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[S. 15] In the name of the most holy and indivisible Trinity, amen.

Württemberg and Teck, Prince in Swabia, Count of Habsburg, Tyrol, Kiburg, Görz, Landgrave in Alsace, Margrave of the Holy Roman Empire [Antwerp], of Burgau and Upper and Lower Lusatia, Lord of the Windische Mark, Portenau and Salins , glorious memory, with his allies and followers on the one hand, as well as the most noble and powerful prince and lord, Mr. Gustav Adolf, King of the Swedes, Goths and Wends, Grand Duke of Finland, Duke of Estonia and Karelia and lord of Ingermanland, glorious memory, and the Kingdom of Sweden with its allies and followers on the other hand; thereupon, after their death, between the most serene and powerful prince and lord, [p. 16] Mr. Ferdinand the Third, chosen Roman Emperor, always a member of the empire [the titles listed above follow],

Therefore, at the appointed time and place, the authorized envoys, recognized by both sides as legally recognized, met from the emperor: The high-born and well-born gentlemen of the Reichshofrats, Herr Maximilian Graf von Trauttmansdorff and Weinsberg, Freiherr von Gleichenberg, Neustadt am Kocher, Negau, Burgau and Totzenbach, Lord in Teinitz, Knight of the Golden Fleece, the Holy Imperial Majesty, Privy Councilor, Chamberlain and Chief Chamberlain as well as Mr. Johann Maximilian Graf von Lamberg, Baron von Orteneck and Ottenstein, Lord in Stockaren and Ammerang, Burgrave in Steyr etc., the Holy Imperial Majesty Chamberlain, and Mr. Johann von Crane, both rights licentiate, Count Palatinate; on the part of the Queen of Sweden against: The high-born and well-born gentlemen, Mr. Johann Oxenstierna Axelsson,

After they called on the assistance of God and used their powers [p. 17] (plenipotentiarum tabulae) - the copies of which are advertised word for word at the end of this instrument [omitted here] - had exchanged properly with one another, in the presence and with the consent of the electors, princes and estates of the Holy Roman Empire to In honor of God and for the salvation of Christianity, we have agreed on the following articles of peace and friendship and have agreed as follows: Article I [General Law of Peace]

May there be a general and everlasting Christian peace (pax sit christiana, universalis, perpetua) as well as true and sincere friendship between the Holy Imperial Majesty, the House of Austria with all its allies and followers and all of their heirs and successors, especially the Catholic King , the electors, princes and estates of the empire on the one hand and the Holy Royal Majesty and the Kingdom of Sweden with all allies and followers and their heirs and successors, in particular the most Christian king and the relevant electors, princes and estates of the empire on the other; and this [peace] is to be honestly and seriously kept and observed, so that each part promotes the benefit, honor and advantage of the other (utraque pars alterius utilitatem,

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Article II [General Amnesty]

Both sides grant one another perpetual oblivion and amnesty (*perpetua oblivio et amnestia*) of everything that has been committed with hostile intent in one place or another, here or there, in any place and in any way since the beginning of the war in such a way that one neither out of the one nor [p. 18] for any other reason or pretext inflicts any hostile acts, disputes or harassment in the future or any obstacles in relation to the person, estate, property or security, itself or through others, secretly or publicly, directly or indirectly, under the Pretext of a right or by force, inside or outside the empire, notwithstanding any previous contracts with contrary content, may initiate or permit this; rather, all together and individually on both sides - both before the war and during the war - insults, acts of violence, hostile acts, damage and expenses caused by words, writings or deeds should be completely offset against each other, regardless of the person or property, so that everything that one party could demand of the other party would be forever forgotten.

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Article III [General Restitution]

[Restitution of the Empire]

[§ 1] According to this principle of a general and unrestricted amnesty, all electors, princes and estates of the Holy Roman Empire, including the immediate imperial knighthood and their vassals, subjects, citizens and residents, who on the occasion of the acts of war in Bohemia or Germany or Because of the alliances concluded by one or the other party, any disadvantage or damage has been inflicted in any way or under any pretext, both in their domains, fiefs, after-fiefs and allodial goods, as well as in their dignities, freedoms (*dignitates, immunitates*), Rights and privileges of both spiritual and worldly content are reinstated and completely restored to that legal status, in which they were or were lawfully located prior to their dismissal, whereby all changes to the contrary that have taken place in the meantime should not be contrary to this, but should be invalid.

[Restitution restriction]

[§ 2] Even if such restitutions are only to be understood with the reservation of all rights - both the upper ownership and [p. 19] also of sub-property - in the secular or spiritual goods to be restituted and either to the person who is to be reimbursed or to the person who is to be reinstated or to any third party, likewise with the reservation of the imperial court or the imperial court or other imperial directors - Litigation pending in indirect courts, this general reservation (*clausula salvatoria*) or later special reservations should in no way prevent the restitution, but should only examine, investigate and clarify the rights, lawsuits, objections and pending legal disputes to which the competent judge has received the restitution become; And much less should this reservation result in an impairment of the general and unrestricted amnesty or even be extended to ostracism, confiscation and disposals or to conflicting articles in which other regulations have been made, namely those concerning the settlement of the complaints to which they are directed [on the contrary] should not interfere with anything; because what right those who are reinstated or who are to be reinstated should have to the previously disputed spiritual goods, will emerge below from the article on the settlement of spiritual complaints (*de gravaminum ecclesiasticorum compositione*). Confiscations and disposals or are extended to conflicting articles in which other provisions have been made, namely those concerning the settlement of complaints, which they [on the contrary] are not intended to do in any way to harm; because what right those who are reinstated or who are to be reinstated should have to the previously disputed spiritual goods, will emerge below from the article on the settlement of spiritual complaints (*de gravaminum ecclesiasticorum compositione*). Confiscations and disposals or are extended to conflicting articles in which other provisions have been made, namely those concerning the settlement of complaints, which they [on the contrary] are not intended to do in any way to harm; because what right those who are reinstated or who are to be reinstated should have to the previously disputed spiritual goods, will emerge below from the article on the settlement of spiritual complaints (*de gravaminum ecclesiasticorum compositione*).

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Article IV [Restitution in detail]

[Special cases]

[§ 1] Although, according to this general principle, it can easily be decided who is to be reinstated in the previous legal status and to what extent this has to be done, a number of requests were made to allow to list some cases of greater importance below, without therefore being able to consider those [cases] that have not been expressly named or contractually fixed as being left out or excluded.

[Palatinate affair]

[§ 2] Before all other [affairs] the assembly at Osnabrück and Munster dealt with the Palatinate affair (Causa Palatina) to such an extent that this dispute, which had arisen a long time ago, was settled in the following way: [p. 20]

[Palatinate cure]

[§ 3] First of all, as far as the House of Bavaria is concerned, the electoral dignity (dignitas electoralis), which the prince-electors of the Palatinate used to hold, with all regalia, offices, privileges, insignia and rights of all kinds that belong to this would belong, in full and without exception, also the entire Upper Palatinate including the County of Cham including their accessories, regalia and rights in future to Mr. Maximilian, Count Palatine of the Rhine, Duke of Bavaria, and his children as well as the entire Wilhelmine line, as long as this remains male offspring arise.

[Bavaria's waiver of claims]

[§ 4] On the other hand, the Elector of Bavaria for himself, his heirs and successors completely renounces the thirteen million owed to him as well as the claim to Upper Austria and at the same time, after the proclamation of peace, will hand over all certificates issued by the Imperial Majesty for annulment and destruction.

[Establishment of an eighth course]

[§ 5] With regard to the Palatinate House, the emperors and imperial estates have agreed in the interest of public peace and order that an eighth electoral dignity will be set up on the basis of the present contract, which from now on is Mr. Karl Ludwig, Count Palatine of the Rhine, as well as his heirs and descendants from the entire Rudolphine line should hold in accordance with the order of succession laid down in the Golden Bull (iuxta ordinem succedendi in aurea bulla expressum). On the other hand, Mr. Karl Ludwig or his successors should not be entitled to any right, apart from the co-mortgage lending (praeter simultaneam investituram), to what was bestowed with the electoral dignity to the lord elector of Bavaria and the entire Wilhelmine line.

[Restitution of the Lower Palatinate]

[§ 6] Furthermore, the entire Lower Palatinate with all spiritual and secular goods, rights and accessories, insofar as they were due to the electors and princes of the Palatinate before the Bohemian riots, including all documents, registers, arable land and other related documents, should be returned to them in full become; what is contrary to this [regulation], [p. 21] should be saved once and for all. In addition, it will be ensured with imperial authority that neither the Catholic king nor anyone else who is in possession of them will in any way oppose the restitution.

[Mainz offices on Bergstrasse]

[§ 7] Since some offices on Bergstrasse, which originally belonged to the Elector of Mainz, were pledged to the Count Palatine for a certain sum of money in 1463, subject to repurchase, it was determined that these offices would be given to the Elector of Mainz and his successors should remain in the office of Archbishop of Mainz if he voluntarily pays the agreed pledge in cash within the period set for the execution of the peace agreement and also fulfills the other obligations that he is obliged to fulfill according to the content of the pledge agreement.

[Claims of the Bishops of Speyer and Worms]

[§ 8] The Elector of Trier - in his capacity as Bishop of Speyer - as well as the Bishop of Worms should be free to submit the rights they believe they have to certain spiritual goods located in the Lower Palatinate before the competent judge to pursue, provided that they cannot compare amicably on this (amice conveniatur).

[Extinction of the Wilhelmine line]

[§ 9] Should it happen that the Wilhelminian line dies out completely in the male line, but the Palatinate line continues to exist, then not only the Upper Palatinate, but also the electoral dignity, which the dukes of Bavaria have held, should be passed on to the surviving Count Palatine they have meanwhile come to enjoy the co-mortgage lending (simultanea investitura), but at the same time the eighth cure will be canceled, with regard to the Upper Palatinate, however, in such a way that the allodial heirs of the Elector of Bavaria their rights and benefits (actiones et beneficia), they are entitled by law there,

should be preserved.

[House rules and house contracts]

[§ 10] All house rules and house contracts between the Kurhaus Heidelberg [ie Pfalz] and Neuburg in relation [p. 22] to the succession in the electoral dignity (super electorali successione) were confirmed in earlier times by the emperors, should remain as unaffected and valid as the rights of the entire Rudolphine line, as far as they do not contradict the current regulation.

[Palatinate rights to fiefdoms in Jülich-Berg]

[§ 11] Should it be established in the ordinary legal process that some Jülich fiefdoms are single, these should be transferred to the Count Palatine.

[Appanage for the brothers of the Elector Palatinate]

[§ 12] But so that the aforementioned Mr. Karl Ludwig is at least partially exempted from the obligation to expose his brothers to an appanage, his Imperial Majesty will order that the aforementioned brothers receive four hundred thousand Reichstaler within four years - from the beginning of the coming year 1649 to be paid out, namely one hundred thousand thalers a year plus five out of a hundred annual interest.

[Amnesty for the Palatinate House]

[§ 13] Furthermore, the entire Palatinate House with all [persons] who are or were fond of it in any way, in particular the officials (ministri) who served him at this congress or otherwise, as well as all expelled Palatinate people in with regard to the complaints are included in the aforementioned general amnesty in the same way as all other [persons] covered by it and by this treaty.

[The elector's renunciation of the Upper Palatinate]

[§ 14] Conversely, Mr. Karl Ludwig and his brothers, like all other electors and princes of the empire, are supposed to be loyal and obedient to the emperor, and moreover to renounce the Upper Palatinate for themselves and their heirs, both for themselves and with his brothers (renunciant), as legal and male heirs (heredes legitimi et masculi) from the Wilhelmine line.

[Maintenance of the Electress Mother and furnishing of the sisters]

[§ 15] But after it was also discussed what maintenance [p. 23] the widowed mother of this prince and what equipment his sisters should be granted, the Palatinate House was promised with imperial grace and grace that the aforementioned widowed mother [the sum of] twenty thousand Reichstalers as widow's maintenance and each of the sisters of the aforementioned Mr. Karl [Ludwig] in the event of the marriage, twenty thousand Reichstaler are to be paid in the name of his majesty. In all other [claims], the Count Palatine Karl Ludwig should be obliged to compensate them.

[Guarantee for the Counts of Leiningen and Daxburg]

[§ 16] Mr. Karl Ludwig, already mentioned several times, and his successors should not disturb the Counts of Leiningen and Daxburg in the Lower Palatinate in any way [in their rights], but should exercise their rights, which have existed for many centuries and were confirmed by the emperors, undisturbed and peacefully let (quiete et pacifice uti frui permittat).

[Preservation of the imperial knighthood]

[§ 17] The free imperial knighthood in Franconia, Swabia and on the Rhine together with the associated areas should remain untouched in their imperial immediacy (in suo statu immediatelo).

[Confirmation of the Palatinate fiefs]

[§ 18] The fiefs given by the Elector of Bavaria to Baron Johann Adolf Wolf, known as Metternich, should also be given by the emperor to Freiherr Gerhard von Waldenburg, known as Schenkherrn, by Mainz Chancellor Nikolaus Georg Reigersberg and by Freiherr Heinrich Brömser von Rüdesheim to remain lawfully (rata maneat). On the other hand, however, they should be obliged to take the feudal oath (iuramentum fidelitatis) to Mr. Karl Ludwig and his successors as their liege lord and to seek the renewal of their fiefs (feudorum suorum renovationem) from him [and his successors].

[Church constitution in the Palatinate]

[§ 19] The members of the Augsburg Confession (Augustanae confessionis consortibus) who own churches [p. 24] were, among them in particular the citizens and residents of Oppenheim, the legal status of 1624 is to be preserved in spiritual matters, and all others who should demand the practice of the Augsburg Confession both publicly in the churches at fixed hours privately in their own houses or those specially designated for this purpose by their own or neighboring servants of the divine word (peragere liberum esto).

[Restitution of the Duke of Simmern]

[§ 20] Prince Ludwig Philipp, Count Palatine near the Rhine, is to receive back all dominions, dignities

and rights of spiritual and secular content (*ditiones, dignitates et iura in sacris et profanis*), which before the outbreak of warfare from his ancestors by inheritance or division passed him over.

[Share of the Prince of Zweibrücken]

[§ 21] Prince Friedrich, Count Palatine near the Rhine, is to have the fourth part of the customs at Vilzbach and the Hornbach Monastery reimbursed or returned with all accessories and all rights that his father already had (*recipiat et respective retineat*).

[Reinstatement of the House of Veldenz]

[§ 22] Prince Leopold Ludwig, Count Palatine near the Rhine, is to be reinstated in the state in which his father found himself in the county of Veldenz, with regard to both spiritual and secular rights, and with all previous impairments of his rights removed located in 1624.

[So-called Kitzinger dispute]

[§ 23] The dispute between the bishops of Bamberg and Würzburg and the margraves of Brandenburg, Kulmbach and Ansbach over the castle, the city and the office as well as the monastery of Kitzingen am Main in Franconia should either be based on an *amicabilis compositio* or by a summary process (*summarius iuris processus*) within two years on penalty of loss [p. 25] of all claims are settled; Nevertheless, the fortress of Würzburg is to be returned to the aforementioned Margrave in the condition in which it was at the time of delivery based on the contract and promise.

[Restitution of the House of Württemberg]

[§ 24] The House of Württemberg will remain unchallenged in the restituted possession of the lords of Weinsberg, Neustadt and Möckmühl. It should also be included in all worldly and spiritual goods and rights that it had before the acts of war, in particular in the dominions of Blaubeuren, Achalm and Stauffen including all accessories, as well as in the goods taken into possession under the pretext of accessories, namely the city and of the Göppingen area and the village of Pflimmern as well as in the income donated for the University of Tübingen. Heidenheim and Oberkirch, furthermore the cities Balingen, Tuttlingen, Ebingen and Rosenfeld, the same castle and village Neidlingen with accessories, furthermore Hohentwiel, Hohenasperg, Hohenaurach, Hohen-Tübingen, Albeck, Hornberg, Schiltach and the city of Schorndorf were reimbursed. Furthermore, the reinstatement is to take place in the collegiate churches of Stuttgart, Tübingen, Hornburg, Göppingen, Backnang, the abbeys, provosts and monasteries of Bebenhausen, Maulbronn, Anhausen, Lorch, Adelberg, Denkendorf, Hirsau, Blaubeuren, Herbrechtingen, Murrhardt, Alpirsbach, Königsbronn, Herrenalb, St. Georgen, Reichenbach, Pfullingen, Lichtenstern or Marienkron and the like with the simultaneous return of all removed documents, but with the reservation of the rights, claims, objections asserted by the houses of Austria and Württemberg with regard to the dominions of Blaubeuren, Achalm and Stauffen, Legal remedies and remedies of all kinds.

[Reinstatement of the Princes of Mömpelgard]

[§ 25] Furthermore, the Württemberg princes of the Mömpelgard line are to be reinstated in all their areas in Alsace or elsewhere, namely in the two Burgundian fiefs Clerval and Passavant and both parts of legal status, rights, privileges and in particular the imperial immediacy which it had before the beginning [p. 26] engaged in acts of war which the other princes and estates enjoy or may enjoy.

