
PROBLEMS

British Trade in The Danubian Ports of Galatz and Braila between 1837 and 1853

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The peace-treaty of Adrianopolis concluded in 1829 after the Russo-Turkish war of 1828-1829 caused some anxiety to the British government due to the increased influence obtained by the Russian Empire in the Black Sea area and in the mouths of the Danube as well as on the Asiatic shore of the Pontic. But such momentary disadvantages were soon counterbalanced by the extension of British trading opportunities which resulted from the ending of the Turkish monopoly over Wallachia and Moldavia, and also by the new opportunity for extending British trade in the Balkans. In less than two decades, Great Britain succeeded in establishing on the Pontic shore and in the lower Danube area a series of consular missions, each with a diplomatic as well as a commercial character. Such missions, some of which had only an ephemeral existence, were sent to Trebizond (1830), on the shore of the Asia Minor, to Varna (1847), in Bulgaria, to Galatz (1835), Braila (1835), Tulcea (1848), Giurgiu (1849) and Ismail (1851), on the Danube. There were also some older settlements in Southern Russia, in Odessa, Taganrog and elsewhere.

The prospects for active British trade soon to be realized, chiefly around the Romanian ports of Galatz and Braila, which were then the most active centres of the Danubian Principalities, and through which they sold their own goods and also purchased foreign merchandise.

In fact, during the period in which the Romanian principalities were ruled by the "*Règlement Organique*" - the first modern administrative legislation for the Romanian countries - after 1831, the ports of Galatz (for Moldavia) and Braila (for Wallachia) saw very rapid growth. The activity of their dockyards and naval shipyards increased, new wharfs and quaysides were constructed in order to enable the loading and unloading of ships, as well as a number of

storehouses and warehouses for storing merchandise, special river police forces were charged with organizing the quarantine, as well as with ensuring the best for the development of river shipping. Michael Sturdza, Prince of Moldavia (1834-1849), lavished great care on the commercial city of Galatz, in order to encourage its trade to grow continually. He intended to turn it into a kind of "Danubian Marseille" and granted it, on the 17th March 1837, the status of a free-port, which came into effect on the 1st June of the same year.¹ The Wallachian authorities were also greatly concerned to encourage the rapid expansion of Braila, which obtained the status of a port with wharf repositories on 2nd March 1836.² Charles Cunningham³ in Galatz and St. Vincent Lloyd⁴ in Braila were two very honest and able British agents who began to activate trade in the Romanian Danubian ports, in their capacity as diplomatic representatives with the rank of vice-consuls.

Through the conscientiousness and professional skill of these two vice-consuls – and Cunningham's particularly high qualities – from as early as 1837 yearly statistical accounts were compiled, which contained very valuable data concerning the movements of ships in the Danubian ports, as well as the quantities of goods bought and sold, their prices, the general conditions of trade, price lists, tariffs, monetary equivalents⁵ etc.

¹ CONSTANTIN BUSE, *Comertul exterior prin Galati sub regimul de port franc, 1837-1883* (The foreign trade in Galatz under the regime of a free port, 1837-1883), Bucharest, 1976, p. 30-36.

² CONSTANTIN C. GIURESCU, *Istoricul orasului Braila, din cele mai vechi timpuri pina astazi* (The monograph of the city of Braila from the remotest times up to the present day), Bucharest, 1968, p. 145 to 157 and SERGIU COLUMBEANU, *Date inedite privind traficul maritim la Braila dupa tratatul de la Adrianopol (1829)* (Unpublished data concerning the sea-borne trade at Braila after the treaty of Adrianople, 1829) in the volume *Sub semnul lui Clio. Omagiu acad. prof. Stefan Pascu* (Under Clio's sign. A tribute to Prof. Stefan Pascu) Cluj, 1974, p. 239.

³ His previous profession was that of a merchant; appointed as Vice-Consul on the 7/19th September 1836, with a yearly salary of £ 200 in 1837; raised to the rank of Consul on the 6/18th September 1860, he died in Galatz on the 9/21th November the same year, cf. Public Record Office, Foreign Office, *Turkey*, file 78/313, f^o 157 v^o; file 78/339, f^o 382-383 v^o; file 78/1201, f^o 168 v^o; file 78/1528, f^o 83. See references to him *apud* RADU FLORESCU: *The struggle against Russia in the Romanian Principalities, 1821-1854*, München, 1962, p. 190.

⁴ As the previous Secretary of the British Consulate in Bucharest, he was appointed Vice-Consul at Braila by Lord Palmerston himself on 9th December 1837 and took office on 1st January 1838, with a yearly salary of £ 200 (cf. P.R.O., F.O., *Turkey*, file 78/336, f^o 219-220; file 78/445, f^o 250); he served up to 1848 when he was replaced by F. C. Brown.

⁵ The statistical surveys have been closely examined by the authors of the present study, who extracted their data from them. They are the following: (a) the most accurately drawn were drafted by Charles Cunningham, namely: *Information on the Trade of the Danube*, comprising the data for 1837-1838, for the ports of Galatz and Braila

The compilation of these statistical summaries ceased in 1853, as a consequence of the outbreak of the Russo-Turkish war, which was soon followed by the Crimean war, when international trade on the Danube was temporarily forced to stop.

Particular attention was given by the two vice-consuls to cereal farming in both the Romanian Principalities. This accounts for the fact that the first commodities to be imported from them were cereals,⁶ chiefly wheat and maize, in great quantities, as well as rye and barley, though to a lesser extent. As a consequence of the abolition by the British Parliament of the famous Corn Laws on the 6th June 1846 – which had been introduced in 1815 to prevent the importation of cereals from abroad, and so to protect the high prices obtained for their cereals by domestic landlords⁷ – there was a sudden and substantial

(P.R.O., F.O., *Turkey*, file 78/364, f^o 33-38); the report (comprising also an official return) for 1839, but only for the port of Galatz (*Ibidem*, file 78/409, f^o 185-199); *Information on the trade of the Danube*, for 1840, for both Galatz and Braila (*Ibidem*, file 78/446, f^o 278-288 v^o); *Remarks on the trade of Galatz and Ibraila, from the beginning of 1841 to this present date, 13 July 1843* (*Ibidem*, file 78/528, f^o 145-172 v^o); separate accounts for the traffic at Galatz (*Ibidem*, file 78/567, f^o 91-107) and for Braila, in 1843 (*Ibidem*, file 78/566, f^o 104-112); *Report on the trade of the lower Danube in 1844, chiefly of Galatz and Ibraila* (*Ibidem*, file 78/608, f^o 149-173); *Report on the trade of Galatz and Ibraila in 1845* (*Ibidem*, file 78/649, f^o 103-115); some evidence accounts for both Galatz and Braila, between 1846-1848 (*Ibidem*, file 78/792, f^o 122-140 v^o); *Review of the Trade of Galatz & Ibraila for the years 1837 to 1848, both inclusive* (*Ibidem*, file 78/792, f^o 168-177, already published with a comment by PAUL CERNOVODEANU, *An unpublished British source concerning the International trade through Galatz and Braila between 1837-1848*, in "Revue roumaine d'histoire", XVI (1977), no. 3, p. 517-531; the statistical evidence for Galatz in 1849 (P.R.O., F.O., *Turkey*, file 78/829, f^o 45-56); *Trade Report for Galatz & Ibraila for the year 1850* (*Ibidem*, file 78/865, f^o 85-103); *Interest of England in the Navigation of the Danube (30th of September, 1850)* (*Ibidem*, file 78/977, f^o 111 v^o-116 v^o); *Trade Report for Galatz and Ibraila for the year 1851* (*Ibidem*, file 78/901, f^o 159-177); statistical evidence for both Galatz and Braila in 1852 (*Ibidem*, file 78/1014, f^o 204-216); b) Statistical evidence compiled by St. Vincent Lloyd: *Return of the British Trade at the port of Ibraila during the year ending on the 31st December, 1840* (*Ibidem*, file 78/445, f^o 277-281); statistical evidence for Braila for the year 1843 (*Ibidem*, file 78/566, f^o 104-112); c) Statistical evidence compiled by Vice-Consul F. C. Brown: the account for Braila for the year 1849 (*Ibidem*, file 78/829, f^o 49-52); d) Statistical evidence by the British Vice-Consul in Jassy, SAMUEL GARDNER: *Return of British Trade at Galatz... during the year ending on the 31st December 1846* (*Ibidem*, file 78/697, f^o 149-152); the statistical evidence of the Foreign Trade of Moldavia for the year 1851 (*Ibidem*, file 78/901, f^o 41-45 v^o).

⁶ Reckoned in quarters (one quarter, as a measure of capacity was then worth 2.90 hectolitres); in that period, a weight of 1½ quarters was equivalent to a "kila" of Galatz, while a "kila" of Braila was equivalent to 2¼ British quarters, cf. Charles CUNNINGHAM, *Information on the trade of the Danube*, Bucharest, Fr. Walbaum, editor, 1841, page 6 (P.R.O., F.O., *Turkey*, file 78/446, f^o 282 v^o).

⁷ Cf. G. KITSON CLARK, *The repeal of the corn laws and the politics of the forties*, in

growth in the quantities of Romanian cereals purchased by English merchants from both the Romanian Principalities. The terrible famine of 1846 in Ireland following the loss of the potato harvest in all the Irish counties obliged the British government to purchase a much larger quantity of cereals from abroad. In the Danubian ports maize was the cereal in greater demand, in 1847 as well as in the following year.⁸ The statistical tables show a substantial growth in the quantities of maize purchased by English merchants, as well as the increase in its price.

