

THE HISTORY OF THE BARBARY PIRATES AND EUROPEANS IN ALGERIA

KENNETH NILSESTUEN

BRITISH EMPIRE STUDY GROUP

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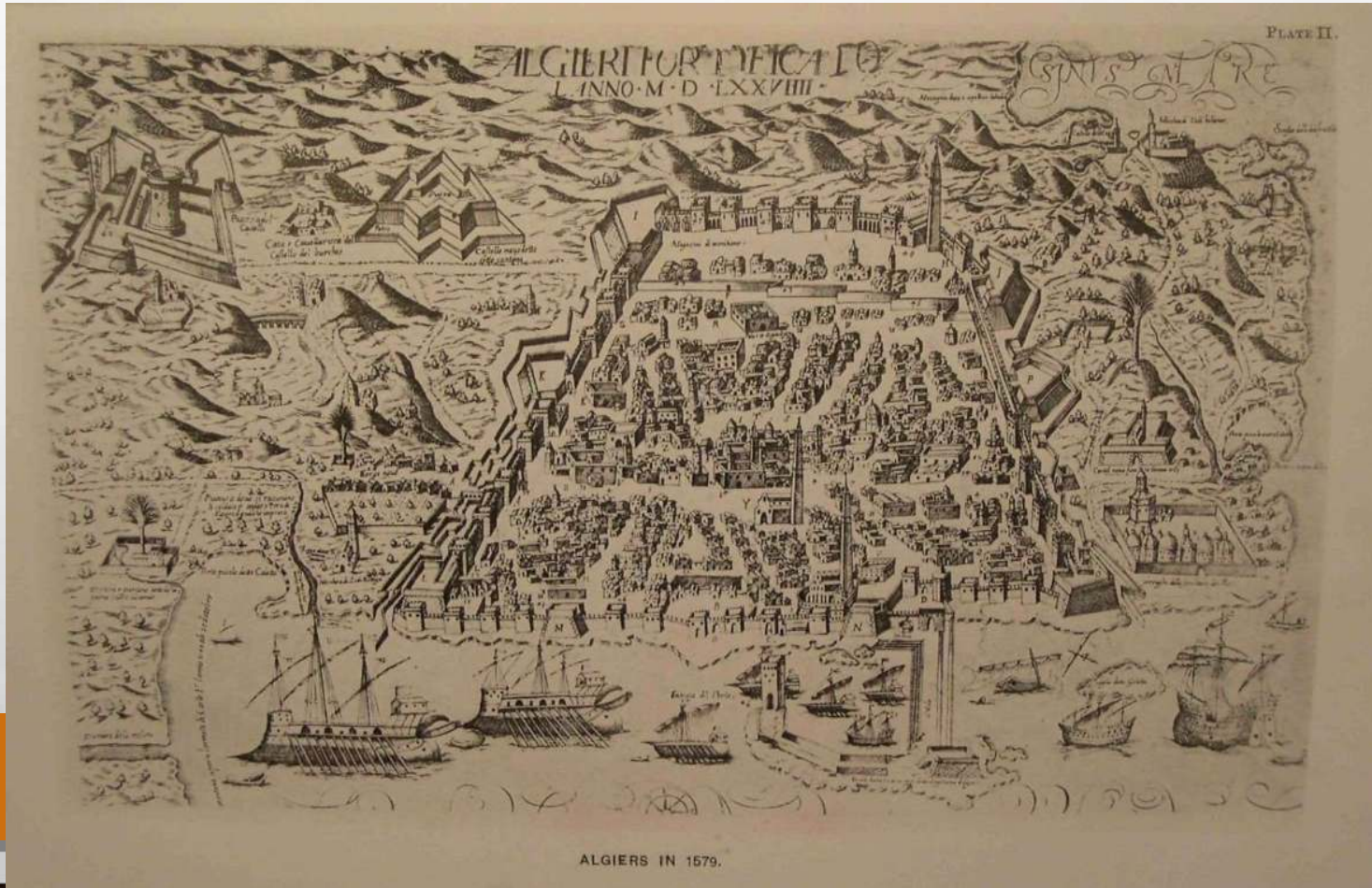
THE BEGINNINGS

- **CORSAIRS BEGAN RAIDS IN CA. 1390**
- **EUROPEANS ATTACKED MEHIDIA (TUNISIA) UNDER EITHER HENRY IV OR HIS SON**
- **1492 – MOORS LEAVE SPAIN FOR AFRICA, ATTACK CHRISTIAN SHIPPING**
- **1509 – FERDINAND CAPTURES ORAN AND BOUGIE (ALGERIA), ALSO THE PEÑON AT ALGIERS**
- **ARABS RE-TOOK PEÑON IN 1529, USED STONES FROM FORTRESS TO BUILD CAUSEWAY TO CONNECT WITH MAINLAND ALGIERS**
- **THIS BEGINS THE REAL TIME OF THE BARBARY CORSAIRS**

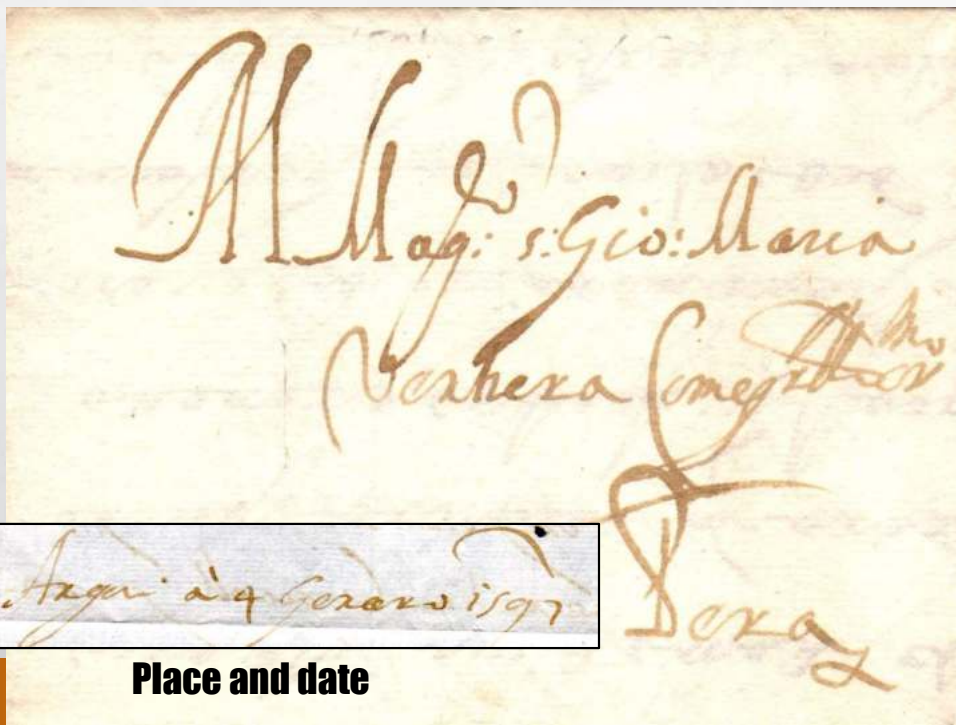
WHY DID THE CORSAIRS SUCCEED?

- **EUROPEANS CONSTANTLY APPROACHED BARBARY PIRATES TO ATTACK THEIR ENEMIES**
- **MOST COMMON WERE PROBABLY ENGLAND AND FRANCE DURING THEIR MANY WARS**
- **BARBARY PIRATES RUINED CORSICA, PARTS OF COASTAL ITALY AND SPAIN, BALEARIC ISLANDS, ETC.**
- **DEMANDED TRIBUTE FOR FORBEARANCE BUT ROUTINELY ABROGATED TREATIES**
- **EUROPEANS COULDN'T MOUNT INTEGRATED EFFORT TO SHUT THEM DOWN**
- **FIRST CAMPAIGN IN (CHARLES V OF SPAIN) 1541 WAS UNSUCCESSFUL**

ALGIERS IN 1579



POSTAL HISTORY STARTS WITH THIS ONE



Place and date

- DATED 4 GENARIO 1597
- LETTER WRITTEN IN MILANESE DIALECT FROM “ALGERI” TO PERA, TURKEY
- PERA IS ACROSS BOSPORUS FROM ISTANBUL
- ONLY REPORTED LETTER TO TURKEY FROM ALGERIA
- NOT TRANSLATED
- REFERENCE TO “COLOMBO” (CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS?) IN BODY OF LETTER

THE CERTIFICATE (CROPPED)



- **NEVER SAW ONE BEFORE THIS**

- **PORTION OF PHOTOCOPY ON REVERSE WITH SEAL, ETC.**



Folded entire from Algiers, Algeria on 4 January 1597 to Pera (İstanbul, Turkey). Both Ottoman territories at the time. **Only recorded cover.**

WHAT WAS HAPPENING?

