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Musical life and culture at Savoy, 1420–1450. (Volumes I and II)

Bradley, Robert John, Ph.D.

City University of New York, 1992

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MUSICAL LIFE AND CULTURE AT SAVOY, 1420-1450

by

Robert John Bradley

VOLUME I

A dissertation submitted to the
Graduate Faculty in Music
in partial fulfillment of the requirements
for the degree of
Doctor of Philosophy,
The City University of New York

1992

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This manuscript has been read and accepted for the Graduate Faculty in Music in satisfaction of the dissertation requirement for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

Feb. 3, 1992
Date

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Date

Allan W. Atlas
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Professor Dennis Slavin
Second Reader

Professor Ruth DeFord

The City University of New York

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PREFACE

The house of Savoy moved during the sixteenth century from its ancestral capital of Chambéry to the Piedmontese city of Turin. By virtue of this fortuitous decision, the records of the court escaped the ravages of the French Revolution, and the registers stand substantially intact to this day. The provisions of the peace following World War II stipulated that materials housed in Italian archives that related to matters purely French would be returned to France. Early in the 1950's, therefore, several truckloads of documents were transferred from the *Archivio di Stato* in Turin to *Archives départementales* at Chambéry and Annecy. Scholars interested in Savoy must be aware of the holdings of these separate archives.

The *Archivio di Stato* in Turin is still the richest source of information regarding the court of Savoy. The records of the *Trésorier général* provide most of the information for the present study. Between the covers of the volumes in this series, whose accounts stretch back to the late thirteenth century, lies an incredibly detailed picture of life at the Savoyard court, including much information about artists and musicians. The *Cômptes de l'hôtel*, the second most important source for this study, is an extensive list of names of persons receiving serv-

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ices from the court. The daily accounts are divided into the following sub-categories: *Botolleria* (Butlery), *Coquina* (Kitchen), *Marestalcia* and *Forgia* (Stable and Forge), and *Cameraria* (Chamber).

An explanation of the *Archivio di Stato's* catalogue system will perhaps serve to circumvent confusion on the part of the reader. Each series of registers is recorded in a handwritten volume, called an "Inventory." The *Trésorier général* is so large that it occupies an entire Inventory by itself (Inventory 16). Where the series are smaller, however, several may be recorded in a single Inventory. In this case, they are differentiated by the folio in the Inventory on which the lists of registers begin (each list begins on a recto). Therefore references to the various series of household accounts (Inventory 38 and 39) include the number of the Inventory, the folio on which the list of registers begins, the number of the register, and the folio on which the particular document is found. All references to archival documents in the following study begin with an abbreviation for the archive wherein the document resides; the *Archivio di stato* in Turin (A.S. Turin) or the *Archives départementales* in Chambéry (A.D. Chambéry). Where footnotes refer to entries in the appendix at the end of the dissertation, the number of the document is given in square brackets. The following is an example of a full reference:

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A.S. Turin, Inv. 39, fol. 18 #71, 8v-38v [document #741].

One cannot complete a project of this size without the help of many people. To my parents Marge and Ted Bradley, and to my friend and companion Risa Freeman words cannot express my gratitude. All have been unstinting in their support, both material and emotional.

Thanks are due particularly to my first reader Professor Andrew Tomasello, who has worked with me on this project from its formative stages right up to completion. He made himself available at all times, and the number of late-night conversations we have had, striving to sort out the tangled threads of archival information, are uncountable. He could always be counted upon for the idea that would cause me to look for the "other way" through the maze. I cannot express my appreciation strongly enough. Thanks also to my two second readers, Professor Allan Atlas and Professor Dennis Slavin, and to Professors Barbara Hanning and Ruth DeFord.

Many thanks to the Graduate School and University Center of the City University of New York, who awarded me the Helaine Newstead Bequest Fellowship in Medieval Studies for the 1987-1988 academic year. By virtue of that award, I was able to spend more than ten months in

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Turin and Chambéry completing the research for this dissertation.

I have received help from many scholars along the way, to whom I express my gratitude here. Early encouragement was received from David Crawford and David Fallows. Alejandro Enrique Planchart has been particularly encouraging, and has generously shared his vast experience in archival research. The following people gave freely of their assistance and advice when I needed it: the staff of both the *Archivio di stato, sezione riunite* in Turin, and the *Archives départementales de Savoie* in Chambéry, Bernard Andenmatten, Don Anderson, Marie-Thérèse Bouquet-Boyer, Lee Brentlinger, Daniel de Raemy, Sheila Edmunds, Keith Falconer, Kurt von Fischer, Michael Gelting, Lorenzo Girodo, Barbara Haggh, Emilio Ros-Fábregas, Frank Samarotto, Ernest Trumble, and Tom R. Ward.

Finally, I want to pause here to remember my dear friend Jing Liu (ca. 1959-91), and my colleague Frederick "Jake" Lowe (1944-88). Both were with me when I began this project, and it still seems unimaginable that they are not here at the end. Godspeed.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

A.D. .....Archives départementales
A.S. .....Archivio di stato
d. gross. .....denari grossi
flor. .....florin
fol. .....folio
Inv. .....Inventory

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THE DUCHY OF SAVOY, 1420-1450

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MUSICAL LIFE AND CULTURE AT SAVOY, 1420-1450

CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION

The Political Background

The dynastic origins of Savoy remain obscure to this day. The founder of the Savoyard political dynasty (see Table I-1) was Humbert I (called Blanchemains, d. 1048), who was called "Count Humbert" as early as 1003.[1] We know neither the geographic area over which Humbert reigned, nor to whom he owed his title, although the title may date back to Carolingian times. He possessed territories around Chambéry and Saint-Jean de Maurienne that became the hereditary lands of the Savoyard nobility. Humbert I was a skillfull politician, who found himself in a position to advance his own fortunes by throwing in his lot with the Holy Roman Emperors, supporting them in their claim to the throne of Burgundy. In negotiating the marriage between his son and Countess Adelaide, Humbert acquired a toehold in Piedmont, the area that today lies in North-West Italy around Turin. He augmented his original landholdings considerably, and by the time he died his territories included the counties of Belley,

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1. Rejane Brondy, Bernard Demotz and Jean-Pierre Leguay, *La Savoie de l'an mil à la réforme* ([n.p.]: Éditions de la ouest-France, 1984), p. 23.

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TABLE I-1: GENEALOGY OF THE HOUSE OF SAVOY

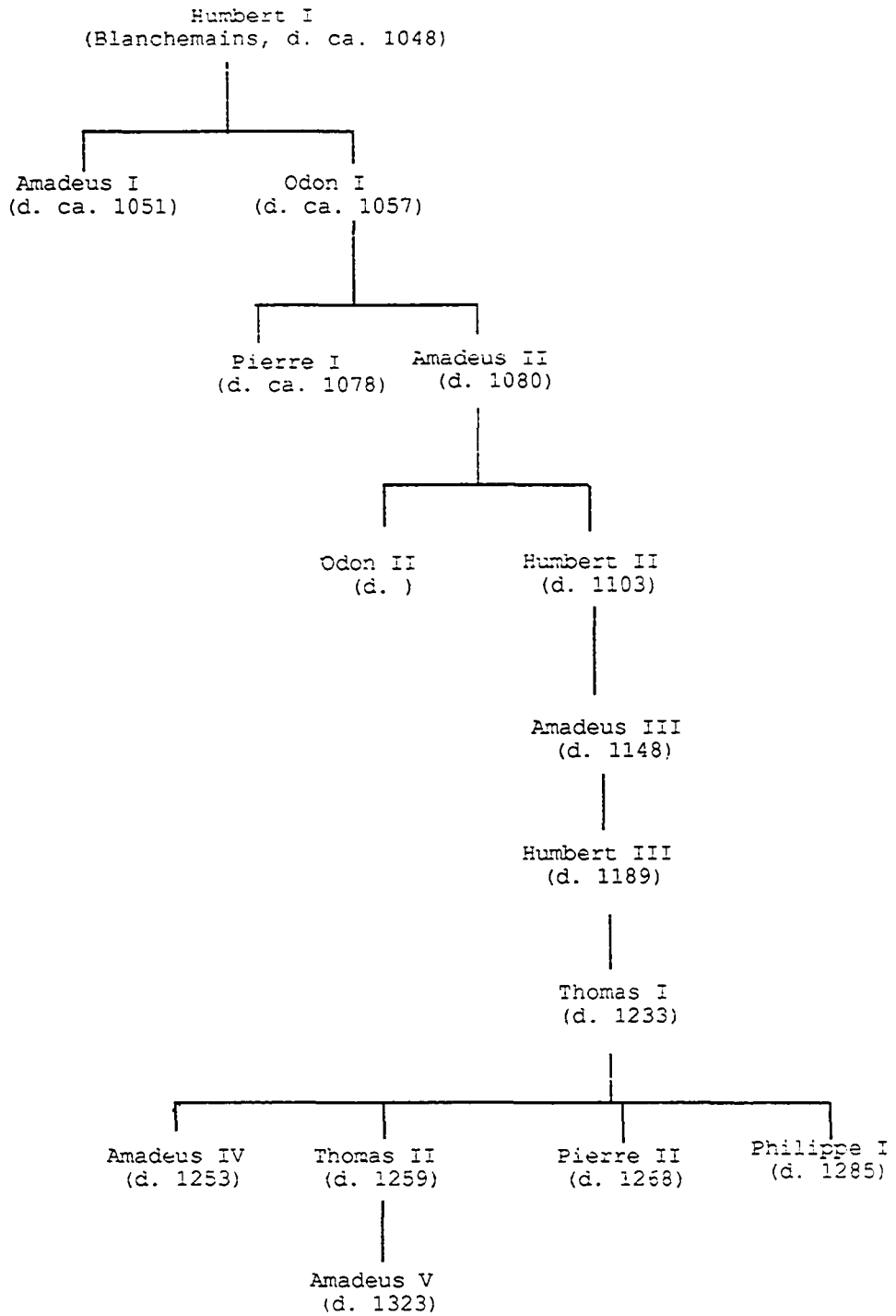

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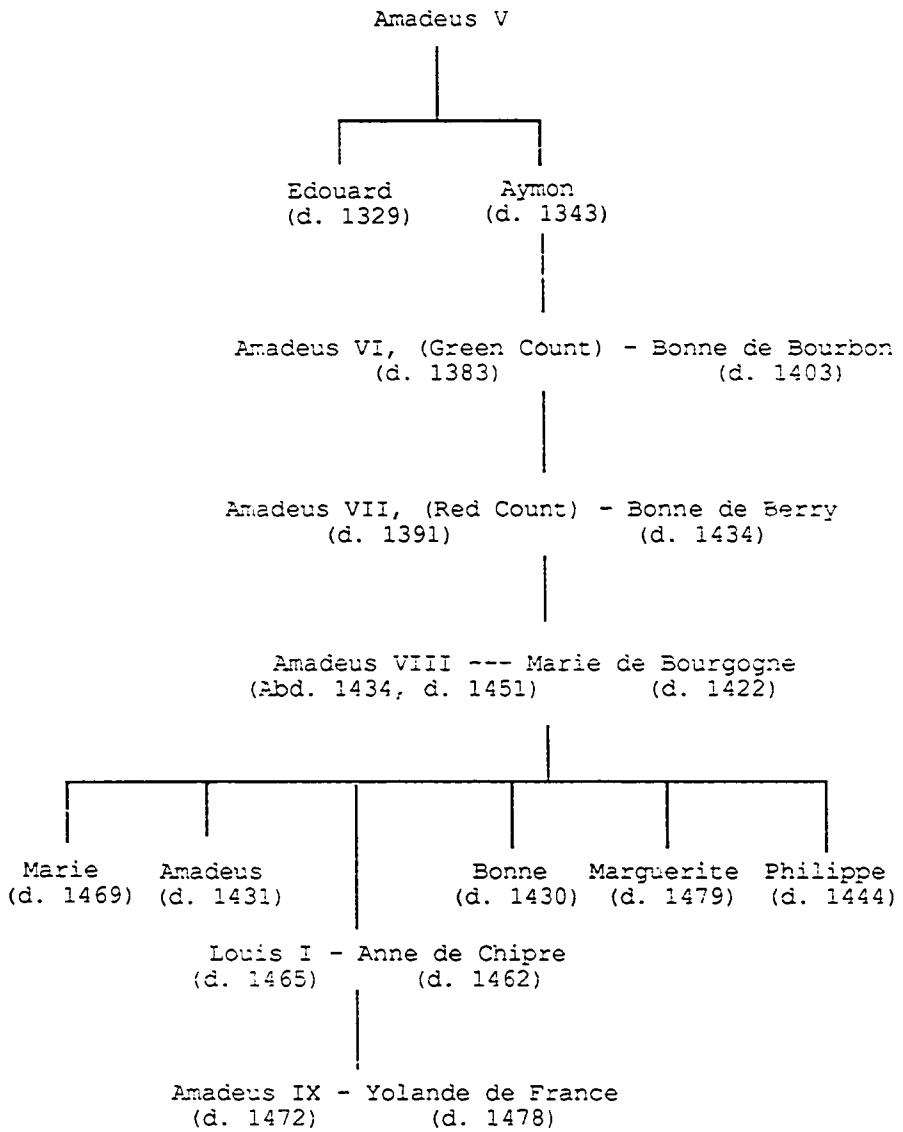
TABLE I-1: CONTINUED



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Savoie (excluding Chambéry), Maurienne, Aosta and Chablais, to name only the most important (see map).

By the end of the eleventh century, the western borders of the county were clear and distinct. To the east and south, particularly in the valley of Susa and in Piedmont, the situation remained much less clear. Amadeus III (1095-1148), the first to call himself the "count of Savoy," sought to lay stronger claim to the southernmost regions, and to this end he built a fortress at Avigliana near Turin.[2] Many years passed, until the lands of Piedmont were annexed formally to the county of Savoy.

Later counts, almost without exception, were shrewd soldiers and governors. Pierre II, for example, during his brief reign (1263-68), brought certain lands in the *Pays de Vaud*, in present-day Switzerland, as well as the county of Genevois under Savoyard suzerainty. A particularly able administrator, Pierre established styles of military and financial organization that would last throughout the later Middle Ages. Especially important was his founding of the *Chambre des cômptes*, the body of auditors to whom all officers in the county were responsible. Amadeus V (1285-1323) established Chambéry as the administrative center of the county, where the

---

2. Amadeus III's immediate predecessors preferred the title count of Maurienne.

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governing council, called the *Conseil résident à Chambéry*, sat, and where all records were housed. Shortly thereafter, Count Aymon (1329-43) established the monetary system at Savoy, based on the gold florin of Dauphiné.

By the mid fourteenth century, the county of Savoy had assumed the form of government and style of administration that would sustain it through the fifteenth century. Amadeus VI (the Green Count, 1343-83), a superior soldier and diplomat, added the territories of Gex, Faucigny, Beaufort and parts of Bresse, and reestablished his suzerainty over the Vaudoise.[3] In marrying Bonne de Bourbon in 1355, daughter of Duke Pierre I of Bourbon, he not only allied himself with one of the most powerful noble families of Europe but also found an able and astute political advisor in the person of the new countess herself. Bonne's influence would be felt in Savoy for the ensuing forty years. She was the first of the countesses who preferred to pass her time at Ripaille, on the south shore of Lake Geneva, where the counts had a hunting lodge.[4] The Green Count established the *Order of the Collar* (ca. 1362), a Savoyard order of knighthood whose aim

---

3. Amadeus VI was called "The Green Count" by virtue of the colors that he invariably wore when he took part in tournaments. His son, Amadeus VII, wore red at these events, and thereby was known as "The Red Count."

4. Previously, the preferred site had been Bourget, on the southern-most tip of the lake of the same name.

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it was to maintain Christian and chivalric ideals. Further in this vein of Christian chivalry, the Green Count provided the moving force behind one of the last crusades (1366-67).

The reign of Amadeus VII (the Red Count, 1383-91) was comparatively short. Although he had married Bonne de Berry, daughter of Duke John of Berry in 1377, the strongest influence in his life both personal and political continued to be his mother. The crowning political achievement of the Red Count's reign was the annexation of Nice and its territory in 1388, giving the Savoyards control of Eastern Provence. During this period, the court continued to spend much of its time at Ripaille, although Chambéry remained the nominal capital.

When the Red Count succumbed to injuries sustained in a fall from his horse in 1391, the mantle of government fell to his eight-year-old son, Amadeus VIII. The young count's grandmother Bonne de Bourbon, fulfilling the wishes that Amadeus VII expressed in his will, acted as regent for the first years of her grandson's reign. The ill feeling between the regent and Amadeus VIII's mother, Bonne de Berry, was such that the court became paralyzed by political infighting. It required the intervention of Charles VI of France to put matters right. King Charles used his new-found influence at Savoy to negotiate the betrothal of his niece Marie, daughter of the Burgundian

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Duke Philippe the Bold, to count Amadeus. For this early period of Amadeus's reign, therefore, the county of Savoy fell under Burgundian and French influence, with the latter coming to predominate. This domination from without lasted until ca. 1400, when Count Amadeus set off on an independent political course.

The marriage between Amadeus and Marie took place on 30 October 1393 at Châlon-sur-Saône, although the new countess did not take up residence in Savoy until 1403. Two years later, Marie bore the first of at least nine children, of whom three sons and three daughters lived to adulthood (see Table I-1). The eldest son and heir apparent was Amadeus (1412-31), followed closely by Louis (1413-65), who in turn was followed several years later by Philippe (ca. 1422-44).

In the early decades of the fifteenth century, having established his political independence, Amadeus VIII quickly added the county of Genevois to the domains under his control, as well as the territories of Bresse and Bugey. Under his guidance, the political influence of the county increased steadily, so much so that in 1416 the King of the Germans (later Holy Roman Emperor) Sigismond I elevated the county to a duchy, making Amadeus VIII the first duke of Savoy. Upon the extinction of the House of Achaïe (actually a branch of the House of Savoy) in 1418, the lands of Piedmont were

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formally annexed. Thus the new duke became a player in the politics of the Italian peninsula, a role in which he became ever more active as the fifteenth century progressed. In 1428, relations with the duke of Milan deteriorated to the point of war, upon the resolution of which the duke of Savoy received Vercelli and its surrounding territory. The settlement made uneasy allies of the two former combattants, since the terms of the treaty included the marriage of Marie (1411-69), eldest daughter of Amadeus VIII, with the duke of Milan, Filippo Maria Visconti (1412-47).

The court of Savoy led a peripatetic existence in the first half of the fifteenth century. The fact that the Savoyard capital lay at Chambéry did not mean that the nobility spent much time there. Several castles served as residences for the court, although the hunting lodge at Ripaille continued to be the favorite haunt of the duke and duchess. Other dwellings included chateaux at Le Bourget, Pont d'Ains, near the borders with France and Dauphiné and Morges on the north shore of Lake Geneva.

Amadeus VIII reorganized and enlarged the court, modelling it on that of Burgundy.[5] Every member of his family had his or her own staff of servants, each led by a

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5. Francesco Cognasso, *Amadeo VIII (1383-1451)* 2 vols. (Turin: G.B. Paravia, 1930), vol. 1, p. 101.

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magister hospicii. These individuals were powerful court officials with ultimate responsibility for the smooth running of the household. The various domestic departments, such as the pantry (*panateria*), the butlery (*botolleria*), the stable and forge (*marescalcia* and *forgia*), the kitchen (*coquina*) and the chamber (*camera*) were headed by household officers, who had charge over the servants, including the minstrels and trumpeters. In addition to these officials, the court kept a group of *écuyers* (*scutifferi*) who were trusted lieutenants. These men, invariably minor nobility, were called upon to oversee tasks such as buying cloth for the court livery, or carrying payments to persons who, though not present at court, nevertheless had provided goods or services. It was the duty of the *écuyers* to see that the will of senior court officers such as the chamberlains was carried out.

Upon the death of Duchess Marie in 1422, the sober-minded and devout Amadeus VIII withdrew somewhat from the world. During the period that followed, activities of the court slowed. Fewer new projects were begun, although large undertakings, such as the construction of the Sainte-Chapelle begun earlier at Chambéry, were continued.

Two years after the death of his wife, Amadeus VIII conferred titles on his two eldest sons: Amadeus, who became prince of Piedmont, and Louis, named the count of Bugey. By all accounts the celebrations on this occasion

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were great, and in August of that year, the new incumbents paid sixty florins to the heralds, minstrels and trumpeters *qui interfuerunt die sue intitulationis*. During the following year, a political ally of the duke of Savoy, Prince Louis I of Orange-Chalon, received the Order of the Collar.[6] The ceremony of bestowal was serious, even solemn, and was attended by high officials of the court and nobles of the House of Savoy, including Amadeus and Louis, the sons of the duke. In 1431, tragedy again struck the House of Savoy when the younger Amadeus, prince of Piedmont and heir apparent to the ducal coronet, died suddenly.

The withdrawal of the introspective and melancholy Amadeus VIII, perhaps hastened by the demise of his son, was fully realized in November 1434 when he retired from active court life, although he did not relinquish his ducal title. The aging ruler secluded himself in his chateau at Ripaille, where he formed the Order of the Knights of Saint-Maurice-d'Augaune, named for the patron saint of Savoy to whom the retired duke was particularly devoted. This religious and chivalric order consisted of Amadeus and six of his most trusted friends and advisors.

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6. The order had remained dormant throughout the reign of the Red Count. Although Amadeus VIII convened it in 1409 at Châtillon-en-Dombes, the conferral of the collar in 1425 constituted a return to activity.

