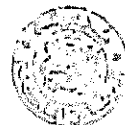


## Treaty of Peace and Friendship

Morocco is one of the first countries to recognize the independence of the United States as the Sultan Sidi Mohammed Ben Abdullah issued a declaration in 1777 allowing American ships access to Moroccan ports. In 1787 a Treaty of peace and friendship was signed in Marrakech and ratified in 1836. It is still in force making it the longest unbroken treaty in the U.S history.

The U.S had also its first consulate in Tangier in 1797 in a building given by the sultan Moulay Slimane. It is the oldest U.S diplomatic property in the world.

Below is the Treaty called the "Marrakech Treaty" in its original form as was written in 1786.



سنة ١٢٠٥

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ  
 الصَّلْحُ إِلَى خَلْعِنَا مَعَ الْبَارِكَانِ  
 وَأُتْبِنَا مَعَ مَعَهُ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ  
 عَلَيْهِمَا كَلَّمَ بَعْنَا لَتَبْنِي سَمِيحًا  
 الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ بِمَعَهُ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ  
 وَالْعَلِيِّ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

"This is a Treaty of Peace and Friendship established between Morocco and the United States of America, which is confirmed, and which we have ordered to be written in this Book and sealed with our Royal Seal at our Court of Morocco on the twenty fifth day of the blessed Month of Shaaban, in the Year One thousand two hundred, trusting in God it will remain permanent" The Sultan Mohammed Ben Abdullah.

اللَّهُمَّ كُنْ لَنَا قَدِيرَ الشُّرُكِ  
 لِيُنْفِذَ كَرِيمًا عِنْدَ التُّرْكِ وَبَيْنَ  
 حَمَلَتَا رَحْمَتِي وَرَحْمَتِي كَمَا أَفْتَدَيْتَ  
 مِنَ الْبَغَايَةِ وَالْكَرْبِ بِمَنْحِ وَكَيْلِهِ  
 اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَسْأَلُكَ عَلَى الْبَيْتِ وَرِجْلَيْهِ  
 عَيْنِ إِصْحَابِهِ وَبَيْنَ الْبَارِكِ كَانَتْ  
 وَوَجْهَهُ لِيَقْبَلَ كُلَّ مَوْجٍ وَصَلِّ  
 عَلَيْنَا

1. We declare that both Parties have agreed that this Treaty consisting of twenty five Articles shall be inserted in this Book and delivered to the Honorable Thomas Barclay, the Agent of the United States now at our Court, with whose Approbation it has been made and who is duly authorized on their Part, to treat with us concerning all Matters contained herein.

٢  
 الَّذِي كُتِبَ عَلَيْهِ أَنَّهُ مَمْنُونٌ  
 كَأَنَّ الْعُرَّةَ مَعَ أَيِّ جَنَسٍ كَانَ  
 فَلَا تَخْرُجُ سَبِيحَةً مِنْ إِخْوَانِي الْجَبَالِيَّةِ  
 وَتَعْمَلُ سَبْحًا لِلْعَرَبِ وَتَقُومُ  
 تَحْتِ الْعَرَبِ وَأَمَّا مِنْ جَمْعِنَا وَأَمَّا مِنْ  
 حَمَّةِ الْعَرَبِ كَأَنَّهَا

2. If one of the Parties shall be at War with any Nation whatsoever, the other Party shall not take a Commission either from the Enemy nor fight under their Colors.

3

أَلَمْ يَخُفْ الْثَلَاثُ أَنَّهُ مَتَى  
 جَعَلَتِ الْغُرَّةَ مَعَ أَيِّ جَنَسٍ كَأَيِّ  
 وَفِيصَتْ مَعَهَا مِنْ أَهْلِ ذَلِكَ  
 وَفِي جَنَسٍ مِمَّا مَسَّهَا أَوْ نَصَرَ إِيَّاهُ  
 وَلَوْ سَلَعَهُ بِأَيِّ نَجَسٍ حَتَّى يَسْتَلْعِمَهُ  
 وَحَتَّى لَا تَكُنْ أَوْ حَاتِلِي سَلَعَهُ جَنَسٍ  
 وَبَيْنَهُمَا وَبَيْنَهُ الْغُرَّةَ فَلَا تَوْخَرُ مِنْ أَيْدِيهِمْ وَلَا  
 يَكْلَعُونَ مِنْهُنَّ وَلَا يَأْتِيَانِ وَبَيْنَهُمْ مِنَ الصَّلْحِ

