

datae vigore manu propria subscriptum, & sigillo firmatum, hoc scriptum, Ruthenico & Latino sermone, Copiam tanquam firmum & legitimum Instrumentum tradidi. Scriptum in Carlovitz, Anno millesimo sexcentesimo nonagesimo octavo, mense Decembris, vigesimo quinto die.

Subscriptum erat,

Procopio Bogdanoviz Vosnicin, alte memorati Czari Plenipotentiariorum, Commissario, & Extraordinario Legato, & intimo Consiliario, & Locumtenente Bulchoriæ.

Copia Plenipotentiariorum Moscoviticarum.

Notum facimus, ac testamur his presentibus, quod cum inter nos, & nostros Confœderatos ex una, & Altam Portam Ottomanicam ex altera parte, ad Tractatus constituendæ Pacis via aperta sit, quod nos etiam hoc in negotio recusare nolumus; Ideo nos Illustri Magno Legato Domino nostro Consiliario, ac Locumtenenti Bolchiæ, Procopio Bogdanowitzo Wosnitzino plenam ac absolutam Facultatem & Potestatem dedimus in constituto Congressu subscribendi, ac Sigillo munitendi concessimus, cum Ottomanica Porta idoneam, ac nobis proficuum Pacem, ac de omnibus nostris utilitatibus ac commodis, simul cum Confœderatorum nostrorum Plenipotentiariorum Legatis tractandi, quicquid illius reciproce confectum fuerit, & a Ministris Portæ, promittentes nostro Tzareæ Majestatis verbo, quod omne id per præfatum Plenipotentiarium nostrum Legatum conventum ac concordatum, firmum ac ratum habere velimus ac debeamus, quodve vigore harum Literarum Sigillo nostro munitarum testamur. Scriptæ Imperii nostri in Aula imperante Magna Urbe Moscoviæ, Anno à condito Mundo 7206, mensis Junii 19 die, Imperii nostri 16 Anno.

(L.S.)

Treaty of Peace between
the Emperor and Turkey,
signed at Carlowitz, 26 January 1699

DUMONT, *Corps Universel Diplomatique du Droit des Gens*, vol. VII, Part II, p. 448, reproduces this Latin original text of the Treaty of Carlowitz, concluded with the mediation of Great Britain and the Netherlands, from the Imperial archives. This text, which includes the Imperial full powers, appears also in Bernard, *Recueil des Traitez de Paix*, vol. IV, p. 763, and Lünig, *Teutsches Reichs-Archiv*, Pars specialis I, p. 172, where there is printed in addition the Imperial ratification, dated 16 February 1699. Zinck, *Ruhe des jetzt lebenden Europa*, vol. II, p. 1125, also prints the original in full and Schmauss, *Corpus Juris Gentium*, p. 1129, an extract. It is reprinted in extract in *Raccolta dei Trattati etc. concernenti il Commercio . . . della Porta Ottomana*, vol. II, and in full in Hertslet's *Turkish Treaties*, p. 47 (with English sub-titles), Noradounghian, *Recueil d'Actes Internationaux de l'Empire Ottoman*, vol. I, p. 182 and Testa, *Receuil des Traités de la Porte Ottomane*, vol. IX, p. 55. A Turkish version appears in Medjmouai, *Recueil des Traités Ottomans*, vol. III, p. 92. The English translation reproduced here is taken from *Generall Collection of Treatys*, vol. IV, p. 290.