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Adjacent to the hunting lodge at Ripaille the duke erected a large domicile for the new order that comprised seven attached houses, not unlike modern row houses, each marked by its own tower.[7] Here the members of the order led a reclusive life that although devout, was far removed from monastic ideals by virtue of its elegance.

Despite his seeming retreat from the secular world, Amadeus kept the reins of political power firmly within his own grasp, staying in touch with the court by messenger whenever necessary. Louis, the older of his surviving sons, had become prince of Piedmont, and was named lieutenant-general of Savoy. To Louis and his wife of several months, Anne of Cyprus, fell the more mundane affairs of state and the running of the court proper. Amadeus retained control of all important matters of government, especially foreign affairs.

In 1439, events transpired that radically changed the life of Amadeus VIII yet again. The Council of Basel deposed Pope Eugenius IV, with whom it had long been at odds, and formed an election committee that included five Savoyard bishops. In November 1439, the Council elected the retired duke of Savoy as its pope. Amadeus accepted, after some hesitation, and relinquished his secular

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7. It remains to be established whether all seven towers were built. The surviving building has four.

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titles, at which point his son finally became the Duke Louis I of Savoy. In 1440, taking the name Felix V, the reclusive former duke travelled to Basel for his coronation, which was followed closely by ordination to the priesthood.[8] From the onset, his was a troubled papacy. Felix did not win wide recognition except from lands of Eastern Europe and from some of the universities. In 1442, in disagreement with the Council of Basel, he left that city for Lausanne, where he set up his court. His reign as pope was ineffectual in virtually all ways, and in 1445, Duke Louis sought the good offices of Charles VII of France to help remedy the situation, which had grown acutely embarassing. After many covert negotiations, Felix resigned in 1449, becoming reconciled with pope Nicholas V (Eugenius had died in 1447). Upon his abdication, Felix became cardinal legate of Geneva, which post he held until his death in 1451.

In discussing Savoyard music and musicians during the period 1439-49, it is important to recognize that there were in fact two courts in existence. The first was the court of Savoy proper, at whose center were Duke Louis and Anne of Cyprus, while the second was the papal court established at Lausanne by Felix V.

---

8. Modern references invariably include Felix V in the list of antipopes.

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The Cultural Background

Visual Arts

Situated at the crossroads between the Italian peninsula and Northern Europe, Savoy enjoyed the artistic fruits of both areas. As early as the fourteenth century, the Florentine painter Giorgio d'Aquila (fl. 1314-48), possibly a pupil of Giotto (1266-1336), plied his art in the county during the period 1314-48.[9] Giorgio executed wall paintings at the castles of Chambéry and Le Bourget and also decorated the *Chapelle des princes* in the Cistercian abbey at Hautecombe, the traditional burial site for the nobles of the House of Savoy. French masters of stained glass were also active at Savoy; and in 1363, a *maître des verrières* named Laurent made windows for the chapel at Pont d'Ains.[10]

During the early decades of the fifteenth century, Savoy continued to draw upon artistic resources beyond its own borders. In 1408, for example, Claus de Weuwre,

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9. E. Bénézit, *Dictionnaire critique et documentaire des peintres, sculpteurs, dessinateurs et graveurs*, 10 vols., new edition (Paris: Librairie Grund, 1976), vol. 5, p. 15.

10. Auguste Dufour and François Rabut, "Les Peintres et les peintures de Savoie," Société savoisienne d'histoire et d'archéologie, *Mémoires et documents* XII (1870), p. 34.

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sculptor to John the Fearless, executed works in the castle at Le Bourget.[11] Similarly, Maistre Bose (fl. early fifteenth century), formerly painter to the duke of Berry, decorated a room at Thonon in 1409.[12] In addition, the Venetian painter Gregorio Bono is recorded as being in the duchy after 1419.[13] In constructing the Sainte-Chapelle at Chambéry, arguably the greatest work undertaken at Savoy during the first half of the fifteenth century, Amadeus VIII employed the French architect Nicolet Robert from 1408 until at least 1427.[14] The ogival vaults of the choir were executed by the Netherlandic sculptor Jean Prindale (or Pringallier, fl. ca. 1420), a student of Claus Sluter (d. 1406). In 1419, Prindale executed certain marble statues for the court chapels at Chambéry and Ripaille.[15]

Some of the artists active at Savoy came from places in or adjacent to the duchy. The title of "court painter" was borne by Giacomo Jaquerio (d. 1453) of Turin, who executed works in the chapel at Thonon sometime prior to

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11. Cognasso, *Amadeo VIII*, vol. 1, p. 167.

12. Cognasso, *Amadeo VIII*, vol. 1, p. 167.

13. Bénézit, *Dictionnaire critique*, vol. 2, p. 164.

14. Brondy *et al.*, *La Savoie*, p. 410.

15. Brondy *et al.*, *La Savoie*, p. 410; Cognasso, *Amadeo VIII*, vol. 1, p. 167.

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1420.[16] The painter Jehan Bapteur (fl. ca. 1430) of Fribourg, present at the court from at least 1427 through 1445, and again from 1450 through 1457, is best known for the miniatures he produced for the *Apocalypse* of Amadeus VIII, beginning ca. 1428.[17] Bapteur was active at Savoy, painting banners for various events such as mummeries, *entremets* and funerals. In addition, he decorated ships, carriages and litters, and designed tapestries and costumes for various dramatic events.

Literature And Drama

Savoyards were active in the literary realm as well. On 14 February 1400 (Saint Valentine's Day), the *cour amoureuse* of Charles VI was convened at Paris. This conclave of nobles was assembled to exalt womanhood in poetry and song. It was structured like a noble court, with a *prince d'amour* at its center.[18] Guillebert de Metz describes it in the following terms:

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16. Cognasso, *Amadeo VIII*, vol. 1, p. 167.

17. The *Apocalypse* of Amadeus VIII is discussed briefly in Chapter V.

18. Arthur Piaget, "La Cour amoureuse dite de Charles VI," *Romania* XX (1891), p. 422.

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Item le prince d'amours, qui tenoit avec lui musiciens et galans qui toutes manieres de chançons, balades, rondeaux, virelais et autres dictiés amoureux savoient faire et chanter et jouer en instruments melodieusement.[19]	Item, the prince of love, who keeps with him musicians and gallants who know how to make all manner of songs, ballades, rondeaux, virelais and other love tales, and to sing and play melodiously on instruments.

From this account we can conclude that music played a prominent part at the *cour amoureuse*, although specific pieces connected with it cannot be identified. The names of two composers Jehan Charité and Jean Haucourt appear among the lists of names associated with the court, the former as a minister, the latter in a lesser capacity.[20] Since all known compositions attributed to these men are secular songs, one must consider the possibility that the

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19. Guillebert de Metz, *Description de Paris*, ca. 1407. Quoted in Piaget, "Cour amoureuse," *Romania* XX (1891), p. 449.

20. Arthur Piaget, "Cour amoureuse," pp. 423-45, publishes an extensive list of names of people associated with the *court amoureuse*. Tom R. Ward, "Charité," *The New Grove Dictionary of Music and Musicians*, 20 vols., ed. Stanley Sadie (London: Macmillan, 1980), vol. 4, p. 156, points out that a single triple texted *rondeau* is attributed to Charité (or Carité) in the manuscript *Oxford, Bodleian Library, Canonici misc. 213* (*OxfBC 213*). Ursula Günther, "Haucourt," *New Grove*, vol. 8, p. 302, indicates three works, all secular songs, attributed to Haucourt: one in *Chantilly, Bibliothèque de la musée Condé, Ms. 564*, and two in *OxfBC 213*. See also Andrew Tomasello, "Notes biographiques sur quelques musiciens?" *Aspects de la musique liturgique au moyen âge*, ed. Christian Meyer, Rencontres à Royaumont (Paris: Éditions Créaphis, 1991), pp. 266-7.

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cour amoureuse was a milieu wherein poems on worldly themes that were set to music were produced.

At least one of the verses from the *cour amoureuse* survives. A poem by Jean Malingre appears in a manuscript at Geneva, written in the form of an epistle addressed to the *prince d'amour* Pierre d'Hautville.[21] The poet presents to the court the case of a lady wronged by jealousy and *Malebouche*, and seeks comfort for her. Jean was among the men described as *écuyers* at the *cour amoureuse*. At various times he served as *maître d'hotel* and chamberlain to Amadeus VIII's cousin Louis of Savoy, prince of Piedmont (d. 1418).

In 1417, the Picard Jean d'Orieville, known as "Cabaret," arrived in the duchy. His assignment was to write the history of the Savoyard nobility, a task he

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21. *Bibliothèque de Genève Ms. 179bis*. The text is not complete. The surviving verses are published in M. Ritter, "Poésies des XIV et XV siècles," Institut national genevois, *Bulletin* XXIII (1880), pp. 451-68. The poem ends thus:

> Escript au pais de Savoye
> Ceste letre que vous envoye
> Malingre vostre servitour,
> Maistre d'ostel de monseygnour
> Le bon prince de la Morée [=Piedmont],
> Cuy Dieux doin bone destinée!
>
> Written in the country of Savoy
> This letter that I send to you
> Malingre your servant
> *Majordomo* to my lord
> The prince of Morée [=Piedmont]
> To whom may God grant good fortune!

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accomplished over the next three years, gathering data from various abbeys around the duchy. Like all noble families, the House of Savoy sought to establish its heroic origins, and in his *Chroniques de Savoie*, Orieville purported to find such roots in the warriors, legislators and administrators of the past.[22] As such, the model for such heroes must have been the reigning duke Amadeus VIII, who at various times in his career filled all of these roles.

The most famous literary figure within the Savoyard orbit was the Norman poet Martin le Franc (ca. 1410-61), secretary to Amadeus VIII. In 1439, Martin received a salary of one hundred florins for *nonnulles libros et istorias de latino in galicum et de galico in latinum transferendis*, indicating that his duties at the court included literary matters, in this case the translation of unknown works from Latin into French, and from French into Latin.[23] During the period 1440-2, he wrote the epic poem *Le champion des dames*, wherein a short passage describes an event involving Dufay and Binchois, perhaps the celebrations surrounding the wedding of Louis of Savoy and Anne of Cyprus that took place in February 1434. Martin's involvement with Savoy spanned many years. He was secre-

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22. Cognasso, *Amadeo VIII*, vol. 1, p. 219.

23. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #84, 472r-472v.

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tary to Pope Felix V (the former Amadeus VIII), who both bestowed the title "apostolic protonotary" upon him and made him provost of Lausanne. In 1447, Felix sent Martin as papal legate to the court of Philippe the Good of Burgundy, and in the following year Martin went on a mission to the Holy Roman Emperor.[24]

The registers record the performance of certain dramatic works within the Savoyard milieu. The *multier* named Trompette earned twenty florins in 1427 for transporting to Thonon the costumes and *paramens* necessary to create the character of Saint Christopher in an *ystoria*, likely a morality play.[25] In 1439, the play *Tempio dell'onore e delle vertù* was performed at Pinerolo, at which event it has been suggested that Guillaume Dufay was present.[26] The painter Jehan Girard of Pinerolo received payment in that year for a crown for the emperor *ludi templi honorem*, probably for the performance in ques-

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24. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #95, 86r-86v.

25. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #72, 300r-300v.

26. David Fallows, *Dufay*, 2nd edition (New York: Vintage Books, 1988), p. 50. This play may have been performed again two years later. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #87, 111v [document #948] records the *écuyer* Guillaume d'Avanchiaco collecting twenty-five florins for buying cloth for "construenda quoddam chaffalis pro sudendo certam ystoriam vocatam *Le Temple de Honneur*...." Given that the dates are fairly close, however, this may be the same event to which Fallows refers.

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tion.[27] Again, in 1441, Johannes Papyn, Johannus Planchon and Jaquinus de Palencourt received payment for having performed *certas ystorias seu moralitates* before Duke Louis.[28] Some of these plays may have included music. In the records for March of 1441, we find the following entry indicating that some of the chapel singers had performed an *ystoria*:

Libravit die vicesima octava mensis marcii anno predicto domino Herlin Fustien, helemosinario illustrissimi domini nostri Sabaudie ducis, pro constructione unius chaffallis per ipsum ficre constructus et certis aliis picturrs [sic] per ipsum tractus in quadam ystoria, per eum et alios cantores capelle eiusdem domini nostri coram prefacto domino nostro facta Gebennis in domo fratrum minorum loci predicti Gebennis die domenico quinta mensis praesenti marcii de expresso precepto eiusdem domini nostri ....[29]

Paid on 28 March of the said year [1441] to lord Herlin Fustien, almoner to our most illustrious lord the duke of Savoy, for the construction of a platform, constructed by a sculptor for his [our lord's] sake, and for certain other images pulled for his sake in a certain *ystoria* by him [Herlin] and other singers of the chapel of our lord, performed before the above-written, our lord, at Geneva in the house of the minor brothers (Franciscans) in the said place of Geneva on Sunday the fifth of the present month of March by the express order of our lord . . . .

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27. Dufour and Rabut, "Peintures," p. 74.

28. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #87, 114r-114v.

29. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #87, 104v [document #947]. The career of Herlin Fustien in the chapel at Savoy is discussed in detail in Chapter III.

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Viewed as a whole, the court of Savoy appears as a highly cultured and cosmopolitan society in which the nobility took an active role as patrons and participants. During the reigns of Amadeus VIII and his son Louis, the county cum duchy was wealthy, and its rulers were interested in displaying its grandeur *vis à vis* other European courts such as France and Burgundy. The dukes patronized the arts, hiring painters, sculptors and writers not only from Savoy and its environs, but also from Northern Europe and the Italian peninsula. In the process, they commissioned works of art, prominent among them the Sainte-Chapelle at Chambéry and the *Apocalypse* of Amadeus VIII, and mounted elaborate dramatic events.[30] In short, where literary and visual arts were concerned, the Savoyard nobility were in touch with currents in Western Europe as a whole, and they supported a coterie of resident artists. The ensuing chapters reveal that they were active patrons of music and musicians as well.

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30. The *Apocalypse*, housed at present at the Escorial Library, is discussed in some detail in Chapter V.

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CHAPTER II: COURTLY SECULAR MUSIC-MAKING AT SAVOY

Archival documents from Savoy provide detailed information pertaining to instruments played by the nobles themselves, to the group of salaried minstrels employed directly by the ducal court, and to a large and diverse group of non-court musicians including itinerant players and other minstrels who performed on an ad hoc basis for the dukes and duchesses or their ambassadors.[1] Regarding the lives of amateur and professional musicians at the court proper, the documents yield a wealth of information about musical instruments, ensembles, salaries, clothing and benefits. The accounts are not as forthcoming about the lives of the non-court musicians, but the documents referring to them give information regarding actual performances of music. True, they never state precisely what was being performed on any occasion, but they refer many times to specific instruments and instrumentalists, as well as to performance occasions. In general, the documents show that Savoy was in every way comparable to other major European courts in the numbers of musicians

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1. Since the dukes of Savoy did not employ minstrels specifically for the performance of secular vocal music (called *ménétriers de bouche*) during the period in question, the terms "minstrel" (or *ménétrier*) and "instrumentalist" are used interchangeably in the following discussion.

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employed, the types of ensembles preferred, and the value that the nobles placed upon retaining good musicians, as reflected in the benefits they lavished upon their minstrels and trumpeters.

MUSIC-MAKING AMONG THE SAVOYARD NOBILITY

Upon the ascendancy of Amadeus VIII in 1391, immediate steps were taken to provide for his education. His tutor was Johannes de Bettens, for some years a singer in the chapel of Bonne de Bourbon, wife of the Green Count. Given that he was skilled in music, Johannes may have passed on his knowledge of the art to his student. Although we have no direct references to the young count's having learned music, the following document, dated many years later (17 October 1421), implies that he may have played the organ:

Libravit Conrardo Felini magistro organorum cui per dominum debebantur pro organis per eium pro domino facte .....xx flor.[2]	Paid to Conrardus Felini, organ master, to whom was given by our lord for an organ made by him for our lord .....20 florins.

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2. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #66, 606r-606v [document #633], presented in Gino Borghezio, "La fondazione del collegio nuovo 'Puerorum innocentuum' del duomo di Torino," *Note d'archivio per la storia musicale* I (1924), p. 227. On p. 226, he also includes the following document: A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #66, 540r [document #632], dated some months earlier in 1421. Here, he identifies Conrardo Sellu, an organ master who constructed a portative organ for

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It would not have been unusual for a youth from a noble family to have learned to perform on musical instruments. Bonne de Bourbon herself played the harp, and during the period in which she acted as regent she may have imparted her enthusiasm for music to her grandson and ward.[3] Indeed, two harpists, Arnaud and Aniquin, are recorded as being among the servants at court during this period of Amadeus VIII's regency, and either or both of them may have taught Amadeus to play that instrument, given that harpists in general were often teachers of young aristocrats.[4]

Amadeus VIII sought even more fervently than had his forbears to establish a cultural center that would be the equal of other European courts, particularly that of his

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Amadeus VIII. I cannot agree with Borghezio's reading of this document. Close examination reveals that, although the scribe wrote the surname very carelessly, the first letter is quite clearly "F" rather than "S," with the result that the name should be read Fellin (written "Felln" by the scribe) rather than Sellu. In short, I believe that both documents here refer to the same organ builder.

3. Rejane Brondy, Bernard Demotz, and Jean-Pierre Leguay, *La Savoie de l'an mil à la réforme* ([n.p.]: Éditions de la ouest-France, 1984), p. 293.

4. Francesco Cognasso, *Amadeo VIII (1383-1451)*, 2 vols. (Turin: G.B. Paravia, 1930), vol. 1, p. 27.

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Burgundian in-laws. He had married Marie of Burgundy while both were yet children, and with her arrival at Chambéry in 1403 Savoy aquired a patron with a well-developed taste for the arts, including music.[5] Marie had received a musical education in Burgundy and played the organ and other instruments.[6] The court documents record an organ being manufactured for her by a "Mestre Jaques" in 1415, and an *eschaquier* constructed by "Maistre Giraart" a year later.[7]

The taste for music was passed on to the children of Amadeus and Marie. At least one document indicates that in 1427 Louis of Savoy bought a harp, which he ordered to be delivered to him at Thonon.[8] The youngest son of Amadeus VIII, Philippe, also learned music. In 1436, the treasury paid sums of money on two occasions for *livres pour faire chanssons* for him.[9] Anne of Cyprus, wife of Louis of Savoy, must have played instruments as well,

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5. Brondy, *et al.*, *La Savoie*, p. 307.

6. Brondy *et al.*, *La Savoie*, p. 40.

7. A.S. Turin, Inv. 39 fol. 9 #2, 257v (organ) [document #630]; #4, (without foliation, *échaquier*) [document #631].

8. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #72, 298v [document #637].

9. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #81, p. 264v, 268r. These documents are presented in full in Sheila Edmunds, "The Medieval Library of Savoy (II)," *Scriptorium* XXV (1971), p. 272. Both documents are quoted in their entirety in Chapter V of this study.

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because in 1438 the court bought lute and harp strings for her.[10] In the next year, steps were taken to care for *organi et manicordius illustrissime principisse Pedemontium* while the Savoyard nobles travelled from Le Bourget to Thonon.[11]

Given that the families of the dukes and duchesses learned to play instruments, we can be sure that they had an appreciation for the art. Some of them may also have acquired a discerning ear for well-performed music. Music at the court of Savoy must be examined against this background. The corps of professional musicians at Savoy performed for cultivated listeners who were themselves amateur players.

SALARIED COURT INSTRUMENTALISTS

Although court musicians are usually found in the payment lists as a single group of names, two distinct categories become discernible when individuals are segregated on the basis of their musical function. The first group includes the two to three trumpeters maintained at all times, whose principal duty it was to sound

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10. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #83, 222v [document #652].
11. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #84, 250v [document #655].

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fanfares, thus serving mainly a ceremonial function. The second involves the players of diverse wind and stringed instruments who were employed on a permanent basis to perform pieces, such as dances, for the entertainment of the court. References to musical and non-musical duties of players from both groups help to establish the history of musicians at Savoy.

CEREMONIAL TRUMPETERS

Two trumpeters are listed in the registers from 1420. The first, Louis Vignier, died in 1423, and was replaced by Étienne Ferrier, who remained at least until 1450. The second trumpeter, Perrin Rambaut, on the other hand, remained at the court until 1449, although there are extended periods when his name does not appear in the records. During his absences, his brother Rambaut de Sanillian took his place, serving continuously from 1430 until 1442. George Burgot is named in the documents for 1450. The dukes usually kept two trumpeters in their employ, although there are brief periods where the names of only one ceremonial trumpeter can be found, and others in which there are three (See Table II-1).