3. If either of the Parties shall be at War with any Nation whatever and take a Prize belonging to that Nation, and there shall be found on board Subjects or Effects belonging to of the Parties, the Subjects shall be set at Liberty and the Effects returned to the Owners. In addition, if any Goods belonging to any Nation, with whom either of the Parties shall be at War, shall be loaded on Vessels belonging to the other Party, they shall pass free and unmolested without any attempt being made to take or detain them.

4  
 الشَّرْحُ الرَّابِعُ دُونَ قَبْلِنَا  
 عَلَانَةً يُعْرِفُ بِهَا بَعْضُنَا بَعْضًا  
 فِي الْبَحْرِ وَتَمَّ قَوْلِي لَأَحْرَقَ السَّيْفَةَ  
 الْكِبْرِيَاءَ لَا تَقْبَلُ عَنْهَا وَأَنَا يَكْبِيهِ  
 كَلَامُ لَنَا رَابِعٌ فِي قَبْلِنَا  
 مَعَ سَبْعِ آخِرٍ

4. A Signal or Pass shall be given to all Vessels belonging to both Parties, by which they are to be known when they meet at Sea, and if the Commander of a Ship of War of either Party shall have other Ships under his Convoy, the Declaration of the Commander shall alone be sufficient to exempt any of them from examination.

أَلَمْ يَكُنْ لَكُمْ كِتَابٌ فِي  
 ثَلَاثِ الشُّهُورِ الَّتِي كُنْتُمْ فِيهَا  
 تَبْتَغُونَ عِزًّا بِمَا كُنْتُمْ  
 تَكْفُرُونَ أَلَمْ يَكُنْ لَكُمْ كِتَابٌ  
 فِي ثَلَاثِ الشُّهُورِ الَّتِي كُنْتُمْ فِيهَا  
 تَبْتَغُونَ عِزًّا بِمَا كُنْتُمْ تَكْفُرُونَ  
 أَلَمْ يَكُنْ لَكُمْ كِتَابٌ فِي ثَلَاثِ  
 الشُّهُورِ الَّتِي كُنْتُمْ فِيهَا تَبْتَغُونَ  
 عِزًّا بِمَا كُنْتُمْ تَكْفُرُونَ  
 أَلَمْ يَكُنْ لَكُمْ كِتَابٌ فِي ثَلَاثِ  
 الشُّهُورِ الَّتِي كُنْتُمْ فِيهَا تَبْتَغُونَ  
 عِزًّا بِمَا كُنْتُمْ تَكْفُرُونَ

5. If either of the Parties shall be at War, and shall meet a Vessel at Sea, belonging to the other, it is agreed that if an examination is to be made, it shall be done by sending a Boat with two or three Men only, and if any Gun shall be Bred and injury done without Reason, the offending Party shall make good all damages.

6  
 الَّذِي كَفَّرَ السَّيِّئَاتِ لِيُتَّقَى  
 فَتَضَرُّوا نَفْسًا وَأَهْلًا وَمَالًا  
 وَأَتَقَدَّرُ مِنْكُمْ لِقَاءُ اللَّهِ فِي بَعْضِ  
 الْمَوَاقِعِ وَإِذَا قَبَضْتُمْ عَنْ  
 مَعْرَفَةِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَخَلْوَاهُ  
 فِي بَعْضِ الْمَوَاقِعِ وَكَانَ  
 قَرِينًا وَمُصَاحِبًا وَمَعْنًا

6. If any Moor shall bring Citizens of the United States or their Effects to His Majesty, the Citizens shall immediately be set at Liberty and the Effects restored, and in like Manner, if any Moor not a Subject of these Dominions shall make Prize of any of the Citizens of America or their Effects and bring them into any of the Ports of His Majesty, they shall be immediately released, as they will then be considered as under His Majesty's Protection.