[Restitution of Margrave Friedrich von Baden]

[§ 26] The following was agreed on the Baden affair: Margrave Friedrich von Baden and Hochberg and his sons and heirs, along with all those who served them in any way or who still serve them, whatever their name and status, should join the Amnesty described in the second and third article with all its privileges and rights should be included, and by virtue of this, both with regard to spiritual and secular rights, should be completely restored to the legal status in which Mr. Georg Friedrich, Margrave was before the start of the war in Bohemia of Baden and Hochberg, usually referred to as Baden-Durlach in relation to the lower margraviate of Baden, and in relation to the margraviate Hochberg and the dominions of Rötteln, Badenweiler and Sausenberg. Changes that have occurred in the meantime do not stand in the way of this, but are to be regarded as repealed.

Furthermore, the offices of Stein and Remchingen should be free of all debts to Margrave Friedrich, which Margrave Wilhelm has made in the meantime on the basis of the agreement reached in Ettlingen in 1629 and the usufruct, the rights and other expenses agreed in this, be refunded with all rights, certificates and other accessories, so that the whole dispute about the expenses and the benefits drawn as well as those that could have been drawn, with all damage and with all benefits - counted from the time of the first occupation - as settled and finally ended. Also the annual payment that used to be made by the Lower Margraviate of the Upper Margraviate,

In future, between the two Baden lines, namely the Lower and Upper Margraviate, priority and seat in the Reichstag (*praecedentia et sessio in comitiis*) and in the Swabian district as well as in other general or special [p. 27] Kingdom meetings, wherever they are held, change. At the moment, priority should be given to Margrave Friedrich as long as he is alive.

[Restitution of the free rule Hohen-Geroldseck]

[§ 27] Because of the free rule of Hohen-Geroldseck, it was agreed that if the Princess of Baden sufficiently proves her asserted rights to the aforementioned free rule by means of genuine documents, the restitution with all accessories immediately after the verdict on this matter and should be carried out with all rights evidenced by documents. These judicial proceedings should be completed within two years from the day the peace was announced.

Finally, claims, transfer deals, general objections and special provisions that are not contained in this peace treaty are expressly and forever canceled by virtue of this [peace treaty] and shall not be brought forward or admitted by any party and at no time against the [provisions] of this contract can.

[Amnesty of the Duke of Croy]

[§ 28] The Duke of Croy should also be included in the general amnesty (*gaudeat effectu generalis amnestiae*) and the protection of the most Christian king should not be detrimental to him with regard to his dignities, privileges, honors and goods or in any other way enough. He is also said to have unchallenged that part of the Finstingen [Fénétrange] lordship that his ancestors already owned and that his wife mother now holds as a dowry; on the other hand, the rights of the Roman Empire to the aforementioned rule of Finstingen are to remain in the form and in the state in which they were before the outbreak of war.

[Nassau-Siegen disputes]

[§ 29] With regard to the legal dispute between Nassau-Siegen and Nassau-Siegen, since this matter was settled with an amicable settlement by an imperial commission in 1643, such a commission is to be reappointed and the entire legal dispute either by an amicable settlement or S. 28] to be decided by judgment of the competent judge. However, Johann Moritz von Nassau and his brothers should only have undisputed ownership of the shares to which they are entitled.

[Restitution of the Counts of Nassau-Saarbrücken]

[§ 30] The Counts of Nassau-Saarbrücken are to receive all their counties, lordships, states, people, spiritual and worldly goods, fiefs and allodies, but especially the counties of Saarbrücken and Saar, including all accessories, and also the Homburg fortress with the associated artillery and all movable property located there will be refunded. On both sides, the rights, complaints, reservations and legal remedies granted on July 7, 1629 by revision judgment, as well as the other rights, complaints, reservations and remedies due to damage inflicted, insofar as they are to be judged under imperial law, remain unaffected, unless the parties prefer to settle the dispute through an amicable settlement. All rights are also reserved to the Counts of Leiningen-Daxburg,

[Restitution of further houses]

[§ 31] The Hanau house is to be reinstated in the offices of Babenhausen, Bischofsheim am Steg and Wilstädt.

[§ 32] Johann Albert Graf von Solms is to be reinstated in the fourth part of the city of Butzbach and the four neighboring villages.

[§ 33] Likewise, the House of Solms-Hohensolms is to be reinstated in all goods and rights that were withdrawn from it in 1637, without prejudice to the settlement later concluded with Landgrave Georg von Hessen.

[§ 34] The Counts of Isenburg are also said to be included in the general amnesty described above in the second and third articles; but the rights to which Landgrave Georg von Hessen or any third party is entitled against both themselves and against the Count of Hohensolms are to remain unaffected.

[§ 35] The Rheingrafen are to be reinstated in their offices in Troneck and Wildenburg, as well as in the rule of Mörchingen, including all accessories and all other rights usurped by their neighbors. [S. 29]

[§ 36] The widowed Countess zu Sayn is to be reinstated in the castle, town and office of Hachenburg including accessories as well as in the rule over the village of Bendorf, which belonged to her before the deportation, without prejudice to the rights of others.

[§ 37] The castle and county of Falkenstein are also to be restituted to the person to whom they legally belonged. Furthermore: What rights the Count of Rasseburg, called Löwenhaupt, are entitled to with regard to the Bretzenheim office as a fiefdom of the Archdiocese of Cologne and the Reipolzkirch rule in the Hunsrück district, including all accessories, should remain unaffected.

[§ 38] The Waldeck family is also to be reinstated in all rights exercised since 1624 in the rule of Düdinghausen and the villages of Nordernau, Lichtenscheid, Deifeld and Niederschleiden.

[§ 39] Count Joachim Ernst von Oettingen is to be reinstated in all spiritual and worldly goods that his father Ludwig Eberhard owned before the war began.

[§ 40] Likewise, the Hohenlohe House is to be reinstated in all property that has been confiscated from it, in particular in the Weikersheim rulership and Scheffersheim Monastery, free of all conflicting rights, namely rights of retention.

[§ 41] Count Friedrich Ludwig von Löwenstein and Wertheim is to join all of his counties and lordships that were placed under compulsory administration, confiscated or assigned to others at the time of the war, both with regard to secular and spiritual [rights] be reinstated.

[§ 42] Count Ferdinand Karl von Löwenstein and Wertheim is supposed to do everything that was placed under compulsory administration, confiscated or ceded to others with his deceased relatives, Georg Ludwig and Johann Kasimir, both in relation to the worldly and in relation to the spiritual [rights], without prejudice to the goods and rights to which the daughter of the aforementioned Georg Ludwig von Löwenstein, Maria Christiana, is entitled from her paternal and maternal inheritance, into which she is to be fully reinstated (in quae plenarie restitatur).

In the same way, the widow of Johann Kasimir von Löwenstein is to be used in her marriage property as well as in her pledged property with the reservation of the right that [p. 30] Count Friedrich Ludwig could be entitled, but this should be decided by an amicable settlement or through an ordinary legal process (legitimo processu).

[§ 43] The House of Erbach, in particular the heirs of Count Georg Albert, should own Breuberg Castle and all rights to which they are entitled jointly with the Counts of Löwenstein, both with regard to the occupation and the command [of the occupation] as well as the restitution of other worldly rights.

[§ 44] The widow and heirs of Count von Brandenstein are to be reinstated in all goods and rights that were withdrawn from them in the course of the war.

[§ 45] Baron Paul von Khevenhüller with the sons of his brother, the heirs of the Chancellor Löffler, the children and heirs of Marcus Conrad von Rehlingen as well as Hieronimus von Rehlingen with his wife and Marcus Antonius von Rehlingen etc. should all be confiscated from them withdrawn goods are fully refunded.

[Void legal transactions]

[§ 46] Contracts, exchange contracts, settlements, promises of debt and bonds that have been coerced from the estates or subjects through coercion or threat (vi metuve), of which Speyer, Weißenburg am Rhein, Landau, Reutlingen, Heilbronn and others in particular complain, as well Claims obtained through purchase and assignment are to be regarded as ineffective and null and void in such a way that it is not permitted to initiate legal proceedings or to bring legal action (ut ullum iudicium actionemque eo nomine intentare minime liceat) on account of these [contracts and legal relationships]). If, on the other hand, [any] debtors have coerced or threatened debentures from their creditors, these should all be returned without prejudice to all claims in this regard.

[Forcibly collected debts]

[§ 47] Should debts - they may arise from sales contracts, annual interest or from another title - to the detriment of the respective creditors by one or the other belligerent party should have been collected by force, should against the debtor who claiming that violence was used against them, although they were effective payment [p. 31], and those who offer to provide evidence (se ad probandum offerentes) are only ordered to have enforcement proceedings if these objections have previously been legally decided in court proceedings.

[§ 48] The resulting legal proceedings must be completed within two years after the proclamation of the peace with a penalty of permanent forfeiture (sub poena perpetui silentii) imposed on the recalcitrant debtors. All proceedings initiated so far for this reason, as well as all settlements and promises in which the creditors have been promised future compensation for the damage, should be rescinded and regarded as ineffective, without prejudice to those sums of money that were used for other [persons] in the course of the war Avoidance of greater dangers and damage from these have been paid with good intent and out of respectable disposition (bono animo et intentione).

[Validity of the judgments during the war]

[§ 49] The judgments made at the time of the war on purely secular matters should not be completely void, unless there are obvious errors or procedural deficiencies or are immediately proven, but the execution should be suspended until the files of the proceedings, if one of the two parties should request a revision within six months after the conclusion of peace, brought to an appeal in ordinary or

extraordinary proceedings before the competent court in the manner customary in the Reich, examined fairly and impartially and the aforementioned judgments either confirmed or corrected or, if this should have come about in an illegal manner, are completely repealed.

[Renewal of the fiefs]

[§ 50] Should fiefdoms - be it royal fiefs or fiefs of other feudal lords - no longer be renewed from 1618 onwards, nor should the feudal services owed since then have been rendered, this should not harm anyone, but the deadline within which the fief should be granted to be renewed begins on the day of the conclusion of peace (a die factae pacis). [S. 32]

[Restitution of all officers, officials and soldiers]

and they shall not suffer any prejudice to their person or their property, no charge or charge brought against them, and much less punishment or penance imposed on them on any pretext. All of this should also apply to those persons who are not subjects and vassals (subditi et vasalli) of the Imperial Majesty and the House of Austria (domus Austriaca).

[Amnesty for the Austrian subjects]

[§ 52] The hereditary subjects and vassals of the emperor and the house of Austria should be included in the general amnesty in the same way with regard to their person, their life, their reputation and their honor and they should return safely to their old homeland can be permitted on condition that they obey the local laws of the kingdoms and countries (ut se teneantur accommodare legibus patriis regnorum et provinciarum).

[Fate of the confiscated goods]

[§ 53] But as far as their goods are concerned, if they were lost through confiscation or in any other way before [the owners] were transferred to the side of the Swedish or French crown, they should also be lost for the future and with theirs remain with the current owners, although the Swedish agents have tried tenaciously and persistently to have these [goods] returned; but the Holy Imperial [p. 33] Majesty nothing stipulated in this matter and no other agreement was reached because of the persistent contradiction of the imperial plenipotentiaries, and it did not seem in the interests of the imperial estates (ordinibus imperii) to continue the war for this reason.

[§ 54] But those goods which were confiscated from them after this time because they took up arms for the Swedes or the French against the Emperor and the House of Austria, should be from them in the condition in which they are currently, however, without reimbursement of the expenses and the benefits drawn or any damage caused.

[Legal Status of Protestants in the Hereditary Countries]

[§ 55] In addition, in Bohemia and in all other imperial hereditary countries (provinciae hereditariae imperatoris) the subjects of the Augsburg Confession or other believers and their heirs should be lawful because of their private claims, insofar as they have such and therefore want to take legal action and pursue them and righteousness (ius et iustitia) be given in the same way and without distinction as to Catholics.

[No restitution of war damage]

[§ 56] However, the following, which will not be refunded or returned, are excluded from the aforementioned general restitution: Movable and self-moving objects (mobilia et se moventia), drawn uses and those requisitioned, destroyed or lost on the orders of the warring parties For security sake public and private, religious and secular buildings used for other purposes, as well as public and private deposits (deposita publica vel privata) that were confiscated during the war or legally sold or given away of free will.

[Jülich'scher succession dispute]

[§ 57] Since the Jülich succession dispute between those involved could also cause great unrest in the Reich, unless appropriate precautions are taken, an agreement has been reached, [p. 34] that this [dispute] should also be settled immediately after the conclusion of peace in an orderly procedure before the Imperial Majesty or by an amicable settlement or in some other lawful way.

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Article V [Regulation of denominational relationships in the empire]

[Complaints from the two confessional parties]

Since the complaints raised by the electors, princes and estates of the empire of both denominations were the real cause and gave rise to the present war The following agreement was made on this:

[Confirmation of the Passau Treaty and the Augsburg Religious Peace]

[§ 1] The treaty concluded at Passau in 1552 and the religious peace concluded a little later in 1555, which was [initially] confirmed in Augsburg in 1566 and subsequently at various diets of the Holy Roman Empire, should with all its articles [in the Form] in which these were accepted and resolved with the unanimous consent of the emperor, electors, princes and estates of both denominations, recognized as valid and observed as holy and inviolable (*rata habeatur, sancteque et inviolabilita servetur*).

However, what has been determined by a unanimous decision of the parties with regard to some controversial articles in the present contract is to be regarded as an interpretation of said peace (*pro perpetua dictae pacis declaratione*) that is valid forever and must be observed both in court and elsewhere, until one has agreed on religious questions by God's grace (*convenerit*), without prejudice to any contradiction or protest raised by clergy or laypeople inside or outside the kingdom at any time, which by virtue of the present contract is declared entirely ineffective.

In all other points, however, there should be complete and mutual equality (*sit aequalitas exacta mutuaque*) between all electors, princes and classes of both denominations, as it is in accordance with the entire constitution of the empire, the empire laws and the present treaty, and [p. 35] in such a way that what is right for one part is also right for the other part (*quod uni parti iustum est, alteri quoque sit iustum*) and all use of force, as everywhere here, between both parties should be forbidden forever (*violentia perpetuo prohibita*).

[Normal day]

[§ 2] The deadline for restitution in spiritual matters as well as for that which was changed as a result in worldly affairs should be January 1, 1624. The re-establishment of all electors, princes and estates of both denominations, including the free imperial knighthood as well as the imperial immediate cities and villages, should therefore take place completely and without any reservation, whereby all judgments, decrees, settlements, decisions, decrees, settlements that have been made in the meantime in these matters Contracts, grants and other legal transactions as well as all enforcements are to be regarded as ineffective and everything can be traced back to the status of the aforementioned year and day.

[Restitution of Augsburg, Dinkelsbühl, etc.]

[§ 3] The cities of Augsburg, Dinkelsbühl, Biberach and Ravensburg are to keep all their goods, rights and religious practice [according to the status] of the said year and day. With regard to the councils and other public offices, however, there should be equality and the same number among adherents of both denominations.

[Public offices in Augsburg]

[§ 4] In particular, however, seven councilors elected from the families of the patricians are to sit in the inner council in the city of Augsburg, from which two board members of the free city, usually called "Stadtpfleger", are to be elected, one Catholic, the other has to be a member of the Augsburg Confession. Of the remaining five, three should belong to the Catholic faith and two to the Augsburg confession. The remaining councils of the so-called smaller council, as well as the Syndici, the city court assessors and other servants, should belong to both denominations in equal numbers.

The revenue office should consist of three people, of whom [p. 36] two should belong to one and one to the other creed, namely in such a way that in the first year two should be Catholic and one of the Augsburg Confession, in the second year two of the Augsburg Confession and the third a Catholic and in the following years should be changed every year.

[About the administration of the armory in Augsburg]

[§ 5] Likewise, the three administrators of the armory should alternate annually in the same way. The same should also apply to the administration of taxes, the market and building trade and other offices, which are occupied by three people, in such a way that if two offices are held in one year (e.g. the office of tax administration and the supervision of the market and building trade) are administered by two Catholics and one member of the Augsburg denomination, in the same year two other offices (e.g. the administration of the armory and the tax system) two members of the Augsburg denomination and one Catholic should be transferred;

[Change in public offices]

[§ 6] Those offices that are usually assigned to one person alone should, depending on the circumstances, change between Catholic citizens and citizens of the Augsburg denomination in the same way as before, either in one or in several years for the offices which are administered by three people.

[Administration of churches and schools]

[§ 7] The administration of its churches and schools should be reserved for each part; However, those Catholics who at the time of this peace agreement are in authorities and offices beyond the number agreed above should be allowed to retain their previous ranks and their earlier advantages in every respect (*per omnia honore commodoque fruantur*), but remain at home for as long or once they are present on the council, they have no vote until their posts have become vacant either by death or by surrender. [S. 37]

[Prohibition of Suppression of the Other Confession]

[§ 8] Neither of the two parties should abuse the official authority of the members of their confession to oppress the other part or take the liberty of directly or indirectly appointing a larger number [of fellow believers] to the offices of town officials, councilors or other public functions; rather, anything that has been attempted at any time or in any way is said to be ineffective. For this reason, this ordinance should not only be read out publicly every year, when new councilors and other officials are elected to replace the deceased, but from now on and for all future the election of the town caretaker or the two lords, the secret councilors and the other councilors should be chosen, Officials, Syndici, judges and other Catholic officials from the Catholics,

[No majority of votes in religious

matters] [§ 9] A majority of votes in matters that directly or indirectly affect religion does not take place (*pluralitas autem votorum in causis religionem sive directe sive indirecte concernentibus nequaquam attendatur*) and is intended for the citizens of the Holy Roman Empire who belong to the Augsburg denomination are no more disadvantageous than the electors, princes and estates. Should the Catholics misuse the majority of votes in these or any other matters to the detriment of the members of the Augsburg Confession, then by virtue of the present treaty they should be allowed to demand a change in the office of the Fifth Inner Councilor and other legal measures.

