade at the Port of Mariupol during the Years 1905-1904, and the Average for the Five Years 1900-1904.

ENTERED.							
Nationality	Year	Sailing		Steam.		Total	
		Number	Tons	Number	Tons	Number	Tons
		of Vessels		of Vessels		of Vessels	
British	1905	...	...	63	94,271	63	94,271
	1904	...	...	78	121,472	78	121,472
	Average, 5 years	...	...	51	76,782	51	76,782
Russian	1905	...	...	28	27,834	28	27,834
	1904	...	...	25	27,880	25	27,880
	Average, 5 years	1	128	17	17,940	18	18,068
Greek	1905	...	...	52	74,112	52	74,112
	1904	...	...	36	47,473	36	47,473
	Average, 5 years	2	402	24	29,287	26	29,689
Italian	1905	...	...	13	19,197	13	19,197
	1904	...	...	10	16,134	10	16,134
	Average, 5 years	...	...	8	11,901	8	11,901
Austro- Hungarian	1905	...	...	9	14,483	9	14,483
	1904	...	...	9	15,107	9	15,107
	Average, 5 years	...	...	6	9,721	6	9,721
German	1905	...	...	10	14,375	10	14,375
	1904	...	...	7	9,573	7	9,573
	Average, 5 years	...	...	8	11,312	8	11,312
Other nationalities	1905	2	297	3	4,230	5	4,527
	1904	1	258	10	13,750	11	14,008
	Average, 5 years	1	298	7	8,926	8	9,224
Total 1905 „ 1904	1905	2	297	178	248,502	180	248,799
	1904	1	258	175	251,389	176	251,647

CLEARED.

Nationality	Year	Sailing		Steam.		Total	
		Number	Tons	Number	Tons	Number	Tons
		of Vessels		of Vessels		of Vessels	
British	1905	63	94,271	63	94,271
	1904	78	121,472	78	121,472

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	Average, 5 years	51	76,782	51	76,782
Russian	1905	22	23,630	22	23,630
	1904	22	26,991	22	26,991
	Average, 5 years	...	...	16	16,490	16	16,490
Greek	1905	...	...	52	74,112	52	74,112
	1904	...	...	36	47,473	36	47,473
	Average, 5 years	2	402	24	29,287	26	29,689
Italian	1905	...	...	13	19,197	13	19,197
	1904	...	...	10	16,134	10	16,134
	Average, 5 years	...	...	8	11,901	8	11,901
Austro- Hungarian	1905	...	...	9	14,483	9	14,483
	1904	...	...	9	15,107	9	15,107
	Average, 5 years	...	...	6	9,721	6	9,721
German	1905	...	...	10	14,375	10	14,375
	1904	...	...	7	9,573	7	9,573
	Average, 5 years	...	...	8	11,312	8	11,312
Other nationalities	1905	2	297	3	4,230	5	4,527
	1904	1	258	10	13,750	11	14,008
	Average, 5 years	1	298	7	8,926	8	9,224
Total 1905	...	2	297	172	244,298	174	244,595
„ 1904	...	1	258	172	250,500	173	250,758
Average, 5 years	...	3	700	120	164,419	123	165,119

[...]

3610. Annual Series. Diplomatic and Consular Reports. Russia. Report for the Year 1905 on the Trade of the Consular District of Rostov-on-Don
(London: Harrison and Sons, 1906), pp. 10-21.

MARIUPOL.

Mr. Vice-Consul Walton reports as follows:

[...]

Foreign shipping. Other shipping was represented by the Greek, Russian, German, Austro-Hungarian, Italian, Belgian and Turkish flags in the order given. Altogether 73 steamers and 3 sailing vessels of 96,905 tons arrived, and, with the exception of 1 sailing vessel and 5 steamers under

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Russian flag, which cleared in the coasting trade, the same vessels sailed from this port in 1906.

[...]

Annex A. Return of all Shipping Engaged in the Foreign Trade at the Port of Mariupol during the Years 1906-1905, and the Average for the Five Years 1901-1905.

Nationality	Year	ENTERED.					
		Sailing		Steam.		Total	
		Number of Vessels	Tons	Number of Vessels	Tons	Number of Vessels	Tons
British	1906	...	...	47	79,210	47	79,210
	1905	...	...	63	94,271	63	94,271
	Average, 5 years	...	...	55	82,880	55	82,880
Russian	1906	1	115	27	33,033	28	33,148
	1905	...	...	28	27,834	28	27,834
	Average, 5 years	1	103	18	20,440	19	20,543
Greek	1906	...	...	26	36,102	26	36,102
	1905	...	...	52	74,112	52	74,112
	Average, 5 years	1	211	31	40,525	32	40,736
German	1906	...	...	6	8,433	6	8,433
	1905	...	...	10	14,375	10	14,375
	Average, 5 years	...	...	8	10,860	8	10,860
Austro- Hungarian	1906	...	...	4	6,446	4	6,446
	1905	...	...	9	14,483	9	14,483
	Average, 5 years	...	...	7	11,938	7	11,938
Italian	1906	...	...	4	6,177	4	6,177
	1905	...	...	13	19,197	13	19,197
	Average, 5 years	...	...	9	13,020	9	13,020
Other nationalities	1906	2	288	6	6,311	8	6,599
	1905	2	297	3	4,230	5	4,527
	Average, 5 years	2	306	6	7,820	8	8,126
Total 1906		3	403	120	175,712	123	176,115
„ 1905		2	297	178	248,502	180	248,799
Average, 5 years		4	620	134	187,483	138	188,103

British Consular Reports about Italian Shipping

Nationality	Year	CLEARED.					
		Sailing		Steam.		Total	
		Number of Vessels	Tons	Number of Vessels	Tons	Number of Vessels	Tons
British	1906	...	...	47	79,210	47	79,210
	1905	...	...	63	94,271	63	94,271
	Average, 5 years	...	...	55	82,880	55	82,880
Russian	1906	...	...	22	28,995	22	28,995
	1905	...	...	22	23,630	22	23,630
	Average, 5 years	...	...	18	19,623	18	19,623
Greek	1906	...	...	26	36,102	26	36,102
	1905	...	...	52	74,112	52	74,112
	Average, 5 years	1	211	31	40,525	32	40,736
German	1906	...	...	6	8,433	6	8,433
	1905	...	...	10	14,375	10	14,375
	Average, 5 years	...	...	8	10,860	8	10,860
Austro- Hungarian	1906	...	...	4	6,446	4	6,446
	1905	...	...	9	14,483	9	14,483
	Average, 5 years	...	...	7	11,938	7	11,938
Italian	1906	...	...	4	6,177	4	6,177
	1905	...	...	13	19,197	13	19,197
	Average, 5 years	...	...	9	13,020	9	13,020
Other nationalities	1906	2	288	6	6,311	8	6,599
	1905	2	297	3	4,230	5	4,527
	Average, 5 years	2	306	6	7,820	8	8,126
Total 1906		2	288	115	171,674	117	171,962
„ 1905		2	297	172	244,298	174	244,595
Average, 5 years		3	517	134	186,666	137	187,183

[...]

3792. Annual Series. Diplomatic and Consular Reports. Russia. Report for the Year 1906 on the Trade of the Consular District of Rostov-on-Don
(London: Harrison and Sons, 1907), pp. 10-22.

European Vector of the Northern Azov in the Imperial Period

MARIUPOL.

Mr. Vice-Consul Walton reports as follows:

[...]

Foreign shipping. Foreign shipping was represented by the Russian, Greek, Austro-Hungarian, Italian, German and other flags in the order named. The total arrivals in 1907 consisted of 119 vessels of 159,650 tons, compared with 76 vessels and 96,905 tons in 1906.

[...]

Freight. For steel rails to China 1*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* was paid, and 15*s.* to 17*s.* to Tampico, 1*l.* 2*s.* to the River Plate and 13 to 15 fr. to Italian ports. For pig iron 13*s.* was paid to Baltimore, 11*s.* to 12*s.* 6*d.* to the United Kingdom and Continent and 10 to 13 fr. to Italy.

[...]

Imports.

[...]

Dolomite. Dolomite also shows an increase of 4,711 tons. It was formerly received only from Belgium by a local steel works, but in 1907 purchases were made in Italy. There is no duty on dolomite entering the country in its raw state and consequently the foreign article can compete with Russian stone.

[...]

Metallurgical products. The exports of metallurgical products in 1907 were very large, and reached a total of 117,413 tons compared with 24,428 in 1906.

Steel rails come first with over 50,000 tons shipped to all parts of the world, including London, for which port two cargoes were cleared. Pig iron is next with 29,300 tons, destined principally for Italy, and the balance is made up of steel girders, plates, ingots, billets, angles and bars, Spiegel iron and ferro-manganese. The destination of all the goods is given in the return of exports.

[...]

Annex A. Return of all Shipping Engaged in the Foreign Trade at the Port of Mariupol during the Years 1907-1906, and the Average for the Five Years 1902-1906.