- **PIRATE HEADQUARTERS WAS ALGIERS, PRESENCE IN ORAN, TUNIS, TRIPOLI**
- **EUROPEANS PAID TRIBUTE TO HAVE TURKS (ALGERINES) LAY OFF THEIR SHIPPING AND AVOID KIDNAPPING SAILORS AND PASSENGERS INTO SLAVERY**
- **AT PEAK, 20-30,000 CHRISTIAN SLAVES; MEN, WOMEN, CHILDREN, ALL LEVELS OF SOCIETY**
- **SLAVES WERE RANSOMED IF THEIR RELATIVES COULD RAISE THE MONEY (LIMITED RESULTS)**
- **EUROPEANS ENSLAVED CAPTURED CORSAIRS, TOO**
- **BUT CHRISTIAN SLAVERY WAS PRINCIPAL BUSINESS OF TURKS**

ALGERINE GOVERNANCE

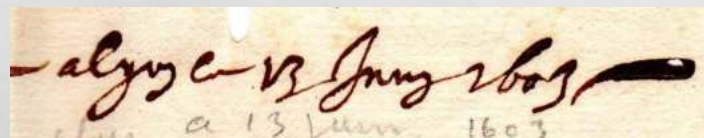
- **TURKS APPOINTED PASHA UNTIL 1618, DIRECT REPORT TO THE PORTE (TURKISH COUNCIL)**
- **THEN TURKISH – ALGERINE ARMY APPOINTED PASHA, APPROVED BY SULTAN**
- **1661 – ARMY ELECTED AGHA, NOT SUBJECT TO TURKISH APPROVAL**
- **1671 – ARMY ELECTED DEY**
- **FROM 1710 DEY AND PASHA WERE SAME PERSON**
- **ALSO HAD DIVAN, OR COUNCIL, FOR CONSULTATIONS**
- **ONLY ABOUT 1 IN 12 DEYS DIED OF NATURAL CAUSES**

WHERE WERE THE BRITISH?

- **FIRST “CONSULS” WERE CORPORATE REPRESENTATIVES**
- **MASTER JOHN TIPTON REPRESENTED TURKEY COMPANY AS EARLY AS 1580**
- **IN 1585 TIPTON OFFICIALLY APPOINTED CONSUL TO ALGIERS, TUNIS & TRIPOLI WITH SULTAN’S APPROVAL**
- **FIRST LETTER FROM ALGIERS TO ENGLAND IS TO ELIZABETH I IN 1600, REFERENCES SPANISH AS MUTUAL ENEMY**
- **FIRST BRITISH LETTER TO ALGIERS CONSUL DATED APRIL 29, 1602**

PROBABLY THE SECOND OLDEST SURVIVING LETTER

- ALGIERS TO MARSEILLE
- 13 JUIIN 1603
- PROBABLY COMMERCIAL LETTER
- ONE CAN SEE CHANGES IN SCRIPT FROM OLD STYLE TO MORE MODERN



algiers le 13 Juin 1603



A Monsieur
Monsieur Antoine Permette
à Marseille
Depart deux



FRENCH SHIP UNDER ATTACK BY BARBARY PIRATES

PAINTING BY AERT ANTHONISZ, CA. 1615

NATIONAL MARITIME MUSEUM, GREENWICH, ENGLAND

JAMES I CAMPAIGN

- **ADMIRAL SIR WILLIAM MONSON EXPECTED MULTI-YEAR CAMPAIGN**
- **PAY IN PART BY SELLING MOORS AND TURKS INTO SLAVERY**
- **1620 – FIRST ENGLISH ARMADA IN MEDITERRANEAN (AT LEAST SINCE CRUSADES)**
- **LOTS OF COMPLAINTS ON BOTH SIDES, NO REAL RESOLUTION**
- **MAIN PROBLEM WAS ALGERINES HAD NO INTEREST IN LEGITIMATE COMMERCE**
- **JAMES FRIZELL WAS CONSUL IN 1620S, MOSTLY GAVE PRESENTS TO DEY AND RANSOMED ENGLISH SLAVES, MUCH FROM OWN POCKET**
- **ALGERINES CONTINUED PIRACY COMPLAINING THAT ENGLISH TREATED THEM THE SAME WAY**

BALTIMORE, IRELAND

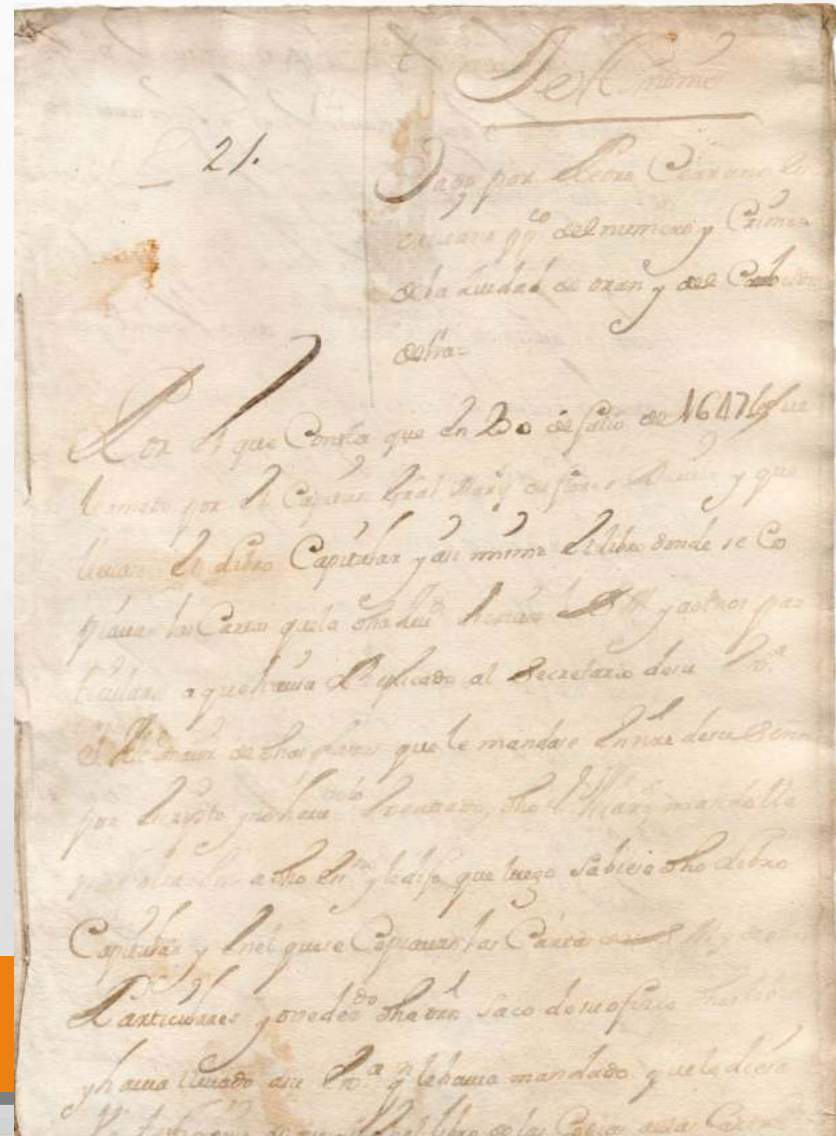
- **JUNE 30, 1631, BARBARY PIRATES CARRIED OFF 237 MEN, WOMEN & CHILDREN TO SLAVERY**
- **LED BY FLEMISH RENEGADE**
- **TOWN NEVER RECOVERED – NOW ABOUT 400 PEOPLE LIVE THERE**
- **PIRATES RAIDED ENGLISH TOWNS AND NEARBY WATERS– PENZANCE, PLYMOUTH, CHANNEL TOWNS, CONTINUED INTO 1640S**
- **CONSTANT PLEAS TO PARLIAMENT AND KINGS FOR RANSOM TO REDEEM CAPTIVES**
- **PARLIAMENT ENACTED 1% DUTY ON ALL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS TO BE USED AS RANSOM**

RANSOM ATTEMPTS

- **EDWARD CASSON ARRIVED WITH FUNDS IN 1647**
- **RANSOMED ABOUT 240 SLAVES**
- **SLAVEOWNERS RELUCTANT TO PART WITH BETTER SLAVES – WOMEN AND ARTISANS**
- **CASSON CONCLUDED “PEACE UNTIL THE END OF THE WORLD,” APPROVED BY PARLIAMENT**
- **MISSING RECORDS FROM THIS TIME (COMMONWEALTH)**
- **CROMWELL SENT GENERAL ROBERT BLAKE, WHO DEFEATED TUNIS IN 1654**
- **BLAKE THEN RANSOMED ENGLISH SLAVES AT ALGIERS**

1647 SPANISH DOCUMENT

- DATED 23 JULIO 1647
- SEWN AROUND SECOND DOCUMENT WITH SAME DATE
- CLEARLY WRITTEN BY DIFFERENT PERSON THAN INSIDE DOCUMENT (LETTER?)