Comparing the quantities of cereals purchased from the Romanian Principalities by the United Kingdom with those which the U. K. purchased from other countries of the world – chiefly from the United States of America – before 1846, and especially after this date,⁹ the first figures seem to be quite insignificant. Indeed, the percentages vary from 0.05% to 2.45% (between 1845 and 1846) and rise from 2.41% to 9.19% between 1847 and 1853. But if we compare the figures representing the quantities of cereals purchased for the United Kingdom from both Moldavia and Wallachia, with the quantities bought from the rest of the Ottoman Empire, or from Southern Russia, their significance appears in another light and the size of the share obtained is quite evident.

The cereals purchased by the English merchants from Braila and Galatz in 1847, for instance, represented 4.85% of the whole British import of cereals throughout the whole world. It surpassed the amount of British cereal imports from Southern Russia (through the Russian ports from the Black Sea), this being only 4.46% of the total. In 1848 the cereals purchased by Britain from the Principalities represented 3.65% of the sum total of the imported cereals, less than the percentage of cereal bought from Southern Russia (4.55%) and the same difference occurred in 1851 (6.49% from the Principalities and 7.92% from the Russian ports). Similarly, the purchases of cereals from the Romanian

“The Economic History Review”, 2nd Series, IV (1951-1952), pages 1-13. The consequence of the abolition of the corn laws on the British trade on the Lower Danube were well noticed by Cunningham, in the account he sent from Galatz on the 23rd of July, 1846 (P.R.O., F.O., Turkey, file 78/649, f^o 127-130 v^o).

⁸ See the general account of the British General-Consul in the Principalities, Robert G. Colquhoun, dispatched from Bucharest on the 6th of August, 1847 (cf. *Ibidem*, file 78/696, f^o 75-76 v^o).

⁹ The statistical data used by us for the British imports of cereals from Southern and Northern Russia, from the Ottoman Empire (to exclude the Danubian Principalities) and from the United States of America, have been taken over from the evidence taken from authentic sources by V. A. ZOLOTOV, *Vnešnjaia torgovlja Južnoj Rossii v pervoj polovine XIX v.* (Southern Russia's Foreign Trade during the first half of the XIXth Century), Rostov, 1963, p. 77, 24th Table; and from ORHAN KURMUS, *Britain's Dependence on foreign Food and some Railway projects in the Balkans*, in “Orta Doğu Teġnik Universitesi” (Middle East Technical University), Ankara, 2/1971, pages 265-272, Tables 1 to 7. See also BEATRICE MARINESCU, *Economic relations between the Romanian Principalities and Great Britain (1848-1859)* in “Revue roumaine d'histoire”, VIII (1969), no. 2, p. 271-281.

Principalities by British merchants between 1847 and 1853, represented proportionally at last half, and in some years even three quarters, the sum total of the acquisitions from the rest of the entire Ottoman Empire, especially from Egypt (in 1847, for instance, 4.85% from the Principalities, and 7.39% from the other countries belonging to the Ottoman Empire; in 1848, 3.69% against 6.66%; in 1849, 3.73% against 6.97% and in 1852, 9.19% against 12.59%).

The importance of the growth of the quantity of merchandise purchased by the British merchants from Galatz and Braila — chiefly cereals — is also shown by the growth in the number of British ships — or of ships under another flag carrying wares purchased by British merchants from the Romanian countries to the British ports under charter to the British — which began to sail on the Danube chiefly after 1847. The number of ships sailing under the British flag, compared to the sum total of ships trading in Galatz, reached its highest rate in 1847 (20.39%), in 1851 (28.75%) and in 1852 (26.27%). On the other hand the number of foreign ships, chartered to British merchants in order to carry Romanian cereals which they had purchased in England,¹⁰ for the same period showed an even more evident percentage growth, 31.11% in 1847, 47.81% in 1851 and 49.52% (nearly the half the total!) in 1852. At Braila, the figures were more modest, and the number of ships sailing under the British flag was at its highest in 1847 (16.7%) and the ships chartered by English merchants reached 30.5% in 1851.

After cereals the goods obtained from the Romanian Principalities which seem to have had a certain demand on the British market, or which were intended to be reexported to British colonies, consisted chiefly of animal products: cattle, calcinated bones, ox hides, hare skins, tallow, wool, preserved beef¹¹ and also ox tongues. Nevertheless, the quantities of such products purchased in Braila and Galatz were trifling, and the statistics for them were less accurately kept.

The raw materials for the British textile mills, such as linseed, rapeseed, hempseed, and also silk, were also purchased by British merchants in the Danubian Principalities in very small quantities. The same lack of interest is showed in British trade in Galatz and Braila in such commodities as barrelstaves, candles, stucco-plaster, yellow berries and cantharides.¹²

¹⁰ Such a measure had been adopted as a consequence of the Commerce Treaty signed on the 3rd of July, 1838, in Vienna, between Great Britain and Austria. The treaty contains such a proviso in article IV: as well as the Commercial Convention signed at St. Petersburg on 11th January 1843, between Britain and Russia. See HENRY HAJNAL, *The Danube. Its historical, political and economic importance*, The Hague, 1920, p. 59.

¹¹ This was sold by an enterprise for preserving beef established in Galatz in 1844, the initiative having been taken by the British entrepreneur Stephen Goldner. See P.R.O., F.O., *Turkey*, file 78/608, f^o 92-94, 98-100 v^o, 112-117 v^o.

¹² All these wares were purchased — conforming to the British units of measure —

British exports to Wallachia and Moldavia through the Danubian ports consisted chiefly of manufactures, cotton twist, refined and crushed sugar, iron and coals.¹³ The statistical tables show a growing preponderance of British wares in Galatz, chiefly manufactured wares, the value of which, calculated in British pounds, represented, for instance, 57.8% of the total of Romanian-imported goods in 1847, 76.2% in 1848, 47.9% in 1852 etc. In Braila, the highest percentage of British manufactured goods purchased was 64.40% in 1844, 60.2% in 1847, 58.4% in 1851 and 58.3% in 1852. British sugar, iron and coal, was purchased and delivered both in Galatz and in Braila, and held a much lower position, in relation to the total of Romanian imports in the same period. The place occupied by British sugar never exceeded the figure of 22.8%, reached in 1838, in Galatz; as for Braila, the highest figure was that of 25.8% in 1849. British iron in Galatz, reached only 8.4% in 1838, and 14.4% in Braila in 1849. British coal was purchased only in Galatz, and in trifling proportions — its value, when compared to the total of Romanian imports for the whole period from 1837 to 1852 varying between 0.02% and 3.3%.

To conclude; British trade on the Lower Danube with the Romanian ports of Braila and Galatz, as it has been reflected in the British statistical records, for the period of 15 years which we have analysed, was very modest if we compare it with the overall trading activity of the United Kingdom during the same period. But it may support a quite favourable comparison with the trade conducted by English merchants for similar products, with the Russian Black Sea ports, and with the other countries belonging to the Ottoman Empire. This accounts for the great interest showed not only by commercial circles in the City, but also by the British diplomatic service in this remote corner of the European continent, within the framework of the Eastern policy of the British cabinet.¹⁴

in tons (1 ton = 1,016 kgs). "Hundred weight" (1 cwt = 50.8 kgs), pounds or lbs. (1 pound = 0.453 kg.), quarters and pieces.

¹³ The quantities were described in the following units of measure: "bales" for "Manufactures & Cotton Twist", "heds" or "casks" for "Refined sugar & crushed" and "tons" for "Iron" and "Coal".

¹⁴ For this problem, see chiefly the recent works of HAROLD N. INGLE, *Nesselrode and the Russian Rapprochement with Britain 1836-1844*, Berkeley - Los Angeles - London, 1976, XII + 196 p. and PAUL W. SCHROEDER, *Austria, Great Britain and the Crimean War*, Ithaca - London, 1972, XXII + 544 p., etc.

APPENDIX *

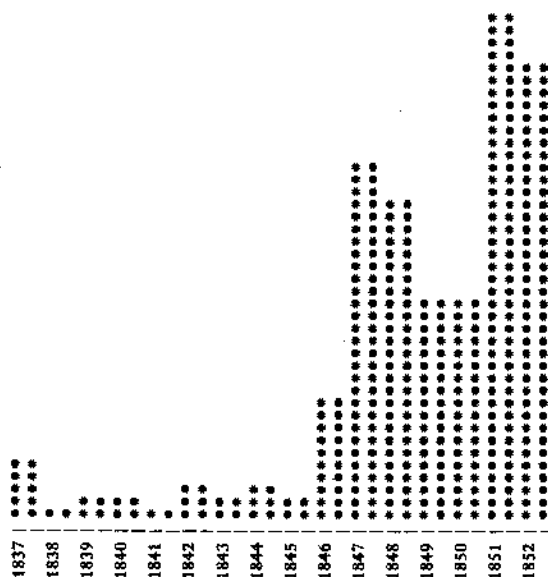
1. BRITISH SHIPS AT GALATZ AND BRAILA

Year	Number of British ships	The sum total of ships	The percentage of English ships of the sum total
A) GALATZ			
1837	13	431	3.01%
1838	1	517	0.18%
1839	7	628	1.11%
1840	5	645	0.77%
1841	1	280	0.36%
1842	6	309	1.94%
1843	3	327	0.91%
1844	9	509	1.76%
1845	5	464	1.08%
1846	43	644	6.67%
1847	135	662	20.39%
1848	72	397	18.13%
1849	76	588	12.92%
1850	50	391	12.78%
1851	178	619	28.75%
1852	165	628	26.27%
B) BRAILA			
1837	2	448	0.44%
1838	5	451	1.10%
1839	5	575	0.90%
1840	3	661	0.45%
1841	2	238	0.84%
1842	8	411	1.94%
1843	4	772	0.52%
1844	17	875	2.00%
1845	14	832	1.60%
1846	9	911	0.90%
1847	259	1553	16.70%
1848	60	726	8.20%
1849	53	587	9.03%
1850	56	505	11.09%
1851	126	1049	12.01%
1852	174	1128	15.40%

* Statistical data are collected from the sources mentioned on note 5 of the present study. For the calculation of the percentages, as well as the preparation of the diagrams, the authors are deeply indebted to IRINA GAVRILA, researcher in mathematical and quantitative studies at the Historical Institute "N. Iorga".

