

A Review of the 1862 Ghadames Trade Agreement between the Tuareg of Ajjer and the French – Backgrounds and Objectives

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ABSTRACT

This research addresses an analytical study and reading of the Ghadames trade agreement between the French and the Tuareg. It attempts to provide a historical reading of the circumstances and backgrounds of the trade agreement signed between the two parties. This scientific paper also aims to highlight the objectives of the French occupation in signing the agreement and its impact on caravan trade, as well as the role of this agreement in resolving the conflict between France and Britain over desert caravan trade. Additionally, it discusses the backgrounds of the agreement signed with the Tuareg of Ajjer and analyzes the terms of the agreement, its additional clauses, and its implications for each party. It also examines various sources regarding this agreement, which positioned France, seeking to expand in the desert, as a party in caravan trade. This is particularly significant as the agreement focused on the regions of the Tuareg, through which the caravans passed back and forth, imposing fees to protect the caravans while they traversed Ajjer or Ahaggar territories. Although the agreement was signed with the Tuareg of Ajjer, both parties were targeted in the agreement, which was signed in the name of Ikhenoukhen and the then French governor-general of Algeria.

Keywords: Ghadames Trade Agreement, Tuareg, French Occupation, Caravan Trade, Historical Analysis

Introduction

The trade caravans and desert trade were focal points of conflict between French and British colonial powers in Africa. Each side sought to control the routes, cities, centers, and markets, subjecting them to their dominance and incorporating them into their economic plans to exert control over vast areas of Africa. To this end, a large group of explorers and experts from various backgrounds was mobilized, all aiming to gather sufficient and comprehensive information to access this new world. The French collected a wealth of information about the Tuareg and gathered extensive data on the active trade in Ghat and Ghadames through a network of routes and regions in Ajjer, Tawat, Tidikelt, Ahaggar, and others, reaching areas in sub-Saharan Africa. They aimed to engage as a party in the caravan trade to achieve many objectives, ultimately succeeding in signing the Ghadames trade agreement with the Tuareg in 1862. What were the circumstances under which this agreement was signed? What were its objectives and backgrounds? Did it influence the course of events in favor of one of the parties involved?

French Preparations for the Agreement; Initial Communications and Gauging Interest

It was widely believed that when the French prepared for the trade agreement that made them a party in the desert trade or caravan trade, there was a prior process of preparation, gauging interest, and gathering information through their spies—even before the occupation of Algeria in 1830. The Europeans recognized that this trade connected various relationships between peoples in Africa. Adventurers funded missions from 1788 to 1828, which explored different

African cities, towns, routes, and rivers such as the Nile, Niger, and Gambia. Some of these missions succeeded, while others failed. They investigated ethnicities, tribes, geography, history, languages, and dialects, gathering vast amounts of information that were previously unknown to Europeans about African societies¹. Their activities increased after the occupation of Algeria, with one of the most notable and important journeys being that of the German explorer "Henri Barth"².

As a result of the intense activities of explorers, spies, and missions, Europeans came to know many detailed aspects of the populations in Africa, including the Tuareg, who are the party involved in the agreement that is the subject of our research³. While some place significant emphasis on "Henri Duverier"⁴, who extensively worked on the Tuareg and conducted focused studies on them and on all aspects of their lives,⁵ as he laid the groundwork for the signing of the agreement, this may be why some believe that his relationships with the Tuareg leaders who would sign the agreement played a role, which we will discuss later.

