

- (1) பக்கங்களின் எண்ணிக்கை _____
- (2) புதுக்கித் திருப்பிய நாள் _____
- (3) ஆதாரங் குறிப்பவர் சுருக்கொப்பம் _____

தமிழ்நாடு ஆவணக் காப்பகம்.

தமிழ்நாடு அரசு

_____ பெருகுறை

அரசாணை எண். 288-	அச்சகம்
மு. கோப்புத் தாள் எண்.	பலவகை
நாள் : 27. 3. 1889	199

(15)

மடிக்கவோ துன்புடி கையாளவோ கூடாது.

9/46
RÈGLEMENT SPÉCIAL

APPLICABLE AU PÈLERINAGE

DU

HÉDJAZ

DE

1889

Année de l'Hégire 1306

CONSTANTINOPLE

IMPRIMERIE OSMANIE

- 1889 -

செப்பைபவர் பெயர்
1/10/89

செப்பைபவர்க்காக எடுத்துக்
கொள்ளப்பட்ட நாள் 12/67

செப்பைபவர் அடித்த நாள் 1/66

செப்பைபவர்க்கும்
மரணப்பா
கையொப்பம்
சுரார்து
யாளர்
கையொப்பம்

27/4
1889

RÈGLEMENT SPÉCIAL
APPLICABLE AU PÈLERINAGE

DU

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CONSTANTINOPLE
IMPRIMERIE OSMANIÉ
— 1889 —

1/2

RÈGLEMENT SPÉCIAL APPLICABLE AU PÉLERINAGE

DU

H É D J A Z

DE 1889

Année de l'Hégire 1306

—•—•—

Art. 1^{er}. — A partir du commencement du mois de Redjeb jusqu'à la fin du mois de Zilhidjé (soit du 4 Mars à la fin d'Août), le lazaret de Camaran est en fonction pour recevoir les provenances maritimes sujettes à quarantaine.

Art. 2. — Durant la période des six mois précitées (Redjeb, Chaban, Rémazan, Chewal, Zilcadé, Zilhidjé), les navires à *pèlerins* provenant d'au-delà du détroit de Bab-el-Mandeb, quelle que soit la teneur de leur patente de santé, devront se rendre directement à l'île de Camaran, sans faire escale dans aucun autre port du littoral de la mer Rouge.

Art. 3. — Sont navires à pèlerins, ceux expressément affrétés pour faire le transport des pèlerins se rendant à La Mecque.

Art. 4. — Ne sont pas compris dans la classe des navires à pèlerins les navires à destination de la mer Rouge, qui n'auraient à bord qu'un pèlerin par 100 tonneaux de registre. Ces navires seront traités suivant la teneur de leur patente, conformément au Règlement général de 1867 applicable aux provenances de choléra.

Art. 5. — Les paquebots et navires dont le nombre des pèlerins embarqués serait strictement limité à un chiffre qui ne dépasserait pas cinq pèlerins par 100 tonneaux de registre, pourront se rendre à Abou-Saad où ils déposeront leurs pèlerins ainsi que leurs marchandises sujettes à quarantaine et à destination du Hedjaz.

Les marchandises non susceptibles à destination de Yémen peuvent être débarquées à Hodéyda sous la surveillance de l'autorité sanitaire.

Art. 6. — Il est créé à cet effet à Abou-Saad un lazaret, à titre de succursale de celui de Camaran, et qui, affecté aux provenances désignées dans les articles 4 et 5 du présent règlement, fonctionnera toute l'année.

Art. 7. — Feront, en outre, quarantaine à Abou-Saad les arrivages des ports égyptiens et les sambouks et autres caboteurs naviguant d'un port à l'autre du littoral de la mer Rouge, sujets à la contumace.

