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The White Book of Sarnen. Wording and

translation of the chronicle text by Bruno Meyer.

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translation

Text of the White Book

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The three countries had good peace for many years until
the Counts of Habsburg came near them. They often married
daughters and sons to the Counts of Tyrol. After a long
time, Count Rudolf von Habsburg was elected Roman King.
This became so powerful that he attracted the entire
country around him, namely the Thurgau, the Zurichgau and
the Aargau and what was in them, as well as the
surrounding countries with the help of the friends of Tyrol.
That's why he also helped the Counts of Tyrol to become
dukes in Austria

For the first time, Vre is the first country that has
received from a Rv on;schen Rych, which is in treat, da
became.

Item of the beginning of the dryer lem Vre, Switz vnd
ze rods and there ze wanen. According to that, Romans are like that
V ndrwalden, how you really came.

kom~n gan Vn~erwalden, the junk has Rych öüch there gone
ze red and there ze wanen, they are sy ge fryet and
gifted. After that came IM gan Swytz, ?as dera
there was something at home, who received from the junk
~ych the fryheit, and would be gifted because ze stayed, ze
red and there ze wanen. . ~nd si_nd ~the

above-mentioned GDR lenders so long zyt and vil Jaren sat
rn good Ruwen vntz that the counts of Habksburg would
come into the Noche this lender. The same counts gave the
gifts in which a number of cytes to the counts of Tyrol
to their daughters and their children for the sacrament of
the Holy See and made great profits for z:semme~. Dü
nü ?as vil jaren vnd langi zyt weret, you were count Rudolf von
Habksbürg set to a junk KÜng . The same king Rudolf
became so powerful that he took all the land vmb in himself,
with ?amen the Turgow, the Zurichgow and Ergow and
what rn the land what with the help of his fronds from Tyrol,
and what there vmb what, and dare vmb so he helped you
the counts of Tyrol, which would sy duke ze Osterrich in the

land.

This is the beginning of the three states of Uri , Schwyz and Unterwalden. Uri was the first country to be given the freedom to clear and live there from the Roman Empire. Afterwards, Romans came to Unterwalden, who also received the freedom from the Roman Empire to clear and live there. Later, people from Sweden came to Schwyz because there were too many people in their homeland. The Roman Empire gave them the freedom to stay, clear and live1 . from Sweden

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For him to save with sinen wysen and shit in the loins and let talk to the inside and gave a good word inside and asked sy that sy were always changed to the Rychs , so he wanted to have a modest stÜr inside , the Rych ze Give and no one else, and you want to protect yourself at the hand of the rich as the rich getn '. Iwen and sy faithful with pious IÜten voted to the hand of the rich and not forsaken by the rich and daby so he wants sy b~ all their rights , graces, mercies and old inconveniences remain and don't complain otherwise.

ten.

The money always went into etc. The inventory m1 by sim lived and kept what he had promised inside and was happy inside . You, the same king Rudolf, went away , you became the shepherds he gave to the people, haughty and strict , and did the people miserable and the narrower, the stricter they became and made the countries me the sy should and thought sy must do sy rule that the lenders don't want to endure , etc.

And when the same cool Rudolf said something , you _ That existed for a long time from the king's sick vs. worked , you worked for the counts of the family and the children of Tyrol and those who were darkomen of the sick Habksburg here were sick on land and on IÜten : the Turgow v~d the Zurichgow and The Ergaw and other countries closed IÜt and well, that the Habksburg spirit was. In the cells were noble in the Turgow and in the As long as he lived he did what he had promised them, but after his death the stewards became haughty

and severe, constantly demanding more of the lands than they could afford or owe

When Rudolf was king for a few years, he came with his councilors, negotiated with the countries and asked them to be subject to him on the outskirts of the empire. They would only have to give him and no one else a modest tax, for which he wanted to protect them as loyalists of the empire. He would give them good bailiffs and leave them with all their rights and freedoms.

When the king's family died out³, the inheritance of land, people and castles, namely the Thurgau, the Zurichgau, the Aargau, fell to the wives of the Counts of Tyrol, who were Habsburgs, and their children. At that time, aristocrats lived in Thurgau and Aargau who would have liked to be great lords. They wanted the heirs to give them the Vogtei der Länder

In addition, the gentlemen who would also like to be taller were sent to the gates and were assigned to the heirs and the vogtyen and that This was followed by the countries² •

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If anyone spoke out against it, they arrested him, fined him, and took his belongings.

When a farmer in Melchi⁵ had a good train of oxen, he sent a farmhand to confiscate the oxen and bring them to him. He should say the peasants could pull the plow themselves. The servant fulfilled the order; wanted to take the oxen and drive them for seeds. But the farmer's son wanted him the animals

give and they promised to be faithful bailiffs. A Gessler became a bailiff in Uri and Schwyz and a Landenberg in Unterwalden⁴ • They were supposed to be loyal imperial bailiffs, but they weren't and they increasingly harassed the states. If the earlier bailiffs had been arrogant, these behaved even more arrogantly. They taxed one here and another there, played with great wantonness and thought day and night how they could bring the countries away from the Reich into their own power. They built castles in order to be able to rule the countries from them as their own people. So they forced the people, they did them far too much pity, and where someone had a beautiful wife or daughter, they took them and kept them on their locks as long as they wanted.

man inside lÜwi the lenders to the bailiffs and gave good word, sy [walten] des Rychs gotrÜw sin, and what a Gesler that was, he was bailiff ze Vre and ze Switz and one from Landenberg ze V nderwalden. The vogty was now lost to them, that the lenders with trÜwen should be vogten to hand to the rich. But they didn't do that, because the longer they got, the stricter they got and if the rulers

had acted in front of the arrogant governors, the nagging ones were more arrogant and did the little great thing. They valued one here, the others there and tribes with great wantonness and otherwise, because they had plotted and promised and went there day and night with vmb, as they wanted to bring the lenders of the Rich into their power. Now what vf semen one of Landenberg vogt to the rich hand, who knew that there were one in Melchi, who had a pretty train with oxen. Then for him to come and a servant shoved there and told the oxen to bet and always bring them, and the arm was said to be blessed, pure the plow should be and he wanted to handle the oxen. The servant of the tett that inn the lord has called When the Reichsvogt Landenberg found out that Sy Hessen ouch bÜrg vnd make houses, dar vs sy floorboards who want to own lÜt etc vnd twungen so fram Ilit vnd did inside vil ze sorrow etc. Vnd wa · one has a pretty girl or pretty daughter who had names sy imm vnd sy vf the houses that sy had made , as long as inside what vnd [wa] represents to someone -<rt save the four sy and treasured inn and name as much as he has.

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vnd came vf Altsellen in ir hl'.is. The man was ze holtz. Her twanged the frowen that you always have to take a bath, and said you must always bathe with me . The frow asked God to protect her from shame. The gentleman went into the bath and told her to sit down . Sy felt bad that the man didn't come. And God never left the senses that touched me in notes, the one who came in and asked her what ira presti. Sy said: the Lord is here and has commanded me that I must always take a bath, and is in the hall and wants me to go to Giengi, and wants to live with me as he pleases; that want not left , and when the servant took hold of the yoke, he broke one of his fingers with his staff.

In the zyt was a biderman vf Altsellen, who has a the one

The bailiff got angry and wanted to take action against the ox driver, but he fled. Thereupon he had his father fetched, led to seed, blinded him and took everything he had from him .

At the same time a man in Altsellen⁶ owned a beautiful wife . The bailiff there wanted to possess the woman , with or against her will. When he told her that, she begged him to leave her alone because she didn't want to do it. Her refusal was of no use:

the bailiff came to her house in Altsseil while the man was in the woods. He forced her to prepare a bath for him and demanded that she bathe with him . She asked God to keep her from shame. The bailiff went into the bath and ordered her to sit with him . She was very afraid because her husband didn't come. But since God does not abandon everyone who calls on him , the man appeared and asked what was bothering her. She answered: The bailiff is there, made me prepare a bath for him , went in and demanded that I come to him so that he could do whatever he wanted. Since I refused and God Pretty frowen, and that you sir what, he wants the frowen han, no matter who ira loves it or sorry, and since ir that . s] never do anything. I red helped nl'.it. The Lord thinks sin wanton with ira Triben and the oxen went and the whole Sarnen raced. Now the poor man has a sin, which is good for him and I do n't want to land the oxen and as the master's servant attack the yoke and the oxen want to bet that you lie with the garden and the master's servant a vinger two . The servant was angry and ran and complained to the lord how things were going. The lord got angry and rebuked the men , who had to escape. The lord schigt vmb sin father and was called inn gan Sarnen for vf the hl'.is and erblant inn and always took what he had and always did great harm etc.