[Validity of the imperial laws]

[§ 10] Furthermore, with regard to the council elections, the religious peace (*pax religiosa*) and the neck court order of Emperor Charles V, as well as the agreements from 1584 and 1591, insofar as they do not directly or indirectly conflict with the present agreement (*quatenus huic dispositioni [P. 38] directe vel per indirectum non repugnant*), remain unaffected in every respect and continue to apply.

[Constitution of Dinkelsbühl, Biberach and Ravensburg]

[§ 11] Furthermore, in Dinkelsbühl, Biberach and Ravensburg two mayors, one Catholic, the other a member of the Augsburg confession, and four inner councilors in equal numbers from both confessions are to be appointed. The same equality should take place at the council, at the city court, at the city treasury and at all other offices, dignities and public bodies (*officia, dignitates ac munera publica*). As far as the mayor's office, the town clerk's office and the office of secretaries of the council and the court and all other offices that are only performed by one person are concerned, these should always be changed, in such a way that one takes the place of one deceased Catholics join the Augsburg denomination and vice versa. Regarding the election, the majority of votes,

[Restitution of Donauwörth]

[§ 12] As far as the city of Donauwörth is concerned, if the restoration of the former freedom from the imperial estates is to be decided at the next general Reichstag, it should be entitled to the same rights in spiritual and secular matters as with all other free imperial cities are the case on the basis of the present treaty, without prejudice to any rights that one might have in relation to that city.

[Effect of the amnesty]

[§ 13] The date of 1624 should not be detrimental to anyone who is to be reinstated on the basis of the amnesty or otherwise.

[Restitution date for the immediate ecclesiastical lords]

[§ 14] As for the spiritual dominions that are immediate to the empire, archbishoprics, dioceses, prelatures, abbeys, balls, provosts, commanderies or free secular donors [p. 39] or others, they should include their income, interest and other [rights], whatever their designation, whether they were owned by Catholic imperial estates or those of the Augsburg Confession on January 1, 1624, all of them and without any exception from the members of that creed, who they were rightfully held on the reference date, are owned undisturbed and unreservedly until one has finally compared oneself to God's grace because of the split in faith (*de religionis dissidiis per Dei gratiam conventum fuerit*); and neither part shall be allowed to conduct a judicial or extrajudicial dispute over it, or to disturb the other [in any way] or to put any obstacle in his way. If, however, which may God forbid, an amicable settlement cannot be reached because of the religious disputes (*amicabiliter conveniri non possit*), then this contract and this peace should be valid forever and ever.

[Loss of ecclesiastical offices upon change of confession]

[§ 15] If a Catholic archbishop, bishop, prelate, or a member of the Augsburg denomination who has been elected and postulated as archbishop, bishop, prelate, alone or with some or even all members of the cathedral chapter, or if other clergy in the future Should change confession (religionem imposterum mutarint), they should immediately lose their rights without prejudice to their dignity and honor (honore tamen famaue illibatis) and cede their uses and income immediately and without objection; however, the chapter or whoever is entitled to it by law should be free to elect or postulate another person of the same creed who is entitled to the ecclesiastical office by virtue of this contract; however, the renouncing archbishop, bishop, prelate, etc.

But if [members of the empire] - they may belong to the Catholic Confession or the Augsburg Confession - their archbishoprics, dioceses, ecclesiastical offices or immediate benefices were forfeited after January 1, 1624 through judicial or extrajudicial channels or in some other way Property] have been disturbed, by virtue of this contract they should immediately be transferred to the [p. 40] spiritual as well as secular rights are reinstated with the removal of all changes, in such a way that all direct imperial ecclesiastical dominions that belonged to a Catholic prelate on January 1, 1624, receive a Catholic head again and vice versa the members of the Augsburg people Denomination those goods that they owned on the reference date should continue to hold in the future.

[Right to vote and postulation]

[§ 16] In all archbishoprics, dioceses and other imperial directors, the electoral and postulation rights (iura eligendi et postulandi) should remain in accordance with the customs and legal records of each place (loci consuetudines et statuta antiqua), insofar as they comply with the imperial laws, the Passau Treaty, do not contradict religious peace and, above all, this declaration and this contract, and do not contain anything contrary to this confession with regard to the archbishoprics and dioceses that remain the members of the Augsburg denomination; as in those dioceses and churches in which the Catholic estates and the estates of the Augsburg Confession have the same rights, nothing may be added to the traditional provisions afterwards,

[No inheritance of spiritual dominions]

[§ 17] All postulated or elected persons should promise in their electoral capitulations (in capitulationibus suis) that they in no way inherit the spiritual principalities, offices and benefices, or that they want to make them hereditary, but should always give the chapter or those who since time immemorial, together with the chapter, have been entitled to both the election and the postulation and, if the diocese is liquidated, the administration and exercise of episcopal rights; moreover one should try that nobles, patricians, with academic dignities or other suitable persons are not excluded from this [p. 41], but rather remain the same as long as this does not run counter to [the nature of the offices].

[Emperor's restitution]

[§ 18] Where the Imperial Majesty has exercised the right of first petitions (ius primarium precum) after her election, she should also exercise this in the future, provided that after the death of one of the Augsburg denominations there is another member of the dioceses of the same creed that is suitable for this office according to the provisions of written law and custom. In the mixed dioceses of both denominations or other imperial direct places, the person appointed by the right of the first petitions should only be allowed to obtain this office if a member of the same denomination had previously had the completed benefice.

[Spiritual fees at the Protestant estates]

[§ 19] Should anything be demanded in any way or from anyone under the title of the annates, the pallium, the confirmations, the papal months (menses papales) or other fees and rights of direct imperial ecclesiastical dominions from the estates belonging to the Augsburg confession This claim will not be granted legal assistance either to prove its legality or to enforce it.

[Papal months in mixed chapters]

[§ 20] In the chapters of the imperial direct spiritual dominions, in which chapter lords and canons of both confessions are admitted in certain numbers according to the aforementioned key date and in which until now the papal months have been customary, these should also be further if the deceased chapter lords and canons from originate from the group of Catholics, remain upright and continue to be paid, provided that the papal confirmation is given in good time and transmitted directly by the papal court.

[Election and investiture of Protestant clergy]

[§ 21] The [clergy] of the Augsburg Confession elected or postulated as archbishops, bishops or prelates [p. 42] are to be invested by the Holy Imperial Majesty without any objection (absque ulla exceptione investiantur) if they have submitted a certification of their choice or postulation within one year, the oaths customary for the scepter loan and one and a half times the customary rate for the mortgage pay. These, or during the settlement of their seat, the chapters and those to whom the

administration is entitled together [with the chapters], should for general as well as special deputation, visitation, Revision and other imperial assemblies be summoned in the usual way in writing and have a seat and vote there, like everyone [imperial] stood before the religious split (*ante religionis dissidia*). It is up to the prelates, together with the chapters and the canons, to determine which and how many people are to be sent to meetings of this kind.

[Title of the spiritual prince of the Augsburg Confession]

[§ 22] Because of the titles of the spiritual princes of the Augsburg Confession, it was agreed that they should be designated with the title "Elected or Postulated Archbishop, Bishop, Abbot or Provost" without impairing their status and dignity, but their seat on the middle bench between the clerical and secular classes on the transverse bench (*sessionem autem in scamno inter ecclesiasticos et seculares intermedio et transverso capiant*), in the assembly of all three imperial colleges they are accompanied by the director of the Mainz chancellery, who on behalf of the archbishop conducts the Reichstag negotiations, and behind him the directors of the princes' college should have their place; if [only] the council of princes meets as a college,

[Conditions in the mixed dioceses]

[§ 23] As many chapters or canons of the Augsburg Confession or the Catholic Confession existed on January 1, 1624 [in the mixed dioceses], so many of the two confessions should remain forever and instead of the deceased Members of the same creed enter. But should somewhere [p. 43] Chapter lords or canons of the Catholic faith or the Augsburg confession have more benefices than in 1624, they should keep these benefices and preambles for life as supernumeraries, but after their death they should keep the Catholics members of the Augsburg confession and vice versa these Catholics follow until the number of chapters and canons of both denominations has again reached the number it had on January 1, 1624.

[Spiritual dominions of Sweden]

[§ 24] Those archbishoprics, dioceses, foundations and direct and indirect spiritual dominions which were awarded to the Royal Majesty and the Kingdom of Sweden as compensation, compensation, compensation or other compensation for its allies, friends or directly involved are to be subject in all parts to the provisions listed below. But that which is not covered by these provisions, in particular to the extent that it falls under the paragraphs on diocesan law listed below [§ 48], should remain subject to the imperial laws and the present treaty.

[Indirect ecclesiastical rule of the imperial estates in 1624]

[§ 25] All those monasteries, collegiate donors, ballrooms, coming, churches, foundations, schools, hospitals and other indirect clerical lords, including their income and rights, whatever title they may have, that were owned by Protestant electors on January 1, 1624, Princes and Estates, regardless of whether they have been retained or returned or are still to be returned on the basis of the current contract, should remain in their possession until the religious disputes are settled by a general amicable comparison of both parts, and no objection should be taken into account find that this reformed before or after the Passau Treaty or religious peace [p. 44] and were taken into possession, or that they [belonged] to the countries of the estates of the Augsburg Confession or that they [were], or that they are excluded or connected to other estates by suffraganeat or diaconate law (*iure suffraganeatus, diaconatus*) or in any other way; The sole and sole basis of this contract, the restoration and any future exercise of rights should rather be the existing *acquis* on January 1, 1624, whereby all defenses and objections are to be regarded as ineffective, which are due to an interim religious practice introduced somewhere or due to an earlier or later general Agreement or special contracts or on the basis of disputes that have arisen or legally decided proceedings or on the basis of orders, mandates, ordinances, parities, reversals,

If, therefore, something of the aforementioned lords, their accessories or their uses has been withdrawn or taken away from the classes of the Augsburg Confession in any way or under any pretext after the specified date, it should immediately and without distinction - including all monasteries in particular, Founders and ecclesiastical lordships that the Duke of Württemberg held in 1624 - including all accessories, all income and all additions, wherever these may be, restituted together with the removed documents and the members of the Augsburg denomination should in future be not impaired in any way either in the existing or in the restituted property, but be safe from any judicial or actual prosecution (*ab omni persecutione iuris et facti*) forever until the religious disputes are resolved.

[Catholic monasteries and donors after 1624]

[§ 26] All monasteries, founders and indirect collegiate founders who were in the possession of Catholics on January 1, 1624 should remain in their possession in the same way, even if they are in the countries and areas of estates of the Augsburg Confession; but they are not to be converted into other religious orders than those for whose [p. 45] Rules they were originally established, except when such an order has completely expired. In this case, the Catholic church authorities should be free to replace them with new religions from another order that existed in Germany before the religious split

occurred. In all such indirect donors, collegiate donors, monasteries and hospitals, In those Catholics and members of the Augsburg denomination lived side by side, they should continue to live side by side in the future, in the same number as there were on January 1, 1624. The public practice of religion should also be maintained without hindrance to one or the other part in the manner in which it was customary in that place on the aforementioned date. In the indirect founders, too, in whom the Imperial Majesty exercised the right of first petitions (*primariae preces*) on January 1, 1624, this should continue to be theirs in the same way as was described above for the imperial directors. The same applies to the papal months, as also previously prescribed in paragraphs 18-20. In addition, the archbishops or those

Should members of the Augsburg denomination, with regard to indirect clergy, who were actually, wholly or only partially in the possession of Catholics on the cut-off date, display, visit, inspection, confirmation, correction, protection, opening, Billing and compulsory labor rights (*iura praesentandi, visitandi, inspectionis, confirmandi, corrigendi, protectionis, aperturae, hospitalionis, servitiorum operarum*) as well as rights to pastors and provosts, these rights should remain unchanged and unrestricted.

If the choice for completed benefices has not been made at the intended time or in the prescribed manner, the granting and occupation with persons of the denomination to which the deceased belonged should be entitled to them in accordance with the right of recidivism, provided that the Catholic cause is thereby with the indirect clerical ones There is no disadvantage for lords and the rights of the Catholic authorities and the respective order remain unaffected. Also in the event that the election and appointment of the finished prebend [p. 46] have not happened in the prescribed time, the right to recidivism should be retained.

With regard to the imperial pledges, it was agreed that, since the imperial electoral surrender contains the provision that an elected Roman emperor should confirm these pledges to the electors, princes and other imperial estates and secure and protect their undisturbed property, this provision should be valid until with the consent of the electors, princes and imperial estates, something else is decided, and therefore the cities of Lindau and Weißenburg im Nordgau, from which the imperial pledges (*oppignorationes imperiales*) had been taken away, should be reinstated as soon and in full if the debt is repaid beforehand.

[Redemption of pledges of the imperial estates]

[§ 27] Those rulers, however, who pledged the imperial estates before time immemorial, should only be able to be redeemed on the condition that the possessorial objections (*exceptiones possessorum* [objections of the owner from the right to possession]) and the legal dispute in the main matter be adequately investigated. Should such lordships have been taken into possession by someone during the current war, partly without legal knowledge, partly without repayment of the pledge, they should be returned immediately and in full, including all documents, to the previous owners; If a judgment allows redemption, this has become legally binding and the re-establishment of rights has taken place after payment of the pledge, the owner should be free to publicly introduce his religious practice (*suae religionis exercitium*) in these formerly pledged and returned to him countries, but residents and subjects may not be forced to emigrate or to give up their religion to which they have professed under the previous owner of the pledged lands (*religionem deserrere non cogantur*). Because of the public practice of their religion, however, an agreement should be reached between them and the landlord who redeemed the [pledged] lordships. [P. 47] to give up (*religionem deserrere non cogantur*). Because of the public practice of their religion, however, an agreement should be reached between them and the landlord who redeemed the [pledged] lordships. [P. 47] to give up (*religionem deserrere non cogantur*). Because of the public practice of their religion, however, an agreement should be reached between them and the landlord who redeemed the [pledged] lordships. [P. 47]

[Rights of the Imperial Knighthood]

[§ 28] The free and imperial imperial knighthood (*libera et immediata imperii nobilitas*) including all its members including their subjects and feudal and allodial goods, unless they are in some places with regard to their dominions, their territory and their domicile is subject to other [imperial] estates, by virtue of the religious peace and the present treaty, have the same rights in relation to religion and all the advantages arising therefrom as the aforementioned electors, princes and estates, and when [exercising this right] are not disturbed or impaired in any way. Those [members] who have been disturbed or impaired are to be completely restored to their previous legal status.

[Inclusion of the free imperial cities]

[§ 29] The free imperial cities (*liberae imperii civitates*), which as a whole and individually fall under the concept of imperial estates not only in religious peace and in the present treaty, but also otherwise, are to include those in which in 1524 there was only one confession was in practice to have the same rights as all other higher estates, both with regard to the *jus reformandi* and with regard to other matters relating to religion in their territories, as well as with regard to the subjects within the walls and suburbs; therefore what has been determined and agreed about these in general should also be said for the [imperial cities] and should apply regardless of whether in these cities, in which, according to the law

and custom of each place, no other denomination was introduced by the city authorities and the citizens apart from the Augsburg Confession, some citizens belonging to the Catholic denomination are resident or in some chapters, collegiate churches, monasteries and hospitals, they like be directly or indirectly subordinate to the kingdom, the practice of the Catholic faith takes place. In this case, the latter should be left unreservedly in the legal status in which they were on January 1, 1624, including the clergy, insofar as they were not appointed during the aforementioned period, and all Catholic citizens who reside there . [P. 48] some citizens belonging to the Catholic denomination are resident or in some chapters, collegiate churches, monasteries and hospitals, they may be directly or indirectly subordinate to the Reich, the exercise of the Catholic denomination takes place. In this case, the latter should be left unreservedly in the legal status in which they were on January 1, 1624, including the clergy, insofar as they were not appointed during the aforementioned period, and all Catholic citizens who reside there . [P. 48] some citizens belonging to the Catholic denomination are resident or in some chapters, collegiate churches, monasteries and hospitals, they may be directly or indirectly subordinate to the Reich, the exercise of the Catholic denomination takes place. In this case, the latter should be left unreservedly in the legal status in which they were on January 1, 1624, including the clergy, insofar as they were not appointed during the aforementioned period, and all Catholic citizens who reside there . [P. 48] In this case, the latter should be left unreservedly in the legal status in which they were on January 1, 1624, including the clergy, insofar as they were not appointed during the aforementioned period, and all Catholic citizens who reside there . [P. 48] In this case, the latter should be left unreservedly in the legal status in which they were on January 1, 1624, including the clergy, insofar as they were not appointed during the aforementioned period, and all Catholic citizens who reside there . [P. 48]

like all other higher imperial estates are fully reinstated and left in it without any impairment as with those who had them or have since regained them, [and this] up to an amicable comparison of religions (usque at amicabilem religionum compositionem). And neither of the two should be allowed to oust the other from the practice of his profession, the church rites and liturgies; rather, all citizens should live peacefully and in a friendly manner with one another and both sides should exercise their religious beliefs and use their goods without being disturbed. Objection that existing legal disputes have been decided by judgment or ended by settlement or are still pending,

[Rights of the estates]

[§ 30] As for the counts, barons, aristocrats, vassals, cities, foundations, monasteries, comers, communities and subjects of the spiritual and secular imperial estates, it is because these imperial immediate estates are entitled to the right of Reformation in addition to the sovereignty after the general origin of the empire (cum iure territorii et superioritatis ex communi per totum imperium hactenus usitata praxi etiam ius [p. 49] reformandi exercitium religionis competat) and the subjects of these imperial estates have been granted the right to emigrate (beneficium emigrandi) since the peace of religion in the event that that they are of a different denomination than the sovereign and, moreover, provision has been made for the purpose of maintaining greater harmony among the estates, it has been determined that neither should pull the subjects of the other over to his confession or therefore take protection and protection or help them in any other way, it has been determined that this rule will also be observed in the future by the classes of both confessions and that no imperial class should observe the right according to its national sovereignty in religious matters is to be reduced.