INSIDE DOCUMENT

- SEWN INSIDE PREVIOUS DOCUMENT
- DATED 23 JULIO 1647 AT ORAN
- AT LEAST THREE SIGNATURES AT BOTTOM

En este testimonio para quedelle conste de lo den el pedimento de un
señor Alcaide de Oran. fecha de fecho de esta de la ciudad de Oran
a Reyna de Julio de mill seis y quarenta e siete años
de fecho de la ciudad de Oran.

Signed at Oran



CONSUL ROBERT BROWNE

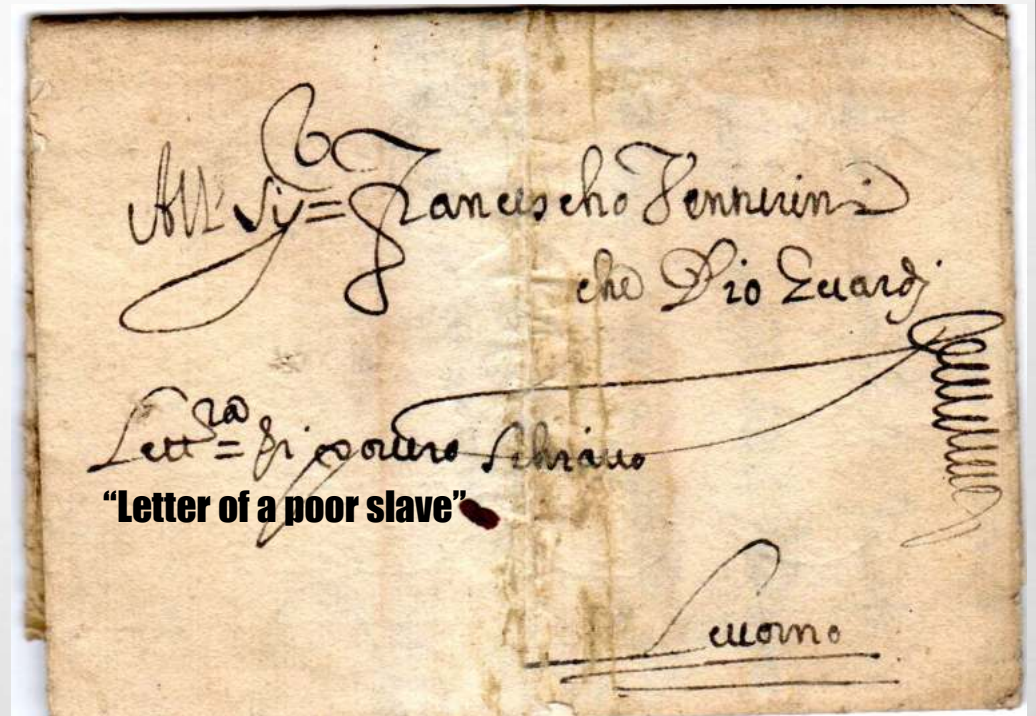
- **APPOINTED ABOUT 1655**
- **ALGERINES WERE BACK TO THEIR PIRATICAL WAYS**
- **LORD WINCHELSEA, AMBASSADOR TO TURKEY, STOPPED AT ALGIERS**
- **NEGOTIATED NEW TREATY WITH CLAUSE THAT PERMITTED SEARCH OF ENGLISH VESSELS**
- **ABOUT 1660 SIR JOHN LAWSON RETURNED TO ALGIERS, SHELLED THE HARBOR WITH SOME SUCCESS**
- **ALGERINES ACCEPTED AMENDED TREATY NO LONGER ALLOWING SEARCHES, NEVER INTENDED TO ABIDE BY THE TERMS**
- **BROWNE DIED OF PLAGUE IN 1663**

1660S – 1670S

- **KING CHARLES SENT SEVERAL CONSULS, MANY SHIPS**
- **ALGERINES CONSISTENTLY ACTED IN BAD FAITH**
- **IN EFFECT, STATE OF WAR BETWEEN ALGIERS AND ENGLAND**
- **CONSUL JOHN WARD IMPRISONED IN HIS HOUSE FOR SOME TIME**
- **IN 1674 HE WAS CUT TO PIECES IN FRONT OF DEY'S PALACE**
- **PLAYFAIR SAYS IN 1680 ABOUT 900 SLAVES IN ALGIERS, 200 MORE IN MOROCCO BUT REAL NUMBERS MUST HAVE BEEN HIGHER, PROBABLY CLOSER TO 20,000 IN ALGIERS, PROPORTIONAL NUMBER IN TUNISIA AND MOROCCO**

ENSLAVED ITALIAN

- **JO. ANTONIO ZAFFI, ENSLAVED CHRISTIAN, DESCRIBED HIS MISERY AT THE HANDS OF ALI RAIS (1674)**
- **ASKS FAMILY TO RANSOM HIM FROM TURKS**
- **CAPTURED WHEN SIX PIRATE SHIPS BURNED THE VESSEL HE WAS ON**
- **HANGMAN'S NOOSE ENCOURAGES PROMPT DELIVERY (TO LIVORNO)**



RANSOMED ITALIAN

- **PAOLO ALFONSO HAD BEEN RANSOMED FOR 570 PIECES OF EIGHT**
- **DOCUMENT SIGNED BY FRENCH CONSUL JEAN LE VACHER**
- **ALFONSO WAS 23, HAD BEEN A SLAVE FOR 7-1/2 YEARS**
- **LATIN NAME FOR ALGIERS AT THE TIME WAS JULIA CAESAREA**

1714

Joannes Le Vacher Sacerdos
Congregationis Missionis Regi ac S^{ta} S^{ci} Julii
gratia Juliae Caesariae Civitatis vulgo Algeri et Regni
Vicarius Apostolicus ac Generalis Castagnonefio
in Africa, Universis prudentes inspecturis
salutem in Domino, fidem facimus et attestamus
Paulum Alfonso, quendam Joannis genuensem
ex loco vulgo tagia annorum trium aetate viginti
per annos septem et sex menses hae in praefata
Civitate fuisse mancipium, illum quem eandem
fuisse a captivitate liberatum quingentis
septuaginta sennis, seu regalibus hispanicis
vulgo peces de otto, quos pro pretio illius liberatis
solum ac numerariis Joannes Antonius
Ligonero, In quorum praesentium fidem hae
praesentes manu propria subscripsimus sigillis
nostro munitis, datum Juliae Caesariae
in diebus nostris die 2^{ae} Julii anno salutis 1671

Joannes Le Vacher Vicarius Apostolicus

Guillelmus Sandif. Secretarius

Thanks to Winston Williams for providing the scan and translation

RANSOMING CHRISTIAN SLAVES



- ANONYMOUS ENGRAVING (17TH CENTURY)
- SHOWS CHRISTIANS AT RIGHT REDEEMING SLAVES (IN CHAINS) FROM THE ALGERINE TURKS

By Anonymous 17th century - "Le Commerce des Captifs" Wolfgang Kaiser, Public Domain, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=6790595>

NOT ALL ENEMIES WERE HUMAN

- **1678 PAMPHLET (IN SPANISH) DESCRIBING EFFECTS OF PLAGUE IN ALGIERS**
- **PLAGUE OUTBREAK KILLED 200,000 MOORS, 5,000 CHRISTIANS**
- **OUR LADY OF MERCY ORDER FOUNDED IN 1218**
- **PAMPHLET DESCRIBES DETAILS OF REDEEMING CAPTIVES IN ALGIERS**

Bottom of last page

Con licencia del señor Don Antonio de Monfalve, del Consejo Real de Castilla, y Protector de la Redempcion.
En Madrid, Per Antonio Gonzalez de Reyes, Año 1678.



THE FRENCH SHOW UP



- **FRENCH – ALGERINE WAR OF 1681-1688**
- **FIRST ALGIERS BOMBARDMENT OF THE CAMPAIGN WAS IN 1682 BUT NO CONCLUSIVE TREATY RESULTED**
- **SECOND BOMBARDMENT OF ALGIERS WAS IN 1683**
- **LED BY ABRAHAM DUQUESNE, MARQUIS DU BOUCHET**
- **REPORTEDLY FIRST NAVAL USE OF ARTILLERY SHELLS**
- **JANISSARIES REVOLTED, MURDERED THE DEY IN 1683**

By Antoine Graincourt - http://huguenots-france.org/france/normandie/caux/celeb/abraham_duquesne.htm, Public Domain, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=15842890>

SUCCESS OF A SORT



- **FRENCH CONSUL JEAN LE VACHER TIED TO CANNON AND BLOWN AWAY**
- **DUQUESNE RESCUED MORE THAN 100 FRENCH PRISONERS**
- **REACHED 100 YEAR TREATY IN 1683, LASTED FIVE YEARS**
- **NEW TREATY IN 1688 WAS RESPECTED**