Art. 8. — Les pèlerins indo-malais qui prennent la voie indirecte de Suez pour se rendre au Hedjaz, sont soumis à une quarantaine, à moins qu'ils ne puissent prouver par leurs passeports qu'ils viennent d'au delà du Canal de Suez. —

Il est défendu, aux capitaines des navires d'embarquer des pèlerins de cette catégorie, faute de quoi, leurs navires et le personnel du bord seront assujettis aux prescriptions quarantenaires conformément aux articles 2, 4 et 5 de ce règlement. —

Art. 9. — A l'arrivée des navires à pèlerins à Camaran et à Abou-Saad, selon les cas, tout les pèlerins seront mis à terre et y subiront la visite médicale réglementaire. Si les conditions du navires sont bonnes et sans accidents suspects pendant le voyage, les navires et les pèlerins subiront une quarantaine de cinq jours pleins, les hardes et les effets seront désinfectés, les navires seront lavés, purifiés, mais la cargaison ne sera ni débarquée, ni purifiée, ni taxée.

Art. 10. — Les navires à pèlerins provenant des ports où sévit le choléra, bien que sans accidents cholériques pendant le voyage ou après l'arrivée, feront, navires et pèlerins, une quarantaine de dix jours.

Les marchandises provenant des lieux contaminés de choléra restent, s'il n'y a pas eu des cas de cette maladie pendant la traversée ou après l'arrivée, à bord du navire et sont exemptes de purification et des taxes sanitaires. Toutefois, il est fait exception pour les vieux effets à usage et les étoffes ayant servi; les laines non lavées; les vieux cotons, les crins et les plumes; les

peaux non manufacturées et autres débris d'animaux à l'état brut, ainsi que les drilles et les chiffons.

ART. 11. — Les navires qui ont eu des accidents cholériques ou suspects de cette maladie, en cours de voyage ou après leur arrivée, seront assujettis, navires et pèlerins, à une quarantaine dont la durée *minimum* est de 15 jours. Cette quarantaine sera renouvelée chaque fois que des accidents cholériques se manifesteront de nouveau parmi l'équipage ou les passagers, après leur arrivée au lazaret, et elle datera du jour du dernier cas de la maladie.

Dans ces cas, toutes les dispositions contenues dans le Règlement de 1867 pour le choléra leur sont strictement applicables.

ART. 12. — Aucun navire à pèlerins ne pourra quitter Camaran définitivement sans avoir repris à son bord, après que la quarantaine sera achevée, tout les pèlerins qu'il y aurait amenés. Toutefois, les navires qui auraient complété le terme de leur quarantaine, sans accidents cholériques ou suspects parmi le personnel du bord, auront droit à la libre pratique.

ART. 13. — Les *sambouks* provenant d'au-delà du cap Bab-el-Mandeb, avec des pèlerins, sont en tout point assimilés aux navires faisant ce commerce spécial. Ils devront se rendre directement au mouillage de Camaran et seront repoussés de tout autre port du littoral arabe de la mer Rouge.

Fait exception à cette règle les navires provenant de Bassora avec pèlerins à bord, à destination du Hedjaz, qui devront aussi se diriger direct à Cama-

ran, mais il sera procédé à leur égard selon la teneur de la patente de santé, d'après le règlement général de 1867 applicable aux provenances de choléra. —

Le même traitement exceptionnel que pour les navires de Bassora est applicable aux provenances originaires de Mascat, de Zanzibar et de Bouchir, pourvu que ces navires soient munis de patente régulière constatant le bon état sanitaire du port de départ et qu'ils n'aient fait escale sur aucun point intermédiaire en cours de voyage.

Fait au Conseil de Santé et adopté dans la séance du 26 Décembre 1888.

Transit

Shariat Regulation
attributable to the Pilgrimage to the Hijaz
for the year 1359
Year of the Hijra 1360

Art. 1. From the beginning of the month of Rajab to the end of the month of Thihaj that is from the 4th March to the end of August, the lazaret at Camaran is at work receiving vessels subject to quarantine.