The ceremonial trumpeters played the long, straight, herald's *trompette de guerre* (or *buisine*), ubiquitous at medieval and Renaissance courts. Given that this

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TABLE II-1: CEREMONIAL TRUMPETERS AT SAVOY, 1420-1450

	Perrin Rambaut	Louis Vignier	Étienne Ferrier	Rambaut de Sanlllan	Georges Burgot	
1420	x	x				1420
1421	x	x				1421
1422	x	+				1422
1423	x					1423
1424	x		x			1424
1425	x		x			1425
1426	x		x			1426
1427	x		x			1427
1428			x			1428
1429			x			1429
1430			x	x		1430
1431			x	x		1431
1432			x	x		1432
1433			x	x		1433
1434	x		x	x		1434
1435	x		x	x		1435
1436	x		x	x		1436
1437	x		x	x		1437
1438			x	x		1438
1439			x	x		1439
1440			x	x		1440
1441	x		x	x		1441
1442	x		x	x		1442
1443	x		x			1443
1444	x		x			1444
1445	x		x			1445
1446	x		x			1446
1447	x					1447
1448			x			1448
1449	x		x			1449
1450			x		x	1450

+ = deceased

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instrument could produce only partials, its repertory probably consisted of simple fanfares and melodies performed at military and political ceremonies.[12] It may have been sounded at the elevation of the host as well, although there is no specific evidence of this practice at Savoy.[13] In paintings from Savoy and elsewhere, *buisines* are often pictured with heraldic banners suspended from them, and indeed there are several documents noting the purchase of trumpet banners.[14] The Burgundian chronicler Jean le Fevre gives a glimpse of the ceremonial function of court trumpeters when he describes an *entremet* at the wedding of Louis of Savoy in 1434. The *entremets* were tableaux, short scenes of a quasi-dramatic nature that were sometimes presented between the courses of medieval

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12. Howard Mayer Brown, "Buisine," *The New Grove Dictionary of Musical Instruments*, 3 vols., ed. Stanley Sadie (London: Macmillan, 1984), vol. 3., p. 282.

13. See David Fallows, "Specific Information on the Ensembles for Composed Polyphony," *Studies in the Performance of Late Mediaeval Music*, ed. Stanley Boorman (London: Cambridge University Press, 1983), p. 127, n. 42. Fallows cites Philippe de Mézières, *Le songe du vieil pelerin* (1389), wherein that author indicates that "grosses trompes sacrées" should play softly at the elevation of the host. He also cites Jean de Gerson, *De canticorum originali ratione* (before 1426), who names the organ as the only instrument that can play in church, but that it is sometimes joined by trumpets.

14. White and perse (blue-grey) trumpet banners were made for Rambaud in 1432. In 1434 six were made of white tercellin, and another of the same material was made in 1445 for Thierry, *trompette des ménétriers*.

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banquets. They were performed without dialogue, but oftimes included music.[15]

Après y eult ung aultre entremet de deux heraulx du duc de Savoye, lesquelz estoient vestus et leurs chevaulx couvers des armes de Savoye. Et après eulx, avoit quatre trompectes sur chevaulx de artifice, couvers eulx et leurs chevaulx desdictes armes. Après lesdictes trompetes, avoit xii gentilzhommes qui portoient chascun une banière en leur main, armoïe des ducés, contés et seignouries du duc de Savoye; et estoit chascun gentilhomme vestue et armoyé et leurs chevaulx couvers de parielles armes dont ilz portoient les banières; lesquelz chevaulx estoient tous d'artifice, excepté les deux chevaulx des deux héraux dessusdis, qui estoient chevaulx à chevaulchier. Et ainsi entrèrent en ladicte salle trompectes [et clarons] jouans, et les xii gentilhommes, à tous leurs banières, saillans et poursaillans tellement que belle chose estoit à veoir.[16]

Following, there was another *entremet* of two of the heralds of the duke of Savoy, who were dressed in, and whose horses were covered in the arms of Savoy. And after them, there were four trumpeters on artificial horses, themselves and their "horses" covered in the said arms. After said trumpeters, there were 12 gentlemen who each carried a banner in his hand, with the arms of the duchies, counties, and seigneuries of the duke of Savoy, and each of the gentlemen was dressed in and their horses covered in the same arms of the banners that they carried. The horses were all artificial, except the horses of the two heralds, which were cavalry horses. And thus they entered into the said hall trumpets [and bugles] playing, all with their banners, leaping and prancing, so that it was a fine thing to see.

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15. Gilbert Reaney, "Music in the Late Medieval Entremets," *Annales musicologiques* VII (1977), p. 51.

16. Jean le Fevre, *Chronique de Jean le Fevre, seigneur de Saint-Remy*, bk. 2, ed. François Morand, Société de l'histoire de France, *Publications* CCIV (Paris, 1881), p. 293.

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When Le Fevre describes the spectacle as "a fine thing to see," he points out that, despite the participation of musicians, the entremet was presented mainly for its visual sensation. Bedecked with the coat of arms of Savoy, the four trumpeters represented the glory of the House of Savoy itself. That they played their instruments as well merely served to enhance the visual impact of the procession's entry into the banquet hall.

MINSTRELS

The duke of Savoy consistently retained minstrels in his employ. Between 1420 and ca. 1430 there was much coming and going among the instrumentalists employed by the court. With the exception of Jehan Maistre none of the musicians present ca. 1420 was still there at the end of the decade.[17] Beginning in 1430, however, there began a

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17. The name Jehan Maistre (Latin, Johannes Magister) presents an enigma for the researcher. He was in no sense the master of the minstrels. There is some indication however, that he could read and write, a rare ability among players of *haut* instruments at Savoy, and this may have been the source of the sobriquet "Maistre." Persons receiving payment at Savoy had to present to the treasurer a promissory note from the duke or one of his secretaries. The payee was responsible for providing a notarized receipt, written either on the back of the duke's note or in the lower margin. In most cases, the notary public had to write the letter of receipt for the minstrels, presumably because they were unable to do it themselves. A.S. Turin, Inv. 17 #77, 238v shows that a letter of

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twenty-year period during which the ranks of the minstrels changed very little (see Table II-2).

PLAYERS OF *HAUT* INSTRUMENTS

We can identify the instruments played by several of the court minstrels. Among these, the distinction between "loud" and "soft" instruments was drawn at Savoy as it was elsewhere, with players of loud instruments being more numerous among the music making forces at the court. Two *trompettes des ménétriers* are named at separate times.[18] Friminet served at least in 1419 and 1420, whereas Thierry de Leny (a.k.a. Theodoricus de Sancto Nicolau) was at court from 1429 until 1445. These three brass players were employed for entertainment, rather than as adjuncts to military and court ceremonies. Other writers have suggested that they were players of the slide trumpet, a

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receipt was *per dictum mimum facta* (made by the said minstrel). This phrase usually appears when priests or other learned people received payment from the court.

18. In the following discussion, the French term *trompette des ménétriers* will be used when reference is made to trumpet players who played with the minstrels proper. The term "trumpeter" is used solely to refer to the ceremonial trumpets.

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TABLE II-2: MINSTRELS AT THE COURT OF SAVOY, 1420-1450

	Henri Allemand (organ and strings)	Jaquinot	Laurence	Petrogniat	Legeys	Johan de Bray	Noe Bribellet	Johan Maistre (shawm)	Johan Ecosse (shawm)	Gauthier	Johan de Cleves	Rolet des Avis	
1420		x	x	x	x								
1421	x	x	x	x	x	x		x					
1422	x	x	x			x		x					
1423				x	x	x		x					
1424				x	x	x		x					
1425							x						
1426				x		x	x						
1427				x				x					
1428				x					x	x	x		
1429								x	x	x	x		
1430										x	x	x	x
1431								x	x	x	x	x	x
1432												x	x
1433												x	x
1434												x	x
1435								x				+	x
1436								x					x
1437								x	x				x
1438								x					x
1439								x					x
1440								x	x				x
1441								x	x				x
1442								x					x
1443								x	x				x
1444													
1445								x	x				x
1446													
1447								x	x				x
1448								x	x				x
1449								x	x				x
1450													x

+ = deceased

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SAVOY, 1420-1450

Johan Maistre (shawm)	Johan Ecosse (shawm)	Gauthier	Johan de Cleves	Rolet des Ayes	Perronet des Ayes (shawm)	Thomas de Caumont (shawm)	Friminet (trompette des ménétriers)	Thierry de Leny (trompette des ménétriers)	Janin (harp)	Francois (harp)	Johan d'Ostande (harp)	
							x		x	x		1420
x							x					1421
x									x			1422
x												1423
x										x		1424
												1425
												1426
x												1427
	x	x	x								x	1428
x	x	x	x								x	1429
		x	x	x	x	x		x			x	1430
x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x			x	1431
				x	x	x		x			x	1432
				x	x	x		x			x	1433
				x	x	x		x			x	1434
x				+	x	x		x			x	1435
x					x	x		x			x	1436
x	x				x	x		x			x	1437
x					x	x		x			x	1438
x					x	x		x			x	1439
x	x				x	x		x			x	1440
x	x				x	x		x			x	1441
x					x							1442
x	x				x	x		x			x	1443
												1444
x	x				x	x		x				1445
												1446
x	x				x	x					x	1447
x	x				x	x						1448
x	x				x	x					x	1449
					x	x					x	1450

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Renaissance instrument equipped to play chromatic notes.[19] Recent research has cast doubt on this, however, and indeed on the very existence of that instrument.[20] Perhaps another possibility for inclusion in instrumental ensembles, at least on occasion, is the watchman's trumpet, or *tuba gallicinalis*, suggested as the instrument implied in the title of *Tuba gallicalis*, a textless piece included in the now-lost manuscript *Strasbourg M. 222 C. 22 (StrasBM 222)*.[21]

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19. Regarding *trompettes des ménétriers* see Craig Wright, *Music at the Court of Burgundy, 1364-1419: A Documentary History* (Henryville PA: Institute of Mediaeval Music, 1979), p. 41; Keith Polk, "Flemish Wind Bands in the Late Middle Ages: A Study of Improvisatory Instrumental Practices," (Ph.D. dissertation, University of California, Berkeley, 1968), pp. 38-39.

20. Peter Downey, "The Renaissance Slide Trumpet," *Early Music* XII (1984), pp. 26-33. Many thanks to Keith Falconer for drawing my attention both to Downey's article and to the recent controversy regarding the slide trumpet. A portion of *Early Music* XVII (1989), however, is devoted to articles in defense of the slide trumpet. See Herbert W. Meyers, "Slide Trumpet Madness: Fact or Fiction," pp. 383-89; Keith Polk, "The Trombone, the Slide Trumpet and the Ensemble Tradition of the Early Renaissance," pp. 389-97; Ross W. Duffin, "The 'trompette des menestrels' in the 15th-Century *Alta Cappella*," pp. 397-402.

21. Lorenz Welker, "Fifteenth-Century Music for Wind Ensembles," *Eighteenth Medieval and Renaissance Music Conference: Programme and Abstracts of Papers* (London, England, 1990). See also Vivian Ramalingam, "The Trumpetum in Strasbourg M222 C22," International Musicological Society, *Report of the Thirteenth Congress*, 2 vols. (Strasbourg, 1982), vol. 2, pp. 143-60. Ramalingam concludes that the designation *tuba gallicalis*, is a genre designation, as opposed to a direction for the performance of the work.

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At least three references in the lists of gifts and payments to minstrels suggest that the *trompettes des ménétriers* were linked to the other minstrels in some way. The list of *étrennes* given in 1436 includes three florins for "es deux menestrier et alours [à leur] trompete a chascus xii gross."[22] In the annual salary accounts for 1438 (see Figure 1, pp. 53-55) and 1440, following the ceremonial trumpeters who were listed individually, "Quatuor mimis [minstrels] et eorum trompete" received a total of two hundred florins (i.e., forty florins each).[23] That the *trompettes des ménétriers* and the minstrels are sometimes grouped together in the payroll documents implies a practical and professional relationship between them.

The possibility of a relationship between the minstrels and the *trompette des ménétriers* is strengthened when one considers that at least four shawm players worked in the ducal entourage during the late 1430's and early 1440's. Jehan Maistre (tenor shawm) began his service ca. 1421, while the names of Peronet des Ayes (tenor shawm and possibly bass), Jehan d'Écosse (treble shawm) and Thomas

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22. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #82, 110v [document #36].

23. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #83, 136r-137v [document #38]; #87, 141r-142r [document #45].

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de Caumont (treble shawm) first appear in 1430.[24] Other minstrels, whose instruments are not indicated in the documents, may have been shawm players as well. The combination of brass with shawms is a northern tradition that developed among German town musicians in the late fourteenth century.[25] Similar ensembles, sometimes called *alta cappelle* are identifiable at other courts, for example Burgundy, at least after 1422, although they probably existed much earlier.[26] That Savoy employed a *trompette des ménétriers* as early as 1419 suggests that the brass and shawm ensemble may have been active in some form prior to 1420, although shawm players were not specified in the accounts as such until 1429. Such a combination of instruments was quite likely active after that year, when the presence of shawms and *trompettes des ménétriers* is clearly documented. If the band at Savoy indeed comprised five players as these documents seem to indicate, it would have been of about average size for similar ensembles of

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24. Gilbert Reaney. "Perrinet," *The New Grove Dictionary of Music and Musicians*, 20 vols., ed. Stanley Sadie (London: Macmillan, 1980), vol. 14, p. 547, mentions a Perrinet d'Acx who was active at the court of Navarre from 1374 until 1386. For further discussion see Chapter V of the present study.

25. Polk, "Flemish Wind Bands," p. 9.

26. Polk, "Flemish Wind Bands," pp. 29-30.

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the mid-fifteenth century.[27] Iconographical sources suggest that despite the presence of up to four musicians, only three played at any single moment, while the fourth rested, and this may well have been the case at Savoy.[28]

Very little is known of the music played by shawm and brass ensembles. The most that can be said with confidence is that they were the most popular group for performing dance music. In his *De inventione et usu musicae*, written in the 1480's, Tinctoris enumerated some other occasions at which *alta capellae* performed: weddings, banquets, triumphs (possibly triumphal processions), public and civic ceremonies, on the battlefield and in church.[29] Players are virtually never portrayed with pages of music in front of them. In fact, there is no evidence from before the 1480's to indicate that

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27. Polk, "Innovation in Instrumental Music in the Fifteenth Century: A Case for Courtly Patronage," Paper read at the annual meeting of the American Musicological Society, Oakland, November 1990. Polk indicates that ca. 1400 the number of shawm players employed at noble courts ranged from three to six, with four being the most common number. By 1450, most courts kept at least four. See also, idem., "Flemish Wind Bands," p. 29.

28. Timothy J. McGee, *Medieval and Renaissance Music: A Performer's Guide* (Toronto and Buffalo: University of Toronto Press, 1985), p. 75.

29. This passage is quoted in full in William F. Prizer, "Bernardino Piffaro e i pifferi e tromboni di mantova: Strumenti a fiato in una corte italiana," *Rivista italiana di musicologia* XVI (1981), p. 164.

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instrumentalists could read music.[30] As such, fifteenth-century players must often have improvised or performed from memory. This perhaps explains why so few instrumental works have come down to us from prior to the sixteenth century.

PLAYERS OF *BAS* INSTRUMENTS

Players of soft instruments at Savoy include four harpists: Renaug "le petit alpeur" [i.e., the young harp player], whose name appears in 1417; Janin de l'arpe, active until 1422; François de l'arpe, present at Savoy until at least 1424; and Jehan d'Ostande who served throughout the 1430's and 1440's.[31] In 1420, François was "varlet de chambre" to the children of Amadeus VIII.[32] That he was also a harpist is shown by his being paid to

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30. Polk, "Ensemble Performance in Dufay's Time," *Papers Read at the Dufay Quincentenary Conference*, Brooklyn College, December 1974, ed. Allan W. Atlas (Brooklyn: Brooklyn College, 1976), pp. 65-6.

31. A.S. Turin, Inv. 39 fol. 9 #4 [without foliation] [document #1024]; Auguste Dufour and François Rabut, "Les Musiciens, la musique et les instruments de musique en Savoie du XIII au XIX siècle," La Société savoisienne d'histoire et d'archéologie, *Mémoires et documents* XVII (1878), p. 17 (Reprint Turin: Centro Studi Piemontese Fondo "Carlo Felice Bona," 1983).

32. A.S. Turin, Inv. 39 fol. 9 #4 (without foliation) [document #218].

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buy strings in 1420.[33] The court harpist was a long-standing tradition at Savoy, and in fact Janin's name appears in the Savoy registers as early as 1398.[34] In the documents of Savoy, the word "cithara" is used in reference to the harp. Although this is an ambiguous term in the late Middle Ages, used to designate a variety of plucked string instruments, its application at Savoy is absolutely consistent, there being no instances in which the term is used in reference to instruments other than the harp.[35]

The presence of a harpist is documented intermittently from 1420 to 1424, and after 1428 at least one player is almost consistently present.[36] Except for sporadic references to the lute and the organ, few other "soft" instruments are mentioned in the accounts. It would seem, therefore, that at Savoy there were only limited opportunities for the harp's being joined in small ensembles of "soft" instruments of contrasting timbre that

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33. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #66, 532r [document #220].

34. Dufour and Rabut, "Les Musiciens," p. 17.

35. Hans Joachim Zingel, *Harfe und Harfenspiel vom Beginn des 16. bis ins zweite Drittel des 18. Jahrhunderts* (Halle: M. Niemeyer, 1932), p. 77. Zingel gives a very clear discussion of the use of the term *cithara* in medieval Latin texts.

36. No harpists are documented in 1442, 1444-46, and 1448.

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were common elsewhere in the Middle Ages.[37] Any of the instrumentalists attached to the court may have been able to play more than one instrument, however, and indeed the trumpeter George Burgot is described as "theotonicus in arte tubicine et certis aliis instrumentis musicorum expertus."[38] It may be that possibilities for combinations of instruments with the harp were richer than the documents reveal. The music played on the harp remains for the most part a mystery, although it (or the lute) may have been employed for the performance of tenor and contratenor voice-parts of fifteenth-century polyphonic songs, given that the disjunct nature of these parts makes them particularly suitable for plucked strings.[39]

The lute duo was a well-established performing tradition by the early part of the fifteenth century.[40] That it may have been present for a time at Savoy is indicated by Marix in her study of the Court of Burgundy, where she cites an isolated reference to two lutenists of

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37. McGee, *A Performer's Guide*, p. 75.

38. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #98, 609v-610r [document #226].

39. Fallows, "Secular Polyphony in the Fifteenth Century," *Performance Practice: Music Before 1600*, ed. Howard Mayer Brown and Stanley Sadie (New York: Norton, 1989), p. 210.

40. McGee, "Instruments and the Faenza Codex," *Early Music* XIV (1986), p. 486.

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the duke of Savoy who were at Burgundy in 1433 during the visit of Amadeus VIII.[41] I have not been able to find specific references to a lute duo in the archives from Savoy, or to identify lutenists on the ducal payroll at this time. These musicians may have been hired especially for the occasion or during the trip.[42] Among other players of soft instruments one finds the organist Henri Allemand, recorded in the documents of 1401-02 as *ménétrier de cordes et d'orgues*, who remained at Savoy until 1422.[43] Finally, in 1447, an anonymous organist as well as an anonymous lutenist were included in the list of *étrennes*, the gifts given by the duke and duchess at the new year.

The documents suggest relationships between certain minstrels, and this may imply that they performed together in ensemble. In 1419 and 1420, Petrogniat is named in documents along with another minstrel called Le Legey

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41. Jeanne Marix, *Histoire de la musique et des musiciens de la cour de Bourgogne sous le règne de Philippe le Bon (1420-1467)*, Collection d'études musicologiques 28 (Strasbourg: Heitz, 1939, reprint Geneva: Minkoff, 1972), p. 117.

42. The minstrel Jehan de Bray may have been a lute player. See A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #68, 399r [document #244], whereby in March 1426, Jehan received six florins "pro emendum unum lectam." While this may refer to a lute, the identification cannot be made positively.

43. Dufour and Rabut, *Les Musiciens*, p. 19.

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(alias Liège). A document from 1421 again refers to Petrogniat and to Le Legey as "eius socius," further indicating a professional link between the two men.[44] The same Petrogniat is described with "eius consortibus, mimis" in 1423, and in 1427, he is named with Henricus and Petrus Rongniolet, two minstrels whose names do not appear elsewhere in the Savoyard registers.[45] References here are quite likely to a musical ensemble, although in the absence of any information about which instruments these men played, one cannot ascertain whether they were "loud" or "soft."

REPERTORY AND PERFORMANCE OCCASIONS

Absence of sources notwithstanding, one can surmise some of the repertory that minstrels and *trompettes des ménétriers* played in the fifteenth century, although no specific instrumental pieces can be linked definitely to the court of Savoy. Fallows speculates that monophony was an important part of the repertory, perhaps accompanied by "a drone or something equally independent of written

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44. A.S. Turin, Inv. 39 fol. 18 #53 [document #324], 41v; #66, 520v [document #325], 528v [document #326], 537r-537v [document #327].

45. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #69, 279v-280r [document #328]; #72, 301r [document #331].

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traditions."[46] Improvisation of one or two contrapuntal parts above a *basse danse* tenor is also a likely possibility.[47] Keith Polk points out that early in the fifteenth century, German players of soft instruments performed chansons from the international repertory, including works by Binchois, Dufay and Dunstable.[48] Hence they were expected to be familiar with this repertory and were able to participate in polyphonic performances. One may speculate that this was the case at Savoy as well, given that German string players had been held in high esteem

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46. Fallows, *Dufay*, 2nd ed. (New York: Vintage Books, 1988), p. 2.

47. McGee, *A Performer's Guide*, p. 74, suggests that one or two parts would be improvised above the *basse danse* tenor. But Manfred F. Bukofzer, "A Polyphonic Basse Dance of the Renaissance," *Studies in Medieval and Renaissance Music* (New York: Norton, [1950]), p. 200, concludes that the two-voice setting of *La Spagna* found in the manuscript *Perugia, Bibl. Comunale Augusta, Ms. 431(PerBC 431)*, is a notated example of the *basse danse* as it was improvised in the fifteenth century. If he is correct, the only notated example of improvised dance style that we know of is a two-voice piece, and for this reason the improvisation of more than a single voice above the tenor perhaps should not be assumed. Daniel Heartz, "Hoftanz and Basse Dance," *Journal of the American Musicological Society* IX (1966), p. 18, points out that the *Spagna* setting presented by Bukofzer utilizes many repetitive and stereotypical rhythmic patterns, and he too concludes that it is a notated example of improvised *basse danse* style.

