

Treaty of Peace and Friendship between the Most Serene and Most Potent Princess Anne, by the Grace of God Queen of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. and the Most Serene and Most Potent Prince Philip V. the Catholic King of Spain, concluded at Utrecht, the $\frac{2}{13}$ Day of July 1713. Reprinted from the Copy published by the Queen's special Command.

I. **T**HAT there be a Christian universal peace, and a perpetual and true friendship, between the Most Serene and Most Mighty Princess Anne, Queen of Great Britain, and the Most Serene and Most Mighty Prince Philip V. the Catholic King of Spain, and their heirs and successors, and also the kingdoms, states, dominions, and provinces of both parties, wheresoever situated, and their subjects; and that the same be so sincerely preserved and cultivated, that neither party do, under any colour whatever, endeavour to attempt any thing to the destruction or detriment of the other, or yield any aid, by what name soever it be called, to those who attempt the same, or who endeavour to do any damage, neither may or ought they to help them by any means. On the contrary, their Royal Majesties shall be obliged, the one to promote the advantage, honour, and interest of the other, and to direct their councils to that end with all care, that, by mutual proof of friendship, the peace which is now made, may daily receive new additions of strength.

II. But whereas the war, which is so happily ended by this peace, was at the beginning undertaken, and was carried on for so many years with the utmost force, at immense charge, and with almost infinite slaughter, because of the great danger which threatened the liberty and safety of all Europe, from the too close conjunction of the kingdoms of Spain and France. And whereas, to take away all uneasiness and suspicion, concerning such conjunction, out of the minds of people, and to settle and establish the peace and tranquillity of Christendom, by an equal balance of power (which is the best and most solid foundation

foundation of a mutual friendship, and of a concord which will be lasting on all sides) as well the Catholic King, as the Most Christian King, have consented, that care should be taken by sufficient precautions, that the kingdoms of Spain and France should never come and be united under the same dominion, and that one and the same person should never become king of both kingdoms. And to this end his Catholic Majesty has, for himself, his heirs, and successors, most solemnly renounced all manner of right, title, and pretension to the crown of France, in the form and words following :

[The instruments of renunciation, are exactly the same with those already inserted in the Treaty with France of this date.]

His said Catholic Majesty hereby renews and confirms the most solemn renunciation abovementioned, made on his part; and as it has obtained the force of a general and fundamental law, he engages again in the most sacred manner possible, that he will observe and take care that the same be observed inviolably, and he will likewise use his utmost diligence, and provide with the greatest earnestness, that the aforesaid renunciations may be irrevocably observed, and put in execution, as well on the part of Spain, as on the part of France, forasmuch as while they subsist in their full force, and are faithfully kept on both sides, as also the other transactions relating thereto, the crowns of Spain and France will be so separated and divided from each other, that they can never hereafter be united in one.

III. That there be a perpetual amnesty on both sides, and oblivion of all things which have been in an hostile manner committed in any place, or by any way, on one side and the other, during the late war. So that neither on account thereof, nor by reason or under pretence of any other matter, shall the one any way do, or suffer to be done, any enmity to the other, or give any molestation, directly or indirectly, under colour of right, or by way of fact.

IV. All and singular the prisoners on each side, of what state or condition soever they be, shall immediately after the ratification of this present treaty, be restored to their former liberty, without any ransom, paying only such

such debts as they may have contracted, during their being prisoners.

V. Moreover, for giving a greater and more lasting strength to the peace which is restored, and to this friendship, which is never to be violated, and for cutting off all occasions of distrust, which may at any time arise from the established right and order of the hereditary succession to the crown of Great Britain, and the limitation thereof by the laws of Great Britain, (made and enacted in the reign of the late King William III. of glorious memory, and in the reign of the present Queen) to the issue of the abovenamed Queen, and in failure thereof to the Most Serene Princess Sophia, Electress Dowager of Brunswick, and her heirs, in the Protestant line of Hanover. That therefore the said succession may be well and securely preserved, according to the laws of Great Britain, the Catholic King sincerely and solemnly acknowledges the abovementioned limitation of the succession to the kingdom of Great Britain; and declares and engages, on the faith and word of a King, and on the pledge of his and his successors honour, that the same is, and shall for ever be, approved and accepted by him, and his heirs and successors; and, under the same tie of the word of a King and his honour, the Catholic King does promise, that no person besides the said Queen, and her successors, according to the order of limitation established by the laws and statutes of Great Britain, shall ever be acknowledged, or reputed by him, or by his heirs and successors, to be King or Queen of Great Britain.