Leopoldus Divina favente Clementia Electus Rontano-
 rum Imperator semper Augustus, ac Germaniæ,
 Hungariæ, Bohemiæ, Dalmatiæ, Croatiae, Slavoniæ,
 &c. Rex, Archidux Austriæ, Dux Burgundiæ, Bra-
 bantiæ, Styriæ, Carinthiæ, Carniolæ, &c. Marchio
 Moraviæ, Dux Luxemburgiæ, ac Superioris & Inferio-
 ris Silesiæ, Wirtenbergæ & Teckæ, Princeps Sueviæ, Co-
 mes Habsburgi, Tyrolis, Kyburgi & Goritiæ, Landgra-
 vius Alsatiae, Marchio Sacri Romani Imperii, Burgoviæ,
 ac Superioris & Inferioris Lusatiae, Dominus Marchiæ
 Slavonicæ, Portus Naonis & Salinarum, &c. Notum
 testatumque facimus tenore præsentium universis: Quod
 cum ad Tractatus Pacis Nos inter Nostrosque Fœderatos,
 ex una: Et Excelsam Portam Ottomanicam, ex altera
 partibus, conciliandos per Serenissimi & Potentissimi Mag-
 næ Britanniae Regis, Oranumque Generalium Fœderati
 Belgii Legatos, Mediationis causa in Turcia existentes,
 via patefacta sit, nos pro eo ac negotium tam salutare
 nostra ex parte promovere cupimus, Illustri & Magnifi-
 co fideli Nobis dilecto Francisco Udalrico, Comiti Khinsky,
 aurei Velleris Equiti, Consiliario Nostro intimo, Camera-
 rio, & supremo Regni Nostri Bohemiæ Cancellario, ple-
 nam & amplam Facultatem & Potestatem dederimus &
 concesserimus, prout hisce animo bene deliberato damus
 & concedimus ad subscribendum & Sigillo suo munien-
 dum Declarationem, cui & Inclytæ Reipublicæ Venetæ
 in Aula Nostra Legatus, ad hunc actum speciali Man-
 dato constitutus, chyrographum apposuit, & Sigillum
 suum impressit, quaque dictis Legatis Mediatoriis datur
 potestas declarandi pro accepto & stabilito Nostro &
 prædictæ Reipublicæ Venetæ nomine cum Turcis Fundamen-
 to Universalis Pacti seu Regule: Uti possidetis: Ejusdem-
 que pro Fœderatis Nostris scilicet Serenissimis & Rege &
 Republica Polona: Nec non Tzaro & Magno Duce
 Moscoviæ utiliter stipulanda, eo fine & adjecta Condi-
 tione, ut simul eodemque passu similem Declarationem ac-
 ceptati Fundamenti prædicti: Uti possidetis: Pro Nobis,
 Nostisque Fœderatis, Porta Ottomanica pro sua Parte
 faciat, & tradito pariter per Plenipotenziarios suos simili
 Declarationis Instrumento, quàmprimùm Loco destinato
 ad Congressum procedatur, in quo sub auspiciis receptæ
 Mediationis ejusque Legatorum Officiis per Plenipotentia-
 rios Partium Belligerantium sufficientibus Mandatis ab

utrinque instructos de omnium & singulorum Fœderato-
 rum rationibus seu interesse, ut vocant, agatur tractetur-
 que. Promittentes in verbo Nostro Imperatorio & Regio,
 quod quicquid Declaratione ista per prædictum Plenipoten-
 ziarium Nostrium obsignata continetur, id omne ratum
 firmumque habere velimus & debeamus. Harum vigore
 Literarum manu Nostra subscriptarum & Sigilli Nostri
 Cæsarei appensione munitarum. Quæ dabantur in Civi-
 tate Nostra Viennæ die vigesima tertia Junii, Anno mil-
 lesimo sexcentesimo nonagesimo octavo, Regnorum Nostro-
 rum Romani quadragesimo, Hungarici quadragesimo tertio,
 Bohemici vero quadragesimo secundo.

LEOPOLDUS.
 (L.S.)

D. A. C. à KAUNITZ.

Ad Mandatum Sacræ Cæsareæ Majestatis
 proprium.

LUTZO DOLBERG.

ENGLISH TRANSLATION

In the Name of the most Holy and Undivided Trinity.