Returning to Duverier's writings, it is clear that he was assigned the task of gauging the pulse of the population following their interaction with the French, thereby paving the way for colonialism to choose the most effective method to occupy these desert regions. This explorer began his journey from Skikda in 1859, passing through Biskra, and reaching Laghouat, then to Ghardaïa, Metlili, and then to El Menia, where he was forced to return to Ghardaïa following some detention. From Laghouat, he thought about advancing to the land of the Tuareg and the Tawat region, but he changed his mind due to concerns about road security. He then headed to Laghouat, followed by Tekirdag, and from there returned to Biskra, then headed to Constantine to rest. He resumed his journey in February 1860, initially heading to the Souf Valley and then entering southern Tunisia after obtaining security guarantees from the French officials present in Tunis. He later returned to Biskra, and in June 1860, he went to the Souf Valley, from which he reached Ghadames, an important commercial center in the desert caravan trade. Duverier was able to interact with the Tuareg, and even received protection from the leader of the Tuareg of Ajjer, Ikhenoukhen, which allowed him to travel between Ghat, Fezzan, Tripoli, and from there to Algeria.⁶

Among those who hold this view is the late Dr. Miyasi, who believes that "Duverier" played a significant role in laying the groundwork and gauging interest for the signing of the agreement

¹Ibrahim Miyasi, *The French Occupation of the Algerian Sahara 1837-1934*, Dar Houma, Algeria, 2012, pp. 398-405.

²Barth, Heinrich, *Voyages et découvertes dans l'Afrique septentrionale et centrale pendant les années 1849 à 1855*, A. BOHNE Libraire, Paris, A. LACROIX, BRUXEL, 1861.

³BETRIX, *La Pénétration Touareg*, Henri Charles –Lavauzelle, Paris, n.d., p. 7, pp. 47-48.

⁴Henri Duverier: A French explorer born in 1840 in Paris, who focused his interests, explorations, and writings on the Tuareg. He mastered their language and established a relationship with the leader "Akhnohen." He fell ill, lost his memory, and some references say he died in despair. He authored several books about the Tuareg, including *Notes on the Tuareg and Their Country*, *The Tuareg of the North*, *Travel in the Desert*, and *The Algerian and Tunisian Sahara*. For more, see: Mohamed Mubarak Kidida, *The Areas of Interest of Western Writers in the Regions of the Far South of Algeria (Henry Duverier as a Model)*, *Scientific Horizons Journal*, Volume 11, 2016, pp. 26-72.

⁵Mohamed Mubarak Kidida, *The Areas of Interest of Western Writers in the Regions of the Far South of Algeria (Henry Duverier as a Model)*, *Scientific Horizons Journal*, Volume 11, 2016, pp. 26-72.

⁶Miyasi, *The Previous Reference*, pp. 410-413.

with the Tuareg in Ghadames, despite noting that the journey of "Boudarba Ismail"⁷ and his work were precursors to Duverier's efforts.⁸ It may be correct what Miyasi suggested regarding the French's possible lack of trust in "Boudarba's" findings due to him being a Muslim and their desire to verify how they would be treated by Western Europeans⁹.

However, it cannot be definitively concluded that this was the case, as the French had acquired extensive and detailed information during this period about points of strength and influence in African societies, particularly among Muslims, which prompted thorough studies on trade routes. They were aware of the influence and status of the Zawiya leaders, traders, notable figures, and tribal leaders. France had the opportunity to gauge interest through a Muslim before "Boudarba" when they appointed "Hamza ibn Abu Bakr," who served as Basha Agha. He brought together a group of Tuareg notables, along with Sheikh Othman, the leader of the Tijaniyya order from the Ifoghas tribe, to Alger in 1854. At that time, Sheikh Othman promised to facilitate the establishment of trade relations with the French and even pledged to ally with them on behalf of the leader Ikhenoukhen,¹⁰ which did indeed happen. If the ruling holds as previously stated, then the same judgment applied to Sheikh Othman applies to Boudarba.

Hence, anyone familiar with the details of "Boudarba's" journey will find that he indeed embodied the act of gauging the pulse and carried extensive information about important figures. He had direct contact in the field before "Duverier," and their efforts were complementary to each other and served the strategy adopted by the French occupation, which showed that it did not rush things but sought out effective means of control in a suitable manner. For example, "Boudarba" was the one who highlighted the importance of the character Ikhenoukhen and pointed out the significance of establishing relationships with the Tuareg, if the French desired to control the routes of commercial caravans. There is no doubt that his colleague "Duverier" was informed of the results of "Boudarba's" journey, which was published before he embarked on his own, so we cannot disregard or diminish Boudarba's role given the size and precision of the observations and recommendations provided in his journey.¹¹ Sheikh Othman accompanied him on this mission to gauge the pulse, which did not receive acceptance from the people.¹² Had it not been for the protection of Ikhenoukhen, we can conclude that the previous judgment on Boudarba's role is not entirely accurate because he reported in his findings the details of their lack of acceptance upon arrival. Therefore, we say that the assignment of Duverier can be seen as a continuation of previous missions.

