

# Peasants, Wars and Lots of Treaties. The Medieval Swiss Confederation II

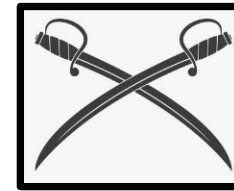
Dr. phil. Heinrich Speich MAS

## **2. To the origins of the Confederation: of abbeys, lords, peasants and urban elites.**

**Exercise: “Federal Charters” from 1291 to 1513**

Dr. phil. Heinrich Speich MAS

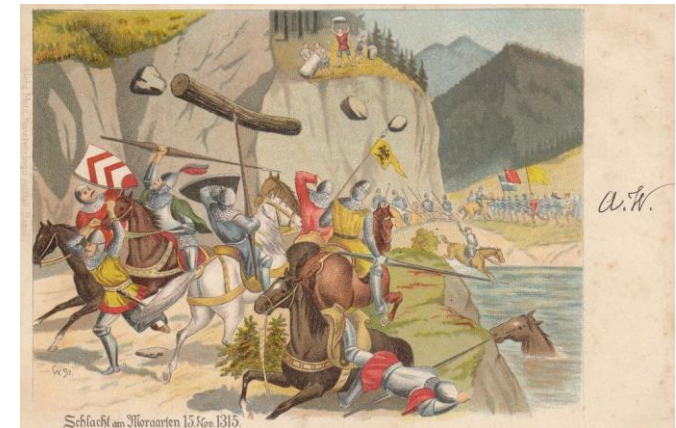
# Content: 30.09.2022



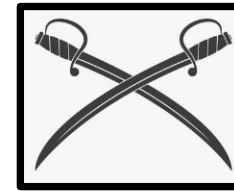
5'

## 1. Questions on 23.09.

1. Topography, political structures
2. Sources to medieval Swiss history
3. Archaeological records
4. Historiography



# Content: 30.09.2022



1. Questions on 23.09.

5'

**2. Short presentations of further battles**

**30'**

3. How it all began: the early middle ages

30'

4. Abbeys, lords, peasants and towns

60'

5. Break

6. Exercise: The Federal Charter of 1291

45'





# Presentations of further battles

1. Morgarten 1315
2. Marignano 1515
3. Sdf
4. Sdf
5. Sdf
6. Sdf

Bendová, Anastázie  
Kotek, Matěj  
Lukášová, Marie  
Pavlíčková, Aneta  
Šmídová, Vendula  
Urahigashi, Kazane

# Content 30.9.

1. **Of abbeys, lords etc... The heritage of the early middle ages** 15'
2. Economy in the later middle ages 15'
3. Towns and City-states 20'
4. Rural communities 20'
5. The emerging Swiss Confederation and its foundation-myths 20'
6. Exercise: The Federal Charter of 1291 45'

# 1. Lordship

# Prehistory

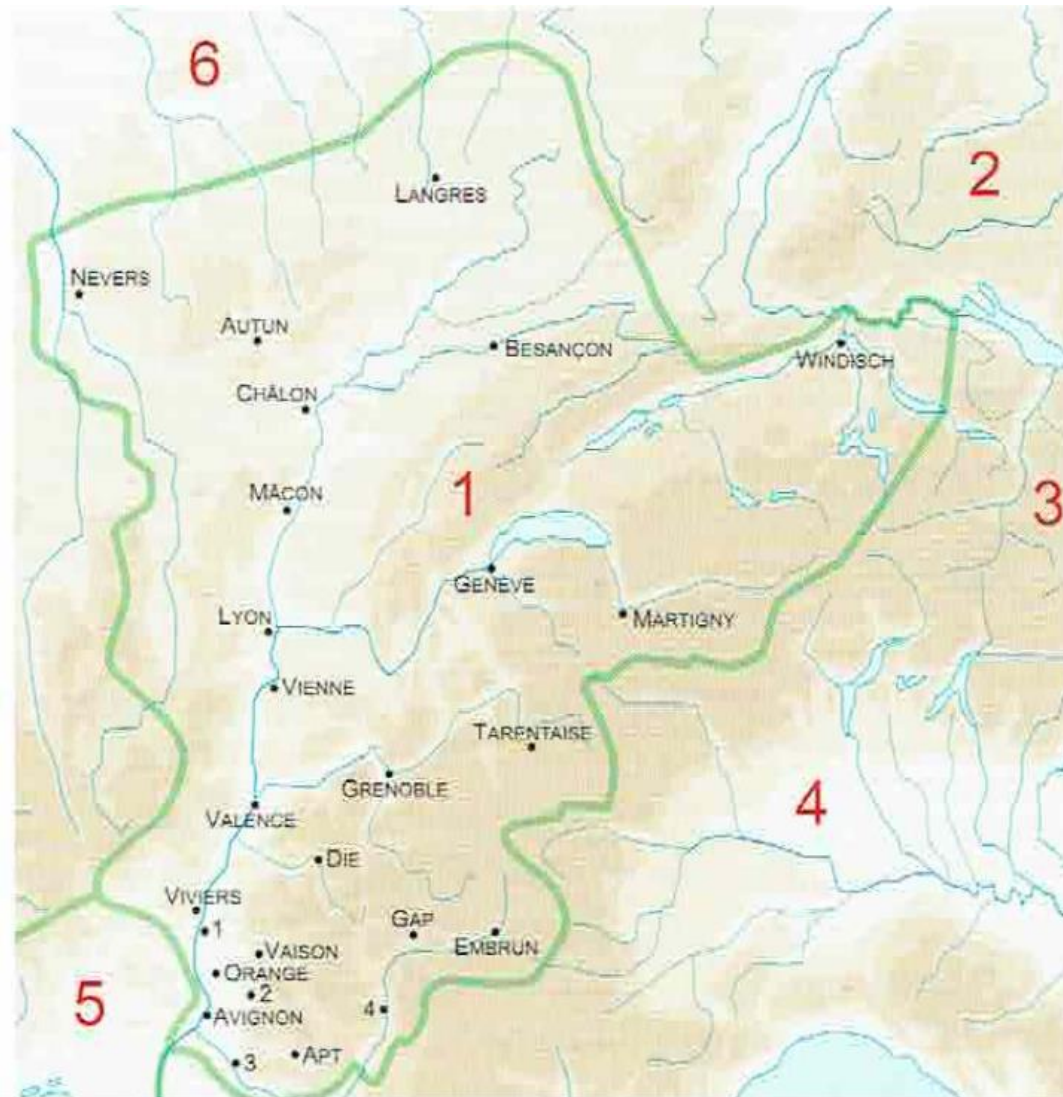








# Burgundy (6th c.)



The reign of Burgundy at the Council of Epao (517).

- 1) Burgundy,
- 2) Alamannia,
- 3) Raetia,
- 4) Ostrogoths,
- 5) Wisigoths,
- 6) Franks.

Cities named: bishops present at Epao.

## Dates to save:

450: Burgunds in Sapaudia

500: King Gundobad wins against his brother helped by the Franks

535: Franks conquer Burgundy

568: Longobards in Italy

630: King Dagobert I. king of Franks

# Alamannia (6./ 7. c.)



The empires at the death of Dagobert I. (634/635).

1: Neustro-Burgundian part

2: Austro-frankish part

3: Longobards

in green: diocese of Constance in the *circumscriptio* of Dagobert I.

## Dates to save:

496: battle of Zülpich

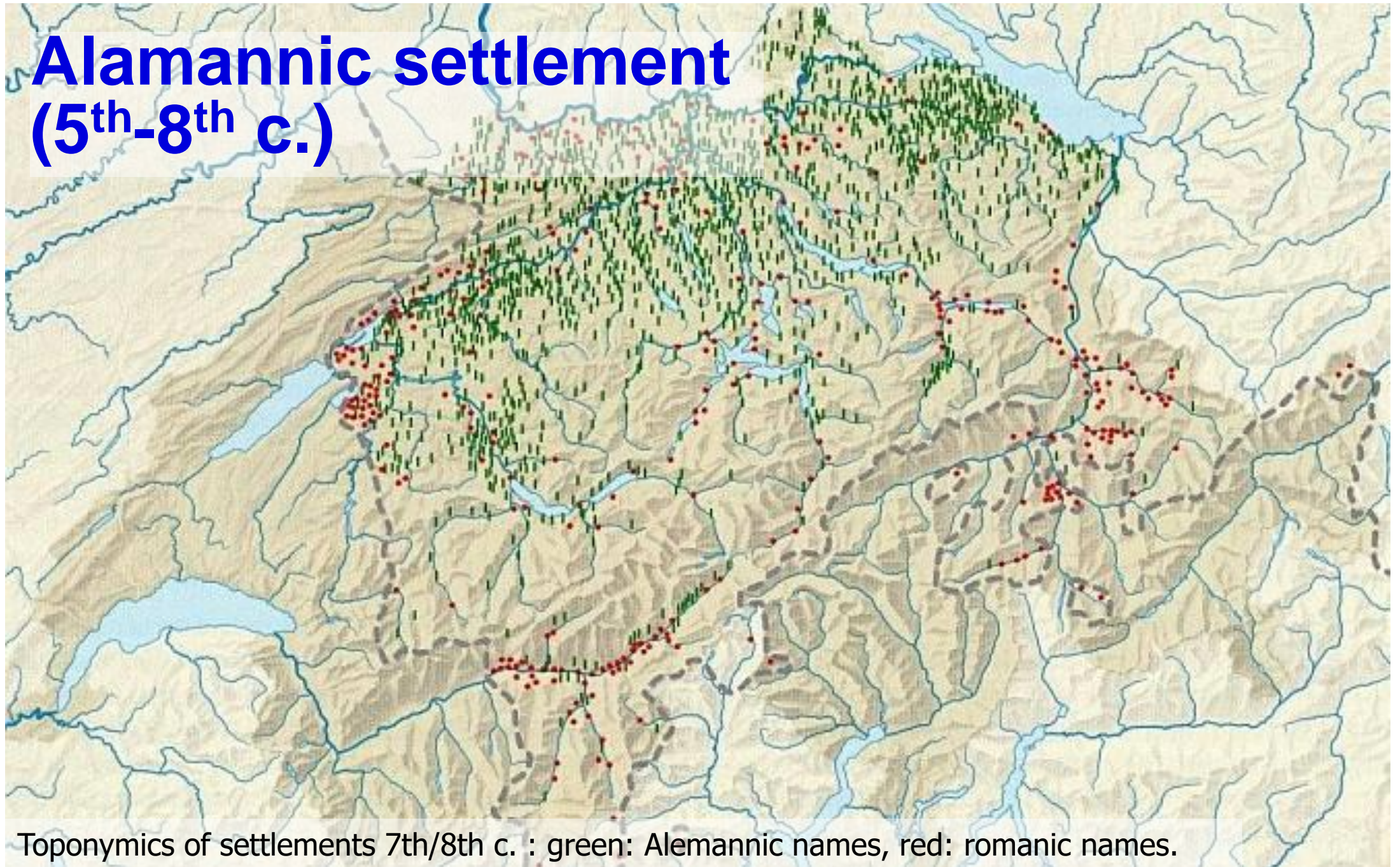
506: battle of Strasbourg

730: Frank Campaign against Alamannia

746: blood court at Cannstatt



# Alamannic settlement (5<sup>th</sup>-8<sup>th</sup> c.)



Toponymics of settlements 7th/8th c. : green: Alemannic names, red: romanic names.



# Suabia in the early Carolingian era

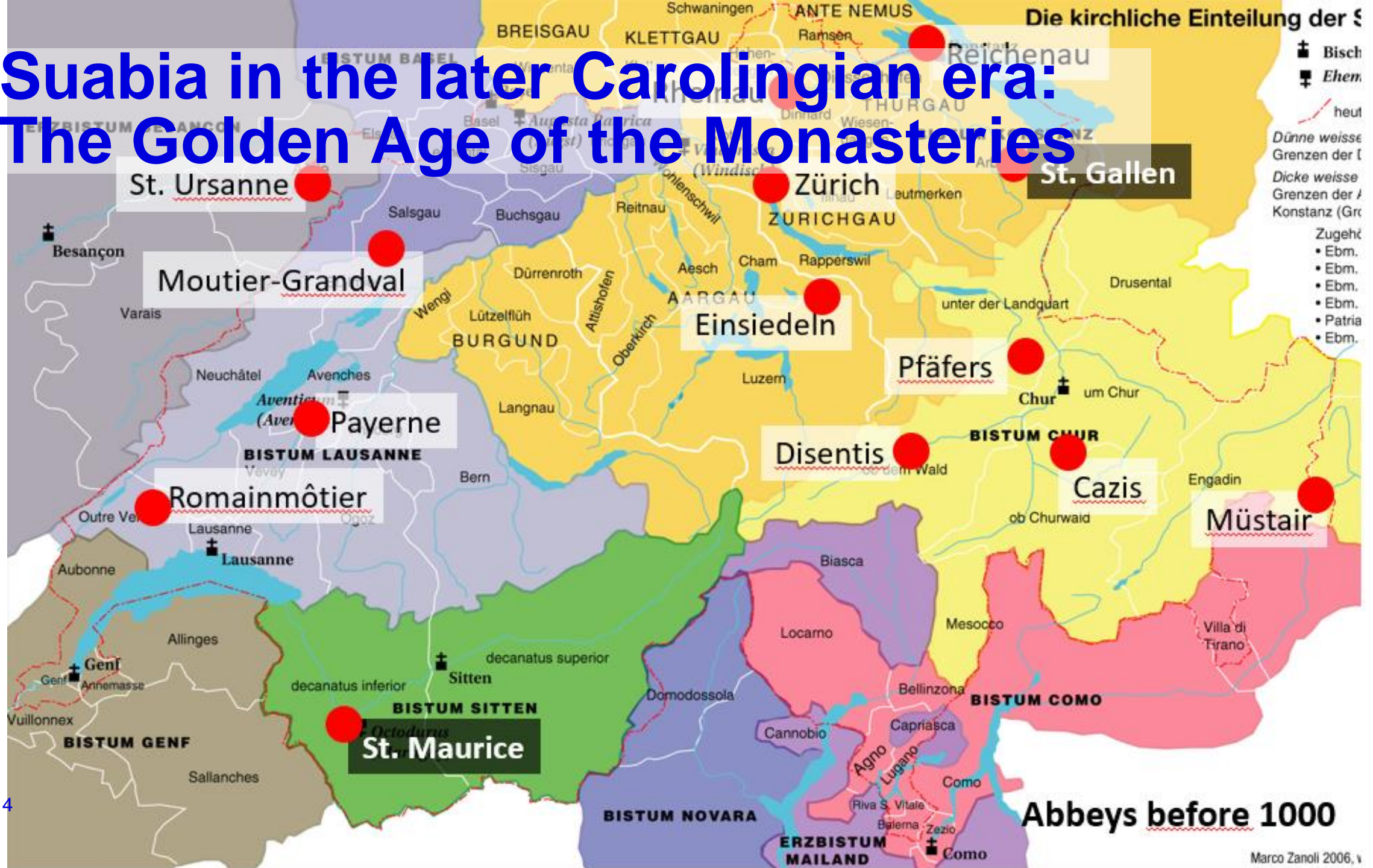


## Dates to save:

- 755: Pippin, king of Franks
- 774: Longobards defeated by Franks
- 506: battle of Strasbourg
- 746: blood court at Cannstatt
- 911: refoundation of the duchy of Swabia



