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Les irrigations en Egypte  
Documents.

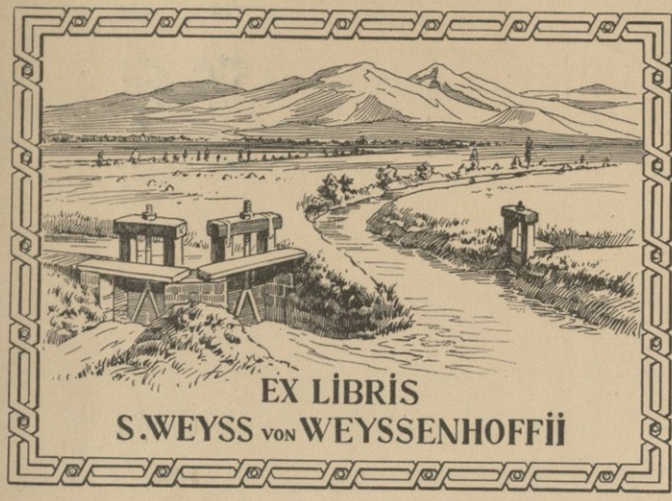
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1885



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J. de Weygandhoff

Les irrigations en Egypte.

Documents.

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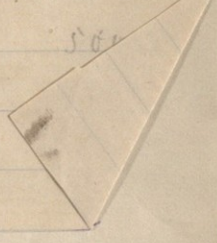


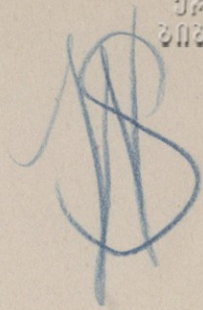
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Provinces	Ingenieurs en chef			Ingenieurs adjoints				Totaux
	1 <sup>re</sup> Classe	2 <sup>e</sup> Classe	3 <sup>e</sup> Classe	1 <sup>re</sup> Classe	2 <sup>e</sup> Classe	3 <sup>e</sup> Classe	4 <sup>e</sup> Classe	
	360	300	240	180	144	108	60 à 96	
1 <sup>re</sup> Inspection				1			2 = 96	372
Igaloubiab		1			3	1	1 = "	936
Charkieb		1		1	3	3	1 = "	1332
Dakablieb		1		2	2	2	2 = "	1356
Canal Ismaïlia	1			3		1	2 = "	1200
2 <sup>e</sup> Inspection				7 2	8 4	7 1	6 1 = 96	564
Menoufiab	1				5	2	(2=96)(=72)	1560
Iharbiab		1	1	2	4	4	3=96(=84)	2280
3 <sup>e</sup> Inspection				2			3=96(=72)	720
Behera Mahmoudia		1		2	4	4	.....	1668
Iziab			1		2	2	.....	744
Fayoum			1		1	3	.....	708
4 <sup>e</sup> Inspection				4 1	7 1	9 1	4 1 = 96	288
Beny Snif			1		2	2	1=96, 1=60	900
Minieb			1	1	2	2	.....	924
Assiout	1			4	4	3	4=96, 1=60	2424
Izirgeb		1			2	3	1=96	1008
5 <sup>e</sup> Inspection				1	1			324
Keneb		1		1	2	2	1=96	1080
Esnaab			1	1	2		1=96, 1=72	876
	3	7	6	24	39	36	31	
	1080	2100	1740	4320	5676	3888	2820	21264

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Ministère  
des Travaux Publics

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Projet

de création de Réservoirs d'eau  
du Nil à établir dans la région  
des Cataractes.

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- 1 - Note de M<sup>e</sup> le Sous-Secrétaire d'État
  - 2 - Lettre & Note de M<sup>e</sup> de la Motte.
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SECRETARIAT GÉNÉRAL

السكرتاريا العمومية

№ 236

Note on M<sup>r</sup> de la Motte's Proposals  
for storage of the Nile Waters.

I have recently bestowed some attention on the well known Projects of M<sup>r</sup> de la Motte. That gentleman proposes to create in the valley of the Nile south of Gebel Silsileh a series of great lakes or reservoirs the object of which is to control the flood waters, storing them up to be used in increasing the river supply during Low Nile.