Signing of the Ghadames Agreement and Its Terms:

⁷ Ismaël Boudarba: Born in France in 1823 to a French mother and Ahmed Boudarba, one of the prominent traders who participated in the negotiations between Dey Hussein and the French for the surrender of Algiers. He received his education in France, joined the French army, and worked as a translator. He participated in several military campaigns in northern Algeria's desert regions. For more, see: Hassan Marmouri, *The Tuareg between Traditional Authority and French Administration in the Early 20th Century*, High Council for the Arabic Language, Algeria, 2010, pp. 202-223.

⁸ Ismaël Boudarba, *Voyage à RAT*, from August 1 to December 1, 1858, *Algerian and Colonial Review*, October 1859, L.HACHETTE Library, Paris, 1859, pp. 241-305.

⁹ Miyasi, *The Previous Reference*, p. 410.

¹⁰ Abdul Rahman Chajji, *The Turkish-French Conflict in the Sahara*, Publications of the Center for Studies on the Jihad of Libyans Against Italian Invasion, Libyan People's Socialist Jamahiriya, 1972, pp. 63-64.

¹¹ BOUDERBA, *Op Cit*, pp. 242-305.

¹² Chajji, *Op Cit*, p. 67.

After all the efforts to prepare for controlling the trade of desert caravans crossing Sudan, which is the first stage in achieving the goal of dominating everything and occupying all those areas, and to further prepare the conditions and finalize the agreement intended to be made with the Tuareg Ajar, "Sheikh Osman" was invited to Paris to ensure everything was in order, as he had been the guide and companion on both the trips to Boudarba and Dufrien. He stayed there for fifteen days, then he arrived in Ghadames on October 21, 1862.¹³ The French delegation consisted of:

- Mirchier (MIRCHIER): Chief of Staff
- Polignac (POLIGNAC): Captain of the Staff assigned to the Political Office for Arab Affairs
- Hoffman (HOFFMAN): Doctor
- De Vantonne (DE VANTONNE): Engineer
- Ismail Boudarba: Military Translator

As for the Tuareg Ajar delegation, it was composed of:

- Hajj Jabour Amghar of the Eimengastin tribe
- Sheikh Osman Amghar of the Ifoghas
- Hajj Omar, brother of Sheikh Ikhenoukhen, as his deputy.¹⁴

It is noteworthy that the French delegation was predominantly composed of military personnel, which indicates that the French viewed the matter as a military affair. This proves that it was a stage or a stop in preparing the environment for subsequent expansion and control. As for the delegation representing the Tuareg Ajar, the most striking observation is the absence of Ikhenoukhen, who is considered the most important and pivotal figure. Both Boudarba and Dufrien praised him, yet references and sources do not address the reason for Ikhenoukhen absence. They all indicate that his brother acted on his behalf and that he sent him, which implies that he was cautious and at the same time did not want to leave the field open for someone else to sign the agreement in his name. Except for what we found mentioned by Cheiji, who noted that Ikhenoukhen promised to attend but did not, leaving the door open for studies in the event new documents emerge in the future that could answer this question, and he speculated that the Ottoman movements in the region might be the reason.¹⁵

After negotiations that lasted about a month, from October 21 to November 22, 1862, the agreement was signed between the two parties. It was drafted in both Arabic and French, and signed by two representatives from each side: Hajj Omar, the brother of Ikhenoukhen, and Sheikh Osman for the Tuareg Ajar, and Polignac and Mirchier for the French. The agreement included:

- Recognition of friendship and cooperation between the Tuareg Ajar and the French.
- Granting permission for Tuareg trade caravans to enter all markets in Algeria.
- Ensuring that the Tuaregs facilitate and guarantee the safety of French trade caravans to and from Sudan.