الْبُرْجُ الْبَارِحُ أَنَّهُ مَتَى  
 وَرَدَتْ سَيِّمَةٌ لِأُخْرَى فَرَأَى لِحَابَتَيْهَا  
 تَقْبِضُ كَمَا بَيَّنَّتْ أَوْ عَمِيَّ طَائِفَاتِهَا  
 تَقْبِضُ عَلَيْكَ مِنْ عَيْنِ مَسْرُوعَةٍ  
 قَلْبِخْ

7. If any Vessel of either Party shall put into a Port of the other and have occasion for Provisions or other Supplies, they shall be furnished without any interruption or molestation.  
 If any Vessel of the United States shall meet with a Disaster at Sea and put into one of our Ports to repair, she shall be at Liberty to land and reload her cargo, without paying any Duty whatever.

٨  
 الَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا بِاللَّيْلِ أَنَّهُمْ  
 وَقَعَ بِيَاهِمْ فِي السُّبُحِ وَاللَّيْلِ  
 إِلَى الْبَيْتِ وَوَضَعَتْ لِيَدِيهَا  
 مَا لَيْسَ مِنْهُمَا بِإِنِّهَا فَصَلِّ رَأَتْ حَيْثُ  
 وَرَكَدَ الْوَيْسَى لِي وَوَضَعَتْ بِإِيْمَتِهَا  
 حَيْثُ لَيْسَ مِنْ غَيْرِ صَاكِرِي وَمَا غَيْرِهَا

8. If any of the ships encounters a problem and deviates to the coast. All the cargo unloaded during the repair can be reloaded not paying any commission.

الشريعة القليلة أفادت  
 حركت لعمامة في فاصلة من نواحيها  
 فإنها تبنى على هذا القاموس ثم ما يخل  
 بها القائل يخرج من فوق صبحه آخر  
 لنقل لتسليح أو تحية الكبر الوجود  
 إلى قلوبها وما لا يفر بقدر السر  
 لأنها في أماننا كذا لك لو دخلت مبيتة  
 للمرسة أو الجأء لا يرجح من غلت للبرية  
 بل تكلف من أول سلعته ما بل تنفى على الزمان  
 حتى يخرج برظاه

9. If any Vessel of the United States shall be cast on Shore on any Part of our Coasts, she shall remain at the disposition of the Owners and no one shall attempt going near her without their Approbation, as she is then considered particularly under our Protection; and if any Vessel of the United States shall be forced to put into our Ports, by Stress of weather or otherwise, she shall not be compelled to land her Cargo, but shall remain in tranquility until the Commander shall think proper to proceed on his Voyage.

اللَّهُمَّ كَسَبَ الْعَلَمُ أَنَّ مَتَى وَفَع  
 فَيُقَاتِلُ بِمُؤَادِي الْأَعْيَانِ وَمَعَ بَعْضِ أُمَّتَيْنِ  
 الْبُخَارِي وَكَانَ الْفِتْنَانُ فَمِنْ بَعْضِ  
 مَعْنَى لِحَابِطِهِ بِإِنْفَانِ عَجِبِ بَعْضِ صَاعِقِي  
 وَالذَّكَاءُ لِحَابِطِهِ مَعْنَى يَتَغَلَّبُ أَوْ يَكْتَلِبُ مَهَبِ  
 أَوْ حَرَمَتْ بِمَعْنَى وَاعْتَمَدُوا أَوْ عَمِدُوا  
 بِإِنْ النَّصَارَى الَّذِينَ يَتَعَلَّقُونَ بِالْإِيمَانِ مَعْنَى يَجْلِسُونَ  
 بِمَلَأَ هَجْزًا مِنْ شِدَّةِ اللَّهِ

10. If any Vessel of either of the Parties shall have an engagement with a Vessel belonging to any of the Christian Powers within gunshot of the Forts of the other, the Vessel so engaged shall be defended and protected as much as possible until she is in safety; And if any American Vessel shall be cast on shore on the Coast of Wadnoon or any coast thereabout, the People belonging to her shall be protected, and assisted until by the help of God, they shall be sent to their Country.