1680S

- **BRITISH CONSUL-GENERAL ERLISMAN ARRIVED 1684**
- **SIR WILLIAM SOAME, TURKISH AMBASSADOR, STOPPED OVER IN APRIL 1686, RECONFIRMED EXISTING 1683 TREATY**
- **1687 MARÉCHAL DUC D'ESTRÉES SENT BY LOUIS XIV TO ATTACK ALGIERS**
- **JUNE-JULY 1688 FRENCH ATTACKED REPEATEDLY**
- **SECOND FRENCH CONSUL ANDRÉ PIOLLE RUMORED TO BE BLOWN TO BITS TIED TO CANNON**
- **PIOLLE BEATEN TO DEATH AND REPLACED BY 42 CHRISTIANS**
- **CANNON RENAMED "LA CONSULAIRE"**
- **FRENCH – ALGERINE PEACE CONCLUDED 1688**
- **ERLISMAN DIED JANUARY 1690**

DUTCH "MAP" FROM 1695



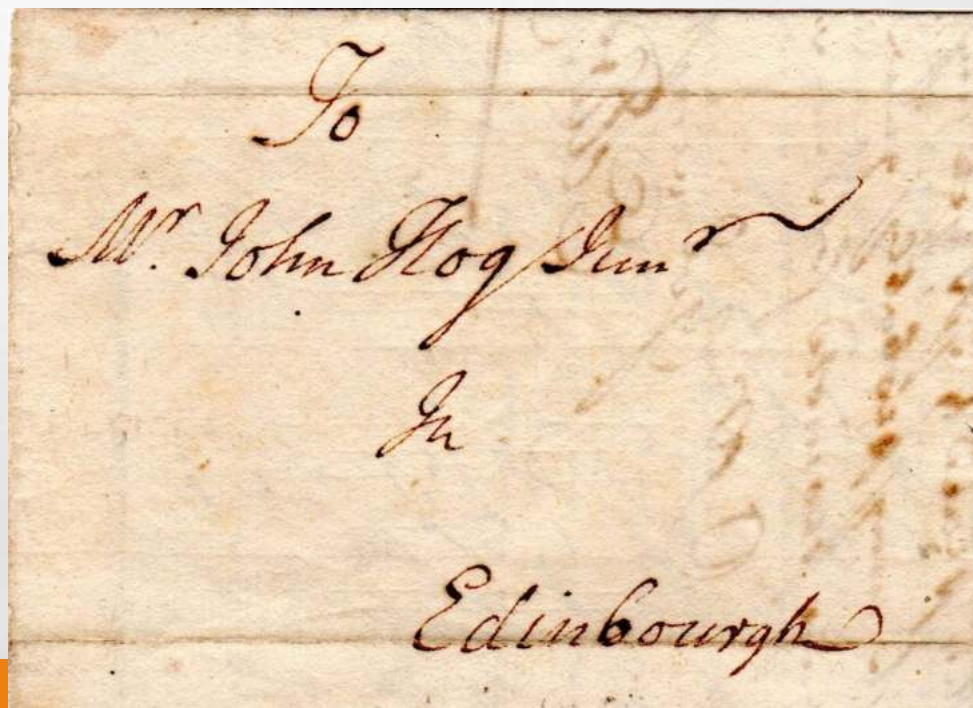
Note the triangular shape on the hillside

1690 – 1720S

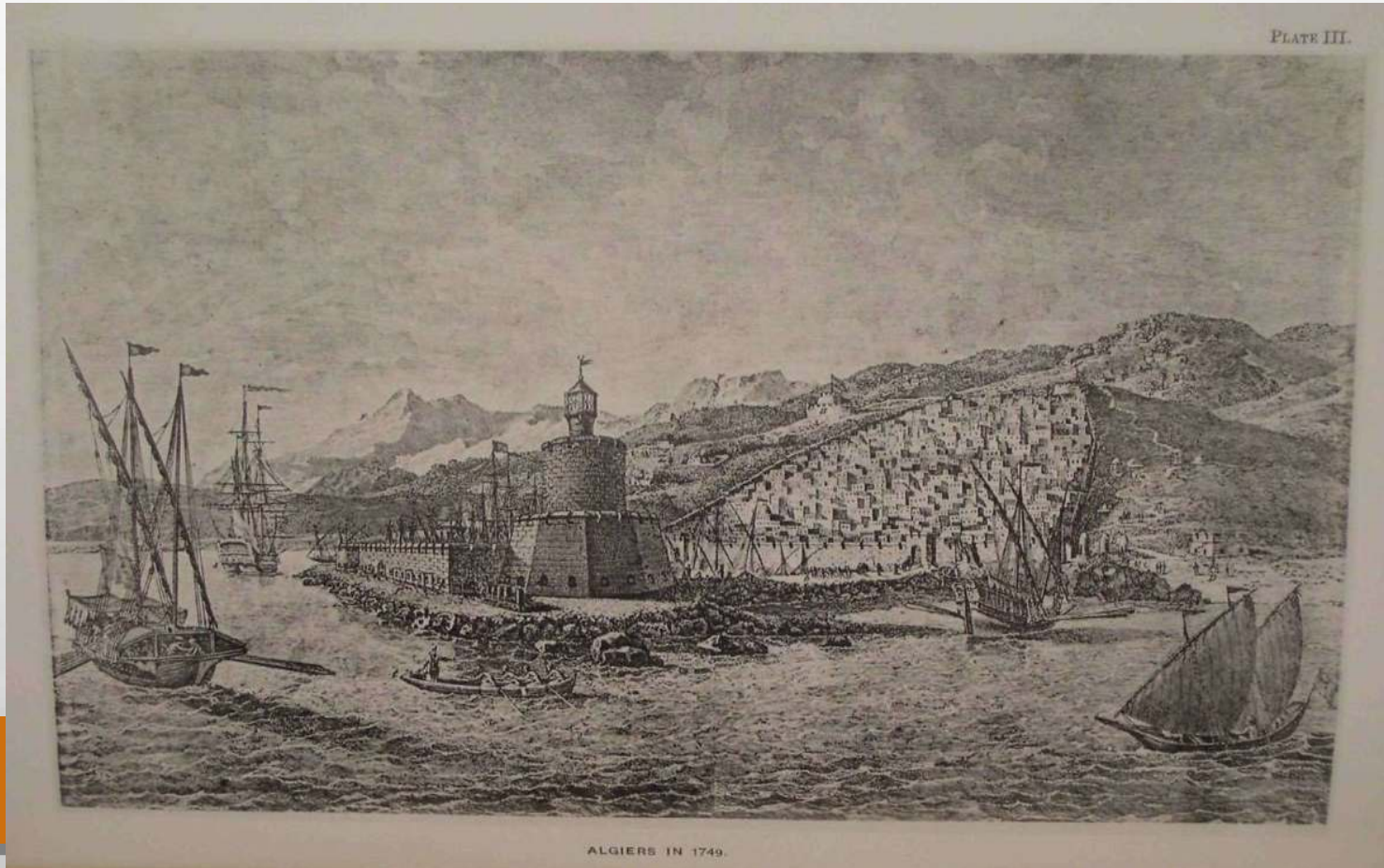
- **BRITISH CONSULS MAINTAIN TENUOUS RELATIONS WITH DEYS**
- **SEPTEMBER 10, 1695, DEY IS MURDERED, SEVERAL REPLACEMENTS APPOINTED AND MURDERED ON SAME DAY!!**
- **TREMENDOUS EARTHQUAKE JANUARY 23, 1716, LASTED A MONTH**
- **THOMAS BETTON CREATES CHARITY FROM ½ HIS ESTATE TO REDEEM SLAVES, CONTINUES TO REDEEM SLAVES UNTIL 1835, THEN TRUST REASSIGNED TO AID CHILDREN (WORSHIPFUL COMPANY OF IRONMONGERS IS OVERSEER)**

1731 LETTER TO SCOTLAND

- **FROM ALGIERS TO EDINBOURGH, SCOTLAND**
- **WRITTEN JUNE 16, 1731**
- **OFFERING TO SERVE AS CORRESPONDENT ON ANY BUSINESS MATTERS IN THE REGION**
- **HANDWRITING STILL NOT QUITE MODERN CURSIVE**
- **SENT VIA SHIP, NO REGULAR POSTAL ROUTE**



ALGIERS IN 1749



1775 – INVASION!