¹³ Ibid., p. 71.

¹⁴ Marmouri, The Previous Reference, p. 228.

¹⁵ Ibrahim Miyasi, The Expansion of French Colonialism in Southwestern Algeria 1881-1912, Publications of the National Museum of the Mujahid, Algeria, 1996, p. 82, Marmouri, The Previous Reference, p. 228, Miyasi, The Previous Reference, p. 414, Chajji, The Previous Reference, p. 71.

- Both parties agreed to secure and repair the road and restore the wells along the routes for French traders to Sudan.

The agreement contained additional clauses that, upon close examination, show details that might have led to the prolonged duration of negotiations between the two parties. It is mentioned that the French guaranteed the safety of their caravans via the Ajar family of Ikhenoukhen, as well as matters regarding the payment of tolls and rights of passage for his agents and heirs.¹⁶

Goals and Background of the Agreement:

Observing the rapid historical events that occurred during the period in which the agreement was signed, which represents a phase of French expansion, reveals its grand ambitions. The French aimed to expand into southern Algeria without seeking direct confrontation, as they were still unaware of many field conditions and did not want to repeat the same mistakes that had cost them significant losses in lives and finances. They also sought to control caravan trade and subsequently expand into Sudan and Sub-Saharan Africa. Moreover, they wanted to resolve the conflict over spheres of influence with their English rival. Thus, the agreement signed with the Tuareg Ajar was a very clever move, achieving several objectives simultaneously. The main objectives and backgrounds of the agreement can be summarized as follows:

1. The French attempted to draft the terms in a way that would allow them to benefit from all branches of the Tuaregs, despite their awareness of the particularities and independence of each group or confederation. They understood the details regarding the centers of power within them and the relationships accurately. This is detailed by Dufrien in his books about the Tuaregs, and Boudarba wrote in his journey precise details about the influence and strength of Ikhenoukhen's character, as he interacted with him and Mohammed Aq Khtita.¹⁷
2. Through the agreement, the French tried to entice Tuareg traders or the caravans under their protection by offering them the possibility of participating in the markets in areas controlled by the French occupation in Algeria.¹⁸ This indicates that the French were genuinely trying to gain the advantage of opening markets, as the Tuaregs depended on the protection of caravans. Thus, the primary beneficiary of opening other markets would be the French, who originally targeted them; the true objective was to shift trade towards Algeria.
3. The terms indicate that the French were highly focused on Sudan trade, and through the information they gathered, their control and knowledge of its routes, and guaranteeing their security were strategies for the first phase. This was to ensure the Tuaregs' safety for their explorers and traders, followed by hegemony and control in the second phase.
4. The French attempted to show that they respected traditions by committing to pay tolls and protection fees outlined in the agreement, as well as maintaining relationships between Azgar, the Suwafa, and the Sha'anba. Boudarba indicated in his travels that the Suwafa and Sha'anba could assume the same roles the French wanted in their project of control and dominance over caravan trade.¹⁹
5. A thorough reading of the agreement reveals that the French possessed extensive and sufficient information. Some references indicate that Sheikh Osman traveled to Paris and

¹⁶ Chajji, The Previous Reference, p. 71.

¹⁷ See Appendix

¹⁸ See Appendix

¹⁹ BOUDERBA, Op Cit, pp. 242-305.

remained there for fifteen days, during which he presented the issue of the treaty to Napoleon III. Referring back to Boudarba's journey, it becomes clear that the French had in-depth details, even regarding the positions of religious powers and their influence. The same applies to Dufrien, who attempted in his writings to cover all aspects of life and its details within this group that the occupation aimed to exploit for its interests.

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Appendices :

The text of the Ghadames Agreement in its English version

Chapter One

There shall be love and harmony between the rulers of the Province of Algeria—whether they are French, Muslim, or both—and between the notables and tribes of the Tuareg.