[Rights of Protestant subjects of Catholic imperial estates]

[§ 31] These provisions do not conflict with the fact that the local residents, vassals and subjects of the Catholic estates, of whatever kind, may at any point in the year 1624 practice the public or private religion of the Augsburg confession either on the basis of a specific contract or a specific one Privilege or in accordance with old traditions and local custom, should continue to retain them, including all ancillary rights, insofar as they have made use of them in the aforementioned year or can prove their exercise. These ancillary rights include: the appointment of consistories, schools and church offices, patronage rights and similar rights. They too should be in the possession of all churches, founders, Monasteries and hospitals including all accessories, all income and all increments remain. All of this is to be obeyed always and everywhere, as long as nothing else has been agreed either in general or by mutual agreement between the imperial estates and their subjects on account of the Christian religion, and neither is to impair the other in any way.

[Restitution of the legal status from the year 1624]

[§ 32] Whoever [by them] has been impaired in any way or horrified [his possessions] should without exception [p. 50] and completely restored to the legal status in which it was in 1624.

The same applies to the Catholic subjects of imperial estates of the Augsburg confession, who in the aforementioned year 1624 were entitled to public or private exercise of the Catholic denomination.

[Conflicting religious treaties]

[§ 33] Contracts, settlements, agreements or permits that have previously been concluded, entered into

or otherwise established between imperial estates and their aforementioned estates and subjects because of the introduction, permission and maintenance of public or private religious practice, should in this respect remain valid and in force stay as they do not oppose the observance of the aforementioned year 1624, and it should only be allowed to withdraw from this by mutual agreement. All of the judgments passed in 1624 and customs that are equivalent to applicable law and opposing reversals, contracts and settlements should be ineffective and annulled, in particular the settlement, which the Bishop of Hildesheim and the Dukes of Braunschweig-Lüneburg concluded on various occasions in 1643 because of the practice of religion with the estates and subjects of the Diocese of Hildesheim. The nine monasteries in the diocese of Hildesheim, which the dukes of Braunschweig waived under certain conditions in the aforementioned year, are excluded from this reference date and reserved for Catholics.

[Protestant subjects of Catholic imperial estates and their toleration]

[§ 34] It was also agreed that subjects belonging to the Augsburg Confession and, conversely, Catholic subjects of the Augsburg Confession, who in 1624 were not allowed to practice their religion publicly or privately at any time, as well as those after the proclamation of peace in the future will accept or accept a different creed than their sovereign, should be tolerated with forbearance and not be prevented from practicing their devotion in their homes in complete freedom of conscience without any [p. 51] Investigate privately and without any impairment (*patientes tolerantur et conscientia libera domi devotioni suae sine inquisitione aut turbatione privatim vacare*), to attend public worship services in the neighborhood as often and wherever they want and to have their children instructed either in other schools of their denomination or at home by private teachers. But compatriots, vassals and subjects should otherwise fulfill their duty in owed obedience and submission (*officium suum cum debito obsequio et subiectione adimpleant*) and not give rise to any unrest.

[Prohibition of discrimination]

[§ 35] Whether the subjects are of the Catholic faith or the Augsburg denomination, they should not be despised anywhere because of their creed (*whether religionem despiciatui habeantur*) and also not from the community of merchants, craftsmen and guilds, from inheritances, legacies, Hospitals, infirmaries, alms and other rights or businesses, much less excluded from public cemeteries and an honest burial, and no other costs should be charged from the bereaved for the funeral than the parish church is usually entitled to take for the funeral; rather, in these and similar cases, they should enjoy rights, justice and protection in the same way as their fellow citizens (*aequali iustitia protectioneque tuti*).

[Protection of the property of the emigrants]

[§ 36] Should a subject, who in 1624 had neither the public nor the private practice of religion, or someone who changes his confession after the proclamation of peace, emigrate voluntarily or are forced to do so by the sovereign He should be free to either keep his property or to move it away after it has been sold or to have the property left behind managed by the administrator (*liberum ei sit, aut retentis bonis aut alienatis discedere retenta per ministros administrare*) and, as often as the situation requires to go there to supervise his property or to conduct legal proceedings or to collect debts freely and without a letter of passage (*libere et sine literis*). [S. 52]

[Time of emigration and prohibition of interference]

[§ 37] In addition, it was agreed that the sovereigns would give those subjects to whom neither the public nor the private practice of religion was entitled in the above-mentioned year, but who were still living in the territories of the imperial estates of one or the other denomination at the time of the proclamation of the present peace to be found, which also includes those who, in order to evade the acts of war, but not with the intention of changing their place of residence, have moved to another place and want to return to their homeland after the conclusion of peace, a deadline for emigration of at least five years, but those who change confession after the proclamation of peace should be granted at least three years, unless they can obtain a longer and extended period. Those who emigrate either voluntarily or forcibly may not be denied certificates of their birth, their free descent, their permission to leave, their learned trade and their innocent way of life (*nativitatis, ingenuitatis, manumissionis, noti officii, honeste vite testimonia denegentur*) and they may not be denied by unusual reverse or exceptionally high withholding fees should be overcharged, and even less should those who voluntarily emigrate should be placed in the way of subjects or other pretexts (*servitutis aut ullo alio praetextu impedimentum inferatur*). Their learned trade and their innocent way of life are not denied (*nativitatis, ingenuitatis, manumissionis, noti officii, honeste vite testimonia denegentur*) and they are not overburdened by unusual reverse or exceptionally high deduction fees, and even less should those who emigrate voluntarily, obstacles are placed in the way with reference to a subject relationship or some other pretext (*servitutis aut ullo alio praetextu impedimentum inferatur*). Their learned trade and their innocent way of life are not denied (*nativitatis, ingenuitatis, manumissionis, noti officii, honeste vite testimonia denegentur*) and they are not overburdened by unusual reverse or exceptionally high deduction fees, and even less should those who emigrate voluntarily, obstacles are placed in the way with reference to a subject relationship or some other pretext (*servitutis aut ullo alio praetextu impedimentum inferatur*). obstacles are placed in the way with reference to a subject relationship or some other pretext

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[Protection of Protestants in Silesia]

[§ 38] The Silesian princes who belong to the Augsburg confession, namely the dukes of Brieg, Liegnitz and Münsterberg-Oels as well as the city of Breslau, should be able to freely exercise their rights and privileges obtained before the war as well as the exercise of the Augsburg confession granted to them by special imperial and royal grace.

[Abolition of compulsory emigration for subjects in Silesia and Austria]

[§ 39] The counts, barons, aristocrats and their subjects in the other Silesian principalities which were directly owned by the [p. 53] belong to the royal chamber, as well as the counts, barons and nobles currently living in Lower Austria, the Imperial Majesty, although she has the right to Reformation no less than all other kings and princes, not on the basis of the provision of the previous paragraph [§ 33]: "Contracts, settlements" etc., [Article V, § 33] but on the basis of a mediation by the Royal Majesty of Sweden and out of love for the likewise mediating imperial estates of the Augsburg Confession, these counts, barons and nobles as well as their in The subjects living in the Silesian principalities mentioned above should not be obliged to give up their possessions or emigrate because of their confession. They too should not be prevented from practicing the above-mentioned creed in the neighboring places outside the country if they otherwise behave calmly and peacefully and behave as it should be towards their highest Lord. But if they emigrate voluntarily and either do not want to sell their property or cannot sell it without damage, they should be allowed free access (liber additus) to the supervision of their goods and to conduct their business. as befits their highest Lord. But if they emigrate voluntarily and either do not want to sell their property or cannot sell it without damage, they should be allowed free access (liber additus) to the supervision of their goods and to conduct their business. as befits their highest Lord. But if they emigrate voluntarily and either do not want to sell their property or cannot sell it without damage, they should be allowed free access (liber additus) to the supervision of their goods and to conduct their business.

[Churches for Protestants in Silesia]

[§ 40] In addition to the provisions on the aforementioned Silesian principalities, which belong directly to the royal chamber, her Imperial Majesty promises that she will allow members of the Augsburg denomination in these principalities to exercise their Faith to build 3 churches at his own expense outside the cities of Schweidnitz, Jauer and Glogau near the city wall in suitable places to be designated by His Majesty after the conclusion of peace, as soon as these will demand it.

[Mediation in favor of the Protestants in the hereditary countries]

[§ 41] After a great deal of negotiations had been held during the present peace negotiations about greater freedom of religious practice in the above-mentioned countries as well as in the other empires and countries of the Imperial Majesty and the Austrian House, but because of the objections asserted by the Imperial Plenipotentiary, a [p . 54] If an agreement could not be reached, the Royal Majesty of Sweden and the Imperial Estates of the Augsburg Confession reserve the right to intercede in a friendly manner with their Imperial Majesty at a future Diet or on another occasion, subject to continued peace and to the exclusion of all violence and hostility .

[Reformation law in fiefdoms]

[§ 42] The Reformation law (ius reformandi) cannot be derived from the mere quality of a fief or fiefdom, whether it comes from the Kingdom of Bohemia, from the electors, princes and imperial estates or from other lords; Rather, these fiefs and fiefs as well as the vassals and subjects and spiritual goods in religious matters and with other rights that the liege has claimed, introduced or assumed for himself, should all be judged according to the legal status of January 1, 1624 and everything that is judicially and was renewed out of court, canceled and returned to the previous legal status (in pristinum statum restituantur).

[Disputed sovereign rights]

[§ 43] If the sovereign right was disputed before or after the normal year 1624, the holder [of the right] should have the right to practice his religion in public until the final decision on this right has been made. The subjects, however, should not be forced to emigrate during the dispute over sovereign law because of a change of confession that has taken place in the meantime. In the places in which the estates have the same sovereign rights (ex aequo iure superioritatis fruuntur), both because of the public practice of religion and because of other matters relating to religion, the legal status in which it was on the aforementioned day and in the aforementioned should remain Years have found.

[Jurisdiction and Reformation Law]

[§ 44] The embarrassing jurisdiction, the main court, the blood jurisdiction, the patronage law and the law of the branch do not result in the Reformation law either individually or as a whole [p. 55] (ius reformandi). Abuses that have been torn under this name or that have been created through contracts

are to be eliminated, those burdened by them are to be returned to their previous legal status and all [abuses] of this kind are to be completely eliminated for the future.

[Income of the churches]

[§ 45] With regard to the income of all kinds to which the clergy and their owners are entitled, it should be noted what is particularly in the religious peace § 16: "The estates of the Augspurgischen confession" etc. and in § 21 : "Then also to the classes of the old religion" etc.

[Income of the Protestant imperial estates]

[§ 46] The income, taxes, tithes and interest due to the imperial estates of the Augsburg Confession by virtue of the aforementioned religious peace in relation to the imperial or indirect spiritual foundations of Catholic countries, which they obtained either before or after the religious peace, and which they on January 1, 1624 should be paid without any objection (*absque ulla exceptione*). If imperial estates of the Augsburg Confession have acquired bailiwick rights, court rights, billeting rights, service rights or other rights in ecclesiastical lordships and possessions of the Catholics located inside or outside the country through lawful use (*legitimo usu*) or express permission, likewise Catholic estates,

[Tithes and other income from foundations]

[§ 47] Income and tithes, taxes and lease interest due to the classes of the Augsburg Confession from other areas, even if the foundations have already expired or are in dissolution, should be paid to those to whom they are were due on January 1, 1624; however [p. 56], those that have expired by 1624 or will expire in the future are to be paid to the lord of the dissolved monastery or place in which it was located in other areas as well.

Likewise, the founders who owned new tithes in foreign territory on January 1, 1624, should retain these rights in the future, but new rights should not be established. For the other imperial estates and subjects, the new tithes are to be determined according to common law, local customary law or by voluntary contracts.

[Suspension of diocesan rights and spiritual jurisdiction]

[§ 48] The diocesan law and the entire ecclesiastical jurisdiction with all its forms should be against electors, princes and estates of the Augsburg confession (including the free imperial knighthood) and their subjects, both between Catholics and the members of the Augsburg confession and among the estates of the Augsburg confession. Confession will remain suspended until the Christian resolution of the division of faith (*usque ad compositionem Christianam dissidii religionis*) and the diocesan law and ecclesiastical jurisdiction should remain within the boundaries of each country (*intra terminos territorii cuiusque*). To collect income, interest, tithes and rent in those areas of the classes of the Augsburg confession,

Estates and subjects of the Augsburg Confession, who are subordinate to Catholic sovereigns and who recognized spiritual jurisdiction in 1624, should only be subject to the aforementioned jurisdiction in those cases in which the Augsburg Confession is in no way affected, but on the condition that they on the occasion of a trial nothing is demanded that is contrary to the Augsburg Confession or its conscience. The same right should also apply to the Catholic subjects of authorities of the Augsburg confession; for those to whom the public practice of religion in 1624 [p. 57] of the Catholic Confession, the diocesan law should remain unreservedly upright in accordance with the undisputed exercise of the bishops in the aforementioned year.

[Imperial cities with mixed

denominations] [§ 49] In those imperial cities in which the practice of both denominations takes place, the Catholic bishops should not have any jurisdiction over citizens of the Augsburg denomination. On the other hand, the Catholics should keep their right after the practice of the aforementioned year 1624.

[Prohibition of denigrating the peace treaty]

[§ 50] The authorities of both confessions should seriously and severely prevent anyone from publicly or privately in sermons, teachings, disputations, writings or [other] advice (*concionando, docendo, disputando, scribendo, consulendo*) the Passau Treaty, the religious peace and in particular at any point denies, doubts or tries to derive contradicting assertions [spirit and letter] of the present treaty and its wording (*usquam impugnet, dubiam faciat aut assertiones contrarias inde deducere conetur*).

[Determination of the number of deputies]

[§ 51] At the ordinary Reichstag the number of deputies of the classes of both confessions should be the same; The persons, however, and the imperial estates to be consulted are to be decided at the next Reichstag. At their convents and at the general diets, the number of deputies from the classes of both denominations should be the same, whether they are from one or two or three Reichstag colleges - for whatever reason and for what imperial business. If extraordinary commissions have to deal with imperial business, if the matter only concerns the estates of the Augsburg Confession (*si res inter Augustanae*

confessionis Status versatur), only members of this confession should be sent; if it concerns only the Catholic estates, only Catholics should be sent; if it concerns Catholic estates and those of the Augsburg Confession, then representatives of both denominations should be appointed in equal numbers [p. 58] and commissioned. It was also stipulated that although the Members of Parliament should report on the negotiations they had conducted and express their views, they should not make a final decision (*sententiae nihil definiant*).

[Prohibition of the majority of votes in religious matters] [§ 52] In religious and other matters in which the estates cannot be viewed as closed structures (*ubi status tanquam unum corpus considerari nequeunt*), as well as when the Catholic estates and the estates of the Augsburg confession divide into two parties (*in duas partes euntibus*), the dispute should only be settled by an *amicabilis compositio*, regardless of the majority of votes (*non attenta votorum pluralitate*). However, as far as the majority of votes in tax matters is concerned, this matter is to be postponed to the next Reichstag (*ad proxima comitia*), since it could not be decided at the present meeting.

[Regulations on the Reich Chamber of Commerce]
Remaining shortcomings should be eliminated and [the situation] should be improved overall. So that this subject is not left completely unregulated, it has also been decided that in addition to the judge and the four presidents, two of whom are to belong to the Augsburg Confession, who are all to be appointed by the Imperial Majesty, the total number of assessors should be 50 be increased [p. 59] should, so that the Catholic imperial estates 26 including the 2 assessors, whose presentation is reserved to the emperor, the estates of the Augsburg Confession, on the other hand, have to present 24 assessors and, moreover, it should be permitted not only two from each imperial circle with mixed confessions Catholics, but also two members of the Augsburg Confession to take and elect;

[Choice of assessors at the Reich Chamber of Commerce]
if members of the Augsburg denomination take action against estates of the Augsburg denomination, a Catholic is appointed as mediator and the dispute is to be discussed and decided exclusively with the assistance of assessors of the same number from both denominations (*ex utraque religione pari numero assessoribus disputantur et iudicentur*). The same procedure should also be followed at the Reichshofrat (*in iudicio aulico*) and for this purpose the emperor will appoint some men who are learned and experienced in imperial affairs from those circles of the empire who either belong to the Augsburg Confession alone or also to the Catholic Confession, order, to the extent and in the number, that, if necessary, the parity of the judges from the circle of assessors of both confessions can be maintained (*ut eveniente casu paritas iudicantium ex utraque religione assessorum observari possit*). The parity of the assessors should also then [p. 60] take place if an imperial estate of the Augsburg denomination is prosecuted by a Catholic state or a Catholic imperial estate by a state of the Augsburg confession (*iudicio convenitur*).

