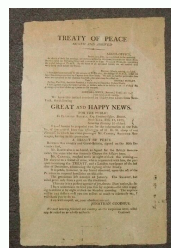


This document is for anyone who reads or receives it. It tells how the United States of America, through their representatives John Adams, Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Jefferson, agreed to make a Treaty of Peace and Commerce with the Emperor of Morocco in 1784. They appointed Thomas Barclay as their agent to negotiate and sign the treaty on their behalf. The treaty was written in Arabic, approved by the Emperor of Morocco and stamped with his seal. It was then translated into English and attached to this document. The treaty says: In God's name, we and the United States of America have made a Treaty of Peace and Friendship, which is valid and binding. This Book, written and sealed by our Royal Seal at our Court of Morocco on the 25th day of Shaban, 1200, contains a Treaty of 25 Articles that both Parties have agreed to. We trust in God that it will last forever. The Honorable Thomas Barclay, the Agent of the United States at our Court, approved this Treaty and has the authority to negotiate with us on all the Matters in it.

- .1. The other Party will not join or fight for the Enemy if either of the Parties is at War with any Nation.
- .2. If either of the Parties is at War with any Nation and captures a Prize from that Nation, and there are People or Property from the other Party on board, the People will be freed and the Property will be given back to the Owners.



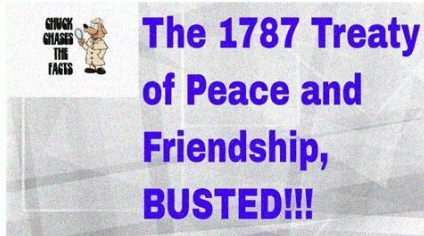
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- .3. All Ships of both Parties will have a signal or Pass to identify themselves when they meet at Sea. If a Ship of War of either Party has other Ships under its Convoy, the Commander's word will be enough to avoid any inspection.
- .4. If either of the Parties is at War and meets a Ship of the other at Sea, and wants to check it, it will send a Boat with only two or three Men. If any Gun is fired or damage is done without Cause, the Party that did it will pay for all damages.
- .5. If any Moor brings Citizens of the United States or their Property to His Majesty, they will be released and their Property restored right away. The same will happen if any Moor who is not a Subject of His Majesty captures any Citizens of America or their Property and brings them to His Majesty's Ports. They will be considered as under His Majesty's Protection. The treaty of peace and friendship 1787 pdf is a document that establishes the terms of trade and cooperation between the United States and Morocco. It contains the following clauses: - 7. Any vessel of either party can enter a port of the other and get provisions or supplies without any interference or trouble. - 8. Any vessel of the United States that suffers a disaster at sea and needs to repair in one of our ports can unload and reload its cargo without paying any duty.



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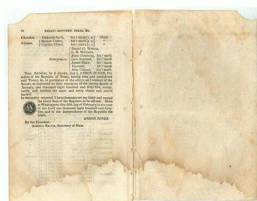
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approach it without the owners' consent. If any vessel of the United States is forced to enter our ports due to bad weather or other reasons, it will not have to unload its cargo and can stay peacefully until the commander decides to continue the voyage. - 10. Any vessel of either party that is attacked by a vessel of any Christian power within the range of the forts of the other will be defended and protected as much as possible until it is safe. If any American vessel is wrecked on the coast of Wadnoon or nearby, the people on board will be protected and helped until they can return to their country by God's grace. - 11.



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- 12. If any warship of the United States enters any of our ports, it will not be inspected for any reason, even if it has runaway slaves on board.