Chapter Two

All Tuareg shall have the right to enter all the markets of the Province of Algeria and trade therein in Sudanese goods and the products of their own lands without obstruction. However, they shall pay customs duties (maks) as is paid on local goods, depending on the type of merchandise.

Chapter Three

The Tuareg shall be obligated to facilitate the passage of Algerian merchants by announcing themselves and safeguarding the merchants' goods from the borders of our land to Sudan and back. In return, our merchants shall pay the Tuareg notables the customary dues, such as camel rentals and similar expenses, according to the schedule attached to these terms. This agreement shall be publicly circulated on both sides to prevent future disputes.

Chapter Four

His Excellency, the Governor of Algeria, relies on the honesty of the Tuareg notables and their knowledge of the appropriate trade routes for the French trade caravans to Sudan. Once this is achieved, may God grant him success, he shall reward the Tuareg people with expenses for services along the designated routes, such as building, digging wells, and repairing existing infrastructure—all of which benefit the public. When agreement is reached on these chapters, as presented to the Tuareg notables, both parties shall sign a document with their own hands as official confirmation.

* الفصل الاول *

ستفتح المحجة و الوداد بين حكام افليم الجزائر سواء كانوا فرانسواوية
او مسلمين او وكلايهم و بين اعيان حرف التوارق

* الفصل الثاني *

يمكن لجميع التوارق الدخول في ساير اسواق افليم الجزائر
و التجارة فيها بالنتائج السودانية و نتائج بلادهم دون معارض
الا انهم يدفعوا المكس كما يدفع على نتائج بلادنا بحسب
اختلاف البضايح

