

his Britannic Majesty, and the Deputies and Plenipotentiaries of the Lords the States General, by virtue of our respective powers, have in their names signed these presents, and thereto set the seals of our arms. Done at the Hague, the 22d of December, 1718.

(L. S.) The M. de Prie.
 (L. S.) Cadogan.
 (L. S.) J. B. v. Wynbergen.
 (L. S.) W. Vander Does.
 (L. S.) A. Heinsius
 (L. S.) G. G. Taets van Amerongen.
 (L. S.) D. D. Kempnaer.
 (L. S.) Everard Rouse.
 (L. S.) E. Tamminga.

Treaty of Peace between George King of Great Britain, as Elector and Duke of Brunswick, and Ulrica Eleonora, Queen of Sweden; by which, in Pursuance of the Preliminary Treaty, concluded July $\frac{1}{2}$ 1719, the Duchies of Bremen and Verden are yielded to the said King as Elector and Duke of Brunswick, with the same Prerogatives and Titles as the Crown of Sweden possessed them, by the Peace of Westphalia.

PARTICULARLY,

Including therein, the Right of Voice and Session in the Diets of the Empire and Directorship of the Circle of Lower Saxony, and the Rights to the Cathedral Chapter of Hamburg, and that of Bremen; as also the Propriety of the Town of Wilshausen, with its Bailiwick held heretofore by the Duke of Brunswick as a Pledge. In Exchange whereof, the King, Elector, and Duke promiseth her Swedish Majesty, to cause a Million of Crowns in Money of Leipfick, to be paid to her at three Terms, to maintain the Subjects and Inhabitants in all their Rights, Liberties, and Privileges, as well with Regard to Religion, as in other Respects; and to procure favourable Justice to be done according to the Promises of the late King

King Charles XII. to those who shall appear to have been aggrieved in the great and general Reduction, which was made heretofore. The King also promiseth, strictly to maintain all former Treaties made with the Crown of the House of Holstein, Gottorp, and likewise to renew them at this Time, in Conformity to the present Union. Concluded at Stockholm, the 2^oth of November 1719.

In the Name of the Holy Trinity.

BE it known by these presents: whereas the troubles of the North, which began without the holy Roman empire, did likewise in course of time infest some of the provinces depending on the said empire, and afterwards penetrated as far as the circle of Lower Saxony, which was the reason that the most illustrious and most potent Prince and Lord, George King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburgh, Arch-treasurer and Elector of the holy Roman Empire, as Duke and Elector of Brunswick and Lunenburgh, was involved in the war; the most illustrious and most potent Princess Ulrica Eleonora, Queen of Sweden, the Goths and Vandals, Great Duchess of Finland, Duchess of Schonen, Esthonia, Livonia, Carelia, Bremen, Verden, Stetin, Pomerania, Cassubia, and Vadalina, Princess of Rugen, Lady of Ingria and Wismar, Countess Palatine of the Rhine and Bavaria, Duchess of Juliers, Cleves, and Berg, Landgravine and Hereditary Princess of Hesse, Princess of Hirschfeld, Countess of Catzenellebogen, Dietz, Ziegenhain, Nidda, and Schaumbourg, &c. and his said Britannic Majesty have with a Christian and laudable intention, considered by what measures they might not only prevent greater misfortunes, and the ruin of countries and nations being occasioned by such a war, but chiefly to restore peace and tranquillity between their said Majesties, and to establish and renew the good harmony and mutual understanding between the two parties. For this end the most illustrious and most potent prince and Lord Lewis XV. the most Christian King of France and Navarre, employed his good offices and mediation by the noble Lord James

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de Campredon, his minister residing at the Swedish court; and a preliminary treaty of peace was actually agreed on between their said Majestis, which was concluded at Stockholm the $\frac{11}{2}$ of July last, in which was stipulated that peace should be formally concluded betwixt them on the foot of the said treaty, and that a solemn instrument should be drawn up for that purpose, for the advancing and perfecting a work so desirable and salutary, the plenipotentiary ministers on both sides being vested with sufficient full powers, have, in the name of God, entered into a conference, viz. on the part of her Swedish majesty, the Count Gustavus Cronhielm, senator of her majesty and the kingdom, president of the royal chancery, and chancellor of the academy at Upsal; the Count Charles Gustavus Ducker, senator of her majesty and the kingdom, velt-marshal and counsellor of war; the Count Gustavus Adam Taube, senator of her majesty and the kingdom, and governor of Stockholm; the Count Magnus de la Gardie, senator of her majesty and the kingdom, and president of the college of commerce; and the Baron Daniel Nicholas de Hopken, secretary of state to her Swedish Majesty; and on the part of his Britannick Majesty, as duke and elector of Brunswick and Lunenburgh, his plenipotentiary, minister and colonel, Adolphus Frederick de Bassewitz; who have agreed to the following articles:

I. A lasting and sincere peace and friendship shall be established and confirmed by these presents between his Swedish Majesty and the kingdom of Sweden on the one part, and his Britannick Majesty as duke and elector of Brunswick Lunenburgh, and his ducal and electoral house on the other part, both shall sincerely and constantly do every thing in their power for strengthening the bands of union and confidence between them as much as possible; and all hostilities and warlike proceedings of the one part against the other shall entirely cease from this time.