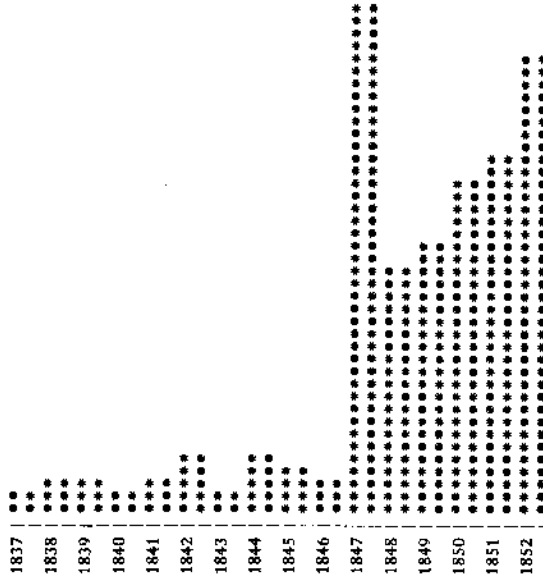
Number of the ships carrying wares to England

Year	Number of ships	The sum total of ships	The percentage of ships conveying wares to England
C) GALATZ			
1843	4	327	1.22%
1844	10	509	1.96%
1845	9	464	1.94%
1846	57	644	8.85%
1847	206	662	31.11%
1848	115	397	28.97%
1849	164	588	27.88%
1850	133	391	34.01%
1851	296	619	47.81%
1852	311	628	49.62%
D) BRAILA			
1843	3	772	0.39%
1844	16	875	1.80%
1845	35	832	4.20%
1846	11	911	1.20%
1847	362	1553	23.30%
1848	115	726	15.80%
1849	133	587	22.60%
1850	120	505	23.70%
1851	320	1049	30.50%
1852	339	1128	30.00%



A

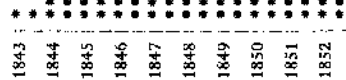
British Trade in the Danubian Ports of Galatz and Braila between 1837 and 1853



B



C



D

2. GRAIN - EXPORTS FROM GALATZ TO GREAT BRITAIN

a) *Wheat*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Year	The whole quantity exported (Quarters)	Price per 1 Qr. (s)	Price total (£)	Export to Gr. Brit. (Quarters)	Price (£)	The percentage export to Gr. Brit. (%)	The percentage Price (%)
1843	107,634	17 s.	91,489	—	—	—	—
1844	166,535	16 s.	133,228	1,326	1,059	0.8	0.8
1845	180,032	24 s.	216,038	2,328	2,794	1.2	1.2
1846	110,902	27 s.	149,718	—	—	—	—
1847	180,860	32 s.	289,376	23,281	37,249	12	12
1848	113,605	22 s.	124,966	31,702	34,872	27	27
1849	173,797	23 s.	199,866	47,405	54,515	27	27
1850	140,652	23 s.	161,750	78,871	90,701	56	56
1851	134,474	21 s.	141,198	35,368	37,136	26	26
1852	187,555	22 s.	206,310	98,586	108,442	52	52

b) *Corn*

1843	140,662	10 s.	70,331	—	—	—	—
1844	174,023	11 s.	95,713	4,724	2,598	2.7	2.7
1845	157,101	13 s.	102,116	735	477	0.5	0.5
1846	336,627	20 s.	336,627	52,863	52,863	15	15
1847	318,605	25 s.	398,256	176,878	221,097	55	55
1848	143,727	19 s.	136,541	95,497	90,722	66	66
1849	258,763	18 s.	232,887	163,671	147,304	63	63
1850	122,875	18 s.	110,588	82,810	74,529	67	67
1851	350,682	16 s.	280,545	295,200	236,160	84	84
1852	329,279	16 s./6d.	271,655	28,550	22,890	8.6	8.6

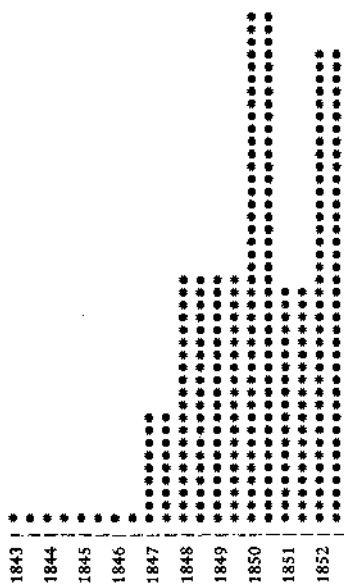
c) *Rye*

1845	13,804	11 s.	7,592	1,107	608	8	8
1846	46,106	18 s.	41,995	—	—	—	—
1847	26,697	20 s.	26,697	3,033	3,033	11.3	11.3
1848	28,446	14 s.	19,912	986	690	3.4	3.4
1849	60,617	14 s.	42,432	3,182	2,227	5.2	5.2
1850	52,776	14 s.	36,943	3,897	2,728	7.4	7.4
1851	71,024	14 s.	49,716	15,664	10,964	22	22
1852	96,900	13 s.	62,985	15,845	10,249	16.3	16.3

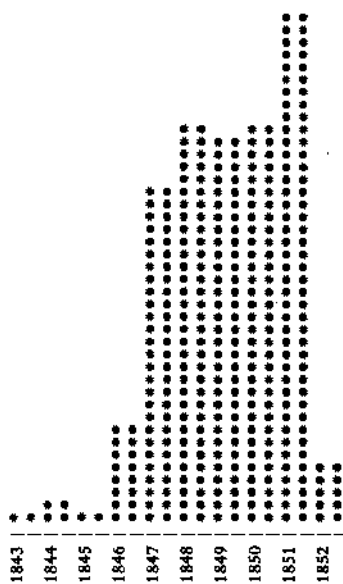
British Trade in the Danubian Ports of Galatz and Braila between 1837 and 1853

d) Barley

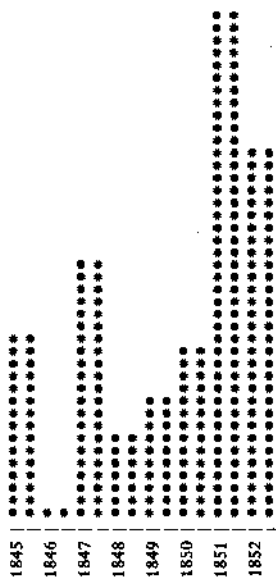
1847	13,536	12 s.	8,121	3,019	1,811	22.3	22.3
1848	684	9 s.	308	—	—	—	—



a)



b)



c)

3. GRAIN EXPORTS FROM BRAILA TO GREAT BRITAIN

a) *Wheat*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Year	The whole quantity exported (Quarters)	Price per 1 Qr. (s)	Price total (£)	Export to Gr. Brit. (Quarters)	Price (£)	The percentage export to Gr. Brit. (%)	The percentage Price (%)
1843	322,343	16 s.	257,874	—	—	—	—
1844	347,888	17 s.	295,705	18,607	15,815.9	5.3	5.3
1845	319,940	23 s.	362,181	17,917	20,604.5	5.7	5.7
1846	327,526	26 s.	425,784	2,658	3,448.9	0.8	0.8
1847	390,818	30 s.	586,227	—	—	—	—
1848	159,484	20 s.	159,484	6,305	6,305	4	4
1849	117,346	20 s.	117,346	4,655	4,655	4	4
1850	283,290	19 s.	269,026	83,113	78,957.3	29.3	29.3
1851	283,106	18 s.	254,795	100,593	90,533.7	35.5	35.5
1852	343,584	20 s.	343,584	85,336	85,336	24.8	24.8

b) *Corn*

1843	122,309	9 s./6d	57,622	—	—	—	—
1844	128,221	10 s./6d	67,316	698	366.4	0.5	0.5
1845	124,714	12 s.	74,828	7,704	4,622.4	6.2	6.2
1846	163,145	19 s.	154,988	4,228	4,016.6	2.6	2.6
1847	619,115	25 s.	773,894	—	—	—	—
1848	292,115	18 s.	262,904	120,640	108,575.9	41.3	41.3
1849	332,532	16 s.	266,026	168,161	134,528.8	50.6	50.6
1850	149,734	15 s./6d	116,044	64,055	49,642.6	42.8	42.8
1851	646,617	12 s./6d	404,136	286,882	179,301.3	44.4	44.4
1852	725,259	13 s./6d	489,550	337,948	228,114.9	46.6	46.6