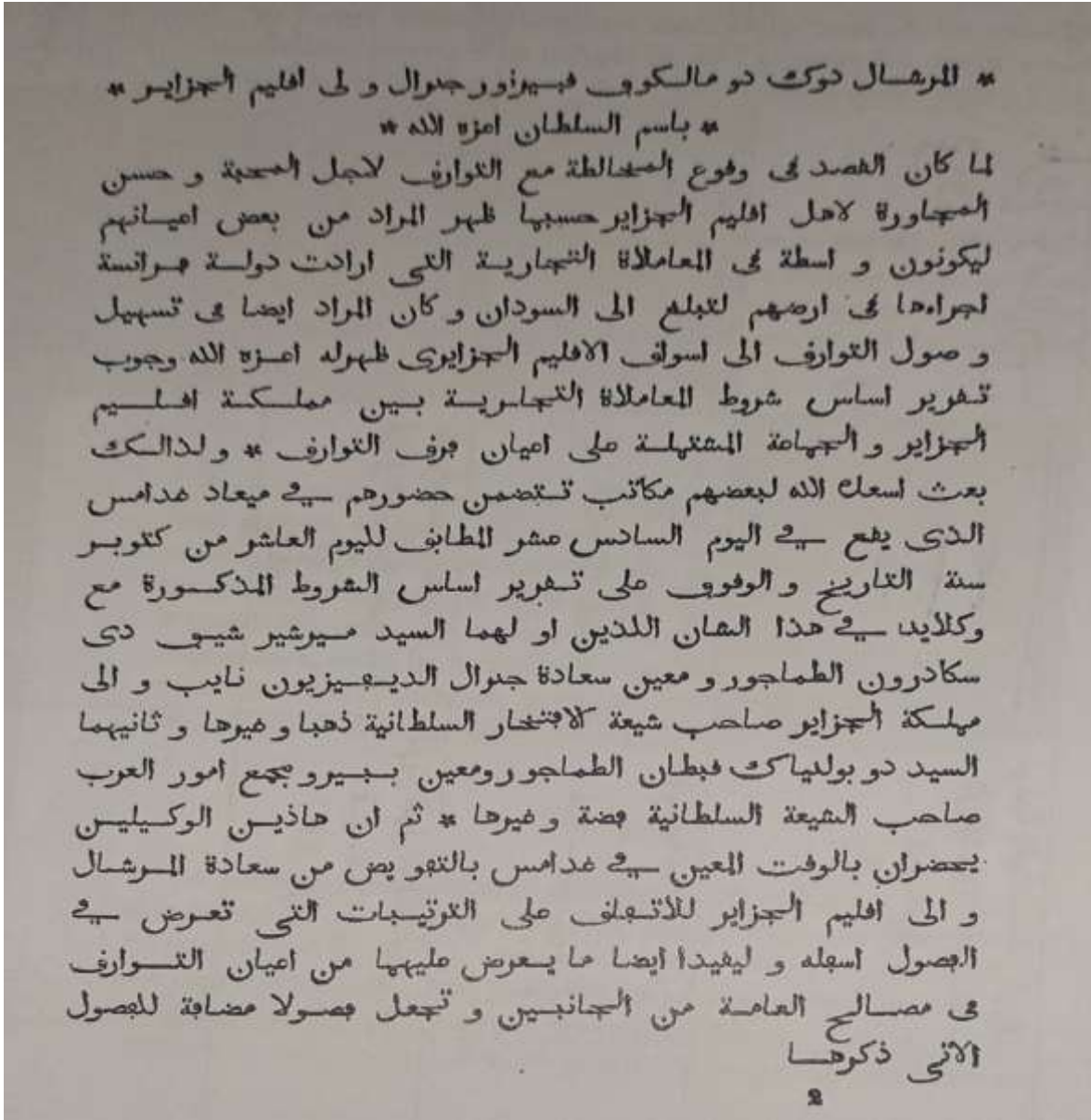
* الفصل الثالث *

فد التزم التوارق بالوفوف على تسهيل مجاز تجار افليم الجزائر
بالامان على انفسهم و حفظ بضايحهم من تراب حدودنا الى بو السودان
ذهابا و ايا با بشرط ان تجارنا يدفعوا لاعيان التوارق حو
العادة و كراء الابل و نحو ذلك حسبما هو مبين في الجريدك
المصفة بهك الشروط و سينشر خبرها عند الجانبين انتشارا
كاملا ليلا يقع الخلل في المستقبل

* الفصل الرابع *

ان سعادة و الى الجزائر يعتمد على صدق اعيان التوارق و معرفتهم
بدلالة الطرق اللايفة لسلوك المتجر الفرانسواوي الى السودان
و لما يقع ذلك تظهر منه اسعك الله مجازات لعايدة اهل
التوارق يهدد المصاريق في خدمات مدافع الطرف المتعينة
كالبناء و ثقب الابيار و اصلاح القديم منها مها ترفع جايده للعامه
و حين يحصل الانفاف على ما تقدم من الفصول المعروضة على
جماعة اعيان التوارق يقع رسما تضع فيه الهريفين خطوط ايديهم ليكون

Appendix 01: The text of the Ghadames Agreement in its Arabic version



Appendix 02: To Marshal Duc de Malakoff, Governor of the Province of Algeria in Arabic

To Marshal Duc de Malakoff, Governor of the Province of Algeria in English

In the name of the Sultan, may God grant him glory,

Since the aim of establishing this alliance with the Tuareg is to ensure love and good neighborliness with the people of the Province of Algeria—as expressed by some of their notables—to act as intermediaries in the trade that the French State wishes to conduct through their lands to reach Sudan, and also to facilitate the Tuareg's access to the markets of Algeria, His Excellency has deemed it necessary to establish the foundational terms of trade between the Kingdom of Algeria and the Tuareg notables.

Therefore, His Excellency has sent letters to some of them, requesting their presence at the meeting in Ghadames on the sixteenth day corresponding to the tenth of October of the stated year, to agree on the foundational terms of this arrangement with his appointed representatives:

1. Monsieur Mircher, *Chef d'Escadron* of the General Staff and delegate of His Excellency, the Divisional General and Deputy Governor of the Kingdom of Algeria, bearer of the Sultan's honors in gold and other distinctions.
2. Monsieur de Polignac, Captain of the General Staff and a representative of the Arab Affairs Office, also bearing the Sultan's honors in silver and others.