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At the same time the Stauffacher⁷ lived in Schwyz, who had built a beautiful stone house⁸ in Steinen on this side of the bridge . Then Gessler, who was the Reichsvogt, rode past and asked him who owned the big house. The Stauffacher answered him full of doubts: My lord, it belongs to you and is my fief. He dared not say that it was his , for fear of the sheriff , who then rode on. Stauffacher was a clever and wealthy man and had a clever wife. The bailiff's statement caused him great grief, because he feared that the bailiff would want to take his life and property . The woman sensed this and, like a woman, would have liked to know what was bothering him, but he did not answer. At last she implored him to tell her the reason and said: Be so kind and tell me your need, according to the proverb⁹ women give wise advice; who knows what god wants to do . She asked him several times privately to tell her his grief. Then she encouraged him with new words and said: There is

good advice. She asked him if he knew someone about Uri whom he trusted enough to be able to complain to him about his distress and referred him to the family of the prince and the wives¹⁰. He replied that yes, he knew such men. He considered his wife's advice, drove In the same cytes was a ze Switz, the Staupacher was called, and sas ze stones dissent Brugg, who made a pretty stone hiis. NÜ what the zyt a Gesler there Vogt in the Rich's name, who came vf once and rides there for and calls the Stoupacher vrid asks inn, who were the lovely here. The Stoupacher always answered and spoke trl'.irklich: gracious sir, sy is ~er and min lechen, and dare not say that sy were sin, so he fears the lords. The gentleman rides there. Now what the Stoupacher a wys man vnd och well mügent. He also had a wise question and took care of the matter and had a lot of trouble and took care of the gentlemen that he was always nice and good. The frow they were inside and tett as after frowen did and would like to know what imm pressed or what he trl'.iretti. He versit ir das. Most of all she with great request to inn and ira sin to be recognized gebi and said: do so well and bless me din trouble. How well one speaks, frowen give cold guesses, who knows what God will do. Jemer si batt inn so thick in ir secrecy that he ira since, what are we doing. Sy for ignite and strengthened in with word t~n and said: the innkeeper's good advice, and asked inn whether ore Vre someone deserted, who were always considered secret, that he always complained about sin not torsti, and since then always by the princes ailing and ailing from the Zer Frowen. He answered her and said yes he knew well and thought of the women called to save me from shame. The man got angry, went in, killed the bailiff with an ax and ransomed his wife. It was God's will that he came home in time!

I do nothing and have asked God to protect me from shame. The man became angry and went forward and slapped the lord ze stood there with the axis ze death and redeemed their slaves from shame. That's what God wants him to come in for.

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rat after vnd for gan Vre and lay there until he had a vand that actually had kttmber. Sy then asked to ask about Vnderwalden, because sy thinks there are people who don't like to have that kind of stuff.

the linden ze Vre and put a (put) hat on the stick and there by a servant and tett a commandment: who there for giengi, who solti the hat nygen, as if the master were there, and had a stick erected there under the linden tree

chen und was niena sure that the von Landenberg
servant with the gart defeated the vinger enzwey, dar vmb
sin father blent something from the lord, and röw in sin
father and hetti smelled the like. The comb also came to
the Stoupacher and so we came dry zesemmen: the
Stoupacher from Switz and one of the princes from V re
and the vsser Melche from V nderwalden and complained
to the other sin not and sin kÜmber and were ze rat
and swüren ze semmen. And when the dry had sworn
another, you looked for sy and found a nid in the [forest],
which also ought to be inside and ft truth and lib and
goodness dare and dare of the lords. And if you do ~t
and rule for someone else, then you for the myth stone
in hinn nacht an end means in the Rlidli. Then they met to
eat and broke every llit that they wanted to hear, and
they did it for a long time and always secretly and the cyt
never met other than in the ring.

Then it happened that the bailiff Gessler went to Uri
From there the farmer's son had fled, who had broken the
finger of Landenberger's servant with his stick and
whose father had been blinded as a result. He, who was
full of remorse for his father and would have liked to
avenge him, also came to Stauffacher. So the three
of them joined together, namely the Stauffacher from
Schwyz, a prince from Uri and the one from the Melchi
from Unterwalden. Each complained to the other of
his distress and grief. On this they agreed and swore
together. When they had done that, they looked for and
found another Nidwaldener and secretly brought in
people who all vowed mutual honesty and truth to risk life
and limb and to defend themselves against the masters.
When they decided to do something, they drove behind
the Mythenstein to a place called Rütli at night . This was
their meeting place. Everyone brought along people
they could trust. This happened often and always in secret.
At that time they never met anywhere else than in the
Rütli11•

on which he put a hat . He put a warrior there and
announced that everyone who passed should salute
his hat as if the Lord were there12• He would
N ü what the poor man's sün von V nderwalden gewi
to Uri and waited there until he found someone who had
the same concern. She had also told him to look for
someone from Unterwalden, because there were also
people there who had had enough of the oppression.
Dqs agrees vf a time that the lantvogt the Gesler gan
Vre for v11-d took for vnd stagt a stuck vnder

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He put the apple on. Tell saw that he had no other choice, took an arrow and put it in his gun. He took a second one in his hand, drew the crossbow, asked God to take care of his child, and shot the apple from the child's head.¹⁴ The bailiff liked that, but he asked what he had intended to do with the second arrow.

A gentleman named Tell, who had sworn with Stauffacher, walked past the stick several times without greeting him. The warrior sued him at the bailiff. and whoever doesn't do that, he wants to tighten him and swar hussen and solti the servant dar vf wait and suffer. Now what an honest man, Thall was called, he also became the Stoupacher and sirren companions, he went a bit fat for the stick vf and off and didn't want to do anything anymore. The servant who guards the guard accuses the master. The gentleman for igniting and besotted the valley and asks if he was not obedient to the commandment and did what he had commanded. The Tall who said: It has been seen, because I didn't know that someone should have it so high, because if I were witty and my name was different and not the Tall. NÜ what the Tall protects even a good, he also has pretty children, which the Lord berates and twang the Tall servants with buzzing, that the Tall has to shoot an apple from the head of the child, because the Lord guides the child apple vf the haupt. Nü sach der Thall well, that he ruled something, and took a pfyl and stagts in sin goller, he took the other pfyl in one hand and spat his armrest and asked God to always protect his child and gave the child the victim from the haupt. The gentleman liked it and asked what he meant by that. He always responds and would like to have it saved in the best way. He didn't let go, he wanted to know what he meant by that. The tall that cares for the lords and fears, he dwells in death. The Lord who understands is caring and said: Bless me the truth. I want to save your life and not kill you. Tall said: If I have my hand secured, I will tell the truth. And it was true that the contactor told me that I shot my child. Tell answered evasively, but the bailiff didn't let go and

wanted to know. Tell feared the Lord wanted to kill him . The Vogt noticed this and said: Tell me the truth, I promise you your life and will not kill you. Tell answered: Since you have assured me , I will tell the truth. If I had shot my child one miss, I would

The latter came over, had Tell fetched and asked him why he was not obeying his command. Tell said it was unintentional because he didn't know it was so important to the bailiff. If he had more sense, he wouldn't be called Tell13

- Tell was a good marksman and had beautiful children.

The bailiff had her fetched and forced Tell to shoot an apple off the head of one of his children.

Whoever does not do so will be punished and severely penalized. The warrior should wait for a refuser and report him .

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so I wanted the pfyl in vch or the vwern shot a han .

You said the Lord: Well , that's it , that's how it was, I 've secured you that I don't want you dead.