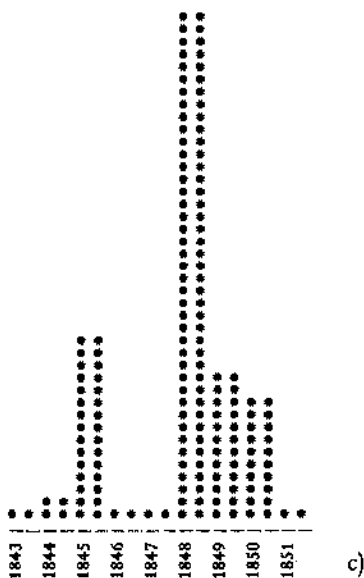
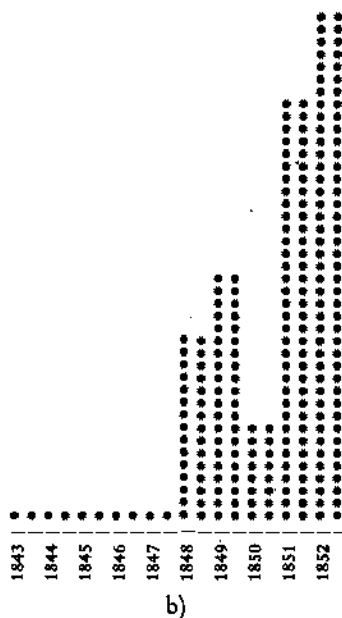
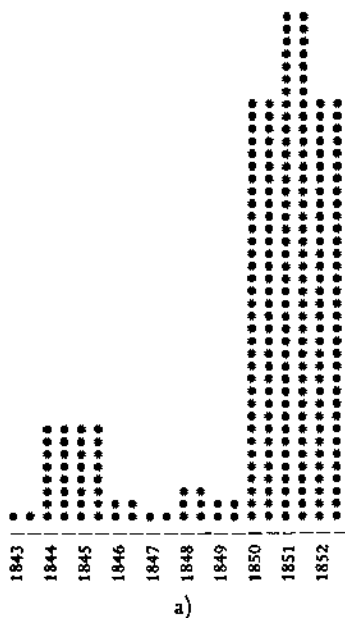
c) *Barley*

1843	168,669	6 s.	50,601	—	—	—	—
1844	211,972	7 s.	74,290	338	118.3	0.2	0.2
1845	175,802	11 s.	96,691	3,479	1,913.4	2	2
1847	300,552	12 s.	180,349	—	—	—	—
1848	193,435	9 s.	87,046	9,479	4,265.5	4.9	4.9
1849	72,936	9 s.	32,821	2,700	1,215	3.7	3.7
1840	44,593	9 s.	20,167	2,273	1,022.8	5.1	5.1
1851	105,597	10 s.	52,799	—	—	—	—

British Trade in the Danubian Ports of Galatz and Braila between 1837 and 1853

d) Millet

1845	5,139	10 s.	2,569	3,935	1,967	75	75
1850	68	10 s.	34	68	34	—	—
1852	5,180	12 s.	3,108	2,853	1,712	55	55



4. QUANTITIES OF GRAINS IMPORTED TO GREAT BRITAIN
BEFORE THE ABOLITION OF THE CORN LAWS BETWEEN
1840-1846 (IN QUARTERS)

Year	From Russia	From the Romanian Principalities	The sum total (from the whole world)	Percent %	
				From Russia	From the Principalities
1840	443,946	20,669	39,200,144	1.13	0.05
1841	130,274	13,649	3,627,562	3.59	0.38
1842	358,696	19,900	3,697,279	9.70	0.54
1843	82,178	35,115	1,433,891	5.73	2.45
1844	201,435	31,782	3,030,681	6.65	1.05
1845	190,262	44,531	?	—	—
1846	473,810	64,710	?	—	—

5. QUANTITIES OF GRAINS IMPORTED TO GREAT BRITAIN
FOLLOWING THE ABOLITION OF THE CORN LAWS, FROM
1847 TO 1853 (IN QUARTERS)

Year	From Russia		Total	From the Romanian Principalities	From the Ottoman Empire (Turkey, Egypt etc.)
	Northern (Baltic ports)	Southern (Black Sea ports)			
1847	1,602,026	531,742	2,151,768	577,837	880,678
1848	371,829	342,823	714,652	273,355	501,045
1849	340,633	572,735	913,368	398,392	743,439
1850	363,779	589,250	973,029	217,505	834,591
1851	572,257	762,160	1,344,417	624,242	1,433,932
1852	343,949	957,877	1,301,826	713,876	977,766
1853	638,404	1,070,483	1,704,887	665,106	1,387,213

Year	From the U.S.A.	From the rest of the World	Total
1847	4,288,239	4,014,342	11,912,864
1848	1,290,303	4,749,117	7,528,472
1849	1,816,425	6,798,037	10,669,661
1850	1,082,755	5,911,710	9,019,590
1851	1,211,365	5,004,070	9,618,026
1852	1,400,420	3,370,781	7,764,669
1853	1,821,484	4,494,445	10,173,135

British Trade in the Danubian Ports of Galatz and Braila between 1837 and 1853

Percent %

Year	From Russia			From the Principa- lities	From the Ottoman Empire	From the U.S.A.	From the rest of the World	Total
	Northern	Southern	Total					
1847	13.60	4.46	18.06	4.85	7.39	36.00	33.70	%
1848	4.94	4.55	9.49	3.65	6.66	17.14	63.06	%
1849	3.19	5.37	8.56	3.73	6.97	17.02	63.72	%
1850	4.03	6.53	10.56	2.41	9.25	12.00	65.78	%
1851	5.95	7.92	13.87	6.49	14.91	12.59	52.14	%
1852	4.43	12.34	16.77	9.19	12.59	18.04	43.41	%
1853	6.28	10.52	16.80	6.54	13.64	17.90	45.12	%

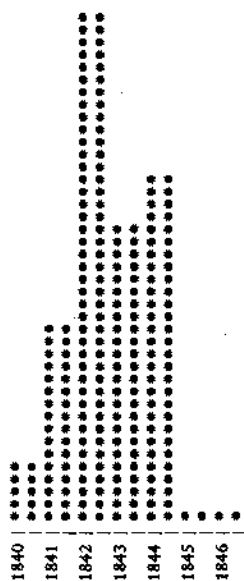


Table 4 - Russia

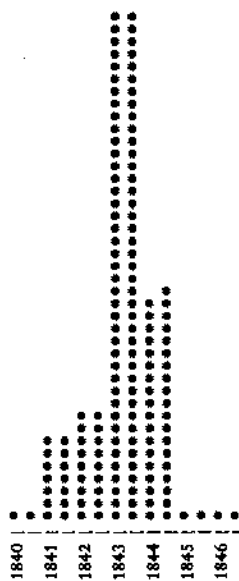


Table 4 - Romanian Principalities

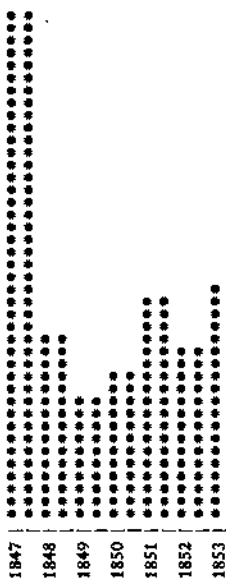


Table 5 - North Russia

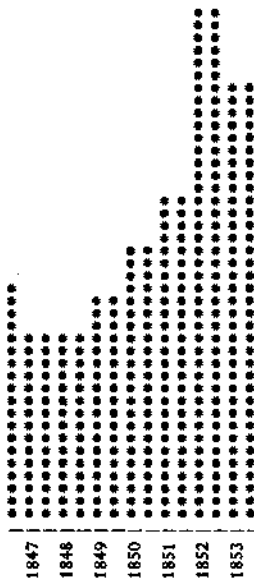


Table 5 - South Russia

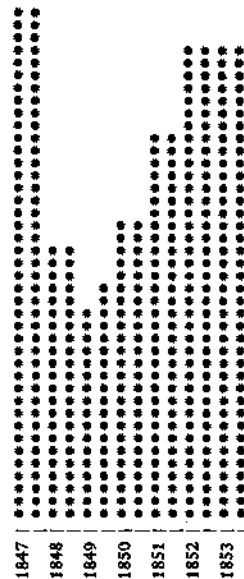


Table 5 - Russia (Total)

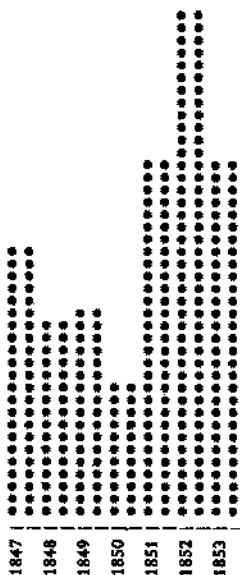


Table 5 - Romanian Principalities

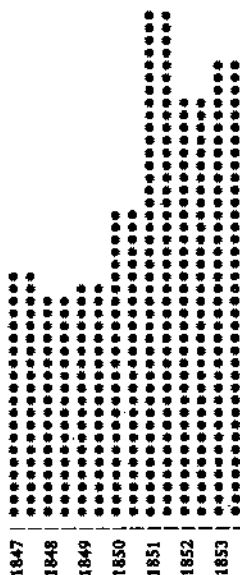


Table 5 - Ottoman Empire

British Trade in the Danubian Ports of Galatz and Braila between 1837 and 1853

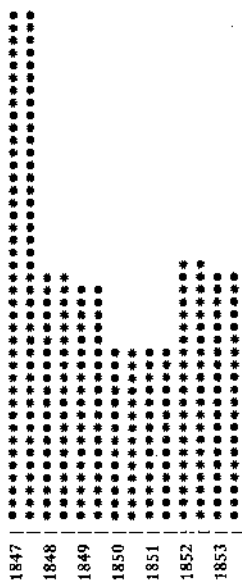


Table 5 - U.S.A.