IN perpetual Memory of the Thing, Be it known to
 all to whom it doth appertain, That after sixteen
 Years cruel and destructive War, between the most
 Serene and most Potent Prince and Lord Leopold (with his
 full Titles) on the one part, and the most Serene and most
 Potent Prince and Lord, Sultan *Mustapha Han*, Emperor
 of the *Turks*, and of *Asia* and *Greece*, and his glorious
 Predecessors on the other part; the said most Potent Em-
 perors considering how much Blood has been spilt, and
 how many Provinces have been laid waste, taking Com-
 passion at the afflicted Condition of their Subjects, and be-
 ing seriously inclin'd to put an end to such great Calamity
 increasing every Day to the Danger of Mankind, God thro'
 his Mercy has permitted, that by the Mediation of the most

Serene and most Potent Prince and Lord *William III.* King of *Great Britain, France and Ireland*, and the High and Mighty Lords the States General of the *United Provinces of the Netherlands*, solemn Treatys shou'd for this Cause be set on foot, and concluded at *Carlowitz* in *Sirmium*, near the Confines of both Empires; where the Persons lawfully constituted Ambassadors Plenipotentiary, appearing together, viz. in the Name of his Sacred Imperial Majesty of the *Romans*, the most Illustrious and most excellent Lords, the Lord *Wolfgang*, Count of the Holy Roman Empire, by the Title of Count of *Ottingen*, Lord of the Bed-Chamber to his Sacred Imperial Majesty, Privy Counsellor and President of the Imperial Aulic Council; and the Lord *Leopold Schlick*, Count of the Holy Roman Empire, with the Title of Count of *Passaw* and *Weiskirchen*, a Lord of the Bedchamber also to his said Sacred Imperial Majesty, and Colonel of a Regiment of Dragoons, both deputed Ambassadors Extraordinary, and Plenipotentiarys for a Treaty of Peace with the *Ottoman Porte*: And in the Name of his Imperial *Ottoman* Majesty, the most illustrious and excellent Lords, the Lord *Mehemet Effendi*, High Chancellor of the *Ottoman* Empire, and the Lord *Alexander Mauro Cordato*, of the Noble House of the *Scarlatti*, Privy Counsellor and Secretary of the said Empire, with the Intervention and good Offices of the most illustrious and excellent Lords, the Lord *William Paget*, Baron of *Beaufort*, for the most Serene King of *Great Britain*, and Heer *James Colyer* for the High and Mighty States General of the *United Netherlands*, both Ambassadors at the sublime *Ottoman Porte*, and Plenipotentiarys for re-establishing a univerval Peace; who discharg'd the Mediatorial Office with Integrity, Diligence and Wisdom, and after invoking the Help of the everlasting God, and duly exchanging their Credentials, have to the Glory of the Divine Being, and to the Welfare of both Empires, agreed on the twenty following Articles of mutual Peace and Concord.

I. The Country of *Transilvania* shall remain entire as it is now in the Possession and Dominion of his Imperial Majesty, and shall be circumscribed from the Confines of *Podolia* to the extreme Frontier of *Walachia*, with its Mountains, which before the present War, were the antient Boundaries between *Transilvania* on one part, and *Walachia* and *Moldavia* on the other; and from the Confines of *Wa-*

lachia, to the River *Marosche*, with its Mountains also, which were the antient Boundaries: so that by observing the antient Boundaries on both sides, the same shall not be extended on either side.

II. The Province subject to the Castle of *Temeswaer*, with all its Districts and Rivers, shall remain in the Possession and Power of the sublime *Ottoman Porte*. And the antient Limits of *Transilvania*, establish'd in the foregoing Article, from the extreme Frontier of *Walachia* to the River *Marosche*, shall be its Limits on the side of *Transilvania*. Thence its Boundaries shall be carry'd on from the hither Banks of the *Marosche* to the River *Teyffe*, and from the hither Bank of the *Teyffe* to the *Danube*: But the Places within the Limits, viz. *Caransebes*, *Lugas*, *Lippa*, *Csanad*, *Kiscanisia*, *Betsche*, *Betskerck*, and the hither *Sabria*, and between the antient Limits of *Transilvania*, as they were settled before the War, and what other Place soever be found according to the Rule abovemention'd, between the Banks of the *Marosche* and the *Teyffe*, in the Territorys of *Temeswaer*, shall be demolish'd by the Imperialists, on this Condition that they shall never be rebuilt by virtue of any other Treaty. And the said Country of *Temeswaer* shall be left altogether free; and no other Places, either greater or less, which have the appearance of a Fortification, shall hereafter be built, either in the said Places, or near the Banks of the *Marosche* and the *Teyffe*.