ENTERED.							
Nationality	Year	Sailing		Steam.		Total	
		Number	Tons	Number	Tons	Number	Tons
		of Vessels		of Vessels		of Vessels	
British	1907	...	...	46	79,184	46	79,184
	1906	...	...	47	79,210	47	79,210
	Average,	...	...	58	92,100	58	92,100
	5 years	...	...	58	92,100	58	92,100

British Consular Reports about Italian Shipping

Russian	1907	2	262	62	83,803	64	84,065
	1906	1	115	27	33,033	28	33,148
	Average, 5 years	1	80	24	25,622	25	25,702
Greek	1907	2	297	23	28,906	25	29,203
	1906			26	36,102	26	36,102
	Average, 5 years	1	104	32	42,839	33	42,943
Austro- Hungarian	1907	...	...	8	16,208	8	16,208
	1906	...	...	4	6,446	4	6,446
	Average, 5 years	...	...	8	12,652	8	12,652
Italian	1907	...	...	8	12,445	8	12,445
	1906	...	...	4	6,177	4	6,177
	Average, 5 years	...	...	8	12,563	8	12,563
German	1907	...	...	8	11,522	8	11,522
	1906	...	...	6	8,433	6	8,433
	Average, 5 years	...	...	7	10,325	7	10,325
Other nationalities	1907	2	287	4	5,920	6	6,207
	1906	2	288	6	6,311	8	6,599
	Average, 5 years	2	312	6	7,950	8	8,262

CLEARED.

Nationality	Year	Sailing		Steam.		Total	
		Number of	Tons	Number of	Tons	Number of	Tons
		Vessels		Vessels		Vessels	
British	1907	...	...	46	79,184	46	79,184
	1906	...	...	47	79,210	47	79,210
	Average, 5 years	...	...	58	92,100	58	92,100
Russian	1907	...	...	58	80,684	58	80,684
	1906	...	...	22	23,386	22	23,386
	Average, 5 years	...	...	21	23,306	21	23,306
Greek	1907	...	...	21	28,313	21	28,313
	1906	...	...	26	36,102	26	36,102
	Average, 5 years	1	104	32	42,839	33	42,943
Austro- Hungarian	1907	...	...	8	16,208	8	16,208
	1906	...	...	4	6,446	4	6,446
	Average, 5 years	8	12,652	8	12,652
Italian	1907	8	12,445	8	12,445
	1906	4	6,177	4	6,177
	Average,	8	12,563	8	12,563

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German	5 years						
	1907	8	11,522	8	11,522
	1906	6	8,433	6	8,433
	Average, 5 years	7	10,325	7	10,325
Other nationalities	1907	2	287	4	5,920	6	6,207
	1906	2	288	6	6,311	8	6,599
	Average, 5 years	2	312	6	7,950	8	8,262

Annex B. Return of British Shipping which Entered and Cleared in the Foreign Trade of the Port of Mariupol during the Year 1907.

Steam Vessels.

Entered.

From:	With Cargo.		In Ballast.		Total.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
United Kingdom	4	4,288			4	4,288
Algiers	...	...	1	1,958	1	1,958
Egypt	...	...	6	13,878	6	13,878
Italy	...	...	26	45,479	26	45,479
Malta	...	...	1	1,618	1	1,618
Roumania	...	...	1	1,563	1	1,563
Russia	2	2,397	1	1,956	3	4,353
Turkey	...	...	4	6,047	4	6,047

[...]

4027. Annual Series. Diplomatic and Consular Reports. Russia. Report for the Year 1907 on the Trade of the Consular District of Rostov-on-Don (London: Harrison and Sons, 1908), pp. 20-35.

MARIUPOL.

Mr. Vice-Consul W. S. Walton reports as follows:

[...]

Shipping. The total arrivals in 1908, under all flags, numbered 171 vessels, of 259,634 tons, as compared with 165 vessels, of 238,834 tons, in 1907. The British, Russian, German and Austro-Hungarian flags show slight increases, while fewer Greek and Italian ships arrived.

[...]

Foreign shipping. The Greek and Italian flags monopolise the trade with Mediterranean ports. Of the Austro-Hungarians three cleared with rails for the River Plate, two with similar cargoes for Fleetwood and the remainder with grain cargoes for the Continent.

[...]

Rails paid as follows:

Per ton.*

British Consular Reports about Italian Shipping

			s.	d.		£	s.	d.
River Plate						1	2	0
Denmark	...	...				0	12	9
Fleetwood	...	...	11	3	to	0	11	9
Morocco	...	...				0	10	0
Naples	...	...					12†	
Calatz, Braila and Constanza			7	0	to	0	8	0

* Of 2,240 Ibs.

† Francs.

[...]

The quantity shipped abroad amounted to only 9,400 tons, and so far there seems little likelihood of the export increasing. The Council of Mining Representatives at Kharkov has, on several occasions, sent engineers and other to France, Italy, Spain and other Mediterranean countries to study the markets and report upon the possibility of supplying them with Russian coal, subsequently several trial shipments were made, but no business has followed. The shipments to Northern Russia continue and are increasing rapidly, but the only customers so far are the Government railways and the Russian Admiralty. The price of the coal delivered in the north must be much higher than that for which foreign coal could be obtained, but I presume the great point in view is the encouragement to home industries. The idea is to oust British coal from Northern Russia, but I should say that there is slight chance of this taking place in the near future.

[...]

Annex 3. Return of all Shipping which Entered and Cleared in the Foreign Trade of the Port of Mariupol during the Year 1908.

(a) Steam Vessels.

Nationality	ENTERED.		In Ballast		Total	
	Vessels.	With Cargo Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
British	9	12,196	45	77,890	54	90,086
Russian	...	...	73	104,050	73	104,050
Austro-Hungarian	3	5,192	9	15,585	12	20,777
Greek	2	2,751	10	14,567	12	17,318
German	9	14,166	2	2,624	11	16,790
Italian	3	4,095	...	...	3	4,095
Belgian	2	3,317	...	...	2	3,317
Norwegian	...	...	1	2,340	1	2,340
Total	28	41,717	140	217,056	168	258,773

[...]

Annex 4. Return of British Shipping which Entered and Cleared in the Foreign Trade at the Port of Mariupol during the Year 1908.

ENTERED.

European Vector of the Northern Azov in the Imperial Period

From	With Cargo		In Ballast		Total	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
United Kingdom	6	7,752	...	...	6	7,752
Italy	...	...	16	27,832	16	27,832
Egypt	...	...	13	23,397	13	23,397
Tyrkey	1	1,570	6	10,120	7	11,690
Greece	...	...	3	4,846	3	4,846
Russia	2	2,874	1	1,778	3	4,652
France	...	...	2	3,444	2	3,444
Malta	...	...	2	3,342	2	3,342
Spain	...	...	1	1,643	1	1,643
Roumaian	...	...	1	1,488	1	1,488
Total	9	12,196	45	77,890	54	90,086

[...]

4295. Annual Series. Diplomatic and Consular Reports. Russia. Report for the Year 1908 on the Trade and Commerce of the Consular District of Odessa (London: Harrison and Sons, 1909), pp. 86-102.

MARIUPOL.

Mr. Vice-Consul W. S. Walton reports as follows:

[...]

The distination of the rails and fishplates shipped from this port during the three years 1907-09 has been as follows:

Country			1907	1908	1909
			Tons	Tons	Tons
Argentine Republic	...	...	10,950	9,900	40,545
Belgium	...	...	50	12	90
Bulgaria	...	...	1,700	...	4,615
Chile	...	...	...	...	3,700
China	...	...	6,050	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	9,050	...
United Kingdom	...	...	5,300	14,000	...
Finland	...	...	...	...	5,070
Italy	...	...	1600	2380	...
Mexico	...	...	10850	...	...
Morocco	...	...	...	2,500	...
Roumania	...	...	14,150	15,448	1,685
Transvaal	...	...	...	...	19,895
Total			50,650	53,290	76,000

[...]

In the meantime samples of the British coals supplied to Italy, Greece, Turkey and Egypt have been obtained and are being analysed for

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comparison with the Donetz coal and for determining the qualities most suitable for those markets.

[...]

Annex 3. Return of Shipping of all Nationalities which Entered and Cleared in the Foreign Trade at the Port of Mariupol during the Year 1909.

(a) Steam Vessels.

ENTERED.

Nationality	With Cargo		In Ballast		Total	
	Vessels	Tonnage	Vessels	Tonnage	Vessels	Tonnage
British	13	21,295	62	119,101	75	140,396
Russian	1	961	68	113,805	69	114,766
Greek	2	3,074	26	37,028	28	40,102
German	10	15,355	2	2,591	12	17,946
Austro-Hungarian	2	3,703	8	15,101	10	18,804
Italian	1	1,330	4	5,858	5	7,188
Norwegian	...	...	3	5,277	3	5,277
French	...	...	1	2,065	1	2,065
Danish	1	1,775	...	...	1	1,775
Turkish	...	...	2	595	2	595
Total	30	47,493	176	301,421	206	348,914

CLEARED.

Nationality	With Cargo		In Ballast		Total	
	Vessels	Tonnage	Vessels	Tonnage	Vessels	Tonnage
British	72	136,487	3	3,909	75	140,396
Russian	56	105,136	...	...	56	105,136
Greek	27	38,230	1	1,872	28	40,102
German	12	17,946	...	...	12	17,946
Austro-Hungarian	9	17,341	1	1,463	10	18,804
Italian	4	5,858	1	1,330	5	7,188
Norwegian	3	5,277	...	...	3	5,277
French	1	2,065	...	...	1	2,065
Danish	...	...	1	1,775	1	1,775
Turkish	2	595	...	...	2	595
Total	186	328,935	7	10,349	193	339,284

[...]

Annex 4. Return of British Shipping which Entered and Cleared in the Foreign Trade of the Port of Mariupol during the Year 1909.

Steam Vesels.

ENTERED.