Art. 2. During the aforesaid period of six months, (Rajab, Shaban, Ramzan, Shawal, Thihaj) pilgrim-vessels arriving from beyond the straits of Babel-mandeb shall proceed, whatever be the tenor of their bills of health, direct to the island of Camaran, without putting into any other port on the Red Sea Coast.

Art. 3. Pilgrim vessels are those expressly chartered for the conveyance of pilgrims proceeding to Mecca.

Art. 4. Vessels bound for the Red Sea but not carrying on board more than one pilgrim for every 100 tons of registered weight cannot come under the class

of pilgrim - vessels they shall be
dealt with according to the tenor
of their bill of health under the provisions
of the Regulation of 1867 ~~reg~~ applying
to Cholera.

Steam-packets and vessels having Art. 5
on board pilgrims whose number is
strictly limited to ~~a~~ proportion of
five for every 100 tons of registered weight
may proceed to Abu-Saad where they
shall ~~not~~ land their pilgrims as well as
goods liable to quarantine, and destined
for the Hedjaz. Goods not liable to
quarantine and destined for Yemen may
be landed at Hodeyda under the
supervision of the sanitary authorities.

For this purpose a lazaret Art. 6
~~called~~ Supplemental to the one at
Camaran has been established at
Abu-Saad, which subject to the
provisions contained in articles 4 & 5
of these rules shall be at work all
the year.

Vessels arriving from Egyptian Art. 7
ports as well as Siambocks and
other coasters sailing from one port
to another of the Red Sea shall
also be subject to quarantine.

at Abu-Saad and shall be
liable for default.

Art. 8 Indo-Malaysian pilgrims
taking the indirect route of the Suez
for the Hedjaz shall likewise undergo
a quarantine unless their passports
show that they come from ~~the~~ before
the Suez Canal. Masters of vessels
are forbidden from taking on board
pilgrims of this description as other
wise their vessels with all persons
on board shall be subject to the
quarantine rules in accordance
with articles 2, 4 and 5 of this Regu-
lation.

Art. 9 Upon the arrival of pilgrim vessels
at Camaran or Abu-Saad, as the
case may be, all pilgrims shall be
landed and subjected to the usual
visit of the medical authorities.
If the vessels are in healthy condition
and have been free from suspicious
accidents ~~both~~ during the voyage
both vessels and pilgrims shall
undergo a quarantine of 5 full days.

their clothing & goods shall be dis-
infected, the vessels shall be
cleaved, but the cargo shall neither
be discharged nor disinfected nor
~~examined for duty taxed.~~

"Pilgrim" vessels arriving from Ant.
ports where cholera is prevailing
shall together with the pilgrims
in them undergo a quarantine of ten
days, Even though during the voyage
and after their arrival they may
have been free from accidents of
cholera.

Goods from places infected with
cholera shall, if the disease have not
broken out during the voyage or after
arrival, remain on board and shall be
free from liability to be ~~quarantined~~
or sanitary taxes. The following articles
however are excepted from this rule:
movables in use, worn articles of clothing,
unwashed woollens, old linen, articles
made of hair, feathers, ~~and~~ hides
not ^{subjected to} manufactured, and other animal products
in a raw state as well as ~~and~~ rags.

where cholera has broken out
Art. 11. Vessels ~~which~~ either during the
or is suspected to have broken out either during the
voyage or after their arrival
~~shall~~ ~~have~~ ~~exhibited~~ ~~cases~~ ~~of~~ ~~cholera~~
to have exhibited cases of cholera
shall together with the pilgrims
on board ~~be~~ ~~subjected~~ ^{undergo} to a quarant-
ine of at least 15 days the
quarantine shall be renewed when
a fresh ^{case} ~~accident~~ of cholera
manifests itself among the crew
on the passengers after the
arrival at the port. The
quarantine shall ~~be~~ ^{commence from}
the date of the ~~last~~ ^{last} ~~case~~ ^{case}
of the disease in the vessel
the provisions of the regulations
contained in the regulations of 1897
shall be strictly applied.