# Suabia in the later Carolingian era: The Golden Age of the Monasteries





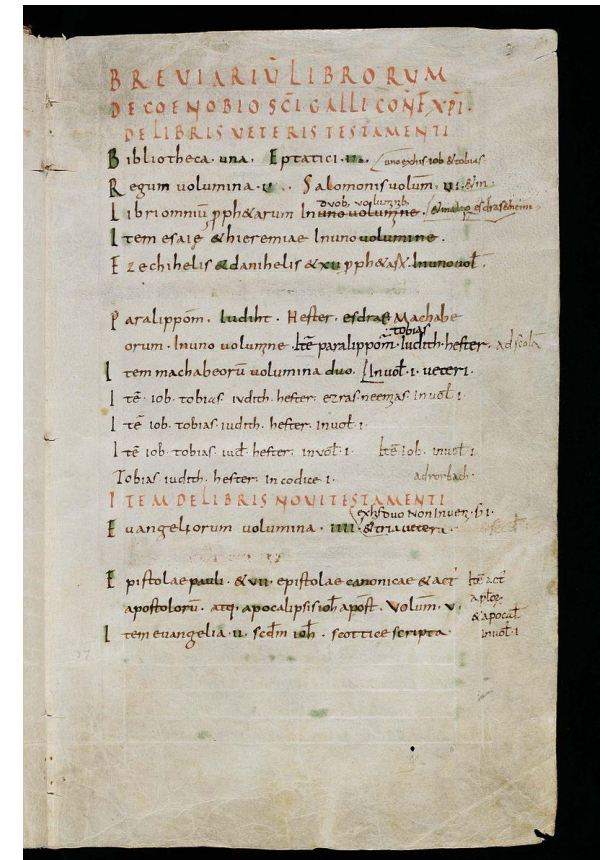
# Suabia in the later Carolingian era: St. Gall



**Wolfcoz-Psalterium** (Psalterium Gallicanum cum Cantica). St. Gallen, Stiftsbibliothek, Cod. Sang. 20; Pergament · 362 pp. · 30.5 x 23.5 cm · St. Gallen, 820-830



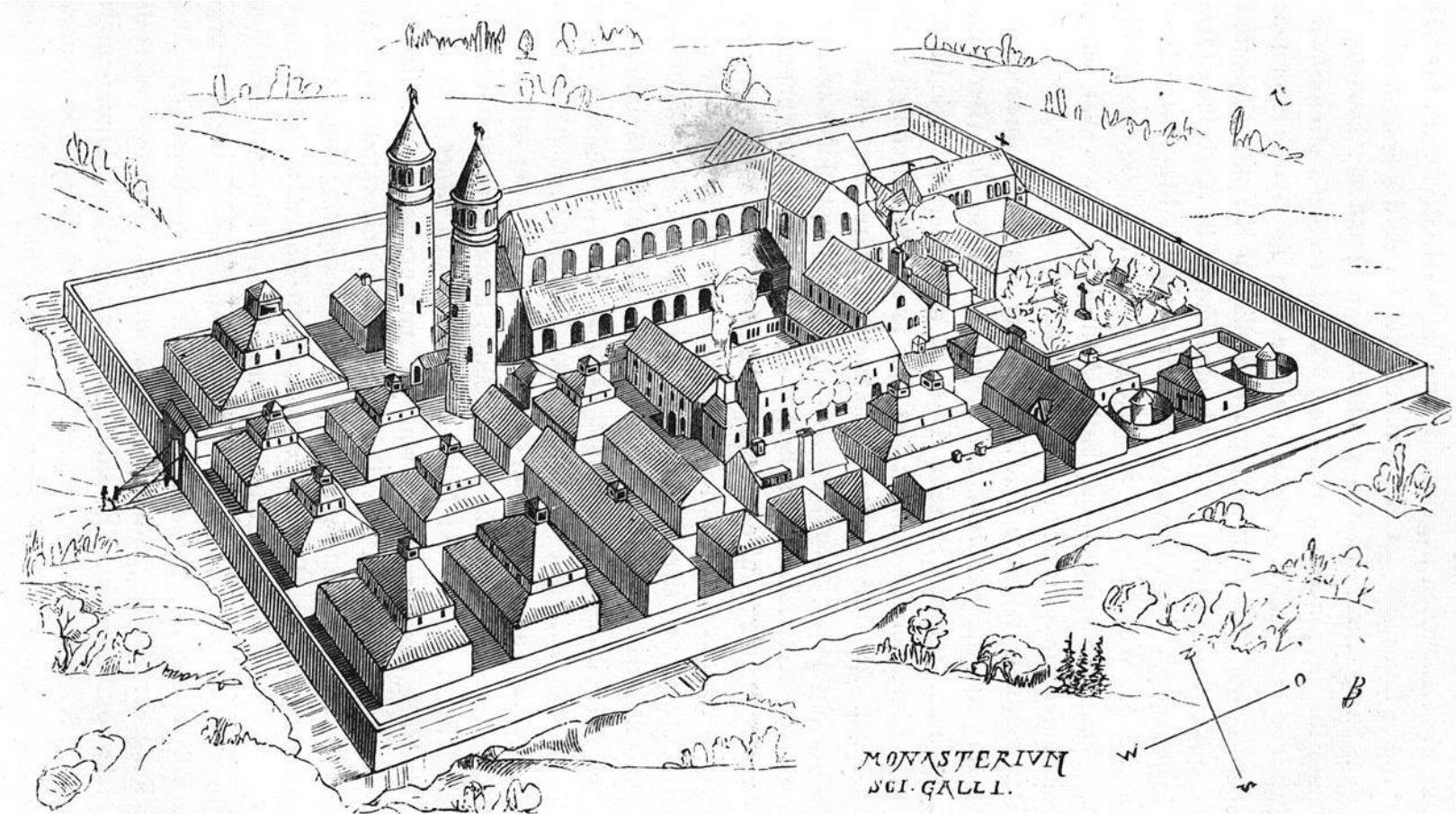
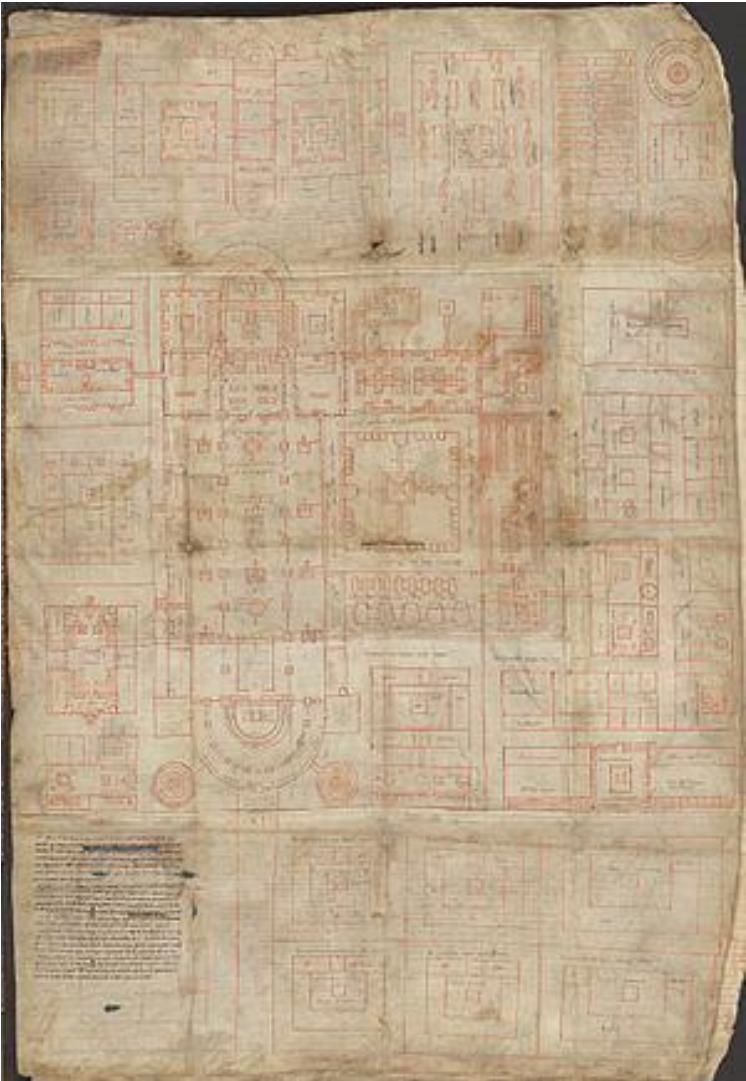
**Folchart-Psalter** (Psalterium Gallicanum cum Cantica). St. Gallen, Stiftsbibliothek, Cod. Sang. 23, Pergament · 368 pp. · 38 x 29 cm · St. Gallen, 872-883



**Library catalogue** (mid 9<sup>th</sup> c.). St. Gallen, Stiftsbibliothek, Cod. Sang. 728, Pergament · 220 pp. · 25.5 x 16 cm · Mitte des 9. Jahrhunderts (Capitularia Ansegis, Lex Salica, Lex Ribuarica)



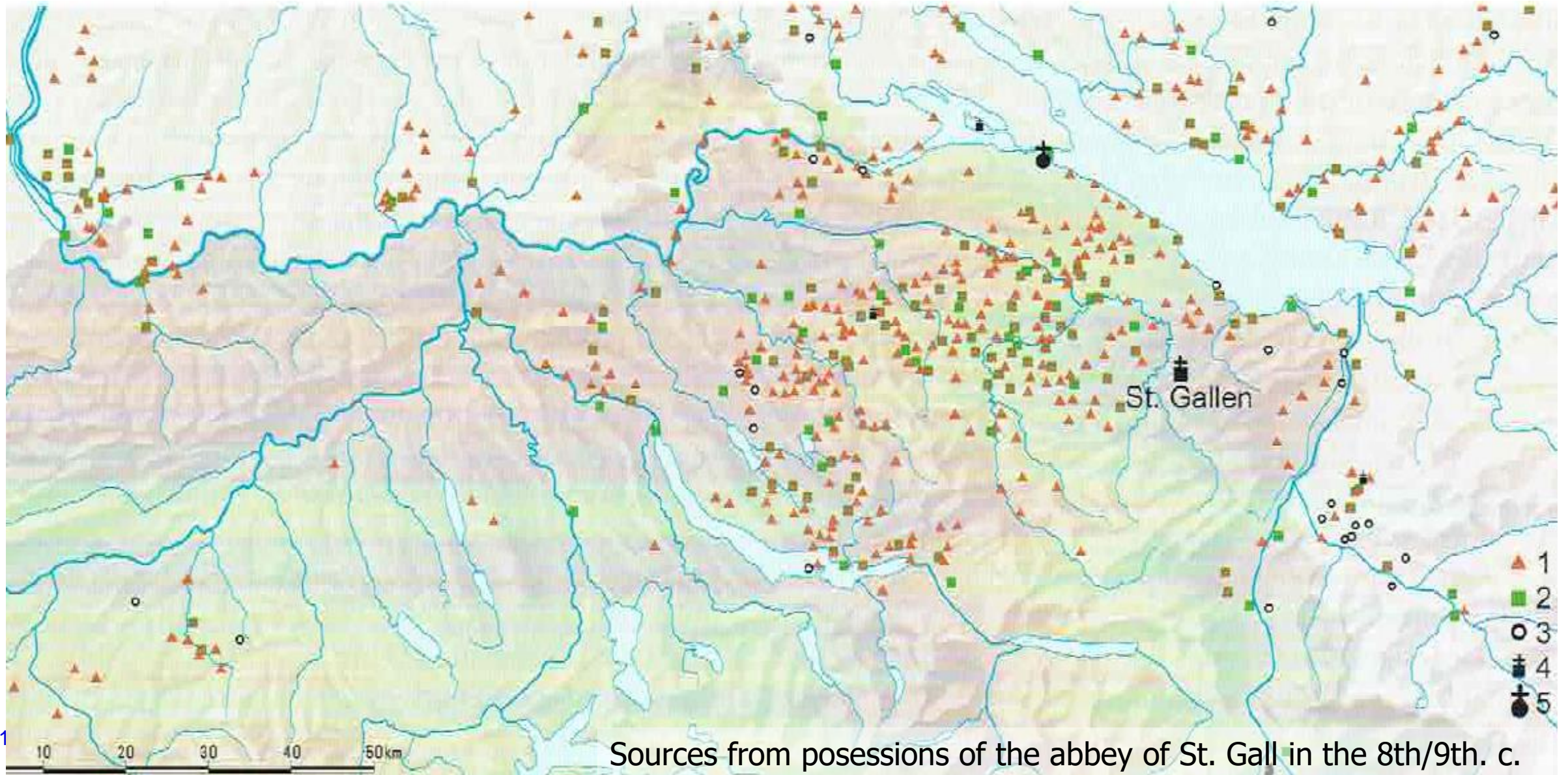
# Suabia in the later Carolingian era: St. Gall



\* Kloster Sanct Gallen nach dem Grundrisse vom Jahre 830. (Lasius).

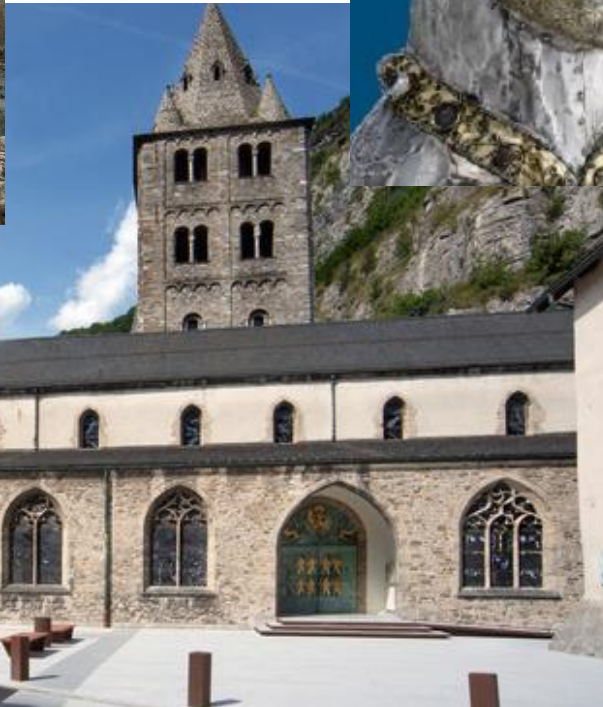


# Suabia in the later Carolingian era: St. Gall





# Sapaudia/Burgundy: St. Maurice



Burial church 380  
Founded 515  
Grew fast (6th)  
Royal abbey of the  
kings of Burgundy (6th)  
Spiritual impact (7th)

Rich library  
Important treasure





# Sapaudia (Jura): Moutier-Granval



Founded 640  
Grew fast 8th  
Wealthy  
Importance 9th  
Decadence 15th  
Disappeares 16th



