

Hammūda Bāshā's rule was marked by several crises in foreign relations. Between 1197/1783 and 1200/1786, Venetian ships repeatedly bombarded the coastal towns of the regency because Hammūda Bāshā had supported Tunisian merchants who had lost their goods on a Venetian ship transporting them from Alexandria to Tunis. An outbreak of plague forced the captain to dock in Malta, where the ship and cargo were burnt by order of the local health authorities. Hammūda Bāshā asked the Venetian senate to indemnify his subjects, but the negotiations failed, leading to war. A peace treaty satisfactory to the bey was signed in 1206/1792.

In Jumāda II 1209/December 1794–January 1795, Hammūda Bāshā waged war on 'Alī Burghul, a former important official (*wakīl al-kharj*) in the Regency of Algiers, who, after being granted a firman from Istanbul, seized the city of Tripoli, in present-day Libya, from its rulers, the Qaramanlīs, who sought refuge in Tunis. 'Alī Burghul also captured the Tunisian island of Jerba. Hammūda Bāshā's troops won a swift victory, resulting in the recapture of the island and the restoration of Qaramanlī rule in neighbouring Tripoli.

It was, however, mainly his victory in the war on Algiers that brought Hammūda Bāshā glory and his reputation as a statesman among Tunisian historians. The primary cause of the war was the demand of the Algerian dey and *dīwān* to be paid for the support they had given to Hammūda Bāshā's father and uncle, 'Alī Bey and Muḥammad al-Rashīd, when the latter returned from Algiers and ousted their uncle 'Alī Bāshā in 1169/1756; from then on, the dey of Algiers imposed an annual tax on the Tunisian beys. To put an end to that humiliation, Hammūda Bāshā reinforced his military and declared war on

Algiers. His army won a battle on 12 July 1807, but hostilities continued, and the Algerian dey and his corsairs repeatedly attacked the regency of Tunis.

Hammūda Bāshā renewed existing treaties with the European powers, dispatched temporary diplomatic missions, and signed the first treaty with the United States in 1212/1797. He died unexpectedly on 16 September 1814, after thirty-two years of rule, leaving no descendants.

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FATMA BEN SLIMANE

Ḥaqqānī, Makhdūm 'Abd al-Rashīd

Makhdūm 'Abd al-Rashīd Ḥaqqānī (d. 669/1270–1), son of Muḥammad Aḥmad Ghawth and paternal cousin of Bahā' al-Dīn Zakariyyā' Multānī (d. 661/1262), who introduced the Suhrawardiyya order into Panjāb,

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