From	With Cargo		In Ballast		Total	
	Vessels	Tonnage	Vessels	Tonnage	Vessels	Tonnage
United Kingdom	8	10,551	...	...	8	10,551
Italy	...	...	27	49,685	27	49,685
Egypt	...	...	10	22,451	10	22,451
Tyrkey	8	15,515	8	15,515
Malta	7	11,866	7	11,866
Russia	3	7,390	1	2,367	4	9,757
France	3	6,185	3	6,185

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Greece	3	5,375	3	5,375
Belgium	2	3,354	2	3,354
Portugal	1	2,474	1	2,474
Austria-Hungary	1	1,722	1	1,722
Roumania	...	...	1	1,461	1	1,461
Total	13	21,295	62	119,101	75	140,396

[...]

4537. Annual Series. Diplomatic and Consular Reports. Russia. Report for the Year 1909 on the Trade and Commerce of the Consular District of Odessa (London: Harrison and Sons, 1910), pp. 88-102.

MARIUPOL.

Mr. Vice-Consul W. S. Walton reports as follows:

[...]

Coal. The shipments of coal during 1911 amounted to 25,325 tons, and were divided as follows:

ANTHRACITE.

					Tons.
Turkey	..	..	..	..	9,000
Italy	..	..	..	..	3,450
Roumania	..	..	..	..	1,000
Total	..	..	..	..	13,450

[...]

The shipments of anthracite coal would have been larger had it not been for the Turco-Italian war, which capsized arrangements made by a group of banks, who had intended to start a regular trade in anthracite coal with Italy.

Sales of anthracite coal have already been made to Turkey for delivery over 1912, and it is expected that Russian collieries will also make another attempt to capture a portion of the steam coal trade of Turkey, Roumania, Bulgaria and Greece. Egypt and Italy are also mentioned, but the possibility of an export trade to these countries is, at the present moment, very doubtful.

[...]

The British flag appears to be gradually losing its hold of the Azov trade; the trade is passing to the Greek, Austro-Hungarian and Italian flags, which are rapidly increasing their mercantile fleets.

[...]

While on this subject I may mention that the various by-products received from the coke ovens during 1911 were as follows:

				Tons.
Sulphate of ammonia	500

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Spirits of ammonia	214
Benzol	62
Heavy oils	2,600
Pitch	3,300

The production of all these articles will be greatly increased in 1912, and it is intended to export benzol and sulphate of ammonia to Italy, France and North Africa.

[...]

The export of coal to the Mediterranean, a subject which is always cropping up in the Russian Press, and always being raised at every session of the Mining Congress at Kharkov, so far makes little progress and cannot yet be said to have passed the preliminary trial stage. The coal strike in the United Kingdom could have served as an opportunity for entering the markets of Turkey, the Balkan peninsula, Greece, Italy and other countries bordering on the Mediterranean, but stocks at the mines are practically non-existent, and navigation at Mariupol, the only outlet for Donetz coal, was still closed on March 20.

[...]

Some of the Russian railways are also making trials with anthracite on their locomotives, and the Southern Railway Company lately ordered 32,000 tons for this purpose. Should these tests give satisfaction an extensive new field will be opened for this fuel. Then again, there is always the question of export, especially to Italy, which market has been most carefully studied by several commissions and private individuals. Great attention was also given to this matter at the Turin Exhibition, where Russian anthracite was widely advertised and extensive trials made. A company, financed by Russian banks, has also been formed at Kharkov for the express purpose of furthering the export trade in this article. The war prevented anything being done during 1911, but great hopes are entertained for a large business as soon as peace is concluded.

Welsh anthracite holds, of course, a strong position in the Italian market, but the Russians intend to organise the business on a firm basis, have their own distributing agents, &c., and as they maintain that the Donetz anthracite is quite equal in quality to the British product, they foresee no difficulty in capturing a portion of this market. The one great drawback is the fact that Mariupol, which must act as the shipping port, is always closed by ice from December to March, just the best time for disposing of the coal, and this will entail large depôts at the Italian ports, which will have to be replenished from Mariupol during the autumn months.

[...]

Annex 3. Return of British Shipping which Entered and Cleared in the Foreign Trade of the Port of Mariupol (Sea of Azov) during the Year 1911.

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Steam Vesels.						
ENTERED.						
From	With Cargo		In Ballast		Total	
	Vessels	Tonnage	Vessels	Tonnage	Vessels	Tonnage
Austria-Hungary	...	...	3	6,207	3	6,207
Egypt	...	...	10	18,764	10	18,764
France	...	...	4	7,341	4	7,341
Greece	...	...	3	4,656	3	4,656
Italy	...	...	21	40,013	21	40,013
Malta	...	...	3	5,979	3	5,979
Spain	1	1,488	...	...	1	1,488
Turkey	...	...	4	5,356	4	5,356
Total	1	1,488	48	88,316	49	89,804

[...]

Annex 4. Return of Shipping of all Nationalities which Entered and Cleared in the Foreign Trade of the Port of Mariupol (Sea of Azov) during the Year 1911.

(a) Steam Vesels.

ENTERED.						
Nationality	With Cargo		In Ballast		Total	
	Vessels	Tonnage	Vessels	Tonnage	Vessels	Tonnage
British	1	1,488	48	88,316	49	89,804
Russian	...	...	69	119,736	69	119,736
Greek	2	3,173	34	50,566	36	53,739
German	17	29,904	1	1,744	18	31,648
Austro-Hungarian	4	9,293	9	20,353	13	29,646
Italian	2	2,844	6	7,940	8	10,784
Danish	1	1,621	3	3,963	4	5,584
Norwegian	...	...	3	5,270	3	5,270
French	...	...	1	1,583	1	1,583
Turkish	...	...	3	1,218	3	1,218
Total	27	48,323	177	300,689	204	349,012

CLEARED.

Nationality	With Cargo		In Ballast		Total	
	Vessels	Tonnage	Vessels	Tonnage	Vessels	Tonnage
British	49	89,804	...	...	49	89,804
Russian	66	116,992	...	...	66	119,992
Greek	34	50,566	2	3,173	36	53,739
German	6	10,763	12	20,885	18	31,648
Austro-Hungarian	12	27,379	1	2,267	13	29,646
Italian	5	5,909	3	4,875	8	10,784
Danish	3	3,963	1	1,621	4	5,584
Norwegian	3	5,270	...	...	3	5,270
French	1	1,583	1	1,583
Turkish	3	1,218	3	1,218
Total	182	313,447	19	32,821	201	346,268

[...]

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4965. Annual Series. Diplomatic and Consular Reports. Russia. Report for the Year 1911 on the Trade and Agriculture of the Consular District of Odessa (London: Harrison and Sons, 1912), pp. 61-77.

MARIUPOL.

Mr. Vice-Consul Walton reports as follows:

[...]

Annex 3. Return of Shipping of all Nationalities which Entered and Cleared in the Foreign Trade of the Port of Mariupol, Sea of Azoff, during the Year 1912.

(a) Steam Vesels.

ENTERED.

Nationality	With Cargo		In Ballast		Total	
	Vessels	Tonnage	Vessels	Tonnage	Vessels	Tonnage
British	3	4,371	30	59,598	33	63,969
Russian	4	1,736	103	133,135	107	134,871
Greek	1	1,421	31	42,072	32	43,493
German	19	35,344	2	3,506	21	38,850
Austro-Hungarian	3	6,229	12	25,845	15	32,074
Turkish	...	...	6	5,445	6	5,445
Italian	...	...	4	5,174	4	5,174
Norwegian	...	...	2	3,572	2	3,572
Danish	1	1,223	1	1,223	2	2,446
Dutch	...	...	1	1,877	1	1,877
Swedish	...	...	1	1,461	1	1,461
French	1	1,121	...	...	1	1,121
Roumanian	...	...	1	640	1	640
Total	32	51,445	194	283,548	226	334,993

CLEARED.

Nationality	With Cargo		In Ballast		Total	
	Vessels	Tonnage	Vessels	Tonnage	Vessels	Tonnage
British	31	60,791	2	3,178	33	63,969
Russian	97	128,482	...	...	97	128,482
Greek	31	43,035	...	...	31	43,035
German	15	27,905	6	10,945	21	38,850
Austro-Hungarian	14	30,108	...	...	14	30,108
Turkish	6	5,445	...	...	6	5,445
Italian	4	5,174	...	...	4	5,174
Norwegian	2	3,572	...	...	2	3,572
Danish	2	2,446	...	...	2	2,446
Dutch	1	1,877	...	...	1	1,877
Swedish	1	1,461	...	...	1	1,461
French	1	1,121	1	1,121
Roumanian	1	640	1	640
Total	206	312,057	8	14,123	214	326,180

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[...]

Annex 4. Return of British Shipping which Entered and Cleared in the Foreign Trade at the Port of Mariupol, Sea of Azoff, during the Year 1912.

Steam Vessels.

ENTERED.

From	With Cargo		In Ballast		Total	
	Vessels	Tonnage	Vessels	Tonnage	Vessels	Tonnage
United Kingdom	3	4,371	...	...	3	4,371
Austria-Hungary	...	...	1	1,871	1	1,871
Egypt	...	...	9	19,172	9	19,172
France	...	...	1	1,348	1	1,348
Greece	...	...	2	3,944	2	3,944
Italy	...	...	9	17,703	9	17,703
Malta	...	...	2	3,461	2	3,461
Tyrkey	...	...	2	4,170	2	4,170
Total	3	4,371	26	51,669	29	56,040

[...]