[Procedure before the Reichshofrat]
[§ 55] The imperial court order (*ordinatio camerae imperialis*) is to be applied in full to the proceedings before the Reichshofrat. Furthermore, so that the contending parties are not deprived of any legal remedy to [obtain] the adjournment of the judgment, instead of the appeal (*loco revisionis*) customary at the Reich Chamber of Commerce, the complained party should be allowed to submit a supplement to the Imperial Majesty because of a judgment passed by the Reichshofrat, [with the request] that the court files again with the help of an equal number of councilors of both confessions, which are equal to the [handling] of the dispute, are not related to any party and are not concerned with the drafting and promulgation of the first judgment or with it were at least not involved as a speaker or co-speaker, be submitted to a revision. In addition, His Majesty should be free to obtain the legal opinions and reports of some electors and princes of both denominations in particularly important matters (*in causis maioribus*), which could cause unrest in the empire.

[Visit of the Reichshofrat]
[§ 56] The visitation of the Reichshofrat (*visitatio consilii aulici*) should, as often as necessary, be carried out by the Elector of Mainz and that everything should be recorded by him that, according to the unanimous opinion of the estates, should be discussed at the next Reichstag. If, however, doubts should arise about the interpretation of imperial laws and imperial farewells, or if, in the decision of spiritual or secular legal disputes that are pending among the aforementioned parties, an equal number of assessors of both denominations, after the matter in the large senate (*in pleno etiam senatu*) has been investigated, opposing legal opinions should be expressed (*contrariae orientur sententiae*), in which the Catholics of one, the members of the Augsburg denomination of the other, should [p. 61] the whole dispute should be brought before a general Reichstag. If, on the other hand, two or more Catholics with one or another assessor of the Augsburg Confession and vice versa should have one legal view, the rest, in at least as large a number, but different with regard to the creed, have the other legal view, and should from this If a difference of opinion arises, the dispute should be decided according to the Reich Chamber of Justice rules and not brought before the Reichstag. All of this should

take place in disputes between the imperial estates, including the free imperial knighthood, whether they are plaintiffs, defendants or mediators. If, however, the plaintiff or defendant or intermediary belong to the Augsburg Confession, come from the estates and have demanded the parity of judges and assessors of both confessions, [this demand] should be met. However, if the vote is different here too, the appeal to the Reichstag should be dropped and the legal dispute should be decided according to the Reich Chamber of Justice rules.

In addition, in the Reichshofrat as well as in the Reichskammergericht, the privileged place of jurisdiction of the first instance, the Austrägalrechte and the privileges de non appellando (privilegium primae instantiae, austregarum iura et privilegia de non appellando) should remain unaffected and not by mandates, commissions [i.e. commissioned judges], Revocations or affected in any other way.

After the repeal of the imperial court in Rottweil, the regional courts in Swabia and other imperial courts has been mentioned and this has been viewed as a matter of great importance, a further discussion is to take place at the next Reichstag.

[Presentation of the Protestant assessors]

[§ 57] The assessors of the Augsburg Confession should be presented by Kursachsen, Kurbrandenburg, Kurpfalz 6; from Upper Saxony District 4, from Lower Saxony District 4. One alternating from both districts. [S. 62] From the classes of the Augsburg Confession the circles: Franconia 2, Swabia 2, Upper Rhine 2, Westphalia 2. One alternating from all four circles.

[Rights of the Protestant Estates in Bavaria]

[§ 58] Although the imperial estates of the Augsburg Confession in the Bavarian Circle are not mentioned in this list, this should not be detrimental to them, but their rights, privileges and freedoms should remain unaffected (salva maneant eorum iura, privilegia et libertatis).

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Article VI [Exemption from Basel and Switzerland]

After the Imperial Majesty responded to the complaints made on behalf of the city of Basel and the entire Confederation (nomine civitatis Basilensis et universae Helvetiae) because of numerous before the Imperial Chamber Court against the aforementioned city and other allied places of Switzerland (Helvetiorum unitos cantones), their Citizens and their subjects have been brought before the assembled imperial plenipotentiaries of the present congress, after having obtained the advice and judgment of the imperial estates (ordinum imperii sententia et consilio) by an imperial decree of May 14 of the previous year, It has been determined that the aforementioned city of Basel and the other parts of Switzerland have complete freedom and exemption from the Reich and should in no way be subject to the courts and tribunals of the Reich, it has been determined that this [regulation] will be included in the [current] public peace treaty, are recognized as valid and effective and all processes of this kind, including any related injunctions made at any time, are to be void and invalid in all respects.

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Article VII [Equality of the Reformed Confession]

[§ 1] With the unanimous consent of the Imperial Majesty and all imperial estates, it has also been determined that all rights or privileges which, in addition to other imperial laws [p. 64] above all the religious peace and this public contract as well as the regulation of the [religious] complaints (decisio gravaminum) granted to the classes and subjects belonging to the Catholic and Augsburg confessions, also to those who are called Reformed (qui inter illos reformati vocantur); all, however, subject to the treaties, privileges, reversals and other provisions (salvis ... pactis, privilegiis, reversalibus et dispositionibus aliis) which the so-called Protestant estates concluded with themselves and with their subjects and in which everything

To have court preacher of his confession (concionatores aulicos suae confessionis) without any

disadvantage and without any burden for his subjects with himself and in his residence; on the other hand, he should not be permitted to change the public practice of religion and the church laws or church ordinances applicable up until then or to withdraw churches, schools, hospitals or the income, pensions and grants belonging to them from the former [owners] and the [believers] of their own creed or under the pretext of sovereign, episcopal, patronage or any other right to impose preachers of the other creed on the subjects or in any way to directly or indirectly add an obstacle or disadvantage to the other creed. And so that this agreement is kept all the more firmly, [p. 64], in the event of such a change, the congregations should be allowed to present suitable teachers and preachers themselves or, if they do not have the right to present, to propose those from the ordinary consistory and the church authority of the place - provided they are of the same creed as the presenting or proposing congregations - or in the absence of those from the body that will determine the congregations themselves, should be examined, ordained and then confirmed by the prince or lord without refusal (*sine recusatione*).

[§ 2] If, however, a congregation has accepted the confession of its Lord in the event of a change in the creed and demands the religious practice of the creed to which the prince or lord belongs at his own expense, the congregation should be free to give it [this religious practice] without being disadvantaged the other [municipalities] to allow; his successors may not be repealed. However, the members of the consistories, the church visitors and the theology and philosophy professors at schools and universities should belong exclusively to the creed that was publicly accepted at that time.

Although everything mentioned above is related to future changes, it should nevertheless not impair the rights that are due to the princes of Anhalt and the like.

Apart from the above-mentioned confessions, however, no other should be accepted or tolerated in the Holy Roman Empire (*sed praeter religiones supranominatus nulla alia in sacro imperio Romano recipiatur vel toleretur*).

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Article VIII [Constitutional position of the imperial estates]

[Confirmation of all rights]

[§ 1] In order to ensure that no future disputes arise in relation to the constitution (*in statu politico*), all electors, princes and estates of the Roman Empire should be in their old rights, privileges, freedoms, privileges, the unhindered exercise of sovereignty in both spiritual and worldly matters (*libero iuris territorialis tam in ecclesiasticis quam politicis exercitio*), lordships, regalia as well as in their possession by virtue of this [p. 65] are confirmed and affirmed in such a way that they cannot or may not actually be impaired by anyone under any pretext.

[Rights of the Imperial Estates]

[§ 2] Without any restriction they should have the right to vote in all deliberations on imperial business, especially when enacting or interpreting laws, resolving wars, prescribing taxes, advertising or billeting of soldiers, and new fortifications within the territory of the estates in the name of the empire or to provide old with garrisons, to make peace or alliances or to do other such business; none of these matters should ever happen in future without the imperial estates assembled at the Reichstag having voluntarily consented and given their consent (*nisi de comitali liberoque omnium imperii statuum suffragio et consensu*).

In particular, however, the individual estates should have the right to conclude alliances among themselves or with foreigners for their preservation and security, but in such a way that such alliances are not directed against the emperor, against the empire and its land peace or in particular against this treaty, rather, are such that the oath by which each of them is obliged to emperor and empire remains unaffected in all parts (*cum primis vero ius faciendi inter se et cum exteris foedera pro sua cuiusque conservatione ac securitate singulis statibus perpetuo liberum esto, ita tamen ne eiusmodi foedera sint contra imperatorem et imperium pacem que eius publicam vel hanc imprimis transactionem fiantque salvo per omnia iuramento quo quisque imperatori et imperio obstrictus est*).

[Next Reichstag]

[§ 3] The next Reichstag is to be held within six months after the ratification of the peace; afterwards, however, as often as the general welfare or circumstances require. At the next Reichstag, the shortcomings of the earlier negotiations are to be eliminated and the procedure to be followed about the election of the Roman kings, about the establishment of a permanent imperial election surrender (*de*

electione romanorum regum, certa constantique Caesarea capitulatione concipienda) [p. 66] and the order to be observed if one or the other imperial class is declared to be imperial, insofar as this is not regulated in the imperial laws, about the addition of the imperial circles, the renewal of the imperial registers, the reduction of the excluded imperial estates,

[Voting rights of imperial cities]

[§ 4] Both at the general and at the special assemblies of the imperial estates, the free imperial cities should have full voting rights no less than all other imperial estates (competat votum decisivum), and their regalia, customs duties, annual income, freedoms and all [Rights] derived therefrom as well as other rights which they have legitimately acquired by the emperor and empire or which they have acquired, held and exercised before the acts of war through long practice, including any kind of jurisdiction, are recognized as valid within the walls and on their territory and remain untouched; but what reprisals, confiscations, imprisonments and other acts of damage were either committed during the war under any pretext or unlawfully attempted in some other way, or should be committed or attempted in the future without prior due process and enforcement proceedings, should be repealed, declared null and void and prohibited for all future. In addition, all recognized customs, laws and the basic laws of the Holy Roman Empire should be scrupulously followed (de caetero omnes laudabiles consuetudines et sacri Romani imperii constitutiones et leges fundamentales in posterum religiosis serventur) and all abuses torn down by the chaos of war should be abolished.

[Debtors in distress due to the war]

[§ 5] In what appropriate and equitable manner the complaints [p. 67] against debtors who got into distress due to the war or who got into difficulties due to excessively high interest rates and the dangers arising from this for the general peace can be remedied, the Imperial Majesty will take legal views and opinions of both the Reichshofrat and the Reichskammergericht can be obtained so that this [legal question] can be presented to the next Reichstag and incorporated into a legal regulation. In the meantime, however, in legal disputes of this kind, if they are brought before the highest imperial courts or the courts of the imperial estates, the circumstances presented by the parties are carefully examined and no one is complained of inappropriately enforcement (circumstantiae a partibus allegatae bene ponderentur); but [the provisions of the] Holstein constitution should remain unaffected and be recognized as valid.

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Article IX [Trade and Customs]

[Restoration of Freedom of Trade]

[§ 1] Since it is in the public interest that trade should flourish again after the conclusion of peace, it was agreed that the tolls and customs duties, which were unauthorized to the detriment of commercial transactions and contrary to the general good during the war in the Reich, contravene existing rights and Freedoms were introduced without the consent of the emperor and the electors of the empire, as well as the misuse of the Brabant bull and the resulting reprisals and confiscations including the foreign ID cards, claims and rights of retention, as well as all excessive postal taxes and all other extraordinary burdens and hindrances the trade and shipping traffic has been impaired completely abolished and all countries, ports and rivers their previous security, Jurisdiction and custom, as they existed for many years before the chaos of war, should be returned and should be preserved without restriction.

[Maintenance of Legitimate Customs]

[§ 2] The rights and privileges of the rivers and all other countries and the tariffs imposed by the emperor with [p. 68] The consent of the elector, namely the Count of Oldenburg, but also others on the Weser, or which has been introduced through longstanding custom, should be fully upheld and collected. In addition, trade should have complete freedom, safe passage everywhere by land and water, and all vassals, subjects, relatives and residents of the allies of both parties should have the freedom to travel, trade and return, as they were free to do before the war received from them everywhere in Germany and is to be regarded as approved by virtue of the present treaty; in addition, the authorities of both parties should be obliged to

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Article X [Compensation of Sweden]

[General provision]

[§ 1] Since, furthermore, the most serene Queen of Sweden has demanded that she be compensated for the return of the places conquered in the course of the war and at the same time duly provided for the restoration of general peace in the empire, the Imperial Majesty, with the consent of the electors, princes and estates of the empire, in particular the directly affected, the aforementioned most noble queen as well as her heirs and successors, the kings and the crown of Sweden by virtue of the present treaty, hands over the rulers named below with all rights as permanent and Immediate Reichslehen (perpetuum et immediatellyum imperii feudum)

[assignment of Western Pomerania and the island of Rügen]

[§ 2] In the first place all of this side of Pomerania, which is usually referred to as "Western Pomerania", within the limits that were decisive under the last dukes of Pomerania. Also from Hinterpommern [the places] Stettin, Gartz, Damm, Gollnow and the island of Wollin including the Oder flowing between these and the sea, which is usually called the Stettiner Haff, and the three mouths of the Peene, Swine and Dievenow together with the two [S. 69] sides of bordering land from the beginning of the royal area to the Baltic Sea; Because of the breadth of the eastern bank, the royal and electoral representatives will come to an amicable understanding to determine the boundaries more precisely as well as the other less important objects.

[Hereditary kingdom]

[§ 3] The Duchy of Pomerania and the Principality of Rügen including the lordships and places associated with them as well as all associated areas, offices, cities, castles, country towns, spots, villages, people, fiefs, rivers, islands, lakes, banks, ports, Landing sites, conventional customs duties and income and all spiritual and worldly goods, as well as titles, dignities, priorities, freedoms and privileges as well as all spiritual and secular rights and privileges on the basis of which the former dukes of Pomerania held, used and ruled them the Royal Majesty and the Kingdom of Sweden received from that day on as a permanent inheritance, owning, using and unrestrictedly using (in perpetuum pro hereditario feude habeat, possideat, iisque libere utatur et inviolabiliter fruatur).

[Sweden and Brandenburg's rights to the diocese of Kammin]

[§ 4] The rights that the Dukes of Western Pomerania previously held when conferring the prelatures and preambles of the chapter on Kammin should in future belong to the Royal Majesty and the Kingdom of Sweden with the authority to revoke these and the income after death of the current canons and lords of the chapters to add the ducal table goods, on the other hand, the former rights to the dukes of Western Pomerania are to be granted to the Elector of Brandenburg together with the entire diocese of Kammin and its countries, rights and dignities, as will be explained below. The titles and coats of arms of Pomerania are to be used indiscriminately by both the royal house and the Brandenburg house in the manner customary under the earlier dukes of Pomerania; and the royal house forever, but the Brandenburg only so long as descendants of the male line live and [p. 70] without the Principality of Rügen and without asserting any claims or rights to the places assigned to the Kingdom of Sweden.

However, should the male line of the House of Brandenburg expire, no one except Sweden may make use of the Brandenburg titles and coats of arms; In addition, the whole of Western Pomerania and the entire diocese of Kammin, including the chapter, together with all the rights and entitlements of the legal predecessors, should forever belong to the kings and the Kingdom of Sweden, who in the meantime have [acquired] the right to the succession and the total mortgage (spe interim successionis et investitura simultanea gavisuros) and who will guarantee the estates and subjects of the aforementioned places in the performance of the hereditary homage [their rights] in the conventional way.

[Resignation of the Elector of Brandenburg]

[§ 5] The Lord Elector of Brandenburg and all other parties involved release the estates, officials and subjects of the individual previously mentioned places from their duties and oaths, by which they were previously bound to them and their houses, and instruct them, now to show loyalty and obedience to the Royal Majesty and the Kingdom of Sweden in the traditional manner; At the same time, they establish Sweden in full and legal possession, waive all claims from now and for all future (in plena iustaque eorum possessione constituunt renuntiantes omnibus in ea praetensionibus, ex nunc in perpetuum) and confirm this for themselves and their descendants by a special certificate.

[Transfer of Wismar to Sweden]

[§ 6] Second, the emperor, with the consent of the whole empire (de consensu totius imperii), leaves the city and port of Wismar together with the fortress Walfisch and the fortress Walfisch and the Kingdom of

Sweden to the kings and the Kingdom of Sweden as a permanent and immediate imperial fief Offices Poel (with the exception of the villages Seedorf, Weitendorf, Brandenhausen and Wangern, which belong to the Heiliggeistspital of the city of Lübeck) and Neukloster as well as all rights and all accessories with which the Dukes of Mecklenburg have held them so far, namely in the manner [S. 71] that the above-mentioned places and the whole port with the stretches of land extending on both sides of the city into the Baltic Sea should be subject to the free disposal of Her Majesty, They erect fortifications at their own expense and at their own expense and provide them with crews, maintain a safe base and location for their ships and fleet there at all times and use them with the same right that you are allowed to use for the others Reichslehen is due; However, this is on the condition that the privileges of the city of Wismar remain unaffected and that its trade is improved and promoted through royal protection and royal favor.

[Transfer of the Archdiocese of Bremen and Verden to Sweden]

Duke of Holstein-Gottorp and his descendants are to remain forever, including all associated spiritual and secular lordships, wherever they may be, and all rights to land and water, however these may be designated; the right to vote and postulate the chapters of the other spiritual colleges as well as all other rights and the administration and government of the countries belonging to these duchies are to be extinguished.