# Raetia Curiensis: Müstair



Founded	800
Buildings	800



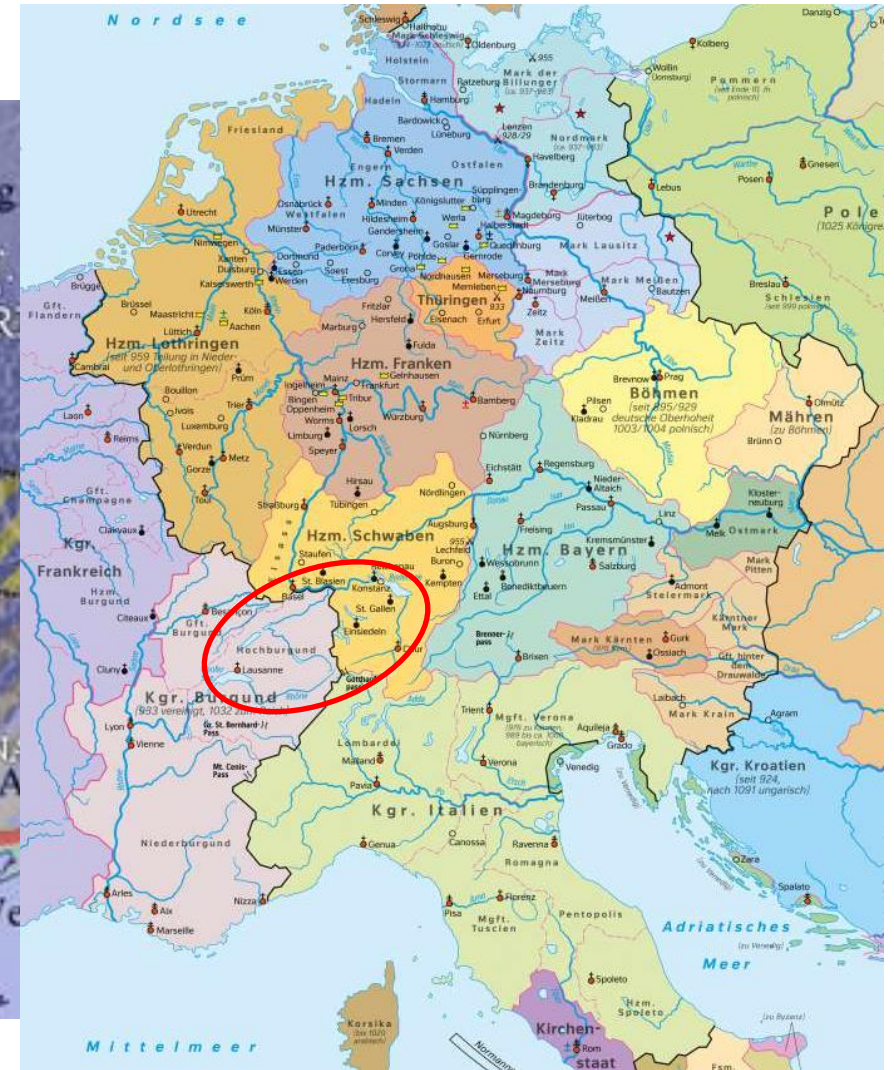


# Devisions of the Carolingian Empire 843 / 870 / 879





# The Ottonian Empire (10th c.)







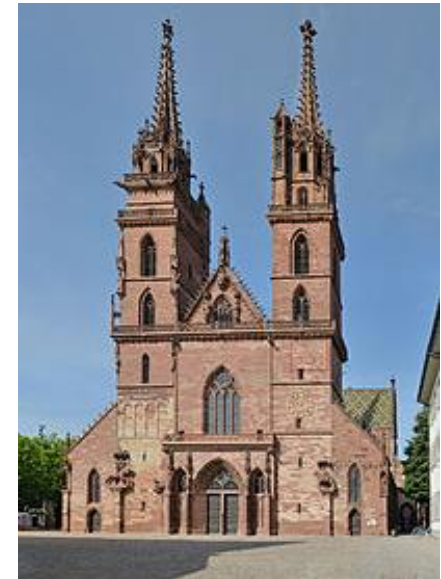


# Dioceses move to fortified towns



Augusta Raurica  
Lists of Bishops from  
330 onwards

Basel  
Transferred to Basel  
before 400  
Grew fast 6-8th  
Wealthy town from 10th

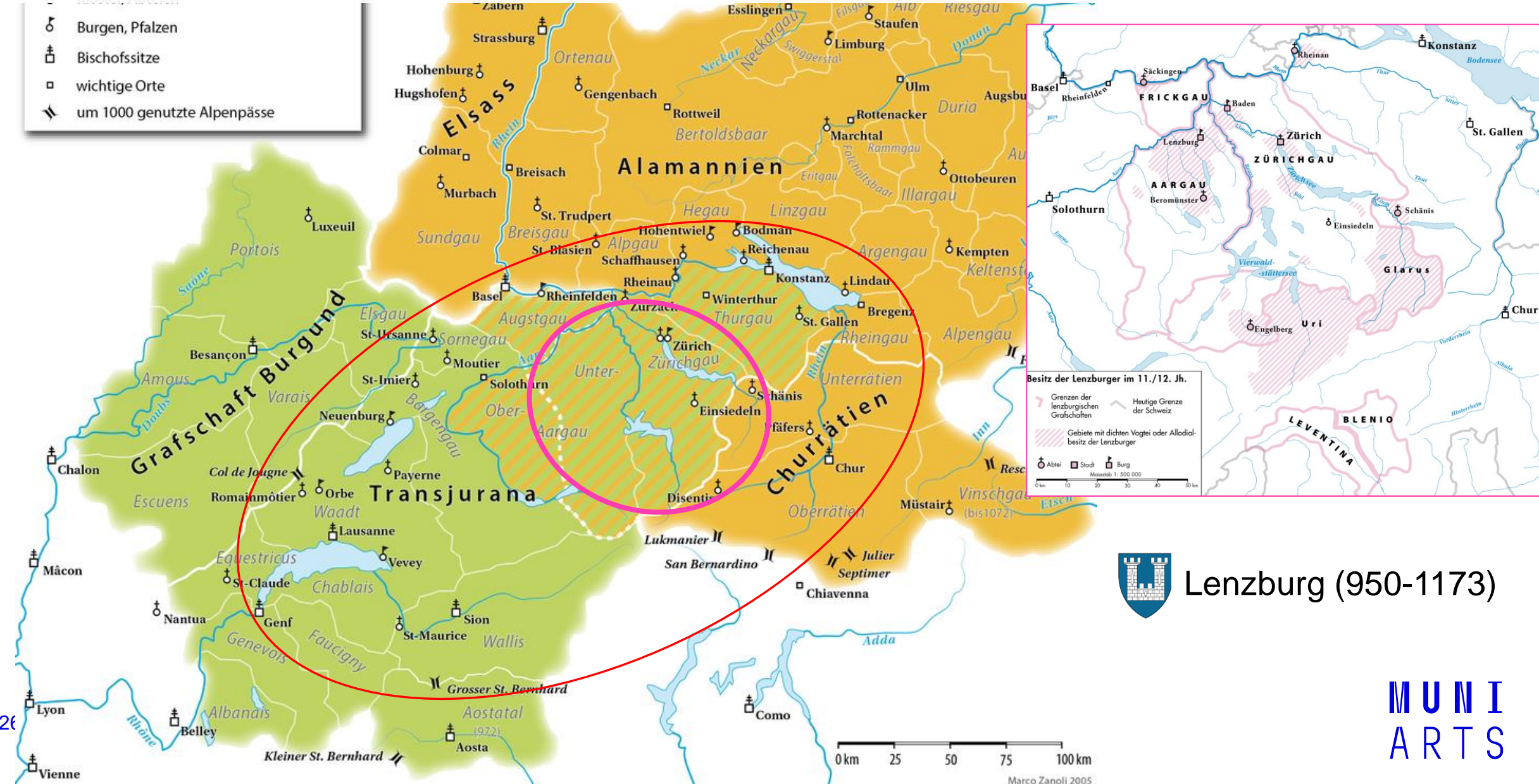






# Between Burgundy and Suabia: the 11<sup>th</sup>/ 12<sup>th</sup> c.

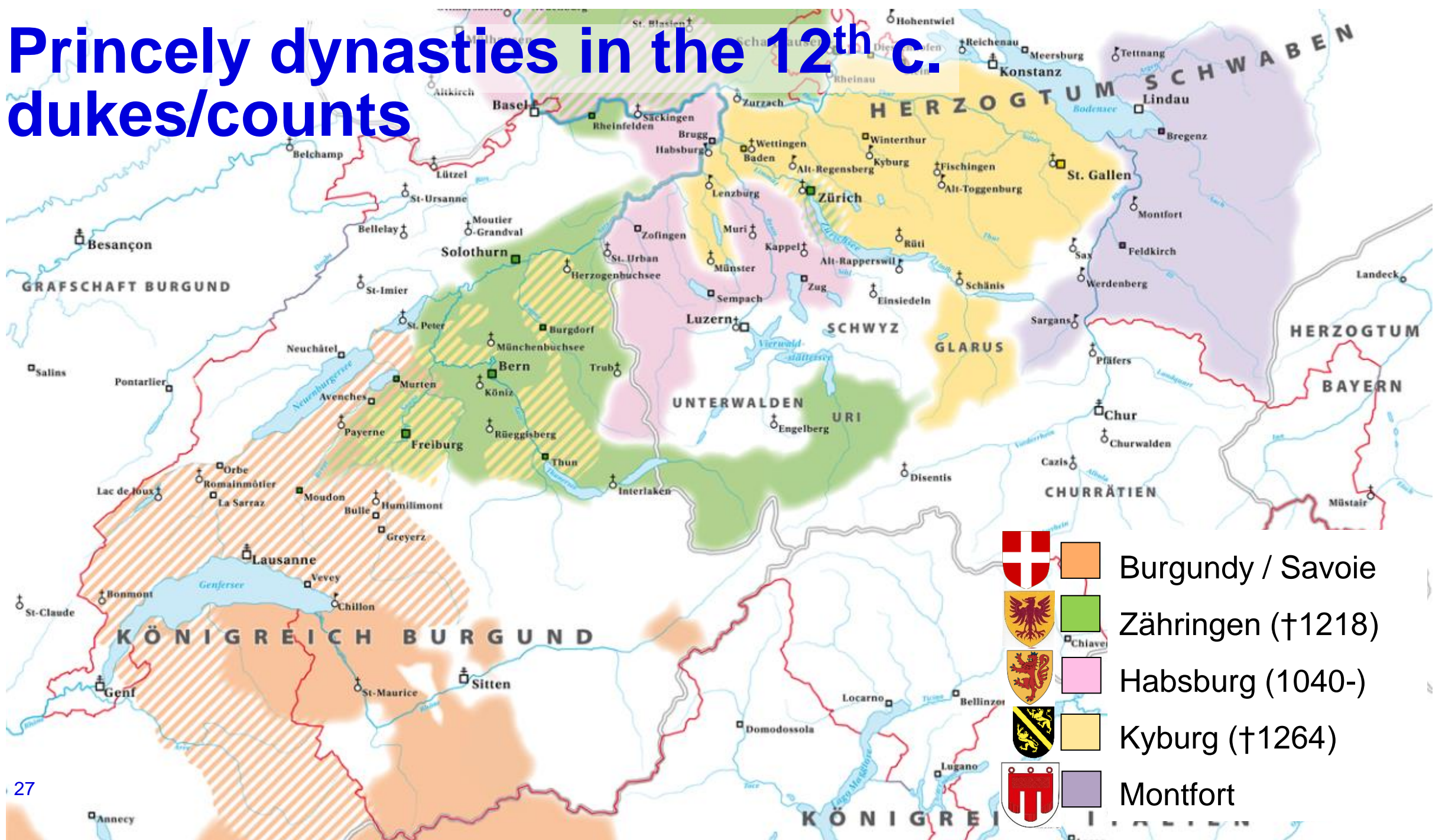
- Herzogtum Schwaben, gegründet 917/20
- Königreich Hochburgund, gegründet 900
- Klöster, Abteien
- Burgen, Pfalzen
- Bischofssitze
- wichtige Orte
- um 1000 genutzte Alpenpässe



Lenzburg (950-1173)



# Princely dynasties in the 12th c. dukes/counts





# Noble dynasties in the 13<sup>th</sup> c. (counts)

Basel

Zürich

Bern

Ger



Savoie (1033-)



Neu-Kiburg (1250-1414)



Neuchâtel (FenisNidau/Aarberg) (1040-1395)



Gruyères (Ogoz) (1073-1575)



Habsburg-Laufenburg (1232-1408)



Rapperswil (1192-1289)



Frohburg (Thierstein) (1000-1519)



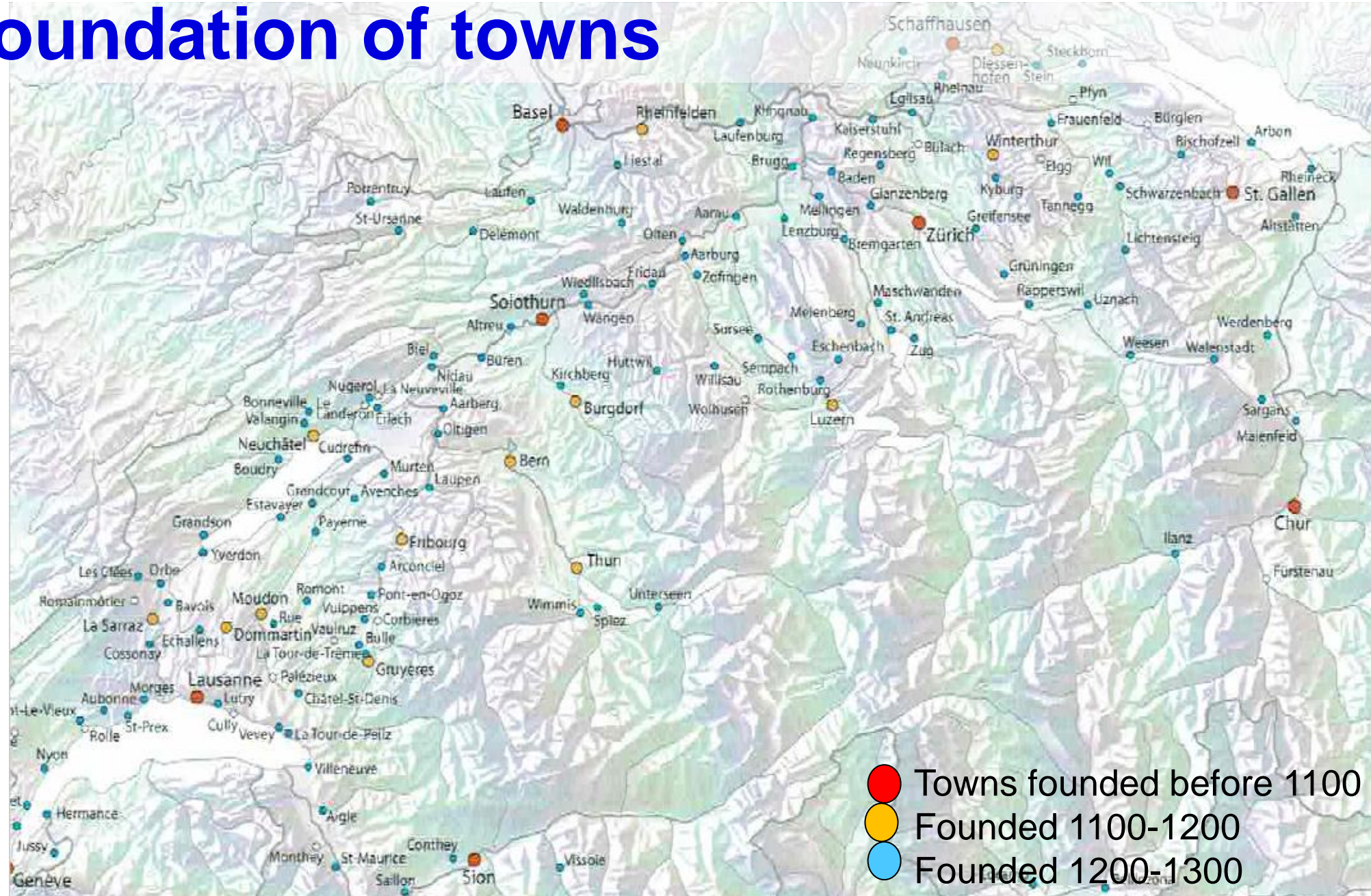
Toggenburg (1209-1436)