The governor or commander of the place will not force them to come on shore or pay for them. - 13. If a warship of either party enters a port of the other and fires a salute, it will be answered from the fort with the same number of guns, no more or less. - 14. The trade with the United States will be based on the same terms as the trade with Spain or with the most favored nation. The treaty of peace and friendship 1787 pdf is a document that establishes the diplomatic relations between the United States and Morocco. It grants the following rights and obligations to both parties: - Both countries will treat each other as the most favored nation and respect and honor their citizens. They will have the freedom to travel and trade in each other's lands and ports without any interference. - Merchants of both countries will choose their own interpreters and helpers for their business. No ship captain will transfer his cargo to another ship. He will not be held in port longer than he wants. All workers involved in loading or unloading goods or any other work will be paid the usual rates, no more and no less. - If there is a war between the parties, the prisoners will not be enslaved, but exchanged one for one, rank for rank, and person for person.

If there is a shortage on either side, it will be compensated by paying one hundred Mexican dollars for each person missing. All prisoners will be exchanged within twelve months from the time they are captured, and this exchange can be done by a merchant or any other person authorized by either party.

- Merchants will not be forced to buy or sell any goods they do not want. They can buy and sell all kinds of merchandise except those that are banned to the other Christian nations. - All goods will be weighed and checked before they are sent on board. To avoid any delay of ships, no further inspection will be done, unless it is proven that illegal goods have been sent on board. In that case, the people who brought the illegal goods on board will be punished according to the law and custom of the country and no one else will be harmed, nor will the ship or cargo suffer any penalty or damage. - No ship will be detained in port for any reason, nor be forced to take on board any item without the consent of the captain. He will have the full right to negotiate the freight of any goods he takes on board. - If any of the citizens of the

United States, or any people under their protection, have any disputes with each other, the consul will settle the matter. If the consul needs any help or support from our government, he will receive it.

The treaty of peace and friendship 1787 pdf is a document that established diplomatic relations between the United States and Morocco. It contains 25 articles that cover various aspects of the relationship, such as: - The protection and respect of each other's ships and citizens in times of peace and war. - The right of the Emperor of Morocco to enforce his decisions without delay. - The equal application of the law and justice in cases of murder or injury between Americans and Moors, with the consul's assistance and responsibility. - The consul's authority and duty to handle the estate of any American who dies in Morocco, according to the will or the heir's claim. - The consul's freedom and privilege to reside in any port of Morocco, and his exemption from any liability for the debts or obligations of any American, unless he gives a written guarantee. - The maintenance of peace and harmony between the parties, even if any dispute arises from violating the treaty, until a friendly resolution is sought and rejected, before resorting to arms. - The allowance of nine months for all subjects of both parties to settle their affairs and leave with their property, in case of war. - The equal access of Americans to any trade or other benefits that are granted to any other Christian powers by Morocco. - The duration of the treaty for 50 years, with God's help. The delivery of the treaty book to Thomas, the American representative. . This is a certified copy of the translation by Isaac Cardoza Nuñez, an interpreter in Morocco, of the treaty between the Moroccan Emperor and the USA. It was signed on the first day of Ramadan in the year 1200 according to the Islamic calendar.

Thos Barclay The treaty also includes an additional article, which states that the Moroccan Emperor, who is a servant of God, has ordered me, Taher Ben Abtelhack Fennish, to declare that any US vessel in his ports or near his forts will be protected as much as possible. No other vessel, whether from Muslim or Christian countries that are at war with the USA, will be allowed to chase or attack them. We consider the Americans as our good friends. I certify this declaration by signing and sealing it on the eighteenth day of Ramadan in the year 1200. Taher Ben Abdelhack Fennish I confirm that this is a true copy of the translation by Isaac Cardoza Nunes of the declaration by Taher Fennish, which is an addition to the treaty between the Moroccan Emperor and the USA. The declaration was made by Taher Fennish by the Emperor's command. Thos Barclay Note: The Ramadan of the year 1200 in the Islamic calendar started on June 28, 1786 in the Gregorian calendar. We, John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, the ministers of the USA, approve and agree to the treaty and all its articles and clauses. However, we reserve it for the final ratification by the US Congress. We have signed and sealed the treaty at our places of residence and on the dates shown under our signatures. John Adams London January 25, 1787. Thomas Jefferson Paris January 1, 1787.