The Use of the Rivers *Marosche* and *Teyffe*, between the Province of *Temeswaer* and the Provinces subject to the Emperor's Power and Possession, shall be common to the Subjects of both Empires, whether for watering of Cattle of all sorts, or for Fishing, or other Conveniences necessary for the Subjects.

And whereas Ships of Burden bound from the Parts abovemention'd, subject to the Imperial Dominion, either in passing or repassing thro' the River *Marosche* to the River *Teyffe*, or thro' the *Teyffe* to the *Danube*, ought not to meet with any Obstruction; the Navigation of the *German* Ships, or of any others which are subject to the Emperor, shall by no means be disturb'd in their Passage to and fro, but the same shall be freely and commodiously carry'd on every where in both the said Rivers: and for the preservation of a reciprocal Friendship and Good-will, the Subjects of the *Ottoman Porte* shall

share the Conveniences of the said Rivers, without any Hindrance to the Fisher-Boats, and Mills shall be plac'd by the Participation and Consent of the Governours of both Dominions, only in such places where they may not be a Hindrance to the Navigation of either Empire. But lest the Passage of the Imperial Ships shou'd suffer any Detriment, by turning off the Water of the *Marosche*, it shall not be lawful to divert or turn off the Water of the said Rivers, for the sake of Mills, or on any other account.

All the Islands whatsoever in the said Rivers, which are actually in the Emperor's Power, shall remain as they are in his Possession; and the Subjects of both Dominions shall live peaceably and quietly, and be restrain'd by the severest Edicts from Insults, and from Breach of the Articles.

III. Whereas the Country between the Rivers *Teyffe* and *Danube*, commonly call'd *Batska*, is in the sole Possession and Power of his Imperial Majesty, so it shall remain hereafter in the said Imperial Power and Dominion, and *Titul* shall never be more fortify'd than it is.

IV. A Line shall be drawn from the extremity of the Strand on this side the *Teyffe* over against *Titul*, and from the Angle of Land which is there form'd by the Conjunction of the *Teyffe* and the *Danube*, quite to the Bank of the *Danube*; and another Line from the hither side of the *Teyffe* to the River *Bosut*, and to the hither Bank of *Moravitz*, and from thence to the Place where the biggest Branch of the *Bosut* falls into the *Save*: and there shall be no Fortification upon the *Moravitz*, but only open Villages built on both sides of it, so that the said Line shall be confirm'd and distinguish'd either by Ditches, or Stones, or Posts, or some other way to serve as the Limits of both Empires in the manner following.

The Country towards *Belgrade*, within the aforesaid Limits, shall remain solely in the Possession and Dominion of the most Potent Emperor of the *Turks*.

But the Country situate on the other side of the said Line, shall remain in the sole Possession and Power of the most Potent Emperor of the *Romans*; and according to those Limits shall be the Possession of the Rivers which are in the Territorys remaining in the possession of both Partys.

V. That Part of the *Save* which waters those Countrys belonging to the Emperor of the *Romans*, shall be pos-

sess'd by his said Majesty, and the other Part shall be possess'd by the *Ottoman* Emperor.

That Part of the *Save* which runs betwixt both Empires, together with the Islands therein, shall be common to the Subjects of both for Navigation to and fro, and for any other Conveniences; and both shall religiously observe the Commerce peaceably, and without Molestation.

The Country belonging to the Dominion of his Imperial *Ottoman* Majesty, as far as the River *Unna* towards *Bosnia*, shall be limited and bounded by the hither Shore of the River *Unna*: and all the Imperial Garisons that are in *Novi*, *Dubizza*, *Jessenovizza*, *Doboy* and *Brod* on the part of *Bosnia*, and any other such place in this Tract, shall be drawn out from thence, and the same shall be left intirely free.

But whereas *Castanoviz*, and the Islands below the Country of *Novi*, towards the *Save*, together with the farthest Bank of the said River *Unna*, are and remain in the Power of the Emperor of the *Romans*, they shall be distinguish'd henceforth by the aforesaid Limits.