VI. The Catholic King doth further promise, as well in his own name, as in that of his heirs and successors, that they will not at any time disturb or molest the said Queen of Great Britain, her heirs and successors, of the Protestant line, as aforesaid, being in possession of the crown of Great Britain, and the dominions subject thereunto; neither will the aforesaid Catholic King, or any of his successors, give at any time any aid, succour, favour, or counsel, directly or indirectly, by land or by sea, in money, arms, ammunition, warlike instruments, ships, soldiers, seamen, or in any other manner whatever, to any person or persons, whosoever they be, who on any cause

or pretence should hereafter endeavour to oppose the said succession, either by open war, or by encouraging sedition, and forming conspiracies against such prince and princes, who are in possession of the throne of Great Britain, by virtue of the acts of parliament there made, or against that prince or princess to whom the succession to the crown of Great Britain shall belong, according to the acts of parliament, as abovesaid.

VII. That the ordinary distribution of justice be restored, and open again through the kingdoms and dominions of each of their royal majesties, so that it may be free for all the subjects on both sides, to prosecute and obtain their rights, pretensions and actions, according to the laws, constitutions and statutes of each kingdom. And especially if there be any complaints concerning injuries or grievances, which have been done contrary to the tenor of the treaties, either in time of peace, or at the beginning of the war lately ended, care shall be taken that the damages be forthwith made good, according to the rule of justice.

VIII. That there be a free use of navigation and commerce between the subjects of each kingdom, as it was heretofore, in time of peace, and before the declaration of this late war, in the reign of Charles II. of glorious memory, Catholic King of Spain, according to the treaties of friendship, confederation, and commerce; which were formerly made between both nations, according to ancient customs, letters patents, cedulas, and other particular acts; and also according to the treaty or treaties of commerce which are now, or will forthwith be made at Madrid. And whereas, among other conditions of the general peace, it is by common consent established as a chief and fundamental rule, that the exercise of navigation and commerce to the Spanish West-Indies, should remain in the same state as it was in the time of the aforesaid King Charles II. That therefore this rule may hereafter be observed with inviolable faith, and in a manner never to be broken, and thereby all causes of distrust and suspicion, concerning that matter may be prevented and removed, it is especially agreed and concluded, that no licence, nor any permission at all, shall at any time be given, either to the French, or to any nation whatever, in any

name, or under any pretence, directly or indirectly, to fail, to traffick in, or introduce negroes, goods, merchandizes, or any things whatsoever into the dominions subject to the crown of Spain in America, except what may be agreed by the treaty or treaties of commerce abovesaid, and the rights and privileges granted in a certain convention, commonly called *el Assiento de Negros*, whereof mention is made in the twelfth article; except also whatsoever the said Catholic King, or his heirs or successors, shall promise by any contract or contracts for the introduction of negroes into the Spanish West-Indies to be made after that the convention, or the *Assiento de Negros* abovementioned shall be determined. And that more strong and full precautions may be taken on all sides, as abovesaid, concerning the navigation and commerce to the West-Indies, it is hereby further agreed and concluded, that neither the Catholic King, nor any of his heirs and successors whatsoever, shall sell, yield, pawn, transfer, or by any means, or under any name, alienate from them and the crown of Spain, to the French, or to any other nations whatever, any lands, dominions, or territories, or any part thereof belonging to Spain in America. On the contrary, that the Spanish dominions in the West-Indies may be preserved whole and entire, the Queen of Great Britain engages, that she will endeavour, and give assistance to the Spaniards, that the ancient limits of their dominions in the West Indies be restored, and settled as they stood in the time of the abovesaid Catholic King Charles II. if it shall appear that they have in any manner, or under any pretence, been broken into, and lessened in any part, since the death of the abovesaid Catholic King Charles II.

IX. It is further agreed and concluded as a general rule, that all and singular the subjects of each kingdom shall, in all countries and places on both sides, have and enjoy at least the same privileges, liberties and immunities, as to all duties, impositions, or customs whatsoever, relating to persons, goods, and merchandizes, ships, freight, seamen, navigation, and commerce; and shall have the like favour in all things, as the subjects of France, or any other foreign nation, the most favoured, have, possess, and

and enjoy, or at any time hereafter may have, possess, or enjoy.

