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# Definitive Peace Treaty

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# DEFINITIVE PEACE TREATY

Contract between the French Republic and  
the Emperor, King of Hungary & Bohemia.



His Majesty the Roman Emperor, King of Hungary and Bohemia,  
And the French Republic,

Wanting to strengthen the peace whose bases were established by preliminary documents signed at the Castle of Eckenwald near Leoben in Styria April 18, 1797 (29<sup>th</sup> germinal<sup>1</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> year of the calendar of the French Republic, one and indivisible) named for their plenipotentiaries, namely:

His Majesty the Emperor and King, Sir D. Martius Manstrilli, noble Neapolitan patrician, Marquis de Gallo, Knight of the Royal Order of St. Januarius, Gentleman of the Bedchamber of His Majesty the King of Two Sicilies and his Ambassador Extraordinary at the Court of Vienna.

Sir Louis, Count of the Holy Roman Empire, of Cobenzel, Grand Cross of the Royal Order of Saint-Etienne, Chamberlain, current and close state advisor of said Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty and his Ambassador Extraordinary to His Imperial Majesty of all of Russia;

Sir Maximillian, Count von Merveldt, Knight of the Teutonic and Military Order of Maria-Theresa, Chamberlain and Major General of Cavalry in the armies of said Majesty the Emperor and King<sup>2</sup>;

And Sir Ignance, Baron of Degelmann, plenipotentiary minister of said Majesty to the Helvetian Republic;

And the French Republic.

Bonaparte, General and Chief of the French army in Italy;

The above, after the exchange of their respective powers, have settled on the following articles:

Article I. In the future, there shall always be a solid and inviolable peace between His Majesty the Roman Emperor, King of Hungary and Bohemia, his heirs & successors, and the French Republic. The contracting parties will take great care to maintain perfect communication

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<sup>1</sup> TR. *Germinal* indicates the seventh year in the French Republican calendar.

<sup>2</sup> TR. Sir Maximillian, June 29, 1764—July 5, 1815.

between them and their states, without allowing, henceforth, that hostilities on either side be committed, on the ground or at sea, for any cause or under any pretext that may be, & in the future will carefully avoid all that could affect the felicitous establishment of this union. There shall be no help or protection given, neither directly nor indirectly, to those who would want to carry any prejudice against one or the other contracting parties.

II. Immediately after the exchange of ratifications of the present treaty the contracting parties shall lift all sequestered property, rights, & revenues of private residents in the respective territories & the countries that were incorporated by them as well as the public establishments that are located there; they agree to acquit all that they may owe in funds lent to them by the aforementioned particular & public establishments & to pay or reimburse all funds constituted from each of their profits.

The present article extends to the entire Cisalpine Republic.

III. His Majesty the Emperor, King of Hungary & Bohemia, renounces for himself & his successors, in favor of the French Republic, to all his rights & titles over the following Provinces—Belgium, known under the name of the Austrian Netherlands. The French Republic shall possess these countries in perpetuity, in all sovereignty & property, & with all the territorial lands that are dependent.

IV. All real property debts incurred before the war on the soil of the countries listed in the preceding articles, & whose contracts will bear the usual formalities, shall be the responsibility of the French Republic. The plenipotentiaries of his Majesty, the Emperor, King of Hungary & Bohemia, will give the exact amount of their debts to the plenipotentiaries of the French Republic as soon as possible, & before the exchange of ratifications, so that during the exchange the plenipotentiaries of both powers can agree on all of the explanatory articles or additions to the present article & sign them.

V. His Majesty the Emperor, King of Hungary & Bohemia, agrees to the French Republic possessing the former Venetian islands of Levant in complete sovereignty; namely: Corfou, Zante, Cephalonia, Saint Maure, Cerigo & other dependent islands as well as Butrinto, Larta, Vonizza, & all of the former Venetian establishments in Albania, in general, that are situated below the Gulf of LoDrino.

VI. The French Republic agrees to His Majesty, the Emperor & King, possessing in complete sovereignty and property the countries designated below, namely; Istria, Dalmatia, the aforementioned Venetian islands of the Adriatic Sea, the Bouches of Cattaro, the city of Venice, the lagoons & the countries comprised between the hereditary states of His Majesty, the Emperor & King; the Adriatic Sea & a line starting from Tyrol will follow the torrent in front of Gardola, will cross the Lake of Garda until Lacise; from here, shall be a military line all the way to San Giacomo, offering an equal advantage to both parties, designated by the military engineers appointed on both sides before the exchange of the

ratifications of the present treaty. The dividing line, subsequently, will cross the Adige River in San Giacomo and follow the left bank of the river up to the mouth of the Canal-Blanc, thereto including the part of Porto-Legnago, that is found on the right bank of the Adige, covering approximately 18,000 feet<sup>3</sup>. The line will continue by following the left bank of the Canal-Blanc, the left bank of the Tartaro, the left bank of the Canal, called Polisella, up to the mouth of the Canal-Blanc on the Pô & the left bank of the great Pô up to the sea.

VII. His Majesty, the Emperor, King of Hungary and Bohemia, renounces in perpetuity for himself, his legal successors & beneficiaries, in favor of the Cisalpine Republic all the rights & titles derived from these rights that said Majesty could claim on the countries that he possessed before the war & that now are a part of the Cisalpine Republic which will possess them in complete sovereignty & propriety & with all the territorial lands that depend on it.