Finally, the Places beyond the *Unna*, far remote from the *Save*, which are garison'd and possess'd by both Partys, together with the Lands belonging to the same before the present War, shall also remain in the Power of either Party who possesses them, on condition that Commissioners who shall be deputed on both sides, do separate and divide the Districts and Territorys that are to remain in the possession of both, in the Parts of *Croatia*, by particular Lines distinguishable by Ditches, Stones, Stakes, or any other Marks for avoiding Confusion.

And whoever on either side shall presume to alter, change, pull up, take away, or in any respect to violate any of those Marks, the strictest Inquiry shall be made after him; and if he be apprehended, he shall be most severely punish'd for an Example to others.

The Commissioners shall be deputed as soon as possible, to distinguish and fix the Bounds in *Croatia*; and they shall be enjoin'd to give diligent Attention to the Tranquillity and Security of both Dominions, and that they faithfully and clearly separate and distinguish the Territorys without any Prejudice or Affection.

Whereas the Fortifications of the Castle of *Brod*, situate on the other side of the *Save* (towards the *Ottoman* Empire) which were lately made by the Imperialists, ought

to be demolish'd at the time of withdrawing the Imperial Garison, and the said Place lies very commodiously for Traffick, a City may be built there with a handsome convenient Precinct; provided nevertheless that it be not turn'd into the Form of a Castle or Fort.

VI. The Limits prescrib'd by these Articles, and those which shall hereafter be settled, if need be, by the Commissioners, shall be sacredly and religiously observ'd on both sides, in such manner that they shall on no account or pretext be extended, transferr'd or chang'd. Nor shall it be lawful for either of the contracting Partys, to claim or exercise any Right or Power to any Territory of the other Party, beyond the Bounds or Lines when settled; or to compel the Subjects of the other Party to pay any Tribute whatsoever past or to come, or to subject him to any kind of Exaction or Vexation that the Wit of Man can invent: but all wrangling shall be fairly remov'd.

VII. It shall be lawful and free for both Partys, for the Security of their Frontiers, to repair, strengthen and fortify the Castles, Forts and Places, of which by the present Articles they are to have quiet Possession, in such manner as they shall judge most convenient, except those that are above excepted by Name.

And for the Convenience of the Inhabitants, it shall be lawful for both Partys, without molestation, and without exception, to build Habitations, and have open Villages; provided that no new Forts are erected under this Pre- tence.

VIII. All hostile Incurfions, Usurpations and Invasions made clandestinely, or by surprize, and all Devastations and Depopulations of the Territorys of either Dominions, shall be deem'd unlawful, and shall be prohibited by the severest Mandates. And the Transgressors of this Article, wherever they are apprehended, shall immediately be committed to Prison, and receive condign Punishment without Mercy from the Jurisdiction of the Place where they shall be committed: and whatever they have taken shall be most diligently inquir'd after, and when found, faithfully restor'd to the Owners. Also the Captains, Commanders and Governours of both Partys shall be oblig'd to administer Justice diligently and uprightly, on pain, not only of the Loss of Office, but of Life and Honour.

IX. It shall also be unlawful to give any Sanctuary or Support to wicked Men, Rebels, or Malecontents, but

both Partys shall be oblig'd to bring such sort of Men, and all Thieves, Robbers, &c. whom they shall apprehend in their Dominions, to condign Punishment, altho they happen to be the Subjects of the other Party; and if they cannot be apprehended, they shall be describ'd to their Captains or Governours; and if they happen to lurk in their Jurisdic- tions, they shall be impower'd to apprehend and punish them: and if these don't discharge their Duty by punishing such Criminals, they shall incur the Indignation of their Emperor, and be turn'd out of Office, or punish'd in the place of the Delinquents. And to guard also against the In- solence of Men yet more wicked, it shall be lawful for nei- ther of the Partys to entertain and maintain Man-stealers, call'd *Pribeck*, and such sort of wicked People who are in the Pay of neither Prince, but live by Robbery; and both they and those who support them shall be duly punish'd: and whatever Pretences such wicked Men make of Amend- ment of their former Lives, they shall not be trusted nor tolerated near the Frontiers, but transported to other Places at a greater distance.