X. The Catholic King does hereby, for himself, his heirs and successors, yield to the crown of Great Britain the full and entire propriety of the town and castle of Gibraltar, together with the port, fortifications, and forts thereunto belonging; and he gives up the said propriety to be held and enjoyed absolutely with all manner of right for ever, without any exception or impediment whatsoever. But that abuses and frauds may be avoided by importing any kinds of goods, the Catholic King wills, and takes it to be understood, that the abovenamed propriety be yielded to Great Britain, without any territorial jurisdiction, and without any open communication by land with the country round about. Yet whereas the communication by sea with the coast of Spain, may not at all times be safe or open, and thereby it may happen that the garrison, and other inhabitants of Gibraltar, may be brought to great straits; and as it is the intention of the Catholic King, only that fraudulent importations of goods should, as is above-said, be hindered by an inland communication, it is therefore provided, that in such cases it may be lawful to purchase, for ready money, in the neighbouring territories of Spain, provisions, and other things necessary for the use of the garrison, the inhabitants, and the ships which lie in the harbour. But if any goods be found imported by Gibraltar, either by way of barter for purchasing provisions, or under any other pretence, the same shall be confiscated, and complaint being made thereof, those persons who have acted contrary to the faith of this treaty, shall be severely punished. And her Britannic Majesty, at the request of the Catholic King, does consent and agree, that no leave shall be given, under any pretence whatsoever, either to Jews or Moors, to reside, or have their dwellings, in the said town of Gibraltar; and that no refuge or shelter shall be allowed to any Moorish ships of war in the harbour of the said town, whereby the communication between Spain and Ceuta may be obstructed, or the coasts of Spain be infested by the excursions of the Moors. But whereas treaties of friendship, and a liberty and intercourse of commerce, are between the British and certain territories,

situate on the coast of Africa, it is always to be understood, that the British subjects cannot refuse the Moors, and their ships, entry into the port of Gibraltar, purely upon the account of merchandizing. Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain does further promise, that the free exercise of their religion shall be indulged to the Roman Catholic inhabitants of the aforesaid town. And in case it shall hereafter seem meet to the crown of Great Britain, to grant, sell, or by any means to alienate therefrom the propriety of the said town of Gibraltar, it is hereby agreed, and concluded, that the preference of having the same, shall always be given to the crown of Spain before any others.

XI. Moreover, the Catholic King doth in like manner for himself, his heirs and successors, yield to the crown of Great Britain, the whole island of Minorca, and doth transfer thereunto for ever, all right, and the most absolute dominion over the said island, and in particular over the town, castle, harbour, and fortifications of the bay of Minorca, commonly called Port Mahon, together with the other ports, places, and towns, situated in the aforesaid island. But it is provided, as in the above-written article, that no refuge or shelter shall be open to any ships of war of the Moors in Port Mahon, or in any other port of the said island of Minorca, whereby the Spanish coasts may be infested by their excursions: and the Moors and their ships shall only be allowed to enter the island aforesaid, on account of traffick, according to the agreement of treaties. The Queen of Great Britain promises also on her part, that if at any time it shall happen, that the island of Minorca, and the ports, towns, and places therein situated, be by any means hereafter alienated from the crown of her kingdoms, the preference shall be given to the crown of Spain, before any other nation whatever, of redeeming the possession and propriety of the aforesaid island. Her royal Majesty of Great Britain moreover engages, that she will take care, that all the inhabitants of the said island, both ecclesiastical and secular, shall safely and peaceably enjoy all their estates and honours, and the free use of the Roman Catholic religion shall be permitted: and measures shall be taken for preserving the aforesaid religion in that island, provided the same be consistent with the civil government
and

and laws of Great Britain. Those likewise who are now in the service of his Catholic Majesty, shall enjoy their honours and estates, though they continue in the said service; and it shall be lawful for any person who is desirous to leave the said island, to sell his estate, and pass freely with the value thereof into Spain.