Tell answered: Yes sir, gladly. He got behind the wheel and drove on, glancing at his gun again and again.

and kan also well farn, and called inn, that he help

Yns , that we came there. You said her*: If you want to do your best, I will bind you so that you can help everyone .

You said the valley: Yes, sir. And stood at the door and for there and lies everywhere there with to sim shooting

train, because he left inn tied to it. And you , the tall man , came to the pages of the pages, you he called sy all

and said that sy all vastly train; core sy for the sheets

down, then sy had the boss over kan. So they pulled all vast and you inn ducht that he could come to the sheets ,

you forced him to the nawen and took a shooting train

and jumped vs the nawen vf the leaves and pushed the

nawen from imm and let sy swangken vf the se. And run

through the mountain vs, so he vastest makes and run

through Switz in the shadow half through the mountain

vs fntz gan Küsnach into the Holen Gass. Dar what he before the Lord

as fast as he could through Schwyz and on the shady

side along the mountain to Hohle Gasse near Küss

And said inn bind and said he wanted to put inn to an

end that he sunn after man never saw me . And names

the servants in a nawen and lead their shooting

train vf the hindrances offer and inn bound and caught

and for the lake from vntz on the axes. You got a strong

feeling inside that the Lord and the others all feared

they would have to drown. You said one of us inside:

Sir , I send you whatever you want. Do so well and bind

the tallen vf. He 's a strong man

When he got to the Tellenplatte15 he called out to

everyone to pull hard. If they were past the record, they would have weathered the worst. Then they all pulled hard and he saw that he could reach the slab, steered the ship there, took his weapon, jumped out of the ship onto the slab, gave the ship another push and made it sway on the lake. Then he ran shot you or one of yours. Then the bailiff said: It is true, I have promised you your life. But he had him bound and said he would take him to a place where he would never see sun or moon again . The warriors took him into a ship, laid his weapon on the stern , and sailed down the lake to the Axen. But there was such a strong wind that the bailiff and everyone else feared they would drown. One of them said: Lord, you see how it does. Release Tell to help us get through. He said: If you will do your best, I will untie you so that you can help us .

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over crossed out erroneous «Tall»

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and waits there. And when they came rites you stood and he stopped one hour and spat his armrest and shot a pygmy at the lord and luffed back and prevented himself in the whole Vre through the mountains.

that you don't want to win and what the gentleman, who was the gentleman, a cocky courtly strict man and tett the poor big trang and for closed and does, if high cells came, then you always have to bring gifts, depending on which one is valid has: one has a calf, one has a sheep or one has a brook, and so he twangs the lÜt with stubbornness and has sy hert. Now what the Confederates have been secretly doing so much, the sy to guide and guide each other, the sy vf a night, but you should always give and bring gods iar, the sy ie one with the other solti gan, so sy always the gods iar and the helsatten broke. But no other action than one should be plugged in. And so I came into the kitchen to the for. Now the others were ira vil nid the muli in

From then on, the Stauffacher conspirators became like that night when he arrived and waited in front of the Vogt16. As the latter came riding along, he stood behind a bush, cocked his crossbow, shot an arrow at him and then ran back over the mountains to Uri.

The lock at Samen23 was so strong that it could not be And so sy {rt do rule, so for sy ze days in Trenchi and wa bose

Turnli were, which broke sy vnd viengen ze
Now what after all the sweet seed is so powerful,
dow and some to Switz and some to Stans and with
and the bailiff there was high-spirited and strict, oppressed the
people and demanded that gifts be brought to him on feast
days ; a calf, a sheep, or a pig, according to wealth. When
many had taken the oath, they decided that presents and New
Year's gifts should be brought to the Vogt for Christmas ,
and they wanted to go there individually and only with a
staff. So they all came into the kitchen by the fire. The others
had

You after that you became Stoupacher's company so
powerful that you anviengen break the houses of the gentlemen.
Vre the first to break the houses. Now the same gentleman has
started a turn vnder Steg vf a bÜI, he wants to take Twing
Vren, and other houses. Dar to Swan
named the vf the Rotzberg, that was won after you a young girl.
so strong that they began to break down the castles of the
lords and if they wanted to undertake something, they met
beforehand in the Trenchi17 • They began to break down the
castles in Uri and where there were evil towers , they destroyed
them . The gentleman had started a tower on a hill near
Amsteg, which he wanted to call Zwing-Uri18 , along with other
castles, the Schwanau19 and some towers at Schwyz20 and
at Stans21 • The castle on the Rotzberg22 was later
conquered by a maiden.

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When those in the alders heard the Hörnli, they ran through the
water, up to the back of the castle and took the castle. The noise
reached the church, the gentlemen were frightened, ran up the
hill and left

At that time, Lucerne was under the rule
hidden in the alders below the mill. They had agreed that if there
were enough of them in the castle that they could keep the
gate open if someone blew the horn. Then those in the alders
should come to their aid. That's what they did in the house. When
they thought there were enough of them in the castle, one went to a
window hole and blew into a Hömli. It was broad daylight and
the bailiff was in the church.

and would be confused by an abbot of Murbach of what Lützern,
and were gotzhÜs lÜt. So ctie von Lützern had to help the rulers fight
the lenders. The war was vil iaren, and did vil trangs to each other,
never that the von Lützern ducht, the war would last so long
According to the drl'.i lend themselves to the vain like that
Country.

who shot the lords vntz har wol, and the lords, who had numbered
so here and gave inside, honoured themselves. that sy were guilty
inside , when the federation held after hutbitag, and met you gan
Begkenriet so sy vt ze had to do etc.

who had secretly sworn together, decided so much that they
became so big that they became champions. You would eat them
and made a covenant

Now the conspirators in the countries were like that
Austria through an exchange with the abbot of Murbach, who
had owned Lucerne; the people of Lucerne were therefore church
people²⁶. They had to help the rulers in the war against the
countries. This lasted for many years and they caused one another
much affliction until the

the alders burned and had done with each other, if the imm hus
duchti, that we were so big that you wanted to open the doors, then
one should go ahead and blow a hornli. For should those in the
alders come to their aid inside and out. That's what they did in hl'.is.
You thought that I was enough, you walked into a beam and blew
our horns, that was a sign of something. Now what the day zyt, when
you brought the schenkin, that the Lord zer kil chen what. You nu ,
so in the alders lay the homli hoard, you loaf through the water,
which the rest of the world almost never had water, and loaf vfuinn
hinden vf and to the hl'.is and win that . The screaming came up the
church, the lords scrambled and luffed. Vs the mountain vf and came
from the land.

multiplied that they received power. Now they swore oaths together
and made a covenant that has been of use to the countries to this
day²⁴. They defended themselves against the lords, but gave them
everything they owed them, as the covenant letter still states
today. They met in Beckenried²⁵ when they had something to discuss.

In the cytes, the von Lutzern spirits are in one dominion

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Wait, the sy meant nit I were fugitive . And they met
together and asked one another and addressed
themselves to each other and sworn together and made
those from Lützem with their loins also a bond, the inside
of which was shot for everyone .

that they should take them as confederates³⁰ • That
happened , but then the rule started a war with Zurich and

the other confederates, in which the children and other people of Zurich were taken prisoner . After much effort, the people of Zurich got their people back. A number of the people from Zug, who were new to the league , fell away and were then , with the help of the advertised and bedded in place , the sis to nemen nemen. Chess that . DÜ for the rulership and gets caught with those from Zurich and the other Confederates and the ones from Zurich would be my kind and others lt'.it . Lucerners believed that the war would last so long that they were not obliged to . So they met together and settled things with each other , swore together and so the people from Lucerne formed an alliance with the three states , which developed to their mutual advantage . __ so that they made a

request to Lucerne and the three countries that they should accept them as confederates . This they did²⁸ • Thereupon the five places swore together. At that time Zurich did not have much territory in front of the city and everything they have today they have since bought or conquered and won with the help of the Confederates²⁹ • were the Glarner church people of the Fridolinstift in Säkingen. A Count Palatine named Ott was her bailiff and A year later, the von Zug gave the five places According to the by eim iar , the von Zug tied to the five who liked to be Confederates . The Confederates moved out and gave the people of Zug a mayor until they were allowed to appoint one themselves³¹ •

After that, when the six ört zu Semmen had joined forces etc, you were the ones from Glarus gotzhl'.is 11'.it to Seckingen sant Fridlis. In the cytes what a Palatzgraf, In the cyt had (had) that of Zurich with the seigneurie vil ze do that the zü foren and wooed to those of Lützem and the three countries that sis also take to seigne . That's what they did. So the five would also swear , because you didn't have that before the stat vssert iren zylen. Whom the sy band, the hand si denhar bought and brought to the inside , conquered and won with the help of the oaths , etc.