اَللّٰهُمَّ كَمَا كَانَتِ الْوَيْلَةُ تَسْتَلِمُ بَيْنِي وَبَيْنَهُ  
 مِنْ اَجْمَاعِ الْمَسَاكِينِ وَكُنَّا بِلَاغِهِمْ سَهْوَةً  
 وَارَادَتْ سَهْوَتِنَا الْخُرُوجَ مِنْ اَرْضِنَا  
 وَارَادَتْ سَهْوَتِنَا الْعُرُقَ تَتَّبِعُهَا فَلَا تَخْرُجُ  
 قَتْبُهَا حَتَّى يَنْصَبَ مِنْ اَرْضِنَا اَنْ يَنْصَبَ  
 وَعَيْشُ مِنْ سَهْوَةٍ وَكَوَالِكُ سَهْوَةٍ اَطَارُ كَمَا يَنْصَبُ  
 اِذَا كَانَتْ بِلَاغُهُمْ لَيْسَتْ وَتَقْتِ زَمَانِ الْوَيْلَةِ وَارَادَتْ  
 الْخُرُوجَ فَلَا تَتَّبِعُهَا سَهْوَتِنَا حَتَّى نَخْرُجَ  
 اِنْ بَحْتَهُ وَعَيْشُ مِنْ سَهْوَةٍ سَهْوَةٍ كَمَا كَانَتْ مِنْ  
 بَيْنِ الْمَسَاكِينِ اَوْ مِنْ سَهْوَةٍ الْوَيْلَةِ

11. If we shall be at War with any Christian Power and any of our Vessels sail from the Ports of the United States, no Vessel belonging to the enemy shall follow until twenty four hours after the Departure of our Vessels; and the same Regulation shall be observed towards the American Vessels sailing from our Ports.- be their enemies Moors or Christians.



13  
 الَّتِي تَحْتَ الْثَلَاثِ عَشْرَ أَهْتِي  
 وَوَقْتُ مَبْعُوثَةِ الْبُرْجَةِ عَلَى ابْنِي وَابْنِي  
 وَأَخِي حَيْثُ لَمْ يَكُنْ لِي بِهَا مَبْعُوثَةٌ عَلَيْهِمَا  
 مِنْ تِلْكَ الْبُرْجَةِ بِأَمْثَلِهَا أَوْ حَيْثُ مِنْ غَيْرِ  
 رِيَاءٍ لِي وَمَا تَقْضَى

13.If a Ship of War of either Party shall put into a Port of the other and salute, it shall be returned from the Fort, with an equal Number of Guns, not with more or less.

14  
 الَّتِي تَحْتَ الْارْبَعِ عَشْرَ أَهْتِي  
 الْبُحْرَانِ يَكُونُ عَلَى عِلْمِ الْبُحْرَانِ أَصْبَحِي  
 وَيَكُونُ مَبْعُوثَةً مِنْ يَدِهِ مَبْعُوثَةً بِإِذْنِي  
 وَالْمُرَايَةِ حَيْثُ مَبْعُوثَةٌ وَلَا يَتَمَرَّضُ لَهَا أَحَدٌ  
 وَيَكُونُ مَبْعُوثَةً لِحُجْرَةِ الْعَمَلِ مِنْ دُونِهَا  
 فِي الْوَقْتِ

14. The Commerce with the United States shall be on the same footing as is the Commerce with Spain or as that with the most favored Nation for the time being and their Citizens shall be respected and esteemed and have full Liberty to pass and repass our Country and Sea Ports whenever they please without interruption.