48. Polk, "Vedel und Geige--Fiddle and Viol: German String Traditions in the Fifteenth Century," *Journal of the American Musicological Society* XLII (1989), p. 523.

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there since the middle of the fourteenth century.[49] Finally, a few sacred and secular works, including the *Missa trompetta* by Grossin, preserved in the manuscript *Aosta, Biblioteca del seminario, A*^{1}*D 19* are written with contratenors specifically intended for performance on the trumpet.[50]

Occasions when court minstrels and trumpeters were called upon to perform are almost as difficult to ascertain as the material they played. Certainly they played at important court occasions. Jean le Fevre describes five days of feasting at the wedding of Louis of Savoy and Anne of Cyprus in February 1434. He indicates that trumpeters and minstrels played "devant la grant table" at the midday and evening meal of each day.[51] Invariably they played "devant les metz," that is to say before the meal, or between courses, after the *entremets*. In no instance does le Fevre describe musicians playing while the nobles ate. He does tell us, however, that each day a different noble contributed a sum of money to the musicians and heralds.

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49. Polk, "Vedel und Geige," pp. 518-19.

50. Ramalingam, "Trumpetum," pp. 155-6, lists the known pieces with trumpet parts in her Table I.

51. Le Fevre, *Chronique*, bk. 2, p. 292. The celebrations took place 7-12 February 1434.

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The following excerpt provides a good picture of an *entremet*:

A icellui disner, ot ung entremetz d'une nef a voille, mast et hune, en laquelle hune avoit ung homme, et ou chastel de darrière estoit le patron de la nef; au long de la salle, formes de seraines, qui chantoient très gracieusement. Et estoit icelle nef chergie de poissons, desquelz en fut deschargie partie devant la grant table. En ce mesme disner, jouèrent trompettes et ménestreux, comme le jour devant, et leur fut donné par Ymber, bastart de Savoye, cincquante frans, pour cryer "largesse." Ainsi se passa le disner. Après les dances; qui danser vouloit.[52]	At this dinner was an entremet of a ship with sail, mast and crowsnest, in which crowsnest was a man, and in the cabin to the rear was the captain of the ship; along the length of the hall, [were] schools of sirens who sang very graciously. And this ship was full of fish, part of which were unloaded, before the head table. At this same dinner played trumpeters and minstrels, as the day before, and to them were given fifty francs by Humbert, bastard of Savoy, for crying 'largesse.' Thus passed the dinner. There followed dances for those who wanted to dance.

We can discern neither the identities of the singers on this occasion, nor the music that they sang. They may have been women, and hence not from among the professional musicians employed regularly at Savoy during this period.

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52. Le Fevre, *Chronique*, bk. 2, p. 293, and Reaney "Entremets," p. 63. Nautical themes seem to have been common subject matter for the *entremets*. Reaney describes an *entremet* at the coronation of Henry VI in 1431 that included a ship in full sail.

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After supper "commencèrent les dances, où y eult grant noblesse."[53] It probably fell to the loud instruments to accompany the dancing, perhaps augmented by musicians retained for the occasion, given that the gathering was quite large. The celebration continued long into the night. On the final evening, the dancing continued until Vespers, during which "y eult maintes chançons chantées, tant de musique comme de bergierettes."[54] Again, we do not know for certain who the singers were, although they may have been the nobles themselves, since in most cases, persons of high birth would have been able to make music. A similar scene is described by Bocaccio, writing in the mid-fourteenth century, at the end of the first day of the *Decameron*:

> Supper ended, the queen called for instruments of music and bade Lauretta lead up a dance, whilst Emilia sang a song, to the accompaniment of Dioneo's lute.[55]

Here the performers were quite clearly the young nobles who are the fictitious narrators of Bocaccio's collection

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53. Le Fevre, *Chronique*, bk. 2, p. 292.

54. Le Fevre, *Chronique*, bk. 2, p. 297. "There were many songs sung, as many for music as for bergerettes." The precise meaning of this passage is unclear.

55. Bocaccio, *The Decameron* ([n.p.]: The Bibliophilist Society, [n.d.]), p. 53.

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of stories. As nobles, music would have been part of their education. At Savoy, we know that the children of the duke learned to play the harp, and may well have learned other instruments as well.[56]

One can assume that the minstrels of Savoy performed when important persons either visited or merely passed through. Ample evidence suggests that this was a common practice at courts in general, and although it cannot be specifically proved, there is no reason to believe that the practice at Savoy was any different.[57] Minstrels were no doubt called upon to play at various joyful occasions at court. Thomas de Caumont, Jehan d'Écosse, Pierre Blaudant, Jehan Maistre and Peronet des Ayes, along with other of the court minstrels received eight florins in 1440 "pro jocundo portu illustrissime domine nostre" after the birth of Prince Janus.[58]

In some instances performers of secular music may have been brought into the court chapel. In 1450 the trumpeter Étienne Ferrier is named among the chaplains and

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56. A.S. Turin, Inv. #85, 250r [document #296]. In 1439, Jehan d'Ostande was described as *magister cithare illustrissime domine nostre principisse*, the princess in question being the daughter of Louis of Savoy, then prince of Piedmont.

57. See below, pp. 71-79.

58. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #86, 384r-384v [document #344], "for playing at the door of our most illustrious lady."

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singers receiving their annual salaries.[59] No indication is given as to his function in the chapel, however, and the possibility that he was a singer as well as a trumpeter cannot be ruled out. Another example of an instrumentalist being included in the court chapel is the young harpist Renaug, probably Reynaud Joly, a singer active in the chapel intermittently from 1420 to 1450.[60]

Despite the vast number of references, a clear picture of the day-to-day music making at Savoy is difficult to discern. In virtually all cases, payment to musicians is expressed simply as an annual salary. It was only when they were called upon to perform tasks outside of their normal duties (often non-musical tasks) that any specific information is given about the actions in which they were involved. At best, information thus gained relates only peripherally to music. Ceremonial trumpeters, for example, were called upon many times to transport letters or messages. Actual performances are rarely mentioned.

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59. A.D. Chambéry, S.A. 3604, 39v-43r [document #117]. The trumpeter Étienne Ferrier is named here among the members of the court chapel (cf. Chapter III). This document is cited in Marie-Thérèse Bouquet-Boyer, "La cappella musicale dei duchi di Savoia, 1450-1500," *Rivista italiana di musicologia* III (1968), pp. 250-1.

60. Renaud Joly's service in the chapel is discussed in Chapter III.

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EXTRA-MUSICAL DUTIES

The arrival of Savoyard ambassadors at foreign courts was occasion for great ceremony, and the most important ambassadors took trumpeters with them in order to enhance their own part in the proceedings.[61] Thus when Manfroy de Saluces, the marechal of Savoy, made an important trip through the Italian peninsula in 1427, Étienne Ferrier travelled in his entourage.[62] The documents record only that Étienne returned to Savoy carrying letters to the duke, and it is notable that payment for this was made to him over and above his salary, indicating that this task fell outside his regular duties. Yet such notices are so common, one can only conclude that these duties were not out of the ordinary. During his career at Savoy, the trumpeter Rambaud de Sanillian was called upon at least fifteen times to transport letters for the duke. Trumpeters were obliged not merely to be present or to act as messengers, but also, of course, to play their instruments. In 1439, Étienne and one Georges Anglico, trumpeter to the marechal of Savoy, accompanied the marechal to Lyon. Upon their arrival, they were paid to repair their trumpets which had become damaged on the

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61. Garrett Mattingly, *Renaissance Diplomacy* (London: Jonathan Cape, 1962), p. 38.

62. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #73, 147v-150r [document #533].

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journey.[63] If Étienne and Georges had been merely messengers, there would have been no reason for them to have their instruments on hand, much less to have them in playable condition.

In support of their role as couriers, the court provided horses for the trumpeters. Mounts were bought for Étienne Ferrier, for example, in 1427, 1430, 1431, 1434, 1438 and 1442.[64] When the horse was used in the service of the duke, the court invariably paid the feed and stable expenses. That horses for the trumpeters were acquired so often may imply that the animals did not actually become the property of the musicians. It was perhaps more thrifty to purchase horses for special missions and either sell them immediately upon completion, or place them in some common stable for the use of other court functionaries.

The primary task of the minstrels proper, unlike that of the trumpeters, was to play music. This may seem an oddly obvious statement, but unlike the case of the ceremonial trumpeters, there are relatively few recorded instances of shawm players, *trompettes des ménétriers*, or

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63. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #85, 171r [document #603].

64. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #72, 267r [document #77]; #77, 129v [document #82]; #76, 266r-266v [document #86]; #80, 153v [document #92]; #83, 279v [document #99]; #88, 178r [document #103].

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harp players being called upon to run errands. To be sure, the practice was not unknown. Rolet des Ayes, for example, was sent "cum licteris clausis" to the Holy Roman Emperor, the duke of Milan, Manfroy de Saluces, Nicod de Menthon and one Burnum de Stala, who were meeting together in 1431.[65] No other instances come to light, however, indicating that carrying letters and messages was not expected of minstrels as a rule.

REMUNERATION

Figure I shows the list of household servants receiving salaries for the one-year period ending with the Feast of Saint Andrew (30 November) 1438 as it appears in the registers. The document indicated that the musicians (in boldface type) were among the most well-paid of the servants, in some cases earning at least four or five times the salary of the others. As such, they were viewed as skilled craftsmen who did not fall into the same economic category as most employees. Although salaries are not always as clearly laid out in the documents as they are in Figure I, we can discern that from 1419 to 1427 the minstrels and trumpeters earned approximately 30 florins per year, whereas after 1428 their annual stipend was 40 florins.

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65. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #76, 294r [document #336].

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FIGURE I: Inv. 16 #84, 473r-474v.

SERVANTS' SALARY LIST, 30 NOVEMBER 1437-30 NOVEMBER 1438

Allocantur sibi quos Dictus thesaurarius solvit et libravit quam pluribus servitoribus domini stipendiarus et ad salarium in hospicio domini existentibus [----] pro personis salariis seu stipendo unius anni finiti in festo Beati Andree apostoli anno domini millesimo quatercentesimo trigesimo octavo in quadam rotulo papireo duo folia simil facta continente cuius particulariter nominatus et descriptis cuius rotulus tenor sequitur prout infra. Sequitur servitoriis et capientes salarium in hospicio illustrissimi domini nostri Pedemontium Principis de anno domini millesimo quatercentesimo trigesimooctavo finito in festo Beati Andree eiusdem quibus solatum extitet per nobilem Anthonium Bolomerii, olim thesaurarium Sabaudie generalem, manu nobilis viri Johannis Lyobardi Junioris, suis vicegerenti. Et primo:

Fratri Nycolao, confessori domine nostre principisse.....xl flor. pp.
Domino Herlino Fustien, cantori.....xxxv flor. pp.
Domino Janino, capellano domini pro oblacionibus cotidianis .....xxv flor. pp.
Domine Marguerite de Chipres.....lx flor. pp.

Girarde, camerarie.....x flor. pp.
Johanneta Cirlaz, cameraria.....x flor. pp.
Rolete, uxore Johannis Roberta.....vi flor. pp.
Dicte Brasarde.....x flor. pp.
Francesce, lavanderie.....vi flor. pp.
Johanni Lamberty.....x flor. pp.
Dicto Franchicombaz.....x flor. pp.
Girardo, barberio.....x flor. pp.
Dicto Collet.....viii flor. pp.
Dicto Gruery.....xv flor. pp.
Stephano du Meyton.....x flor. pp.
Francisco de Castellione.....vi flor. pp.
Petro Brasardy.....x flor. pp.
Guilliermo Meyreti.....x flor. pp.
Dicto Sajohons.....viii flor. pp.
Petro Petit.....x flor. pp.
Francisco Clanellet.....x flor. pp.
Johanni Ruffi.....vi flor. pp.
Ludovico, palafrenerio.....xv flor. pp.
Johanni Roberti.....x flor. pp.
Johanni, mancipimon capistis.....x flor. pp.

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Thomase, mancipimon somerioro.....x flor. pp.
Johanni de Compere.....x flor. pp.
Johanni Torne.....x flor. pp.
Petro Baud.....xii flor. pp.
Dicto Frechet.....x flor. pp.
Boso Michaudi.....x flor. pp.
Francisco Pence.....x flor. pp.
Roleto, fagoterio.....vi flor. pp.
Dicto Gilet [-------?].....x flor. pp.
Dicto Boquet.....x flor. pp.
Petro Guilliet.....x flor. pp.
Pernodo, archeur.....viii flor. pp.
Dicto Voquet.....vi flor. pp.
Girardo Brigand.....viii flor. pp.
Petro Vergaz.....x flor. pp.
Dicto Lambellin.....vi flor. pp.
Magister Petro.....v flor. pp.
Quinques soliardis, cuilibet quinques flor.xxv flor. pp.
Vullimo Christofori, valeto porte.....vi flor. pp.
Johanni Lochardy.....x flor. pp.
Johanni Lombardi.....vi flor. pp.
Dicto Morges.....vi flor. pp.
Humberto Rosseti.....xxv flor. pp.
Petro Masardi.....x flor. pp.
Anthonio et Gileto, forneriis, inclois salariis quatuor suorum famulorum.....xlii flor. pp.
Johanni, coquinel.....viii flor. pp.
Johanni Byoley.....viii flor. pp.
Henrico Lanchimando.....x flor. pp.

Stephano, trompete.....xl flor. pp.
Rambaudo, trompete.....xl flor. pp.
Quatuor mimis et uni trompete, cuilibet xl flor..ii^{c} flor. pp.
Johanni Dostanda.....xxv flor. pp.

Dicto Rupho, messagerio.....x flor. pp.
Henrico Chivallerii, Dicto Anniquin.....x flor. pp.
Denisocto.....x flor. pp.
Dicto Claux.....x flor. pp.
Martino, calvacatori.....x flor. pp.
Dicto Ardy.....x flor. pp.
Dicto Malgota.....x flor. pp.
Magister Petro.....x flor. pp.
Torrerio.....xx flor. pp.

Summa m lxxii flor. Quem rotulum jusquo predicte particule sunt descripte reddit unacum licteram domini eidem annexe de testimonio [----] promissorum mandato quos eidem per

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presidentum magra. qquam et auditoris computorum in presenti computo sine difficultate qualibet intrandi et allocandi data Rippaillie, die decima tercia decembris anno domini millesimo quatercentesimo trigesimonona, sigillo domini sigillata et manu Guilliermi de Bosco, eius secretarii, signata ..... m lxxii flor. pp.

Minstrels and trumpeters received robes each year in the livery of the court, along with the other servants. The sole distinction between the livery of musicians and that of servants in general was the *esmail*, a badge of enamelled and gilded silver (*argent doré*) bearing the duke's coat of arms, provided for minstrels and trumpeters when they began their service at court. Each of these weighed about four ounces, and cost twenty-five florins, roughly the price of a horse. There was no differentiation between the clothes provided for the ceremonial trumpeters and those given to the minstrels proper, unlike the situation noted at Burgundy.[66]

In addition to their yearly allotment of clothing, musicians received new livery for special circumstances. When Marie of Savoy was married to the duke of Milan in 1428, Jehan de Cleves, Gauthier and one anonymous minstrel were among the servants receiving green robes for the event.[67] Similarly, grey robes of mourning were given to

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66. Wright, *Burgundy*, p. 35.

67. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #73, 316r [document #18].

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the minstrels in 1444, upon the death of Count Philippe of Genevois.[68]

BENEFITS

The court provided everything that was necessary for the minstrels and trumpeters to carry out their musical duties, including the purchase of new instruments and the repair of old ones. Trumpets were repaired for Perrin Rambaud in 1420, for Étienne Ferrier in 1435 and for Rambaud de Sanillian in 1439. In 1440 Étienne received a new instrument that cost seven florins and one gross denier.[69]

Harpists not only had to look after and play their own instruments, they were also required to maintain the instruments played by their noble patrons. One finds many instances of strings being bought, usually a dozen at a time (in 1429, two dozen strings cost three florins).[70] In 1428, Jehan d'Ostande paid eight florins for "un arpe doble" for Marie of Savoy, wife of Filippo Maria Visconti,

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68. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #91, 208r [document #48].

69. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #66, 530r [document #130]; #80, 330r [document #93]; #83, 401v-402r [document #192]; #86, 370r [document #101].

70. See, for example, A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #74, 291v [document #278].

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duke of Milan.[71] Nine years later he was paid to tune "la geante arpe de Ma Dame," perhaps the same instrument.

The players of loud instruments too received their share of attention from the court. In 1433, Peronet des Ayes was provided with "unius bombarde vocate tenours" that cost five gold ducats, whereas three florins and three gross denari purchased a *chalameye* for Jehan d'Écosse in 1438.[72] The court repaired the bombarde of Jehan Maistre in 1437, and in the following year Thierry de Leny was given four ducats "pro una trompete emenda."[73]

In addition to their salaries, minstrels and trumpeters were often recipients of the largesse of the court. They are named in almost all the lists of *étrennes*. During the reign of Amadeus VIII, musicians usually received modest sums of money, whereas later, small items of winter clothing were more the norm. In 1447, for example, each minstrel and trumpeter received a *bonet sengle*, a type of unlined hat.[74]

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71. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #73, 312v.

72. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #78, 205v [document #317]; #82, 259r [document #257]. A gold ducat was worth twenty gross denarii or one and two-thirds florins.

73. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #82, 261r [document #268]; #84, 475v [document #339].

74. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #94, 237r-237v [document #54].

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Minstrels and trumpeters sometimes received awards to help defray expenses of a purely private nature. The minstrels Petrogniat and Le Legeys, for example, received eight florins in 1420 to secure necessities for their wives.[75] In 1435, the court awarded a robe to the harp-player Jehan d'Ostande, prior to his leaving to visit his own country, and two years later Jehan d'Écosse received forty florins for a horse to go "que situm suam uxorem."[76]

Similarly, the trumpeter Georges Burgot received money from Savoy to travel "ad partes suas" in September of 1450.[77] He was going to seek the permission of his lord, Count Johannes Gourchs, to return to the service of the duke of Savoy. His name follows that of Guillaume Dufay in the same account, and one may surmise that Georges and the composer were travelling together, since both stayed at the inn of Anthonius Poralis in Geneva, and both received payment for the expenses they incurred in travelling northward. The trumpeter may well have received the permission, from his count, since in 1452 a Georges and a Thomas (perhaps Thomas de Caumont) are

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75. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #66, 520v [document #325].

76. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #80, 161v [document #283]; #82, 261r [document #258].

77. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #98, 609v-610r [document #226].

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described in Savoyard documents as "tubicinis et mimis domini."[78]

Important events in the private lives of the musicians were also cause for financial assistance from the court. In 1411, the minstrel Jaquinot received a cash gift from the duchess upon the occasion of his marriage.[79] When the wife of Lawrence the minstrel made her *relevatio* in 1420, the court paid him five florins.[80] Jehan d'Ostande received six *aulnes* of cloth up to a value of six livres when his wife was "in puerperio existens" in 1432.[81]

Musicians also received medical and retirement benefits. When Petrogniat had a problem with his eye he received 12 gross denarii "pro medeci faciendo."[82] Again in 1437, medical needs were provided for a trumpeter who required "una medicina laxativa..., letuario [a medicated syrup and] emplast [a poultice or plaster]."[83] In a similar vein, when the trumpeter Rambaud de Sanillian fell

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78. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #99, 470v [document #227].

79. A.S. Turin, Inv. 39 fol. 9 #2, 130r [document #240].

80. Inv. 16 #66, 361v-362r [document #311]. *Relevatio* was the churching of a woman after having given birth.

81. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #77, 243r [document #281].

82. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #71, 644v [document #330].

83. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #82, 232r [document #71].

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ill in 1441, and was unable to continue his duties (his name disappears from the registers soon afterward), the court paid 150 florins to him as a retirement benefit, together with a stipend amounting to one half his yearly salary.[84]

The court sometimes assisted when disaster struck as well. In 1440, when fire damaged the house of Jehan d'Ostande, the accounts note that the duke awarded him fifty florins to help fund repairs.[85] The trumpeter Perrin Rambaud too received a special grant so he could replace his sword and coat, both taken by robbers as he returned to Montcalieri (near Turin) from Milan.[86]

Aid was also forthcoming when death struck instrumentalists in the duke's service. The trumpeter Louis Vignier and the minstrel Rolet des Ayes died in 1422 and 1435 respectively, while in the service of the duke of Savoy. In both cases, the court paid the funeral costs.[87] After his father's death, Vignier's son received fifteen

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84. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #86, 321v [document #195]; 357r-357v [document #196].

85. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #85, 220v [document #300].

86. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #97, 392v-393r [document #165].

87. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #68, 413v [document #121]; #81, 511r [document #337].

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florins for a silver ring bearing the arms of Savoy, that the trumpeter had worn, possibly a gift from the duke.[88]

Certain of the minstrels worked for other lords either before or after their time at Savoy. Jehan d'Écosse, for instance, is identified among the musicians at the French royal court of Charles VI prior to his term in the employ of the duchy.[89] In addition, the "Zanino di Francia, sonatore di arpa e tympano" who worked at Ferrara in 1449 is quite possibly the Janin de l'Arpe who was the court harpist at Savoy in 1420-22, and possibly earlier.[90] This may be an indication that musicians in general had considerable freedom of movement in the late Middle Ages, although it should not be thought that they were without obligation to their lord. In March 1426, when Jehan de Bray and Noe Bribellet were absent from the court without permission, both were captured at Grenoble, and the court went to some lengths to see that they were returned.[91]

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88. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #68, 413v [document #122].