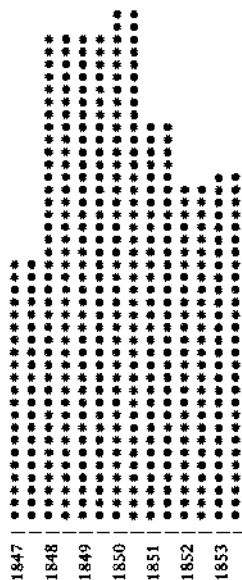


Table 5 - Rest of the World

6. QUANTITIES OF ANIMAL PRODUCTS EXPORTED
TO GREAT BRITAIN FROM GALATZ

a) *Cattle calcined bones*

Year	Total export (Tons)	Price per 1 Ton (s.)	Total Price (£)	Calcined bones exported to Gr. Br. (Tons)	Price (£)	The percent. of exported calcined bones to Gr. Br. (%)	The percent. of Price (%)
1842	850	35 s.	1487	700	1225	82.3%	82.3%
1843	345	30 s.	517	345	517	%	%
1845	145	30 s.	218	145	145	%	%
1846	255	30 s.	383	255	383	%	%
1848	226	50 s.	565	226	565	%	%
1851	160	65 s.	520	160	520	%	%
1852	197	65 s.	634	197	634	%	%

b) *Ox hides*

Year	Total export (Pieces)	Price per 1 Piece (s.)	Total Price (£)	Ox hides exported to Gr. Br. (Pieces)	Price (£)	The report of exported ox hides to Gr. Br. (%)	The report of Price (%)
1845	32	15 s.	24	32	24	%	%
1851	1547	10 s.	773	1547	773	%	%

c) *Tallow*

Year	(Cwt)	per 1 Cwt (s.)	(£)	to Gr. Br. (C.wt.)	(£)	to Gr. Br. %	%
1841	2,657	32 s.	4,251	725	1,160	27.3	27.3
1842	9,922	32 s.	15,875	2553	4,084.8	25.7	25.7
1843	22,212	30 s.	33,318	2090	3,135	9.4	9.4
1844	20,480	30 s.	30,720	7033	10,549.5	34.3	34.3
1845	12,683	30 s.	20,293	1589	2,385.5	12.5	12.5
1846	12,423	32 s.	19,877	1448	2,316.8	11.7	11.7
1847	12,020	32 s.	19,232	2089	3,342.4	17.4	17.4
1848	6,207	32 s.	9,931	4507	7,211.2	72.6	72.6
1850	10,640	35 s.	18,620	164	287	1.5	1.5
1851	4,349	34 s.	7,393	1925	3,272.5	44.3	44.3
1852	866	34 s.	1,472	866	1,472	%	%

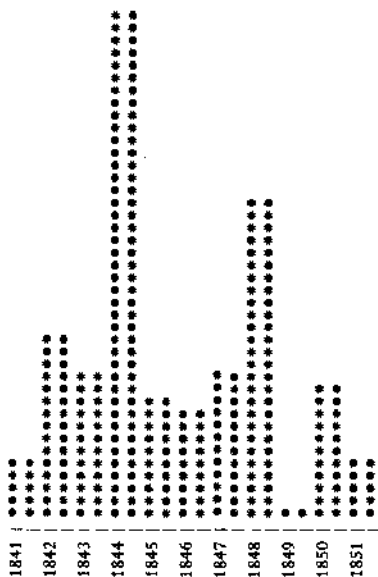
British Trade in the Danubian Ports of Galatz and Braila between 1837 and 1853

d) Preserved beef meat

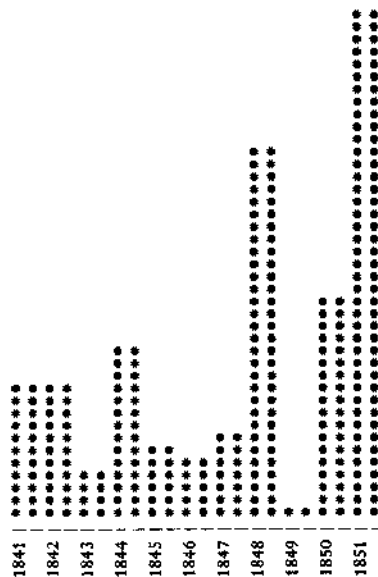
Year	Total export (in canisters)	Price (d.)	Total Price (£)	Preserved meat exported to Gr. Br. (in canisters)	Price (£)	The percentage whole export to Gr. Br. (%)	The percentage of Price (%)
1845	34,654	3 d.	5,198	30,748			
1846	71,640	3 d.	10,746	71,640	10,746	%	%
1847	79,293	3 d.	11,894	79,293	11,804	%	%
1848	81,253	3 d.	12,188	81,253	12,188	%	%
1849	1,104,536	3 d.	13,806	110,000			
1850	1,291,000	3 d.	16,137	53,376			
1852	170,280 lbs.	3 d.	2,128	170,280 lbs.	2,128	%	%

e) Ox tongues

Year	Idem (pieces)	Idem (d)	Idem (£)	Idem ox tongues (pieces)	Idem (£)	Idem ox tongues %	Idem (%)
1845	1337	4 d.	22	1337	22	%	%
1846	360	4 d.	6	360	6	%	%



c) Tallow - Report of Export to Britain



c) Tallow - Report of Price

7. QUANTITIES OF ANIMAL PRODUCTS EXPORTED
TO GREAT BRITAIN FROM BRAILA

a) *Cattle calcined bones*

Year	Total export (tons)	Price per 1 ton	Total Price	Exported to Gr. Br. (tons)	Price (£)	The percent of whole export to Gr. Br. (%)	The percent of Price (%)
1841	882	30 s.	1,323	244	366	27%	27%
1843	80	30 s.	120	10	15	12.5%	12.5%
1844	524	30 s.	786	293	439.5	50%	50%
1845	360	35 s.	630	360	630	%	%
1846	356	35 s.	623	356	623	%	%
1848	220	30 s.	330	220	330	%	%
1851	705	65 s.	2291	705	2291	%	%
1852	282	65 s.	917	282	917	%	%

b) *Ox hides*
(in pieces)

1850	355	10 s.	178	355	178	%	%
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c) *Hare skins*
(in pieces)

1845	90	10 s.	5	90	5	%	%
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d) *Tallow*
(in Cwt)

1840	35,939	36 s.	64,690	594	1,069	1.6%	1.6%
1841	48,470	34 s.	82,399	1266	2,152	2.6%	2.6%
1843	43,101	30 s.	64,651	1381	2,071	3.2%	3.2%
1844	43,603	30 s.	65,404	9398	14,097	21.5%	21.5%
1845	49,732	32 s.	79,571	2183	3,493	4.4%	4.4%
1848	28,018	30 s.	42,027	5466	8,199	19.1%	19.1%

e) *Wool*
(in lbs)

1844	473,356	8 s.	15,778	36,550	1,218	7.7%	7.7%
1845	34,196	8 s.	1,140	114,700			
1849	1,411,751	8 s.	47,058	29,155	972	2%	2%

British Trade in the Danubian Ports of Galatz and Braila between 1837 and 1853

8. TEXTILE PRODUCTS EXPORTED TO GREAT BRITAIN
FROM GALATZ

a) *Linseed*

Year	Total export (Qrs)	Price (s)	Total Price (£)	Exported to Gr. Br. (Qrs)	Price (£)	The percent of whole export to Gr. Br. (%)	The percent of Price (%)
1847	2258	32 s.	3613	1010	1616	44.7%	44.7%
1848	1990	30 s.	3184	538	807	27%	27%
1849	1521	27 s.	2053	635	857	41.7%	41.7%
1851	503	27 s.	679	503	679	%	%

b) *Rapeseed*

1848	38	26 s.	49	38	49	%	%
1849	350	22 s.	385	1393 Bags			

9. TEXTILE PRODUCTS EXPORTED TO GREAT BRITAIN
FROM BRAILA

a) *Linseed*

1840	1117	37 s.	1843	750	1387	67.1%	67.1%
1844	2244	30 s.	3366	302	435	13.4%	13.4%
1848	320	32 s.	513	135	216	42%	42%
1849	438	32 s.	702	164	262	37.4%	37.4%
1851	37	32 s.	59	37	59	%	%
1852	849	32 s.	1358	775	1176	91.7%	91.7%

b) *Rapeseed*

1846	1970	26 s.	2661	706	912	36.3%	36.3%
1848	781	26 s.	1015	101	131	12.9%	12.9%
1849	1411	26 s.	1834	1402	1822	99.3%	99.3%
1850	1200	26 s.	1560	1200	1560	%	%
1851	2264	26 s.	2943	596	774	26.3%	26.3%

c) *Hempseed*

1840	8	25 s.	10	8	10	%	%
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d) *Silk*

1840	137	10 s.	63	137	63	%	%
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10. OTHER PRODUCTS EXPORTED TO GREAT BRITAIN
FROM BRAILA

a) *Barrelstaves*

Year	Total Export (pieces)	Price per 1 piece (d)	Total Price (£)	Exported to Gr. Br. (pieces)	Price (£)	The report of the whole export to Gr. Br.	The report of Price (%)
1844	1,453,991	4 d.	24,233	4,700	78	0.3%	0.3%
1845	992,308	4 d.	16,538	57,090	951	5.7%	5.7%

b) *Yellow berries*
(in Cwt)

1840	145	30 s.	217	12	18	8.2%	8.2%
1843	165	30 s.	247	165	247	%	%
1845	3701	30 s.	5552	779	1168	21%	21%
1850	120 (Qrs)	30 s.	180	120 (Qrs)	180	%	%

c) *Candles*
(in Cwt)

1840	160	40 s.	32	16	32	%	%
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d) *Cantharides*

1840	4 barrels	10 s.	20	4 barrels	20	%	%
1845	24 Cwt	9 £	216	24 Cwt	216	%	%

e) *Stucco-plaster*

1840	151	20 s.	151	130	130	86%	86%
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British Trade in the Danubian Ports of Galatz and Braila between 1837 and 1853

11. BRITISH PRODUCTS IMPORTED TO GALATZ

a) *Manufactures and Cotton Twist*
(in bales)