X. Whereas during this War many *Hungarians* and *Transilvanians* withdrew from their Subjection to his Im- perial Majesty to the Frontiers of the Sublime *Ottoman Porte*, and are to be taken care of in a due manner by the Treaty now concluded between both Empires, 'tis stipulat- ed that they shall live in Freedom and Security in the Do- minions of the said Empire.

But lest the Tranquillity of the Frontiers, and the Peace of the Subjects shou'd be in any manner disturb'd, the Places where they shall be fix'd, shall be far enough from such Frontiers; and the Wives shall have leave to follow their Husbands, and to cohabit with them in the Imperial District assign'd for their Settlement.

And whereas hereafter they are to be reckon'd among the other Subjects of the most Potent Emperor of the *Turks*, it shall not be lawful for them ever to withdraw from his Subjection any more; and if they offer to return to their own Country, they shall be deem'd Malecontents, and shall have no Shelter nor Support from the *Germans*, but when apprehended, shall be deliver'd to the *Turkish* Governours of the Frontiers, for the greater Security of the Peace on both sides.

XI. In order wholly to prevent all Controversys, Disputes or Differences hereafter on the Frontiers concerning any of

the Articles of this Armistice, an equal number of Commissioners shall be chose on both sides, Men no ways covetous, but grave, honest, wise, experienc'd and peaceable; who, when there is need of a speedy Remedy, shall repair to the Frontiers, where meeting at a proper place without an Army, with an equal Number of Gentlemen of peaceable Dispositions, they shall hear, take cognizance of, decide and amicably compose all and singular such emergent Controversys, and settle such an Order and Method, that both Partys may compel their Men and Subjects by the severest Punishments, to the sincere and firm Observation of the Peace, without any Prevarication or Pretext. But if Disputes happen of such moment that they cannot be adjusted and dispatch'd by the Commissioners of both Partys, then they shall be referred to both the most Potent Emperors, that they themselves may find out, and make use of ways and means for clearing and extinguishing them, in a manner that such Controversys may be accommodated in as little time as possible, without any Neglect or Delay.

And moreover, whereas in the former Sacred Capitulations, all Duels and Challenges were prohibited, they shall hereafter be unlawful; and if any shall presume to enter into single Combat, they shall be severely dealt with as Transgressors.

XII. Prisoners taken on both sides during the War, who are yet living in Confinement, and have reason to hope for Deliverance one time or other by means of this Peace, and cannot be left in the same miserable and calamitous state of Captivity, without Offence to that Piety and Good-Nature for which the Emperors are admir'd, shall be set at Liberty by way of Exchange, after the usual or more honourable Methods; and if there be more Prisoners in number or of greater Rank on one side than the other, the Clemency of both their Imperial Majestys who are so well inclin'd to this happy Peace, shall not be deny'd to the rest, when the Embassadors make solemn Instances for their Release.

As for those who are in the Power of private Persons, or even with the *Tartars*, it shall be lawful for them to procure their Liberty, by as moderate a Ransom as they can; and if such Captives cannot bring their Master to a fair Accommodation, the Judges of the Place shall end every Dispute by a Composition. But if this cannot be effected by the ways and means aforesaid, the Captives shall be set at Liberty, if it appears by Oath, or other Evidence, that

they have paid their Ransom. Nor shall their Owners for the sake of more Lucre oppose their Ransom: and when Men are not sent from the Sublime *Ottoman Porte*, to assist in setting such Prisoners at Liberty, it will be expected from the Probity of the Imperial Governours, that they oblige the Owners to let go such Prisoners, on paying down the full Price for which they were bought, that so this good Work may be promoted on both sides with equal Piety.

Finally, till the Captives on both sides are releas'd by the means aforesaid, the Embassadors Plenipotentiary shall use their Offices on both sides, that the poor Prisoners may be civilly treated in the mean time.

XIII. In respect to the Monks, and the Exercise of the Christian Religion, according to the Rites of the Roman Catholick Church, whatever Favours were granted them by any former *Ottoman* Emperors of most Glorious Memory in their Reigns, either by Sacred Capitulations, or by Imperial Signs Manual, or by particular Edicts and Mandates; the most Serene Emperor of the *Ottomans* will hereafter confirm them in such manner, that they may repair their Churches, and perform their Functions as usual heretofore. And it shall not be lawful for any one to molest or extort Money from the said Monks, of what Order or Condition soever they be, contrary to the sacred Capitulations and the divine Laws, but they shall enjoy the Clemency of the Emperor as usual.