15  
 التفسير  
 أن التجار يكرهون فصول منسوبة إليهم بالسياب  
 وانه أرادوا أن يتعلموا من ريفيتا معوضين  
 أو من جنابها بما يماس به الركب والأيام والنسب  
 لتعريفهم إلى أخريه والانتداب لتعريفهم في  
 الأمرين وانه أرادوا أن يتعلموا من ريفيتا معوضين  
 علم أخبار الركب في غير ذلك مما لا يمكن  
 بين الركب الذي يخدمون الأجناس من قبلهم

15. Merchants of both Countries shall employ only such interpreters, & such other Persons to assist them in their Business, as they shall think proper. No Commander of a Vessel shall transport his Cargo on board another Vessel, he shall not be detained in Port, longer than he may think proper, and all persons employed in loading or unloading Goods or in any other Labor whatever, shall be paid at the Customary rates, not more and not less.

16

الشك في السماوية من عظم آفة  
 ثم كاتب الرضاة ورجا فيمن على الأمل  
 يكون في راسه في راسه في راسه  
 وتكون راسه في راسه في راسه  
 بالخير وهو في راسه في راسه  
 راسه في راسه في راسه في راسه  
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16. In case of a War between the Parties, the Prisoners are not to be made Slaves, but to be exchanged one for another, Captain for Captain, Officer for Officer and one private Man for another; and if there shall prove a deficiency on either side, it shall be made up by the payment of one hundred Mexican Dollars for each Person wanting; And it is agreed that all Prisoners shall be exchanged in twelve Months from the Time of their being taken, and that this exchange may be effected by a Merchant or any other Person authorized by either of the Parties.

أَلَيْسَ بِمُحْتَمَلٍ لِّلْمُتَّاجِعِ عَقِبَهُ أَيْ  
 لِّلْمُتَّاجِرِ لَا تَكْتَلِبُ عَلَيْهِنَّ لَوِ بَيْعَ وَمَا يَشْتَرُونَ  
 لِأَقْصَا أَرْزَاقِهِمْ وَأَنْ يَكْتَسِبُوا أَنْفُسِهِمْ وَكَرَّ إِلَيْكَ  
 لِيُبَيِّنَ لِي الْأُمُورَ الَّتِي كُنْتُ سَأَلُكَ عَنْهَا  
 فَأَمَّا بَيْنَنَا وَبَيْنَكَ أَلَّا يَكُونَ لِلنَّاسِ  
 الْمَدَارِيُّ يَجْعَلُونَ غَرَضًا بَيْنَنَا وَبَيْنَكَ

17

17. Merchants shall not be compelled to buy or Sell any kind of Goods but such as, they shall think proper; and may buy and sell all sorts of Merchandise but such as are prohibited to the other Christian Nations.

18

الشئ من البضائع التي توضع على  
 السفن التي تسمى ثورن وفولك قبل وضعها  
 في السفينة اجل او ان تقب السفينة  
 من اجل اذا تم فحص البضائع التي  
 وادراكها كذا في اكد ان الذي جعل  
 الكهف بنك وفي اكد ان الذي جعل  
 في هذه على العادة في البحار في من قبله وانما  
 السفينة والبيوع وما معها في اكد ان  
 من ذلك

18. All goods shall be weighed and examined before they are sent on board, and to avoid all detention of Vessels, no examination shall afterwards be made, unless it shall first be proved, that contraband Goods have been sent on board, in which Case the Persons who took the contraband Goods on board shall be punished according to the Usage and Custom of the Country and no other Person whatever shall be injured, nor shall the Ship or Cargo incur any Penalty or damage whatever.

19  
 لا تترك السفينة في الميناء  
 ولا تتركها في أي مكان  
 من غير موافقة  
 قائد السفينة  
 ولا تأخذ على  
 متنها أي شيء  
 من البضائع  
 من غير موافقة  
 قائد السفينة

19.No vessel shall be detained in Port on any presence whatever, nor be obliged to take on board any Article without the consent of the Commander, who shall be at full Liberty to agree for the Freight of any Goods he takes on board.