When the six places had connected Too much was done that the Irish would resent the people of Zurich . And quite a few from Zug, when they were still nl'.iw , quite a few from the blind many and one dares to tett that one keeps sy with the help that was gladly Swiss . It was up to the Confederates to take care of (vnd) and to give the von Zug several zyt an amman until you went inside , that you set an amman the same as you were still doing etc.

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His name was Count Ott, he was Vogt, he had sy hert. What was reflected inside and didn't like it, because they were fry gotzhlis lilit. Later, those of Bern and Lucerne quarreled about their lord, with whom they were at war. When the Bernese warriors had set out and their enemy

Years ago, the people of Bern were in an alliance treated her harshly. They didn't like that because they were free people of the house of God. In addition, those from Glarus often left their country and came to the two countries closest to them. They liked the way the Confederates lived there and when they returned they talked about it with their compatriots, whereupon they asked the three countries to accept them as Confederates. This happened and they formed an alliance with Zurich and the three countries³²•

According to that, those from Bern would match those from Lützern N Ü are the ones from Bern with the inside numbers in old cytes in blind nuts. You hand och vil war with the rulership. So that's what the von Bern Loupen had in them when they did it in the cronick vindt. DÜ those from Bern advertised to the lenders and asked and man ten sy age tclwe and felnschaft that they were helpful and comforting in their notes, they wanted to earn that with their love and goodness and never forget it to eternal cytes. How recently the dcl lenders have been drawn inward and comforting and helpful within, that vindt than in the Cronig etc.

And when the seven places had joined together, you applied to the dcl lenders and made an everlasting alliance with them. If that's all right, you can tell by the date on the binding.

That came to those who came from Glarüs vil from the land, and came into the two lenders that were situated inside the nest. The things how the Confederates kept. The names sy in and a lot inside wanted and trains against hein and save with the Irish, how the lenders behaved and did so badly that they asked the dcl lenders to change the sis to a federal name. Chess that. Nahinn they got into a blind spot with the people of Zurich and the people there, so they're after them.

shocking because of a gentleman with whom the people from Bern were at war. So the von Bern knecht vf were once with the three countries³³• They also had a lot of wars with Austria. In the chronicle it is written that the Bernese, when they owned Laupen, asked the three countries, based on old loyalty and friendship, that they should help them in their need, they wanted to repay them with body and goods and never forget them. How the three countries moved in and provided help can be found in the chronicle. Then when the seven places had allied themselves, the Bernese turned to the three countries and made an everlasting alliance. When all this happened can be found on the date of the Federal Letters³⁴•

vsgangen and walten ir vyent damage. So they arrived, his name was young Werni, who was from Lütznern and what a koufman and came with his koufmanschaft Called Junker Werni, who wanted to go home with his goods³⁵ • They met him in Austrian territory in enemy territory for Bern and asked him who he was.

The Luzerners conducted a murder trial , against which the Bernese objected. It took so long that the people of Lucerne were able to build their wall with the towers on the Musegg. Lucerne's claim to their court was enforced, although some places espoused the Bernese. Nevertheless, quite a few had their messengers at the district court and did not want to withdraw them, especially the people of Nidwalden.

and wanted a fern. And when they landed in the lordship, which was the one from Bern, the servants came and asked him who he was. DÜ he said he was a ~ssrer, and asked, it was the one from Bern vyend. It was the servant of Bern and many inn vf who waited for him to say he was a sweeter and named him that he has.

wanted to damage, they met a Lucerne merchant He replied that he was from the outside, as he believed they were opponents of the Bernese. But since they were Bernese, they attacked him and took his belongings. He came home and complained because he would have liked to have her again. However, the warriors no longer had them, so he could not obtain them again.

Now he attacked them with foreign courts, harmed them, spent his fortune and became poor. The cities took care of their citizens and each wanted to help their own, which led to disputes. The merchant, having become poor, carried sand from the upper ground into the city. He was observed and Bernese warriors attacked him, stabbed him in the upper ground³⁶, took his robe and brought it to their authorities as proof that they had gotte He came in and complained about how things had gone.

He was happy to resist that. The servants had messed it up and it was always useful . He called sy for with foreign courts and lived inside vil lidens and treasure that he has, and came to great poverty. They always call themselves Irish instead of Irish and want to help instead of sin. So that's in order. The good one that has become poor and has use and for vshinn on the above ground and fort sand the lords in the stat. So he was once taken away and once the servant from Bern came and stabbed him in the upper reason

and name was always his belt and robed him and he
brought the sign to the lords that he was supposed to be
inside dropped off So the von Lützern vmb judge
one mort. The ones from Bern didn't like that and saved
the one from Lützern in there. It was so bad that the von
Lützerns did the mlir vf the Mliseg and the turn there. But
that's how the court of Lützem would be hept, as many
places gave the good word to those of Bern.

Nevertheless, something has a message from him

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About the Appenzeller before they became a federal place
The abbot complained to the imperial cities of Constance,
Überlingen, Buchhorn, Lindau, Memmingen and others
who were allied with each other. They marched with the abbot
against the Appenzeller family and there was a great
battle near Speicher³⁸. The townsfolk fled and those from
Appenzell and the warriors fighting with them chased them
out and hurried after them to the Bleiche near St. Gallen.
The war continued, but the cities no longer wanted to attack
Appenzell.

The abbot and the Appenzeller got into a fight and the
Appenzeller felt he wanted to force them to do more than they
owed him and went and begged the von Schwyz to take
them to fellow countrymen and into their umbrella. The
people of Schwyz declared them to be country people
and sent them their warriors. Thus a war ensued between
those of Appenzell and the Abbot of St. Gallen. The Schwyz
gave the Appenzeller a mayor and a captain from their
country; the mayor's name was Wernli Anseb, the captain
Löri.

lantgericht went, they ruled I had not lan, and bisun other the
Nid the forest etc.

were³⁷• At that time there was an abbot in St. Gallen who
claimed that he inherited every dead person in Appenzell.
When a poor man died, the people of Appenzell buried him
in his best clothes. Then the abbot came and forced her to
dig up the dead man and give him the dress.

And so the people of Appenzell came to terms with the abbot
of Sant Gallen. That came about because the von Switz gave
those from Appenzell an amman and a houtman vs ireland
in the von Appenzel country and the amman was called Wernli
Anseb, the houtman was called Lori.

From Appenzell because of, ee to dheim place of

You for the abbot and complains to the richstetten
Costitz Vberlingen, Buchhorn, Lindow, Memmingen and as
vil you were in an alliance with each other. The trains with
the abbot vf the von Appezell and chess a big slaughter
to the Spicher. And they would always flee, and they
chased the ones from Appezell and the servants who were
inside, from the land and went inside to vntz vf the bleigki gan
Sant Gallen. So it was at war for a long time, but they didn't
always want to make Appezell.

Confederates know what an abbot in Sant Gallen thinks, if
someone dies in Appenzell, he should live inside. That fits,
that a poor man died, the Appezeller buried him in his best
dress. The abbot for too and twang sy , the sy you have
to resist vs dig and always dress Foren to and advertise to
the von Switz, that they should take and in their umbrella.
That's what the von Switz and name sy zü lantlÜten did and
let the servants inside get access.