5114. Annual Series. Diplomatic and Consular Reports. Russia. Report for the Year 1912 on the Trade of the Consular District of Odessa

(London: Harrison and Sons, 1913), pp. 65-79.

**ANNEX III
BERDYANSK.
VESSELS ENTERED
(OR “THE SHARE IN THE CARRYING TRADE”)**

Year	Italian		British		Total		% of Italian vessels	% of British vessels
	Vessels	Tons	Vessels	Tons	Vessels	Tons		
1858 ¹⁸⁸	174		48					
1861	166 ¹⁸⁹ + 4 ¹⁹⁰	40,439 ¹⁹¹ + 1,067 ¹⁹²	36 ¹⁹³ (42) ¹⁹⁴	11,545 ¹⁹⁵ (11,809) ¹⁹⁶	343 ¹⁹⁷ (349) ¹⁹⁸	89,076 ¹⁹⁹ (89,076) ²⁰⁰	49,6	10,5

¹⁸⁸ Report by Consul Zohrab // *Accounts and Papers. Consular Establishments. Session 6 February – 10 August 1872, Volume LX* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1872), p. 71.

¹⁸⁹ Sardinian

¹⁹⁰ Neapolitan

¹⁹¹ Sardinian

¹⁹² Neapolitan

¹⁹³ Report by Mr. Consul Cumberbatch upon the Trade, &c. of Berdiansk for the year 1861 // *Commercial Reports Received at the Foreign Office from Her Majesty's Consuls between January 1st and June 30th, 1862* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1862), p. 226.

¹⁹⁴ Report by Mr. Consul Zowrab on the Trade of Berdiansk for the Year 1865 // *Commercial Reports Received at the Foreign Office from Her Majesty's Consuls* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1866), p. 51.

¹⁹⁵ Report by Mr. Consul Cumberbatch upon the Trade, &c. of Berdiansk for the year 1861 // *Commercial Reports Received at the Foreign Office from Her Majesty's Consuls between January 1st and June 30th, 1862* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1862, p. 226.

¹⁹⁶ Report by Mr. Consul Zowrab on the Trade of Berdiansk for the Year 1865 // *Commercial Reports Received at the Foreign Office from Her Majesty's Consuls* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1866), p. 51.

¹⁹⁷ Report by Mr. Consul Cumberbatch upon the Trade, &c. of Berdiansk for the year 1861 // *Commercial Reports Received at the Foreign Office from Her Majesty's Consuls between January 1st and June 30th, 1862* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1862), p. 226.

¹⁹⁸ Report by Mr. Consul Zowrab on the Trade of Berdiansk for the Year 1865 // *Commercial Reports Received at the Foreign Office from Her Majesty's Consuls* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1866), p. 51.

¹⁹⁹ Report by Mr. Consul Cumberbatch upon the Trade, &c. of Berdiansk for the year 1861 // *Commercial Reports Received at the Foreign Office from Her Majesty's Consuls between January 1st and June 30th, 1862* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1862), p. 226.

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1862 ²⁰¹	143	29,337	39	11,816	252	57,813	56,7	15,5
1863 ²⁰²	102	22,643	27	7,671	202	44,402	50,5	13,4
1864 ²⁰³			15	4,859	180	42,371		
1865 ²⁰⁴			23	6,618	243	63,757		
1866 ²⁰⁵	194		39	11,381	337	93,426	57,6	11,6
1867 ²⁰⁶	284		86	28,003	553	160,096	51,4	15,6
1868 ²⁰⁷			73					
1869			41 ²⁰⁸					
1870	353 ²⁰⁹		71 ²¹⁰					

²⁰⁰ Report by Mr. Consul Zowrab on the Trade of Berdiansk for the Year 1865 // *Commercial Reports Received at the Foreign Office from Her Majesty's Consuls* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1866), p. 51.

²⁰¹ Report by Mr. Consul Cumberbatch on the Trade of Berdiansk for the Year 1862 // *Commercial Reports Received at the Foreign Office from Her Majesty's Consuls between July 1st, 1862, and June 30th, 1863* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1863), p. 343.

²⁰² Report by Mr. Consul Cumberbatch on the Trade of Berdiansk for the Year 1863 // *Commercial Reports Received at the Foreign Office from Her Majesty's Consuls between July 1st, 1863, and June 30th, 1864* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1864), p. 263.

²⁰³ Report by Mr. Consul Zowrab on the Trade of Berdiansk for the Year 1865 // *Commercial Reports Received at the Foreign Office from Her Majesty's Consuls* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1866), p. 51.

²⁰⁴ Report by Mr. Consul Zowrab on the Trade of Berdiansk for the Year 1865 // *Commercial Reports Received at the Foreign Office from Her Majesty's Consuls* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1866), p. 51.

²⁰⁵ Report by Mr. Consul Zohrab on the Trade and Navigation of the Port of Berdiansk for the Year 1866 // *Commercial Reports Received at the Foreign Office from Her Majesty's Consuls* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1867), p. 119.

²⁰⁶ Report by Mr. Consul Zohrab on the Trade and Navigation of the Ports of Berdiansk and Mariopol for the Year 1867 // *Commercial Reports Received at the Foreign Office from Her Majesty's Consuls* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1868), p. 125.

²⁰⁷ Report by Consul Zohrab // *Accounts and Papers. Consular Establishments. Session 6 February – 10 August 1872, Volume LX* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1872), p. 75.

²⁰⁸ Report by Consul Zohrab // *Accounts and Papers. Consular Establishments. Session 6 February – 10 August 1872, Volume LX* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1872), p. 75.

²⁰⁹ Report by Consul Zohrab // *Accounts and Papers. Consular Establishments. Session 6 February – 10 August 1872, Volume LX* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1872), p. 71.

²¹⁰ Report by Consul Zohrab // *Accounts and Papers. Consular Establishments. Session 6 February – 10 August 1872, Volume LX* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1872), p. 75.

British Consular Reports about Italian Shipping

1871 ²¹¹	341		126,334	72		23,842	706	221,160	48,3	10,2
1872 ²¹²	222			30			566		39,2	5,3
	Steam.	Sailing vessels		Steam.	Sailing vessels					
1873 ²¹³	0	118	41,020	7	7	7,408	214	71,245	55,1	6,5
1874 ²¹⁴	1	161	59,954	8	10	8,130	334	112,184	48,5	5,4
1875 ²¹⁵		177	68,046	15	5	13,573	353	122,732	50,1	5,7
1876 ²¹⁶		147	57,106		8	5,921	302	101,059	48,7	2,6
1877 ²¹⁷		32	13,162				68	22,864		
1878 ²¹⁸		251	108,714		47	34,881	464	181,633	54,1	10,1
1879 ²¹⁹		183	76,064		7	4,284	277	102,730	66,1	2,5
1880 ²²⁰		58	23,286		11	7,903	177	56,669	32,8	6,2
1881 ²²¹		69	23,570		7	4,552	183	55,458	37,7	3,8

²¹¹ Report by Consul Zohrab on the Trade and Commerce of Berdiansk for the Year 1871 // *Commercial Reports Received at the Foreign Office from Her Majesty's Consuls* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1872), p. 489.

²¹² Report by Consul Zohrab on the Trade of Berdiansk for the year 1872 // *Commercial Reports Received at the Foreign Office from Her Majesty's Consuls* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1873), p. 1006.

²¹³ Report by Consul Zohrab on the Trade and Commerce of Berdiansk for the Year 1873 // *Commercial Reports Received at the Foreign Office from Her Majesty's Consuls* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1874), p. 854.

²¹⁴ Report by Vice-Consul Wagstaff on the Trade and Commerce of Berdiansk for the Year 1874 // *Commercial Reports Received at the Foreign Office from Her Majesty's Consuls* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1875), p. 1292.

²¹⁵ Report by Vice-Consul Wagstaff on the Trade and Commerce of Berdiansk for the Year 1875 // *Commercial Reports Received at the Foreign Office from Her Majesty's Consuls* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1876), p. 1560.

²¹⁶ Report by Vice-Consul Lowe on the Trade and Commerce of Berdiansk for the Year 1876 // *Commercial Reports Received at the Foreign Office from Her Majesty's Consuls* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1877), p. 827.

²¹⁷ Report by Vice-Consul Lowe on the Trade and Commerce of Berdiansk for the Year 1877 // *Commercial Reports Received at the Foreign Office from Her Majesty's Consuls* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1878), p. 728.

²¹⁸ Report by Vice-Consul Lowe on the Trade and Commerce of Berdiansk for the Year 1878 // *Commercial Reports Received at the Foreign Office from Her Majesty's Consuls* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1879), p. 1435.

²¹⁹ Report by Vice-Consul Lowe on the Trade and Commerce of Berdiansk for the Year 1879 // *Commercial Reports Received at the Foreign Office from Her Majesty's Consuls* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1880), p. 848.

²²⁰ Report by Vice-Consul Lowe on the Trade and Commerce of Berdiansk for the Year 1880 // *Commercial Reports Received at the Foreign Office from Her Majesty's Consuls* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1881), p. 1041.