- **COMBINED SPANISH AND TUSCAN FORCE**
- **ATTEMPTED TO CAPTURE ALGIERS**
- **SPECTACULAR FAILURE FOR INVADING FORCES**
- **COULDN'T GET ARTILLERY THROUGH WET SAND ON BEACHHEAD**
- **WALKED INTO TRAP WHERE ¼ OF FORCE WAS KILLED OR INJURED**



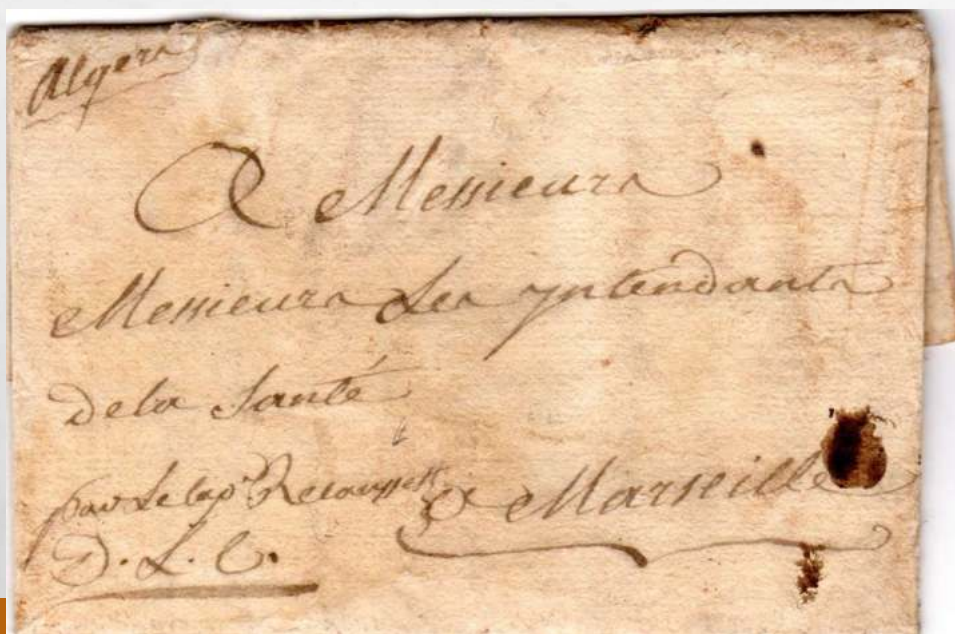
Note city of Algiers in pink
Note fortifications of Algiers
Note steep hills
Recipe for failure

1784 BOMBED AGAIN

- **1783 – BARCELÓ (AT RIGHT) BOMBARDED ALGIERS FOR EIGHT DAYS**
- **NO TREATY RESULTED, ALGERINES IMPROVED FORTIFICATIONS**
- **JULY 1784 BARCELÓ AND MULTI-NATIONAL FLEET BOMBED AGAIN FOR 11 DAYS, MORE THAN 20,000 CANNONBALLS AND GRENADES**
- **RESULTED IN TREATY SIGNED IN 1786 BY SPAIN, ALGIERS AND TUNIS**
- **LASTED UNTIL NAPOLEONIC WARS UPSET THINGS AGAIN**



1785 CONSULAR LETTER



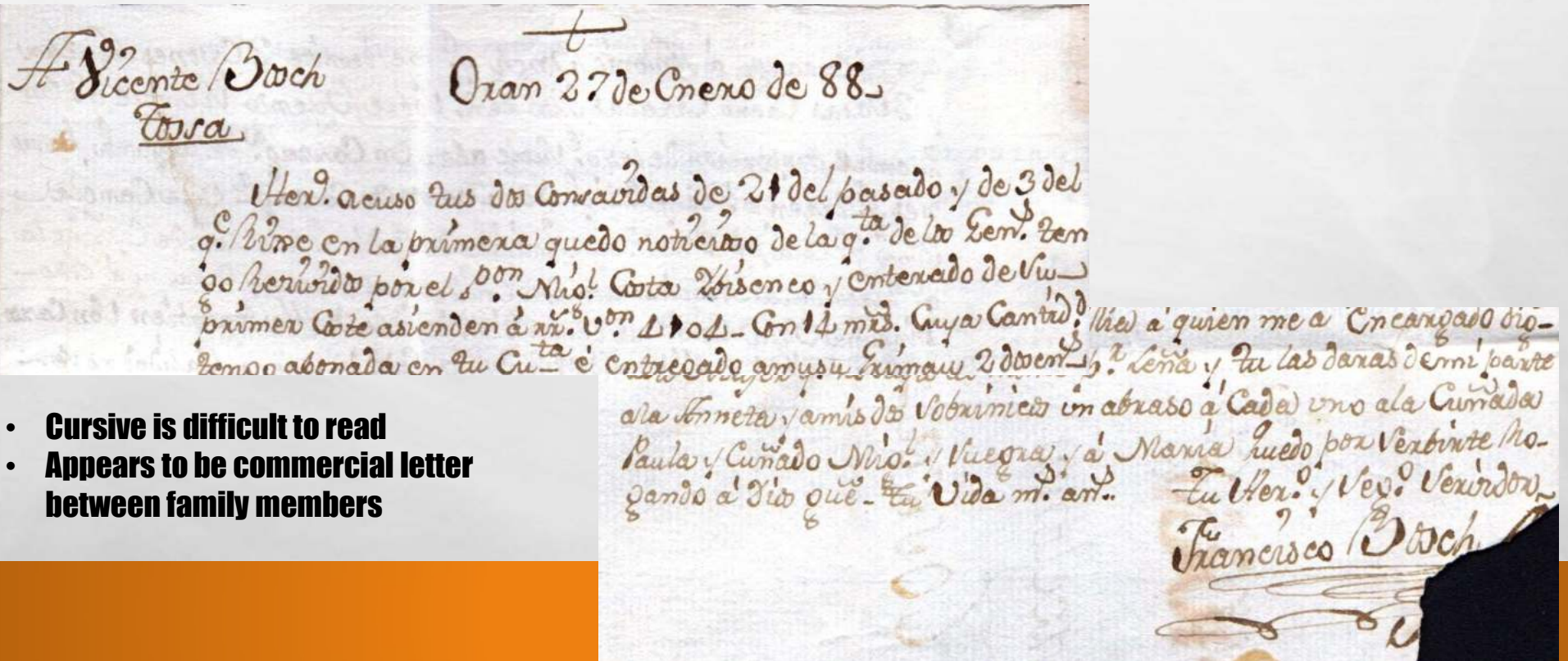
- **WRITTEN IN ALGIERS, JULY 11, 1785**
- **ADDRESSED TO COMMISSIONER OF HEALTH AT MARSEILLE**
- **RECOUNTED HEALTH PROBLEMS IN ALGIERS**
- **LETTER ENTRUSTED TO CAPT. RECOUSSET [?]**
- **“D.L.C.” IS ROUGHLY “GOD PRESERVE” OR A SIMILAR THOUGHT**

1788 ORAN TO BARCELONA

- **FIRST POSTAL MARKING USED IN ALGERIA**
- **REPORTEDLY ALSO IN BLACK, BUT I HAVE NEVER SEEN**
- **ORAN CONQUERED BY SPAIN IN 1509**
- **DEY OF ALGIERS RETOOK IN 1708 (WAR OF SPANISH SUCCESSION)**
- **SPAIN RECONQUERED IN 1732**
- **SPAIN ABANDONED IN 1792 AFTER EARTHQUAKE IN 1790**

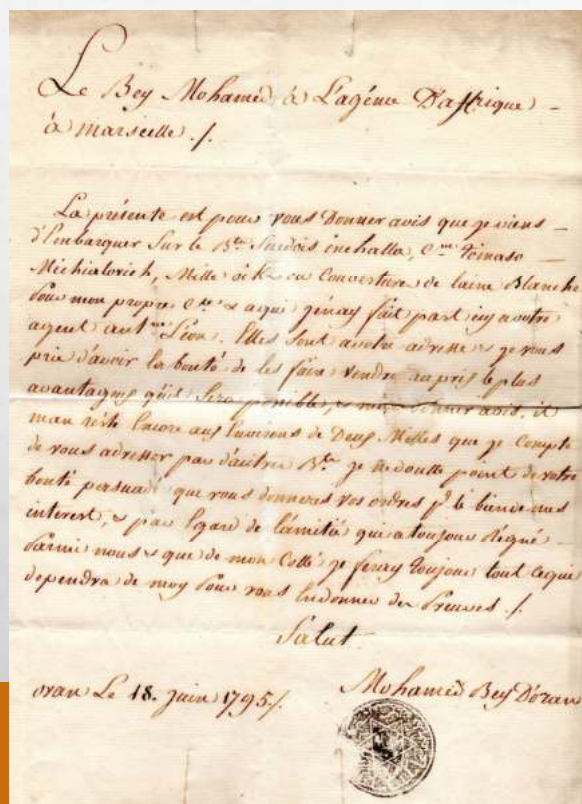


LOOK AT THE HANDWRITING!



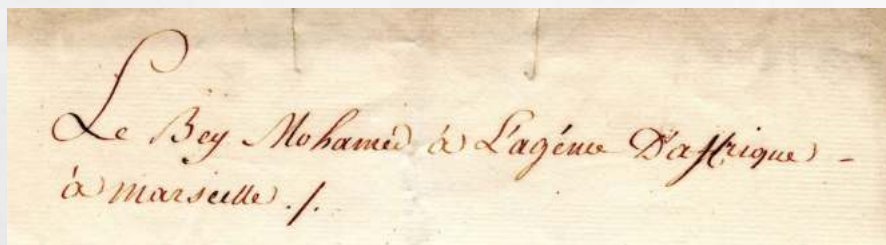
- Cursive is difficult to read
- Appears to be commercial letter between family members

1795 ORAN TO MARSEILLE



- **COMMERCIAL LETTER FROM BEY OF ORAN TO BEY OF MARSEILLE**
- **18 JUIIN 1795 (NOT REVOLUTIONARY CALENDAR)**
- **BEY OF ORAN WAS LOCAL GOVERNOR, BEY OF MARSEILLE PRESUMABLY HAD NO POLITICAL POWER**
- **WAS THE BEY OF MARSEILLE A CONSUL IN EFFECT?**

1795 LETTER “TO” AND “FROM”



Le Bey Mohamed à L'agence D'Afrique -
à Marseille. /

- **ADDRESSED TO BEY MOHAMMED AT “L'AGENCE D'AFRIQUE” AT MARSEILLE**
- **INDICATES FRENCH ACCEPTED TURKISH COMMERCE IN FRANCE**



Salut
Oran Le 18. juin 1795. / Mohamed Bey D'Oran

A circular seal is visible below the signature, featuring a central emblem surrounded by text.