Sargans-Werdenberg (1245-1534)

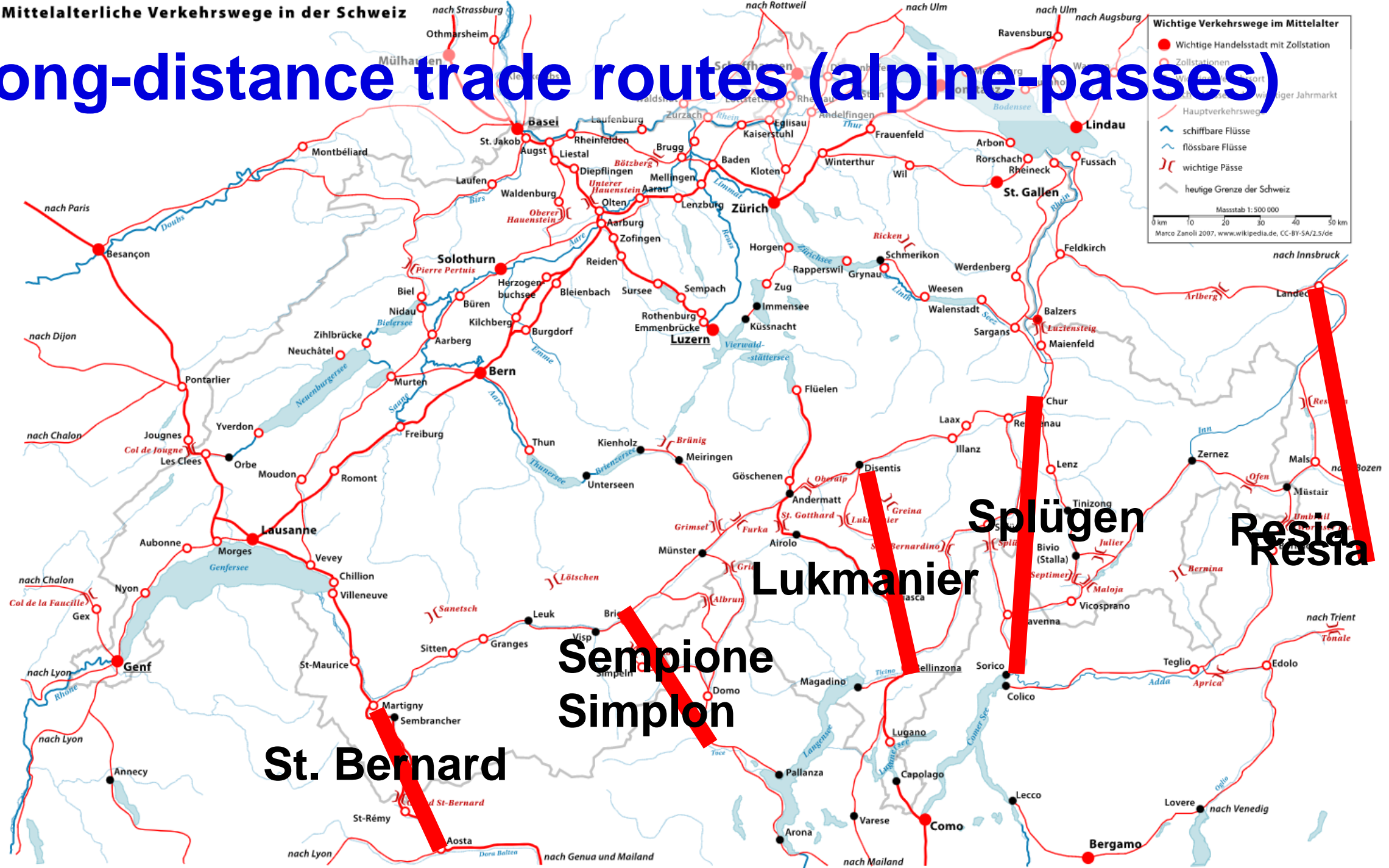


# Foundation of towns



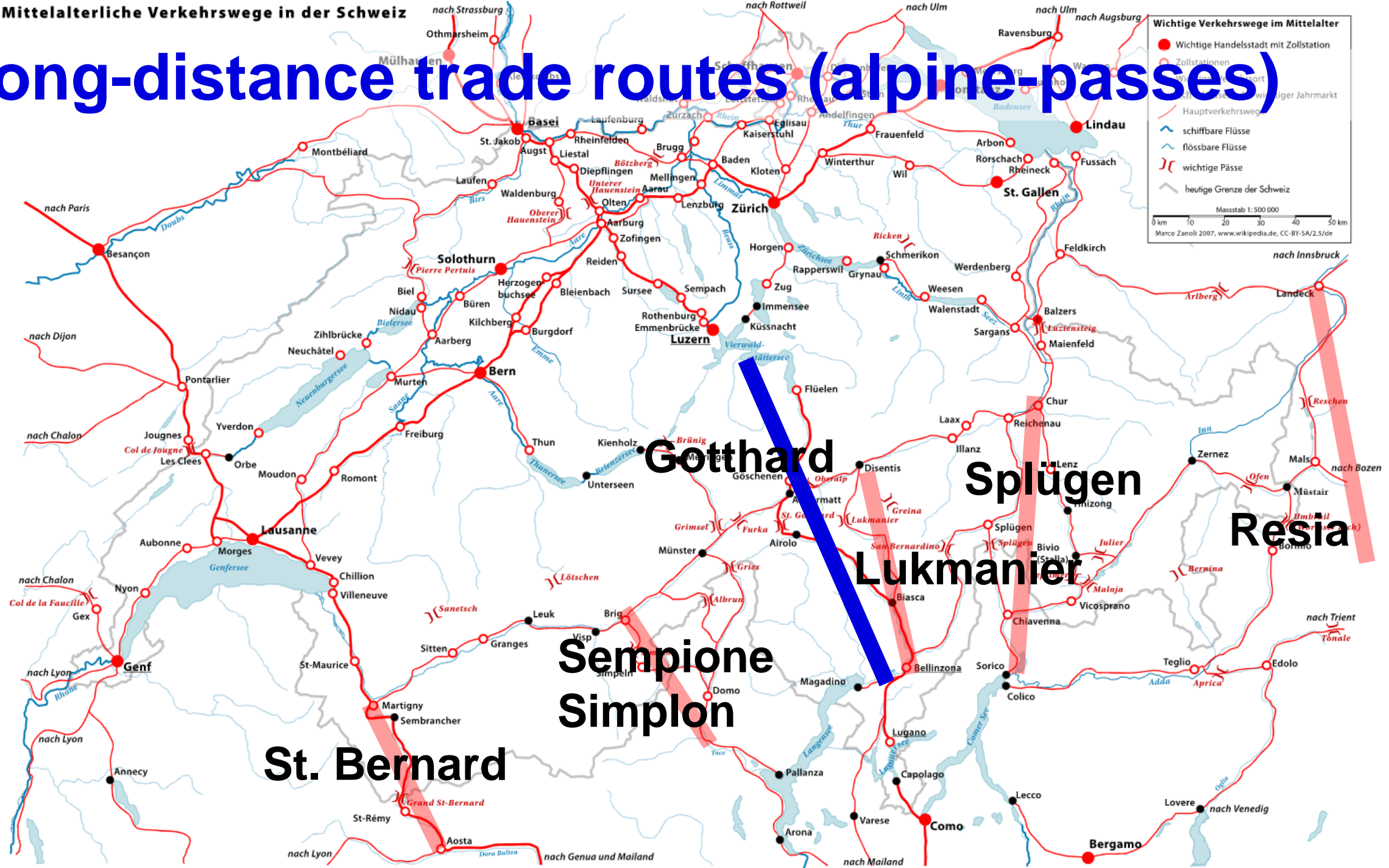


# Long-distance trade routes (alpine-passes)





# Long-distance trade routes (alpine-passes)



# Synopsis on the Swiss high middle-ages (-1300)

1. No geostrategic importance of the region
2. **agricultural subsistence**
3. **Power gap** after the extinction of the dynasties of Zähringen 1218, Kyburg 1264, Rapperswil 1289
4. New route opened for long distance trade: **Gotthard** (13<sup>th</sup> c.)
5. Emerging **towns** in the Swiss Midlands
6. Genesis of **Rural communities** in the prealpine and alpine valleys



# Content

1. Of abbeys, lords etc... The heritage of the early middle ages 15'
2. **Economy in the later middle ages** 15'
3. Towns and City-states 20'
4. Rural communities 20'
5. The emerging Swiss Confederation and its foundation-myths 20'
6. Exercise: The Federal Charter of 1291

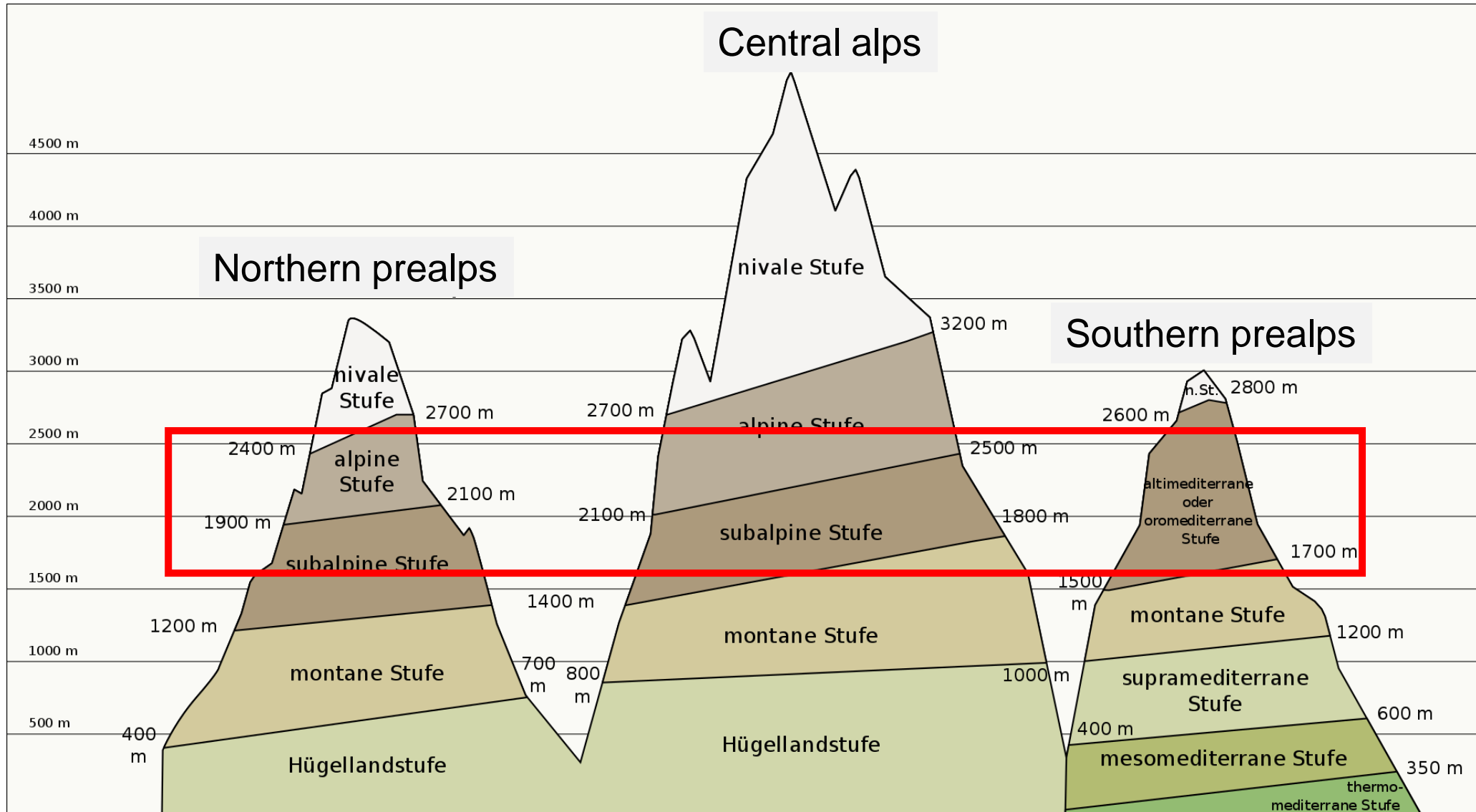
# 2. Economy



# Economy in the later middle ages :



# Alpine forest-clearing





# Alpine economy based on livestock farming

1. High-medieval **warm period** (900-1260)
2. stable **supply of cereals and salt** to the mountain regions
3. demand for **meat** in the cities of the surrounding urbanised regions
4. new milk processing technologies (**hard cheese**)
5. Inclusion of all levels in the **production process**
6. one-sided, highly specialised **export economy** (cheese, living animals)

# Alpine economy - development

## Economy

1. **Subsistence-agriculture** prevail in the alpine valleys until the 14th century
2. **Clearing** of alpine forests pushed by abbeys and their manorial organisations in the 13<sup>th</sup> century
3. **Local takeover**, organisation of clearing and possession
4. Conversion to capital-intensive **cattle farming**, financed by the cities

5. Emergence of a **rural elite** based on the surpluses of cattle farming
6. **Buying-out** of «rights» and collective «freedoms»
7. **Political claims** on lordship

## Politics



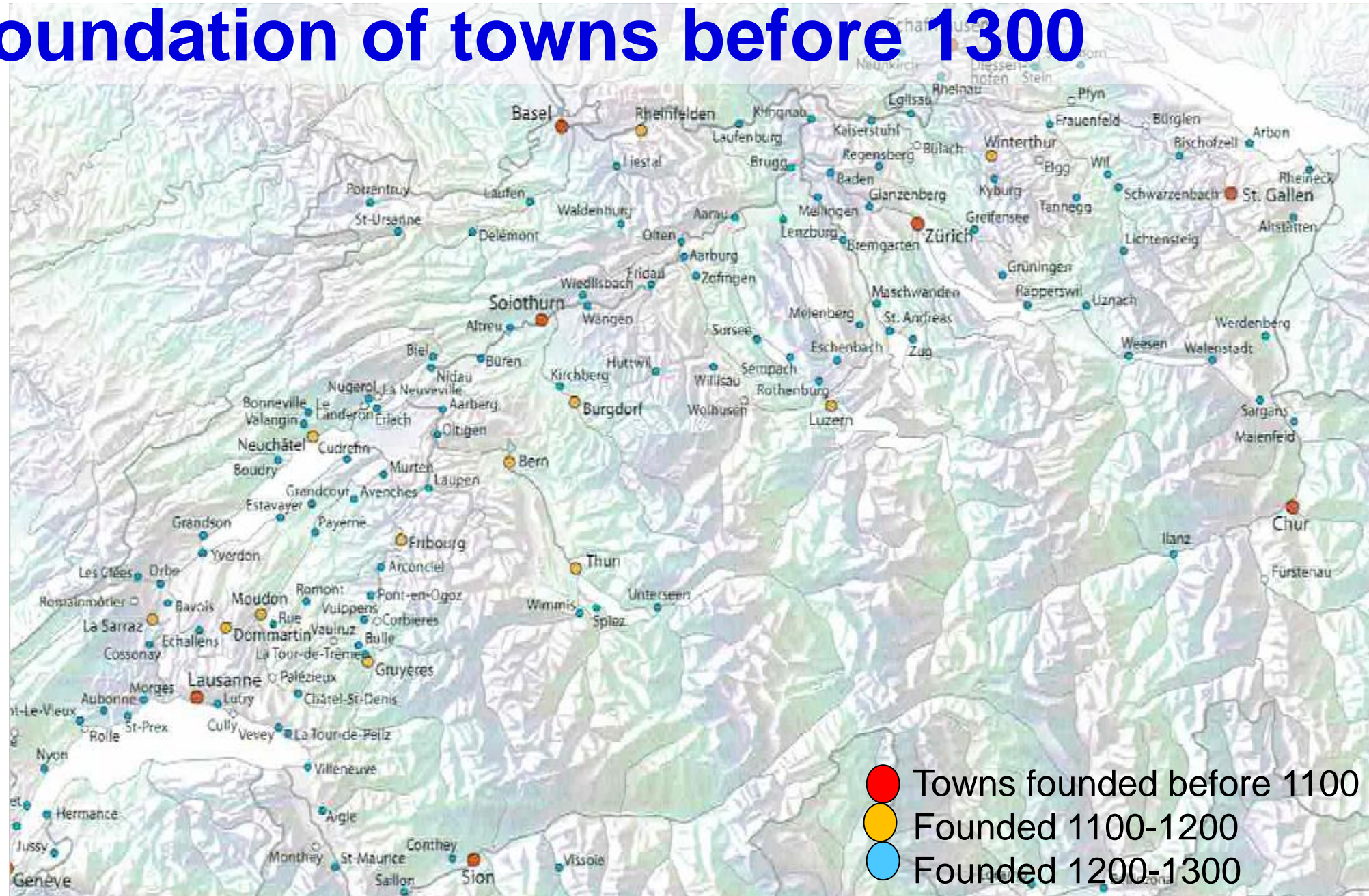
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# 3. Towns and city-states



# Foundation of towns before 1300





# City-rule



1st half of the 14th c.