Moreover, it shall be lawful for the Embassador of the most Serene and most Potent Emperor of the *Romans* at the resplendent *Porte*, to produce his Commission concerning Religion, and the Places of Christian Vifitation in the holy City of *Jerusalem*, and to present his Instances to the Imperial Throne.

XIV. Trade shall be free for the Subjects of both Partys, in all the Kingdoms and Dominions of both Empires, according to the ancient sacred Capitulations. And that it may be carry'd on by both Partys with Profit, and without Fraud and Deceit, the same shall be settled by Stipulations between Commissarys deputed on both sides, well vers'd in Merchandize, at the time of solemn Embassys on both sides: and as has been observ'd with other Nations in Friendship with the Sublime Empire, so his Imperial Majesty's Subjects of what Nation soever, shall enjoy the Security and Advantage of Trade in the Kingdoms of the Sublime Empire, as well as the usual Privileges in a fitting manner.

XV. All Conditions whatsoever express'd in the antient sacred Capitulations, provided they be not contrary or prejudicial to the foregoing Articles of this Treaty, or to the free Dominion and Enjoyment of the Possessors, shall hereafter be religiously observ'd and perform'd; but those which are in any sort repugnant to the aforesaid, shall be made null and void.

XVI. And that this Armistice and a good Friendship may be confirm'd and flourish between both the most Potent Emperors, solemn Embassadors shall be sent on both sides, who shall be receiv'd, honour'd and treated equally alike, with the usual Ceremonys, from the time of their first Entrance to their Return to the Place where they are to make the second Exchange; provided nevertheless that they bring a convenient free Gift in token of their Friendship, which is correspondent with the Dignity of both Emperors: And according to the Custom which has a long while been observ'd between both Empires, after previously settling a mutual Correspondence, they shall be exchange'd on the Confines of *Szerem*, and set out on their Journeys at one and the same time.

Moreover, the said solemn Embassadors may lawfully demand what they think fit at either of the Imperial Courts.

XVII. The same Rule and Order, observ'd heretofore for receiving, honouring and entertaining Embassadors passing to and fro, and residing, shall henceforwards be observ'd on both sides with equal Decorum, according to the particular Character of those who are sent.

It shall be lawful for the Imperial Embassadors and Residents, and all their Servants, to wear what Liverys they please without any Molestation.

Moreover, the Imperial Ministers, whether they discharge the Office of Embassador, Envoy, Resident or Agent, shall enjoy the same Liberties, Immunities and Privileges, even to the distinguishing the Prerogative of the Imperial Dignity, as the Embassadors and Agents of other Princes in Amity with the Resplendent *Porte*, and shall have free Leave to hire Interpreters.

The Couriers also, and their other Servants going to and fro between *Vienna* and the Resplendent *Porte*, shall have a secure passage, and have all manner of Favour shewn them, that they may perform their Journey commodiously.

XVIII. This Peace, tho concluded according to the foregoing Articles, shall not have its full Force, nor engage the Partys concern'd to observe the Laws of it, till every thing stipulated on both sides, as well with regard to the Limits as to Evacuations and Demolitions of Places, be entirely perform'd; for the speedy Accomplishment whereof, Commissioners on both sides shall be appointed to fix and distinguish the Limits and Boundaries, who at the ensuing Equinox, viz. the 22^d of *March* or the 12th O. S. 1699, shall meet with a moderate and peaceable Retinue, at Places to be agreed upon among the Commissioners, by the Consent of the Governours of both the Frontiers, and shall within two Months, or sooner if possible, distinguish, separate and determine the Confines with clear and evident Boundaries, as they are constituted by the former Articles; and they shall accurately and speedily execute the Statutes between the Embassadors Plenipotentiarys of both Empires.