Art. 12. No pilgrim vessel shall leave
Cameroon finally until it has taken
back on board after the completion
of the quarantine all pilgrims
conveyed thither by such means.

All such vessels however as ^{shall} have passed the period of quarantine without ~~accidents~~ ^{cases} actually ~~but~~ ^{breaking} ~~out~~ or being suspected among the persons on board shall have the right of free pratique.

Ships arriving from Aden beyond the Cape of Babelmandeb with pilgrims on board ^{shall be} ~~are~~ exactly on the same footing as ~~vessels~~ vessels solely employed in pilgrim-traffic. They shall proceed ~~directly~~ to anchor at Camaran & shall be refused entry into any other port on the Arabian Coast ~~on~~ of the Red Sea.

Vessels arriving from Bassora with pilgrims on board proceeding to Mecca ~~are~~ excepted from this rule. They shall also ~~go~~ ^{sail} direct to Camaran but they shall be dealt with according to the tenor of their bill of health under the provisions of the Regulation of 1867 applicable to cholera.

Vessels sailing originally from Muscat, Zanzibar & Bushire shall be admitted to the same exceptional treatment as vessels from Bassora provided they can show ~~a~~ ^a bill of health certifying to their good sanitary condition at the port of origin.

as well as to the fact that they have not anchored at any intermediate port in the course of their voyage.

Read and adopted at the sitting of the Board of Health, on the 16th Decr 1888

India Office.
London. 7th February 1889.

Statistics & Commerce.
No. 1.

My Lord,

I forward herewith,
for the information of
Your Government 2 copies
of the Turkish Règlement
Special applicable to
the Mecca pilgrimage
of 1889.

I have the honor to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient
humble servant,

His Excellency,
The Right Honorable,
The Governor in Council,
Fort St George.

Lors.

8/6/87 No. 793. —

~~13/258~~

7th February 1889

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Recd from registry 2 3-89

25 March 1970

23.

Copies of the Turkish Regiment
special applicable to the Mecca
pilgrimage of 1889.

Received 27 February 1864

27TH MARCH 1882. No. 288, PUBLIC.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper:—

Despatch from the Right Honorable Lord CROSS, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, Fort St. George, dated India Office, London, 7th February 1882, No. 1 (Statistics and Commerce).

I forward herewith, for the information of your Government, two copies of the Turkish Réglement Spécial applicable to the Mecca pilgrimage of 1882.

ENCLOSURE.

Special Regulations applicable to the Mecca Pilgrimage of 1882.

Article 1.—From the beginning of the month of Redjeb until the end of the month of Zilhidje (4th March to end of August), the Lazaretto of Camaran will be open to arrivals by sea subject to quarantine.

Article 2.—During the period of six months above mentioned (Redjeb, Chabem, Ramazan, Chewal, Zilcade, Zilhidje), pilgrim-ships arriving from outside the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb, no matter what the tenor of their Bill of Health, must go direct to the Island of Camaran without touching at any other port of the Red Sea Coasts.

Article 3.—Pilgrim-ships are ships expressly chartered for the conveyance of pilgrims going to Mecca.

Article 4.—Vessels bound to the Red Sea having on board only one pilgrim for every 100 tons of registered tonnage are not included in the definition of pilgrim-ships. Such vessels will be dealt with according to the character of their Bills of Health, conformably to the provisions of the General Regulation of 1867, applicable to cases of cholera.

Article 5.—Mail-boats and vessels not carrying more than five pilgrims for every 100 tons register, can proceed to Abou-Saad, where they will discharge, subject to quarantine, their pilgrims and merchandise destined for the Hedjaz.

Merchandise not destined for Yaman can be landed at Hodeyda under the supervision of the sanitary authorities.