The execution of this work M<sup>r</sup> de la Motte proposes to effect by an Association, who will be reimbursed for their outlay by the revenue obtained from lands reclaimed from the desert, or improved by perennial irrigation. If M<sup>r</sup> de la Motte's schemes are capable of fulfilment there is no doubt a great benefit & additional source of wealth will be conferred on Egypt.

M<sup>r</sup> Jacquet a French Engineer of distinction who visited the spot himself has expressed a favourable opinion of at least a portion of these schemes, namely that of the formation of the first great reservoir by barring the course of the Nile at Silsileh. He estimates the probable cost of this work at Four Millions Sterling.

I have not visited the site but I foresee many great difficulties in the project, & I feel certain that in the course of the work some which I do not foresee will manifest themselves. Moreover for some years to come I consider that





irrigation. The sum paid to the Company may be fixed according to the volume of water consumed.

G. The Company shall reap what benefit it can from the cultivation of the basins. Certain limits shall be laid down for the area of these basins, which area shall remain for ever the property of the State.

Beyond this area a belt 4 kilometres wide shall be the property of the Company.

D. The Company shall be the owners of the water power created by the reservoir.

E. When the receipts of the Company surpass 20% it shall share its profits with the Government.

I cannot give unconditional assent to these propositions or recommend their acceptance to the Government of Egypt. Until the project has been fully studied I do not consider our knowledge sufficient to allow us to make any future engagements with this Company. Experience elsewhere has taught me that where it is financially possible it is better that works of irrigation should be altogether the property of the State. The study of Mr de la Motte's Project will occupy two years. Although it may be vain to expect that Egypt will be in such a position at that time as to spend 4 Millions Sterling yet it is possible that the detailed estimate may be much less. Or the Egyptian Government may find it expedient to defer the work until it is able to carry it out for itself. Or it may find some other association with whom it can make better terms.

The study of the Project consists of two parts:  
1<sup>o</sup> - The careful examination of the site of the basin, of the nature of the rocks, of the flow of the Nile, & of all the conditions necessary to be known in order to form the great reservoir.



2<sup>o</sup> - The examination of the Nile valley north of Silsileh in order to determine the area of land which may be reclaimed from the desert by means of the proposed reservoir; without this information the Society do not know whether the area that can be added to the cultivation of Egypt is large enough to warrant the outlay contemplated -

This examination of the Nile valley is virtually a survey of Egypt, a thing very much required, & a work which can better be done directly by Government Officers than by any Society.

I therefore propose to Government the following agreement to be made with M<sup>r</sup>: de la Motte:

1. The Society shall make all the necessary studies South of Silsileh and of the site of the proposed Barrage and its accessories. They shall prepare all the plans.
2. The Egyptian Government shall undertake such a survey of the Nile Valley North of Silsileh as shall enable it to pronounce on the area that may be added to cultivation. Whenever by this survey it becomes evident that at least 600,000 acres may be reclaimed the Government shall not be required to go on with the Survey -
3. The study carried on by the Society shall be controlled by an Engineer on the part of the Egyptian Government. This Engineer shall determine what are the subjects necessary to be studied, & he shall be empowered to insist on the study being limited to the Project sketched out by M<sup>r</sup>: Jaquet.
4. When the studies are complete the Egyptian Government may go on with the work as seems good to it. Should it determine to carry it on through the agency

of a Financial Company preference shall be  
so that of M<sup>r</sup> de la Motte, provided suitable  
can be arrived at.

5. Should the Government prefer to carry out the work  
through its own Officers, or should it for any reason  
decide against its execution although it has been pronou-  
ced by competent Engineers to be perfectly feasible  
then it shall refund to the Company the cost of the  
studies now proposed to be begun, as well as the sums  
which the Company has already spent in examining  
this project of the Silsileh Barrage & lake, this sum  
not exceeding £ 30,000. Should competent Engineers  
pronounce that the Project for any reason is impracticable  
then the Government shall refund to the Company one-  
half of the money now proposed to be spent in addition  
to one half of the money the Company has already spent  
on the Study of this Project.

I must conclude this note with an expression of my  
respect for M<sup>r</sup> de la Motte & my sense of the service  
he has rendered to Egypt by his self imposed & arduous  
study of the Nile Valley through so many long years.

C. C. Scott Moncrieff  
Under Secretary of State P. W. D.

24<sup>th</sup> February 1885.



ეროვნული  
ბიბლიოთეკა