XIX. The Embassadors Plenipotentiarys of both Empires reciprocally engage themselves, and promise that they will infallibly procure these Conditions and Articles to be ratify'd by both their Imperial Majestys, and that the solemn Ratifications shall be exchange'd reciprocally and duly on the Confines, within 30 days from the Day of signing or sooner, by the most illustrious and most excellent the Embassadors Plenipotentiary Mediators.

XX. This Armistice shall continue, and be extended by God's Blessing for 25 Years, to count from the Day of Signing; and at the end of that Term, or in the meanwhile, both Partys shall be at liberty, if they please, to prolong it for several Years more.

Therefore whatever Conditions are establish'd, by mutual and free Consent, between the most Serene and most Potent Emperor of the *Romans*, and the most Serene and most Potent Emperor of the *Turks*, and their Heirs, Empires and Kingdoms, Countrys, Citys, Towns, Subjects and Vassals, whether by Land or Sea, shall be religiously and inviolably observ'd.

And it shall be strictly requir'd of all the Governours, Generals, Militia, and all under their Vassalage, Obedience and Subjection, that they conforming themselves also in an adequate manner to the foremention'd Conditions, Clauses, Covenants and Articles, take all possible Care not to contravene or infringe this Peace and Friendship, upon any Account or Pretence whatsoever; but that abstaining from

Enmity of all sorts, they cultivate a good Neighbourhood; knowing for certain that if they do not behave as they are hereby admonish'd, they will be most severely punish'd.

The *Chan* himself also of the *Crim*, and all the Nations of the *Tartars*, by whatsoever name call'd, are bound to the due Obedience of the Laws of this Peace and good Neighbourhood and Reconciliation; nor shall they by contravening them exercise any Hostilities towards any of the Imperial Provinces and their Subjects or Vassals. Moreover, if any, either of the Armys or of the *Tartar* Nations, shall dare to do any thing contrary to these Sacred Imperial Capitulations, and contrary to their Covenants and Articles, he shall be most severely punish'd.

The said Peace, Quiet and Security of the Subjects of both Empires shall begin upon the aforesaid Day of Subscription, from which time all Enmity on both sides shall cease and be laid aside, and the Subjects of both Partys shall enjoy Safety and Tranquillity. And to the end that Hostilities may with the greatest Care and Diligence be suppress'd, Mandates and Edicts shall be transmitted with all speed to publish the Peace to all the Governours of the Frontiers: And whereas some Time is requisite for the Officers, especially on the more remote Frontiers, to obtain Notice of the Peace being concluded, twenty days are appointed for that purpose; after which, if any one shall presume to commit any Hostility on either side, he shall be subject to the Penalties abovementioned without Mercy.

Finally, That the Conditions of the Peace concluded in these 20 Articles may be accepted on both sides, and inviolably observ'd with all due Respect, the *Ottoman* Plenipotentiarys by virtue of the Emperor's full Power to them granted, have exhibited to us the Instrument writ in the Turkish Language, and legally and validly sign'd. We also, by virtue of our Instructions and full Powers, have in like manner deliver'd a legal and valid Instrument in the Latin Tongue, containing those Articles sign'd with our Hands and seal'd with our Seals. Done at the Congress which was held at *Carlowitz* in *Szerem*, under Tents, the 26th of *January* 1699.

(L. S.) *Wolfgang* Count *ab Ottingen*.
(L. S.) *Leopold* Count *Schlik*.

Treaty of Peace between
Poland and Turkey,
signed at Carlowitz, 26 January 1699

~~THE Latin original text of the Treaty of Carlowitz with Poland, like that of the companion Treaty with the Emperor, is taken here from Dumont, *Corps Universel Diplomatique du Droit des Gens*, vol. VII, Part II, p. 451, who derives it from the Imperial archives. It appears similarly in Bernard, *Recueil des Traitées de Paix*, vol. IV, p. 763, and is reprinted from Dumont with English sub-titles in *Hertslets Turkish Treaties*, p. 393. Koch, *Histoire Abregée des Traitées de Paix*, refondu par Schoell, vol. IV, p. 357, gives an extract. Dumont's text includes the Polish full powers. The English translation in full is here taken from *Generall Collection of Treatys*, vol. IV, p. 302. The Treaty was renewed by that signed at Constantinople on 22 April 1714.~~