- **FROM MOHAMMED BEY D'ORAN, THE CITY'S GOVERNOR**
- **FANCY SEAL WAS TYPICAL TO PROVE GENUINENESS OF COMMUNICATION**

1799 ARGEL TO MAJORCA, SPAIN



- **SPAIN OCCUPIED ALGIERS IN 1302, BUT MORE SERIOUSLY STARTING IN 1510**
- **TURKS TOOK OVER FOR THE LAST TIME IN 1529**
- **SPAIN DIDN'T REALLY CONTROL ALGIERS IN 1799**
- **EARLIEST OF THREE REPORTED "ARGEL" MARKINGS**
- **LETTER RATED IN SPANISH REALES**

THE 1799 LETTER

- **REVOLUTIONARY CALENDAR DATE 18 BRUMAIRE, AN VII (NOVEMBER 8, 1799)**
- **SEEMS TO BE COMMERCIAL LETTER REGARDING SHIPPING GOODS – REFERENCES TO HOLLAND, SWITZERLAND, NAPLES**

Les Citoyens l'ami & fils
Né à Valence.

Alger le 18 Brum. An 7. Citoyen

Voilà un siècle que je n'ai écrit aucune lettre de vous et de
le consul d'Espagne me fait par où demander un bateau. J'ai promis
par où vous en ferez profiter pour vous servir de ces lettres à certains de
terme et petit et que j'ai eu un de ces faire par où si vous avez
obtenu de la municipalité de votre ville les droits pour vous en faire
à la charge de l'administration.

Le capitaine fendant en a dit vingt ans fait au Dou d'Alger
100. et après avoir demandé de la Suisse, Suisse, bien sur l'ouvrage
pour l'ouvrage de l'ouvrage.

Les victoires remportées par les armées françaises en
Hollande, en Suisse, l'armée de Bonaparte en Suisse, la loi que vous
attirez qu'il a fait avec le G. S. pendant 20. ans, en fait l'ouvrage
et est par où les bonnes intelligences s'en établissent entre cette République et la
Rép. Française et que je pourrais de l'ouvrage au Livre d'affaires au vous
faire parvenir à leur adresse par où occasions.

Je vous salue très cordialement.

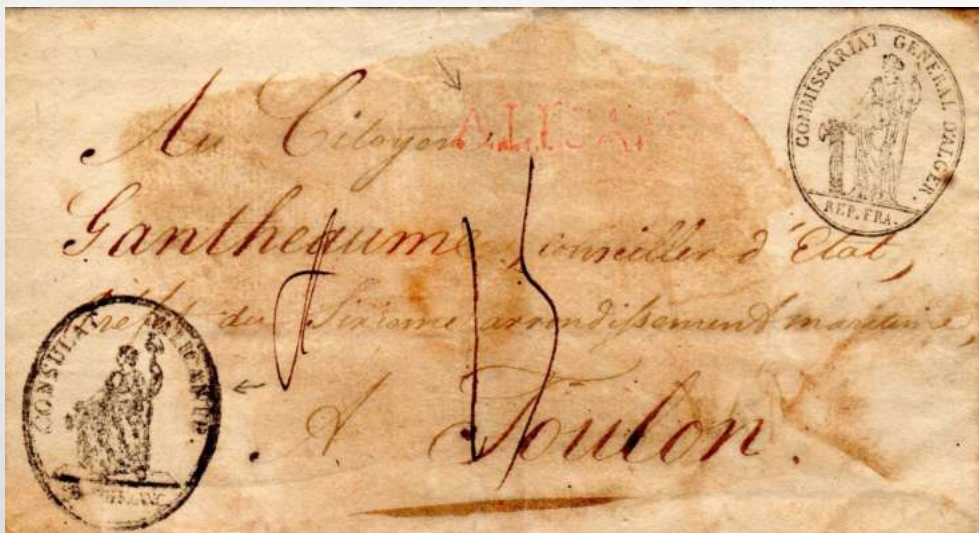
J. S. L'ami

P. S. Je vous prie de me dire à quel prix on pourrait
placer chez vous des marchandises de l'ouvrage de Naples - grandes
& petites et si on les y recevrait après 40. ans.

BRITISH CONSULS 1720 – 1800

- **MR. CHARLES HUDSON, MERCHANT, 1720-1729**
- **VACANT UNTIL MR. CHARLES BLACK, A DRUNK, 1730-1738**
- **MR. THOMAS HOLDEN, 1739**
- **MR. AMBROSE STANYFORD, ARRIVED 1741, DIED 1752**
- **MR. ASPINWALL TO 1760 OR SO**
- **MR. JOHN FORD, 1761**
- **MR. JAMES BRUCE OF KINNAIRD, 1763-1765**
- **MR. ROBERT KIRKE, 1765-1767**
- **MR. JAMES SAMPSON, 1767**
- **HON. ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL FRASER, 1767-1775, THROWN OUT BY DEY**
- **MR. EDWARD BAYNTUN, 1777-1777**
- **MR. JOHN WOULFE, ACTING CONSUL, 1777-1780**
- **MR. NATHANIAL DAVISON, 1780-1783**
- **MR CHARLES LOGIE, 1785-1791**
- **MR. CHARLES MACE, 1791, ARRIVED 1794, FIRED BY DEY 1795**
- **MR. RICHARD MASTERS, 1796-1797**
- **MR. BENSAMON, 1796**
- **MR. JOHN FALCON, 1796-1804**

~1801 TO TOULON (NO CONTENTS)



- MAY BE EARLIEST USE OF ALGIERS CONSULAR MARKING (UPPER RIGHT)
- NOT A POSTAL MARKING!

- ADDRESSED TO CITIZEN GANTHEAUME, WHO FERRIED NAPOLEON FROM EGYPT TO FRANCE IN 1799
- FAINT RED "ALICANTE" MARKING INDICATES LETTER CARRIED THROUGH SPAIN
- LOWER LEFT IS ALICANTE CONSULAR MARKING
- 15 DECIMES POSTAGE COLLECTED AT DESTINATION
- GANTHEAUME APPOINTED CONSEILLER D'ETAT IN 1799, PRESIDED OVER NAVY

CITIZEN GANTHEAUME

- **HONORÉ JOSEPH ANTOINE GANTHEAUME (1755-1818)**
- **1778 – 1781 SERVED IN AMERICAN WAR OF INDEPENDENCE**
- **1793 – 1799 AT SEA IN VARIOUS CAMPAIGNS AGAINST BRITISH, SPANISH AND IN EGYPT**
- **1801 RETURNED TO TOULON**
- **1802 – APPOINTED MARITIME PREFECT FOR TOULON**



By Unknown author - <http://marine-imperiale.pagesperso-orange.fr/amiraux/images/ganteaume.jpg>, CC0, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=12273614>

MORE CONSULAR MAIL



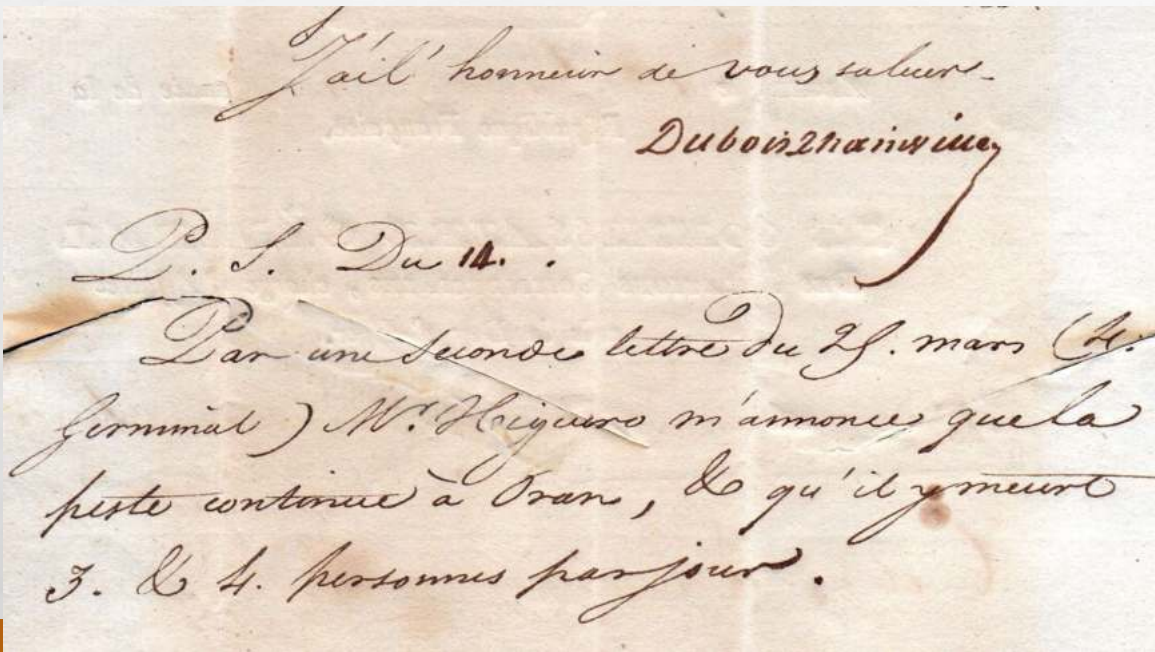
- **1 GERMINAL AN 10 (22 MAR 1802)**
- **DISINFECTED BY GAS OR VINEGAR, ALSO SLIT**
- **CONTRAST INTERIOR COLOR WITH EXTERIOR**
- **ADDRESSED TO SANITATION OR HEALTH COMMISSION IN MARSEILLE**
- **V.D.M.P. TOULON POSTAL MARKING APPLIED IN TOULON (EARLIEST ON ALGERINE MAIL)**
- **REVERSE – CONSULAR SEAL**