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So for the abbot to duke Fridrich von Osterrich and
saved with the so much that the duke has always been
helpful since and has always been helpful. And he gets
you with the abbot vf the von Appezell and samletten vf
once ze Altstetten, a great power of loathing and trains
there then ann shock and rule up into the gan Geys to
the letzi. So the appellants were there and for them ignited
and let the vyenden ettwi vil over the last ones in. You
thought they had just left them in, you attacked them and
they defeated them and they fought back over the last
ones -{rs and the big ones fled and the Appezellers who
vyent vntz to the Rin and the rulers succumbed there.
and from there to the upper March, which they took by
force. Since it was too remote for them, they gave it to those
from Schwyz, because they were country people from
Schwyz.

The abbot then went to Duke Friedrich of Austria and
persuaded him to promise and provide help. He and the
abbot gathered a large army to Altstätten and from there
went to the Stoss and wanted to go up against Gais to
the Letzi. The Appenzeller got ready and let their enemies
through the Letzi. When they found enough coming in, they
attacked, slew them and chased them beyond the
Letzi. The large army fled and the Appenzellers chased
them to the Rhine. Many Austrians were beaten³⁰.
honestly and names of vil lands and Lüten in vntz vber
the Arliberg hinn in vntz gan Landeck* to the brugk and
we became so vil that one inside rn'.it is different since that
Having won in this way, they moved to Wattwil

After that it went to the von Appezell and got it
After that, the Appenzellers did well, they fought
bravely and took a lot of land and people, all the way
over the Arlberg to Landeck and the bridge. Their
territory grew so large that it was simply referred to as the Confederation
After that came a cold winter and what Bregitz didn't
win and what a coppersmith from Switz ir Houtman and
Bregitz had won. So the rulers came . The vemam of
houtman vnd write the of Appe-
Dü sy nü the deed came upon and the vyenden were
located above, you train through the country har vntz gan
Wattwyl and then in the upper March what the rule of
Osterrich, and named them by force. And when that
happened, and when you didn't lie inside what you
were thinking about , and the people from Switz shuffled
around and the Appezellers who were from Switz lantlüt.
After that came a cold winter and Bregenz was besieged
by them under a captain coppersmith from Schwyz.
Now Austrian warriors were approaching. The captain
realized it and wrote it down
blind.

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corrected from «Landshut»

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zell, the sy imm ze help cores. And when they
announce what was done, he and his servants were
attacked and slain.

and provided with twelve men, namely the old Freuler,
Hans Hagen, Ueli Brunner von Berven, Werli Bürgler, Welti
Ott von Muotatal, Stocki von Steinen, Jost Merkli, Jenni
Karner and others. The castle had been handed over to
them by the Countess of Toggenburg. Then it happened
that those from Appenzell wanted to move to Frauenfeld
and those from Uri and Schwyz were supposed to help
them. However, Ammann Rot von Uri said that they were at
peace with Duke Friedrich, whereupon everyone went home.
Now the 12 men were attacked and taken prisoner. King
Ruprecht then tried to mediate to free the 12 men. To do
this, the people of Appenzell had to give back all the land
they had gained and give it back to every country and people.

Appenzell that one should come to his aid. Before they could do that, he was attacked by many soldiers and they were slain.

And because of the train, when the people from Switz had pulled a fart VS because of the one from Frowenfeld, because you had to fire and rule the sale and had forgotten the schenki, March and the sy from ir because of land and air , that they had won, for the sake of the xij men , that the - {rs came, that they would push and give up to each other and those of Switz left those of Appezell and Lantrechtz alone . Accordingly, the von Appezell of the seven places have become citizens and lantlüt. you that long At that time, the Schwyzers had occupied the Kyburg save the amman red from Vre so vil dar zü, dar vmb that the confederates were at peace with duke Fridrich, the iederman hein zach. And the xij man vf Kybürg would be attacked and captured. It came to you, the ldmg Rüprecht dar zü tett and the thing done, that the xij man would be lidig. And those of Appenzell from the xij men would have to because of the land they had won before, against everyone's land and suffered, because they hoard it .

Nü had the von Switz in the zyten KybÜrg inn vnd Because of the move that the Schwyzers had made against Frauenfeld, they wanted the pay and had forgotten March's gift. They didn't take into account that the Appenzellers had to give up land and people because of the 12 men so that they could be free. This led to a dispute and those from Schwyz released those from Appenzell from their land rights. After that, the Appenzell citizens and country people of the seven towns became. After that stayed that way for a long time and the Appenzeller family Twelve people had accompanied us by name: old Fröwler, Hans Hagen, Vli Brünner von Berven, Werli Bürgler, Welti Ott von Mütental, Stocki von Steinen, J ost Merkli, Jenni Karner and so many that we were xij. A countess from Toggenbürg had entered them inside. This makes it clear that the ones from Appezell for Frowenfeld wanted to be inside and those from Vre and those from Switz should be züzien. do Machine Translated by Google

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Ask Confederates for the content of the Federal Letters40• Than those of Vre and those of Vnderwalden Lyfinen that wet had done a lot of service, they were on their As the Urner and Unterwaldner the valley of the Leventina It was such a joy with the two limbs pulled in front and the last ones won when they saw the trickling river. Because of what the other

Confederates did not know, they came inside who were so constrained, and those from Zug and Glarus with XXX and c men came with them. So you lay in the well of hl'.is ze Royd, and you he said that the two lenders die last country in names, which were gotzhusliit of the ordinaries ze Meyland, and sy should shield from the worldly, who suffered great harm to the poor there in the country. Since now the ordinaries of the two lenders of the court, which you had there, gondolas, that's not worth anything. You make it yourselves, the masters of Lorentzen Punt, Russ zum Turn and Franschiskün the von Pfeyd a big robbery name in the alp to Suwenstein with your people. The name of the two lenders and forward to the lords, that they returned Iran to the Irish. Dar to answer the gentlemen inside, with politely waiting the von vre hinn in too has confessed, then the hand of Appenzell served the Confederates so much , the sis hand begged, the sis hand to the Confederates genome according to the content of the letters, etc. If you work hard with your big help, you rule it with inner bi'.iwen. The same reply angered the two lenders and begged them to help the inside out in trains and inside to smell the damage being done to the Irish. That's what the Confederates and trains did, those from Zurich with inside with two hundred slits, those from Lutzern with ir paner and vil from Switz. the residents were church members of the Milan cathedral chapter, which was supposed to protect them from worldly masters who harassed the poor people. After the monastery had handed over the court to the two countries, Lorenzo di Ponte, Russo della Torre and Francisconi and their people committed a great robbery of the people of Faido in the Alp zum Suwenstein. The two countries demanded that they return the robbery. The gentlemen answered with mockery that those from Uri should only come to them with their big necks, so they wanted to fertilize their fields with them. This annoyed the two countries and they asked their confederates to go there with them to avenge the damage⁴¹. The confederates did this, namely the Zurich with two hundred riflemen, those from Lucerne with their banner and many from Schwyz. In front of them a Freiharst had set out with the two countries that the Letzi took, seeing whether the storm was falling. The other Confederates followed them, and with them those from Zug and Glarus went with thirty and a hundred men. Now they were lying in Breno's castle and when he saw that they had taken the Letzi and

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that so many Confederates moved up, he handed over to the two countries what was below the Steinerne Stiege

with Domo and the Grefelberg. The two countries occupied it to keep it. The two countries included those from Zurich, Lucerne, Zug and Glarus, who were there with their flags, in the rule of the country, made Schudier the judge and left him there with mercenaries. Around Christmas the Ghibellines in the valley below told the judge and his mercenaries to come to them, because they wanted to swear to them too. Then the judge and his mercenaries went to them, believing they would swear to him, but they caught him and killed six or seven of his men.

The two countries entered and let those from Zurich, Lützer, Zug and Glarus, who were there with their names, go inward to the country and one, whose name was Zt'.idis, was appointed to the judge and with soldiers leave the country. Dū nū vmb wienacht was, you for the Gibling on the syten in the country ignite and give the judge and sen soldneren the sy to core, sy rule inside also swerren. Dar vf zach the judge vber hinn to the inside with his soldiers and wall, sy rule always swerren than sy always had bids. Dū viengen sy inn vnd stabbed in vj or vij man. That annoyed you the Confederates and you arm yourself and move with your power and with me in a panic and Tranton broke the ht'.is and won four turns and broke all and was bronzed in one turn and fell and he stabbed .