These two envoys shall attend the agreed-upon meeting in Ghadames on behalf of Marshal, the Governor of Algeria, to finalize the arrangements outlined in the chapters below and to record any requests made by the Tuareg notables that benefit both parties. These additions will be formally annexed to the following chapters.

« حصول الزيادة على تفرير اساس شروط المعاملات التجارية
التي وقعت بين سعادة العلية السيد دو مالكويف مرشال والى
افليم الجزائر و اعيان اهل التوارف »
السيد ميروشير شيو دي سكارون الطماجور ومعين سعادة جنرال
الديبيزيون نايب والى مملكة افليم الجزائر صاحب شيعة
الافتخار السلطانية ذهباً و غيرها بعد ما هذا الوكيلين سعادة
المرشال مرضا على كبار اهل التوارف . اذ فر شروط المعاملات
التجارية التي توقع بين مملكة افليم الجزائر و هولاء الكبار
للمذكورين لتسهيل المخالطة بين افليم الجزائر و بر السودان و بعد ما
سیدی عمر و الحاج و الشيخ عثمان بن الحاج البكري الباييين
على جميع اعراض . اذ فر و صنعوا خطوط ايدهم على تفرير اساس
تلك الشروط . ثم ان الوكيلين سعادة المرشال و اعيان اهل
التوارف المذكورين اعلوا رتبوا برضاء الجانبين حصول الزيادة
كما هو مذكور اسفله و يكون تشبيتها على يد سعادة المرشال
و الى مملكة الجزائر »

« البصل الاول »

بحسب العوايد التي جرت من فديم الزمان بين تجار مملكة
افليم الجزائر و افليم مصر و افليم تونس و بين اعراض اهل
التوارف فواجل افليم الجزائر يفصدون السيد الحاج بخنوخن و
احله و هولاء يضمنوا لهم العافية و الامان في جميع بلاد اذ فر
مع ذلك كل من السواقة و كل من الشعانية من لهم عادة سابقة
بينهم و بين اصحابهم من اهل التوارف يبقوا على عادتهم القديمة
وليس تجرى عليهم هك الشروط

Concluded between His Excellency the Honorable Duc de Malakoff, Marshal and Governor of the Province of Algeria, and the Notables of the Tuareg.

After His Excellency's envoys, Monsieur Mircher and Monsieur de Polignac, presented the proposed trade terms to the prominent leaders of the Azgueur Tuareg, and after Sayyid Omar, Al-Hajj, and Sheikh Othman bin Al-Hajj Al-Bakri—chiefs of all the Azgueur clans—signed in approval, both parties, with mutual satisfaction, agreed to the following additional chapters, to be validated by the Marshal, Governor of the Province of Algeria.

Chapter One

According to ancient customs between the merchants of the Kingdom of Algeria, Egypt, and Tunisia, and the Tuareg people, caravans from Algeria head to the noble Sayyid Ikhenoukhen and his kin, who guarantee them safety and protection throughout the Azgueur lands. Those from the Souafa and Shaanba tribes, who have their own prior customs with the Tuareg, shall maintain their original traditions and shall not be bound by these new terms.

Chapter Two

In exchange for the guaranteed safety and protection of all caravans from the Province of Algeria—French and Muslim alike—heading to Sudan, the customary dues shall be paid into the hands of Sayyid Al-Hajj Ikhenoukhen, his deputy, or his successor. The value of these dues shall be determined, God willing, by agreement between His Excellency the Marshal and Sayyid Ikhenoukhen.

Chapter Three

If any disputes arise between merchants and Tuareg camel drivers, Sayyid Ikhenoukhen or his deputy shall be obligated to resolve and judge them justly, according to the customs prevailing in their lands.

Chapter Four

Sayyid Ikhenoukhen and the Azgueur Tuareg notables pledged that upon reaching Ghat, they will meet with the chiefs of the Kel-Aïr people (Kalway), with whom they share mutual respect, and will exert every effort to ensure that the Kel-Aïr treat the incoming French merchants heading to Sudan kindly and guarantee their safety across the lands—namely, the Ahir region.