MORE ABOUT THAT LETTER

- FIRST, NOTE LIGHTER INTERIOR COLOR
- SECOND, OFFICIAL PRINTED LETTERHEAD
- STILL DURING FIRST REPUBLIC
- BOTH CALENDARS IN EVIDENCE



THE LETTER'S AUTHOR AND POSTSCRIPT



Fait l'honneur de vous saluer.
Dubois-Thainville

P. S. Du 14.

Par une seconde lettre du 27. mars (A. germinal) M. Heigues m'annonce que la peste continue à Oran, & qu'il y meurt 3. & 4. personnes par jour.

- **SIGNED BY DUBOIS-THAINVILLE, FRENCH CONSUL**
- **LETTER WRITTEN BY CLERK / SCRIBE**
- **POSTSCRIPT REFERS TO PLAGUE REPORTED BY SPANISH VICE-CONSUL IN ORAN**
- **THREE TO FOUR PERSONS DYING PER DAY IN ORAN**

1804 CONSULAR LETTER

- **CONSUL DUBOIS-THAINVILLE TO HEALTH COMMISSION**
- **WARNS OF YELLOW FEVER OUTBREAK AT GIBRALTAR, SHIP'S PASSENGERS WERE ILL**
- **DEY OF ALGIERS SEEMS NOT TO CARE**
- **LETTER HAS LONG SLITS AT TOP AND BOTTOM FOR DISINFECTION**
- **SENT IN QUADRUPPLICATE IN HOPES AT LEAST ONE ARRIVES**



1804 CONTENTS

Quatriplicata. Alger le 30. vendémiaire an 13^{me}
Le chargé d'affaires & Cónsul-général de
l'Empire Français, membre de la Légion d'honneur,
A. Mequier les Administrateurs de la Santé,
A Marseille.

- ABOVE – “QUATRIPLICATE”
- BELOW – CONSUL’S SIGNATURE

J'ai l'honneur de vous saluer.
Dubois-Chauville

P. S. J'oubliais de vous dire que le bâtiment espagnol qui a
moilli ici avait touché à Oran, & que M. Figueroa, Vice-Consul
d'Espagne, lui avait officiellement délivré une patente nette.
M. Beauvais. On est enfin parvenu à déterminer le Dû à
prendre de précautions contre la maladie qui nous menace de toutes
parts. Des courriers viennent d'être expédiés à Bone & à Oran,
portant les ordres de repousser des côtes tous les bâtiments provenant de
Séville ou d'Espagne, & d'en chasser tous ceux qui pourrôient y être
moillis. Tous les consuls ont été invités à transmettre de pareils
ordres. — Je vous expédie cette lettre par quatriplicata.

- THIRD PAGE POSTSCRIPT ADDS TO HIS CONCERN ABOUT YELLOW FEVER AT BONE AND ORAN

1807 ARGEL TO MARSEILLE

- **LAST KNOWN USE OF “ARGEL” MARKING**
- **CARRIED TO BAYONNE (ON ATLANTIC COAST) THEN THROUGH SPAIN TO MARSEILLE**
- **ESPAGNE PAR BAYONNE IS EXCHANGE MARK**
- **15 DECIMES COLLECTED FROM RECIPIENT**
- **PROBABLY VINEGAR DISINFECTANT**



Alger le 13. Oct^r 1807

1807 ARGEL TO MARSEILLE

Monsieur Hippolyte Rougemont - Marseille

Cy joint vous trouverez une piece que M^r le Comte
Vostre beau-frere, parti hier pour Bougie, m'a chargée
de vous acheminer; veuillez bien la garder a sa
disposition.

Je suis Agrée si vous prie mes Comptes a Mad^{me}
Berengier ainsi que toute sa famille. De meme
qu'a Mad^{me} Vostre sœur bonne.

J'ay l'honneur d'être sans cesse

Vostre dévoué serviteur
Beloux

- **BUSINESS LETTER – A MAN HAS LEFT FOR BOUGIE, (NOW IN ALGERIA) AND LEFT THE WRITER IN CHARGE OF HIS STUFF**
- **WRITER SEEKS PERMISSION TO DISPOSE OF THE GOODS TO THE FAMILY AND REMOVE FROM HIS CARE**

1809 CONSULAR LETTER

- **OCTOBER 11, 1809, FROM CONSUL RAGUENEAU LA CHAINAYE TO HEALTH COMMISSION IN MARSEILLE**
- **ADVISES OF PLAGUE AT SMYRNA**
- **NO ILLNESS AMONG NEWLY ARRIVED PASSENGERS AFTER 70-DAY CROSSING TO ALGIERS**
- **CONSUL MAY HAVE BEEN FRENCH AUTHOR**



*A Messieurs
Messieurs les administrateurs de
la Santé
à Marseille*

1809 LETTER - REVERSE



- **NEW CONSULAR SEAL REPLACED OLDER OVAL SEAL**
- **FORMER SEAL REFERENCED "REP. FRA." WHICH ENDED 18 MAY 1804**
- **NOW "FIRST EMPIRE" UNDER NAPOLEON**

1810 PERSONAL LETTER

- **MAN WROTE TO BROTHER-IN-LAW IN MARSEILLE**
- **MENTIONS FRENCH CONSUL'S DEPARTURE FOR PARTS UNKNOWN**
- **DISCUSSES OTHER CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THEM**
- **V.D.M.P. TOULON – VOIE DE MER PAR TOULON – BY SEA TO TOULON**
- **5 DECIMES POSTAGE DUE**



1810 TO HALIFAX



- **ONLY POSTAL MARKING IS FAINT LISBON, 1810**
- **FROM HENRY STANYFORD BLANKLEY PRESUMABLY TO HIS SON, LT. H.S. BLANKLEY**
- **5 SHILLINGS POSTAGE DUE**
- **3 SH., 11D (?) CROSSED OUT**
- **BLANKLEY WAS BRITISH CONSUL IN ALGIERS**

MORE ABOUT THE BLANKLEYS

- **WRITER WAS BRITISH CONSUL FROM 1806 TO 1812**
- **DAUGHTER, ELIZABETH BROUGHTON, WROTE 1839 MEMOIR THAT PROVIDES LOTS OF INFO ABOUT THIS TIME IN BLANKLEY'S LIFE**
- **HIS MAIN JOB WAS CLAIMING BRITISH NATIONALS TAKEN INTO SLAVERY BY THE PIRATES**
- **SOMETIMES FORCED TO PAY RANSOM FROM HIS OWN FUNDS**
- **RECIPIENT NOT AS WELL KNOWN – NO APPARENT INTERNET INFO**
- **23RD REGIMENT OF THE ROYAL WELSH FUSILIERS IS MORE FAMOUS**
- **FORMED IN 1689, BECAME “ROYAL” IN 1714**
- **SERVED IN AMERICAN WAR OF INDEPENDENCE INCLUDING YORKTOWN**
- **WAS IN NOVA SCOTIA AFTER SERVING AT CAPTURE OF MARTINIQUE IN 1809**

EARLY 1816 – THE BRITISH BOMBARD ALGIERS

LORD EXMOUTH LEADS THE FLEET

REACHES TREATY WITH DEY TO PROTECT ALL CHRISTIANS

**ALGERIAN TROOPS PROCEED TO MASSACRE 200 SICILIANS, CORSICANS AND SARDINIANS UNDER BRITISH
CARE**

KING ORDERS LORD EXMOUTH TO RETURN TO ALGIERS AND FINISH THE JOB

27 AUG 1816 – EXMOUTH BOMBARDS ALGIERS AGAIN



- **EIGHT HOURS OF SHELLING BY 40 GUNBOATS**
- **LARGEST WAS HMS QUEEN CHARLOTTE, PROBABLY MOST POWERFUL SHIP IN ROYAL NAVY AT THE TIME**
- **FIRED OVER 50,000 ROUND SHOT!**

