Transcription


يوم الأربعاء ٣١ ذي الحجة ٦٤٢١ هـ
توجه ۱ محبنا الحاج مصطفى بن موسى إلى سانية القنصل وكتب سدته ۲ انقلب ووجاء القنصل الانقلاب إلى سيدنا واخبره بذلك وسلم

يوم السبت ٦١ ذي الحجة ٦٤٢١ هـ
وبحسب الروم في ۲۸ من مايو سنة ١٨٣١ وقعت فيه فينشطة ۳ متاع ۴ الراي ۵ الانقليز عند القنصل الانقليز وعمل بذكة جانبوه الرومي المالطي ثلاثة بناتي شراب وتبينه ۶ قدم الدكان والبنيدة ۷ الانقليز فوق الدكان ونوه القنصل المذكور على جميع المصري السدتو معاك كل واحد يأخذ برتبيلة ۸ شراب والذي عانه فامهيا ۹ يأخذ على عددهم وتهجوهوا إلى القنصل جميع القنصل الذين طوالس غرب وكذلك فيه ۱۰ ناس مسلمين ۱۱ توجهوا إليه وبأزه واوحه بهم غاية الأفراح والسرور هو وإنه فادريك وأرسل إلى سيدنا دام عمو وطلب منه أربع مدافع من متاع المحلات ۱۲ لأجل يضربهم فعضه سيدنا أربع مدافع بكاريصهم ۱۳ جابوهما ۱۴ إلى البحر قدم الكشك جابوه طبيبة القاجيجي وطلقوهم وروحوا ۱۵ بهم وسلم

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Translation

Wednesday 13 ḏū al-ḥijja 1246 h.

My dear friend the ḥājj Muṣṭafā b. Mūsā went to the garden (?) of the consul and registered as an English subject. The English consul went to inform our Lord of that. And that’s all.

Saturday 16 ḏū al-ḥijja 1246 h [corresponding to] 28 May 1831 in the European calendar.

On that day there took place a party for the King of England at the consul’s residence. He had three barrels of wine put in the shop of the Maltese Christian Gian Buba (?), an awning in front of the shop and the English flag over the shop. The consul warned all the Christians [lit. ‘his subjects’] that every single person should take [only] one bottle, every man with a family should take according to their number [i.e., the number of the members of the family]. All the consuls who were in Tripoli of the West went to the consul’s. There were also Muslims who went to him and presented their compliments to him, which delighted him and his son Frederic very much. He sent a message to our Sovereign—may his glory endure—asking him to send four ceremonial cannons [lit. ‘of the embellished type’] to fire them. Our Sovereign gave him four cannons with their carriages. They were taken to the sea-side in front of the pavilion [which towers over the Pasha’s palace] by the gunners of Al-Qājjī. They fired the cannons and brought them back. And that’s all.
Commentary

1 The verb ‘to go (to)’, used three times in this short passage, is common in MA texts; it can be considered the ‘stylistically elevated’ correspondent of rāḥ (cf. text II.9, no. 4).

2 السدوتو cf. Ital. suddito, Sp. sübdito. The chronicle of Ḥasan al-Faqīh Ḥasan is rich in borrowings from Romance languages (cf. the notes to Ins 3, 5–9, and 13 below). No attempt is made here to determine their precise origin, and the references to Spanish (Sp.) or Italian (Ital.) are purely indicative, since these words may have been borrowed from various Italian or Spanish dialects or, more likely, in certain cases at least, from the Lingua Franca.


4 متاع colloquial genitive particle. It is attested from the 12th c. in Maghrebi MA texts.


6 تينده cf. Ital. tenda, Sp. tienda.

7 بنديرة cf. Ital. bandiera, Sp. bandera.

8 بوتيلة cf. Ital. bottiglia, Sp. botella.


10 فيه fi / fīh ‘there is’. Well known in Levantine dialects, but is also used in some (Eastern) Maghrebi dialects.

11 مسلمين For -in, see text II.9, no. 13.

12 محلات m(u)hallāt (root ḤLW/Y). The editors understand محلات ‘places’ and gloss mutanaqqila ‘movable, transportable’.


14 جابوهم See text II.9, no. 18.

15 روحوا rawwahū. See text II.9, no. 4.