XII. The Catholic King doth furthermore hereby give and grant to her Britannic Majesty, and to the company of her subjects appointed for that purpose, as well the subjects of Spain, as all others, being excluded, the contract for introducing negroes into several parts of the dominions of his Catholic Majesty in America, commonly called *el Pacto de el Assiento de Negros*, for the space of thirty years successively, beginning from the first day of the month of May, in the year 1713, with the same conditions on which the French enjoyed it, or at any time might or ought to enjoy the same, together with a tract or tracts of land to be allotted by the said Catholic King, and to be granted to the company aforesaid, commonly called *la Compania de el Assiento*, in some convenient place on the river of Plata, (no duties or revenues being payable by the said company on that account, during the time of the abovementioned contract, and no longer) and this settlement of the said society, or those tracts of land, shall be proper and sufficient for planting, and sowing, and for feeding cattle for the subsistence of those who are in the service of the said company, and of their negroes; and that the said negroes may be there kept in safety till they are sold; and moreover, that the ships belonging to the said company may come close to land, and be secure from any danger. But it shall always be lawful for the Catholic King, to appoint an officer in the said place or settlement, who may take care that nothing be done or practised contrary to his royal interests. And all who manage the affairs of the said company there, or belong to it, shall be subject to the inspection of the aforesaid officer, as to all matters relating to the tracts of land abovementioned. But if any doubts, difficulties, or controversies, should arise between the said officer and the managers for the said company, they shall be referred to the determination of the governor of Buenos Ayres. The Catholic King has been likewise pleased to

grant to the said company, several other extraordinary advantages, which are more fully and amply explained in the contract of the *Assiento*, which was made and concluded at Madrid, the 26th day of the month of March, of this present year 1713. Which contract, or *Assiento de Negros*, and all the clauses, conditions, privileges and immunities contained therein, and which are not contrary to this article, are and shall be deemed, and taken to be, part of this treaty, in the same manner as if they had been here inserted word for word.

XIII. Whereas the Queen of Great Britain has continually pressed, and insisted with the greatest earnestness, that all the inhabitants of the principality of Catalonia, of whatever state or condition they may be, should not only obtain a full and perpetual oblivion of all that was done in the late war, and enjoy the entire possession of all their estates and honours, but should also have their ancient privileges preserved safe and untouched; the Catholic King, in compliance with the said Queen of Great Britain, hereby grants and confirms to all the inhabitants of Catalonia, whatsoever, not only the amnesty desired, together with the full possession of all their estates and honours, but also gives and grants to them all the privileges which the inhabitants of both Castiles, who, of all the Spaniards, are the most dear to the Catholic King, have and enjoy, or may hereafter have and enjoy.

XIV. And whereas the Catholic King, at the request of her royal Britannic Majesty, has been pleased to yield the kingdom of Sicily to his royal highness Victor Amadeus, Duke of Savoy, and by the treaty this day entered into between his royal Catholic Majesty, and his royal highness of Savoy, does make a cession of the said kingdom, her royal Majesty of Great Britain aforesaid, promises and engages, that she will take great care, that in default of the heirs male of the house of Savoy, the possession of the aforesaid kingdom of Sicily, shall revert again to the crown of Spain; and her above-said royal Britannic Majesty, doth further consent, that the kingdom of Sicily may not, under any pretence, or in any manner whatever, be alienated or given to any prince or state, unless to the Catholic King of Spain, and to his heirs and successors.

fors. And whereas the Catholic King hath made known to her royal Britannic Majesty, that it would be both reasonable in itself, and acceptable to him, that not only the subjects of the kingdom of Sicily, although they may reside in the dominions of Spain, and be in the service of his said Catholic Majesty, but also the Spaniards and other subjects of Spain, who may perhaps have estates and honours in the aforesaid kingdom of Sicily, should without any diminution, entirely enjoy their said estates and honours, and should in no wise, under pretence of personal absence out of the said kingdom, be troubled or disquieted. And whereas the abovesaid Catholic King freely promises likewise on his part, that he will consent, that the subjects of the said kingdom of Sicily, and other subjects of his said Royal Highness, if they should chance to have estates and honours in Spain, or other the dominions belonging to Spain, shall in like manner, without any diminution, intirely enjoy the same, and that they shall in no wise be troubled or disturbed under pretence of personal absence: therefore her royal Britannic Majesty promises, that she will endeavour, and will give instructions to her Ambassadors extraordinary, and Plenipotentiaries at Utrecht, that they interpose the most effectual good offices, that the Catholic King and his Royal Highness may mutually agree concerning this matter, and may take care and provide for the same, in such manner as shall be most commodious on both sides.

XV. Their royal Majesties on both parts renew and confirm all treaties of peace, friendship, confederation, and commerce, made heretofore, and concluded between the crowns of Great Britain and Spain, and the said treaties are hereby renewed and confirmed in as full and ample manner, as if they were now particularly here inserted; that is to say, as far as they are not found to be contrary to the treaties of peace and commerce which were the last made and signed. And especially by this treaty those agreements, treaties, and conventions are confirmed and strengthened, which relate as well to the exercise of commerce and navigation in Europe, and elsewhere, as to the introduction of negroes into the Spanish West Indies, and which either are already made, or will forthwith be made

between both nations at Madrid. And whereas it is insisted on the part of Spain, that certain rights of fishing at the island of Newfoundland belong to the Guipuscoans, or other subjects of the Catholic King, her Britannic Majesty consents and agrees, that all such privileges as the Guipuscoans and other people of Spain are able to make claim to by right, shall be allowed and preserved to them.