Year	Quantity (per unit)	Price per unit (£)	Total Price (£)	Total value of the imports (£)	The report of the imports (%)
1837	917	32	29,370	86,674	33.9
1838	1038	32	33,216	136,998	24.2
1839	1300	32	41,600	146,483	28.4
1840	1200	50	60,000	200,294	30
1841	1150	50	57,500	162,452	35.4
1842	1350	50	67,500	169,191	39.9
1843	1488	50	74,400	187,505	39.7
1844	1880	50	94,000	223,635	42
1845	2001	40	80,040	223,978	35.7
1846	not made up				
1847	5994	40	239,760	415,007	57.8
1848	4181	40	167,240	219,403	76.2
1849	4842	40	193,680	410,728	47.2
1850	3344	55	183,920	435,090	42.3
1851	4242	55	233,310	500,803	46.6
1852	3849	55	211,695	441,759	47.9

b) *Sugar*
(in casks)

1837	601	20	12,020	86,674	13.9
1838	1564	20	31,280	136,998	22.8
1839	1205	20	24,100	146,483	16.5
1840	1621	25	40,525	200,294	20.2
1841	1130	25	28,250	162,452	17.4
1842	1050	25	26,250	169,191	15.5
1843	1757	15	26,355	187,505	14.1
1844	2197	15	32,955	223,635	14.7
1845	1647	20	32,940	223,978	14.7
1846	not made up				
1847	2707	20	54,140	415,007	13
1848	2946	20	58,920	219,403	26.9
1849	4504	20	90,080	410,728	21.9
1850	5619	15	84,285	435,090	19.4
1851	3190	18	57,420	500,803	11.5
1852	3089	18	55,602	441,759	12.6

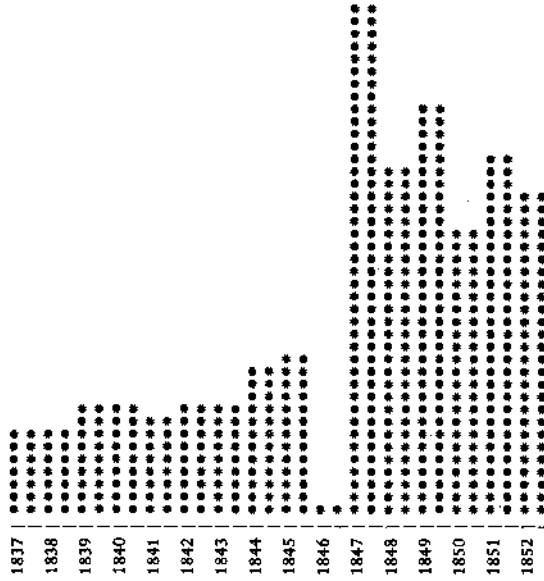
c) *Iron*
(in tons)

1837	480	14.7	7,078	86,674	8.1
1838	1060	10.8	11,489	136,998	8.4
1839	410	10.9	4,435	146,483	3
1840	803	11	8,912	200,294	4.8
1841	453	12	5,436	162,452	3.3
1842	685	12	8,220	169,191	4.9
1843	874	8	7,392	187,505	3.7
1844	752	8	6,016	223,635	2.7
1845	1728	10	17,280	223,978	7.7
1846	not made up				
1847	2086	12	25,032	415,007	6
1848	1315	12	15,780	219,403	7.2
1849	1807	9	16,263	410,728	4
1850	2460	9	22,140	435,090	5.1
1851	2794	8	22,352	500,803	4.5
1852	1450	9	13,050	441,759	3

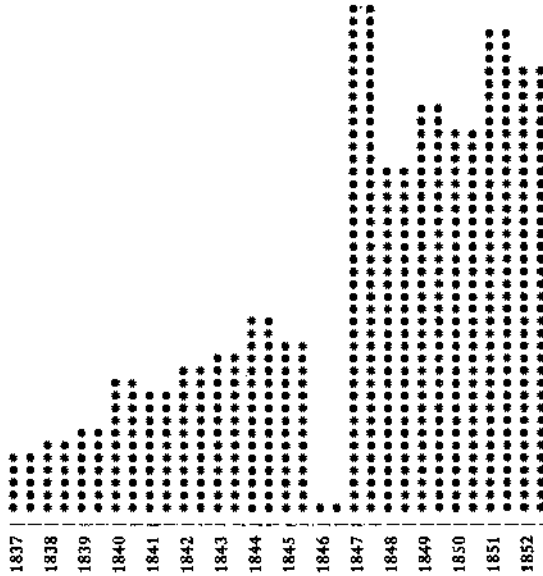
d) *Coal*
(in tons)

1837	280	30 s.	440	86,674	0.5
1838	20	30 s.	30	136,998	0.02
1839	570	30 s.	855	146,483	0.6
1840	1459	30 s.	2,188	200,294	1.1
1841	600	28 s.	840	162,452	0.5
1842	1600	26 s.	2,080	169,191	1.2
1843	905	26 s.	1,176	187,505	0.6
1844	1966	30 s.	2,949	223,635	1.3
1845	1688	30 s.	2,532	223,978	1.1
1846	not made up				
1847	4928	25 s.	6,160	415,007	1.5
1848	5065	25 s.	6,331	219,403	2.9
1849	3518	25 s.	4,397	410,728	1.1
1850	7434	25 s.	9,292	435,090	2.1
1851	14540	23 s.	16,721	500,803	3.3
1852	10531	26 s.	13,690	441,759	3.1

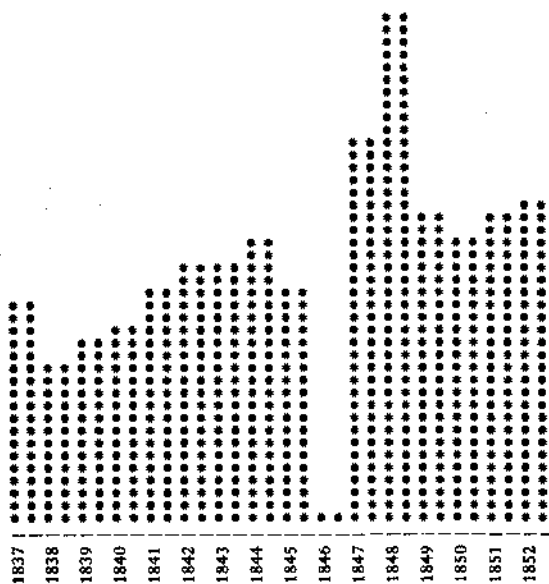
British Trade in the Danubian Ports of Galatz and Braila between 1837 and 1853



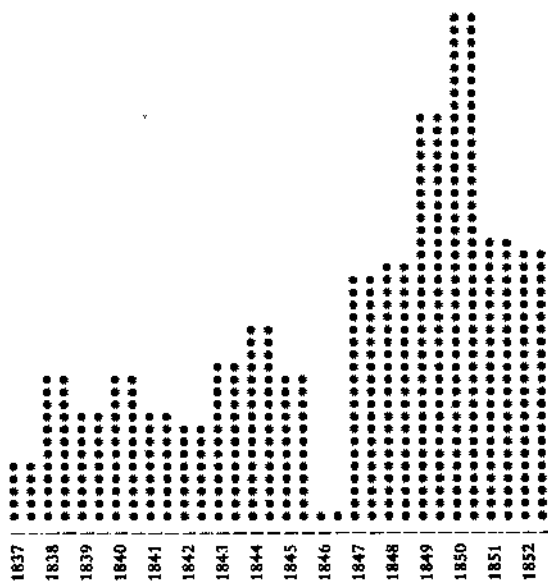
a) Manufactures & Cotton Twist-Quantity



a) Manufactures & Cotton Twist - Total Price (£)

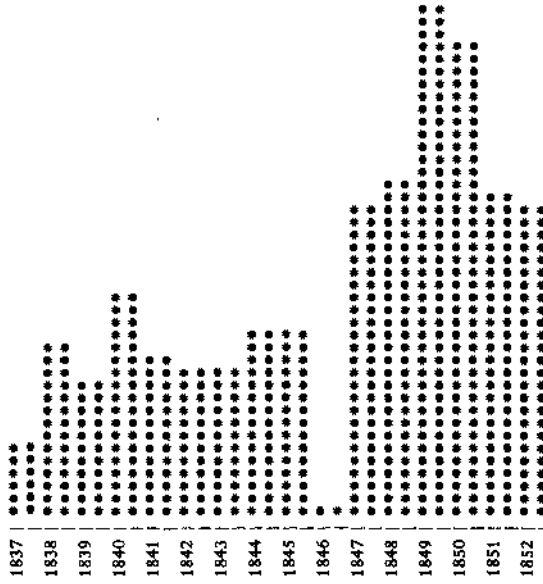


a) Manufactures & Cotton Twist - Report of the import (%)