20  
 إذا وقع نزاع بين  
 أي من مواطني  
 الولايات المتحدة  
 أو بين أي شخص  
 تحت حمايتهم  
 مع بعضهم  
 أو مع أي شخص  
 من غير مواطني  
 الولايات المتحدة  
 أو بين أي شخص  
 من غير مواطني  
 الولايات المتحدة  
 مع بعضهم  
 أو مع أي شخص  
 من غير مواطني  
 الولايات المتحدة

20. If any of the Citizens of the United States, or any Persons under their Protection, shall have any disputes with each other, the Consul shall decide between the Parties and whenever the Consul shall require any Aid or Assistance from our Government to enforce his decisions, it shall be immediately granted to him.



22

الْقَائِمُ وَالْجَمْعُ  
 أَنَّهُ مَقْبُولَاتٍ أَحْسَنُ مِنْ بَيْنِ الْبَنَاتِ كَانَتْ  
 فِي بَلَدِنَا وَتَمَّ بِهَا صَبْرًا غَيْرَ مُضْطَرِعٍ  
 هُوَ الَّذِي يَتَّبِعُ عَلَى قَسْرٍ وَكَيْفٍ يَسْلَمُ عَلَيْهِ  
 وَأَنْ يَكُونَ نَصْرًا غَيْرَ صَرِيحٍ  
 لَمْ يَسْخَرِ مِنْ قِيَمَتِهِمْ فِي قِيَمَتِنَا  
 وَإِذَا كَانَ عَسَلٌ مِنْهُمْ فَتَتَمَسَّ لِقَوْلِهِمْ  
 مِنْ غَيْرِ تَعَرُّضٍ وَأَوْصَى بِكَيْدِهِمْ لِيَسْتَفِيدَ  
 قَاتِلُهُمْ بِوَالِدِهِمْ لِقَوْلِهِمْ

22. If an American Citizen shall die in our Country and no Will shall appear, the Consul shall take possession of his Effects, and if there shall be no Consul, the Effects shall be deposited in the hands of some Person worthy of Trust, until the Party shall appear who has a Right to demand them, but if the Heir to the Person deceased be present, the Property shall be delivered to him without interruption; and if a Will shall appear, the Property shall descend agreeable to that Will, as soon as the Consul shall declare the Validity thereof.

