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QUEEN ELIZABETH I'S DECREE FOR THE DEPORTATION MOORS FROM LONDON, 1601

After our hearty commendations; whereas the Queen's Majesty, tendering the good and welfare of her own natural subjects greatly distressed in these times of dearth, is highly discontented to understand the great numbers of Negars and Blackammoors which (as she is informed) are crept into this realm since the troubles between Her Highness and the King of Spain, who are fostered and relieved here to the great annoyance of her own liege people and want relief which those people consume; as also for that the most of them are infidels, having no understanding of Christ or his Gospel, hath given especial commandment that the said kind of people should be with all speed avoided and discharged out of Her Majesty's dominions.

MOROCCAN AMBASSADOR AT THE THEATRE, 1756

I received so much pleasure, from this specimen of mere natural wild taste in his Excellency of Morocco, that I am determined never to miss a play at which he is to be present; and should be greatly pleased to see him a spectator of the action, of some of our best performers; I am certain from what I have seen of him, that he has great natural sensibility, and tho' he knows but a little of our language, he may be a judge of the Gracefulness if not the Propriety of Action.

MOORISH AMBASSADOR'S VISIT TO EXETER 1756

1756. Exeter, March 23. On Wednesday last arrived in this City, in his Way to London, an Ambassador from the Emperor of Morocco: His Dress, which was entirely that of his Country, drew together vast Numbers of Spectators: His Legs were bare, as were also his Arms to his Shoulders; he wore no Shirt, and a loose Garment of white Swan Skin covered his Head and the Upper Part of his Body, beneath which a Kind of a Petticoat hung down from his Waist to his Knees. After taking some Refreshments, viewing our Cathedral, the Guildhall, the Castle, &c. he set forward on his Journey, accompanied by his Interpreter, conducted by two of his Majesty's Messengers, and attended by two Moorish Servants in the Morisco Habit.

ATTACK ON MOROCCAN AMBASSADOR 1764

The February of the following year, 1764, produced a riot of a most singular kind. A man, having a claim for debt against a female servant of the ambassador for Morocco who resided in Pan ton-square, Haymarket, collected a mob. declaring that the woman was his wife, detained for unlawful purposes. The ambassador's windows were pelted with dirt and stones, and all the furniture destroyed. The ambassador and his retinue defended the first floor with drawn sabres, and were pelted with the legs of chairs, till a company of the Guards arrived and dispersed the irrational mob.

PHYSICIAN TO THE EMPEROR OF MOROCCO, 1846

The Physician of the Emperor of Morocco, who is at present in England, supplying himself with European medicines, has, through the kind offices of a Correspondent, supplied us with some interesting information respecting Morocco. The Physician, who is about 50 years of age, is a man of much intelligence, and is well acquainted with the resources of European science; having cultivated the friendship of all the distinguished Europeans who visited Barbary, and from whom he has received information touching new discoveries and improvements. To his friendly offices, most of the European travelers in the empire of Morocco stand indebted. The information he gives respecting some of the remedial resources of Africa are full of interest, and contains facts, which, if widely promulgated, would have an important influence on medical science. Some of his most effectual remedies he has derived from the Philistines of Mount Atlas, and the roving tribes of Sahara; and, in certain maladies, the mode of treatment prescribed by them is successful when the European methods fall.

Moorish Camp in London, 1898

The Moorish Camp, consisting of a theatre and an encampment, in close proximity to the Great Wheel, is very curious. The members of the Moorish troupe give frequent performances of scenes from "Arabian Nights' Entertainments," and are supported by jugglers, sword dancers, and gun spinners. In the camp, Moorish artisans work at their respective trades in tents. The representation of a Moorish wedding by the troupe leads up to the introduction of a sham bull-fight, in which a realistic property bull dies nobly after a spirited combat with his tormentors. Some Oriental dances and acrobatic contortions are also gone through. This show is under the auspices of Sheik Hadji Tahar and Mohamed Ben Akli, Mr Alfred Brady being the business-manager.

Moroccan Sufi Sheikh visits Britain with his British Bride, 1876

Lord Derby received the Shareef, and return visits were made by proxy. Royal carriages were placed at our disposal, and the sights of London were duly visited. Manchester, Macclesfield, and Birmingham invited us, but no time was at our disposal for the journeys. The Mayor of Brighton offered us a luncheon, but afterwards my cousin's husband, a medical man in that town, took the entertainment on his hands, and we had tea with the authorities at the Aquarium instead. We travelled to Brighton Alexandra Palace invited us to be their guests, and here the amusements were very varied. A young elephant was christened Shareef during his performance in the arena, to the great amusement of my husband. A *recherché* dinner was served in a private room, and the guests were numerous. A splendid display of fireworks finished up a charming but most tiring day. And then Victoria Station were reached in due time. At the latter a member of the Foreign Office met us, Dr. Leared, and a few personal friends, and escorted us to in a saloon placed at our disposal by the L.B. and S.R.C, Mr. John Shaw contributing much to ensure our comfort both going and returning.

I attended a service at my parish church, St. Mary's, Newington, to which the Shareef accompanied me, and went into the choir while at my devotions. He uncovered in the church, and did the same on visiting Westminster Abbey and St. Paul's Cathedral. On the whole, the Shareef was glad to have seen London; but at the same time he confessed that nothing would induce him to live there for any length of time, the climate, to his idea, being depressing, and people looked so sad.

The Surrey County Gaol, of which my father was at that time governor, impressed the Shareef very much. He visited the whole establishment, and in the kitchen took a small quantity of the food, which I think was oatmeal porridge, familiarly called skilly.

Clara Weds a Moor 1905

There was a striking scene at Liverpool in a Mosque, when a young English bride renounced Christianity for Islam on her marriage to a Mahometan. The parties were Mohammed Ben Bilcassim and Miss Clara Casey, both of whom are members of the Achmet music Hall troupe.

Miss Clara Casey, the English girl whose marriage with a Moor named Mohammed Ben Bilcassim attracted some attention in the press, arrived at Plymouth, says the "Times", on 10th June, from Gibraltar on board the "P" and "O", steamer Victoria. She stated that her husband took her to Morocco by her desire. She did not like the country, however, and after a quarrel with her husband, she wrote that he was ill-using her and that she wished she was back in England. The result was the intervention of the British Consul and a threat by Mohammed to shoot that official, though the revolver which he produced was not loaded. She expected that when he was released from prison, he would again come to England. It was not true that there was anything like kidnapping in connection with her journey to Tangier.