- Counts of Habsburg
- Habsburg collateral lines
- Imperial cities



# 5. Factors for urban communities

1. Freedoms and privileges
2. Municipal law, legal autonomy
3. Jurisdictional autonomy
4. The direct superior is only the King  
(payment of taxes, revenue, law)
5. Coinage/fiscal law

# From town to city-state...

1. Emerging towns in the Swiss midlands:
2. **Imperial and Royal cities:** Zürich, Berne, Solothurn, Laupen
3. **Bishops towns:** Basel, Constance, Lausanne, Geneva, Chur
4. **Noble rule:** Schaffhausen, Winterthur, Zofingen
5. Internal **self-organisation and administration** since the late 12<sup>th</sup> c.
6. Political (**external**) **activities** since the late 13<sup>th</sup> c.



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# ...from city state to Confederate Canton

1. **Lucerne: 1332** pact with Uri, Schwyz and Unterwalden
2. **Zürich: 1351** pact with Uri, Schwyz, Unterwalden and Lucerne
3. **Berne: 1353** pact with Uri, Schwyz Unterwalden



# ...from city-state to Confederate Canton

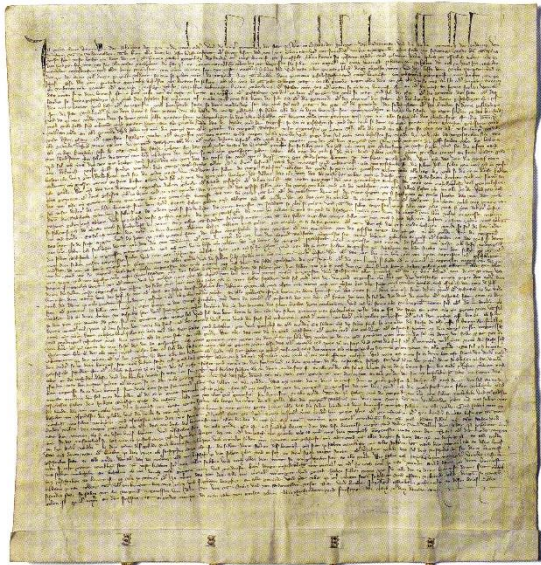


StABE C1a F Eidg.  
(1353.03.06)

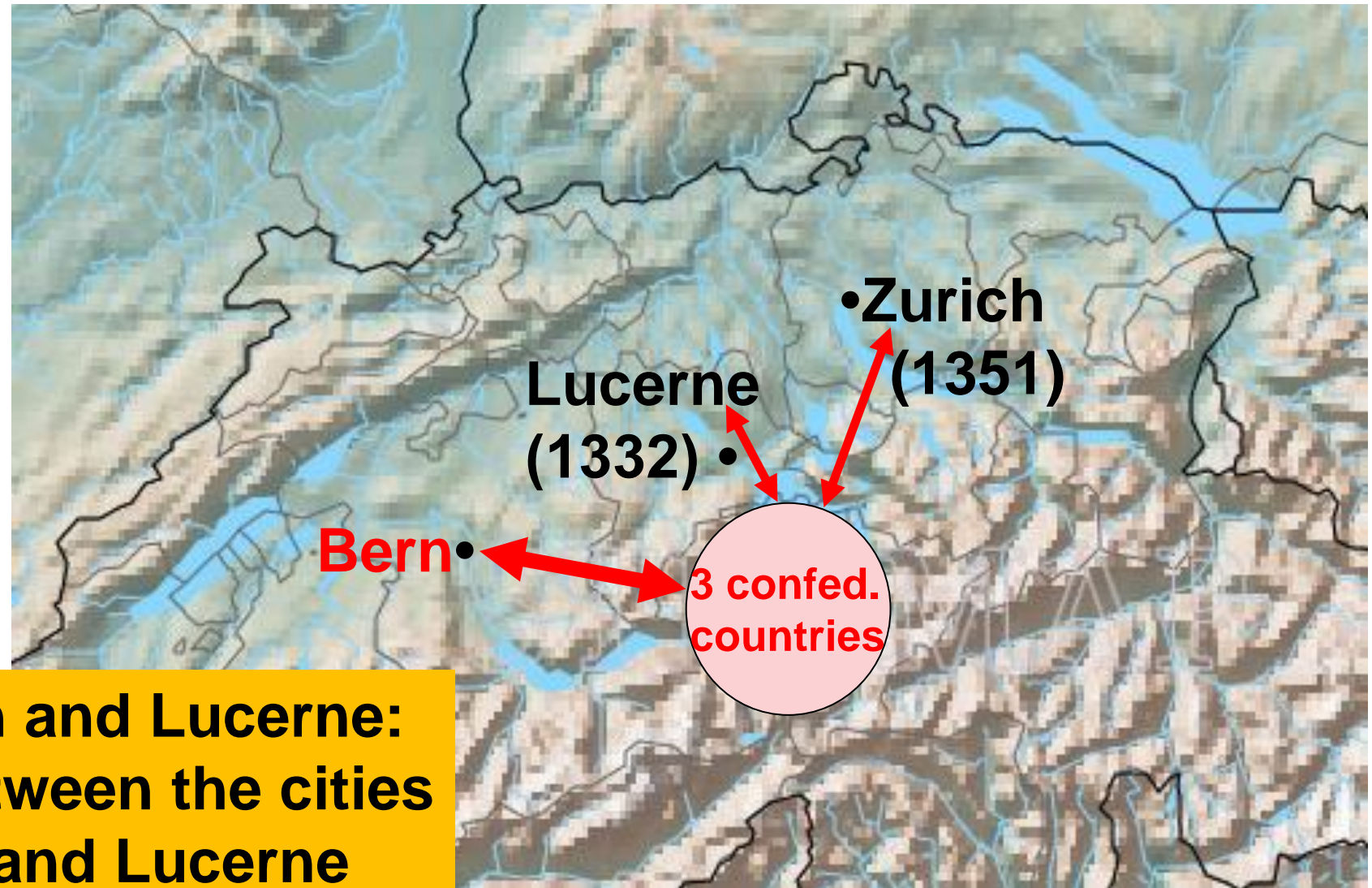




# ...from city-state to Confederate Canton



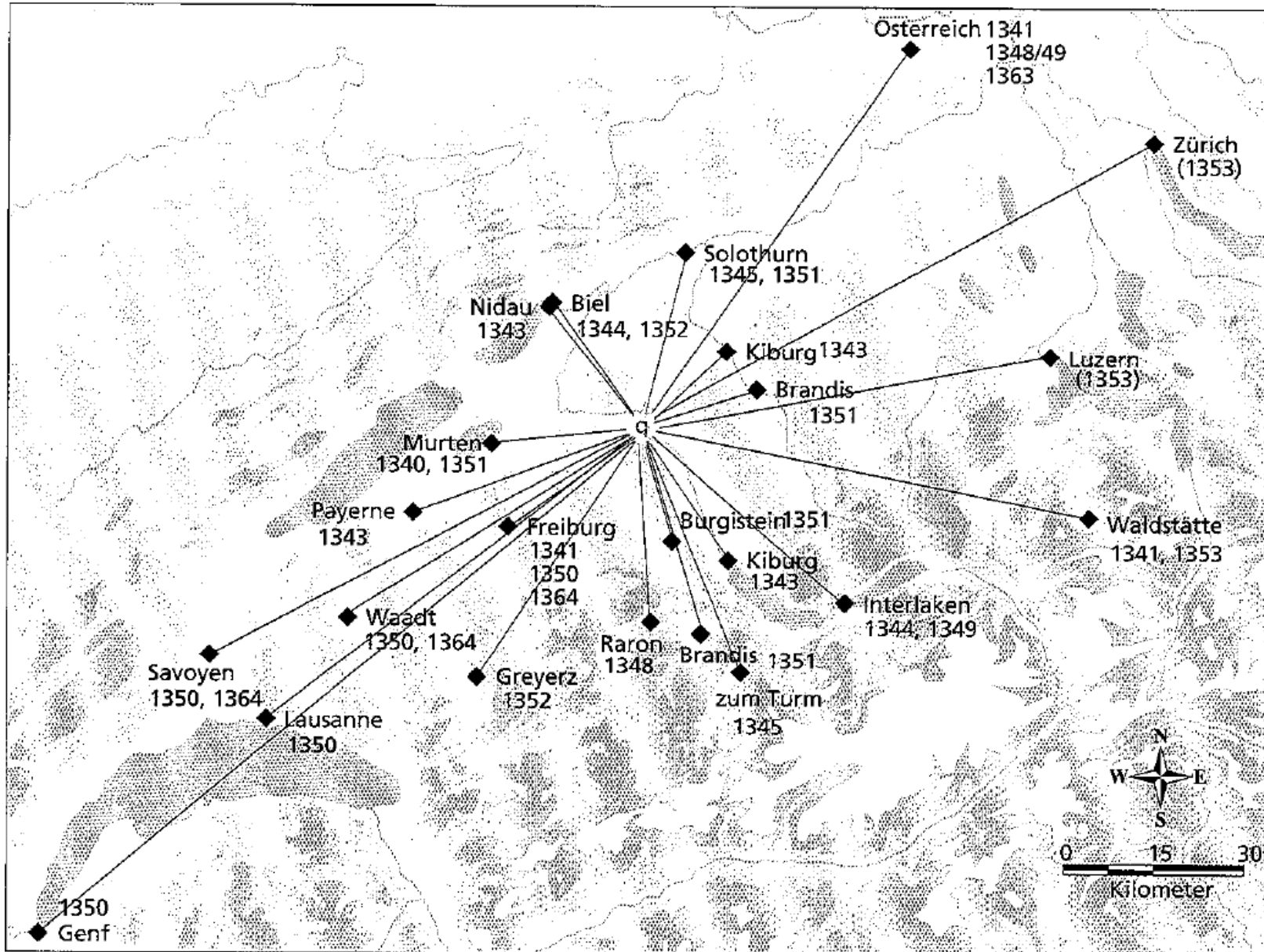
StABE C1a F Eidg.  
(1353.03.06)



**Epistle for Zurich and Lucerne:  
no direct pact between the cities  
Berne, Zurich and Lucerne  
(bilateral character of the pact)**



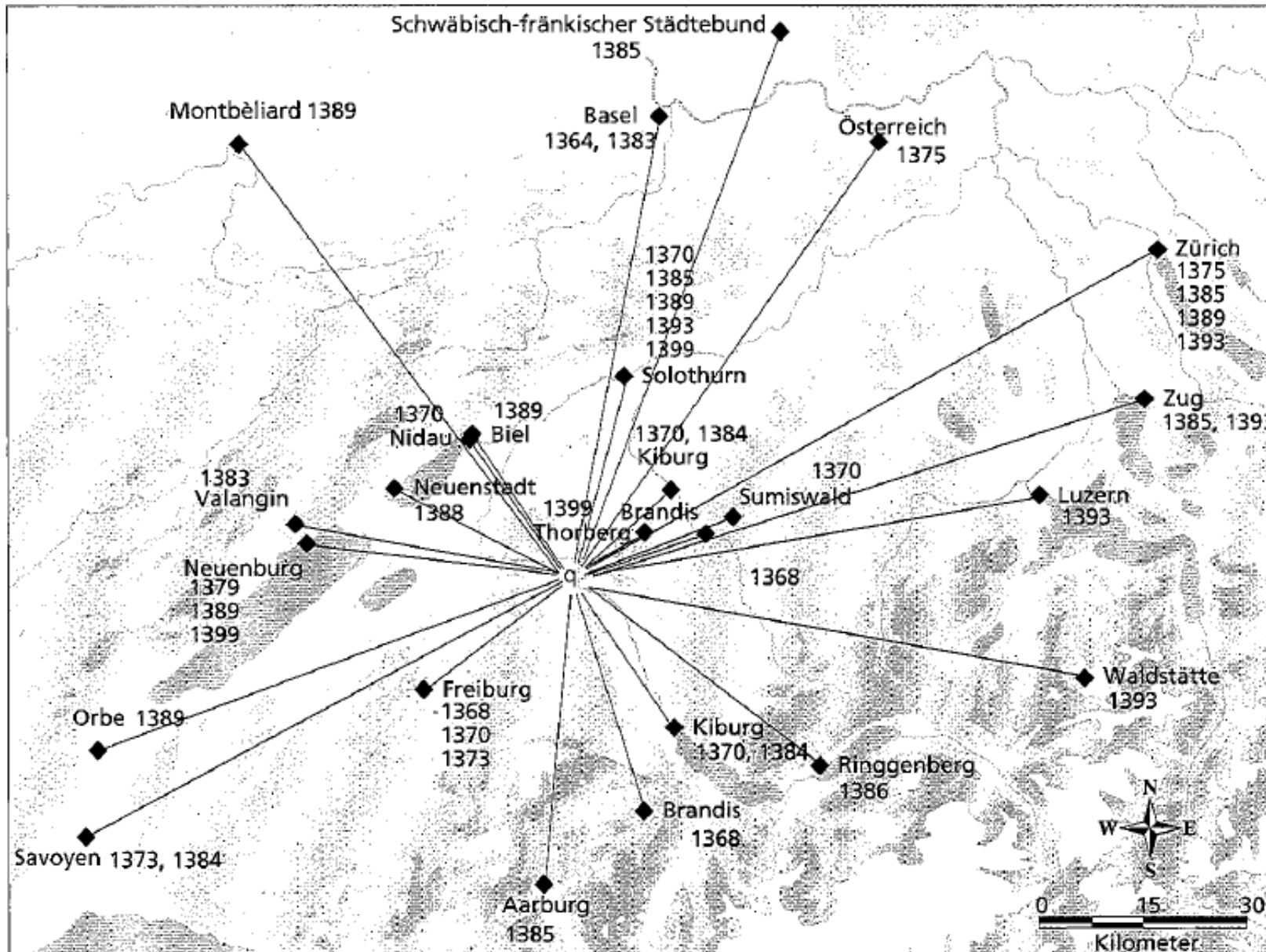
# ...from city-state to Confederate Canton