XVI. Whereas, in the convention for making a suspension of arms, from the $\frac{1}{2}$ day of the month of August last past, for four months, between the Queen of Great Britain, and the most Christian King; which the Catholic King also approved by his consent, and does hereby further approve; and which by another convention was prolonged to the $\frac{1}{2}$ of the month of April of this present year, among other conditions it is expressly stipulated, in what cases the ships, merchandizes, and other moveables taken on one side and the other, should either become prize to the captor, or be restored to the former owner; it is therefore agreed, that in those cases the conditions of the aforesaid suspension of arms shall remain in full force, and all things relating to such captures, made either in the British and Northern seas, or elsewhere, shall be well and truly executed according to the tenor thereof.

XVII. But if it happen through inadvertency, or imprudence, or any other cause, that any subject of either of their aforesaid royal Majesties, do or commit any thing by land, sea, or on fresh waters, in any part of the world, whereby this present treaty be not observed, or whereby any particular article of the same hath not its effect, this peace and good correspondence between the Queen of Great Britain and the Catholic King, shall not therefore be interrupted or broken, but shall remain in its former strength, force, and vigour. And that subject only shall be answerable for his own fact, and shall suffer such punishment as is inflicted by law, and according to the prescription of the law of nations.

XVIII. But if (which God forbid) the disputes which are composed, should at any time be renewed between their said royal Majesties, and break out into open war, the ships, merchandizes, and goods, both moveable and immoveable,

moveable, of the subjects on both sides, which shall be found to be and remain in the ports and dominions of the adverse party, shall not be confiscated, or suffer any damage; but the space of six months, on the one part, and on the other, shall be granted to the said subjects of each of their said royal Majesties, in order to their selling the aforesaid things, or any other their effects, or carrying away and transporting the same from thence, whithersoever they please, without any molestation.

XIX. The Kings, Princes, and States, mentioned in the following articles, and all others who shall be nominated on either side, by common consent, before the ratifications are exchanged, or within six months after, shall, for a mark of mutual friendship, be included and comprehended in this treaty, their royal Majesties aforesaid being persuaded, that they will approve all the settlements made and established by it,

XX. Whatsoever shall be contained in the treaty of peace next entered into between his sacred royal Majesty of Spain, and his sacred royal Majesty of Portugal, with the previous approbation of her royal Majesty of Great Britain, shall be deemed an essential part of this treaty, in the same manner as if it was transcribed here word for word. Moreover, her sacred royal Majesty of Great Britain, offers herself to be a surety, or guarantee of the aforesaid agreement of peace, which she promises to fulfil according to the substance and words thereof, to the end that it may be observed the more sacred and inviolable.

XXI. The treaty of peace this day entered into between his royal Catholic Majesty, and his royal highness the Duke of Savoy, is specially included in, and confirmed by this treaty, as an essential part thereof, as fully as if it was inserted therein word for word, her royal Majesty of Great Britain expressly declaring, that she will be obliged by the terms of the promise and guarantee therein made.

XXII. The most serene King of Sweden, together with his realms, dominions, provinces, and rights, and the most serene princes the Great Duke of Tuscany, and the Duke of Parma, together with their people and subjects, and the liberties and advantages of their subjects in matters of trade,
shall

shall be included in this treaty in the most effectua^l manner.

XXIII. The most serene republic of Venice, for the sake of the neutrality, which during the war they exactly observed between the parties in hostility, and for the sake of many acts of humanity performed by it, (the dignity, power, and security of the estates and dominions thereof, remaining ever inviolable) shall be particularly comprehended and included in this treaty, in the best manner possible as a common friend, and one to whom their royal Majesties, at all times, desire to repay the offices of a faithful friendship, according to the exigencies of the said republic.

XXIV. It has been thought good to comprehend in the present treaty, the most serene Republic of Genoa, which by a constant neutrality, during the war, hath cultivated the ancient friendship with the crowns of Great Britain and Spain, that the benefit of this peace may be extended to every thing that concerns that republic, and the subjects thereof, may in all things, and every where, fully enjoy the same liberty of commerce hereafter, as they enjoyed formerly, and during the life of Charles II. the Catholic King of Spain.

