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Autor: Charnaux, H.L.

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regions in order to come to reasonable terms. One cannot always avoid losing one's living and it sometimes happens that a person did not gather the meaning of certain signs at the right moment. He who took precautionary measures at the right time and adhered to the "Solidarity Fund" for Swiss abroad is most fortunate.

However, all is not lost for our fellow-countrymen in underdeveloped countries. Because they are subjects of a neutral country, the Swiss in those countries enjoy great sympathy. Swiss experts who are sent as technical assistants are welcome and have already accomplished a useful task. Swiss citizens who settled many years ago in underdeveloped countries, and have gained precious experience there, accomplished similar jobs.

These few comments show how diverse are the problems the Swiss abroad have to face. When the Swiss authorities help our fellow-countrymen abroad they must not be too restrictive in their choice of means of intervention. We must adjust ourselves to the conditions. Nevertheless a certain number of guiding principles must be observed in protecting interests of Swiss abroad. Whenever possible we must seek to strengthen the situation of our fellow-countrymen by agreements with Foreign Governments. Switzerland has signed a great number of treaties with Foreign States and they have been of great advantage to our fellow-countrymen because they cover a wide field of subjects. Such examples are treaties of establishment, friendship, trade, arbitration, double taxation, social insurance and compensation. When we grant a Swiss citizen diplomatic and consular protection we appeal to these treaties or, as is often the case, to general principles of International Law. We fight with our strongest weapon. As a small country we are dependent upon International Law. It implies also that we abide strictly by International Law. Of course, we cannot appeal to International Law when it suits us and ignore it when it might be of prejudice. The Swiss abroad must abide by the same rules with all the consequences that this may have for double-nationals. As is well-known, a rule of International Law has it that the first country of origin cannot grant diplomatic protection against the second country of origin. The Swiss citizen who acquires a second citizenship would do well to know these consequences. It does not mean, however, that he does not remain a Swiss citizen. The change merely intervenes in his international status.

The Confederation does a lot for the Swiss abroad. It would be wrong, however, to conclude that the Confederation seeks to nationalize the community of Swiss abroad. On the contrary, the Swiss authorities try to stimulate private organizations of Swiss abroad. All over the world there exist a great number of Swiss societies, the aims of which are to strengthen ties among the Swiss abroad. All these organizations are independent of the State, and the authorities do not intend to interfere. Our diplomatic and consular representations as well as the national authorities in Berne help these organizations by word and deed. Our wish is that the liberal principles on which our State is based, also be the guiding factors in our relationship to the Swiss abroad. When Swiss Laws which are of interest to the Swiss abroad have to be applied, representatives of the Swiss abroad are invited to participate in their application.

We believe that a trustful, fruitful and constructive relationship can flourish between the authorities in Berne on the one hand and all the Swiss abroad and their institutions on the other hand. You may rest assured that the authorities have great understanding for the concerns of the Swiss abroad.

(Reprinted from the "Amerikanische Schweizerzeitung".)

EXTRAITS DE: LES CRIEES FAITES EN LA CITE DE GENEVE L'AN MIL CINQ CENT SOIXANTE

Les 4 Syndics qui représentaient le pouvoir exécutif en 1560 étaient: Michel Rosset, Jacques Blondel, Pierre Mégevand, Claude de la Maison Neuve (Jacques Blondel eu 17 enfants dont Philibert Blondel procureur général en 1592, Syndic en 1602 accusé de haute trahison et roué vif en 1604).

* * *

Edits faits et passés par nos Magnifiques et Très Honorés Seigneurs Syndiques et Conseil de cette Cité de Genève et publiés à voix de trompette le mercredi vingt-huitième de Février et le mardi cinquième de Mai l'an 1560:

L'on vous fait savoir de la part de nos très redoutez Seigneurs et Conseils de cette Cité:

* * *

11 Item

Que nul soit si osé ne si hardi de paillarder, jurongner, vagabonder, ne perdre son temps folement, ne se desvaucher l'un l'autre mais qu'un chacun doit travailler jouxte sa qualité sur peine d'estre puni par justice, selon l'exigence du cas.

* * *

13 Item

Que nulles personnes n'ayant a chanter chansons dishonnestes, n'y dancier, ne faire masques, mommeries mommons, n'y aucunement se disguiser en sorte que ce soit, au peine d'estre mis 3 jours en prison au pain et à l'eau et de soixante sols pour une chaque fois.

* * *

22 Item

Est defendu a tous et un chacun de quel estat qualité et condition qu'ils soyêt, qu'ils n'ayent a commettre aucuns excès en viandes, soit en nopces, banquets, festins ou autrement, ni en habit et vestements: mais que chacun se doive en tels endroits contenir et porter modestement et se vestir honnestement et simplement selon son estat, à peine de soixante sols pour une chune fois qu'il sera cognu faire du contraire. Et en outre les perseverans et rebelles chastiez iouxte l'exigence du cas.

* * *

27 Item

Que nul de quel estats, qualité et condition qu'il soit faisant nopces, banquets ou festins n'ait a faire plus haut de trois venues ou mises au service desdits banquets: et a chacune venue plus haut de quatre plats honestès et non excessifs, hormis les fruitages: a peine de soixante sols pour une chacune fois.

* * *

28 Item

Que nul n'ait a aller de nuit par la ville après neuf heures sans chandelles et sans cause legitime sinon ceux qui sont deputez pour le guet sur peine d'estre mis en prison trois jours et de soixante sols.

(Research by H. L. Charnaux)