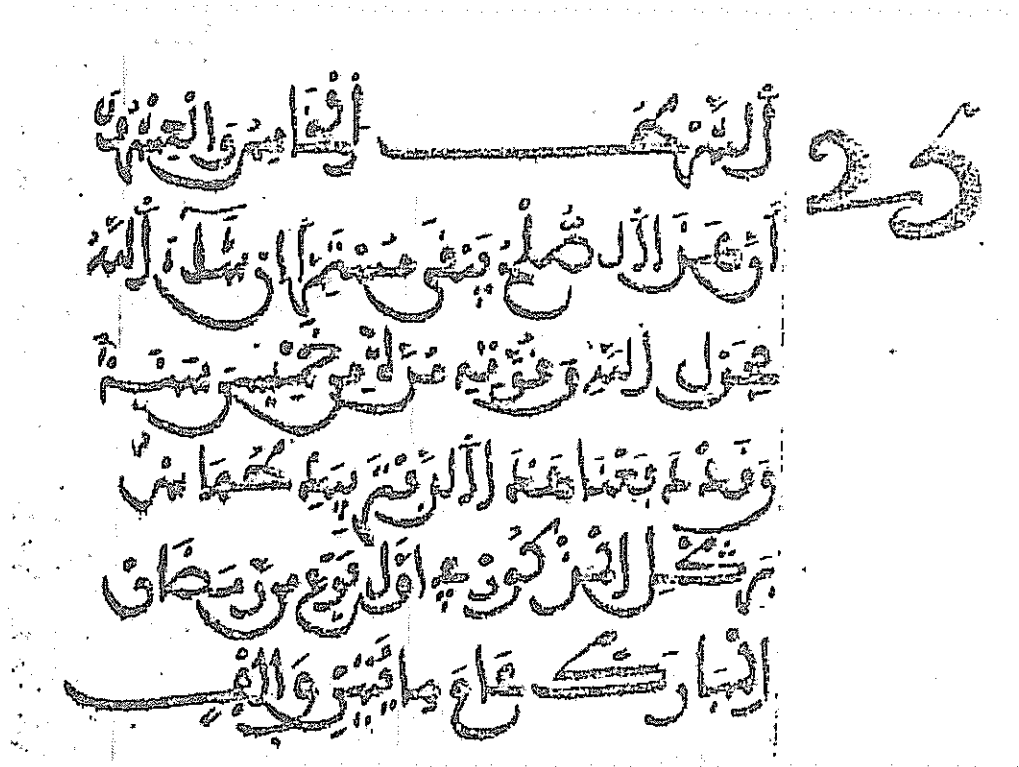
23  
 الشَّرْكَهُ الْبَالِغَةُ وَالْعَشِيرَةُ  
 أَنَّ الْفُرُوضَاتِ يَكُونُ فِي أَيِّ مَدِينَةٍ  
 أَرَادُوا وَيَكُونُ فِي مَدِينَةٍ يَبْتَاعِي  
 مَنْ فَعَلَ فِي الْفُرُوضَاتِ وَأَوْ اتَّعَاثِلَ  
 لِحُكْمِ مَدِينَةٍ مَعَ مَسِيحٍ بِمَالٍ وَأَقْلَبَهُ  
 لَهُ بِلَا يَوْمٍ أَحْزَنَ لِمَا الْفُرُوضَاتِ وَأَوْ يَضْمَنَهُ  
 لِإِلَافَةِ إِكْرَامِ الْفُرُوضَاتِ الْفُكْرِي بِرَأْسِ  
 حُكْمِ يَدِي بِيَعْتِي مَبْرُورًا إِذَا لَمْ يَعْجَبْ حُكْمًا  
 يَدِي بِلَا كَلَامٍ مَعَهُ مِثْلَ جَمِيعِ الْفُرُوضَاتِ

23. The Consuls of the United States of America shall reside in any Sea Port of our Dominions that they shall think proper; And they shall be respected and enjoy all the Privileges which the Consuls of any other Nation enjoy, and if any of the Citizens of the United States shall contract any Debts or engagements, the Consul shall not be in any Manner accountable for them, unless he shall have given a Promise in writing for the payment or fulfilling thereof, without which promise in Writing no Application to him for any redress shall be made.

24

الشريعة الرابع والعشرون  
 انما معنى تنازع احد الطرفين من غير  
 الصلح بان المسمى اهل سنة له والى غير  
 سنة له وقال انها ليست في الدين  
 وقال الدين راجع بينهم ما بين الصلح بيني  
 علم حاله ويثبت كل واحد منكم ما  
 يباينه حتى اذا وقع قول من احدهم ما  
 الصلح وينبغي كل الامتياز على الاخر  
 في ابيته وجميع البطانة من اهل سنة  
 لهم رجلا الى ان يتم وعمل اهل سنة ولا يقبل  
 غير ما على من اهل السنة والجماعة

24. If any differences shall arise by either Party infringing on any of the Articles of this Treaty, Peace and Harmony shall remain notwithstanding in the fullest force, until a friendly Application shall be made for an Arrangement, and until that Application shall be rejected, no appeal shall be made to Arms. In addition, if a War shall break out between the Parties, Nine Months shall be granted to all the Subjects of both Parties, to dispose of their Effects and retire with their Property. In addition, it is further declared that whatever indulgences in Trade or otherwise shall be granted to any of the Christian Powers, the Citizens of the United States shall be equally entitled to them.



25. This Treaty shall continue in full Force, with the help of God for Fifty Years. We have delivered this Book into the Hands of the before-mentioned Thomas Barclay on the first day of the blessed Month of Ramadan, in the Year One thousand two hundred.

Thursday August 13, 2009  
Yacout Info

Source:  
<http://www.yacout.info>