Concluded alliances of Berne (1339-1364)

in brackets: indirect alliances

# ...from city-state to Confederate Canton



Concluded  
alliances of  
Berne  
(1364-1399)



# 4. Rural Communities

# Content

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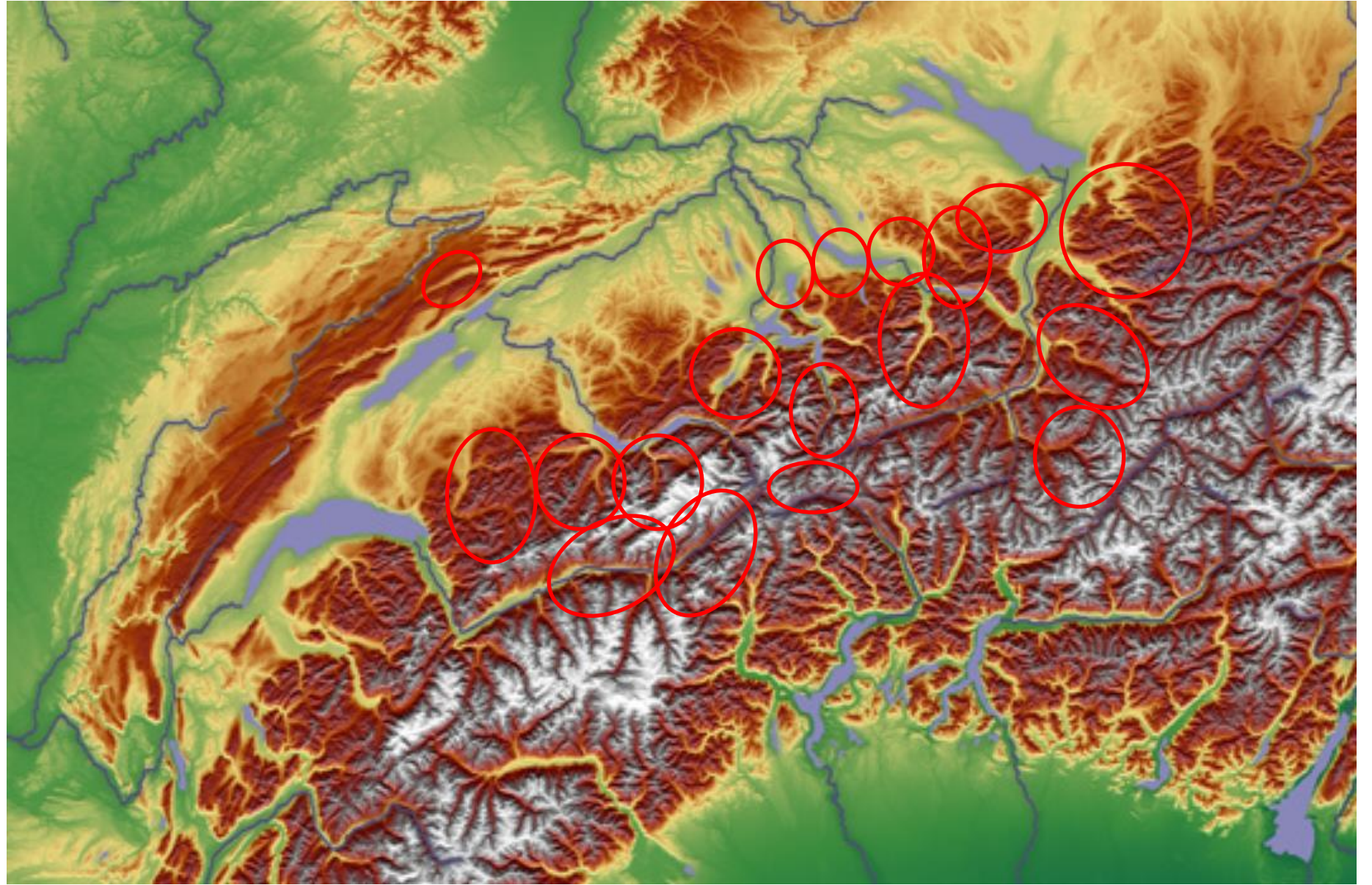








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ARTS











# 5. Factors for rural communities

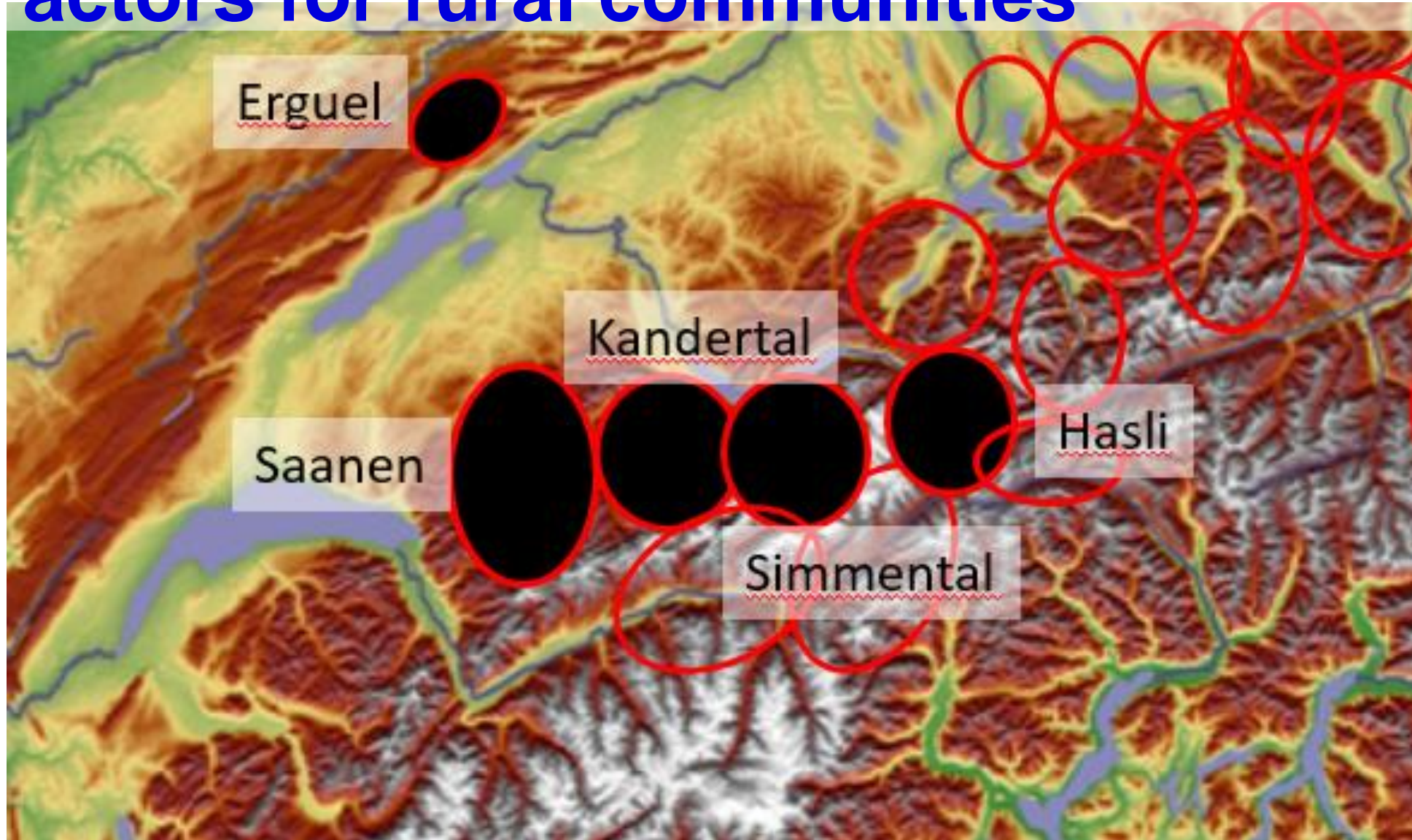
1. Formal independence (privileges)
2. Territory
3. Self government
4. Economy
5. Warfare
6. Image







# 5. Factors for rural communities





# 5. Factors for urban communities

1. Freedoms and privileges
2. Municipal law, legal autonomy
3. Jurisdictional autonomy
4. The direct superior is only the King  
(payment of taxes, revenue, law)
5. Coinage/fiscal law

# 5. Factors for urban communities

1. Contract with CH

Formal independence



↓  
**1291:**

**UR**

**14.c.**

↓  
**✓**

**SZ**

**14.c.**

**✓**

**UW**

**(hw)**

**X**

**1332:**

**LU**

**(A)**

**X**

**1351:**

**ZH**

**13.c.**

**✓**

**1352:**

**GL**

**(A)**

**X**

**ZG**

**(A)**

**X**

**1353:**

**BE**

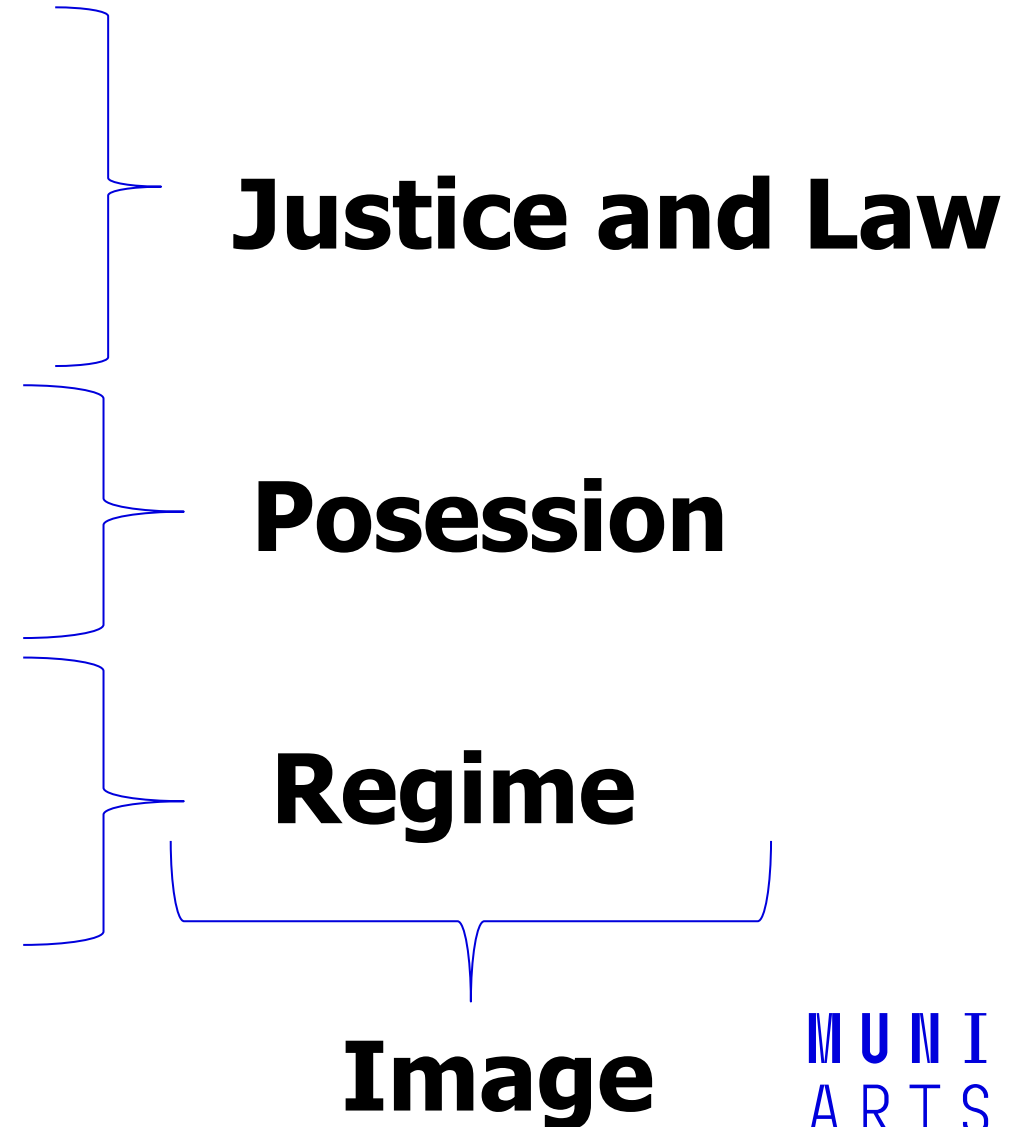
**14.c.**

**✓**



# 5. Factors of formal independence

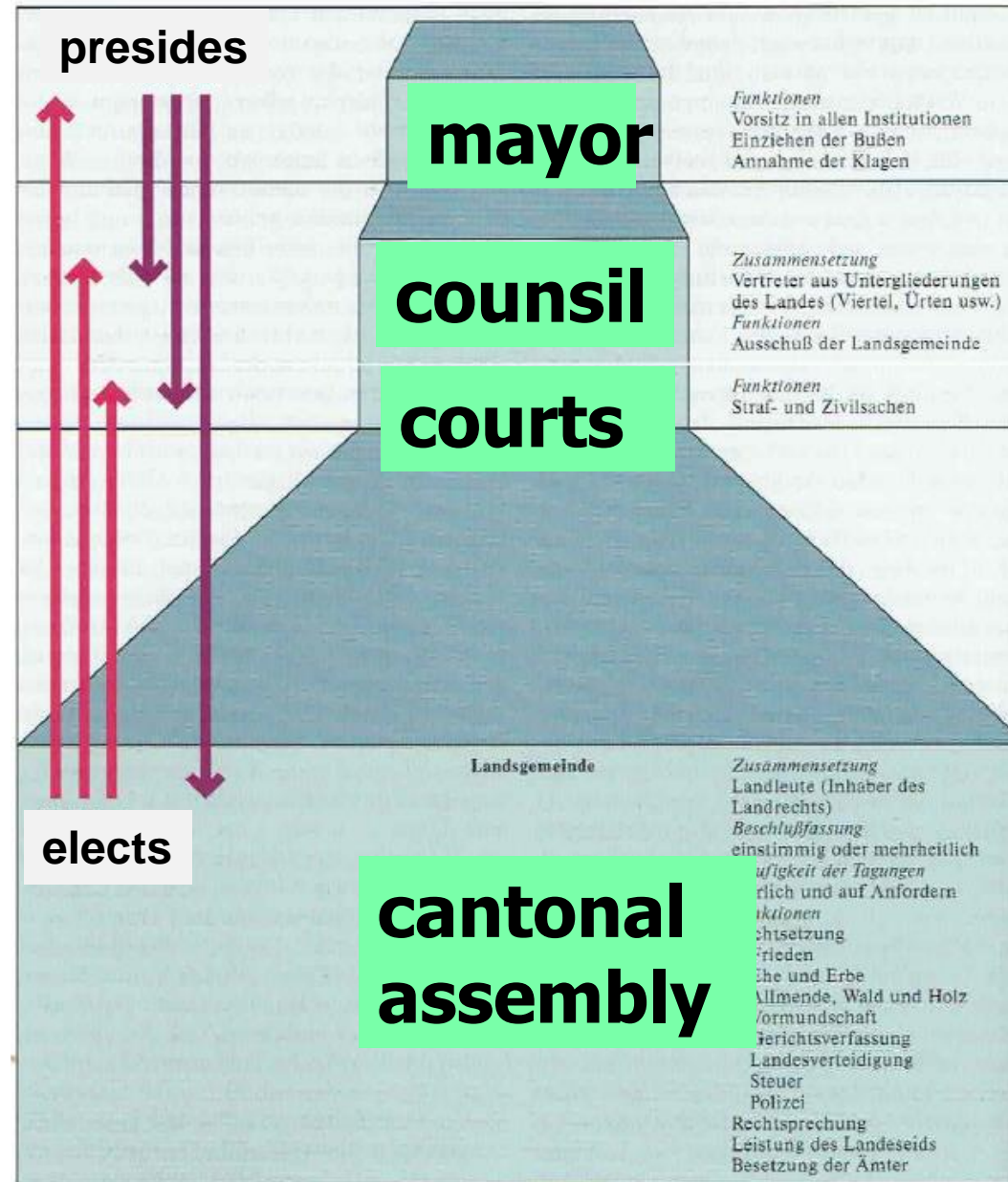
1. lower jurisdiction
2. higher jurisdiction
3. Lawgiving
4. Ownership/Property
5. Use/usufruct/interests
6. Lordship
7. Overlordship
8. Privileges
9. Representation