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1882 ²²²		93	33,850		14	11,219	248	79,125	37,5	5,6
1883 ²²³	1	64	21,986	15	0	14,014	180	66,466	36,1	8,3
1884 ²²⁴	1	54	19,164	37	0	34,930	255	100,320	21,6	14,5
1886 ²²⁵							244	116,251		
1887 ²²⁶	0	71	26,857	47	0	42,432	271	124,364	26,2	17,3
1888 ²²⁷	16	72	39,827	35	0	29,743	297	132,498	29,6	11,8
1889 ²²⁸	13	38	23,275	46	0	40,254	244	136,043	20,9	18,9
1890 ²²⁹	9	44	25,108	41	0	36,711	257	142,909	20,6	16,0
1891 ²³⁰	24	32	30,675	18	0	15,599	196	110,609	28,6	9,2

²²¹ Report by Vice-Consul Lowe on the Trade and Commerce of Berdiansk for the Year 1881 // *Commercial Reports Received at the Foreign Office from Her Majesty's Consuls* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1882), p. 1102.

²²² Report by Vice-Consul Lowe on the Trade and Commerce of Berdiansk for the Year 1882 // *Commercial Reports Received at the Foreign Office from Her Majesty's Consuls* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1883), p. 386.

²²³ Report by Vice-Consul Lowe on the Trade and Commerce of Berdiansk for the Year 1883 // *Commercial Reports Received at the Foreign Office from Her Majesty's Consuls* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1884), p. 354.

²²⁴ Report by Vice-Consul Lowe on the Trade and Commerce of Berdiansk for the Year 1884 // *Commercial Reports Received at the Foreign Office from Her Majesty's Consuls* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1885), p. 597.

²²⁵ Mr. Vice-Consul Lowe reports as follows // *Foreign Office. 1888. Annual Series. # 346. Diplomatic and Consular Reports on Trade and Finance. Russia. Report for the Year 1887 on the Trade of the Consular District of Odessa* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1888), p. 16.

²²⁶ Mr. Vice-Consul Lowe reports as follows // *Foreign Office. 1888. Annual Series. # 346. Diplomatic and Consular Reports on Trade and Finance. Russia. Report for the Year 1887 on the Trade of the Consular District of Odessa* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1888), p. 16.

²²⁷ Mr. Vice-Consul Lowe reports as follows // *Foreign Office. 1889. Annual Series. # 536. Diplomatic and Consular Reports on Trade and Finance. Russia. Report for the Year 1888 on the Trade of the Consular District of Odessa* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1889), p. 20.

²²⁸ Mr. Vice-Consul Lowe reports as follows // *Foreign Office. 1890. Annual Series. # 675. Diplomatic and Consular Reports on Trade and Finance. Russia. Report for the Year 1889 on the Trade of the Consular District of Taganrog* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1890), p. 23.

²²⁹ Mr. Vice-Consul Lowe reports as follows // *Foreign Office. 1891. Annual Series. # 841. Diplomatic and Consular Reports on Trade and Finance. Russia. Report for the Year 1890 on the Trade of the Consular District of Taganrog* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1891), p. 26.

²³⁰ Trade and Commerce. Mr. Vice-Consul Lowe reports as follows // *Foreign Office. 1892. Annual Series. # 1042. Diplomatic and Consular Reports on Trade and Finance. Russia. Report for the Year 1891 on the Trade of the Consular District of Taganrog* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1892), p. 33.

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1892 ²³¹	11	15	12,881	15	0	15,013	115	67,869	22,6	13,0
1893 ²³²	26	21	26,046	23	0	25,496	181	113,819	26,0	12,7
1894 ²³³	32	11	28,393	30	0	32,822	207	139,984	20,8	14,5
1895 ²³⁴	42	6	36,516	32	0	38,091	182	130,577	26,4	17,6
1896 ²³⁵	39	2	35,157	19	0	25,886	143	121,193	28,7	13,3
1897 ²³⁶	40	0	39,727	32	0	41,024	119	115,202	33,6	26,9
1898 ²³⁷	36	0	35,902	10	0	11,465	86	75,860	41,9	11,6
1899 ²³⁸	31	0	31,184	19	0	25,916	93	82,349	33,3	20,4
1900 ²³⁹	30	0	31,459	8	0	9,828	71	54,582	42,3	11,3
1907 ²⁴⁰	39	0	45,524	12	0	19,173	81	111,237	48,1	14,8

²³¹ Mr. Vice-Consul Lowe reports as follows // *Foreign Office. 1893. Annual Series. # 1234. Diplomatic and Consular Reports on Trade and Finance. Russia. Report for the Year 1892 on the Trade of the Consular District of Taganrog* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1893), p. 31.

²³² Mr. Acting Vice-Consul Greene reports as follows // *Foreign Office. 1894. Annual Series. # 1375. Diplomatic and Consular Reports on Trade and Finance. Russia. Report for the Year 1893 on the Trade & c. of Taganrog* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1894), p. 28.

²³³ Mr. Vice-Consul Lowe reports as follows // *Foreign Office. 1895. Annual Series. # 1620. Diplomatic and Consular Reports on Trade and Finance. Russia. Report for the Year 1894 on the Trade & c., of Taganrog and District* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1895), p. 21.

²³⁴ Mr. Acting Vice-Consul Gabrielli reports as follows // *Foreign Office. 1896. Annual Series. # 1736. Diplomatic and Consular Reports on Trade and Finance. Russia. Report for the Year 1895 on the Trade and Commerce of Taganrog* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1896), p. 23.

²³⁵ Mr. Vice-Consul Lowe reports as follows // *Foreign Office. 1897. Annual Series. # 1948. Diplomatic and Consular Reports on Trade and Finance. Russia. Report for the Year 1896 on the Trade of the Consular District of Taganrog* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1897), p. 24.

²³⁶ Mr. Vice-Consul Lowe reports as follows // # 2076. *Annual Series. Diplomatic and Consular Reports. Russia. Report for the Year 1897 on the Trade and Commerce of Taganrog and District* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1898), p. 26.

²³⁷ Mr. Acting Vice-Consul Gabriele reports as follows // # 2265. *Annual Series. Diplomatic and Consular Reports. Russia. Report for the Year 1898 on the Trade and Commerce of Taganrog and District* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1899), p. 29.

²³⁸ Mr. Vice-Consul Lowe reports as follows // # 2447. *Annual Series. Diplomatic and Consular Reports. Russia. Report for the Year 1899 on the Trade and Commerce of Taganrog and District* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1900), p. 25.

²³⁹ Mr. Vice Consul Lowe reports as follows // # 2613. *Annual Series. Diplomatic and Consular Reports. Russia. Report for the Year 1900 on the Trade and Commerce of Taganrog and District* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1901), p. 23.

²⁴⁰ Mr. Vice-Consul J. E. Greaves reports as follows // # 4537. *Annual Series. Diplomatic and Consular Reports. Russia. Report for the Year 1909 on the Trade*

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1908 ²⁴¹	32	0	35,831	15	0	29,587	66	93,969	48,5	22,7
1909 ²⁴²	47	0	55,276	36	0	74,389	141	216,263	33,3	25,5
1911 ²⁴³	36	0	45,953	26	0	47,029	119	187,482	30,3	21,9
1912 ²⁴⁴	8	0		13	0	23,478	49		16,3	26,5

and Commerce of the Consular District of Odessa (London: Harrison and Sons, 1910), p. 51.

²⁴¹ Mr. Vice-Consul J. E. Greaves reports as follows // # 4537. *Annual Series. Diplomatic and Consular Reports. Russia. Report for the Year 1909 on the Trade and Commerce of the Consular District of Odessa* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1910), p. 51.

²⁴² Mr. Vice-Consul J. E. Greaves reports as follows // # 4537. *Annual Series. Diplomatic and Consular Reports. Russia. Report for the Year 1909 on the Trade and Commerce of the Consular District of Odessa* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1910), p. 51.

²⁴³ Mr. Vice-Consul John Greaves reports as follows // # 4965. *Annual Series. Diplomatic and Consular Reports. Russia. Report for the Year 1911 on the Trade and Agriculture of the Consular District of Odessa* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1912), p. 42.

²⁴⁴ Mr. Vice-Consul Greaves reports as follows // # 5114. *Annual Series. Diplomatic and Consular Reports. Russia. Report for the Year 1912 on the Trade of the Consular District of Odessa* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1913), p. 42.

ANNEX IV BERDYANSK. VESSELS CLEARED

Year	Italian		British		Total	
	Vessels	Tons	Vessels	Tons	Vessels	Tons
1856 ²⁴⁵	8 ²⁴⁶ + 2 ²⁴⁷ +70 ²⁴⁸ +14 ²⁴⁹	2,455 ²⁵⁰ +489 ²⁵¹ +16,775 ²⁵² +4,621 ²⁵³	27	8,453	253	65,046
1857 ²⁵⁴	5 ²⁵⁵ +1 ²⁵⁶ +90 ²⁵⁷ +5 ²⁵⁸	1,490 ²⁵⁹ +296 ²⁶⁰ +24,825 ²⁶¹ +2,174 ²⁶²	11	3,462	228	61,915
1858 ²⁶³	7 ²⁶⁴ +2 ²⁶⁵ +147 ²⁶⁶ +18 ²⁶⁷	1,989 ²⁶⁸ +635 ²⁶⁹ +33,884 ²⁷⁰ +4,452 ²⁷¹	21	6,290	355	86,159

²⁴⁵ Report by Mr. Acting Consul Wagstaff on the Trade of Berdiansk, for the Year 1863 // *Commercial Reports Received at the Foreign Office from Her Majesty's Consuls between July 1st, and December 31th, 1864* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1865), p. 126.