II. There shall also be on both sides a perpetual oblivion and amnesty of whatever the one has committed hostilely against the other, of what nature soever the action was, in such manner that nothing done by either party, or by their subjects, shall be corrects or revenged, but every

thing shall by these presents be abolished, and for ever buried in oblivion.

III. As to her Swedish Majesty, by virtue of the preliminary treaty of peace concluded July $\frac{1}{2}$ 1719, with his Britannick Majesty, as duke and elector of Brunswick and Lunenburg, did then yield, so she does by virtue of these presents again yield for herself, the kingdom of Sweden, and her successors and descendants, to his Britannick Majesty, as duke and elector of Brunswick and Lunenburgh, and his successors for ever, the duchies of Bremen and Verden, pleno jure, with all their rights and dependencies, in the same manner as those duchies were among others appropriated, according to the Xth article of the treaty of peace at Osnaburgh, dated the 11 October 1648, and as the kings and kingdom of Sweden have since that time possessed, do now possess, or ought to have possessed the said duchies, with their rights, appendages and appurtenances, without any exception; and principally the jus pignoris of the bailwick and town of Vilshausen, with all its rights and dependencies, which was formerly in the hands of the elector of Brunswick; in such manner, however, that no demand shall be formed upon her majesty or the kingdom of Sweden for any engagements with which the same are, or may be incumbered, either now or hereafter: giving up the whole together, and every particular thereof now and for ever, with the same prerogatives as her Swedish Majesty and her predecessors in the government, as well as the kingdom of Sweden, had possessed them, without any diminution or reservation; as also without exception of any rights intestine or foreign, to keep and possess them in propriety, without any dispute, hindrance or interruption on the part of her Swedish Majesty, or her successors; yielding up, and renouncing by these presents in favour of his said Britannick Majesty, as duke and elector of Brunswick and Lunenburg, and his heirs for ever, all the rights she hath, or ever had, or ought either one way or another to claim, to the duchies of Bremen and Verden in general and particular, both as to the directorship in the circle of Lower Saxony, a session and vote in the diets of the empire and the circles, or any thing else, by what name soever called, resigning in the
same

same manner by these presents, to the subjects and inhabitants of the said duchies, all their oaths and obligations by which they were bound to her majesty and the kingdom of Sweden, and transferring them by the same to his majesty of Great Britain, as duke and elector of Brunswick and Lunenburg, and to his heirs, as their present sole and perpetual sovereign lord; and in like manner the chapter of Hamburgh and that of Bremen, together with the persons appertaining to the latter, subjects, tenants in fief, farmers and tributaries, as well in the town of Bremen, as those who live in what are called the four Gohen of Bremen, and all other places which are there, shall be by virtue of these presents freed from their said oaths and engagements taken to the crown and kingdom of Sweden, and made over to his Britannick Majesty, as duke and elector of Brunswick and Lunenburg, and his heirs.

Her Swedish Majesty, for herself and her Successors, does by virtue of these presents, again renounce the jura feudi which she and her predecessors had, on account of the duchies of Bremen and Verden, acquired of the emperors and the holy empire, and hitherto enjoyed; and transfers the said jura feudi in like manner to his Britannick Majesty and his heirs.

And the archives and documents which relate to the duchies of Bremen and Verden, shall bona fide, with all the speed possible, be put into the hands of persons named and authorised by his Britannick Majesty, to receive them.

IV. His Britannick Majesty, as duke and elector of Brunswick and Lunenburg, does as well for himself as his heirs, promise and engage on his part to the states, subjects, and all the inhabitants of the country, both in the towns of the said duchies of Bremen and Verden, and all places that do or may depend thereon, no person excepted, and consequently to every one of them, to maintain and defend their justly acquired liberties, estates, rights and privileges, in general and particular, in the same manner as the said states, subjects and inhabitants enjoyed and possessed them, and as they were granted to them by the peace of Westphalia, as well as the free exercise of the two religions, according to the Augsburg confessions, as to which

they shall at all times be left to their free choice, without molestation.