89. Leeman Perkins, "Musical Patronage at the Royal Court of France under Charles VII and Louis XI (1422-83)," *Journal of the American Musicological Society* XXXVII (1984), p. 516, n. 13.

90. Lewis Lockwood, *Music in Renaissance Ferrara, 1400-1405* (Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1984), p. 316.

91. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #71, 611r [document #245]; 611v [document #246].

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Jehan ultimately was released from his obligation at Savoy, since by 1430 he was in the service of the count of Foix.[92]

The opportunity to do business with the court was still another of the fringe benefits enjoyed by the musicians. In 1439, the harpist Jehan d'Ostande and his wife were keepers of the Saint Anthony Inn at Thonon, and as such were paid for services rendered to certain important visitors.[93] This enterprise seems not to have interfered with Jehan's musical duties, since in the same year he is described as harp teacher to one of the princesses.

The benefits of a position at Savoy are similar to those offered at other large courts of the period. The dukes of Burgundy, for example, helped their court minstrels with payments over and above their salaries at times of illness, when children were born to them, and when they married.[94] Noble establishments placed a high value on hiring good instrumentalists, and offered high salaries and generous benefits to encourage their

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92. María Carmen Gómez, *La Música in la casa real catalano-aragonesa durante los años 1336-1432*, 2 vols. (Barcelona: Antoni Bosch, [1977]), vol. 1, p. 175.

93. A.S. Inv. 16 #84, 509r [document #292]; 514r [document #293]. Similar to Jehan Maistre, A.S. Inv. 16 #85, 220r-220v [document #299]; gives some evidence that Jehan d'Ostande could read (see above, note 17).

94. Wright, *Burgundy*, pp. 25-6.

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musicians to remain in their employ. The advantages of a position at the court of Savoy must have been sufficient, since there were very few changes of personnel among the minstrels after 1428.

NON-COURT MUSICIANS

Records of salaried court musicians do not constitute the entire archival record of secular music at Savoy. The court itself, like others of the period, employed relatively few players of "soft" instruments among its salaried minstrels during the first half of the fifteenth century.[95] Only after 1428 does one consistently find references to a player of a "bas" instrument (a harpist) in the documents. A single player may have been sufficient to accompany the chansons of the period, or the court may have depended on musicians hired on an ad hoc basis for occasions that required ensembles of "soft" instruments. When the documents mention musical instruments, however, they most often specify "bas" instruments. Similarly, the duke did not keep *ménétriers*

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95. Polk, "Innovation," shows that courts usually employed two players of "soft" instruments ca. 1400. An exception to this norm was the duke of Bavaria/Straubing, who at various times had either three or four such players among his minstrels.

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de bouche (i.e., singers whose sole duty was to perform secular music) in his entourage during this period. Given that he possessed a well-developed *capella*, chapel singers may have assumed the task of performing secular vocal works.[96] Nevertheless, a few references to singers among the minstrels retained on an occasional basis indicate that vocal music was not entirely neglected. In 1424, three foreign *cantores* were paid for their performance at Savoy, and the brothers Johannes and Petrus de Astha, both described as *cantores*, received two florins from the court in 1439.[97]

Several notices in the payment registers refer to players of stringed instruments, especially the lute and the viol.[98] In 1436, the lutenist Hans de Berna, perhaps from Bern, received three florins; two lute players from Fribourg received sixteen grossi for performing several

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96. See Chapter III.

97. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #69, 350r [document #362]; #84, 497r [document #462].

98. Polk, "Vedel und Geige," pp. 517-8, points out that the common bowed string instruments in German ensembles in the early part of the fifteenth century were the fiddle and the rebec. The present documents likely refer to one of these instruments, given that the viola da gamba was not known in Northern Europe until later in the fifteenth century. Polk also points out the use of the term "viol" in Savoyard documents as early as 1375.

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years later.[99] In July of 1431, Hans de Vienna, described as "mimus viole" received fifteen gross denarii, and two years later one Étienne received a robe from the court as his payment for performing on an instrument, also called a "viol." The specific reference to the rebec, played in 1444 by Adam Alamanus, is unique in the Savoyard documents of this period.[100] That at least three of these players came from German-speaking areas of Europe is significant. The German instrumental tradition was very well-developed by the mid fifteenth century, and the German presence at Savoy only serves to emphasize that these players were as popular there as they were elsewhere.[101]

Keyboard instruments too are mentioned. The minstrel Janinus Alichin de Noyon, for example, who "ludit cum clavissimulo coram illustrissimo domino" was certainly a keyboard player.[102] An especially intriguing entry, at least from the point of view of unusual performance practice, dates from 1437. Fredericus Alamano was paid two gold ducats for playing "organa et exchaquerium simul et

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99. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #81, 536r [document #437]; #84, 474r [document #454].

100. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #94, 503r [document #506].

101. See Polk, "Instrumental Music in the Urban Centres of Renaissance Germany," *Early Music History* VII (1987), pp. 175-6; and "Vedel und Geige," pp. 518-9.

102. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #87, 113v [document #489].

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divisum" for Duke Louis I.[103] The *échaquier*, or chekker, mentioned in contemporary records from the fourteenth through the sixteenth centuries, is known to have had a keyboard, although its precise characteristics are obscure. Some writers indicate that it was similar to the portative organ, and the suggestion has been made that it was a clavicytherium.[104] This latter instrument, in existence at least as early as 1460, is of upright construction, and small enough to be placed on a table. Assuming that the organ in question was a portative, the small size of both instruments would indeed make it possible for the player to arrange them on a table in such a way that he could play them simultaneously as the document describes.

Scattered references appear in the documents to instruments more within the province of commoners than of nobility. A woman "qui menoit la musete" was paid four gross denari in 1435.[105] The same amount was donated to a blind hurdy-gurdy (*simphoniam*) player in 1434, and a Stephanus de Sancto Martino received a valuable gold ducat

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103. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #82, 259r [document #444].

104. Edward M. Ripin, "Chekker," *The New Grove Dictionary of Musical Instruments*, vol. 1, p. 347.

105. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #82, 109r [document #433].

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in 1441 for his performance on the same type of instrument.[106]

Non-court musicians who performed at Savoy include those kept by high officials, civic musicians (or waites) and minstrels who were engaged on an ad hoc basis, either itinerant players, or performers hired for some specific occasion. Most of these musicians tended to come from the North, although one cannot always tell their place of origin from the accounts. In fact, many instances occur in which musicians are mentioned in the accounts with no indication of place of origin or instrument played. These include several persons called "apparitori (servants) qui lusit coram domino" [that is to say, who "played" before the lord]. This implies that a performance of some sort took place, although whether it was a musical one is not known. Those servants whom we can be certain were musicians are simply referred to as "mimus," or "ménétrier."

Major officials either in the region of Savoy or within its constituent territories (for example Piedmont) kept musicians in their employ. The highest ranking officials outside the ducal family itself were the marechals, the officers charged to see that the laws of the realm

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106. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #82, 269v [document #446]; #87, 110v [document #488].

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were obeyed. Thus in 1439, the marechal of Savoy had in his employ a trumpeter named Franchiquinus.[107] The marechal of Achaye (an alternate name for Piedmont) also employed musicians.[108]

Each city and town within greater Savoy had resident musicians as well. References to civic players at Chambéry, Pinerolo, Chieri (near Turin) and Évian abound. No record exists of the town musicians receiving benefits from the court similar to those enjoyed by court musicians, although on rare occasions they did profit from small charitable gestures. In 1418, for example, one florin was paid as alms to a minstrel who lay ill at Chambéry.[109]

On several occasions, non-court musicians performed at important events; Amadeus VIII awarded twenty-five florins to the heralds, trumpeters and minstrels who played during jousts held at Thonon in 1422.[110] In 1428, Jehan Sept collected fourteen livres to go from Morges to Lorraine in search of minstrels needed to perform at the

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107. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #84, 501r [document #464].

108. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #85, 256r [document #476].

109. A.S. Turin, Inv. 39 fol. 9 #4 [no foliation, 2 Jun. 1418, document #347].

110. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #68, 393v [document #352].

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wedding of Marie of Savoy and the duke of Milan.[111] In a similar vein, when a play about Saint Sebastian was mounted at Chambéry by Louis of Lusignan, Patriarch of Jerusalem, the court paid four minstrels and a trumpeter, all from Grenoble, the sizable sum of five gold ducats for their part in the proceedings.[112]

At times, non-court musicians accompanied the nobles on their travels. The minstrels of the marechal of Piedmont escorted Anne, duchess of Savoy, from Turin to Thonon in January of 1440.[113] More often, however, when the court relocated to points either within or outside of Savoy, the nobles were entertained by local court or city musicians. For instance, Louis I gave four ducats to two trumpeters who rendered homage to him while he resided briefly at Milan.[114] On at least two occasions, Savoyard nobles rewarded musicians who played morning concerts for them. The count of Genevois in 1433 paid foreign minstrels and trumpeters who "de mane fecerunt arbadam" at Geneva. Similarly, the court remunerated Ardissono and

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111. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #73, 312r-312v [document #395].

112. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #94, 507v [document #513].

113. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #85, 256r [document #476].

114. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #86, 376r-376v [document #483].

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his associate, minstrels of Pinerolo, who played for the duchess on the morning of New Year's Day, 1439.[115]

Apart from special occasions and travels of the court, musicians not attached to Savoy itself often received payment for ad hoc performances. Some minstrels travelled in the entourages of foreign lords, such as the three minstrels of the duke of Bavaria who collected a gift of three gold scuti (Milanese money) from the duke in 1431.[116] Others show no trace of courtly affiliation. This latter group must have included itinerant players who wandered from town to town to make their living, performing for gratuities wherever they could find them.

The three waites from Bern who "cum eorum instrumentis venerunt obviam domino" in 1440 are among players who came from lands bordering Savoy, and were paid from the treasury at Chambéry.[117] Many similar instances are documented in the registers involving musicians from Neuchâtel, Geneva, Draguignan, Grenoble and Bellay. Players from more distant areas also arrived at Savoy to

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115. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #78, 246v [document #415]; #84, 496r [document #461]. Although the counts of Genevois bore the title count of "Geneva," they never in fact were rulers of that city. When they travelled to Geneva, they were treated as visiting nobility outside of their realm.

116. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #76, 289v [document #402].

117. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #86, 369v [document #482], "[who] with their instruments came before the lord."

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perform for the court. In 1440, minstrels came to Pinerolo from Cyprus to honour Anne of Cyprus, duchess of Savoy and daughter of the late King Janus of Cyprus.[118] Payments to musicians from Burgundy and Bourbon indicate a lively exchange with these courts as well.[119]

THE INTERNATIONAL SETTING

Since resident foreign embassies were rare in Europe during the early fifteenth century, diplomacy was conducted by emissaries and ambassadors sent to foreign capitals to conduct negotiations or to confirm friendship.[120] These agents were required either to complete their business and return home immediately, or were called upon to stop at several foreign courts in the course of a single *ambassade*. The arrival of the most important ambassadors was cause for more than a little ceremony at the host court. That some received more attention than others was an indication of the particular rank of the ambassadors

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118. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #85, 250v [document #474].

119. See, for example, A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #88, 295r-295v (Germany) [document #492]; #71, 636v (Burgundy) [document #372].

120. Mattingly, *Renaissance Diplomacy*, p. 34, points out that the Papal States were the exception in that many countries of Europe kept permanent embassies in Rome.

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and the solemnity or importance of the mission in which they were involved.

The documents from the Court of Savoy, especially as they relate to the travels of these officials, give a glimpse of several levels of late medieval music-making. Many of the most important emissaries from Savoy were treated to performances by trumpeters and minstrels of their hosts.[121] For example, court and town musicians greeted Manfroy de Saluces at no fewer than sixteen cities when, during a six-month period in 1427, he journeyed as ambassador through the Italian peninsula.[122] In return for this honor, Manfroy and men acting in similar capacities were expected to pay gratuities to the musicians involved. Although the amounts were usually small, these gifts must nevertheless have provided an important supplement to the income of a fifteenth-century musician.

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121. Mattingly, *Renaissance Diplomacy*, p. 38, indicates that the minstrels and trumpeters of virtually all European courts entertained visiting ambassadors.

122. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #73, 147v-150r [document #533]. Manfroy heard performances at Vercelli, Novarra, Milan, Lucca, Cremona, Mantua, Padua, Venice, Ferrara, Bologna, Florence, Pisa, Siena, Rome, Reggio Emilia and Parma.

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AMBASSADORS TO THE ITALIAN PENINSULA

Ambassadors from Savoy were regularly sent to neighboring cities in present-day Northern Italy. In 1427, the duke of Milan married Marie of Savoy, daughter of Amadeus VIII, and thereafter the two courts exchanged ambassadors frequently. Indeed, Milanese musicians received gratuities from Savoyard ambassadors on at least twenty-five different occasions between 1427 and 1450. Venice regularly received ambassadors from Savoy as well, particularly in the 1430's.[123]

The Savoyard court had more sporadic contact with Genoa and more southerly Italian cities. This notwithstanding, ambassadors from the duchy frequently heard musicians from such centers as Ferrara and Mantua during negotiations at Milan or Venice that brought the lords of all these places together.[124] Archives in these and other cities may similarly yield information about payments to musicians from Savoy, although the vagaries of time and the varying completeness with which courts kept records of small payments make this a faint hope.

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123. See, for example, A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #79, 362r (Milan) [document #540]; #73, 149r (Venice) [document #533].

124. See, for example, A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #72, 204r [document #531].

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The court kept in constant touch with certain towns simply because ambassadors had to pass through them on their way to the major cities. Ambassadors en route between Savoy and Milan had to pass through Vercelli and Novarra, for example, and they invariably heard civic musicians at those places. The same is true of the cities that lie between Milan and Venice. Padua and Verona were completely under Venetian domination by the 1420's, and for this reason they are never themselves the objects of ambassadorial missions. Nonetheless, the accounts record many payments for musicians from these two places, simply because ambassadors travelling to and from Venice had to stop there as they traversed Northern Italy.

High officials of host courts employed their own musicians. Hence the trumpeters and minstrels of Angelo Maria della Pergola, captain in the armies of Milan, received two ducats in 1424, and the trumpeters of Carlo Malatesta, a former Governor of Milan, were rewarded in 1427.[125] The trumpeters of the Venetian military captain Francesco Bussoni, count of Carmagnole, twice received payment.[126]

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125. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #69, 214v-215v [document #528]; #73, 148v [document #533].

126. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #70, 262v (1425) [document #529]; #72, 204v (1427) [document #531].

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Important religious festivals were times for performance. When Amadeus de Crecherelle, *magister hospicii*, journeyed to Milan in 1430, the trumpeters and minstrels of the duke of Milan played for him on Easter Sunday.[127] Similarly, on "le jour de chalandes" (Christmas) of 1432, civic musicians at Venice played for the delectation of Pierre de Menthon, while other Savoyard diplomats were similarly entertained at Ferrara.[128] During that same journey, Pierre de Menthon paid five grossi to the Ferrarese minstrel who "mene le chaple chor."[129] The verb "mener" was frequently used in the fifteenth century to mean the playing of an instrument. The Ferrarese minstrel in question was probably paid as a leader or as an accompanist, although it is also possible that he merely served as some sort of guide.

The documents sometimes give indications of specific performance venues. For example, ambassadors were sometimes visited by musicians while in their chambers. In 1443, upon the arrival of Jacques de Latour of Savoy at Pavia (then seat of the duchy of Milan), a trumpeter and two minstrels of the city came in the evening to play

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127. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #75, 161v [document #537].

128. A.S.Turin. Inv. 16 #79, 304r (Venice), 304v-305r (Ferrara) [document #543].

129. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #79, 304v [document #543].

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before his room. They were followed that same evening by two trumpeters of the marquis de Creteron.[130] Similarly, in 1450, Savoyard ambassadors were entertained at their inn by the trumpeters and minstrels of the Doge of Venice.[131] One might imagine this taking place outside a window, from either a street or a courtyard, thereby rendering appropriate the presence of "loud" instruments. Minstrels were also expected to play during the periods surrounding the mealtimes of the ambassadors and their hosts. Jacques Latour, mentioned above, enjoyed the trumpeters of count Francesco Sforza playing before his table at Pavia in 1443.[132] In 1450, Savoyard ambassadors heard the trumpeters of the Doge of Genoa "qui super-venerunt prandentibus ipsis domines ambaxiatores."[133]

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130. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #98, 365v [document #561]. The identity of the marquis de Creteron has proved elusive.

131. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #98, 373v [document #570]. Item die quinta novembris expeditis tubetis et ministreriis Domini ducis Venetorum qui venerunt visitare domines ambaxiatores in eorum hospicio et ho in uno ducato auri videlicet .....viginti duos den. et oblin. ig [sic] den gros.

132. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #98, 365v [document #561].

133. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #98, 373v [document #570]. Item qui donati fuerunt per supra nominatos dominum Gruffiaci et Mercurinum de Ranczo, ambaxiatoribus tubetis domini Ducis Janue, in uno floreno alamanie die decima nona octobris .... decem septem den. et oblin. ii den. gross.

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AMBASSADORS TO NORTHERN EUROPE

Savoy's diplomatic contacts extended to Northern Europe as well. The duke of Savoy was ostensibly a vassal of the Holy Roman Emperor, and indeed, Amadeus VIII owed to Sigismond I his elevation from count to duke. Savoyard ambassadors heard Sigismond's musicians in 1422, 1423 and 1426. Players in the retinues of his successors, Albert II and Frederick III entertained ambassadors from Savoy in 1439, 1440 and 1442.[134]

Ambassadorial visits to Burgundy were not particularly frequent, the fact notwithstanding that Amadeus VIII was married to Marie of Burgundy, daughter of Philippe le Hardi. The Burgundian court attended the wedding of Louis of Savoy in 1434, but following that event contact was sporadic. France received at least three diplomatic missions from Savoy during the period 1437-39, regarding the marriage contract between Yolande of France and the future Amadeus IX.[135] The duke of Bourbon received Savoyard emissaries in 1439 and 1441, as did the Dauphin in

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134. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #85, 200v-201r (1439) [document #606]; #86, 238v-239r (1440) [document #608]; #88, 372v (1442) [document #615].

135. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #81, 367v (1436) [document #598]; #82, 192r (1437) [document #599]; #83, 242r-242v (1438-9) [document #600].

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1443.[136] Viewed in total, however, the interchange between Savoy and courts beyond the Alps was not constant.

Musicians of vassal courts too played for ambassadors from Savoy. Jacob de Turre went to Scotland in 1444 to arrange the marriage of Count Louis of Genevois and Annabelle, daughter of the king of Scotland. Besides the musicians of the Scottish monarch, performances were given by the musicians of the "count of Gles" (Douglas?) the count of Crassou (Glasgow), the Bishop of Saint Andrew, dominus d'Arghil, and the count of Angox (Angus).[137]

Taken as a whole, the Savoy registers provide a good but general picture of several levels of musical activity. Court and civic musicians frequently earned payment for their services, but the documents record nothing concerning the music itself. The most specific information relates to the instruments that were heard, and even here we are often at a loss. In the North and in Italy, loud instruments such as "pifferies," that is, wind instruments, are referred to many times, but in most cases

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136. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #85, 173r-174r (Bourbon, 1439) [document #602]; #88, 421r-421v (Bourbon, 1441) [document #613]; #90, 60r (Dauphiné, 1443) [document #617].

137. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #93, 371v-376r [document #619].

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nothing more than this vague term is given.[138] Sometimes one finds specific reference to a loud instrument like the musette, particularly in Italy.[139] The accounts are more generous in providing information about soft instruments; references are found to the lute, the harp, the cithara, the organ, the psaltery, bowed strings and the guintern.[140]

CONCLUSIONS

The archival records from Savoy reveal a highly cultured nobility in whom the taste for music had been nurtured since childhood. This appreciation for the art was not always manifest, however, in their patronage of musicians. The period 1420-28 saw frequent changes among the minstrels, probably due to Amadeus VIII's extended mourning over the death of his duchess. During this period, only two instrumentalists, both ceremonial

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138. See, for example, A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #76, 219r [document #538]; Inv. 16 #93, 371v-376r [document #619]. Prizer, "Bernardino Piffaro," pp. 151-84, includes a discussion of the use of the term "piffari," and demonstrates its inherent ambiguity.

139. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #81, 338r [document #546].

140. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #73, 148v (psaltery) [document #533]; 149r (organ, lute) [document #533]; 224v (harp) [document #534]; #68, 336v (viol, harp, organ and guintern) [document #576].

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trumpeters, served at the court for prolonged periods. None of the minstrels remained for more than a few years each. In 1430, however, began a period when there was always one player of a "soft" instrument (the harp), and at least four players of "loud" instruments at the court, including one *trompette des ménétriers*. These numbers remained constant until ca. 1443, when the group of "haut" players was augmented from four to five. In this growth, Savoy followed the pattern observable at other noble courts in the fifteenth century.[141] One can speculate that whereas harpists and lutenists performed in the private chambers of the nobility, players of loud instruments played at large gatherings and at outdoor events. The former group interacted more directly with the nobility, in that they purchased and tuned the instruments of the ducal household. Members of the duke's family played the harp and the court harpists must have acted as teachers as well as performers. We know, for example, that Jehan d'Ostande served as music tutor to the daughter of Amadeus

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141. Polk, "Innovation," shows that ca. 1400, the courts of Hungary, Poland, Bavaria and Braunschweig employed three shawm players, while those of the Holy Roman Emperor, Austria, Brandenburg, Burgundy, Guelders and Württemberg had four or more. By ca. 1450, most courts had four shawm players, while the Holy Roman Emperor and the margrave of Brandenburg had five. Thus the tendency in the first half of the fifteenth century was toward ensembles of at least four shawms.