VIII. His Majesty the Emperor, King of Hungary and Bohemia, recognizes the Cisalpine Republic as an independent power.

This Republic consists of former Austrian Lombardy, Bergamo, Bressan, Cremasque, the city and fortress of Mantua, the Mantuan region, Peschiera, the part of the former Venetian states to the West and to the South of the line designated in Article Six as the frontier of the states of His Majesty the Emperor in Italy, the Modena principality of Massa & Carrara & the three legations of Bologna, Ferrara, and Romagna.

IX. In all of the states ceded, acquired, or exchanged by the present treaty, there shall be granted to all of the inhabitants & any property owners withdrawal of the sequestration put on their goods, effects, and revenues because of the war that took place between His Imperial & Royal Majesty & the French Republic, without in this respect having their lands or persons threatened. In the future, those who want to stop living in the aforementioned countries will have to declare their intentions three months after the publication of the final peace treaty. They will have a term of three years to sell their furnished and unfurnished properties or dispose of them at their will.

X. The countries ceded, acquired, or exchanged by the present treaty shall still owe to their debtors the debts contracted on their own land.

XI. The navigation of the part of their rivers and canals serving as the limits between the possessions of His Majesty the Emperor, King of Hungary and Bohemia, and those of the Cisalpine Republic, shall be free, without one or the other of the two powers being able to establish any toll or hold any army building in war time except for the precautions necessary for the safety of the fortress of Porto-Legnago.

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<sup>3</sup> TR. 3,000 toises in the original document.

XII. All sales or alienations made, all contractual agreements either by the cities, or by the government or civil authorities and administrations of the former Venetian country for the maintenance of the French and German armies until the date of the signature of the present treaty shall be confirmed and deemed as valid.

XIII. The private estate titles & archives of the different countries surrendered or exchanged by the present treaty shall be given to the powers that will have acquired their property. This will occur within three months starting from the date of the exchange of the ratifications. The present treaty shall faithfully give over the plans and maps of the fortresses, cities, and countries that the contracting powers acquire.

The military papers & registries taken in the current war from the staff headquarters of the respective armies shall be similarly returned.

XIV. The two contracting parties, equally inspired by the desire to avoid anything that may harm the terms of the agreement felicitously established between them commit themselves in the most solemn manner to contributing all of their power to maintain the domestic tranquility of their respective states.

XV. There shall be shortly concluded a commerce treaty established on equitable bases that assures to His Majesty the Emperor, King of Hungary and Bohemia, and to the French Republic advantages equal to those that enjoy, in the respective states, the most favored nations.

Meanwhile, all communications and commercial relations shall be reestablished in the state they were in before the war.

XVI. Inhabitants of any of the countries occupied by the Austrian and French armies shall be neither pursued nor wanted, in their person or property, for reasons of political opinions or civil, military or commercial actions held during the war that took place between these two powers.

XVII. His Majesty the Emperor, King of Hungary and Bohemia, shall not, in accordance with the principles of neutrality, be able to receive in any of its ports, during the course of the current war, more than six army ships of war belonging to any one of the warring powers.

XVIII. His Majesty the Emperor, the King of Hungary and of Bohemia, is obliged to give up to the Duke of Modena, in indemnity for the countries this prince and his heirs held in Italy, the Brisgaw region, that he shall possess under the same conditions whereby he owned the Modenois region.

XIX. The lands & personal goods, not alienated from their Royal Highnesses the Archduke Charles & the Duchess Christine, that are located in the countries given up to the French Republic will be returned with the responsibility of selling them within three years.

It shall be the same for the lands & personal goods of His Royal Highness, Archiduke Ferdinand, in the territory of the Cisalpine Republic.

XX. A Congress will be held in Rastadt exclusively composed of plenipotentiaries of the Germanic Empire & the French Republic for the peace process between these two powers. This congress will be opened

one month after the signature of the present treaty, or earlier, if it is possible.

XXI. All prisoners of war from both sides & the hostages taken or given during the war, who have not yet been returned shall be in forty days from the date of the signature of the present treaty.

XXII. The contributions, deliveries, supplies, & any allowances of war, that have taken place in the respective states of the contracting powers shall stop on the day of the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty.

XXIII. His Majesty the Emperor, King of Hungary & Bohemia, & the French Republic, shall retain between them the same ceremonial, regarding the rank & other etiquette, as the one that was always observed before the war.

Said Majesty & the Cisalpine Republic shall have between them the same ceremonial etiquette as the one used between the said Majesty and the Republic of Venice.

XXIV. The present peace treaty is declared common to the Batavian Republic.

XXV. The present peace treaty shall be ratified by His Majesty the Emperor, King of Hungary & Bohemia, & the French Republic, within 30 days, starting from today, or earlier, if it is possible, & the acts of ratification in due form will be exchanged at Rastadt.

Written and signed at Campo-Formio, near Udine, October 17, 1797, (26<sup>th</sup> vendémiaire<sup>4</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> year of the calendar of the French Republic, one and indivisible).

*Signed Bonaparte; Maquis de Gallo; Louis Cobenzel; Count von Merveldt, Major General; Baron of Degelmann.*

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From the printing shop of P.J Hanico of Mechlin.

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<sup>4</sup> *Véndimiare* indicates the first month of the French Republican calendar.