²⁴⁶ Neapolitan

²⁴⁷ Papal States

²⁴⁸ Sardinian

²⁴⁹ Tuscan

²⁵⁰ Neapolitan

²⁵¹ Papal States

²⁵² Sardinian

²⁵³ Tuscan

²⁵⁴ Report by Mr. Acting Consul Wagstaff on the Trade of Berdiansk, for the Year 1863 // *Commercial Reports Received at the Foreign Office from Her Majesty's Consuls between July 1st, and December 31th, 1864* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1865), p. 126.

²⁵⁵ Neapolitan

²⁵⁶ Papal States

²⁵⁷ Sardinian

²⁵⁸ Tuscan

²⁵⁹ Neapolitan

²⁶⁰ Papal States

²⁶¹ Sardinian

²⁶² Tuscan

²⁶³ Report by Mr. Acting Consul Wagstaff on the Trade of Berdiansk, for the Year 1863 // *Commercial Reports Received at the Foreign Office from Her Majesty's Consuls between July 1st, and December 31th, 1864* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1865), p. 126.

²⁶⁴ Neapolitan

²⁶⁵ Papal States

²⁶⁶ Sardinian

²⁶⁷ Tuscan

European Vector of the Northern Azov in the Imperial Period

1859 ²⁷²	13 ²⁷³ +110 ²⁷⁴ +40 ²⁷⁵	3,730 ²⁷⁶ +24,312 ²⁷⁷ +7,952 ²⁷⁸	16	3,770	358	75,567
1860 ²⁷⁹	5 ²⁸⁰ +105 ²⁸¹ +2 ²⁸²	1,418 ²⁸³ +23,645 ²⁸⁴ +498 ²⁸⁵	28	7,451	310	76,262
1861 ²⁸⁶	4 ²⁸⁷ +148 ²⁸⁸	1,067 ²⁸⁹ +35,294 ²⁹⁰	16	4,570	293	73,988
1862 ²⁹¹			14	4,212	207	46,190
1863 ²⁹²	9 ²⁹³	1,854 ²⁹⁴	6	1,601	156	33,222

²⁶⁸ Neapolitan

²⁶⁹ Papal States

²⁷⁰ Sardinian

²⁷¹ Tuscan

²⁷² Report by Mr. Acting Consul Wagstaff on the Trade of Berdiansk, for the Year 1863 // *Commercial Reports Received at the Foreign Office from Her Majesty's Consuls between July 1st, and December 31th, 1864* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1865), p. 126.

²⁷³ Neapolitan

²⁷⁴ Sardinian

²⁷⁵ Tuscan

²⁷⁶ Neapolitan

²⁷⁷ Sardinian

²⁷⁸ Tuscan

²⁷⁹ Report by Mr. Acting Consul Wagstaff on the Trade of Berdiansk, for the Year 1863 // *Commercial Reports Received at the Foreign Office from Her Majesty's Consuls between July 1st, and December 31th, 1864* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1865), p. 126.

²⁸⁰ Neapolitan

²⁸¹ Sardinian

²⁸² Tuscan

²⁸³ Neapolitan

²⁸⁴ Sardinian

²⁸⁵ Tuscan

²⁸⁶ Report by Mr. Acting Consul Wagstaff on the Trade of Berdiansk, for the Year 1863 // *Commercial Reports Received at the Foreign Office from Her Majesty's Consuls between July 1st, and December 31th, 1864* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1865), p. 126.

²⁸⁷ Neapolitan

²⁸⁸ Sardinian

²⁸⁹ Neapolitan

²⁹⁰ Sardinian

²⁹¹ Report by Mr. Acting Consul Wagstaff on the Trade of Berdiansk, for the Year 1863 // *Commercial Reports Received at the Foreign Office from Her Majesty's Consuls between July 1st, and December 31th, 1864* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1865), p. 126.

²⁹² Report by Mr. Acting Consul Wagstaff on the Trade of Berdiansk, for the Year 1863 // *Commercial Reports Received at the Foreign Office from Her Majesty's*

British Consular Reports about Italian Shipping

1871 ²⁹⁵	340		125,798	72		23,842	702	220,088
	Steamers	Sailing vessels		Steamers	Sailing vessels			
1886 ²⁹⁶							233	112,686
1887 ²⁹⁷	0	67	25,345	47	0	42,432	250	118,916
1888 ²⁹⁸	16	67	37,533	35	0	29,743	278	126,079
1889 ²⁹⁹	13	38	23,275	46	0	40,254	244	136,043
1890 ³⁰⁰	8	42	23,686	40	0	35,852	246	138,364
1891 ³⁰¹	24	32	30,675	18	0	15,599	178	106,648
1892 ³⁰²	11	15	12,881	15	0	15,013	106	65,458

Consuls between July 1st, and December 31th, 1864 (London: Harrison and Sons, 1865), p. 126.

²⁹³ Sardinian

²⁹⁴ Sardinian

²⁹⁵ Report by Consul Zohrab on the Trade and Commerce of Berdiansk for the Year 1871 // *Commercial Reports Received at the Foreign Office from Her Majesty's Consuls* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1872), p. 489.

²⁹⁶ Mr. Vice-Consul Lowe reports as follows // *Foreign Office. 1888. Annual Series. # 346. Diplomatic and Consular Reports on Trade and Finance. Russia. Report for the Year 1887 on the Trade of the Consular District of Odessa* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1888), p. 17.

²⁹⁷ Mr. Vice-Consul Lowe reports as follows // *Foreign Office. 1888. Annual Series. # 346. Diplomatic and Consular Reports on Trade and Finance. Russia. Report for the Year 1887 on the Trade of the Consular District of Odessa* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1888), p. 17.

²⁹⁸ Mr. Vice-Consul Lowe reports as follows // *Foreign Office. 1889. Annual Series. # 536. Diplomatic and Consular Reports on Trade and Finance. Russia. Report for the Year 1888 on the Trade of the Consular District of Odessa* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1889), p. 24.

²⁹⁹ Mr. Vice-Consul Lowe reports as follows // *Foreign Office. 1890. Annual Series. # 675. Diplomatic and Consular Reports on Trade and Finance. Russia. Report for the Year 1889 on the Trade of the Consular District of Taganrog* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1890), p. 23.

³⁰⁰ Mr. Vice-Consul Lowe reports as follows // *Foreign Office. 1891. Annual Series. # 841. Diplomatic and Consular Reports on Trade and Finance. Russia. Report for the Year 1890 on the Trade of the Consular District of Taganrog* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1891), p. 26.

³⁰¹ Trade and Commerce. Mr. Vice-Consul Lowe reports as follows // *Foreign Office. 1892. Annual Series. # 1042. Diplomatic and Consular Reports on Trade and Finance. Russia. Report for the Year 1891 on the Trade of the Consular District of Taganrog* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1892), p. 34.

³⁰² Mr. Vice-Consul Lowe reports as follows // *Foreign Office. 1893. Annual Series. # 1234. Diplomatic and Consular Reports on Trade and Finance. Russia. Report for the Year 1892 on the Trade of the Consular District of Taganrog* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1893), p. 31.

European Vector of the Northern Azov in the Imperial Period

1893 ³⁰³	26	21	26,046	23	0	25,496	181	113,819
1894 ³⁰⁴	32	11	28,393	30	0	32,822	196	137,903
1895 ³⁰⁵	42	6	36,516	32	0	38,091	172	129,707
1896 ³⁰⁶	39	2	35,157	19	0	25,886	122	116,569
1897 ³⁰⁷	40	0	39,727	32	0	41,024	119	115,202
1898 ³⁰⁸	36	0	35,902	10	0	11,465	86	75,860
1899 ³⁰⁹	31	0	31,184	19	0	25,916	93	82,349
1900 ³¹⁰	30	0	31,459	8	0	9,828	71	54,582
1907 ³¹¹	39	0	45,524	12	0	19,173	81	111,237
1908 ³¹²	32	0	35,831	15	0	29,587	66	93,969

³⁰³ Mr. Acting Vice-Consul Greene reports as follows // *Foreign Office. 1894. Annual Series. # 1375. Diplomatic and Consular Reports on Trade and Finance. Russia. Report for the Year 1893 on the Trade & c. of Taganrog* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1894), p. 28.

³⁰⁴ Mr. Vice-Consul Lowe reports as follows // *Foreign Office. 1895. Annual Series. # 1620. Diplomatic and Consular Reports on Trade and Finance. Russia. Report for the Year 1894 on the Trade & c., of Taganrog and District* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1895), p. 21.

³⁰⁵ Mr. Acting Vice-Consul Gabrielli reports as follows // *Foreign Office. 1896. Annual Series. # 1736. Diplomatic and Consular Reports on Trade and Finance. Russia. Report for the Year 1895 on the Trade and Commerce of Taganrog* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1896), p. 23.

³⁰⁶ Mr. Vice-Consul Lowe reports as follows // *Foreign Office. 1897. Annual Series. # 1948. Diplomatic and Consular Reports on Trade and Finance. Russia. Report for the Year 1896 on the Trade of the Consular District of Taganrog* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1897), p. 24.

³⁰⁷ Mr. Vice-Consul Lowe reports as follows // # 2076. *Annual Series. Diplomatic and Consular Reports. Russia. Report for the Year 1897 on the Trade and Commerce of Taganrog and District* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1898), p. 26.

³⁰⁸ Mr. Acting Vice-Consul Gabriele reports as follows // # 2265. *Annual Series. Diplomatic and Consular Reports. Russia. Report for the Year 1898 on the Trade and Commerce of Taganrog and District* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1899), p. 29.