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VIII.

When viewed as a group, court musicians at Savoy stood several steps above their fellow servants. They received a much larger salary, and enjoyed a limited mobility denied other commoners in that, upon occasion, they could change masters. The court supplied virtually all of the materials necessary to perform their duties, including the purchase and repair of instruments, strings, horses when travel was necessary and work clothes. Material and cash gifts from the nobility, provided during times of special need or disaster, such as when children were born or houses were burned, lent to the musician's life a measure of security enjoyed by few other commoners in the late Middle Ages. Few minstrels left Savoy to go elsewhere, thereby demonstrating that the benefits of employment there were comparable with those of other noble households.[142]

Still, benefits aside, one would not describe the life as easy. The ceremonial trumpeters especially were called upon many times to expose themselves to the dangers of travel, and all were required to relocate whenever the court moved. Some had wives and homes that they surely must have been compelled to leave for prolonged periods.

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142. The flight of Jehan de Bray and Noe Bribellet notwithstanding.

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The extent to which their jobs were arduous, however, was more than off-set by the financial and material security afforded by positions at court.

The records pertaining to musicians not employed directly at the court of Savoy portray an active musical life at all levels of society. Besides the dukes, high officials such as the marechal had trumpeters and minstrels in their coteries, and the towns and cities maintained municipal musicians. Moreover, a steady stream of visiting minstrels, including musicians from foreign courts and itinerant performers, played before the Savoyard nobility. Musicians from cities bordering with Savoy, such as Bern or Grenoble, were available when performing forces needed to be enhanced for major events such as noble weddings. Musicians retained in this way did not receive anywhere near the benefits that salaried court musicians would receive, although the documents record isolated instances of their receiving small gifts and alms.

Viewed in general, the documents from Savoy are remarkable for the glimpse they provide of the occasions when fifteenth-century musicians performed. Minstrels resident at Savoy played during large banquets and provided music for dancing afterward. As a large cosmopolitan center, the duchy had contact with many other

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realms large and small. The registers give a glimpse of civic and courtly musical life at various centers in Northern Europe and the Italian peninsula. The documents show that when the dukes or their important ambassadors travelled, they partook of the local musical life at all levels, courtly and civic. Furthermore, they heard town musicians and instrumentalists employed by important officials of the lands through which they passed. Ironically, there are far more references to performances at foreign centers than at Savoy. Nevertheless, by virtue of this foreign contact one can be assured that the duchy was abreast of the most current musical tastes and international styles at least in the area of instrumental music. The specific musical works performed remain largely unknown.

The documents in the archive at Turin give a picture of musical life in Savoy and Western Europe as a whole, insofar as they reveal payments made to courtly and civic musicians in Savoy as well as at other centers, such as Milan and the Imperial Court. Music at Savoy was provided daily by a group of salaried minstrels and trumpeters, comparable in size and variety of instruments with similar music-making forces at other courts. Non-court musicians, including *ménétriers* in the employ of foreign lords and itinerant players, augmented the resident forces. That

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Savoyard documents do not record the duke's musicians playing for foreign diplomats in no way implies that they did not do so. Musicians at courts outside the duchy certainly entertained the dukes or their emissaries when they came to stay, and there is every reason to assume that the minstrels at Savoy did the same when dignitaries visited from other realms. In short, the documents provide a general picture of fifteenth-century musical life, and demonstrate that the performance of secular music at Savoy followed the traditions of courtly music-making observed in great noble houses in Europe as a whole.

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CHAPTER III: THE COURT CHAPEL

THE BEGINNINGS

The earliest indication of a court chapel at Savoy dates from the second decade of the fourteenth century. An archival document from 1316 refers to a new *Graduale* having been illuminated, notated and *completum de omnibus* for the chapel of Edward, count of Savoy (d. 1329).[1] At the very least then, the court had a book of plainchant by that date. The entry demonstrates only the possibility of a sung Mass at Savoy, since there is no indication from this earliest period that the court retained persons designated specifically as singers.

Although the household records of the count yield no evidence of a chapel, the extant *cômptes de l'hôtel* of the countess paint an entirely different picture. Two documents from the domestic accounts of Bonne de Bourbon, wife of Amadeus VI (the Green Count), show that a singer called Johannes Columbi was present at Savoy in 1359. His titles are given as *magister cantorum*, indicating that he was either master of the chapel or a teacher of singers, and

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1. Stanislao Cordero de Pamparato, "Le origini della cappella musicale dei principi di Savoia," *Santa Cecilia* (Turin) XXIX/3 (1927), p. 43, "...a Nicolao Bretonis illuminatori...pro quodam graduale novo, illuminato notato et completo de omnibus, quod fecit fieri pro capella Domini...."

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cantor domine, that is to say "singer to our lady."[2] From the latter notice, it seems that the chapel already formed part of the consort's household at this early date. In 1362, the name of Johannes *cantor* appears in the documents, also bearing the title *magister cantorum*.[3] Cordero de Pamparato may be correct in presenting these singers as different people, but in the absence of evidence to the contrary, it is entirely possible that references to Johannes Columbi and Johannes *cantor* are to the same person. From 1365 comes a reference to Johannes de Bettens, a singer and cleric of distinction who was to attain high office during the reign of Amadeus VII.[4] Bonne's chapel also included Reynaudus, a chaplain who substituted for Magister Johannes in 1366, and Tierricus (or Thierry), a priest and singer who first served the court in that same year. This latter singer is quite likely Tierricus de Montlaurence, curate of Romont, who was present at the

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2. Cordero di Pamparato, "Le origini della cappella musicale dei principi di Savoia," *Santa Cecilia* (Turin) XXX/2-3 (1928), p. 10.

3. Cordero di Pamparato, "Le origini," *Santa Cecilia* XXX/2-3 (1928), p. 11. See note 6 below.

4. Cordero di Pamparato, "Le origini," *Santa Cecilia* XXX/2-3 (1928), p. 11. Johannes de Bettens became provost of Aosta and deacon of Annemasse during his time at Savoy. It was entrusted to him to educate the very young Amadeus VIII.

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court in 1391 when the Red Count died.[5]

A close reading of the accounts from the household of Bonne de Berry, wife of Amadeus VII (the Red Count) provides a more complete list of chaplains and singers, and here one begins to sense the dimensions of the chapel. The following list is reconstructed from the household accounts for 1388/89:[6]

Andrenetus*
Anthonius de Alto Villario
Jaquetus Bruni*
Johannes de Bettens*
Johannes Columbi*
Johannes Odeti*
Thierry*

The foregoing reveals that Johannes Columbi, Johannes de Bettens and Thierry were still present at the court. Though one cannot be certain that their service was con-

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5. Giovanni Carbonelli, "Gli ultimi giorni del Conto Rosso e i processi per la sua morte," Regia deputazione subalpina di storia patria, *Biblioteca della società storica subalpina* LXVI (1912), p. 49, n. 1; p. 164; p. 239.

6. A.S. Turin, Inv. 39 fol. 18 #5. The names in this list are excerpted from numerous accounts, most of which are found in the single register cited here. Andrenetus, Jaquetus Bruni, and Johannes de Bettens were present from February-December 1388. Johannes de Columbi is recorded in February and July of the same year, and Johannes Odeti arrived early in 1389, as did Anthonius de Alto Villario.

* In this and in all subsequent lists, known singers are indicated by an asterisk.

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tinuous, the documents indicate that these three men at least maintained some connection to Savoy for a period of more than twenty years. The accounts from this era do not identify a chapel master, and it is impossible to surmise that the chapel sang polyphonic music since no singer is called "tenor." We can only say that by the end of the reign of the Red Count (1391), the chapel serving the consort comprised at least six singers. In addition, the chaplains Petrus and Frater Guilliermus Franconis served at the court in December of 1391.[7] Both of these clerics could conceivably have been singers as well, although Frater Guilliermus is perhaps a less likely candidate given that he was a confessor. Persons filling that office at Savoy are never identified in the records as singers. Still, it is possible that he participated in the plainchant.

What is perhaps most interesting is that these first indications of a sizeable number of singers operating at the court of Savoy in 1389-91 are associated not with the counts, but with their wives. If the documents do reflect the true picture, we may infer that it was the influence of the French ducal houses, through the daughters Bourbon and Berry, that set the standard in Savoy.

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7. Carbonelli, "Gli ultimi giorni," p. 212, p. 217.

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The documents also imply the existence of a second chapel. In 1389, Anthonius de Alto Villario is described as *capellanus qui servabat in capella Amadei de Sabaudia domini nostri*.[8] It is impossible, however, to ascertain whether this second chapel included persons specifically called singers.

The early part of the reign of Amadeus VIII seems to have been a period of decline in the Savoyard chapel. From 1391 to ca. 1418 there were indeed chaplains serving at the court, among them Johannes Morestin and Maljehan, but references to singers are very sparse.[9] In 1414, a singer Colin Noe from the county of Nemours received one florin for singing in the chapel with the chaplains from Savoy.[10] Few other references are found. It remains to examine more closely the documents that span the era ca. 1390-1419, but it appears that this period saw little

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8. A.S. Turin, Inv. 39 fol. 18 #15, 327r; 333r. Amadeus of Savoy in this case was the future Amadeus VIII, son of the Red Count.

9. A.S. Turin, Inv. 39 fol. 1 #31, 20v. Johannes Morestin was active at the court in 1402, and probably earlier. Inv. 39 fol. 9 #2, 130v [document #999]. Maljehan was present at Savoy in 1411.

10. Filippo Saraceno, "Giunta ai giullari e menestrelli, viaggi, imprese guerresche dei principi d'Acaia," *Curiosità e ricerche di storia subalpina* IV (1880), p. 244.

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activity in the chapel.[11] Interest in the court *capella* waned in the 1390's, perhaps due to the rivalry between Amadeus's mother and grandmother during the period of regency. It would be more than three decades until that interest was rekindled.

During the fourteenth century, the court passed most of its time in the Savoyard capital of Chambéry, where in 1435 there were two chapel edifices.[12] The older of the two is probably the large barrel-vaulted chamber beneath the garden that is still to be seen in the castle. All that is known of the second, the *capella nova*, is that it was located near the castle keep. Beginning ca. 1409, Amadeus VIII started to build another more modern chapel, although only the choir was completed. During the period in which the work was proceeding, the duke and duchess

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11. The most significant musical study of this period at Savoy is Auguste Dufour and François Rabut, "Les Musiciens, la musique et les instruments de musique en Savoie du XIII au XIX siècle," La Société savoisienne d'histoire et d'archéologie, *Mémoires et documents* XVII (1878), pp. 5-225 (reprint Turin: Centro studi piemontesi fondo "Carlo Felice Bona," 1983). Dufour and Rabut name no chaplains or singers for the period in question. In addition, many documents are cited in Gino Borghezio, "La fondazione del collegio nuovo 'Puerorum innocentuum' del duomo de Torino," *Note d'archivio per la storia musicale* I (1924), pp. 200-66.

12. A. de Jussieu, "La Sainte-Chapelle du château de Chambéry," Academie des sciences, belles lettres et arts de Savoie, *Mémoires* ser. 2, X (1869), p. 72.

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were developing a preference for the small palace at Ripaille, on the south shore of Lake Geneva.[13] It was probably for this reason that construction of the new chapel was abandoned, since the court spent little time at Chambéry thereafter. In a chapel at Ripaille, the monks of the Order of Saint Maurice, established by Amadeus VIII in 1410, read the Divine Office and celebrated six Masses each day.[14] Since the palace at Ripaille could not accommodate the entire entourage, the court proper resided at nearby Thonon. Here too there may have been a suitable venue for the court chapel.

1420-1427

The Savoyard chapel consisted of only five members at the end of the second decade of the fifteenth century. In December of 1418 it included:[15]

Dominus Theobardus
Dominus Petrus de Petra
Petrus Paonis
Bernard *
Bertrand *

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13. Max Bruchet, *Le château de Ripaille* (Paris, 1907), p. 72.

14. Bruchet, *Ripaille*, p. 73.

15. A.S. Turin, Inv. 39 fol. 18 #52, 2r-69v [document #663]; #53, 18r [document #664].

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As was commonly the case, the group included chaplains as well as persons designated as singers. Any of the former group could have been singers, although having taken Holy Orders, they may have had responsibilities at the altar during the Mass and the Divine Office as well.

When compared with the most well-developed court chapels of the day, the institution at Savoy appears small indeed. In 1418, the Sainte-Chapelle at Paris boasted fifteen chaplains and seven clerks, as well as five canons.[16] The Burgundian chapel a year later included fifteen chaplains, three *clercs de chapelle* (in this case the term meant choirboys), and four *sommeliers*.[17] Even the court of Aragon, somewhat out of what is regarded as the mainstream of fifteenth-century musical life, supported a chapel that numbered at least seven members.[18] The small size of the group at Savoy during this time is

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16. Marie Bobillier, alias Michel Brenet, *Les Musiciens de la Sainte-Chapelle du Palais* (Paris: A. Picard, 1910/reprint Geneva: Minkoff, 1972), pp. 27-8.

17. Craig Wright, *Music at the Court of Burgundy, 1363-1419: A Documentary History* (Henryville PA.: Institute of Mediaeval Music, 1979), p. 234. The term *sommelier* means wine keeper or wine taster. These persons were presumably responsible for seeing that there was enough wine on hand for the communion service.

18. María Carmen Gómez, *La Música en la casa real catalano-aragonesa durante los años 1336-1432*, 2 vols. (Barcelona: Antoni Bosch [1977]), vol. 1, p. 107.

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surprising, given that at least six singers were employed there in the latter part of the previous century. The reduced musical potential of this chapel is underscored by what we know of its members.

There are no indications in the archives of Savoy to indicate that the Dominus Theobardus (sometimes spelled Theobaldus) who heads the above list was anything other than a priest. The same is true of Dominus Petrus de Petra, active at Savoy until 1420.[19] About the chapel clerk Petrus Paonis nothing is known except that he was active ca. 1419-20.

The chaplain and singer Bernard sang in the chapel from ca. 1418 until at least 1422. A document from 1421 describes him as *capellanus et tenor capelle domini*, indicating that by this time, the duke himself had a chapel in his own household.[20] The name Bernard appears in a chapel list from 1429, and Bernardus Meseti, a

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19. Frank D'Accone, "The Singers of San Giovanni in Florence During the Fifteenth Century," *Journal of the American Musicological Society* XIV (1961), p. 316. A singer named Petrus de Petri was recruited for the choir at the *duomo* of Florence in 1448.

20. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #66, 535v [document #826].

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chaplain, was present in the 1430's.[21] Since the name is not seen in the records from 1423 until 1429, it cannot be assumed that all of these references are to the same person, although they may be.

Similarly, the chapel clerk and singer Bertrand de Martres had been taken into the duke's employ sometime prior to 1419. This man too sang in the duke's chapel, since he is called *tenor capelle domini*.[22] He may be the Bertrand who received robes with other members of the chapel for the wedding of Marie of Savoy and the duke of Milan in 1428.[23] Nothing in this early period, however, indicates that Bertrand was a priest or a cleric. If the Dominus Bertrandus *capellanus* who is named in a single document from 1435 is indeed our singer, he must have been ordained sometime after 1428, since "Dominus" is a title given only to priests and high nobility at Savoy.[24]

References to Amadeus's chapel notwithstanding, it is apparent from the documents that the duchess, Marie of

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21. Cordero di Pamparato, "Le origini," *Santa Cecilia* XXIX/3 (1927), p. 42, identifies this singer with Bernard Mazet (or Meset), whose name appears frequently in the documents.

22. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #66, 512r-512v [document #837].

23. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #73, 316v [document #671].

24. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #80, 316v-317r [document #849].

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Burgundy, still maintained a court chapel of her own, thus continuing the strong musical tradition of the daughters of the Valois dukes. Both Bernard and Bertrand are described as *chantres de la chapelle de ma dicte dame* when each received a *grippon* in 1418.[25] This would fit the pattern observed by Francesco di Cognasso that while Marie lived, the households of the duke and duchess were quite separate, each having its own budget, servants and household officers.[26] Marie, the daughter of Philippe the Bold of Burgundy (d. 1404), came from a milieu where the development of a court chapel was well advanced, and it is no surprise that her private chapel would have included men specifically called "singers."[27] The early history of the Savoyard chapel up to Marie's death in 1422, therefore, is as much a history of the chapels of its countesses as of its counts.

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25. A.S. Turin, Inv. 39 fol. 18 #53, 18r [document #664]. A *grippon*, more commonly called a *gipon* or *jupon*, was a short tunic with sleeves.

26. Francesco Cognasso, *Amadeo VIII (1383-1451)*, 2 vols. (Turin: G.B. Paravia and Co., [1930]), vol. 1, p. 110.

27. See Jeanne Marix, *Histoire de la musique et des musiciens de la cour de Bourgogne sous le règne de Philippe le Bon (1420-1467)*, Collection d'études musicologiques 28 (Strasbourg: Heitz, 1939/reprint Geneva: Minkoff, 1972), and Wright, *Burgundy* for studies of the Burgundian court chapel.

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Both Bertrand and Bernard, the two singers involved with the ensemble, are described in the documents as tenors.[28] This indicates that despite its small size, the duchess's chapel (and perhaps also the duke's) must sometimes have performed polyphonic music. Precisely what music they sang cannot be determined, since we know of no surviving Savoyard music manuscripts from this early period, and no compositions have been attributed to any of the men active in the chapel. To take the most conservative position, this may be an indication that the chapel performed mainly plainchant and simple improvised polyphony.

The death of Marie of Burgundy in 1422 ushered in six and one-half years wherein the size of the court chapel did not increase, leading one to surmise that during this period impetus for growth was lacking. Chapel lists from the years just subsequent describe an organization of only three persons: Dominus Theobaldus, replaced by Dominus Janinus in 1424, Petrus Regnaut, who had replaced Petro de Petra ca. 1420 and the singer Bertrand, who was replaced by the singer and harpist Reynaud Joly

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28. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #66, 535v (Bernard) [document #826]; 512r-512v (Bertrand) [document #837].

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after 1423.[29] Many writers have observed that the years immediately following the death of the duchess form a period of generally reduced activity in all courtly institutions at Savoy. Amadeus himself, always a person who preferred solitude, withdrew further and further from worldly affairs at this time. The premature passing of his wife exacerbated his somewhat melancholy nature, causing him to indulge his own tendency toward religious quasi-ascetiscism.[30] Indeed, at this time he was becoming something of a religious recluse. It is likely for this reason that when new chapel members were hired, it was simply to replace others who had left, rather than to enhance the size of the performing force.

In this early period, and indeed throughout the first half of the fifteenth century, the chaplains and singers were invariably included in the long lists of persons receiving an annual allotment of clothing from the court. The color of the court livery was not fixed, but rather varied from year to year. In 1424, for example, perse (a smokey blue) was the colour of preference, while

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29. A.S. Turin, Inv. 39 fol 18, #73, 306v. Although there is no firm documentation for Dominus Theobaldus after 1424, he may well be the Thibault who received a robe from the court in 1428. A.S. Turin, Inv. 39 fol. 18 #59, 37v.

30. Cognasso, *Amadeo VIII*, vol. 1, p. 60.

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two years later, red was sported by the well-dressed courtier.[31] The chapel always received clothing of higher quality than that worn by most of the other servants at court. In 1426, the nobles and high officials such as the *maréchal*, wore robes of red fabric from Brussels, which cost fifty-four gross denari per bolt.[32] The next rank included the chapel members, pages, physicians and *écuyers*, whose robes were made from *rouge de Malines* that was valued at twenty-six or twenty-eight gross denari per piece. Servants of the chamber (including minstrels) received clothing of the same cloth of slightly lesser quality, given that an equal length of it cost twenty-one gross denari, followed by the lowest rank of servant, for example the people who worked in the stables, whose clothing of material from Tournai depleted the treasury by a mere eight gross denari per piece.

Chapel singers often received items of clothing on an ad hoc basis in addition to their annual allotment, as in 1419 when a gift of a pair of *chauces* was bestowed upon

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31. Cognasso, *Amadeo VIII*, vol. 1, p. 108.

32. The *maréchal* was the official responsible for the enforcement of the laws of the realm. As such, his position was loosely parallel to a modern minister of justice or to an attorney general.

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Renaud Joly.[33] In 1422, a furrier [*pellipario*] was engaged to trim the robes of the singer Bernard.[34] Many accounts record allowances given to chapel members for unspecified necessities as well.[35] Even at this early date, when the chapel was quite small and did not assume a priority among the affairs of the court, the singers and clerics involved were supplied with their clothes and other necessities. This was the case throughout the period under study.

1428-1433

In 1428 began another period of growth in the court chapel at Savoy. During that year, Marie of Savoy, daughter of Amadeus VIII, married Filippo Maria Visconti, the duke of Milan. The chapel members receiving purple robes for the occasion were:[36]

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33. A.S. Turin, Inv. 38 fol. 9 #4 [no foliation, document #1026]. *Chauces* were long close-fitting hose worn by men. They could be of one or two pieces, and were secured to the tunic by means of laces.

34. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #68, 387r [document #827].

