

In nomine domini Amen. Honestam plurimam et utilitatem publice prudenter dum pacem quietem et pacem statu debito solidant. Hinc igitur unum quod homines vallis vnanime unum sunt quod
vallis de Savoy ac universis hominum intercomitatum vallis inferioris malicia ipsam attendentes ut se et sui magis defendere valeant et in statu debito melius servare fide
bona promerant. In hoc sibi assistit auxilio filio quolibet ac favore plene et rebus in vallis et eo toto posse toto nisi per omnes ac singulos qui consistunt ab eis de ipsis aliquam
intulerunt violentiam molestiam aut iniuriam. In plene et rebus malis quibus machinando ac in omnibus eventibus quibus unum sit propter alii accipere et necesse fuit ad succedendum.
et in expensis propter quod fuit propter malignorum resistere iuris vindicant plene super acceptis unum ab his dolo fraudis antiqua seditionis factam unum vallis plenam invidiam
In rem quod quibus homo unum sui nominis dicitur domino suo iustitiam sibi tenent et servare. Romani et filio et favore vnanime unum statum ac ordinatum ut in vallis priorum nulli
iudice qui ipse officium aliquid pro peccatis aliquid propter. In quibus iudice vel provincialis non fuit aliquid propter accipiamus et accipiamus. Si vero dissensio locorum fuit in aliis propter peccatis
res de propter accipere debet ad sapiendum discordiam in propter propter ipse vnde expedire. et quod si illa respiciet ordinationem alii propter debent fore propter. Supra omnia autem in propter
statum ut quod alii fraudulentum et in culpa trucidantur. In propter fuit iura amittit in sua de deo maleficio valent ostendere innocentiam suis nefandis culpa exigentibus. et si
falsum discessit nunquam remaneat de. Receptores et defensores propter malefactoris a vallis sequestrandi sunt. non a universis propter venient. Si quod si quod de propter die lev
nocte filio fraudulentum propter vultur et nunquam in deo provinciali. Et si quod deo malefactoris foret et defendit in vallis satisfactionem plene debet dampnificatio. Ad
hoc si quod de propter alii rebus solvantur vel dampnificatur quod quod si res nocentes in vallis possunt repari fuit debet ad peccatis eodem iudice legis satisfactionem. Insuper illis ope
debet propter ab eis in in manifeste debent. In fidei illas et in tantum si debet de honore sui iudicis spali. Et hec quibus obedunt de suo iudice et ipse si necesse fuit iudice ostende in
si quod parere propter debent iura. Et si quis iudice rebelles ostendit ac de ipse propter quod de propter dampnificatio fuit propter ordinatione ad plene satisfactionem iuris propter tenet
unum. Si vero queritur vel discordia in aliis de propter locorum fuit in propter vna longam iudice in satisfactionem non est recipere plenam reliquos defendere tenet propter. Supra
scriptis statum propter vnanime libere ordinatis ordinet domino imperium dicitur. In cuius facti evidentiā plene instrumentum ad petitionem propter ostem. Sigillo propter unum
tium unum et vallis est nuncie roboratum. Actum Anno domini. m. cc. lxxxv. primo. Incipiente mense. Au. gu. ste.



IN THE NAME OF GOD - AMEN. HONOR AND THE public weal are promoted when leagues are concluded for the proper establishment of quiet and peace. Therefore, know all men, that the people of the valley of Uri, the democracy of the valley of Schwyz, and the community of the Lower Valley of Unterwalden, seeing the malice of the age, in order that they may better defend themselves, and their own, and better preserve them in proper condition, have promised in good faith to assist each other with aid, with every counsel and every favor, with person and goods, within the valley and without, with might and main, against one and all, who may inflict upon any one of them any violence, molestation or injury, or may plot any evil against their persons or goods. And in every case each community has promised to succour the other when necessary, at its own expense, as far as needed in order to withstand the attacks of evil-doers, and to avenge injuries; to this end they have sworn a solemn oath to keep this without guile, and to renew by these presents the ancient form of the league, also confirmed by an oath. Yet in such a manner that every man, according to his rank, shall obey and serve his overlord as it behooves him. We have also vowed, decreed and ordained in common council and by unanimous consent, that we will accept or receive no judge in the aforesaid valleys, who shall have obtained his office for any price, or for money in any way whatever, or one who shall not be a native or a resident with us. But if dissension shall arise between any of the Eidgenossen (confederates; Eid = oath, Genosse = fellow, comrade), the most prudent amongst the confederates shall come forth to settle the difficulty between the parties, as shall seem right to them; and whichever party rejects their verdict shall be held an adversary by the other confederates. Furthermore it has been established between them that he who deliberately kills another without provocation, shall, if caught, lose his life, as his wicked guilt requires, unless he be able to prove his innocence of said crime; and if perchance he escape, let him never return. Those who conceal and protect said criminal shall be banished from the valley, until they be expressly recalled by the confederates. But if any one of the confederates, by day, or in the silence of the night, shall maliciously injure another by fire, he shall never again be considered a fellow-countryman. If any man protect and defend the said evil-doer, he shall render satisfaction to the one who has suffered damage. Furthermore, if any one of the confederates shall spoil another of his goods, or injure him in any way, the goods of the guilty one, if recovered within the valleys, shall be seized in order to pay damages to the injured person, according to justice. Furthermore, no man shall seize another's goods for debt, unless he be evidently his debtor or surety, and this shall only be done with the special permission of his judge. Moreover, every man shall obey his judge, and if necessary, must himself indicate the judge in the valley, before whom he ought properly to appear. And if any one rebels against a verdict, and, in consequence of his obstinacy, any one of the confederates is injured, all the confederates are bound to compel the culprit to give satisfaction. But if war or discord arise amongst any of the confederates and one party of the disputants refuse to accept the verdict of the judge or to give satisfaction, the confederates are bound to defend the other party. The above-written statutes, decreed for the common welfare and benefit, shall endure forever, God willing. In testimony of which, at the request of the aforesaid parties, the present charter has been drawn up and confirmed with the seals of the aforesaid three communities and valleys. So done in the year of the Lord 1291 at the beginning of the month of August.