According to that, one then zach and one appoints a judge in the country, his name was Frantzescht Bronn, who says what you do in the country, etc.

houptman, was the name of Ziefron. The name of a people to imm and zach dūr Wallas vf in an escort Gitzschartz von Raren, who sy siben myl dūr Wallas in accompanies vnd hies inside spis gen vmb ir applies, and the nam you the country in. That was something zytz. Now you were Wallas's This annoyed the Confederates, who armed themselves and marched there with their procession and banners, broke the castle of Trontano and conquered four towers, which they all destroyed. Many people were burned or stabbed on a tower. Then they went home and installed Francesco Breno as judge, who was the most distinguished in the country. Now came the Count of Savoy, took a chevron for captain. He gathered soldiers and went up the Valais under the protection of Gischart von Raron, who escorted them seven miles and sold food, and took the country. That took a long time. Now the Valais acquired the castle right from

had won and inside I idgnoss came with such strong help, you for he ignited and gave the two countries in what nid the Steinen Stegen what with Thum and the Grefelberg. The occupied the two lenders to control etc.

You for the Count of Safay zü and took one to one

After that, Count Hans von Sachs let himself be told that he should give his daughter to Riischgun, and if you think the lord of Meyland, Bellitz should always be in. Lucerne and the Landrecht of Uri and Unterwalden and the Confederates, who could not endure the disgrace, went to them, drove out the Count, and took from him a banner hanging at seed. They also reconquered the country, breaking down the Castle of Matarella and the second Castle of the Judge of Domo near the Cathedral, which are still in ruins.

Afterwards, on Christmas Eve, they moved And what instructed the same lord of Meyland to direct the daughters, who are to become Rüschiin, vmb ir estimate, so to Bellitz hetti, solti. And when the lords of Meyland's soldiers came and the statute and castle ruled in Nemen, you were the lenders in front of you and were in front of you and judged it, that wasn't chess. You two countries with their flags to Faido and wanted to protect the Leventina from the Lord of Sax. Clerics and laymen traded among themselves and in the end the Lords of Sax became eternal country people of the two countries. They promised not to give Bellinzona to anyone without their consent. In case of need, the two countries should come to their aid. But they didn't keep this contract and did what they wanted. Albrecht von Sax was killed.

After that, Hans von Sax undertook to give his daughter to Rusconi and the lord of Milan wanted to acquire Bellinzona at the same time. It was intended that the lord of Milan would have to pay the daughter that Rusconi was to receive for her dowry that was assigned to her at Bellinzona. But when the mercenaries of the Lord of Milan wanted to take the city and castle, the countries that had been informed were there before them and refused it.

Count Hans von Sax disappeared and wasn't up direction useful and for, as sy liked ~ etc. And became a gentleman from Sachs, her Albrechts, vmb brought etc. the citizen of Lützem and the one from V re and the one from Vnderwalden lantlut and you the Confederates who didn't want to suffer smach me, you moved sy inhin and expelled the count and name always a paner, who still hangs ze seeds, and won the country against and broke Matrell and the judge ze Thürn other castle at the cathedral and Hesse that is so and are still broken.

You, after a bright evening at night, you drew your two whole whistle with your little sign and lay there and ruled the lights in front of the von Sachs umbrellas that you wanted. That vnder for spiritually vnd worldly vnd save

gÜtzjn the things and did it too so much that the von
Sachs of the two would live eternally, and promised the
von Sachs to the lives of the people, Bellitz admit nobody,
the with will Vre vnd Vnderwalden , and if it happens
that Sachs does not do it, then the lenders should be able
to help and pour it out. That existed as it does and
held the

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softly count Hans von Sachs then and did not let himself
be denied. Nevertheless, what Count Donat and Count
Caspar there. So the von Lützer and the von Switzers came
with their drawings to the two countries, who saved you so
much that they would be in a rightly defended position in
the Swiss Confederation. You were spoken to by the
younger counts of Jetweddrem land xif gildin , and the same
young people should remain by ir Lantrecht and the two lenders Bellitz etc.
The two countries then sent their message to the
Confederates to heed their warning. This they promised
in such words that the countries became angry and went
home. The Confederates said it was May and there was
nothing to eat at that time .

That was now so long in good terms and the lenders of
the junk KÜng Sigmund des gifted and fried would be
handed over to Rychs. After that, you advance from Meyland
to the two lenders, because they always give Bellitz ze to
buy. The rulers do not do that. You sy imm the swearing, you
for the lord zü and nam Bellitz in vnabgeseiter thing. You, in
turn, dielender gan Gyrnis and manten ir oaths nahinn, dÜ
the oaths gnosses promised themselves with ir botten and
rule nit nahinn. After that , the two countries sent an
embassy to you, asking you whether you would rule after the
event. But they promised that with a long wait, that the
people would get angry and move home, because the
Confederates thought that there was good food in the
meygen and fundi ; But as soon as you find something, you
take care of yourself and do what you should do , etc.

As soon as you found something, they wanted to go with you
and do what good men should do .

That took a long time and the countries received it
And when the lenders were there, du for the her from
Meyland in the zü and nam Lyfinen and what the oaths
had enet to Göthart in and came a word, the lord of the wöliti
the duty ze Göschinen in nemen and vf the Stiebenden Brüg
make a turn. That pisses them off

When the countries had moved home, the lord of Milan took the Leventina and everything the Confederates had beyond the Gotthard, and rumors arose that he wanted to occupy the customs at Göschenen and build a tower on the flying bridge. The Ver Liberty privileges from the empire by King Sigmund. to be found, but Counts Donat and Caspar were there and the people of Lucerne and Schwyz came to the two countries with their flags. Now it was negotiated and it was decided that the messengers of the Confederates should adjudicate. After the verdict, the young counts were awarded 1,200 guilders from each of the two countries .

Afterwards, however, the lord of Milan demanded that the two countries sell Bellinzona to him. When they didn't want to and refused him, he conquered Bellinzona without a declaration of war. Then the countries moved to Giornico and asked their confederates for help. They promised this with their messengers, but did not come.

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large army attacked and many were killed on both sides. In the midst of the battle came the von Zug.

so had sy vil lbten and gÜtz unloaded vnd helfen vnd the vienden vil helften en vmb bring. Then they came from Zurich . So the almighty God helped the lenders, Lüttern, Zug and Lyfinen, who kept the field and I he. And you hept the field and the vyend there were in the stat, you train across the Moyss, you came from Zurich and those from Switz to the inside and would rate and trains come in there.

threw the people of Uri, they set out, warned everyone they could and marched before Bellinzona. Those from Unterwalden came to them, then the Lucerne and those from the Leventina. Then the Milanese appeared with one That would be something zytz, that you the Confederates with common advice but in that move gan Ablesch and wanted to calculate their damage, you were saved because they moved against you. But that doesn't matter. For there was rescued from several places, so that the confederates would become one; if that happens, then one should draw. And when some came closer from Sant Gallen and Appenzell, which were all by each other, you moved to the Moys. Then a mers was made and the voices would be reduced and That happened on the 9th hay month 142242• And when they moved towards them, they lost a lot of people and horses with their loads. At that time, the Schwyzers were at Claro. Vre and fillren zu manen and trains ~s and mantin, whom you had to manen , and trains for Bellitz. And those from Vnderwalden came to the inside and then those from Lüttern and those from Lyfinen and lay there like that. DÜ the Lord's

late came with a great force and attacked sy and two parts were slain. And in which as sy argued with each other and watched , you came from Zug.

same advice to Biasca to avenge their damage. It was decided that they wanted to move home, but that didn't happen.

A number of places said they would move in if the Confederates agreed. When those from St. Gallen and Appenzell came and everyone was together, they moved to the Moesa. A vote was taken and a minority revealed itself, after which they returned

After some time, the Confederates moved to Gemein Had they gone, they would have saved many people and property , and killed many enemies. Later came the ones from Zurich. God helped the countries, Lucerne, Zug and the Leventina, that they maintained the battlefield and their honor. When they stood there and the enemy had marched back into the city, they crossed the Moesa, where they were joined by those from Zurich and Schwyz. They discussed the situation and marched home.

