

Jassy, Treaty of

The **Treaty of Jassy**, signed at Jassy (Iași, in today's eastern Romania), the capital of Moldavia (Boğdan), on 15 Cemaziülevvel (Jumādā I) 1206/9 January 1792, with the mediation of Britain and Prussia, ended the Russo-Ottoman War of 1201–7/1787–92 in Russia's favour. Though usually viewed in Ottoman history as an indicator of the Empire's decline, it inspired comprehensive reforms, and Britain ultimately intervened to check growing Russian power in the Balkans and Black Sea.

Neither side achieved its chief goal in the war: the resurrection of Byzantium and the kingdom of Dacia under Russia's protection was doomed, and the Ottomans abandoned their hope of recovering the Crimea. Austria joined with Russia in the conflict, and the Sublime Porte was aligned with Sweden, while the Porte's Prussian ally did not declare war on Russia. The Treaty of Sistova (4 Zilhicce (Dhū l-Ḥijjah) 1205/4 August 1791) ended the struggle with Austria, which made no gains because of the French Revolution and domestic turmoil. Moreover, revolutionary wars and problems in Poland distracted Russia during the conflict. Prompted by military defeats, the commanders of the Ottoman forces compelled Selim (Selīm) III (r. 1203–22/1789–1807) to open negotiations for peace.

The preliminary treaty signed at Kalas (today's Galați, in Romania), on 11 Zilhicce 1205/11 August 1791, guided the subsequent peace congress (13 Rebiülevvel (Rabī' I) 1206—15 Cemaziülevvel 1206/10 November 1791–9 January 1792). Under the terms of the final treaty, the Porte reconfirmed its past recognition of the Crimea and the Taman peninsula as

Russian territory and the Kuban River as its border with Russia in the Caucasus (Article 1). The Russians returned Ismail, in the Danubian estuary, and Anapa, on the north coast of the Black Sea, to the Ottomans. The treaty provisions also included the release of all captives without ransom, except for converts, though identification of actual Russian subjects caused complications (Articles 1 and 8).

The plenipotentiaries, Count Aleksandr A. Bezborodko (d. 1799) and Abdullah ('Abdullāh) Birrī Efendi (d. 1212/1797–8), negotiated vigorously about war indemnities, Kuban autonomy, and North African piracy. Russia renounced its demand for reparations, despite Ottoman readiness to compromise, and also relinquished its claim for an autonomous Kuban in return for an Ottoman guarantee of remuneration in case of incursions by marauding tribes across the border (Article 6). In accordance with the terms of the Treaty of Sistova, The Ottomans accepted financial responsibility for any future pillaging of Russian merchants by Muslim corsairs (Article 7). A new dictate was the appointment of hospodars (princes) of Wallachia-Moldavia for seven years, with Russian approval (Article 4). Russian territorial gains were limited to the region of Ochakov (Özi) and Yedisán, between the Dniester and Bug rivers (Article 3). Finally, Russia became the protector of the eastern Georgian kingdom of Kartli-Kakheti (Article 5).

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