XXV. The city of Geneva is likewise included in this agreement, to the end that it may, for the future, enjoy all the advantages in trade, which it has heretofore enjoyed in either kingdom, either by treaties or ancient custom.

XXVI. Solemn ratifications of this treaty, and drawn up in the proper form, shall be duly and reciprocally exchanged on both sides, within six weeks, to be computed from the time of signing, or sooner, if possible.

In witness whereof the Ambassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiaries abovenamed, having on each side exhibited and duly exchanged their letters of full powers, signed and sealed this present treaty at Utrecht, the 2^d day of the month of July, in the year of our Lord 1713.

(L. S.) *Joh. Bristol*, C. P. S.

(L. S.) *Duc de Ossuna*.

(L. S.) *Strafford*.

(L. S.) *El Marque le Monteleone*.

WE having seen and considered the treaty of peace and friendship above-written, have approved, ratified, and confirmed the same, in all and every one of its articles, as we do by these presents approve, ratify, and confirm it, for ourselves, our heirs, and successors, promising and engaging our royal word, that we will faithfully and inviolably perform and observe the aforesaid treaty, and all and every one of the things contained therein, and that we will never suffer the same to be violated or transgressed by any one, as far as it lies in our power. For the greater testimony and validity whereof, we have caused our great seal of Great Britain to be affixed to these presents, which we have signed with our royal hand. Given at our court at Kensington the 31st day of July, 1713, in the twelfth year of our reign.

The first SEPARATE ARTICLE.

I. **B**ESIDES those things which have been stipulated between the Lord Baron of Lexington, on the part of her royal Majesty of Great Britain, and the Lord Marquis of Bedmar, on the part of his royal Catholic Majesty, by the treaty of the 27th of March last at Madrid, it is further agreed by this separate article, which shall be of the same force, as if it was inserted word for word in the treaty this day concluded between their royal Majesties, that since his royal Catholic Majesty is stedfastly resolved, and does solemnly promise by these presents, that he will not consent to any further alienation of countries, provinces or lands of any sort, or wherever situate, belonging to the crown of Spain; her royal Majesty of Great Britain does likewise reciprocally promise, that she will persist in those measures and councils, by which she has provided and taken care, that none of the parties in war shall require or obtain of his Catholic Majesty, that any farther part of the Spanish monarchy be torn from it; but that any new demand of that kind being made, and the same refused by his Catholic Majesty, her royal Majesty of Great Britain will use her endeavours that such demands shall be receded from.

And when it shall seem to her royal Majesty of Great
Britain

Britain, to be for the common benefit, that a new treaty be entered into, between her Britannic Majesty, the Catholic King, and King of Portugal, that the security of the crown of Portugal may be provided for, his Catholic Majesty does, by these presents, give his consent to so wholesome a work, and does hereby testify it.

This article shall be ratified, and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at Utrecht, within six weeks, or sooner, if it can be.

In testimony whereof, we the Ambassadors Extraordinary, and Plenipotentiaries of their royal Britannic and Catholic Majesties, by virtue of the full powers exchanged this day, have signed and sealed the present article, at Utrecht, the $\frac{17}{13}$ of July, in the year of our Lord 1713.

(L. S.) *Joh. Bristol*, C. P. S.

(L. S.) *Duc d. Ossuna*.

(L. S.) *Strafford*.

(L. S.) *Marquis de Monteleone*.

The second SEPARATE ARTICLE.

II. **T**HAT it may appear what consideration her saered Majesty the Queen of Great Britain has for the Princess of Ursini, her said Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, in the 21st article of the conventions of peace, made between the Baron of Lexington, on the part of her said Britannic Majesty, and the Marquis de Bedmar, on the part of his Catholic Majesty, at Madrid, the 27th day of March last, did oblige herself, as by the present article she does oblige herself, and promises and agrees for herself and her successors, that she will really procure and effect that forthwith, and without any delay, the said Lady Princess of Ursini be put into real and actual possession of the duchy of Limburg, or of other countries in the Netherlands; which shall be substituted in lieu thereof, to the full satisfaction of the Lady Princess of Ursini, with all manner of absolute and independent superiority, clear from any fee, or other tie whatsoever, which shall produce an annual revenue of 30,000 *Scudos*, according to the form and tenor of the diploma granted by his said Catholic Majesty to the said Princess, the 28th day of September, 1711, to the effect following :

PHILIP