[Rights of the City of Bremen]

[§ 8] The city of Bremen with its territory and its subjects should in its current legal status, its freedom, its [p. 72] Rights and privileges in spiritual and worldly matters are unrestricted. If, however, a dispute arises between her and the diocese or the [current] duchy or the chapters now or in the future, then this should either be settled amicably or judged, but meanwhile each party should remain in the possession that it holds.

[Sweden's right to vote in the Reichstag]

[§ 9] On the fourth: Because of the rulers and fiefdoms mentioned above, the emperor and empire accept the most serene queen and her successors in the Kingdom of Sweden as an immediate imperial estate, so that the queen and the kings of Sweden alongside the other imperial estates under the title: Duke of Bremen, Verden and Pomerania, Prince of Rügen and Herr zu Wismar must be invited to the Reichstag; As a seat in the imperial assemblies, they are to be assigned fifth place on the secular bench in the Princely Council and the vote for Bremen in this place and in this order, the vote for Verden and Pomerania in the order that has always been valid for the earlier masters be delivered.

[Directory of the Upper Saxon District]

[§ 10] In the Upper Saxon District, however, [the vote] should first be cast before the Dukes of Western Pomerania, in the Westphalian and Lower Saxony District, however, at the usual place and in the usual way, in such a way that the Directory of the Lower Saxony District between Magdeburg and Bremen changes - without prejudice to the right of the Dukes of Braunschweig-Lüneburg to the co-directorate.

[Right to vote at the Reich Deputation Days]

[§ 11] Both the Royal Majesty and the Elector should send their [deputies] to the Imperial Deputation Days (conventus deputatorum imperii) in the conventional manner; since they are only entitled to one vote for both Pomeranians, this should always be cast by the Royal Majesty, but after consultation with the aforementioned elector. [S. 73]

[Privilegium de non appellando and establishment of a Supreme Court]

[§ 12] In addition, [the Imperial Majesty] grants the Privilegium de non appellando for all of the aforementioned fiefdoms, but on the condition that [the Royal Majesty] establish a Supreme Court or an appeal body at a suitable location in Germany and fill it with persons who, without further appeal or invocation, grant everyone rights and justice according to the laws of the empire and the rights of every place.

If, however, the case should arise that [the Royal Majesty] in her capacity as Duke of Bremen, of Verden or of Pomerania, or as Prince of Rügen or Lord of Wismar, would be lawfully sued by someone because of a matter affecting the rulers mentioned above, she will be sued Released by the Imperial Majesty, at its own discretion, to seek the court either at the imperial court or at the Imperial Court of Justice in order to get involved in the pending lawsuit. But she should be obliged to declare within three months - counting from the date of the announced dispute - before which court she will answer.

[Establishment of a university]

[§ 13] In addition, [the Imperial Majesty] grants the aforementioned Royal Majesty of Sweden the right to establish an academy or university (ius erigendi academiam vel universitatem) where and when it will appear convenient. To this end, it leaves the current customs duties (usually called "Licenten") on the coasts and ports of Pomerania and Mecklenburg as a permanent right (iure perpetuo); but the taxes are to be reduced to such an extent that trade in these places does not come to a standstill.

[Guarantee of the Empire]

[§ 14] Finally, [the Imperial Majesty] absolves the classes, authorities, officials and subjects of the aforementioned lords and fiefs from all duties and oaths by which they were previously bound to the former masters and owners or pretenders, instructs them and obliges them she, the Royal Majesty and the Kingdom of Sweden as their hereditary master (*hereditario suo domino*) from today [p. 74] in terms of submission, obedience and loyalty, in this way the Crown puts Sweden in full and rightful possession (*in plena iustaque eorum possessione constituit*) and promises in imperial terms (*verbo imperiali*) that it will not be alone with the present queen, but also to all future kings and the Swedish kingdom the protection of the aforementioned rulers,

[Obligation of Sweden]

[§ 15] Conversely, the most serene Queen and the future kings and the Kingdom of Sweden will recognize all of the aforementioned fiefs as fiefs of the Imperial Majesty and the Empire and therefore, whenever the case arises, to renew the fief in due form seek the feudal oath and everything connected with it, as their ancestors and all other imperial vassals perform.

[Determination because of Stralsund]

[§ 16] For the rest, they are given to the estates and subjects of the aforementioned lordships and places, namely [the citizens] of Stralsund, the general and special freedoms, goods, rights and privileges to which they are entitled, which they have legally acquired or through long-term use have attained, including the unimpeded and continuous practice of the evangelical religion (*evangelicae religionis exercitio*) according to the unchanged Augsburg confession in the renewal and performance of the oath of homage in the conventional way; in particular, they will leave untouched the freedom of navigation and trade due to the Hanseatic cities both in the foreign kingdoms, republics and provinces and in the empire itself, as they were entitled to until the present war.

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Article XI [Compensation for Brandenburg]

[Diocese of Halberstadt]

[§ 1] As compensation the Elector of Brandenburg, Mr. Friedrich Wilhelm, because he was to promote the general [p. 75] Peace on his rights in Western Pomerania and on Rügen including the associated previously mentioned lordships and places for himself and his descendants, successors, heirs and male relatives, in particular for Margrave Christian Wilhelm, former administrator of the Archdiocese of Magdeburg, as well as for the Lord Margrave Christian von Kulmbach and Margrave Albrecht von Ansbach as well as their male successors and heirs, immediately after the ratification of the peace between the kingdom and the imperial estates by the emperor with the consent of the imperial estates, namely those directly involved, the diocese of Halberstadt all rights, privileges, regulations,

The lord elector should also be installed in the undisturbed and actual possession [of this diocese] and have a seat and vote on the Reichstag and in Lower Saxony circles (*sessionem et votum in comitiis imperii et circulo inferioris Saxonie habeat*).

The creed and the clergy should, however, be left in the legal status in which they were brought by Archduke Leopold Wilhelm and the cathedral chapter on the basis of a separate contract; However, this in such a way that the diocese to the Lord Elector and his entire house and the aforementioned male relatives and their successors and male heirs in the order in which they follow one another remain as hereditary [fiefs], the chapter no elective and postulation right to participate in the government of the diocese including the accessories, but the aforementioned lord elector and according to the order of succession the other aforementioned in this diocese should be entitled to that right of rule that the other imperial princes also have in their countries. In addition, he should be allowed to abolish the fourth part of the canonicals (with the exception of the provosts, which do not belong to this number) after the death of the current owners and to add their income to the episcopal table (*mensae episcopali incorporare*). But if there are fewer evangelical canons than the fourth part of the entire convent with the exception of [p. 76] of the provost, the number should be supplemented from the Catholic prebenders who became vacant through the death of their owners (*numerus suppletur ex catholicorum decedentium beneficiis*). But if there are fewer evangelical canons than the fourth part of the entire convent with the exception of [p. 76] of the provost, the number should be supplemented from the Catholic prebenders who became vacant through the death of their owners (*numerus suppletur ex catholicorum decedentium beneficiis*). But if there are fewer evangelical canons than the fourth part of

the entire convent with the exception of [p. 76] of the provost, the number should be supplemented from the Catholic prebenders who became vacant through the death of their owners (numerus suppletur ex catholicorum decedentium beneficiis).

[Grafschaft Hohenstein]

[§ 2] Since the Grafschaft Hohenstein, insofar as it is a fiefdom of the Halberstadt diocese and consists of the two lordships or offices of Lohra and Klettenberg and some cities, including the associated lordships and rights after the death of the last count of the diocese incorporated and added to the property of Archduke Leopold Wilhelm [in his capacity] as Bishop of Halberstadt, it has been determined that this county should remain irrevocably with this diocese in the future, so that the Lord Elector as the hereditary lord of the aforementioned Diocese of Halberstadt to have free disposal over the mentioned county and any objection, by whomever it should be raised, should be ineffective.

[Enfeoffment of the Count of Tattenbach]

[§ 3] The Lord Elector should leave the Count of Tattenbach in the possession of the County of Rheinstein and renew the enfeoffment granted to him by the Archduke with the consent of the Chapter.

[Assignment of the diocese of Minden an Brandenburg]

However, without prejudice to the regulations and rights of the city of Minden in spiritual and secular matters and including its jurisdiction in embarrassing and civil matters within its court district, as well as the exercise of jurisdiction and other customs, freedoms and privileges to which it is legally entitled under old law; all of this [p. 77] but in such a way that the villages, farms and houses belonging to the prince, the chapter and the entire clergy as well as the knightly order or which are located in the judicial district or in the city are to be excluded from this, and beyond that the prince's rights and the chapter remains unaffected.

[Diocese of Kammin]

[§ 5] The aforementioned Lord Elector and his successors should also be given the Diocese of Kammin as a permanent imperial fiefdom from the Emperor and the Empire, with the same rights and in the same way as for the dioceses of Halberstadt and Minden has been determined, but with the difference that the elector in the diocese of Kammin is free to combine the canonicals after the death of the current canons and subsequently the entire diocese with Western Pomerania or to incorporate them (adiungere seu incorporare).

[Eligibility for the Archdiocese of Magdeburg]

[§ 6] Likewise, the elector is entitled to the archbishopric of Magdeburg (exspectantia in archiepiscopatum Magdeburgensem) in such a way that, when and at what time this is granted either through death or through succession in the electoral dignity or through any other succession of the present one Administrators, of Mr. August, Duke of Saxony, should become vacant, the entire archbishopric with all associated countries, regalia and rights, as previously determined for the diocese of Halberstadt, the elector and his descendants, successors, heirs and male relatives as a permanent [empire] fiefdom should be transferred and lent and he and his successors should be granted the right, if there is a vacancy, to take possession of [the archbishopric] from their own power (auctoritate propria), without this being opposed by an election or postulation organized secretly or publicly during this period (non obstante ulla electione aut postulatione interea temporis sive clam sive palam facta).

[Homage to the chapters and estates of the Archdiocese of Magdeburg]

[§ 7] In the meantime, however, the chapter of the aforementioned archdiocese including the estates and subjects is to be committed [p. 78], immediately after the conclusion of the peace, to take the oath of allegiance and the oath of subjects as a precaution to the aforementioned Lord Elector and the entire electoral house, all successors, heirs and male relatives.

[Rights and privileges of the city of Magdeburg]

[§ 8] The city of Magdeburg should be given its former freedom (pristina sua libertas) and the privilege of Emperor Otto I of June 7, 940 - regardless of whether [the document] was lost in times of war or not - at its submissive request from the Imperial Majesty, including the fortification privilege (privilegium muniendi et fortificandi) granted to her by Emperor Ferdinand II, whose scope, together with the jurisdiction and property [of the city], makes up the fourth part of a German mile. Their privileges and rights in spiritual and secular affairs are to remain unaffected, but with the express condition that the suburbs may not be rebuilt to the detriment of the city.

[Assignment of Magdeburg offices to the Elector of Saxony]

[§ 9] In addition, the four dominions or offices of Querfurt, Jüterbog, Dahme and Burg, which were transferred to the Elector of Saxony at an earlier point in time, are to remain under his rule in the future, but with the proviso that that part of the imperial and district contributions that have been paid due to these [rulers] so far will continue to be paid by the aforementioned elector of Saxony, deducted from the archbishopric and noted accordingly in the imperial and district registers.

But in order to compensate for the resulting reduction in the income belonging to the chamber and the archbishop's table, the aforementioned Elector of Brandenburg and his successors should not just take over the office of Egel, which previously belonged to the chapter, with full right and full use and under Termination of the legal dispute about this by the Count of Barby a few years ago, but should also be given to him, as soon as he has obtained the archbishopric, the authority to use the fourth part of the canon positions according to [p. 79] to cancel their vacancy and to add their income to the archbishop's chamber.

[Debt of the administrator of Magdeburg]

[§ 10] But the debts that the current administrator, Duke August von Sachsen, has made up to now should by no means be paid out of the income of the archdiocese, if it becomes free in the manner described and to the lord elector of Brandenburg and his Successor should fall; Also, the aforementioned Mr. Administrator should not be allowed to encumber the Archdiocese, mentioned several times, with new debts, pledges and sales to the detriment of the elector and his successors, heirs and male relatives in any way.

[Rights of subjects in the states ceded to Brandenburg]

[§ 11] In addition, the rights and privileges due to the elector, the estates and subjects, in particular the exercise of the Augsburg denomination as it currently exists, should remain unaffected in these archbishoprics and dioceses. In addition, all treaties and agreements negotiated and concluded between the imperial estates of both confessions with regard to the religious complaints should remain in force, provided that they do not conflict with the provision contained in Article V § 8 above, which begins with the words: "The archbishoprics, Dioceses and other foundations and direct and indirect spiritual goods "etc., and which ends with the words:" remain subject ". This provision should have the same validity as if it had been quoted verbatim.

With regard to the title, agreement was reached in such a way that the aforementioned Lord Elector should be designated and intitated with the whole House of Brandenburg and all the Margraves of Brandenburg as Duke of Magdeburg, Prince of Halberstadt and Minden. [S. 80]

[Return of Pomerania and Kolberg]

[§ 12] The Royal Majesty of Sweden is to reimburse the elector for himself, his successors, heirs and male relatives:

First: the rest of Western Pomerania with all accessories, all spiritual and secular lordships and rights, including the right of upper property and use; secondly: Kolberg with the entire diocese of Kammin and all rights that the dukes of Western Pomerania were entitled to up to now when the prelatures and preambles of the chapter Kammin were awarded, but in such a way that the rights granted to the Royal Majesty of Sweden above remain unaffected and that their freedoms, dominions, rights and privileges according to the content of the reversals (to which the estates and subjects of the named diocese may also refer in the way,

[§ 13] Third: all places in the Mark Brandenburg which have been occupied by the Swedes.

[§ 14] Fourth: all commanderies and lordships belonging to the Order of St. John that are not in the countries ceded to the Royal Majesty and the Kingdom of Sweden, including the files, registers and other original documents relating to these places and to their rights to be restored in particular the general documents relating to both Western and Eastern Pomerania in a valid and conclusive form (in authentica et probante forma), in which they can be found in the archive and in the registries of the Stettiner Hof or elsewhere inside or outside Pomerania.

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Article XII [Compensation for Mecklenburg]

[Diocese of Schwerin and Ratzeburg]

[§ 1] For what the Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Mr. Adolf Friedrich, lost through the assignment of the city and the port of Wismar, the diocese of Schwerin and Ratzeburg should be a permanent and permanent [p. 81] immediate Reichslehen (without prejudice to the rights to the House of Sachsen-Lauenburg and other neighbors as well as the aforementioned diocese) with all rights, documents, archives, account books and other accessories and with the authority to be transferred after death in

both dioceses existing canons to cancel the canons and to add all income to the ducal table. For this reason, he should also have a seat and vote with a double princely title in the Reichstag and in the district assemblies of the Lower Saxony District.

But because the son of his brother, Mr. Gustav Adolf, Duke of Mecklenburg-Güstrow, had already been appointed administrator in Ratzeburg before him, it was considered right and fair, since he had no less than his uncle the legal advantage of being reinstated in his duchies were granted that he would leave the bishopric to his uncle in return for the cession of Wismar. However, the aforementioned Duke Gustav Adolf should be compensated by 2 canonicals which, due to the settlement of the [religious] complaints at the time, belong to the members of the Augsburg denomination - one at Magdeburg Cathedral and the other at that of Halberstadt - the next time they are vacated be assigned to.

[Canonicals in Strasbourg]

[§ 2] Regarding the canonicals used at the cathedral in Strasbourg, if the classes of the Augsburg denomination are entitled to something from these [canonicals] on the basis of the current contract, the House of Mecklenburg is to receive income equivalent to 2 canonicals, however without any legal disadvantage for Catholics. But should the Schwerin male line die out and the Güstrowsche remain, then this should take over from [the former].

[Commanderies Mirow and Nemerow]

[§ 3] To further compensate the aforementioned Mecklenburg House, the Commanderies of the Order of St. John Knights Mirow and Nemerow, which are located in this duchy, are to be permanently transferred to it on the basis of the provision contained in Article V § 9 above, until due to the religious disputes final comparison found in the Reich [p. 82] is; namely, the Schwerin line the Commandery Mirow, the Güstrow line on the other hand the Commandery Nemerow, but both on the condition that they obtain the approval of the above-mentioned order and the usual services to them as to the Elector of Brandenburg as his guardian bailiff Pay future.

[Confirmation of customs duties and exemption from 200,000 thalers Reich tax]

[§ 4] The Imperial Majesty will permanently confirm to the [Mecklenburg House] all previously held customs duties on the Elbe and, in addition, grant an exemption from the imperial contributions to be raised in the future for the compensation of the Swedish military power up to a sum of 200,000 thalers. In addition, Colonel Wingersky's claim, including the trials and resolutions passed, is to be completely put down so that neither the dukes of Mecklenburg nor the city of Hamburg can or may ever be prosecuted for this in the future.

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Article XIII [Compensation for the House of Braunschweig-Lüneburg]

[Succession in the Diocese of Osnabrück]

that this change in the occupation of the aforementioned Diocese of Osnabrück will in future be between Catholic bishops and bishops of the Augsburg denomination, all of whom are to be chosen from the house of the dukes of Braunschweig and Lüneburg, as long as this exists, in the [p. 83] must take place below and under the conditions mentioned below.