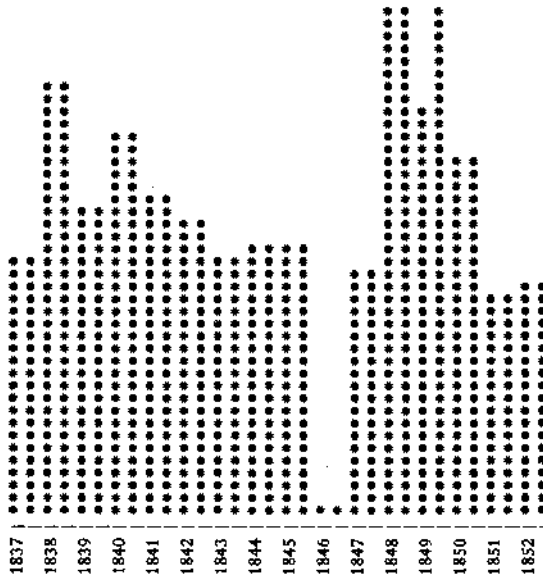


b) Sugar - Quantity

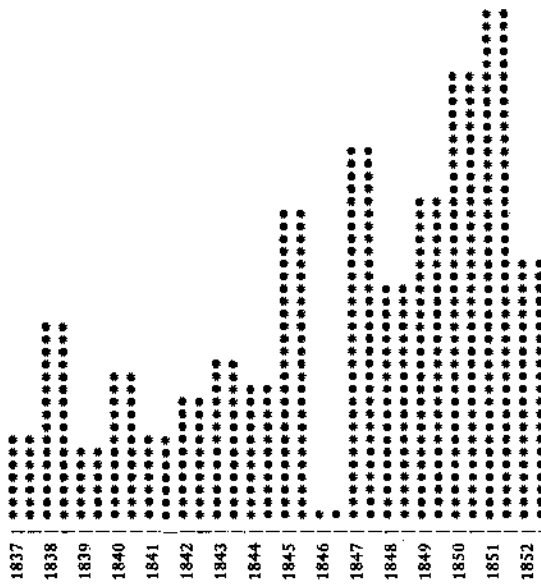
British Trade in the Danubian Ports of Galatz and Braila between 1837 and 1853



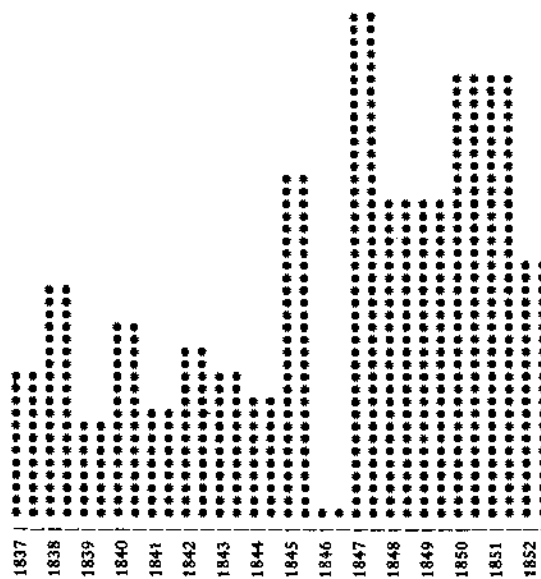
b) Sugar - Total Price (£)



b) Sugar - Report of the import (%)

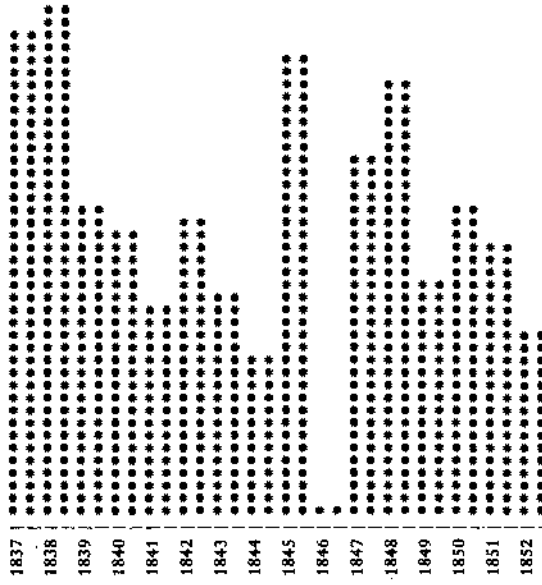


c) Iron - Quantity

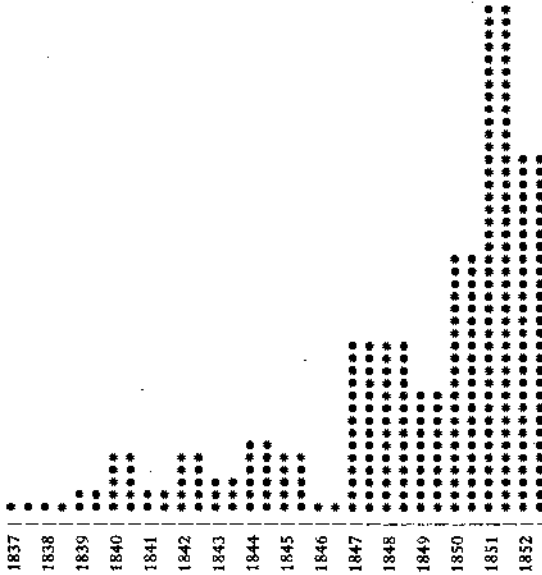


c) Iron - Total Price (£)

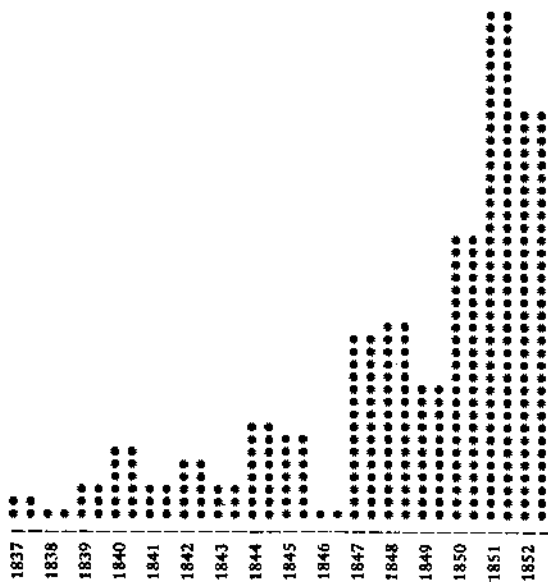
British Trade in the Danubian Ports of Galatz and Braila between 1837 and 1853



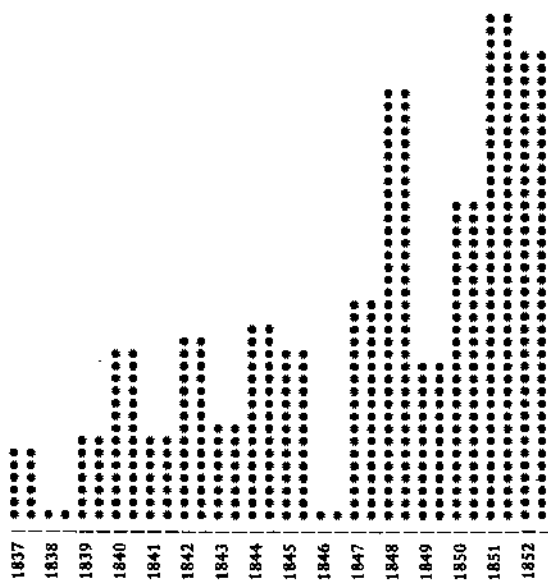
c) Iron - Report of the import (%)



d) Coal - Quantity



d) Coal - Total Price (£)



d) Coal - Report of the import (%)

British Trade in the Danubian Ports of Galatz and Braila between 1837 and 1853

12. BRITISH PRODUCT IMPORTED TO BRAILA

a) *Manufactures and Cotton Twist*
(in bales)

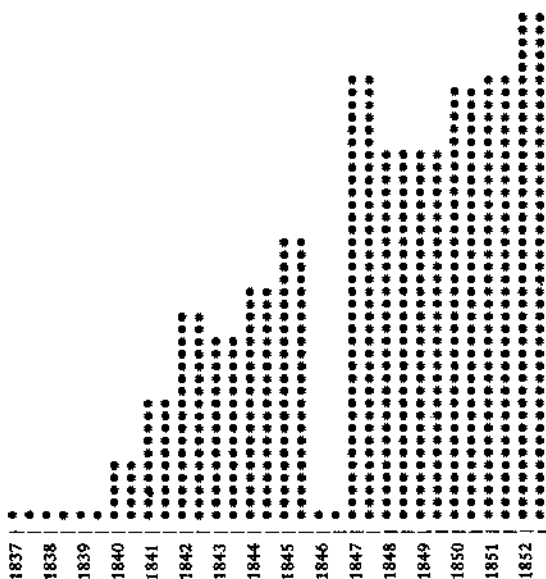
Year	Quantity (per unit)	Price per unit (£)	Total Price (£)	Total value of the imports (£)	The report of the imports (%)
1837	40	20	800	10,731	7.5
1838	not made up				
1839	47	20	940	47,388	2
1840	590	50	29,500	90,781	32.5
1841	1070	50	53,500	132,938	40.2
1842	1930	50	96,500	178,149	54.2
1843	1675	50	83,750	177,749	47.1
1844	2213	50	110,650	171,892	64.4
1845	2727	40	109,080	208,051	52.4
1846	not made up				
1847	4175	40	167,000	277,219	60.2
1848	3540	40	141,600	287,229	49.3
1849	3558	40	142,320	388,596	36.6
1850	4140	55	227,700	463,615	44.6
1851	4206	55	231,330	396,092	58.4
1852	4748	55	261,140	447,906	58.3

b) *Sugar*
(per casks)

1837	135	20	2,700	10,731	25.2
1838	not made up				
1839	584	20	11,680	47,388	24.6
1840	683	25	17,075	90,781	18.8
1841	1295	25	32,375	132,938	24.4
1842	915	25	22,875	178,149	12.8
1843	1200	15	18,000	177,749	10.1
1844	1025	15	15,375	171,892	8.9
1845	1038	20	20,760	208,051	10
1846	not made up				
1847	1908	20	38,160	277,219	13.8
1848	2394	20	47,880	287,229	16.7
1849	5010	20	100,200	388,596	25.8
1850	5557	20	111,140	463,615	24
1851	2434	18	43,812	396,092	11.1
1852	3290	20	65,800	447,906	14.7