³⁰⁹ Mr. Vice-Consul Lowe reports as follows // # 2447. *Annual Series. Diplomatic and Consular Reports. Russia. Report for the Year 1899 on the Trade and Commerce of Taganrog and District* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1900), p. 25.

³¹⁰ Mr. Vice-Consul Lowe reports as follows // # 2613. *Annual Series. Diplomatic and Consular Reports. Russia. Report for the Year 1900 on the Trade and Commerce of Taganrog and District* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1901), p. 23.

³¹¹ Mr. Vice-Consul J. E. Greaves reports as follows // # 4537. *Annual Series. Diplomatic and Consular Reports. Russia. Report for the Year 1909 on the Trade and Commerce of the Consular District of Odessa* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1910), p. 51.

³¹² Mr. Vice-Consul J. E. Greaves reports as follows // # 4537. *Annual Series. Diplomatic and Consular Reports. Russia. Report for the Year 1909 on the Trade*

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1909 ³¹³	47	0	55,276	36	0	74,389	141	216,263
1911 ³¹⁴	36	0	45,953	26	0	47,029	119	187,482
1912 ³¹⁵	8	0		13	0	23,478	49	

and Commerce of the Consular District of Odessa (London: Harrison and Sons, 1910), p. 51.

³¹³ Mr. Vice-Consul J. E. Greaves reports as follows // # 4537. *Annual Series. Diplomatic and Consular Reports. Russia. Report for the Year 1909 on the Trade and Commerce of the Consular District of Odessa* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1910), p. 51.

³¹⁴ Mr. Vice-Consul John Greaves reports as follows // # 4965. *Annual Series. Diplomatic and Consular Reports. Russia. Report for the Year 1911 on the Trade and Agriculture of the Consular District of Odessa* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1912), p. 42.

³¹⁵ Mr. Vice-Consul Greaves reports as follows // # 5114. *Annual Series. Diplomatic and Consular Reports. Russia. Report for the Year 1912 on the Trade of the Consular District of Odessa* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1913), p. 42.

ANNEX V MARIUPOL. VESSELS ENTERED

Year	Italian		British		Total		% of	% of		
	Vessels	Tons	Vessels	Tons	Vessels	Tons	Italian vessels	British vessels		
1861 ³¹⁶	122 ³¹⁷ +3 ³¹⁸	33,386 ³¹⁹ +910 ³²⁰	14	3,868	219	67,124	58,4	6,4		
1862 ³²¹	97	25,465	12	3,304	179	52,611	54,2	6,7		
1863 ³²²	49	11,609	12	3,388	106	30,095	46,2	11,3		
1864 ³²³	94 ³²⁴ +1 ³²⁵	24,303 ³²⁶ +136 ³²⁷	13	3,594	186	51,298	51,1	7,0		
1881 ³²⁸	16	6,482	7	5,550	52	24,348	30,8	13,5		
	Steam.	Sailing vessels	Steam.	Sailing vessels						
1884 ³²⁹	0	8	3,024	36	0	33,976	83	49,132	9,6	43,4
1891 ³³⁰	5	0		42	0		100		5	42

³¹⁶ Report by Mr. Consul Cumberbatch on the Trade, &c., of Marianopol for the Year 1861 // *Commercial Reports Received at the Foreign Office from Her Majesty's Consuls between January 1st and June 30th, 1862* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1862), p. 234.

³¹⁷ Sardinian

³¹⁸ Neapolitan

³¹⁹ Sardinian

³²⁰ Neapolitan

³²¹ Report by Mr. Consul Cumberbatch, on the Trade of Marianopol for the Year 1862 // *Commercial Reports Received at the Foreign Office from Her Majesty's Consuls between July 1st, 1862, and June 30th, 1863* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1863), p. 345.

³²² Report by Mr. Consul Cumberbatch on the Trade of Marianopol for the Year 1863 // *Commercial Reports Received at the Foreign Office from Her Majesty's Consuls between July 1st, 1863, and June 30th, 1864* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1864), p. 271.

³²³ Report by Mr. Acting Consul Wagstaff on the Trade of Marianopol for the Year 1864 // *Commercial Reports Received at the Foreign Office from Her Majesty's Consuls* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1865), p. 19.

³²⁴ Italian

³²⁵ Papal States

³²⁶ Italian

³²⁷ Papal States

³²⁸ Marioupol // *Commercial Reports Received at the Foreign Office from Her Majesty's Consuls* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1882), p. 1129.

³²⁹ General Report by Consul Wagstaff on the Province of Ekaterinoslav and the Ports of the Sea of Azoff for the Year 1884 // *Commercial Reports Received at the Foreign Office from Her Majesty's Consuls* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1885), p. 906.

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1892 ³³¹	2	0	1,095	42	0	43,979	79	69,492	2,5	53,2
1893 ³³²	2	0	1,180	87	0	102,888	148	145,301	1,4	58,8
1894 ³³³	3	0	3,070	122	0	143,708	189	194,798	1,6	64,6
1895 ³³⁴	6	0	4,861	122	0	154,895	180	197,883	3,3	67,8
1896 ³³⁵	2	0	1,936	136	0	181,685	189	229,357	1,1	72,0
1897 ³³⁶	7	0	9,030	126	1	171,767	167	206,203	4,2	75,4
1898 ³³⁷	3	0	3,740	104	0	131,359	137	156,447	2,2	76,0
1899 ³³⁸	9	0	9,575	77	0	102,670	159	168,755	5,7	48,4
1900 ³³⁹	10	0	13,605	46	0	63,781	116	141,700	8,6	39,7

³³⁰ Report on the Trade and Commerce of Taganrog for 1891 // *Foreign Office. 1892. Annual Series. # 1042. Diplomatic and Consular Reports on Trade and Finance. Russia. Report for the Year 1891 on the Trade of the Consular District of Taganrog* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1892), p. 22.

³³¹ Report on the Trade and Commerce, &c., of the Consular District of Taganrog for the Year 1892 // *Foreign Office. 1893. Annual Series. # 1234. Diplomatic and Consular Reports on Trade and Finance. Russia. Report for the Year 1892 on the Trade of the Consular District of Taganrog* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1893), p. 22.

³³² Report on the Trade and Commerce, &c., of the Consular District of Taganrog for the Year 1893 // *Foreign Office. 1894. Annual Series. # 1375. Diplomatic and Consular Reports on Trade and Finance. Russia. Report for the Year 1893 on the Trade & c. of Taganrog* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1894), p. 17.

³³³ Report on the Trade and Commerce of the Consular District of Taganrog for the Year 1894 // *Foreign Office. 1895. Annual Series. # 1620. Diplomatic and Consular Reports on Trade and Finance. Russia. Report for the Year 1894 on the Trade & c., of Taganrog and District* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1895), p. 12.

³³⁴ Report on the Trade and Commerce of the Consular District of Taganrog for the Year 1895 // *Foreign Office. 1896. Annual Series. # 1736. Diplomatic and Consular Reports on Trade and Finance. Russia. Report for the Year 1895 on the Trade and Commerce of Taganrog* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1896), p. 13.

³³⁵ Mr. Vice-Consul Walton reports as follows // *Foreign Office. 1897. Annual Series. # 1948. Diplomatic and Consular Reports on Trade and Finance. Russia. Report for the Year 1896 on the Trade of the Consular District of Taganrog* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1897), p. 20.

³³⁶ Mr. Vice-Consul Walton reports as follows // # 2076. *Annual Series. Diplomatic and Consular Reports. Russia. Report for the Year 1897 on the Trade and Commerce of Taganrog and District* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1898), p. 22.

³³⁷ Mr. Vice-Consul Walton reports as follows // # 2265. *Annual Series. Diplomatic and Consular Reports. Russia. Report for the Year 1898 on the Trade and Commerce of Taganrog and District* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1899), p. 25.

³³⁸ Mr. W. S. Walton reports as follows // # 2447. *Annual Series. Diplomatic and Consular Reports. Russia. Report for the Year 1899 on the Trade and Commerce of Taganrog and District* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1900), p. 22.

³³⁹ Mr. Vice-Consul Walton reports as follows // # 2613. *Annual Series. Diplomatic and Consular Reports. Russia. Report for the Year 1900 on the Trade and Commerce of Taganrog and District* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1901), p. 20.

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1901 ³⁴⁰	8	0	8,456	24	0	33,107	80	94,018	10,0	30,0
1902 ³⁴¹	6	0	8,925	59	0	90,492	131	178,257	4,6	45,0
1903 ³⁴²	8	0	12,385	50	0	75,056	128	167,881	6,3	39,1
1904 ³⁴³	10	0	16,134	78	0	121,472	176	251,647	5,7	44,3
1905 ³⁴⁴	13	0	19,197	63	0	94,271	180	248,799	7,2	35,0
1906 ³⁴⁵	4	0	6,177	47	0	79,210	123	176,115	3,3	38,2
1907 ³⁴⁶	8	0	12,445	46	0	79,184				
1908 ³⁴⁷	3	0	4,095	54	0	90,086	171	259,634	1,8	31,6
1909 ³⁴⁸	5	0	7,188	75	0	140,396	207	349,171	2,4	36,2
1911 ³⁴⁹	8	0	10,784	49	0	89,804	205	349,269	3,9	23,9
1912 ³⁵⁰	4	0	5,174	33	0	63,969	230	332,004	1,7	14,3

³⁴⁰ Mr. Vice-Consul Walton reports as follows // # 2842. *Annual Series. Diplomatic and Consular Reports. Russia. Report for the Year 1901 on the Trade of the Consular District of Taganrog* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1902), p. 24.