[Compensation for the Count of Wasaburg]

[§ 2] First: Since the Lord Count Gustavsson, Count von Wasaburg, Senator of the Kingdom of Sweden, renounced all his rights, which he gained in the current war on the Diocese of Osnabrück, and released the estates and subjects from their duties, the Lord Bishop Franz Wilhelm and his successors as well as the entire chapter, the estates and the subjects of the aforementioned bishopric should be obliged on the basis of the present contract to the aforementioned Mr. Count or his authorized representative within four years - from the day of the proclamation of peace calculated - to pay 80,000 Reichstaler in Hamburg, in such a way that they are obliged to pay and follow the aforementioned count or his authorized representative in Hamburg [on the spot], otherwise, on the basis of the general provisions in connection with this peace treaty, action should be taken against them by way of enforcement.

[Return of the entire diocese]

[§ 3] Secondly, the aforementioned Diocese of Osnabrück is to be returned to the current Bishop Franz Wilhelm completely and intact with all spiritual and secular accessories, just as the regulations of permanent and constant surrender will determine, which are to be determined with the consent of Prince Franz Wilhelm from the House of Braunschweig-Lüneburg and together with the cathedral chapter of

the Diocese of Osnabrück.

[Religious conditions in the Diocese of Osnabrück]

[§ 4] Thirdly, the relationship between the two denominations, the condition of the parish and the entire clergy, both in the city of Osnabrück and in the other lordships, cities, farms, villages and all other places belonging to this diocese, should be restored to the condition which existed on January 1, 1624; This, however, was done in such a way that a precise regulation was made and an ordinance was made beforehand because of the changes made in 1624 with regard to the servants of the divine word and worship. 84], which is to be made part of the aforementioned surrender. In addition, the bishop is to guarantee the estates and his subjects, on the occasion of the homage by written lappel,

[Succession of the bishop]

[§ 5] Fourth, after the death of the bishop, Duke Ernst August von Braunschweig and Lüneburg is to succeed in the Diocese of Osnabrück and be declared his successor on the basis of this public peace. The cathedral chapter of Osnabrück as well as the other estates and subjects should recognize Ernst August as bishop immediately after the death or after the resignation (post decessum aut resignationem) of the current bishop and the aforementioned estates and subjects within 3 months after the [entry into force] of this peace agreement to this end, render the traditional homage, as stated above, according to the regulations contained in the permanent electoral surrender to be concluded with the chapter.

[Alternative occupation of the Diocese of Osnabrück]

[§ 6] If, however, Duke Ernst August is no longer alive after the death of the current bishop, the chapter should elect a descendant of Duke Georg von Braunschweig and Lüneburg to be his bishop, in such a way that those in the adopted electoral capitulation are always complied with. However, should this also die or renounce, the above-mentioned chapter should determine a Catholic bishop either by election or by postulation. However, should the canons act negligently or disagree on this occasion, the provisions of canon law and the previous customs in Germany must be followed. the constant electoral capitulation as well as this treaty remain unaffected and the alternative succession between the Catholic bishops and bishops of the Augsburg denomination postulated from the middle of the chapter or from outside - with these, however, exclusively descendants of the family of the former [p. 85] To keep Duke Georg upright forever; This in such a way that if there are several princes, the bishop should be chosen from the circle of the younger ones and, if there are no younger ones, he should be taken from the circle of the ruling princes (ex principibus regentibus). If these are also missing, however, the descendants of Duke August should succeed him in accordance with the permanent alternation between them and the Catholics described above.

[Religious conditions in the diocese]

[§ 7] Fifth: Not only the aforementioned Duke Ernst August, but all members of the house of the Dukes of Braunschweig and Lüneburg, insofar as they belong to the Augsburg confession, should alternatively follow in this diocese, and should Confession, the parishes and the entire clergy both in the city of Osnabrück and in the other lordships, cities, farms, villages and other places belonging to this diocese to protect and preserve, as has been determined above in Article III and in the permanent electoral surrender .

[Rights of the Elector of Cologne]

All other sovereign rights as well as the jurisdiction of a bishop belonging to the Augsburg Confession in civil and embarrassing matters should remain unaffected according to the provisions of the electoral surrender. However, whenever a Catholic bishop rules in the Diocese of Osnabrück, he should not presume or exercise any right with regard to the Augsburg Confession (nihil omnino in Augustanae confessionis sacra arroget sibi iuris aut obtineat). [P. 86]

[Assignment of the Walkenried monastery and the Schauen property]

[§ 9] Seventh, the Walkenried monastery and prelature, whose administrator is currently Duke Christian Ludwig of Braunschweig and Lüneburg, together with the Schauen property, should be owned by the imperial majesty and the empire of the dukes of Braunschweig and Lüneburg are transferred as a permanent [empire] fiefdom, in accordance with the same order of succession as this [determined] above between the dukes of Braunschweig and Lüneburg, but with complete abolition of the bailiwick right and all claims of the diocese of Halberstadt and the county Hohenstein.

[Gröningen Monastery]

[§ 10] Eighth, the Gröningen Monastery, which had previously been transferred to the Halberstadt diocese, is to be transferred back to the Dukes of Braunschweig and Lüneburg, but with the reservation of the rights to which the aforementioned Dukes are entitled to Westerburg Castle. In addition, the loan and pledge agreement concluded with the governor of Duke Christian Ludwig, Friedrich Schenk von Winterstädt and Westerburg, should remain in force.

[Demand of the Count of Tilly]

[§ 11] Ninth, the guilt of Duke Friedrich Ulrich of Braunschweig and Lüneburg against the King of Denmark, which he ceded to the Imperial Majesty at the peace negotiations in Lübeck and which was subsequently given to the Imperial General Count von Tilly, is to be borne by the aforementioned dukes and their heirs and countries and are regarded as extinguished after the current dukes of Brunswick and Lüneburg declare that they are not obliged to pay this debt for various reasons and that this has been long negotiated with the authorized ambassadors of the Kingdom of Sweden.

[Ratzeberg requirement]

[§ 12] Tenth: After the Dukes of Braunschweig and Lüneburg - Cellische Linie - have paid the annual interest on a loan amount of 20,000 guilders so far, since the alternative occupation now ends, the annual [p. 87] interest payment is waived and the debt and any other obligation are regarded as extinguished.

[
Prebends in Strasbourg] [§ 13] Eleventh, the two younger sons of Duke August, Anton Ulrich and Ferdinand Albrecht, two prebends in the diocese of Strasbourg, are to be awarded on the next date they become vacant, but on the condition that the aforementioned Duke August waives his claims that he has had or could have had up to now on one or the other canonical.

[Waiver of postulations and coadjutoria]

[§ 14] Twelfth: Conversely, the dukes should renounce the postulations and coadjutoria in the archbishopric of Magdeburg and Bremen as well as the dioceses of Halberstadt and Ratzeburg, with the consequence that all [regulations] that have been met in this peace treaty because of these archbishopric and diocese are to be recognized as valid even in the event of an objection on their part. The chapters are to be left by both sides in the legal status on which agreement has been reached above.

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Article XIV [Compensation of the Margrave of Brandenburg for Magdeburg]

[Annual payment to the administrator]

[§ 1] With regard to the sum of 12,000 Reichstalers to be paid annually to Margrave Christian Wilhelm von Brandenburg of the Archdiocese of Magdeburg, it was agreed that the The monastery and the offices of Zinna and Loburg with all accessories and including jurisdiction, but excluding the sovereignty, will be transferred to the aforementioned Mr Margraves. The margrave should hold and use these offices for life without having to give account to anyone; but this on condition that the subjects do not suffer any disadvantage in either worldly or spiritual matters.

[Restoration of Zinna and Loburg]

[§ 2] Since the entire archbishopric, the aforementioned monastery and the aforementioned offices have been heavily devastated in the past unfortunate times, the Margrave [p. 88] and the current Mr. Administrator will be paid immediately from an allocation to be organized in the archbishopric for this reason 2,000 Reichstaler, which neither the margrave nor his heirs should be obliged to repay.

[Return after the death of the margrave]

[§ 3] It has also been determined that after the death of the Margrave, his successors and their heirs should be allowed to keep the above-mentioned monastery and offices for 5 years with all accessories and everything in view of the maintenance payments not yet made Using rights without having to be accountable for them. After the 5 years have expired, however, the aforementioned offices, their jurisdiction, income and uses should be returned to the archbishopric without refusal; of the above-mentioned sum, however, no further mention should be made or anything [back] requested under any title. All this also applies if, because of the compensation of the Elector of Brandenburg, the Archdiocese of Magdeburg comes to the Elector and his heirs and successors.

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Article XV [Compensation regulation for Hessen-Kassel]

[General regulation]

[§ 1] As regards the Hessen-Kassel affair, the following agreement was reached:

to the general amnesty, which goes back to the beginning of the Bohemian War and is endowed with complete restitution, as well as to all legal advantages resulting from religious peace with the same right as all other classes according to the rule of the with the words: "Unanimous is also" etc. (Article VII § 1) including the beginning of the article [p. 89] (with the exception of the vassals and inherited subjects of the Imperial Majesty and the Austrian house, as has been regulated in the paragraph: "At last everyone should" etc. (Article IV § 51)).

[Hersfeld Abbey as Reichslehen]

[§ 2] Second, the House of Hessen-Kassel and its successors should have the Hersfeld Abbey with all its spiritual and secular accessories, whether inside or outside the country (e.g. the Gellingen Provost), for themselves retained, but without prejudice to the rights to which the House of Saxony has been entitled since time immemorial, and should therefore, as often as the case arises, seek enfeoffment from the Imperial Majesty and take the feudal oath (petant et fidelitatem praestent).

[Offices Schaumburg, Bückeberg, Sachsenhagen and Stadthagen]

[§ 3] Thirdly, the upper and lower property (ius directi et utilis dominii) over the offices of Schaumburg, Bückeberg, Sachsenhagen and Stadthagen, which was previously assigned to the diocese of Minden and was due, in the future to the current Lord Landgrave Wilhelm von Hessen and his Successors are entitled for eternity completely and without contradiction or impairment on the part of the aforementioned diocese or another, without prejudice to the settlement concluded between Duke Christian Ludwig of Braunschweig-Lüneburg, the Landgrave of Hesse and Count Philipp von Lippe. Likewise, the comparison concluded between the aforementioned landgrave and the aforementioned count should remain valid.

[Compensation for the Landgrave of Hesse]

[§ 4] In addition, it was agreed that the Landgrave of Hesse, in her capacity as guardian, her son and his successors, the Prince of Hesse, for the return of the places conquered in this war and as [general] compensation, 600,000 Reichstaler by the archbishoprics of Mainz and Cologne, by the dioceses of Paderborn, Münster and by the abbey of Fulda within 9 months - counting from the date of the ratification of the peace - to be paid in cash in current imperial currency at the expense and risk of the debtors in Kassel. Against this promise to pay [p. 90] objections and defenses are not permitted and confiscation of the agreed sum is excluded.

[Security deposit]

[§ 5] As a security, the Landgravine Neuss, Coesfeld and Neuhaus and in these places a crew that is solely obliged to her should receive with the proviso that, with the exception of the officers and other necessary persons, the crew of these three places does not exceed one thousand two hundred foot troops and one hundred horsemen. It should be at the discretion of the Landgravine how many infantry and horsemen she will station at each of the aforementioned locations and to whom she will entrust the command of one or the other crew.

[Crews of the pledged locations]

[§ 6] The crews are to maintain according to the previous provisions on the catering of Hessian officers and soldiers, but the necessary maintenance of the fortifications is to be carried out by the archbishopric and dioceses in which the aforementioned castle and the aforementioned cities are located, without reducing the aforementioned sum be made. The crews, however, should be allowed to enforce against defaulters and unwillingness to pay, but not beyond the amount owed. The sovereign rights (iura autem superioritatis), the ecclesiastical and secular jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Cologne as well as the income of the aforementioned castle and the aforementioned cities should remain unaffected.

[Partial return of the pledged items]

[§ 7] As soon as the Landgravine woman has been paid three hundred thousand Reichstaler after the ratification of the peace, she should return Neuss, but keep Coesfeld and Neuhaus occupied, but in such a way that the garrison from Neuss is not moved to Coesfeld and Neuhaus, or because of that raises additional demands. In addition, the garrison of Coesfeld should not exceed six hundred foot troops and fifty horsemen, while the [crew] of Neuhaus should not exceed a hundred foot troops. But if the Landgravine has not been paid the entire sum within the period of nine months, she can not only keep Coesfeld and Neuhaus occupied until full payment has been made, [p. 91] but also for the outstanding sum, namely five Reichstaler annually for every hundred Reichstaler, demand interest, until the entire arrears are balanced. In addition, as many rent masters and collectors as are required to pay and meet the interest claim, from the offices of the aforementioned archbishopric and dioceses as well

as from the abbey and the principality of the Landgravine should be obliged by oath to pay the annual interest on the outstanding sum to pay the income and not let themselves be hindered by a ban on their masters.

[Right to enforcement]

[§ 8] If the renters and collectors refuse to pay or use the income for other purposes, the Landgrave should have the right to enforce [against them] and force them to pay in every possible way, but without prejudice to the sovereign rights of the owner. However, as soon as the Landgravine has received the entire sum including interest from the time of default, she should immediately return the above-mentioned places held in the meantime as pledge, stop paying the interest and should rent masters and collectors, of whom mentioned above was released from their obligation (*iuramento nexu sint liberati*).

[Pledged offices]

[§ 9] Before the ratification of the peace, a provisional agreement is to be reached on which income from the offices should be assigned in the event of default in payment for the payment of the interest, which, however, should be no less binding than the conclusion of the peace itself (*quae conventio non minoris sit roboris quam ipsum pacis instrumentum*).

[Publication of the conquests by Hessen-Kassel]

[§ 10] In addition to the places that, as mentioned above, are to be left to the Landgravine as security and only to be returned after payment has been made, she should include all countries and dioceses, their cities, offices, country towns, fortresses, castles and all property including giving back the rights acquired during the war after the ratification of the peace; However, this in such a way that the Landgrave's wife and her previously mentioned successors from the [p. 92] mentioned three places in possession as well as from all other still to be ceded [areas] all foodstuffs and all war equipment that she has brought into these places or has had them made there by her subjects.

[§ 11] But what was not brought back from her, but was and is still present in the conquered places at the time of the occupation, should remain there. In contrast, the fortresses and ramparts that have been built since the occupation should only be razed to the extent that the cities, castles or palaces are not exposed to unprotected attacks or robbery.

[Raising the Hessian compensation]

Contribute to the dioceses and the abbey [amount owed], in the event of default in payment, compensate any damage caused by default and the officers and soldiers of the Imperial Majesty or the Royal Majesty of Sweden or the Landgrave of Hesse, who have been called to enforce [the enforcement] should not hinder you in any way. In addition, the Hessians should not be allowed to make an exception to this provision to the disadvantage of any person. But those who have paid their share on time should immediately be free of all obligations. those who have been called for enforcement are in no way intended to prevent [the enforcement from being carried out]. In addition, the Hessians should not be allowed to make an exception to this provision to the disadvantage of any person. But those who have paid their share on time should immediately be free of all obligations. those who have been called for enforcement are in no way intended to prevent [the enforcement from being carried out]. In addition, the Hessians should not be allowed to make an exception to this provision to the disadvantage of any person. But those who have paid their share on time should immediately be free of all obligations.

[Confirmation of the settlement on the Marburg succession]

[§ 13] With regard to the legal disputes between the princely [p. 93] Houses of Hesse-Kassel and Hesse-Darmstadt, which are pending because of the succession of Marburg, since these were settled on the 14th of the month of April just ended in Kassel, it was determined that this settlement, including its appendix and the recourse, [in the form] in which it was concluded in Kassel, signed by the parties and handed over to the present assembly, is to be regarded as valid on the basis of the present peace treaty as if it were word for word of the present The contract document would have been incorporated;

[Confirmation of the contract between Hessen and Hessen-Waldeck]

[§ 14] Likewise, the contract between the deceased Lord Landgrave Wilhelm von Hessen and Lord Count Christian and Wolrad von Waldeck, which was concluded on April 11, 1635 and was signed by Lord Landgrave George of Hesse was confirmed on April 14, 1648, by virtue of this peace treaty, will be given permanent validity and be binding on all Hessian princes and the Counts of Waldeck.

[Confirmation of the Primogenitur succession in Hesse]

[§ 15] In addition, the right of primogeniture [= firstborn rights], which was introduced in the two dynasties of Hesse-Kassel and Hesse-Darmstadt and confirmed by the Imperial Majesty, is to be maintained and [for the future] unrestrictedly valid.

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Article XVI [Execution of the peace treaty]

[General provision]

[§ 1] As soon as the peace document (instrumentum pacis) has been signed and sealed by the agents and envoys [p. 94], all fighting should cease and everything that has been agreed upon should be implemented immediately by both contracting parties.

[Execution of the edicts of restitution]

[§ 2] First of all, the emperor is to issue ordinances for the entire empire and to give orders to those who are obliged to pay compensation through these treaties and through this peace treaty, without any objection or objection within the stipulated period and after the ratification of the peace, on what agreement has been reached, to perform and to implement and to combine with these ordinances the order to the district awarding princes and to the district chiefs that they, at the request of those who are to be reinstated, the restitution of everyone on the basis of the execution order and of the current contract [entitled] support and carry out (restitutionem cuiusque promoveant et perficiant). In addition, the addition should be added to the regulations that

[Execution commissioners]

[§ 3] Should one of those who are to be restituted consider [the use of] imperial commissioners to negotiate the restitution, payment or execution to be necessary, which is also at his discretion, they should do so granted immediately.