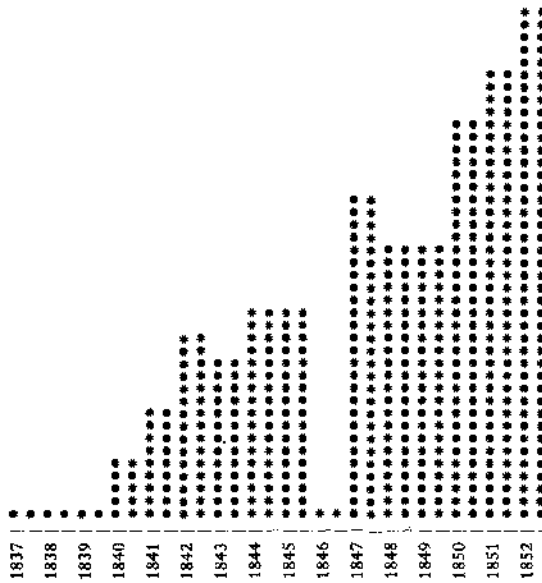
c) Iron
(in tons)

1837	66	11	726	10,731	6.8
1838	not made up				
1839	290	12	3,480	47,388	7.3
1840	346	12	4,152	90,781	4.6
1841	420	12	5,040	132,938	3.8
1842	495	12	5,940	178,149	3.3
1843	480	8	3,840	177,749	2.2
1844	560	8	4,480	171,892	2.6
1845	650	10	6,500	208,051	3.1
1846	not made up				
1847	1761	12	21,132	277,219	7.6
1848	2781	12	33,372	287,229	11.6
1849	4674	12	48,888	388,596	14.4
1850	1932	9	17,388	463,615	3.8
1851	2991	7	20,937	396,092	5.3
1852	1400	9	12,600	447,906	2.8

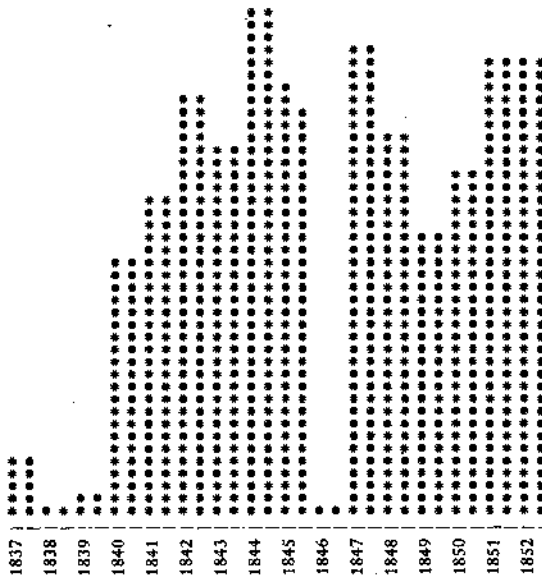


a) Manufacturies & Cotton Twist - Quantity

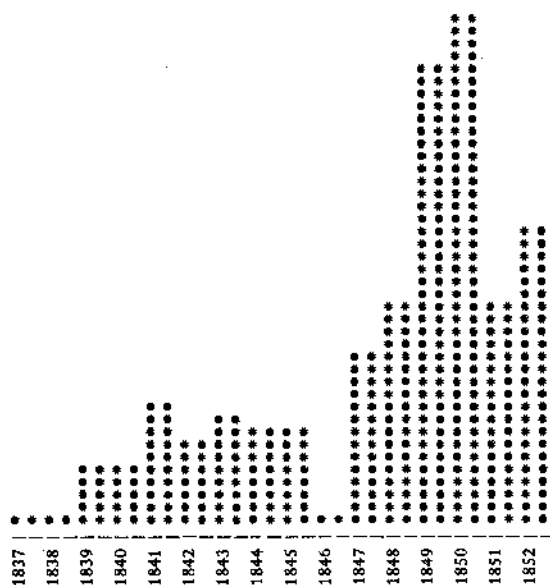
British Trade in the Danubian Ports of Galatz and Braila between 1837 and 1853



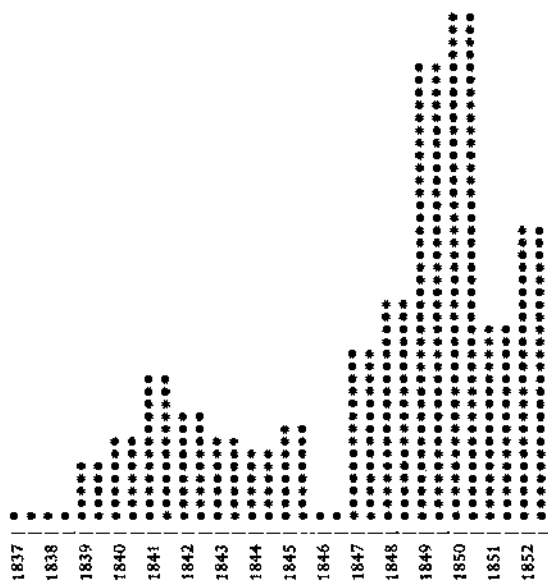
a) Manufactures & Cotton Twist - Total price (£)



a) Manufactures & Cotton Twist - Report of the import (%)

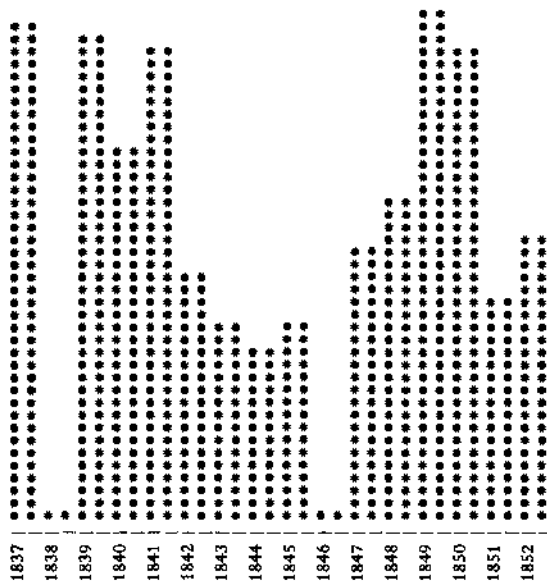


b) Sugar - Quantity

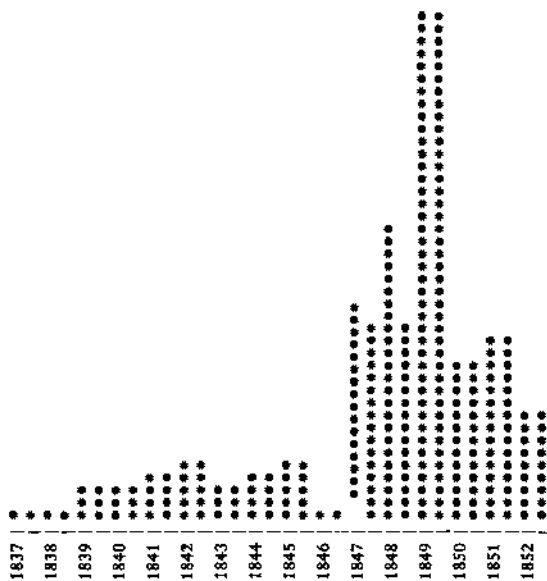


b) Sugar - Total price (£)

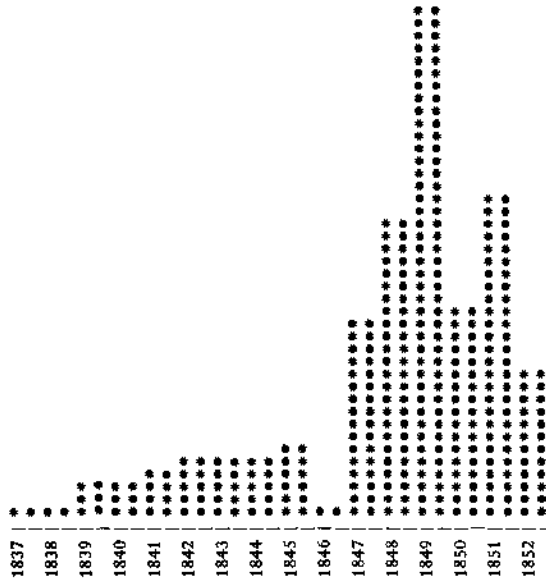
British Trade in the Danubian Ports of Galatz and Braila between 1837 and 1853



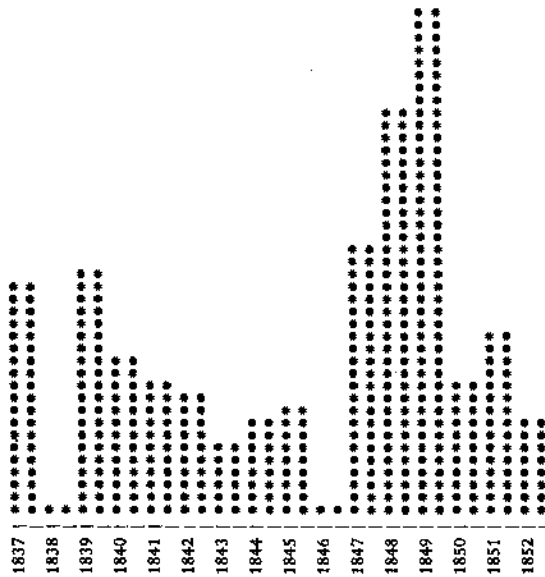
b) Sugar - Report of the imports (%)



c) Iron - Quantity



c) Iron - Total price (£)



c) Iron - Report of the imports (%)