And in case that either the one or the other is not yet actually confirmed in the expectatives of certain prebends of the chapter of Hamburg, granted by the former kings of Sweden, or bought of others, such expectatives, according to their rights and origin, shall remain entire; in such manner nevertheless, that for the future when a vacancy happens, no body shall be preferred to those who are the bearers of them.

V. The reduction and liquidation established every where by the preceding government of Sweden, having given occasion to many grievances of the subjects and inhabitants, the late king of Sweden, of glorious memory, in justice to the cause was determined to give a security by letters patent, that in case any of the subjects could prove, that any estate justly belonging to them had been taken from them, their right should be preserved; in consequence of which several were restored to the possession of their estates formerly disputed, or sequestered by virtue of the said reduction, or any other pretext; which right has been again confirmed to them since by their last assembly of the 30th of May last.

It is therefore agreed and stipulated by these presents, between the two contracting sovereigns, that the cession made of the duchies of Bremen and Verden by the aforesaid third article of the said treaty, shall not prejudice the rights and just pretensions of the subjects and inhabitants of the said duchies, or their heirs, living *intra vel extra territorium*; but the same shall be maintained by his Britanick Majesty, as elector of Brunswick and Lunenburg, to all intents and purposes in the same manner as they are now by her Swedish Majesty, and as they may be certified now or hereafter.

VI. In like manner, pursuant to what is stipulated by the second article concerning the amnesty, the estates, houses and properties of any person whatsoever, who had been put under arrest by reason of the war, shall be restored and returned to the lawful proprietors, whether they live *intra vel extra territorium*.

VII.

VII. Nevertheless, all negotiations actually made in the said duchies, and during the Swedish regency, publico nomine, till the said duchies were invaded by his Danish Majesty, by reason of the debts and farms which were levied and carried into the roval chest, and the Sums put into it by the said regency, shall remain in full force, in such manner that the creditors, and those who have legal bonds in consequence of their loans of money, and mortgages truly surrendered, shall enjoy the contracts which they have in their hands, and the engagements included therein, till by virtue of their contracts they are quite expired, and their monies advanced are all paid; at which time the estates, and houses situate or belonging in and to the said duchies, so engaged to the said creditors shall become the property of his Britannick Majesty, as duke and elector of Brunswick and Lunenburg and his successors, and shall be incorporated in his chamber. But the states shall be obliged to pay every thing negociated upon the bonds and security of the said states.

VIII. His Britannick Majesty promiseth by these presents, not only as king, but also as duke and elector of Brunswick and Lunenburg, to renew from henceforth with her Majesty, and the kingdom of Sweden, the strict alliances and treaties of friendship heretofore established with the predecessors of her majesty and the kingdom of Sweden, as well as the guarantees, which by virtue of the treaty of peace concluded between the allies of the North, or by that which may be concluded hereafter, shall be applied to the advantage of the ducal house of Holstein Gottorp, and to regulate the same according to the present juncture of affairs.

Moreover his Britannick Majesty, as duke and elector of Brunswich, engages to pay at Hamburgh to her Swedish Majesty the sum of a million of rix dollars, in new and valid pieces of single and double marks or drittels, according to the allay of Leipsic in the year 1690, of which each fine mark of silver was worth twelve current dollars. And it is settled, that one-third of the said sum, viz. $333,333\frac{1}{3}$ rix dollars shall be paid at Hamburgh to her Swedish Majesty upon her receipts, before the signing of this instrument of peace, which shall accordingly remain

in force; and the rest of the said million of rix dollars shall be paid speedily, and without fail at Hamburgh all at once, upon proper assignments and acquittances, in five or six weeks time after the exchange of the ratification of this treaty of peace.

IX. The treaty of Westphalia, except where it is altered by this treaty, or otherwise where it may be altered by treaties that may be concluded in the North, shall remain in its full force and efficacy; and the two contracting sovereigns engage themselves severally to do every thing that shall be judged necessary for the observation of the said treaty of Westphalia.

X. The two contracting sovereigns reserve to themselves by this article to demand and accept his Imperial Majesty's guarantee for this treaty, and that of other powers, according to the circumstance of affairs.

XI. The ratifications of this peace shall be dispatched in two months time at farthest, and exchanged one with the other here at Stockholm.

XII. In witness of the above, two copies, both of one and the same tenor, have been made, which have been signed and sealed by the plenipotentiaries of the two contracting sovereigns, of which one has been given to each party. Done at Stockholm, the 20th of November, 1719.

Signed,

(L. S.) *Gustavus Chronhielm.*

(L. S.) *Charles Gustavus Ducker.*

(L. S.) *Gustavus Adam Taube.*

(L. S.) *M. de la Garde.*

(L. S.) *D. N. van Hopken.*

(L. S.) *Adolphus Frederick van Bassewitz.*

Treaty