# 5. Factors of self government : Schwyz

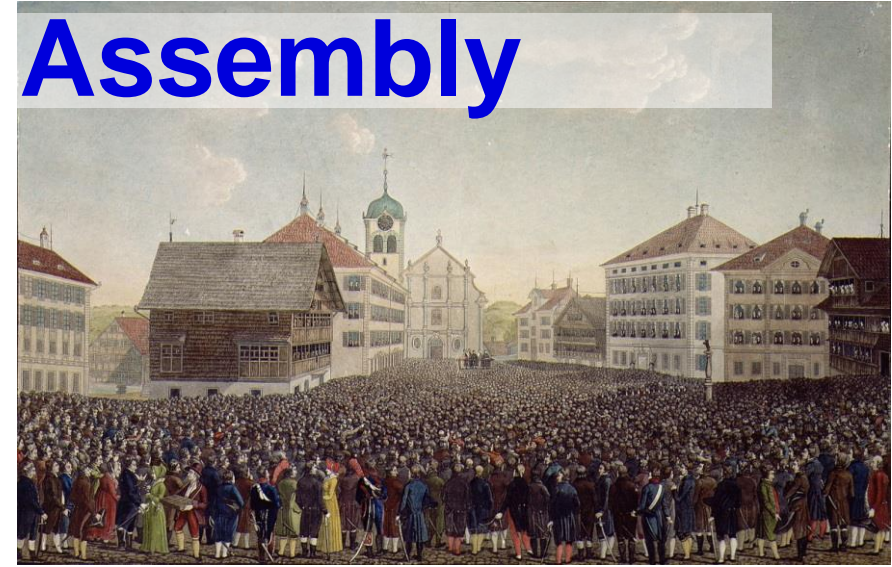




# 5. Self government: Cantonal Assembly



Uri,  
1920s



Heiden (AR)  
18th c.

Appenzell  
1930s



Obwalden 1970s



# 5. Self government: Cantonal Assembly Glarus 2022





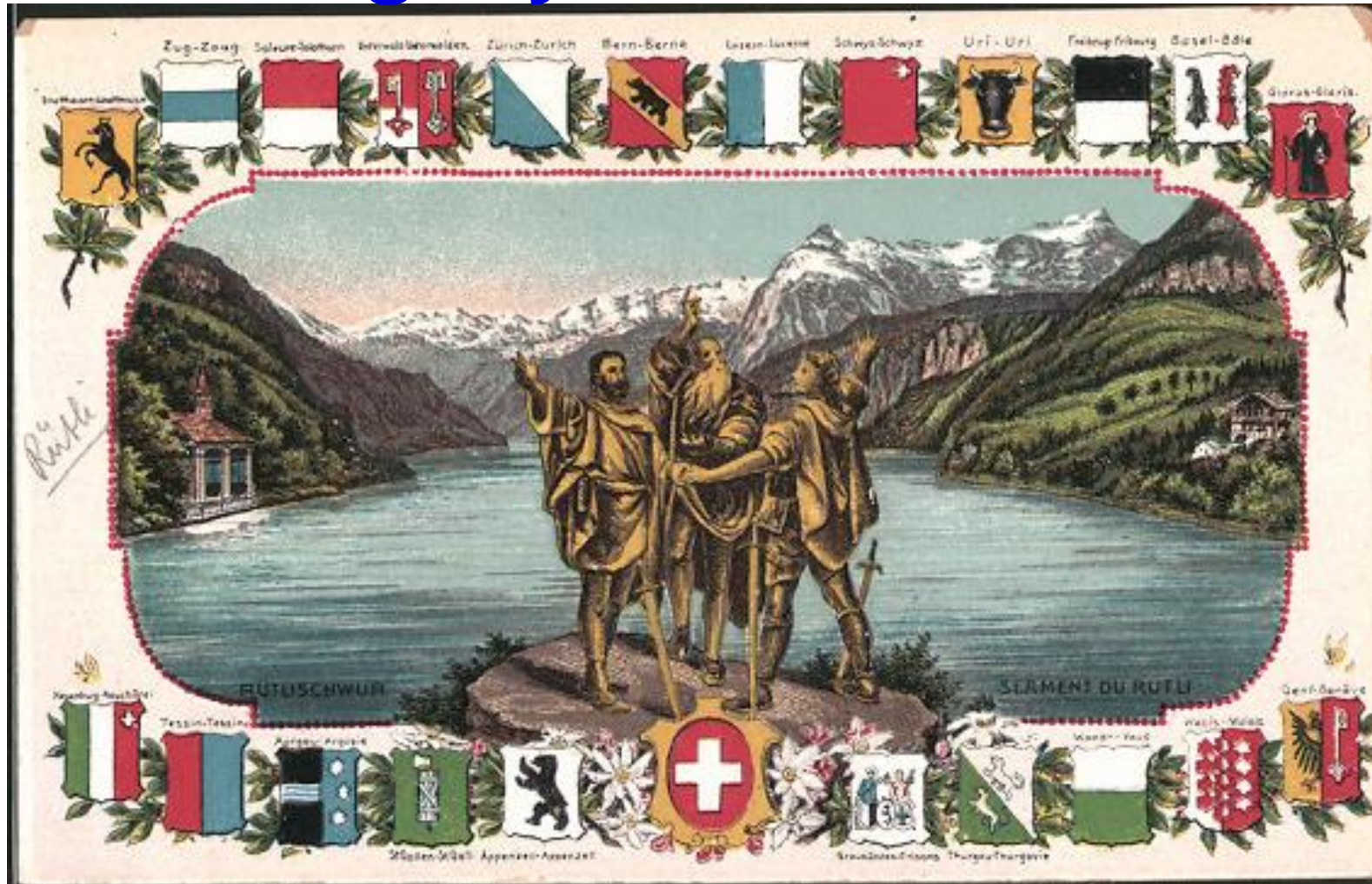
# 5. Founding myths



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# 5. Founding myths





# 5. Founding myths



Jean Renggli,  
Oath of the  
Rütli (1891)

*“Mythology is not a lie, mythology is poetry, it is metaphorical. It has been well said that mythology is the penultimate truth – penultimate because the ultimate cannot be put into words. It is beyond words. Beyond images, beyond that bounding rim of the buddhist wheel of becoming. Mythology pitches the mind beyond that rim, to what can be known but not told.”*

Joseph Campbell, *The power of myth* (1988)

# 5. Founding myths

1. Until 1798, the founding myth of Switzerland supported **solidarity** within the alliances against the outside world.
2. While the modern nation state was being formed, the founding myth contributed to the formation of a **national identity**: Switzerland as a "nation of the will", which did not form a homogeneous community either because of language or religion.
3. Instead, this very heterogeneity, which finds its expression in multilingualism or the federalist system, became an important aspect of the "national culture". During the world wars, the founding myth was also used to maintain neutrality: With the Alps as the setting for its own founding story, as a **metaphor of freedom** and independence.



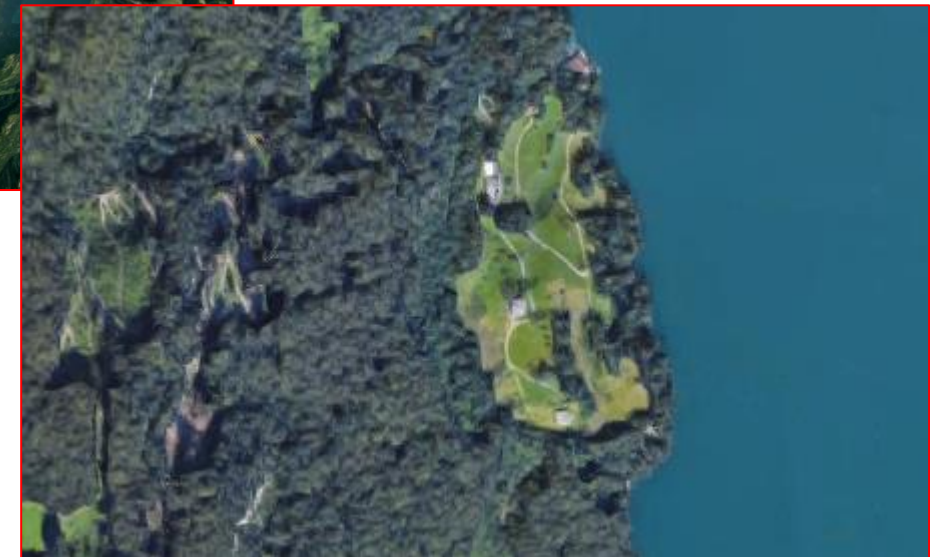
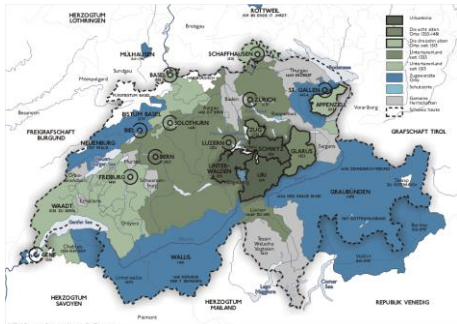
# Oath on the Rütli (attributed 1291)

1. The Rütli Oath is part of a **historical narrative** from the late 15th c. and part of the founding legend of the Old Confederation.
2. According to the **liberation tradition**, the Rütli, a meadow above Lake Lucerne, was the secret meeting place of the conspirators from the countries of Uri, Schwyz and Unterwalden.
3. After the tyrannical murder of the bailiff Gessler by Tell, these conspirators carried out an armed uprising against the tyrannical Habsburg bailiffs. The **oath to mutual assistance** of the comrades is considered the foundation of the Old Confederation
4. According to the tradition, the oath was placed in 1307 or 1315, later in 1291

(abbreviated and translated from <https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/RütliSchwur>)

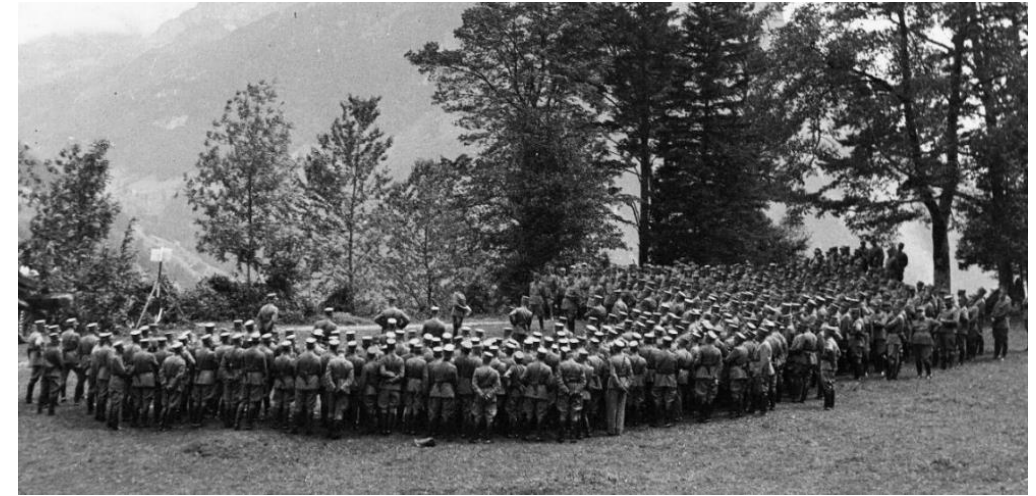
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## Rütli-meadow: location





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# Wilhelm Tell

1. Tell was an expert mountain climber and marksman with a crossbow who **assassinated the tyrannical reeve** of the Austrian dukes of the House of Habsburg. Tell's defiance and tyrannicide encouraged the population to open rebellion and a pact against the foreign rulers with neighbouring Schwyz and Unterwalden, marking the foundation of the Swiss Confederacy. Tell was considered the father of the Swiss Confederacy.
2. He was important as a symbol during the formative stage of modern Switzerland in the 19th century, known as the period of Restoration and Regeneration, as well as in the wider history of 18th- to 19th-century Europe as a **symbol of resistance against aristocratic rule**, especially in the Revolutions of 1848 against the House of Habsburg which had ruled Austria for centuries. (abbreviated from [William Tell - Wikipedia](#))

Link to the czech version of the myth in: [Vilém Tell | Národní knihovna České republiky | Kramerius - Digital Library \(nkp.cz\)](#)





Ernst Stückelberg, Wilhelm Tell (1880)



Wilhelm Tell shooting the apple from the head of his son, attr.to Hans Kűng (1507)



Ferdinand Hodler, Wilhelm Tell (1910).