³⁴¹ Mr. Vice-Consul Walton reports as follows // # 3115. *Annual Series. Diplomatic and Consular Reports. Russia. Report for the Year 1902 on the Trade and Commerce of the Consular District Rostov-on-Don* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1904), p. 15.

³⁴² Mr. Vice-Consul Walton reports as follows // # 3173. *Annual Series. Diplomatic and Consular Reports. Russia. Report for the Year 1903 on the Trade of Rostov-on-Don and District* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1904), p. 31.

³⁴³ Mr. Vice-Consul Walton reports as follows // # 3610. *Annual Series. Diplomatic and Consular Reports. Russia. Report for the Year 1905 on the Trade of the Consular District of Rostov-on-Don* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1906), p. 16.

³⁴⁴ Mr. Vice-Consul Walton reports as follows // # 3610. *Annual Series. Diplomatic and Consular Reports. Russia. Report for the Year 1905 on the Trade of the Consular District of Rostov-on-Don* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1906), p. 16.

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³⁴⁶ Mr. Vice-Consul Walton reports as follows // # 4027. *Annual Series. Diplomatic and Consular Reports. Russia. Report for the Year 1907 on the Trade of the Consular District of Rostov-on-Don* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1908), p. 29.

³⁴⁷ Mr. Vice-Consul W. S. Walton reports as follows // # 4295. *Annual Series. Diplomatic and Consular Reports. Russia. Report for the Year 1908 on the Trade and Commerce of the Consular District of Odessa* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1909), p. 100.

³⁴⁸ Mr. Vice-Consul W. S. Walton reports as follows // # 4537. *Annual Series. Diplomatic and Consular Reports. Russia. Report for the Year 1909 on the Trade and Commerce of the Consular District of Odessa* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1910), p. 101.

³⁴⁹ Mr. Vice-Consul W. S. Walton reports as follows // # 4965. *Annual Series. Diplomatic and Consular Reports. Russia. Report for the Year 1911 on the Trade and Agriculture of the Consular District of Odessa* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1912), pp. 76-77.

ANNEX VI MARIUPOL. VESSELS CLEARED

Year	Italian			British			Total	
	Vessels		Tons	Vessels		Tons	Vessels	Tons
1864 ³⁵¹	94 ³⁵² +1 ³⁵³		24,303 ³⁵⁴ +136 ³⁵⁵	13		3,594	186	51,298
1881 ³⁵⁶	16		6,482	7		5,550	52	24,348
	Steamers	Sailing vessels		Steamers	Sailing vessels			
1884 ³⁵⁷	0	8	3,024	36	0	33,976	82	48,902
1891 ³⁵⁸	5	0		42	0		100	
1892 ³⁵⁹	2	0	1,095	42	0	43,979	79	69,492
1893 ³⁶⁰	2	0	1,180	87	0	102,888	148	145,301
1894 ³⁶¹	3	0	3,070	122	0	143,708	189	194,798

³⁵⁰ Mr. Vice-Consul Walton reports as follows // # 5114. *Annual Series. Diplomatic and Consular Reports. Russia. Report for the Year 1912 on the Trade of the Consular District of Odessa* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1913), p. 78.

³⁵¹ Report by Mr. Acting Consul Wagstaff on the Trade of Marianopol for the Year 1864 // *Commercial Reports Received at the Foreign Office from Her Majesty's Consuls* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1865), p. 19.

³⁵² Italian

³⁵³ Papal States

³⁵⁴ Italian

³⁵⁵ Papal States

³⁵⁶ Marioupol // *Commercial Reports Received at the Foreign Office from Her Majesty's Consuls* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1882), p. 1129.

³⁵⁷ General Report by Consul Wagstaff on the Province of Ekaterinoslav and the Ports of the Sea of Azoff for the Year 1884 // *Commercial Reports Received at the Foreign Office from Her Majesty's Consuls* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1885), p. 906.

³⁵⁸ Report on the Trade and Commerce of Taganrog for 1891 // *Foreign Office. 1892. Annual Series. # 1042. Diplomatic and Consular Reports on Trade and Finance. Russia. Report for the Year 1891 on the Trade of the Consular District of Taganrog* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1892), p. 22.

³⁵⁹ Report on the Trade and Commerce, &c., of the Consular District of Taganrog for the Year 1892 // *Foreign Office. 1893. Annual Series. # 1234. Diplomatic and Consular Reports on Trade and Finance. Russia. Report for the Year 1892 on the Trade of the Consular District of Taganrog* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1893), p. 22.

³⁶⁰ Report on the Trade and Commerce, &c., of the Consular District of Taganrog for the Year 1893 // *Foreign Office. 1894. Annual Series. # 1375. Diplomatic and Consular Reports on Trade and Finance. Russia. Report for the Year 1893 on the Trade & c. of Taganrog* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1894), p. 17.

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1895 ³⁶²	6	0	4,861	122	0	154,895	180	197,883
1896 ³⁶³	2	0	1,936	136	0	181,685	189	229,357
1897 ³⁶⁴	6	0	7,913	126	1	171,767	163	204,091
1898 ³⁶⁵	3	0	3,740	104	0	131,359	130	152,763
1899 ³⁶⁶	9	0	9,575	77	0	102,670	157	167,698
1900 ³⁶⁷	10	0	13,605	46	0	63,781	106	134,278
1901 ³⁶⁸	8	0	8,456	24	0	33,107	78	96,016
1902 ³⁶⁹	6	0	8,925	59	0	90,492	130	178,077
1903 ³⁷⁰	8	0	12,385	50	0	75,056	125	166,469
1904 ³⁷¹	10	0	16,134	78	0	121,472	173	250,758

³⁶¹ Report on the Trade and Commerce of the Consular District of Taganrog for the Year 1894 // *Foreign Office. 1895. Annual Series. # 1620. Diplomatic and Consular Reports on Trade and Finance. Russia. Report for the Year 1894 on the Trade & c., of Taganrog and District* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1895), p. 12.

³⁶² Report on the Trade and Commerce of the Consular District of Taganrog for the Year 1895 // *Foreign Office. 1896. Annual Series. # 1736. Diplomatic and Consular Reports on Trade and Finance. Russia. Report for the Year 1895 on the Trade and Commerce of Taganrog* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1896), p. 13.

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³⁶⁹ Mr. Vice-Consul Walton reports as follows // # 3115. *Annual Series. Diplomatic and Consular Reports. Russia. Report for the Year 1902 on the Trade and Commerce of the Consular District Rostov-on-Don* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1904), p. 16.

³⁷⁰ Mr. Vice-Consul Walton reports as follows // # 3173. *Annual Series. Diplomatic and Consular Reports. Russia. Report for the Year 1903 on the Trade of Rostov-on-Don and District* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1904), p. 31.

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1905 ³⁷²	13	0	19,197	63	0	94,271	174	244,595
1906 ³⁷³	4	0	6,177	47	0	79,210	117	171,962
1907 ³⁷⁴	8	0	12,445	46	0	79,184		
1908 ³⁷⁵	3	0	4,095	54	0	90,086	173	259,292
1909 ³⁷⁶	5	0	7,188	75	0	140,396	194	339,541
1911 ³⁷⁷	8	0	10,784	49	0	89,804	202	346,525
1912 ³⁷⁸	4	0	5,174	33	0	63,969	217	326,954

³⁷¹ Mr. Vice-Consul Walton reports as follows // # 3610. *Annual Series. Diplomatic and Consular Reports. Russia. Report for the Year 1905 on the Trade of the Consular District of Rostov-on-Don* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1906), p. 17.

³⁷² Mr. Vice-Consul Walton reports as follows // # 3610. *Annual Series. Diplomatic and Consular Reports. Russia. Report for the Year 1905 on the Trade of the Consular District of Rostov-on-Don* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1906), p. 17.

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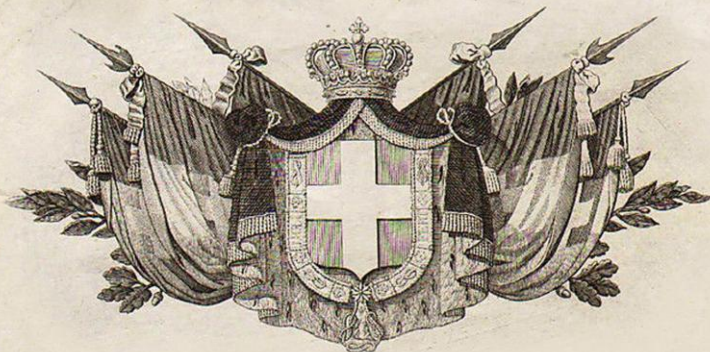
³⁷⁸ Mr. Vice-Consul Walton reports as follows // # 5114. *Annual Series. Diplomatic and Consular Reports. Russia. Report for the Year 1912 on the Trade of the Consular District of Odessa* (London: Harrison and Sons, 1913), pp. 78-79.

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"The carrying export trade of the port of Berdiansk, indeed of all the Azoff, is gradually being taken up by the Italian mercantile marine... The cost of the ship, the rate of wages, the cost of keeping the crew, the cost of labour and loss of time being all against the British vessel, freights, which prove remunerative to the Italian, leave no profit for the British vessel, and, as a consequence, while our ships only take up the grain trade when nothing else offers, the Italians make it their regular course of business: they build vessels for the trade, and they are gradually but sensibly pushing us out of the small share that falls to us".

James Ernest Napoleon Zohrab, British Consul in Berdyansk
November 30, 1871