Article 6.—For this purpose, a Lazaretto is established at Abou-Saad as a branch of the Camaran Lazaretto, which will be open to arrivals specified in articles 4 and 5 of the present regulation throughout the year.

Article 7.—Arrivals from Egyptian ports, Sambouka, and other coasts, navigating from one port to another of the Red Sea coast, will also perform quarantine at Abou-Saad in case of necessity.

Article 8.—Indo-Malayan pilgrims who come to the Hedjaz *via* Suez will be subjected to quarantine unless they can prove by their passports that they have come from beyond the Suez Canal.

Captains of ships are forbidden to embark pilgrims of this class under penalty of their ships and the crews being subjected to quarantine under articles 2, 4 and 5 of these Regulations.

Article 9.—On the arrival of a pilgrim-ship in Camaran Harbour, or Abou-Saad, all pilgrims will be disembarked and undergo the usual medical examination. If the health of the ship is good and no suspicious case has occurred on the voyage, the ship and the pilgrims will undergo five full days' quarantine; baggage and effects will be disinfected, the ship will be washed and purified, but the cargo will not be landed nor purified nor taxed.

Article 10.—Pilgrim-ships which arrive from infected ports, but have had no cholera case during the voyage or after arrival, will undergo a quarantine of ten days. Merchandise coming from a cholera-infected port will remain on board the ship, if there have been no cholera cases during the voyage or after arrival, but will be exempt from disinfection and from sanitary fees, except in the case of old personal effects and stuffs already used, unwashed wool, old cottons, hair and feathers, raw skins and hides and other raw animal remains, and rags.

Article 11.—Ships upon which cases of cholera or suspicious cases have occurred during the voyage, or after arrival, will be subjected, ships and pilgrims, to a quarantine of at least 15 days. This quarantine will be renewed each time a cholera case occurs among crew or passengers after their arrival in Lazaretto and will date from the day of the last case of sickness. In such cases the clauses in the Regulation of 1867 for cholera will be strictly applied.

Article 12.—No pilgrim-ship shall leave Camaran for good without having re-shipped, at the expiration of the quarantine, all the pilgrims brought by her. Vessels which have completed their quarantine without cholera cases or suspected cases among the crew shall have a right to free pratique.

Article 13.—Sambouks coming from outside Cape Bab-el-Mandeb with pilgrims will be subject to the same rules as vessels specially chartered for pilgrims. They must go direct to Camaran, and will be refused admission at all other Arabian ports of the Red Sea.

Vessels coming from Bassora, with pilgrims on board bound for the Hedjaz, will have to go to Camaran, and will be treated according to the tenor of their Bill of Health and the general Regulations of 1867.

The same exceptional treatment is applicable to arrivals from Muscat, Zanzibar, and Bushire, provided such vessels are furnished with a regular Bill of Health indicating a good sanitary condition of the port of departure, and also if they have not touched at any intermediate port in the course of the voyage.

Read at the Board of Health and approved at the sitting of the 26th December 1888.

ORDER—dated 27th March 1889, No. 283, Public.

Communicated; with English translation, to Collectors of Maritime Districts, the Presidency Port Officer, Madras, the Resident, Travancore and Cochin, and the British Consular Agent, Pondicherry and Karikal.

(True Extract.)

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

To the Collectors of Maritime Districts.
" Presidency Port Officer, Madras.
" Resident, Travancore and Cochin.
" British Consular Agent, Pondicherry and Karikal.

Edw. A. Raiff.

Issued.

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., 27th March 1889, No. 288.

MARCH.

Pilgrimage to the Hedjaz.

Communicating to the officers concerned, despatch from the Secretary of State forwarding copies of the Special Regulation applicable to the — for 1889.

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Pilgrimages to the Mevlana

Communicating to the
officers concerned, despatch
from the Secretary of State
forwarding copies of the
Special Regulations applica-
ble to the — for 1889.