Scene of Wilhelm Tell from a dagger sheath (= Schweizerdoch, 1570)



Graphic print, D.T. Meyer the elder, , Wilhelm Tell (1640)



## 5. Founding myths

1. **Pact of 1291** as the basis of the Old Swiss Confederation

2. **Wilhelm Tell** as mythical “National hero”

3. Fusion of the two narrative elements into one **master-narrative** in the late 15<sup>th</sup> c.

4. **Focus** on the three founding Cantons within the framework of the national historiography of the federal state after 1848



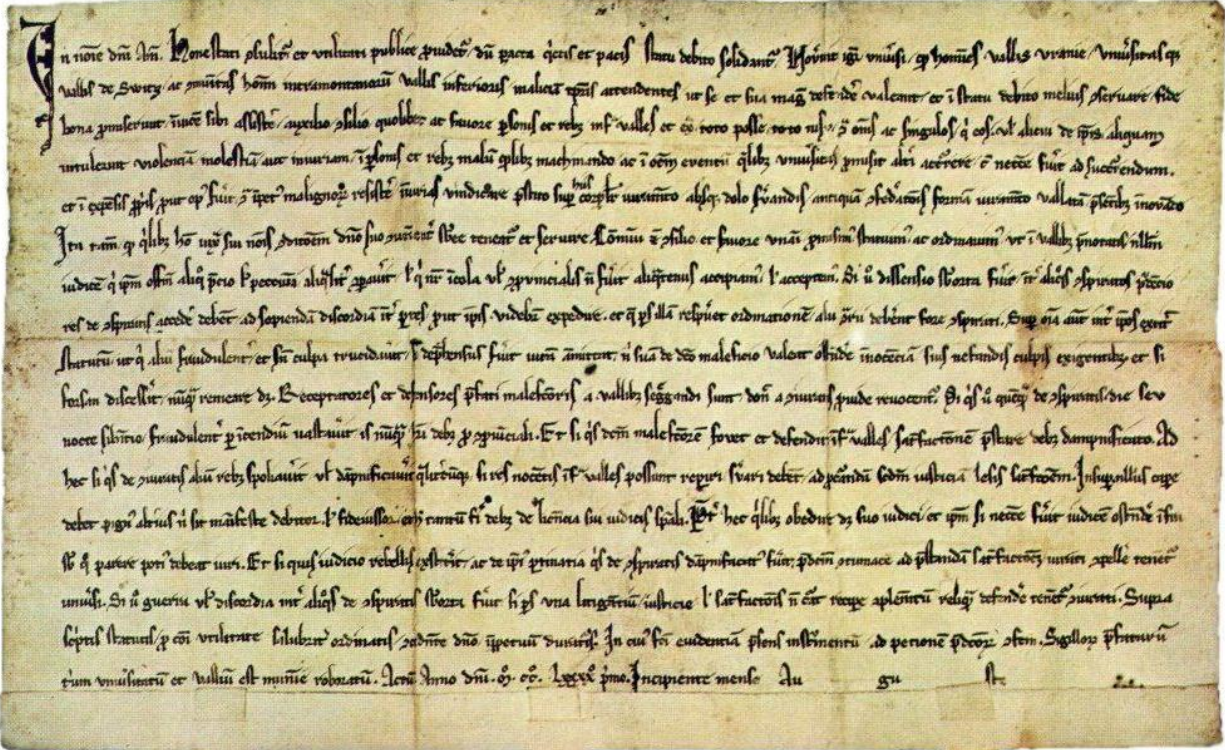
# Break

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# The Federal Charter of 1291







82 Heinrich Speich – Peasants, wars and lots of treaties. Origins, 30.09.2022



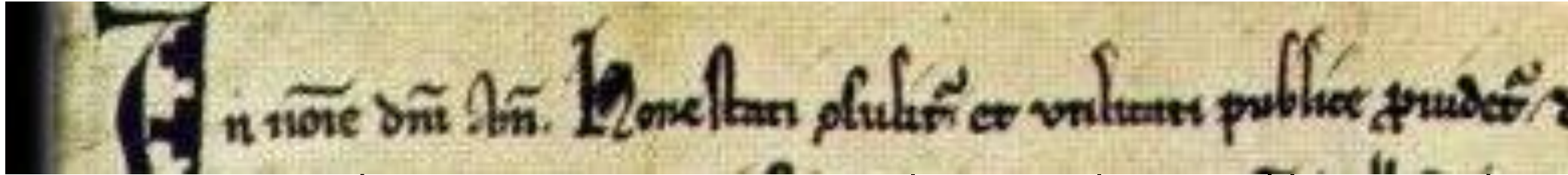


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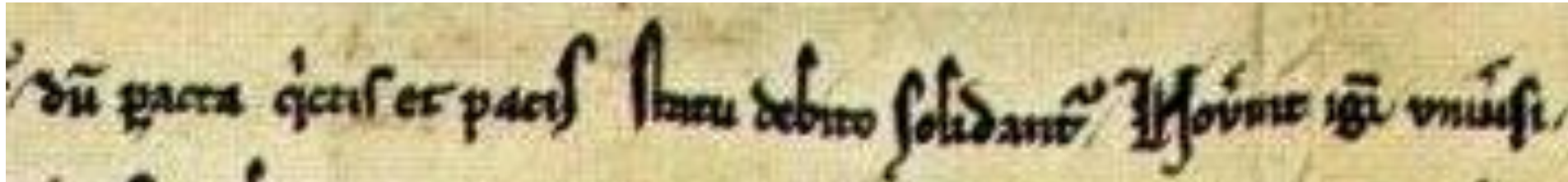


In nomine domini Amen. Honestari plurimum et utilitati publice prudenter dum pacem quietis et pacis statu debito solidantur. Hominum igitur unius quod homines Vallis vranie uniusquisque  
Vallis de Switz ac civitates hominum in eadem montanarum Vallis inferioris malicia temporis attendentes ut se et sua magis defendere valeant et in statu debito melius servare fide  
bona possidentur in se sibi assistere auxilio plures quolibet ac favore plerumque et rebus in Vallis et eo toto posse toto usque ad omnes ac singulos qui eos vel alium de ipsis aliquam  
intulerunt violentiam molestiam aut iniuriam in plerumque et rebus malum quibus machinando ac in omnem eventum quibus uniusquisque promissum alii accerere et necesse fuit ad succedendum.  
et in expensis propriis pro quibus fuerit in iure malignorum resistere iniurias vindicare plures super <sup>hinc</sup> corruptis iuramento absque dolo fraudis antiqua sedationis forma iuramento Vallis plerumque invidio  
Ita tamen quod quilibet homo iure suo nosse dicitur domino suo iuramentum habere tenent et servare. Communi et plerumque ac favore unius promissum iuramentum ac ordinatum ut in Vallis promissum nullum  
iudicem qui ipsum officium aliquo prelo peccata aliquid agant. Et qui non iocula vel provincialis non fuerit aliter acceptum. Si vero dissensio locuta fuerit in aliis spiritibus peccato  
res de spiritibus accedere debet ad sapiendam discordiam in prelo pro ipsi videbitur expedire. et qui per illa respiciet ordinationem alii deum debent fore spiritus. Super omnia autem in ipsi exant  
statutum ut qui alii fraudulentum et sine culpa trucidaverit. Et deprehensus fuerit iuramentum amittat. si sua de deo maleficio valent ostendere innocentiam suis nefandis culpis exigentibus et si  
hactenus discesserit nunquam remeare de. Receptatores et defensores plerumque malefactoris a Vallis sequestrandi sunt donec a iuramentis prout reuocentur. Si quis vero quicquam de spiritibus die lev  
nocte subito fraudulentum peccatum ualuerit si nunquam in debet promissum. Et si quis deum malefactorum foverit et defendit in Vallis satisfactionem plerumque debet dampnificatio. Ad  
hec si quis de iuramentis alii rebus spoliaverit vel dampnificaverit quicquam si res nocentes in Vallis possunt repuri suari debet ad petendam eandem iustitiam legis satisfactionem. Insuper nullus capere  
debet pigri alius nisi sit manifeste debitor. Et fideiussor. cuius tantum si debet de licentia sui iudicis specialis. Et hec quilibet obedire de suo iudici et ipsum si necesse fuerit iudicem ostendere ipsum  
si qui parere potest debet iuri. Et si quis iudicio rebelles existit ac de ipsi primaria quod de spiritibus dampnificatio fuerit proinde contumace ad petendam satisfactionem iuramentum appelle tenent  
unius. Si vero guerra vel discordia inter aliquos de spiritibus locuta fuerit si per una largitum iusticie et satisfactionis non est recepte plenitudo reliqua defendere tenent iuramentum. Supra  
scriptis statutis pro communi utilitate libenter ordinatis radente domino iuramentum dicitur. In cuius facti eundem plerumque iustitiam ad petitionem peccatorum. Sigillo plerumque  
tum uniusquisque et Vallis est munus roboratum. Actum Anno domini. M. CC. LXXXI. primo. Incipiente mense. Au. gu. st.

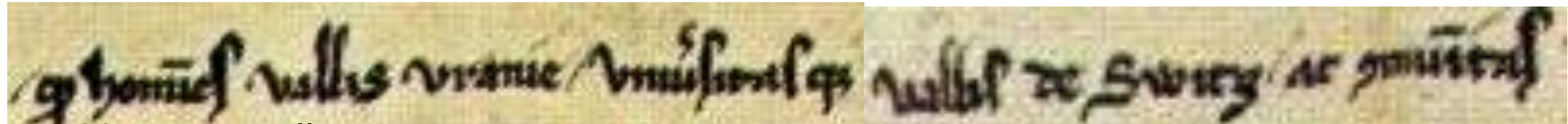


A snippet of a handwritten manuscript in Gothic script. The text is written in black ink on aged, yellowish parchment. The first letter is a large, decorated initial 'I'.

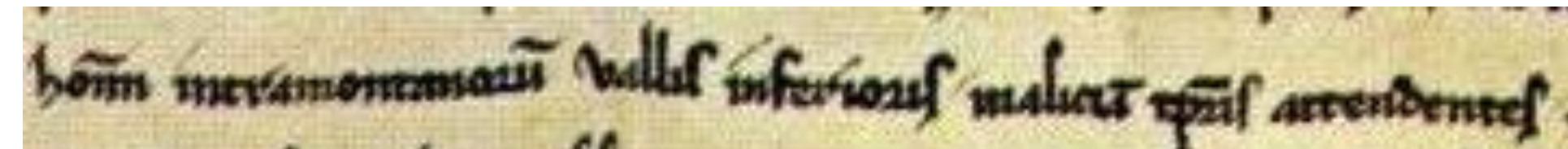
In nomine domini amen. Honestati consulitur et utilitate publice providetur,

A snippet of a handwritten manuscript in Gothic script. The text is written in black ink on aged, yellowish parchment. The first letter is a large, decorated initial 'D'.

dum pacta quietis et pacis statu debito solidantur. Noverint igitur universi,

A snippet of a handwritten manuscript in Gothic script. The text is written in black ink on aged, yellowish parchment. The first letter is a large, decorated initial 'Q'.

quod homines vallis Uranie, universitatisque vallis de Switz, ac communitas

A snippet of a handwritten manuscript in Gothic script. The text is written in black ink on aged, yellowish parchment. The first letter is a large, decorated initial 'H'.

hominum intramontanorum vallis inferioris maliciam temporis attendentes, (...).

In nomine domini amen. Honestati  
consulitur et utilitati publice  
providetur, dum pacta quietis et  
pacis statu debito solidantur.

Noverint igitur universi, quod  
homines vallis Uranie  
universitasque vallis de Switz ac  
communitas hominum  
Intramontanorum Vallis Inferioris  
maliciam temporis attendentes,

For the **common good**  
**and** proper establishment  
of **peace**, the following  
rules are agreed :

It is to be known that, view  
of the troubled  
circumstances of this time,  
the people and  
communities of **Uri,**  
**Schwyz and Nidwalden**



...ut se et sua magis  
defendere valeant et in  
statu debito melius  
conservare,  
fide bona promiserunt  
invicem sibi assistere  
auxilio, consilio quolibet ac  
favore, personis et rebus,  
infra valles et extra, toto  
posse, toto nisu contra  
omnes ac singulos,...

...promise to **assist  
each other by every  
means possible**  
against one and all  
who may inflict on  
them violence or  
injustice within their  
valleys and without.

...qui eis vel alicui de ipsis aliquam intulerint violenciam, molestiam aut iniuriam in personis et rebus malum quodlibet machinando, ac in omnem eventum quelibet universitas promisit alteri accurrere, cum necesse fuerit, ad succurrendum et in expensis propriis, prout opus fuerit, contra impetus malignorum resistere, iniurias vindicare, ...

Each community shall help the other with every counsel and favour and **at its own expense** in the event of any assault on persons or goods within and without the valleys...



...prestito super hiis corporaliter  
iuramento absque dolo  
servandis antiquam  
confederationis formam  
iuramento vallatam presentibus  
innovando,

ita tamen, quod quilibet homo  
iuxta sui nominis conditionem  
domino suo convenienter  
subesse teneatur et servire.

... and to this end have  
sworn a solemn oath to  
uphold this agreement in  
confirmation and renewal  
of a more ancient accord.

Every man shall **continue  
to serve** his overlord to  
the best of his abilities.

Communi etiam consilio et favore unanimi promissimus, statuimus ac ordinavimus, ut in vallibus prenotatis nullum iudicem, qui ipsum officium aliquo precio vel pecunia aliquo qualiter comparaverit vel qui noster incola vel conprovincialis non fuerit, aliquatenus accipiamus vel acceptamus.

The **office of judge** may not be obtained for any price and may only be exercised by those who are natives or resident with us.



Si vero dissensio suborta fuerit inter aliquos conspiratos, prudenciores de conspiratis accedere debent ad sopiendam discordiam inter partes, prout ipsis videbitur expedire, et que pars illam respueret ordinationem, alii contrarii deberent fore conspirati.

Any dispute amongst the Confederates shall be **settled by the most prudent** amongst us, whose decision shall be defended by all.

Super omnia autem inter ipsos extitit statutum, ut, qui alium fraudulenter et sine culpa trucidaverit, si deprehensus fuerit, vitam ammittat, nisi suam de dicto maleficio valeat ostendere innocenciam, suis nefandis culpis exigentibus, et si forsan discesserit, numquam remeare debet.

Receptatores et defensores prefati malefactoris a vallibus segregandi sunt, donec a coniuratis provide revocentur.

Those who commit murder shall themselves be put to death. A **murderer** who flees may never return.

Those who protect him shall themselves be banished from the valley until they are recalled by the Confederates.



Si quis vero quemquam de conspiratis die seu nocte silentio fraudulenter per incendium vastaverit, is numquam haberi debet pro conprovinciali. Et si quis dictum malefactorem fovet et defendit infra valles, satisfactionem prestare debet dampnificato.

Those who maliciously injure others by **fire** shall lose their rights as fellow countrymen, and anyone who protects and defends such an evil-doer shall be held liable for the damage done.

Ad hec si quis de coniuratis alium  
rebus spoliaverit vel  
dampnificaverit qualitercumque,  
si res nocentis infra valles  
possunt reperiri, servari debent  
ad procurandam secundum  
iusticiam levis satisfactionem.

Any man who **robs** a  
Confederate or injures  
him in any way shall  
be held liable to the  
extent of his property  
in the valleys.



Insuper nullus capere debet  
pignus alterius, nisi sit manifeste  
debitor vel fideiussor, et hoc  
tantum fieri debet de licencia sui  
iudicis speciali.

Preter hec quilibet obedire debet  
suo iudici et ipsum, si necesse  
fuerit, iudicem ostendere infra  
<valles>, sub quo parere potius  
debeat iuri.

The **property of  
debtors or sureties**  
may only be seized  
with the permission of  
a judge

Every man shall **obey  
his judge** and must if  
need be indicate the  
judge in the valley  
before whom he must  
appear.

Et si quis iudicio rebellis  
exstiterit ac de ipsius  
pertinatia quis de conspiratis  
dampnificatus fuerit,  
predictum contumacem ad  
prestendam satisfactionem  
iurati conpellere tenentur  
universi.

Any man who rebels  
against a verdict and  
thereby injures a  
Confederate shall be  
compelled by all other  
Confederates to make  
good the damage  
done.



Si vero guerra vel discordia inter aliquos de conspiratis suborta fuerit, si pars una litigantium iusticie vel satisfactionis non curat recipere complementum, reliquam defendere tenentur coniurati.

War or discord amongst the Confederates shall be settled by an **arbiter** and if any party fails to accept the decision or fails to make good the damage, the Confederates are bound to defend the other party.

Suprascriptis statutis pro communi  
utilitate salubriter ordinatis  
concedente domino in perpetuum  
duraturis.

In cuius facti evidentiam presens  
instrumentum ad peti<ci>onem  
predictorum confectum sigillorum  
prefatarum trium universitatum et  
vallium est munimine roboratum.  
Actum anno domini M CC Lxxx  
primo incipiente mense Augusto.

These rules for the  
common good shall  
**endure forever.**

Done with the **seals** of  
the three  
aforementioned  
communities and valleys  
at the beginning of  
August 1291.