35. See, for example, A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #66, 512r-512v [document #837]. In 1420, to cite only one of many examples, the singer Bertrand received ten florins *pro suis necessitatibus sucurrendis*.

36. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #73, 315v-316v [document #671].

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Thibault
Petrus Regnaud
Ghosuin

Those receiving green robes included a chapel of thirteen people:

Messe Maljehan
Messe Bertrand *
Messe Janin
Monse Rougier
Monse Yvonet
Monse Bertrand *
Durand [alms clerk]
Collet [alms clerk]
Le Petit Glaude de la chapelle
Jaqueine Morins
Frere Jehan Blanchard [confessor]
Frere Anthoine
Frere Jaquemet

This is a much larger aggregation than that seen in the years immediately previous to 1428. Though it is easily discernible that at least three of the men had non-musical functions, given that musical roles are never indicated for confessors or alms clerks, it is impossible to separate the singers in the present list from those whose duties were mainly liturgical, if indeed such a distinction ought to be drawn.[37] Nevertheless, one can assume

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37. Alms clerks were persons who worked directly under the almoners at Savoy. Their precise function cannot be determined from the documents.

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that the Bertrand here is the same person as the singer named ten years earlier.[38]

Since a few chaplains received purple robes, while the bulk were given green robes for the wedding, it would seem that certain chapel members stood apart from the others, either owing to seniority or to different function. The former group bears every resemblance to the small chapel that had served Amadeus since 1422, given that its size is small, and that two of its members, Thibault and Pierre Regnaut, served that body previously. It is entirely possible that those receiving purple comprised the duke's private chapel, while those receiving green robes came from certain courts adjacent to Savoy proper, where the duke's two eldest sons had been installed in 1424 as prince of Piedmont and count of Bugey, respectively. Others have pointed out that these courts, particularly Piedmont, kept entourages that were physically independent of the ducal court, even if they were not entirely independent politically.[39] As early as

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38. The name Bertrand is written twice in the list for 1428. It may be that the scribe wrote "Bertrand" where he intended to write "Bernard," who was included in a list from the following year. Bernard's name is written in approximately the same position in the later list that Bertrand's occupied in the earlier one.

39. Cognasso, *Amadeo VIII*, vol. 1,â p. 110.

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1425, household accounts give the following payment to:

...Theobaldo, Petro clerico et Reynaudo clerico capelle dominorum Principis Pedemontium et Comitis Baugiaci....[40]	. . . Theobald, Pierre the clerk and Reynaud [Joly], clerk of the chapel of our lords the prince of Piedmont and the count of Bugey.

This is only the merest hint that Amadeus's sons had private chapels of their own. The longer list from 1428 may include men from the sons' chapels or even from their combined chapels having come together for Marie's wedding. In any event, the size of the chapel remained fairly constant in the years immediately following.

Among the chapel clerks receiving black robes in 1431 for the funeral of Amadeus, prince of Piedmont, appears the name Vautellin, the diminuitive used by the singer and organist Gauthier de Pernes, who remained at Savoy at least until 1447. The documents recording his presence constitute the first evidence that the newer and larger court chapel included at least one person who provided music other than sung plainchant. Few other

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40. A.S. Turin, Inv. 39 fol. 18 #58, 122v. Each receives a measure of hay and oats for his horse. Reynaud is likely Reynaud Joly, singer, harpist and chapel clerk. See below, pp. 112-14.

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vocalists and no other organists from this period can as yet be identified. Gauthier's function as a *clerc de chapelle* was as practical as it was musical. In 1441, for example, he was given the task of transporting *les ornaments de la chapelle* from Chambéry to Basel.[41] In May of that same year, Louis and his duchess, Anne of Cyprus, made *oblationes* (offerings) in the Dominican church at Geneva *in prima missa Domini Vauthellini cantor capelle eiusdem domini*.[42] This indicates that Gauthier had taken Holy Orders, probably shortly before this date.

The lists of chapel members receiving clothing after Easter of 1433 provide the names of still more chaplains/singers. Here are mentioned:[43]

Pierre Regnaud
Mosse Bernard *
Mosse Yvonet
Mosse Janin
Mosse Rogier
Mosse Douret *
Magister Adam *
Reynaud [Joly] de la chapelle *

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41. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #88, 280v-281r [document #888]. This quite likely has to do with the deliberations of the Council of Basel and the court of Felix V.

42. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #87, 111r [document #887]. This account is dated Sunday, 21 May 1441.

43. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #79, 164v [document #675]. I take the *iiii novices de la chapelle et...leur meistres* in the present list to be the four children of the chapel and the singers Anthoine and Gaudefroy, Magister Adam having been named in the list in his own right.

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Glaude de la chapelle
Vautellet [Gauthier de Pernes] *
iiii novices de la chapelle et...leur meistres.

There is strong indication that during this period two ensembles operated at Savoy, the names of whose members are interspersed in the above list. The first group of singers included three or four *enfants de chapelle* and three adults. It was usually treated in the accounts as an independent unit.[44] In 1433 it included:[45]

iii *enfants de chapelle*
Adam *
Gaudefroy *
Anthoine *

The second ensemble consisted entirely of adults. This seems parallel with the situation at Cambrai Cathedral, where a choir of boys, their master, and one or two other singers existed beside an ensemble made up entirely of men.[46] At Cambrai, these choirs performed separately or together as was appropriate to the given

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44. The separation of the two choirs at Savoy is determined mainly by the accounts of persons at court who received footwear. It seems that the choirboys and their supporting adult singers were supplied with shoes, whereas the choir employing only adults was not.

45. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #79, 243r [document #676].

46. Craig Wright, "Performance Practices at the Cathedral of Cambrai, 1375-1450," *Musical Quarterly* LXIV (1978), pp. 305-6. Professor Andrew Tomasello has informed me that a similar situation obtained at the Cathedral of Avignon during the second half of the fourteenth century.

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liturgical celebration or ceremony. Since both Savoyard chapels are placed together in the above list (the only such instance in the documents), one is led to suspect that here too there were two musical ensembles that performed together at least on occasion.

This group of mixed children's and adults' voices was similar to ensembles continental cathedral choirs that existed later in the century. Wright cites the example at Cambrai of an endowment by Abbot Jean d'Anchin in 1457, which directed that a Mass be sung in descant before the image of the Virgin Mary by the master, the choirboys and two contratenors.[47] Similarly, Dufay, albeit many years later, requested that his four-part setting of the antiphon *Ave regina celorum* be sung at his deathbed by a choir of altarboys, their master and two other singers.[48] Without examples of the music that was performed at Savoy during this period, it is impossible to say for certain that the Savoyard choir performed composed polyphony. Since, however, it can be demonstrated that choirs similarly constituted did perform polyphony later in the

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47. Craig Wright, "Performance Practices," p. 301.

48. David Fallows, "Specific Information on the Ensembles for Composed Polyphony, 1400-1474," *Studies in the Performance of Late Mediaeval Music*, ed. Stanley Boorman (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1983), pp. 120-121.

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century, performances at Savoy in which uppermost voices would be sung by three or four choirboys, while the lower voices were executed by one or two adult singers on each part remain a strong possibility. This choir at Savoy may be an example of a type of chorus, including boys and adult singers, that current in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries.

Magister Adam, or Adam Grand as he is sometimes called, is referred to as *magister puerorum* or *cantor capelle domini*, although a single reference from January of 1434 calls him *magister puerorum* and *magister capelle*.[49] These two posts were evidently combined during Adam's tenure at Savoy.[50] For this reason, his adminis-

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49. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #79, 443r [document #765].

50. In general, the post of chapel master was mainly an administrative one as opposed to a musical one. Allan W. Atlas, *Music at the Aragonese Court of Naples* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1985), p. 56. Atlas found very little evidence that the chapel masters at Naples filled a musical post. In the 1440's, the position had traditionally been held by the abbot of the Cistercian Abbey of Santa Creus. Nino Pirrotta, "Music and Cultural Tendencies in Fifteenth-Century Italy," *Journal of the American Musicological Society* XIX (1966), p. 133 and n. 23, points out that at the papal court in Rome, the post usually went to a bishop, not a musician. Andrew Tomasello, *Music and Ritual at Papal Avignon, 1309-1403* (Ann Arbor: UMI Research Press, 1983), pp. 97-100, found that at Avignon, the chapel master's tasks were mainly administrative, he being the person in charge of the books and valuable objects of the chapel and acting as treasurer and paymaster for that body. However, the *magister*'s duties included a small musical role in that it fell to him to intone the incipits of various chants of the Divine Office on high feast days. Wright, *Burgundy*, pp. 75-6,

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trative responsibilities extended to the adults of the small choir as well as to the boys. Hence he received sixteen florins and nine gross denari for providing clothing for all the members, including Anthoine and Gaudefroy, in December of 1433.[51] There is no evidence to suggest that his responsibilities extended beyond the choir that included choirboys.

When courts or large religious establishments employed children, they assumed responsibility for their care and upbringing.[52] Therefore, Adam's position as master of the choirboys brought with it certain administrative and pedagogical duties. The documents show that he attended to the boys' minute necessities, looked after them when they were ill, and saw to it that they were pro-

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notes that at the Burgundian court, the *premier chapellain* had to have some musical knowledge, although the bulk of his duties were administrative. He ordered livery for the chapel, certified the number of days for which each member should be paid, looked after the valuable items of the chapel including books, and looked to the chapel building's general state of repair.

51. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #79, 452r-452v [document #764].

52. F.-L. Chartier, *L'ancienne Chapitre de Notre-Dame de Paris et sa maitrise* (Paris, 1897/reprint Geneva: Minkoff, [n.d.]), p. 63; J.-A. Clerval, *L'ancienne Maîtrise de Notre-Dame de Chartres du V^e siècle à la revolution* (Paris, 1899/reprint Geneva: Minkoff, [n.d.]), pp. 225-41. At both Paris and Chartres, for example, the boys of the *maîtrises* were fed and clothed.

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vided not only with choir robes, but also with clothes that could be worn when they were not in chapel. When Adam furnished clothes for the *enfants de chapelle* in 1433, he provided not only surplices and *diploides* (possibly cassocks), but also berettas for the boys to wear at night.[53]

Adam's duties at court entailed a significant musical facet as well. In addition to the physical comfort and well-being of the boys, he was concerned with their musical education. At least one document calls him *magister cantus* (that is to say a teacher of chant or song).[54] Another, albeit dating from 1438, long after he had left the Savoyard chapel, refers to him as *magister musice*.[55] It is therefore clear that Magister Adam was a music teacher as well as a chapel singer. Given his connection to the choirboys, he must have been responsible for teaching them to sing plainchant and perhaps written and improvised polyphony. Hence the *enfants de chapelle* at Savoy may have received an education similar to that received by children who sang at large religious estab-

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53. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #79, 452r-452v [document #764].

54. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #78, 131r [document #762].

55. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #84, 483r [document #770].

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lishments of this period, learning music and Latin.[56] During the course of the fifteenth century, music grew in importance at these schools, until it became their main thrust. By the middle of the century, it would have been unusual for any of the *maîtrises* to have been without a music master.[57]

In November of 1434, Adam was described as *olim cantor capelle domini,* signifying that he had left his position at the court.[58] His name does not appear in the registers again until 1439. In that year he received ten florins for the repair of certain books of canon law, indicating that he maintained a connection to the court of Savoy somewhat after he had left its employ.[59]

The singer Anthoine from this period is quite likely Anthoine Mestralet, who remained active at the court from 1433 until at least 1451. He is the only singer from the

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56. A. Bourdon and A. Collette, *Histoire de la maîtrise de Rouen* (Rouen, 1892/reprint Geneva: Minkoff, [n.d.]), p. 28. Around the middle of the fifteenth century at Rouen, for example, children at the cathedral school studied music and grammar (i.e., Latin).

57. Bourdon and Collette, *Maîtrise de Rouen*, p. 28; Chartier, *Notre-Dame de Paris*, p. 65; Clerval, *Notre-Dame de Chartres*, p. 67. Music masters were employed constantly throughout the fifteenth century at Rouen, Paris and Chartres, for example.

58. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #80, 268r [document #769].

59. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #84, 451r [document #771].

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small choir who continued to serve at the court after that ensemble was disbanded in 1434. Documents from 1435 through 1442 describe him as a chapel clerk, although it is apparent that at some point within those years he was ordained a priest. The records indicate that Anthoine was paid two florins on 2 December 1442 to purchase the hosts administered by him at Mass for an entire year.[60] As such, he was a practicing priest who celebrated at the altar in addition to executing his duties as *cantor*.

Anthoine achieved a high clerical rank. In 1444 he was prior of Saint-Jean of Geneva, called upon to travel as emissary to the king of France for Pope Felix V, the former Amadeus VIII.[61] When Jean IV, count of Armagnac, was being held prisoner at Carcasonne by Charles VII of France, the duke of Savoy was among those who pleaded on his behalf; and it was Mestralet who travelled to France in 1445 *pro liberacione illustris domini comitis Armigniaci*.[62] As late as 1451, Mestralet is described as *ex cantoribus capelle domini*, indicating that he still served in a musical capacity at that point in his career.

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60. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #89, 220v [document #798].

61. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #91, 317v-318r [document #804].

62. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #92, 359v [document #808].

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Although detailed accounts shed light on the lives of Adam and Anthoine, very little is known about the singer Gaudefroy. The only reference to him independent of the clothing lists is found in a document from 1434 wherein he is described as *olim cantor capelle domini*.[63] The documents indicate that he sang at Savoy from at least March of 1433 until November of 1434.

The second ensemble at Savoy included at least nine adults who are consistently treated separately in the documents from both the choirboys and the adult singers associated with them, but who are nonetheless designated as part of the chapel. At least four of these men, Bernard, Douret, Reynaud Joly and Gauthier de Pernes are known to have been singers. If we can assume that the Bertrand present in 1433 is the same *cantor* who resided at the court in 1420, this second ensemble may also have been capable of singing some sort of polyphony, since in the earlier documents Bertrand is described as a tenor. In the end, though, the number of persons who may have taken part in singing polyphony is impossible to ascertain from the available information.

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63. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #80, 267v [document #866].

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Douret (sometimes called Druet) in the above list is the singer André Picard.[64] His name first appears in the chapel lists for 1433 through 1439. He was again with the chapel in 1444, serving until his death on 29 September 1455. Dufay collected the unpaid portion of Picard's salary after he died, since he was the executor of the singer's will.[65] From this we can assume that Dufay and Douret were on friendly terms during their years together at Savoy.

By 1433, the singer and harpist Reynaud Joly had been known at the court of Savoy for a long time. He presents something of a shadowy figure, in that there are long periods during which his name does not appear in the registers. Nevertheless, he worked intermittently at Savoy from at least 1420 until ca. 1451, and there is evidence to suggest that he was present much earlier.

In October of 1417, a singing master at Pont du Beauvoisin was paid ten florins for the salary of *Renaug*

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64. Marie-Thérèse Bouquet, "La cappella musicale dei duchi di Savoia dal 1450-1500," *Rivista italiana di musicologia* III (1968), p. 284.

65. A.D. Chambéry, S.A. 3605. This document is cited in Bouquet, "La cappella musicale," p. 239, and reproduced in Fallows, *Dufay*, 2nd edition (New York: Vintage Books, 1988), illustration 19, immediately preceding page 65.

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[sic] *le petit arpeur*.[66] Two years later, in November of 1419, the same singing master was paid fifteen florins for the salary of Renaud, a chapel clerk.[67] This indicates only that both Renaud (or Renaug) the harp-player and Renaud the chapel clerk had dealings with the same singing teacher in the years immediately prior to 1420. In 1420, Reynaud Joly, described as a chapel clerk, was paid for his expenses returning to Pont du Beauvoisin. Records from 1425 and 1426 mention Renaud the chapel clerk repairing harp strings, and a document from 1451 calls Renaud Joly a *citarista*, *citara* being the term used quite consistently at Savoy to refer to the harp.[68] From this it is virtually certain that Renaud the harpist, Renaud the *clerc de chapelle* and Reynaud Joly are the same person. There is no evidence to suggest that harpists ever played their instruments in the chapel; Joly was a chapel singer who also played secular music in some secular milieu. His position is unique in that he is the only person at Savoy about whom it may be said with some confidence that he

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66. A.S. Turin, Inv. 39 fol. 9 #4 [no foliation, document #1025]. Pont du Beauvoisin is a village only twelve miles from Chambéry.

67. A.S. Turin, Inv. 39 fol. 9 #4 [no foliation, document #1027].

68. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #70, 327v [document #1033]; #71, 646v [document #1036]; #98, 596r-596v [document #1053].

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performed both sacred vocal and secular instrumental music.

Joly received much from the duke of Savoy. The court paid not only for his training as a singer, but seemingly for his general education as well. In October of 1427, Reynaud was granted twenty florins to further his studies at Chieri (Querii), a suburb of Turin.[69] Beginning in 1438, he is usually accorded the title *magister*, indicating that by that time he had received an advanced university degree. He may have taken religious vows as well, given that a single document refers to him as *dominus Reynaudus*, although there are no indications that he ever celebrated Mass.[70] It may well have been his studies during the 1420's and 1430's that account for the long periods of absence from the court.[71]

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69. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #72, 276r-276v [document #1039].

70. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #94, 502r [document #1051].

71. On Reynaud see Marie-Thérèse Bouquet-Boyer, "La Musique dans le culte catholique romain au temps des évêques, 1418-1535," *Musique à Saint-Pierre* (Geneva: Clefs de Saint-Pierre, 1984), p. 6. Bouquet-Boyer avers that Reynaud was chapel master to Felix V, although he is not mentioned in the few known documents of Felix's court from 1445-46. She found that he was living at Geneva after the antipope's abdication, and that he travelled to Chambéry in 1451 for the marriage of Louis XI of France and Charlotte of Savoy.

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By the end of the 1420's, activity in the realm of sacred music was increasing steadily. Where previously there had been a single, tiny chapel which probably functioned solely for the private worship of Amadeus VIII, there were now two ensembles, both of which included men specifically designated as singers, and one of which included the organist Gauthier de Pernes.

1434-1439, THE DUFAY YEARS

During the ensuing decade, marked political changes in the House of Savoy brought further changes in the make-up and size of the court chapel. In November 1434, Amadeus VIII retired to his palace at Ripaille, leaving his administrative duties to his eldest surviving son Louis, prince of Piedmont. Amadeus did not relinquish his ducal title officially until ca. 1440, but Louis with his bride Anne of Cyprus, became the focal point of court life at Savoy, if not yet titular rulers of the territory. The reconstructed chapel of the 1430's was in every sense the creation of the noble couple, whose first act in that direction was to bring Guillaume Dufay (ca. 1400-74) into their employ as master of their chapel.

Upon his arrival ca. February 1434, Dufay encountered a bipartite musical establishment that was still in its formative stages, having come into being only

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a few years previously. Taken as a whole, however, the musical forces at Savoy already included at least four men clearly designated as singers (André Picard, Gauthier de Pernes, Anthoine Mestralet and Reynaud Joly) whose committment to the court and its chapel was fairly permanent, and who would form the core around which the large chapel of later years would be built.

The earliest archival reference to Dufay at Savoy comes from March 1434:

Libravit dicta die [21 March, 1434] de precepto domini, relacione Johannis Veteris, Guilliermo de facto magistro capelle domini in exoneracionem salarii sui unius anni integri, incepti die prima inclusive februarii anno domini millesimo iiiic trigesimo quarto ...[72]	Paid on the said day [21 March 1434] by order of the lord related to Johannis Veteris, to Guillaume, *de facto* master of the chapel of the lord, in completion of his salary for one entire year, beginning on and including the first day of February 1434 . . . .

On this occasion, the composer received twenty-five florins for his salary for the year beginning 1 February, so it is assumed that he had been at the ducal court since at least that date, having arrived presumably for the celebrations surrounding the nuptial Mass of Louis and

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72. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #79, 464r [document #901].

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Anne six days later.[73] No extant archival evidence suggests that he had arrived at Savoy any earlier than this, although his whereabouts are unknown from August of the previous year, when he left the chapel of Pope Martin V, until his arrival at Savoy six months later.[74] It is apparent from the document cited that Dufay did not assume the title of chapel master immediately, although he may have served in that capacity since the document describes him as *de facto magistro capelle*.

The initial period of Dufay's tenure at Savoy is one of marked change and growth in the chapel. By the end of 1434, the ensemble that included children's and adults' voices was completely dismantled. Both Magister Adam and Gaudefroy had left. The documents wherein each is described as a "former singer in the chapel" share the

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73. Fallows, *Dufay*, pp. 37 & 41, points out that the wedding ceremony itself had taken place by procuration on 14 October 1433. Fallows points out that Jean le Fevre's chronicle of the wedding mentions neither the Savoyard chapel nor Dufay. Martin le Franc, poet and sometime ducal secretary at Savoy, was almost certainly referring to Louis' and Anne's wedding in *Le champion des dames*, however, when he described Dufay and Binchois looking on shamefacedly while two blind minstrels from the court of Burgundy played upon their instruments. The minstrels in question are known to have been at the wedding, as was Binchois, who was part of the Burgundian chapel. These festivities seem to have been the only occasion where all of these persons could have come together.

74. Fallows, *Dufay*, p. 36.

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same opening in the register making it apparent that both men left the chapel simultaneously, in November 1434.[75] This leads to the conclusion that changes in the make-up of the chapel which began precisely at this time were not merely the result of normal attrition, but rather were undertaken quite consciously.