1816 ALGIERS HARBOR TO LONDON



- **2 SEP 1816 FROM ALGIERS HARBOR TO LONDON**
- **WRITTEN BY ABRAHAM SALAMÉ PROBABLY TO T BOOSEY, A BOOKSELLER WHO WAS AT THAT ADDRESS IN 1806**
- **RATED 1/ PACKET LETTER PLUS 11D FOR 220 MILES INLAND TRANSIT LESS 1D ABATEMENT BY GPO NOTICE NO. 1 JULY 1812**

Many thanks to Martin Grier, Peter Kelly and Colin Taebert for interpreting postal markings and rates

1816 LETTER

- **TWO POSTMARKS ON REVERSE**
 - **PLYMOUTH DOCK 220 (MILEAGE TO LONDON)
DATED 5 OC 1816**
 - **LONDON TRANSIT MARK DATED 7 OC 1816**
- **PROBABLY ARRIVED IN PLYMOUTH ON HMS
MUTINE**



1816 AUTHOR



- **ABRAHAM SALAMÉ WAS EGYPTIAN CHRISTIAN**
- **EMPLOYED AS EXMOUTH'S INTERPRETER**
- **LETTER DESCRIBES BATTLE AND TERMS OF AGREEMENT WITH DEFEATED DEY**
- **IN 1819 HE WROTE A BOOK ABOUT HIMSELF AND ABOUT THE BATTLE AND SUBSEQUENT NEGOTIATIONS**
- **ARTICLE IN LONDON PHILATELIST ABOUT LETTER AND ALGIERS EXPEDITION**

1819 GUERNSEY LETTER



- **19 MAY (1819), BROTHER WRITING TO HIS SISTERS**
- **ON A VOYAGE TO HELP HIM MATURE – HE LATER BECAME A COLONEL**
- **LETTER ROUTED THROUGH PORTSMOUTH (WEAK MARKING)**
- **RATED 1/8 – 1/ PACKET LETTER, 9D INLAND TRANSIT, 1D ABATEMENT (1812 GPO NOTICE)**
- **INLAND TRAVEL FROM PORTSMOUTH TO SOUTHAMPTON THEN WIMBORN MINSTER TO BLANDFORD AND DORCHESTER**

Many thanks to David Gurney and Alan Moorcroft for British rates and routes information

BARON DE SAUMAREZ

- **FATHER WAS ADMIRAL JAMES SAUMAREZ**
- **BORN 1806, BECAME 3RD BARON DE SAUMAREZ**
- **LETTER RAMBLES ON ABOUT HIS SISTERS (ADDRESSEES) MORE THAN WHAT HE IS DOING**
- **HE WAS 13 AT THE TIME OF WRITING**
- **ON BOARD H.M.S. TAGUS APPROACHING ALGIERS**
- **TAGUS HAD VISITED PITCAIRN ISLANDS IN 1814**

*H.M. Ship Tagus Running into Algiers
19th May 1819*

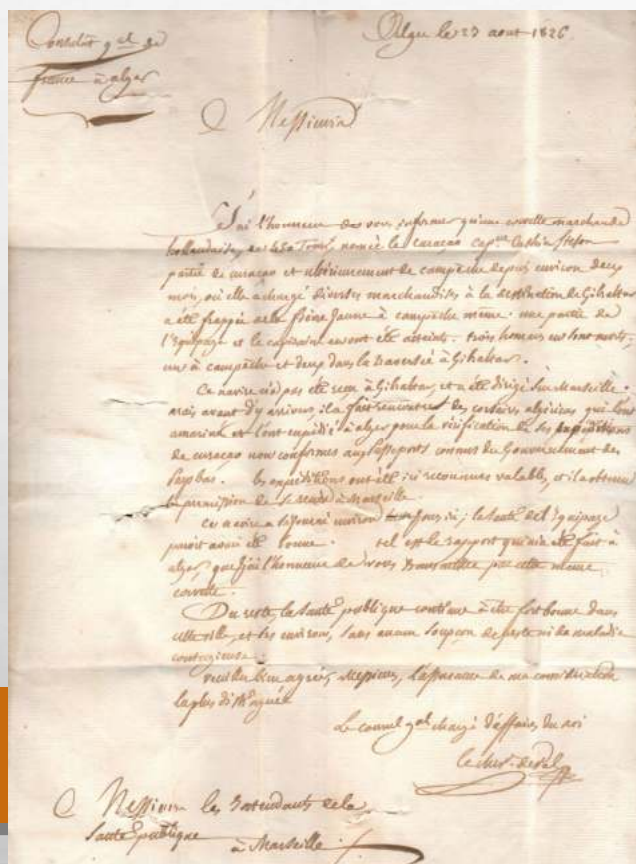


1826 CONSULAR LETTER

- 27 AUG 1826
- PIERRE DEVAL WAS NOW CONSUL AT ALGIERS
- SENT LETTER VIA DUTCH CORVETTE "CURAÇAO"
- C/O CAPTAIN STEFAN CASHIN
- "Q.D.C." IS LATIN FOR "WHOM GOD PRESERVE"

Messieurs
Messieurs les Intendants de la
Santé publique
par la corvette hollandaise à Marseille
le curacao capit. Cashin
Steffon
Q.D.C.

1826 CONSULAR LETTER



- **DEVAL DESCRIBED HOW SHIP WAS SEIZED BY BARBARY PIRATES ON ITS WAY TO GIBRALTAR**
- **MENTIONED THAT THE SHIP'S PAPERS WERE IN ORDER, SHOULD NOT HAVE BEEN SEIZED**
- **NO YELLOW FEVER ABOARD**
- **DEVAL WAS THE CONSUL INSULTED BY THE DEY IN 1827 THAT EVENTUALLY WAS THE PRETEXT FOR THE FRENCH INVASION IN 1830**

1829 LIST OF COMPLAINTS

- **NO IDEA ABOUT SOURCE**
- **PENMANSHIP ALLOWED EASY TRANSLATION**
- **NOTED THAT HUSSEIN PACHA BECAME DEY IN 1818**
- **HE HAD BEEN A JERK TO DEAL WITH**
- **COMPLAINTS WERE REAL – VIOLATION OF TREATIES, DIPLOMATIC RULES, ETC.**
- **TWO YEARS OF BLOCKADE HAD NOT CHANGED HUSSEIN PACHA'S BEHAVIOR**

Nota sommaire sur les griefs de la France contre Alger.

23. juin 1829.

L'avènement du Bey actuel / Hussein Pacha / a eu lieu en 1818. Depuis cette époque, l'histoire de nos rapports avec Alger n'est qu'une longue série de procédés vexatoires et hostiles de la part de la Régence envers la France, et / non doit le dire / de marques de condescendance et de faiblesse de notre part envers un gouvernement aussi fourbe qu'arbitraire et insolent.

Un traité conclu le 26. octobre 1817, avec Ali-Dey, prédécesseur d'Hussein, et ratifié par celui-ci, avait réduit de 211. mille francs à 60. mille environ,

les

THE SUBJECT OF THE COMPLAINTS



- **HUSSEIN PACHA, LAST DEY OF ALGIERS**
- **EVENTUALLY UNSEATED BY THE 1830 FRENCH INVASION**

THE FINAL INSULT

- **AN 1827 DISCUSSION ABOUT A DEBT OWED BY THE FRENCH TO THE REGENCY**
- **HUSSEIN PACHA, DEY OF ALGER, STRUCK CONSUL DEVAL WITH HIS FLY WHISK**
- **IT RESULTED IN A FRENCH BLOCKADE THAT BROUGHT NO RESPONSE FROM THE DEY**
- **ESCALATED TO FRENCH INVASION IN 1830 THAT PUT AN END TO THE BARBARY PIRATES**



THE FINAL SLIDE

IT'S TIME FOR QUESTIONS AND COMMENTS

SOURCES

- **PLAYFAIR, ROBERT LAMBERT, *THE SCOURGE OF CHRISTENDOM*, (LONDON, 1884), REPRINTED BY FB&C LTD, WWW.FORGOTTENBOOKS.COM**
- **SALAMÉ, ABRAHAM, *A NARRATIVE OF THE EXPEDITION TO ALGIERS IN THE YEAR 1816, UNDER THE COMMAND OF THE RIGHT. HON. ADMIRAL LORD VISCOUNT EXMOUTH*, (LONDON, 1819)**
- **[VINCENTIAN MISSIONARIES · EARLY MODERN DOCUMENTS: SOURCES AND RESOURCES FOR HISTORICAL RESEARCH \(OMEKA.NET\)](#) FOR SOME INTERESTING 17TH CENTURY HISTORY**
- **INTERNET SITES RESULTING FROM SEARCHES USING EVENTS AND NAMES ABOVE**