[Selection and appointment of the imperial commissioners]

[§ 4] So that the actual and legal effect of the concluded contracts is not impaired, both those who are to restore and those who are to be reinstated should be allowed to appoint two or three commissioners immediately after the conclusion and signature of the peace. From these the Imperial Majesty becomes one of [p. 95] select the one to be reinstated, another from the one appointed by the restoring party, but equally from the two denominations, and order them to carry out everything that is to be carried out under the terms of this contract immediately (ut omnia quae vigore huius transactionis oportet absque mora exsequantur). But if those who are to be reinstated have failed to appoint commissioners, the Imperial Majesty will be chosen from among those which the person to be reinstated would have had to appoint, choose a [commissioner] and add another one at his own discretion, but maintaining the parity of the creeds, and commission both of them to execute without prejudice to any objections or defenses to be raised. After the conclusion of peace, those who are to be reinstated should announce the content of the conclusion of the contract to all parties involved.

[Services on the basis of the peace treaty]

[§ 5] Finally, all estates, communities, private persons, clerical and secular [persons] who are affected by this contract and its most important provisions or by a special or express arrangement for restitution, assignment, surrender, for Take action or are obliged to pay, immediately after the promulgation of the imperial ordinances and after the announcement of the restitution, immediately and without invoking any general or special reservation contained in the amnesty or any other objection or any damage, restitute or assign everything they are obliged to do, transfer, do and perform (omnia ad quae obligantur, restituere, cedere, dare, facere et praestare).

[Procedure in the event of frustration of execution]

[§ 6] Nobody is allowed to oppose the enforcement by the princes, district colonels or commissars, be it a [Reichs or Land] or a soldier, especially the military occupation, or whoever, rather [are all obliged] to assist the law enforcement bodies. The aforementioned executive organs should also be free to act against those who hinder the execution in any way, either by their own power or with the [support] of those to be reinstated. [S. 96]

[Release of prisoners]

[§ 7] Furthermore, all prisoners of both parties, regardless of whether they belong to the civil or military class, are to be released in the manner as this has been or will be agreed between the commanders of the armies with the approval of the Imperial Majesty.

[Compensation for the Swedish Army]

[§ 8] Finally, all electors, princes and other estates including the free imperial knighthood of the seven districts of the empire named below, namely the Kurrheinische, the Upper Saxon, the Franconian, the Swabian, the Upper Rhine, the Westphalian and the Lower Saxony - but with reservation the usual

freedom and exemption in such cases - to be obliged to pay five million Reichstaler - spread over three dates - in the current currency of the Holy Roman Empire for the farewell to the Swedish army; on the first date (at which the stands of the Kurrheinischen and Oberrheinischen districts in Frankfurt am Main, the Upper Saxon in Leipzig or Braunschweig, the Franconian in Nuremberg, the Swabian in Ulm,

[Farewell to the soldiers and evacuation of the places]

[§ 9] After the conclusion of this contract and after the exchange of the ratification documents, the payment of the aforementioned one million eight hundred thousand thalers, the adoption of the [p. 97] soldiers and the evacuation of the places are carried out immediately and in no way delayed, since immediately after the conclusion of peace all kinds of contributions and levies are to cease, without prejudice to the maintenance of the crew and the other troops, via which one [for both sides] acceptable agreement is to be reached. In addition, the estates that have paid their share or have reached an amicable agreement with the commissioned officers regarding the payment of the share should be able to demand compensation from their relatives (a suis constatibus) for the damage they have suffered as a result of their delay in payment.

The remaining two million are to be paid in good faith (bona fide) to the minister authorized by the Royal Majesty of Sweden, the first [million] towards the end of the next year immediately after the soldiers have passed away, the second at the end of the following year, both however in Reichstaler or in another coin and currency valid in the Reich (in alia per imperium usitata moneta valore). This means that the aforementioned seven circles are exclusively committed to the Swedish army, without anyone else being entitled to demand anything, and that each of the electors, princes and estates is assigned according to the Reich register,

[Prohibition of passing on the contribution]

[§ 10] No estate should be exempt from payment, or burdened with a larger number of Roman months, or be obliged to pay for one of its fellows or for the troops of the other warring parties or even with reprisals or threats of seizure. In addition, no stand may actually be held by a soldier, a member of his class or anyone else by a pretext when collecting his contributions.

[Contributions from the Austrian and Bavarian circles]

[§ 11] With regard to the Austrian and Bavarian districts, since the former is intended to pay the pay of the Reichsarmee, [p. 98] the latter, on the other hand, is responsible for the remuneration of the Bavarian soldiers, the determination and collection of the payment in the Austrian circle are left to the Imperial Majesty (without prejudice to the promise made by the Imperial Estates in this peace treaty that they will be given to the Imperial Majesty at the next Reichstag for the want to approve a special tax from the Reich allocations for war costs previously expended); In the Bavarian district, on the other hand, the procedure for collection and payment is the same as in the other districts. As in the other seven imperial districts, execution should be carried out in accordance with the provisions of the imperial laws (secundum constitutiones imperii).

[Security deposit for Sweden]

[§ 12] In order to give the Royal Majesty of Sweden complete security for the payment to be made on the individual dates, the electors, princes and estates of the aforementioned seven circles undertake by virtue of this agreement (vigore huius conventionis) that each of them will contribute to the fixed time and place paid unsolicited and in good faith, while at the same time pledging all property with the stipulation that, if someone should fall into default, all estates of the empire, but especially the princes and colonels of each district who wrote out the district, are in force of the article on the maintenance of peace, to pay the promised as a legally established service without any further legal dispute or objection (teneantur promissa seu rem iudicatam exsequi absque ullo ulteriori iuris processu vel exceptione).

[Withdrawal of the military crews]

[§ 13] As soon as the restitution has been carried out in accordance with the regulations on amnesty and the elimination of complaints, the prisoners are released, the ratifications have been exchanged and those payments have been made whose payment dates have agreed, all military crews of both parties should like them in the name of the Emperor and his allies or [in the name of] the Queen, the Kingdom of Sweden and the Landgrave of Hesse and her allies and followers, from the cities of the empire to be restituted [p. 99] and be withdrawn from all other places to be restituted, step by step, without objection, delay, compensation or other legal disadvantages (sine exceptionibus, mora, damno et noxa pari passu educantur).

[Return of the occupied places]

which they are entitled to either on the basis of written law or by custom or by virtue of the present contract. Donations, mortgages, assignments (unless they were made with the free will of an imperial estate), payments to release prisoners, averting devastation or pillage or other rights acquired to the detriment of the previous rightful owners and owners should not conflict with this. In addition, contracts and alliances or other defenses that run counter to the aforementioned restitution should be invalid and

should be regarded as void. On the other hand, everything should remain untouched what was expressly excluded and decreed in the earlier articles on compensation and damages for the Queen and the Kingdom of Sweden and some electors and princes of the Roman Empire. The return of the conquered places is to be carried out step by step and in good faith by the Imperial Majesty and the Royal Swedish Majesty as well as their mutual allies and supporters.

[Return of the archives]

[§ 15] Also the archives, documents and other movable objects, such as the war material, which was in the aforementioned [p. 100] places was found at the time of the conquest and is still there intact to this day, should be returned. But what was brought there from elsewhere after the conquest, whether it was conquered in the battles or was brought there for use or storage by the conquerors, should be allowed to be taken away beforehand with similar accessories and the war supplies.

[Transport and supply of the withdrawing soldiers]

[§ 16] The subjects of each place should be obliged to provide the withdrawing crews and soldiers with wagons, horses and ships for transporting everything they need, including the necessary food, to the designated places in the empire free of charge (*absque pretio subministrare*). The officers of the withdrawing crews and soldiers should return the wagons, horses and ships honestly and honestly (*sine dolo et fraude*). The subjects of the estates should take turns in fulfilling this obligation to carry out transports from one country to the other until they reach the designated places in the empire. No commander or officer should be allowed to take the subjects and their wagons, horses, ships and other items on loan over the territory of their masters,

[Liberation of the restituted places]

[§ 17] The above-mentioned restituted places, whether they are on the coast, on the border or in the middle of the country, are to be freed for all time from any further garrison billeted during the war and from the free To be left to their masters (without prejudice to the rights of others).

[Amnesty for the cities]

[§ 18] Neither now nor in the future should it be to the detriment or disadvantage of any town that it was conquered and occupied by one or the other warring party; rather, all [cities] including all their citizens and inhabitants are to be included in the general amnesty as well as in the other legal advantages of this peace [p. 101] and retain unrestrictedly all rights and freedoms in spiritual and worldly matters to which they were entitled before the war, without prejudice, however, to the sovereign rights to which every sovereign is entitled, including those [rights] derived from them.

[Farewell to soldiers no longer needed]

[§ 19] Finally, all troops and armies of the warring parties in the Reich are to be dismissed and dismissed and each [Reichsstand] should only keep as many [troops] in service in his own countries as he deems necessary for his protection and security.

[Execution by the commanders]

[§ 20] Both the farewell to the soldiers and the return of the places to be carried out on certain dates should be carried out in the order and in that form on which the commanders can agree, subject to what, however on war compensation was agreed (*quae in puncto satisfactionis militiae conventa sunt*).

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Article XVII [Legal effect of peace]

[Ratification of the peace treaty]

[§ 1] The imperial, royal and imperial envoys and plenipotentiaries promise that the peace concluded in this form by the Emperor and Queen of Sweden and by the electors, princes and estates of the Holy Roman Empire is ratified in the form accepted by both sides and that they ensure that the formal ratification documents are handed over to Osnabrück and mutually exchanged within eight weeks - counted from the date of signing.

[Peace as the basic law of the Holy Roman Empire]

[§ 2] For the greater guarantee and security of all provisions, the present treaty should be a permanent constitutional law of the empire (*perpetua lex et pragmatica imperii sanctio*) like all other laws and basic laws of the empire (*leges et constitutiones fundamentales imperii*) expressly [p. 102] are incorporated into the next imperial farewell and the next imperial electoral surrender and are equally binding for all

present, spiritual and secular [persons], whether they are imperial estates or not, as well as the imperial councils and the councils and servants of the cities, including the judges and assessors of all Dishes must be prescribed as a regulation to be observed forever (tanquam regula quam perpetuo sequantur).

[Derogating power of the peace treaty]

[§ 3] Neither spiritual nor secular rights, neither general nor special council resolutions, privileges, authorizations, ordinances, court decisions, prohibitions, orders, resolutions, pending actions shall be granted against this contract or against any article or addition [of the contract] Sayings, court judgments, imperial election surrenders and regulations of religious or exemptions, protests already raised or to be raised, protests, appeals, assignments, settlements, oaths, waivers, sales transactions and other contracts, much less the ordinance of 1629 or the Peace of Prague with its Additional Protocol or the Concordats with the Popes or the Interim of 1548 or any other secular or spiritual ordinances, Resolutions, dispensations, absenteeism or similar [measures], under whatever name or title, under whatever name or title they might be asserted, are ever brought forward, admitted or heard, and at no time and in any place should there be any lawsuits against this Agreement on the Establishment of Rights, Acquisitions, tenure or any other process or delegation of jurisdiction may be admitted and decided.

[Penal provision]

[§ 4] But whoever violates this contract and the general peace with advice and action (consilio vel ope) or opposes the execution and restitution, or who, if the restitution in the previously determined legal form without violation of the Provisions has been made, without legal knowledge of the matter or without legal process should try to obtain the restituted anew, he is of a spiritual or secular class, should the punishment of breaking the peace [p. 103] (poenam fractae pacis) have expired by law and the return and execution should be ordered and carried out with all emphasis in accordance with the imperial laws.

[General guarantee of peace]

[§ 5] The concluded peace should remain in force without restriction and the contracting parties should be obliged to protect and defend all provisions of this peace against everyone regardless of confession. However, should [a provision] be violated, the injured party should first warn the injuring party, but then bring the matter to an amicable settlement or a legal decision.

[Securing peace]

[§ 6] However, if such a dispute cannot be brought to an end by any of these means within three years, all contracting parties should be obliged to contact the injured party in advice and action and on the advice of the injured party that neither the On the way to an amicable agreement, the legal process still led to success, to take up arms to suppress injustice, but without prejudice to the jurisdiction to which everyone is entitled and all laws and regulations applicable to every prince or class.

[Prohibition of use of force]

[§ 7] No imperial estate should be allowed to pursue its law by force and with arms, but everyone should follow the path of law if a dispute has arisen or should arise in the future. Anyone who violates this should be charged with breaking the peace (rei sit fractae pacis). What was decided by a court judgment should be carried out regardless of the status, as the Reich laws determine about the execution of a judgment.

[Supplement to the Reich circles]

[§ 8] The imperial districts are to be re-established in order to better maintain peace. As soon as unrest or rebellion should be caused by any side, those measures should be taken which are provided for in the imperial laws on the enforcement and maintenance of the peace [p. 104] are (quae in constitutionibus imperii de pacis publicae executione et conservatione disposita sunt).

[Troops marching through foreign territories]

[§ 9] Whenever troops are led through foreign territories or across foreign borders for any reason and at any time, such a passage should be at the expense of whoever the troops passing through belong and without harming or injuring those through whose territory they are being led will take place. [In the case of such a passage] it should be observed everywhere what the imperial laws for the maintenance of general peace (de conservatione pacis publicae imperii) provide and decree.

[Participants on the emperor's side]

[§ 10] The present peace agreement should include on the side of the most noble emperor: all allies and followers of his majesty, namely the Catholic king, the House of Austria, the Holy Roman Empire, electors and princes, among them the Duke of Savoy, as well the other imperial estates including the free imperial knighthood and the Hanseatic cities; Likewise the King of England, the King and the Kingdoms of Denmark and Norway with their countries as well as the Duchy of Schleswig, the King of Poland, the Duke of Lorraine and all princes and city republics of Italy, the States General of the United

Netherlands, the cantons of Switzerland and Graubünden and the Prince of Transylvania.

[Participation on the part of Sweden]

[§ 11] On the side of the most noble Queen and the Kingdom of Sweden [should be included]: all allies and supporters, namely the most Christian king, the electors, princes and [other] estates including the free imperial knighthood and the Hanseatic cities, the King of England, the King and the Kingdom of Denmark and Norway with the countries belonging to them, the Duchy of Schleswig, the King of Poland, the King and the Kingdom of Portugal, the Grand Duke of Moscow, the [City] Republic of Venice, the United Netherlands, Switzerland with Graubünden and the Prince of Transylvania. [S. 105]

[Signing the Certificate of Peace]

[§ 12] To confirm all of this, both the imperial and the royal envoys on behalf of all electors, princes and estates of the empire have those of them - by virtue of October 13 of the year mentioned and on the day of the signature under those with the Electoral Mainz chancellery seal provided and handed over to the Swedish Legation - envoy specially appointed for this hearing, namely the Electorate of Mainz Chancellor, Knight Nikolaus Georg von Reigersberg; the Kurbayerische Geheime Rat, Mr. Johann Adolf Krebs; the councilor of the Electoral Saxony, Mr. Johann Leuber; the Kurbrandenburg Secret Council, Mr. Johann Graf von Sayn and Wittgenstein, Mr. von Homburg and Vallendar; On behalf of the House of Austria, the Imperial Councilor, Mr. Georg Ulrich Graf von Wolkenstein; the Episcopal Bamberg Council, Mr. Cornelius Gobel; the Episcopal Würzburg Secret Council, Mr. Sebastian Wilhelm Meel; the ducal Bavarian court councilor, Mr. Johann Ernst; the Saxon-Altenburg and Coburg Hofrat, Mr. Wolfgang Conrad von Thumshirn; the Saxon-Altenburg and Coburg Council, Mr. August Carpzow; the Brandenburg-Kulmbachische and -Ansbachische Geheime Rat, Mr. Johann Fromhold; the Braunschweig-Lüneburg-Cellischen line Privy Councilor, Mr. Heinrich Langenbeck, legal scholar; of the Calenberg line Privy Councilor and Pro-Chancellor, Herr Jakob Lampadius, legal scholar; On behalf of the Wetterauische Grafenbank, the legal scholar and councilor Mr. Mathias Wesembeck; on behalf of the two municipal banks, namely the Strasbourg bank, Herr Marcus Otto, Regensburg bank, Herr Johann Jacob Wolf; the Lübeckischen, Herr David Glox; and the Nuremberg Imperial City Syndici, councilor, councilors and lawyers, Mr. Jobst Christoph Kreß von Kressenstein, signed the present peace document with his own hand and confirmed and affirmed it with seals. The aforementioned representatives of the estates have promised to mutually exchange their masters' instruments of ratification within the aforementioned agreed period.

It has been left to the other authorized representatives of the estates whether they want to sign with their names and obtain ratification from their masters or not, but with the proviso that by the signing of the aforementioned delegates, all other estates who are not [p. 106] who have signed and ratified, are obliged to observe and implement the provisions contained in this peace treaty in the same way as if they had been signed and ratified by themselves. Furthermore, no protest or objection against the signature of the aforementioned delegates should be accepted or recognized as valid by the Reich Directorate.

Done at Osnabrück in Westphalia on 14./24. October in the year of Christ 1648.