The chess on the ixten day hovmanotz by born M0 cccc0 vnd xxij iar. And in that as the inside trains, you lose them vil lbten and ross and the sy dar vf had etc.

You were the ones from Switz to Grar, were they moved in 70

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*a small gap is left here

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According to vber a zyt, you zach a fryheit, vc man gan Thum and won last and the stat of a night and would prove to Thum , who were ccc from Switz, the others were a part of LUttern, Entlibüch and von Ruswil etc, a part of V re vnd von V nderwalden etc.

After that you were saved, the sy against hein pull and the court martial was made, which the confederates were xxx* tusing gildin, vsgenomen those of Vnder forests above the forest rule the direction nut . The others all judge themselves less than that . So they got the forest from the lords so long that it was saved, that they were done with the lord , and it was

Gallen said they wanted to join the people of Zurich, as their authorities had ordered them to do. Those of Appenzell said their superiors had ordered them to go to the battlefield and avenge the Confederates. If

everyone had acted like that , it would have been fine, but they didn't want to.

Later, a Freiharst of 500 men moved against Dorna, who won the Letzi and the city in one night, but were then besieged in Dorna. Of these, 300 were from Schwyz, the rest from Lucerne, Entlibuch, Ruswil, part of Uri and Unterwalden. When Schwyz heard that his people were under siege, they called for help from the Bernese and their confederates , went there, took the Grefelberg and freed the Freischar. Then everyone came together in Domo and Bern and Solothurn joined them with a large exodus. So they agreed to go back home. The peace has been made. The Confederates received 30,000 guilders, with the exception of those from Obwalden , who did not want peace. The others all agreed. The Obwaldners continued the war until they, too, received the Frie. And you heard from Switzerland that the Irish were occupied, you reconnoitered the people from Bern and your confederates and trains in Hinn and won the Grefelberg and liberated the peace. You came all Swiss ze Thürn ze semmen and to the inside of Bern and Solatern with grasser power.

resisted hindrances and came nit vf the walstat, but what promised before . And the Confederates had to break up their bushes and so a number of them were moving. Now there were servants from Sant Gallen, who saved divinely, but they ruled by the people of Zurich, and I answered that they had told their masters. But the servants from Appezel spoke, I gentlemen who had been called sy zien vf the walstat and with ir lib and applies to the federal damage help rake. If the others did all the rescuing, then it would be fine, but you won't do anything about it. moved forward and did not reach the battlefield as previously promised. The Confederates had to smash their rifles and left in anger. those of St.

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and weren't my citizens, because he had become brittle on the inside and deserts with imm use han and had to tighten in also use . But a day was set for Hasle because of the matter. Dar came Anthoni *here a larger gap is left open the recognized one. They received their share of the 30,000 guilders plus 1,200 guilders . Thereupon the peace was decided and registered. Afterwards the lord of Milan, who reigns now in the sixtieth year, became an ally for ever and two charters were made, of which the confederates have one and he has the other, in which it is written what both parties are obliged to do. It would be good to live by. Otherwise they should consider him guilty and punish him. The

Bernese replied that he had been their citizen but was no longer. He broke his commitments to them, so they had nothing to do with him or punish him. A meeting was scheduled in Hasli, to which Anton Gugler

inside ir number and part in the xxxM gold and must do inside then trains xW gold esis do . You were resolved and made a letter to Frid, which we all know, etc.

But because of Gitzschartz von Raren, there it is gone DÜ the two lender Vre vnd Vnderwalden the last ones won because of the Troufenden FLÜ in business, as before that vmb stat, you came a word from Gitzschart, which he saved: if the lenders were on the letzi, he wanted it with the whales hept han and wolti the lenders harmed han, the sy nit with love should sin hein kon. That annoyed the lenders greatly and for them and fired the old Amman Heintzlin and Heinrich Zelger in Bern and asked those who were trying to get by with Gytzschart if they were ir citizens, which he promised to red, or they were staying in debt han, and the sy inn dar vmb punished, he didn't want to promise himself that he had done it.

Accordingly the Lord wooed the Confederates,

The following happened with regard to Gischart von Raron.

The people of Bern answered that he was a citizen the nü lord is, in lx* iar, that he has become as vil as a collaborator to eternal zyten and are there vmm öuch letter made, which the lord has a and the oaths to the others, who there knowing how each part with keep the other sol. The imm nachgieng were good etc.

When the two countries had conquered the Letzi by sight of the Traufenden Fluh, as stated above, they learned that Gischart had said that he had defended the Letzi with his Italians and caused the two countries such a loss that they could no longer would have liked to go home. This annoyed the states very much and they sent the old mayor Heintzli and Heinrich Zelger to Bern. Since Gitschart is a citizen of Bern, the city should get him to take that back.

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of Bern appeared. He didn't say anything good about Gischart, and he wouldn't have kept what he had promised them. A little later, Git marched up and helped the Count of Savoy conquer Ashenvale , as is written above. Herr von Chevron was their captain and Gischart escorted them from dawn to Simpeln . When the states had retaken the Eschental and the Welschen moved back down the Valais , their arms were taken away because the Valais got into a fight with Gischart . A war broke out and Gischart became a citizen of Bern. But the Valais were

country people of the three forest places. The war spread , whereupon the Bernese asked the two countries for help because of Gitschart against the Valais . The states replied that they were not obliged to help against the Valais because of a single man , especially since Bern had once told their messengers that Gitschart had also broken his promises to them, was not their citizen and they did not have to admonish. The Bernese, however, insisted on their opinion. The states said no and wanted the discharge according to the wording of the federal letter in Kienholz, whether they were obliged to help them against their countrymen because of Gitschart, especially after they had said that he had broken his obligations and was not their citizen. The Bernese left the matter undecided and never came back to it. The argument is over and settled.

Guggler from Bern, he didn't really promise that . He should n't have intended to do it , and save or benefit from forever, and he hadn't kept the promise he had made to keep inside . That was now so and for Gitschart to and helped the count of SafOy Oschental in nemen as there before stat and what the von Zyfrun ir houtman and accompanied sy von der Mors hin vntz gan Sumpellen. V nd you the long Oschental again inge name and the whales dur Wallas nider against he moved, we were taken inside, that the Walser you wilrd push with Gitschart. And came to war and became Gitschart Burger ze Bern. But now the Walser burger and landlfa were the dryer Waltstetten. It was so strange that the war got so big that the Bernese lost the two lenders over Wallas von Gitschartz . You answered that you did n't think you were obligated to help inside about ir lantlfa ze Wallas for one's own sake , you said your bots had formerly answered, Gitschart were cracked on the inside and weren't ir burgers and they had them not ze manen. This was due to the fact that the people from Bern thought that the lenders should go to gan. The lenders said no and asked the inside right to the blind people , tell Kienholtz whether it was right , that you inside should help about your lantlfa from Gitschartz because you had saved yourself, he was brittle on the inside and you weren't there either citizens. You who were answered by Bern , you let it be done and you thought it wasn't me and then it was lined up and the courts -martial were faced with it.

6. Altzellen is a scattered settlement above Wolfenschiessen on the right
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7. Werner Stauffacher is in the decisive years of the liberation

10. Walter Fürst was near Landam at the time of the liberation of the Waldstätte riverbank; now a national memorial.

4. The bailiffs Gessler and Landenberg cannot be determined in more detail.
Forest site Landammann of Schwyz.

3. King Rudolf's family, the House of Habsburg, did not die out.

12. Pinning a hat on a pole is an old dominion

The chronicle printed by Petermann Etterlin in 1507 calls Gessler Grissler, giving rise to the view that he might have been a Griessenberger. But even in this family there is no person who would correspond to the Vogt for Uri and Schwyz.

The error goes back to the fact that after the three Habsburg kings, Rudolf Albrecht and Friedrich the Handsome, the family relocated entirely to Austria.

Without a doubt, Konrad Justinger also provided the impetus for claiming a change of family. Based on a document found during the conquest of Aargau, he assumed that the Habsburgs had sold their rights to Austria. See Bruno Meyer, Weisses Buch und Wilhelm Tell, 3rd edition, Weinfelden 1984.