Written in Ghadames on Wednesday, the fourth of Jumada al-Thani, 1279 AH
Signatures of the Tuareg Notables:

- Omar al-Hajj bin Qasman
- Abd Rabbihi Othman bin al-Hajj al-Bakri
(with his consent)

This document is a binding record of the agreed terms and was produced in two versions, one in French and the other in Arabic, for both parties to retain.

* الفصل الثاني *

في حفي ما تضمن لهم العافية و الأمان جميع فحول افليم الجزائر
سواه فيهم الهنساوية او المسلمين التي تصد بر السودان تدفع
العادة بيد السيد الحاج يخنوخن او بيد وكيله او بيد الذي يتولى
الحكم بعك من اهله و تلك العادة تكن مفدرة ان شاء الله بسوف
سعادة المرشال و السيد الحاج يخنوخن

* الفصل الثالث *

و اذا حدثت بعض مدازة بين التجار و بين الكاريين من اهل
التوارف السيد الحاج يخنوخن او وكيله لزموا نفوسهم ان يوصلوا
و يحكموا بينهم بالحف و العدل بحسب العادة الجارية في بلادهم

* الفصل الرابع *

ان السيد الحاج يخنوخن و كبار اهل التوارف ءازفرو صدوا ان
لما يصلوا لبلاد غات يتلافوا مع كبار اهل كالوى الذين لهم معهم
المحبة و الفدر و يسعون باجتهد انفسهم لكي اهل الكالوى
يقبلوا بوجه طيب تجار الهنساوية الذين يقدمون لبلد السودان
و يعديوهم بالأمان و العافية على بلادهم يعنى ارض اهيو
في فدامس يوم الاربعة من جمادى الثاني صل ١٢٧٩
وهذا خط يد اعيان التوارف

عمر الحاج بن فسهان مبدربه عثمان بن الحاج الهكري
بالذنه

**
*

و ثانياً في انجاز الشروط حالا ومالاتم تنفيذ نسختين بالفرنسية
والعربية ليتمسك كل واحد من الجانبين بواحدة منهما
* كتب بدار الامارة في اليوم الثاني والعشرين من شهر سبتمبر
سنة ١٨٦٢ *

* وهذا خط يد سعادة المرشال دوک دو مالکوف فيرنور جنرال
والى افليم الجزائر *

اسعك الله بمدهى

وهذا خط يد اعيان التوارف

عمر الحج بن عثمان عبدربه عثمان بن الحاج

باذنه

Le présent traité a été solennellement accepté, au nom de toutes les tribus Azgueurs et du cheikh Ikhenoukhen, par les cheikhs Ameer-el-Hadj et Othman-ben-el-Hadj-Bechir, délégués à cet effet, et qui, en notre présence, ont apposé leur signature au pied du texte arabe, en garantie de cette acceptation.

Ghadamès, le vingt-six novembre mil huit cent soixante-deux.

Signé: H. MIRCHER,
Chef d'escadron d'état-major.

Signé: L. DE POLIGNAC,
Capitaine d'état-major.



Written at the Governor's Palace on the second of September, 1862.
Signature of His Excellency Marshal Duc de Malakoff, Governor-General of the Province of
Algeria
May God bless him.

Signatures of the Tuareg Notables:

- Omar al-Hajj bin Qasman
- Abd Rabbihi Othman bin al-Hajj al-Bakri
(with his consent)

Text written in French:

The present treaty was solemnly accepted, on behalf of all the Azgueur tribes and Sheikh Ikhenoukhen, by the sheikhs Ameer-el-Hadj and Othman-ben-el-Hadj-Bechair, duly appointed for this purpose, and who, in our presence, affixed their signatures at the foot of the Arabic text in guarantee of their acceptance.

Ghadames, November 26, 1862
Signed: H. MIRCHER, *Chef d'escadron d'état-major*
Signed: L. DE POLIGNAC, *Captain of the General Staff*