1. The sentences about the origin of the population of the three forest sites have only one goal, namely to prove that they were free of the Reich from the beginning. The author of the precursor to the White Book thus defended himself against the chronicle by Konrad Justinger, which he was familiar with, according to which the Habsburgs had old rights to Schwyz and Unterwalden and had sold them to Austria. See Bruno Meyer, Weisses Buch und Wilhelm Tell, 3rd edition, Weinfelden 1984. On the legends of origin, compare Albert Bruckner, Das Herkommen der Schwyzer und Oberhasler, in Quellenwerk zur Ursprung der Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft III/2/2, Aarau 1961 .

symbol, which was revived during the French Revolution with the erection of the hat of liberty.

man Werner von Attinghausen the second most important man in the political life of Uri. The representative of the Zerfrauen family at this time is not known. In the second half of the 14th century, however, she provided two Landamsen.

13. Tello or Tallo is in the 8th/9th century as a personal name and

8. The building of a beautiful stone house was then, since even in the

5. Melchi is north of Flüeli above the Melchaa Gorge. Peterman cities stone houses were a privilege of the nobility and the burghers lived in a wooden house on a stone floor, unusual. In 1941, WH Ruoff discovered the remains of a residential tower from the 12th/13th century in the corner of the Gasthof zur Krone in Steinen. Century, which was then researched in more detail by Josef Kessler in 1959 . If this tower was Stauffacher's house then, Gessler was right to linger over it.

9. On the proverb "Women give cold advice" compare Eduard Kolb, must have been common in place names. However , since the name also referred to a simple-minded person at the time the forest site was liberated (answer Tell!), the name had already completely disappeared from the Central Plateau at that time and later also from the Alpine region.

slope of the Engelberg valley.

2. This representation, according to which King Rudolf von Habsburg saw the three forest

11. The Rütli is a lonely forest meadow below Seelisberg on Lake Uri

Instead, Etterlin mentions Melchtal, but Melchi is not in this valley but in front of it. The first name Arnold can be detected for the first time in the Urner Tellenspiel. site that they became imperial bailiwicks under him is of course completely unhistorical and a consequence of the thesis of the original complete freedom.

Alemannic-North Germanic vocabulary, Contributions to Swiss-German dialect research VI, Frauenfeld 1957, p. 21 f.

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Explanations to the text

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21. Stans probably means the Loppburg near Stansstad.

29. Compare the map to Adolf Gasser, The territorial development of the

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25. After the formation of the Confederation, Beckenried, which is conveniently located for all Waldstätte, was the meeting place for discussions on their own affairs.

Exchange all rights that belonged to the Lucerne court . Cf. Sources on the formation of the Swiss Confederation, Documents 1 No. 1662,

Switzerland. Burgenvereins 10 (1978), pp. 173-183.

28. Reference to the Zurich League of May 1 , 1351, which is in the third place in the new version of 1454 in the document section.

24. This reference applies to the three-country alliance of 1315, which comes first in the document section of the White Book. The Federal Charter of 1291 is not included because it was superseded by the Federal Charter of 1315 and was suspended . As a chancellery handbook, the White Book always only contains the legally valid texts, for example not the federal letters from the 14th century but the new copies from the 15th century (cf. footnotes 27, 28, 30, 32 and 40). 1663 and 1666.

19. About the Schwanau in the Lauerzersee, see Hugo Schneider, Die Ausgra Exercises on the island of Schwanau, Swiss news. Burgenvereins 5 (1960), pp. 18-21.

15. Di~ Tellen~l~tte was once a flat rock bank on the shore of Lake Uri

20. About which towers in Schwyz are meant here is si h d" c ie .

30. The Zugerbund of June 27 , 1352 is entered in its new version from 1454 in fourth place in the document section of the White Book.

31. From 1410 , the people of Zug could appoint and appoint the mayor themselves.

27. The union of the three forest sites with Lucerne of November 7 , 1332 is in

The fact that reference is made here to an event from the beginning of the 15th century is, in addition to the reference to the fact that Zurich at the Bun

22. E~. Accounts of the conquest of the castle on the Rotzberg are first reported in Agrdms Tschudi, Chrorucon Helveticum.

between Sisikon and Flüelen. A chapel commemorating Tell is mentioned as early as the beginning of the 16th century. It got its current shape and painting in 1883. Swiss Confederation, Aarau 1932.

16. The hollow alley is the old connecting route from Küssnacht to Immensee. The chapel in memory of Tell is already mentioned in the 16th century. Immediately before the Second World War, a bypass road was built and the lane restored to its former condition.

in second place in his new edition of 1454 in the Weisses Buch

23. The action in Same must have taken place shortly after the first castle breaches, so that the Vogt and his companions already knew what the noise meant.

17. The Trenchi lies at the level between Obwalden and Nidwalden south of the Stanserhorn . The name has been preserved in the form of the Treichialpen.
carry.

research not clear.

14. About the different shots of an apple, a nut or a

In Trenchi, the consultations on the procedure in Obwalden and Nidwalden were certainly held, but not on that in Uri and Schwyz.

18. About ~wing Uri see Werner Meyer, Zwing Uri, Nachrichten des
Coin from the head of a boy see Bruno Meyer Weisses book and Wilhelm Tell, 3rd edition, Weinfelden 1984.

26. King Rudolf of Habsburg acquired on April 16, 1291 by purchase and

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instead of.

41. On the trains to the Eschental and the Leventina to Bellinzona see Handbook of Swiss History I (1972), pp. 288-292; Karl Tanner, The Battle for Eschental and the Betrayal of Domodossola, Zurich 1917; Karl Meyer, Ennetbirgische policy and campaigns in Central Switzerland up to the victory of Giornico, Swiss War History I Issue 3 (1915), p. 35 ff.; Johannes Dierauer, History of Switzerland. Confederation 13, p. 495 ff. and II3 p. 19 ff.

Book entered in 6th place. The double reference to the "Chronicle" concerns Konrad Justinger's city chronicle. The predecessor of Hans Schriber and author of the narrative part of the White Book not only knew the description of the liberation of Justinger's forest site, but also his description of the Battle of Laupen.

38. Battle of Vogelinsegg on May 15 , 1403.

Compare Bruno Meyer, Weisses Buch und Wilhelm Tell, 3rd edition, Weinfelden 1984.

32. Since the Glarnerbund was not renewed in 1454, like the Luzerner, Zürcher and Zugerbund, but only in 1473, the document part of the Weisses Buch contains the old Bund from June 4 , 1352 in 5th place and the new version 22nd digit. The naming of Count Palatine Otto is based on an error.

33. This is a reference to Bern's promise of August 8 , 1323, to conclude an alliance with the three forest towns following a reminder. This document is included as No. 63 in the document section of the White Book.

35. About the Werni trade , see HG Wirz, sources on the formation of the Swiss Confederation III/1, Das Weisse Buch von Samen, note on text pages 29 and 31.

36. Obergrund, then outside, today within the city of Lucerne.

Compare Bruno Meyer, The Formation of the Swiss Confederation in the 14th Century. Century, Zurich 1972, p. 122 ff.

37. For a description of the liberation of the Appenzell people and the military campaigns that followed, see Appenzell History 1 (1964), pp. 121-194 (W. Schläpfer); Handbook of Swiss History 1 (1972), pp. 271-277;

39. Battle of the Stoss on June 17, 1405.

that did not yet own much area around the city, confirming that the text of the story dates from around 1420 .

42. The Battle of Arbedo did not take place on June 9 but on June 30, 1422

Johannes Dierauer, History of the Swiss Confederation 1 (1919), p. 464 ff.

40. The castle and land law that Zurich, Lucerne, Uri, Schwyz, Unterwalden, Zug and Glarus concluded with Appenzell on November 24 , 1411 is no longer in the document part of the White Book, but was undoubtedly included in its predecessor. The Appenzell League of November 15, 1452 is registered in its place after the Bernese League in 8th place .

34. The Bernese Confederation of March 6 , 1353 is in the document part of the white

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