In addition, no further reference is made to choir-boys. The reason for this may be implied in an entry dated 10 November 1434:

Libravit Ade, olim cantor capelle domini, quos dominus sibi semel graciose donavit suis exigentibus serviciis etiam in subvencionem solucionis expensarum per ipsum Adam factarum occasione infirmitatis, qua aliis infantibus in dicta Capella tunc existentibus passus est...[76]	Paid to Adam, former singer in the chapel of the lord, which [monies] the lord graciously gave to him on one occasion for his emergency services, and also to help to pay the expenses of the same Adam, made by reason of the illness suffered by some of the children present in the said chapel.

It seems from the above document that disease may have struck the children of the chapel, and their vulnerability in this regard may have made retaining them an unbearable

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75. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #80, 267v [document #866]; 268r [document #769].

76. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #80, 268r [document #769].

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responsibility and expense.[77] Whatever the case, the registers contain no reference to the children of the chapel for at least the following decade. The chapel throughout that period was an ensemble of men's voices.

Changes that took place at this time are perhaps no greater than could be expected to follow Louis' rise to ascendancy at the court. The list of chaplains and singers who each received five aunes of cloth (*pers de Brocelles* [Brussels]) to make their robes in April of 1435 reveals that an almost entirely new corps had been installed at Savoy by that date, including four singers whose names had not appeared previously.[78]

Mosse Bernard*
Guillaume dou Fay *
Mosse Pierre Bron
Mosse Janin
Moss Duret*
Moss Rochers
Moss Etienne [Mathey] *
Moss Herlin Fustien *
Guillot le chantre *

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77. Fallows, *Dufay*, p. 69. It may also be, as Fallows suggests, that records of monies spent for the *enfants de chapelle* were kept separately from those of the court proper, or that the court had access to choirboys attached to one of the local churches, and therefore children's voices remained a part of the chapel choir despite their disappearance from the accounts. Proof of this has not been found in the course of the present study.

78. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #80, 161v-162r [document #681].

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The clercs de chapelle included:

Gauthier de Pernes *
Anthoine Mestrallet *
Girard Bordon *
Pierre Barbier

Interestingly enough, most of this enlargement took place when Dufay was absent from the court. In August of 1434, he received monies from Duke Amadeus VIII and Louis, the count of Genevois, to support his trip to visit his mother at Cambrai.[79] Notices from archives in Lille record his receiving bread and wine at Cambrai as late as the fourteenth and fifteenth of October, indicating that his visit was of some months duration.[80] He was back in Savoy by April of 1435, when he received a *chapiron* from Louis, and when his name appears in the above list.[81] This proved to be a short stay, and by June he had rejoined the papal chapel.[82]

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79. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #79, 391r-391v [document #903]; #79ter, 35v (payments of the duke of Savoy) [document #902]; #79, 448v (payment of the count of Genevois) [document #904]. Fallows, *Dufay*, p. 42. Many thanks to Professor Alejandro Planchart for pointing out to me the document in the registers appended to Inv. 16 #79.

80. Alejandro Enrique Planchart, "Guillaume Dufay's Benefices and his Relationship to the Court of Burgundy," *Early Music History* VIII (1988), p. 133, n.73.

81. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #80, 161v [document #905]; 161v-162r [document #681].

82. Fallows, *Dufay*, p. 43.

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Another sign of increased interest in the chapel came in August 1435, when the chaplain Petrus Theobaldi was paid for expenses incurred in copying *cuiusdem libri cantus* for the chapel.[83] In the following month, he was reimbursed for *pargameno emendo quodam libro pro capella domini*.[84] Again in February of 1436 he received money from the treasury for transcribing a missal for the duke.[85] Coming at a time when the size of the chapel was increasing steadily, this interest in books for the chapel indicates a concern not only for the size and quality of the ensemble, but also for the sources from which they sang. One may also speculate that the chaplain-copyist himself was included among the singers in 1435, although his name appears in no list that I have examined.

At present, one can only surmise the origins of this chapel. Where did its members come from? It is certainly possible that some of them were in the entourage that arrived at Savoy with Princess Anne of Cyprus in 1434. They could also have come from the subject territories of Savoy, particularly Genevois and Piedmont. Louis had been installed as the count of Genevois in 1428 and held that

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83. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #80, 171v [document #1071].

84. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #80, 171v [document #1071].

85. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #81, 523v [document #1072].

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title until November of 1434, at which time he became the prince of Piedmont. A sizeable court establishment had been built up at Pinerolo, the seat of his principality, mainly by Louis' late elder brother, Amadeus. When Louis assumed the administrative duties of his father's realm in 1434, many of the people from his nearby court were brought to Savoy proper.[86] It is possible that much could be learned about the origins of the court chapel at Savoy in the 1430's by a study of the courts of Genevois and Piedmont. Dufay's whereabouts for the period beginning August 1433, and ending February 1434 are not known. Given his close connection with Louis and Anne, the court of Genevois may be a possibility. Yet another pos sibilityg, though perhaps less likely, is that the chapel of Dufay's years was completely new, employing singers who had no previous relationship to their current patrons.

The singers with whom Dufay worked during his early periods of activity at Savoy included several who would remain there long after he had departed. First among these was Herlin Fustien, a cleric and singer who almost certainly succeeded Dufay as chapel master. Like Anthoine Mestralet, Fustien was active as a priest. In 1439 and

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86. Cognasso, *Amadeus VIII*, vol. 1, p. 110.

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again in 1440, he was paid sixteen florins and eight gross denari for having celebrated Masses in memory of Marie of Burgundy, the late duchess.[87] On the latter occasion he was called almoner to the duke. At other times he was called presbyter.[88]

In 1437, while Dufay was still chapel master, Herlin filled an administrative post for the group. Twice during that year, when the duke gave cash gifts to the whole chapel, it was Herlin who received the money on their behalf.[89] As such, he may well have been serving in the capacity of "chapel secretary." In reading the documents, one encounters several instances in which Herlin was called upon to approve payments or to seek payment on behalf of his fellows in the chapel. He no doubt held a position of some responsibility.

The first mention of the chaplain and singer Étienne Mathey comes in the list of chaplains receiving clothing in April 1435.[90] His name appears consistently in the

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87. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #85, 244r [document #939]; #86, 379v [document #944].

88. See, for example, A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #88, 292v [document #950].

89. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #83bis, 2r [document #737]; #83, 407v-408r [document #738].

90. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #80, 161v-162r [document #681].

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chapel rosters for the next four years. He seems to have left Savoy for the court of Genevois, since in 1445 he was called *quondam domini comitis Gebennis capellanus* when he was paid fifteen florins for Masses celebrated at the altar of Saint Mary.[91] In that same year, he became *magister cantus* at the cathedral of Saint-Pierre in Geneva, a post he held until at least July of 1450. During the same period he was chaplain of the Maccabees, and in 1455 he was chaplain and receiver of accounts at Notre-Dame de Liesse in Annecy.[92]

The singer Guillot, whose name first comes to light with the other new arrivals in April 1435, is often named separately from other members of the chapel. His name appears in the lists until at least 1441. Guillot was a music teacher as well as a chapel singer. In July 1436, he was paid six florins for clothing that he supplied to "young Anthoine" (*parvus Anthonius*), who had been given over into Guillot's care *pro adducendo artem musice*.[93] This is further evidence that the choir school of previous

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91. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #92, 384v-385r [document #863].

92. Marie-Thérèse Bouquet-Boyer, "La Musique dans le culte catholique romaine au temps des évêques, 1418-1535," Musique à Saint-Pierre (Geneva: Clefs de Saint-Pierre, 1984), p. 16. The Chapel of the Maccabees was located in the church of Saint-Pierre in Geneva.

93. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #81, 546v-547r [document #931].

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years was not in operation at this time. Nothing in the documents indicates that Guilliot was connected in any way with choirboys in the normal course of his duties. When a promising young singer appeared on the scene, special steps were taken to provide for his training. This would have been unnecessary had there been a formal structure in place for the musical education of boys.

Beginning in 1442, the name Galliot appears consistently among the chaplains and singers, and it is impossible to discern whether this constitutes merely a change in orthography or whether Guillot left Savoy to be replaced by a singer with a very similar name. If the latter were the case, it would be tempting to identify Guillot with the singer Guilloctus Roberti who served at the court of Felix V in the 1440's.[94] Given that Felix continued to maintain close ties with his former realm, it would not have been illogical for him to take some of his singers and chaplains from Savoy to his new court.

Very little is known about Girard Bordon, *clerc de chapelle* and later chaplain, who worked at Savoy from 1435 until ca. 1440. The only hint that he was a musician comes in the following account from May of 1435:

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94. A.S. Turin, Inv. 39 fol. 18 #70 [documents #1083-1093]. See Chapter IV.

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Et primo libravit die xxvii mensis maii anno predito domini millesimo quatercentesimo trigesimo quinto de mandato domini Henrico [sic] Fustian, dicto Vuatelin, Domino Stephano, Girardo Bordoni comptoribus [sic] capelle domini pro ipsorum expensis facte veniendo de Thonon apud Chamberiacum inclusis quindecem equorum faciendis reddeundo a Chamberiaco apud Thonon...[95]

And first, paid on the twenty-seventh of the month of May, in aforementioned year of Our Lord, 1435, by order of lord Henri Fustien, to so-called Vautelin, lord Étienne, Girard Bordon, singers [?] of the chapel of our lord for their expenses incurred coming from Thonon to Chambéry, including fifteen horses making the return trip from Chambéry to Thonon . . .

All of the persons named here except for Girard are known to have been singers. The scribe surely was in error here, having written *comptoribus* for *cantoribus*. Girard is so often named among the singers, albeit without being identified as such, that it is difficult to imagine his not being one himself.

In January of 1436, Reynaud Joly was again among the members of the court chapel who received *étrennes*. At about the same time, Clement de Vignes joined the ensemble, bringing the number of singers to at least eight. Clement remained at Savoy only until 1437. Some years

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95. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #80, 323v [document #684].

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later, in 1444-45, his name is included in the chapel roster of Felix V. Since Felix's reign began officially in 1439, it may be that Clement left Savoy to join this "papal" chapel. With Clement's departure, the number of known singers stood at seven, a performing force that remained constant for most of 1437. The list of chaplains and singers receiving clothing in November shows that by that date Dufay had returned to Savoy.[96]

The same list that documents Dufay's return to Savoy in 1437 includes a *clerc qui tien le teneur en la chapelle*.[97] This was likely Gosset, active at Savoy in 1436 and 1437. Hence, the title *clerc* could be borne by singers. In fact, at least two other singers at this time, Anthoine Mestralet and Gauthier de Pernes, were also chapel clerks. In addition to their duties as singers, these men were concerned with the practical day to day affairs of the chapel. Anthoine was often called upon, for example, to buy the hosts distributed at Mass.[98] Moreover, when a lock was required for the chapel in 1440,

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96. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #83, 164r-166r [document #693].

97. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #83, 165v [document #693].

98. See, for example, A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #84, 497r [document #782].

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it was Anthoine who bought it.[99] The clerks almost invariably were responsible for baggage when the chapel travelled. Gauthier received payment in 1441 for expenses incurred in carrying *les ornements de la chapelle* from Chambéry to Basel.[100]

One can never assume that all of the singers are accounted for in the documents, or that lists of chaplains and singers are invariably complete. For example, at some point in this period, the chaplain Aymon Lambellin must have been attached to the chapel at Savoy. His presence there is attested to by a single document from November of 1435:

Libravit die duodecima eiusdem mensis novembris domino Aymoni Lambellin olim capellano capelle domini et initialiter capellano Regis Aragoni dono sibi per dominum in helemosinam facto quia fuerat captus cum Regis Aragoni ..... x flor. pp.[101]	Paid on the twelfth day of the same month of November to lord Aymon Lambellin, former chaplain of the chapel of our lord, and initially chaplain to the king of Aragon, a gift given to him by our lord in alms, because he was obligated to the king of Aragon ..... 10 ff. pp.

99. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #85, 101v-102r [document #789].

100. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #88, 280v-281r [document #888].

101. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #81, 506r [document #816].

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This is surely Edmon Lambellet, identified by María Carmen Gómez as active at the court of Aragon as early as 1422.[102] Since this is the sole reference to Lambellet in the accounts of the General Treasury, his term at the court was probably very short. He may have been temporarily attached to the court as a kind of stopover point in his travels.

Two Savoyard documents refer to Hanelle (or Hanella) from the court of the king of Cyprus. The first, from August of 1434, establishes that he was a singer when he received a gift of ten gold ducats and twenty gross denari from the duke of Savoy.[103] He must have been in the train of people who accompanied Anne of Cyprus to Savoy early in that year. That he was at Savoy two years later is proved by the second document, dated November 1436, which states that he was the chapel master to the Cypriot monarch.[104] This Hanelle may have been Matheus de Hanelle, former canon of Laon, who served in the chapels of various popes during the first half of the fifteenth century, including those of Alexander V (1410), the antipope John XXIII

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102. Gómez, *La música en la casa real*, vol. 1, pp. 106-7.

103. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #79, 473v [document #934].

104. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #81, 207v [document #935].

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(1414) and Martin V (1418-20, 1431).[105] By 1442 he was a canon at Cambrai.[106]

Only Gauthier de Pernes was described as an organist during Dufay's times with the Savoy chapel in the 1430's.[107] In February of 1439, however, Reynaud Joly was reimbursed eleven florins for expenses incurred in *reparacione organum domini*.[108] That he was given this responsibility implies that he knew something about the instrument, and may have been a player. Such a situation seems possible and even probable when we consider that Reynaud played the harp, and that harpists often doubled on the organ.[109]

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105. Andrew Tomasello, "Notes biographiques sur quelques musiciens?" *Aspects de la musique liturgique au moyen âge*, ed. Christian Meyer, Rencontres à Royaumont (Paris: Éditions Créaphis, 1991), pp. 261-79.

106. Fallows, *Dufay*, p. 59.

107. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #83, 407v [document #874].

108. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #84 [document #1046].

109. Fallows, *Dufay*, p. 40, names Nycode de Menthon as organist, quite possibly in response to the following entry from A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #78, 131r, cited by Borghezio:

> Libravit dicta die domino Nycodo de Menthone pro solvendo magistro organorum.

Subsequent references to Nycode refer to him as *écuyer* or *scutifferius scutifferie*. Persons so described at Savoy are usually lesser nobles, charged with supplying the day-to-day necessities of the court. Nycode was active in practical affairs, being called upon often, for example, to buy cloth for the court livery. He was kept so busy,

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The documents contain many references to organs, and indeed a particularly remarkable instrument was installed in the Sainte-Chapelle at Chambéry prior to 1420. No mention is made of an organ specifically for chapel use before 1439, however, when one was bought from Boniface de Ville.[110] Early the following year, an organ, formerly in the chapel of the castle at Pinerolo, was carried to Chambéry on foot by several workmen in turn.[111] As such, among the instruments used in the Savoyard chapel was a movable instrument, possibly a *positive*, that could be carried from place to place.[112] Organs were usually

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in fact, that it is difficult to imagine his duties were primarily musical. The above document implies only that he accepted a sum of money (twenty florins) to pass on to an organ master. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #73, 288v, however, describes Nycode as *magister cithare* to the count of Bugey [Louis] in 1428. Nycode was musical in that he could play the harp and was expert enough to teach the instrument. Fallows' suggestion is not, therefore, beyond the realm of possibilities. See Tim McGee, "Instruments and the Faenza Codex," *Early Music* XIV (1986), p. 484.

110. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #84, 210v [document #654].

111. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #85, 146v [document #659]; 256r [document #658]; 266v [document #657]; 284r [document #656].

112. Barbara Owen, "Organ IV: History," *The New Harvard Dictionary of Music*, ed. Don Michael Randel (Cambridge MA: Belknap Press, 1986), p. 584. Two sizes of movable instrument were current in the first half of the fifteenth century. The *portative* was a fully portable instrument that was small enough to be carried by means of a shoulder strap. It had a compass that only rarely exceeded two octaves, and was purely a melodic instrument, being played with one hand while the other hand operated the bellows. The *positive* was a slightly larger instrument that stood

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carried on foot due to their fragility. A positive instrument would suit the peripatetic life of the court at this time. Louis and Anne, unlike the previous ruler, preferred the Italian parts of Savoy, particularly Pinerolo.[113] The court tended to travel a great deal between Thonon, Ripaille, Turin, and Pinerolo making particularly convenient an instrument that could be taken along.

A trumpeter was also attached to the court chapel. The player Étienne Forrier is sometimes included in chapel lists from the 1430's and 1440's, and he is also named in the accounts of the chapel for 1450.[114] Étienne was continuously among the ceremonial trumpeters during the same period, making it apparent that the major part of his

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either on a table or on the floor. It was played with both hands, and required a second person to operate the bellows. The larger instrument may have been more appropriate for use in the chapel, but there is no indication in the documents as to which size instrument was used. The fact that several men were employed in turn to transport it suggests that it was not light in weight.

113. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #84, 353v-354r [document #699]. In October of 1438 five singers and clerics, including Guillaume Dufay, travelled to Pinerolo, where Louis and Anne were to pass the winter. The party was rather badly inconvenienced when one of their horses died enroute.

114. See, for example, A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #76, 159v (1431) [document #673]; #81, 229r (1436) [document #688]; A.D. Chambéry, SA 3604, 39v-43r [document #117].

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duties lay in the realm of secular music (cf. Chapter II). He must have played in the chapel at least on occasion, however, and it can be speculated that he played fanfares during particularly festive services, perhaps at the elevation of the host.[115]

The singers and chaplains are invariably included in the lists of persons receiving *étrennes* from the duke and duchess after 1435. The gifts usually consisted of articles of outerwear, although in 1436, the duke gave knives and daggers (*cuteaux et dagues*) to the members of the chapel.[116] Here too, the chaplains are ever among those who garner the better gifts. In the same year, by way of comparison, the minstrels and trumpeters of the court were rewarded at the new year with a cash payment of twelve gross denari each, well below the value of the cutlery.

Information regarding the salaries of chapel members at Savoy is very scanty for the period prior to 1450.

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115. André Pirro, "Remarques sur l'exécution musicale, de la fin du 14^{e} siècle au milieu du 15^{e} siècle," International Society for Musical Research, *Report of the First Congress*, Liège, 1930 (Burnham: The Plainsong and Mediaeval Music Society, 1930), p. 58. At the festivities surrounding Eugenius IV's dedication of *Santa Maria del Fiore* at Florence in 1436, for example, the procession was led (*guidé*) by numerous players of stringed and wind instruments. They resounded at the elevation of the host, and at moments when the singers were silent. Cf. Chapter II, note 13.

116. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #81, 229r [document #688].

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Most of what is available comes from the period 1434-39. The lists of servants' salaries for the years 1437, 1438 and 1439, as well as later lists from 1441 and 1442 each include chaplains and singers.[117] These documents are difficult to interpret, in that no two include the same names, although Herlin Fustien's appears in all of them, and none includes all chaplains and singers who are known to have been present at that time. The highest paid singer in the lists was Villete, who received fifty florins in 1441 and 1442.[118] Herlin consistently drew a salary of thirty-five florins, while other known singers in the lists usually collected thirty florins per year.

The picture presented by these salaries is somewhat anomalous. The evidence, particularly from the lists of persons receiving gifts and clothing from the duke and duchess, points to the chapel being on a higher social plateau than that of most servants. Yet the court minstrels, counted among the lower echelons of servants, consistently received forty florins annually, more than

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117. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #83, 136r-137v [document #694]; #84, 473r-473v [document #695]; #85, 230v-231v [document #700]; #87, 141r-141v [document #704]; #88, 469r [document #709]. These lists cover a full year, beginning on the feast of Saint Andrew (30 November).

118. The careers of Johannes and Jacobus Villete are discussed below. It is impossible to discern in the present context to which of these singers the documents refer.

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most of the singers. It is unlikely that the salaries paid to chaplains and singers accounted for their entire income. In the late Middle Ages, ecclesiastical benefices were routinely granted to singers in court chapels, and there is no reason to doubt that the case was any different at Savoy. Indeed, it is well known that Dufay held benefices within the duchy.[119]

During Dufay's early time at the court of Savoy, the chapel grew in size from approximately six singers to at least nine, including one tenor and an organist. These numbers were constant during the last three years of his tenure there, indicating the achievement of a degree of stability. The final reference to the composer at Savoy comes in a list of chaplains and physicians receiving green robes sometime after 23 April 1439.[120] By December of that same year he had arrived at Cambrai, and there is no indication that he returned to Savoy prior to 1450. He did not, however, relinquish his connections to the court of Savoy immediately. Duke Louis petitioned the duke of Burgundy on Dufay's behalf in a letter dated 5 November

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119. The archives at Turin, being essentially unconcerned with ecclesiastical matters, have yielded little information in this regard. The matter of benefices remains a topic for further research.

120. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #86, 168r [document #698].

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1441, requesting that Dufay be allowed to rejoin the Savoyard chapel without prejudice to the benefices that he held in the duchy of Burgundy.[121] Louis refers to Dufay as his chapel master, and remarks that the composer would be willing to rejoin his chapel if the matter of benefices could be resolved. It must be assumed that the issues were not soon ironed out, since Dufay did not return to the Savoyard chapel until the 1450's. Dufay's departure in 1439 coincides with the beginning of a period of renewed growth.

1440-1450

Immediately at the beginning of the decade, the names of new performers began to appear in the registers. Included in the list of chaplains receiving robes in 1440 is the Benedictine, Frère Guillaume Pureaz (alias Guillaume Porée or Guillaume Le Moyne), a tenor, present con-

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121. Augusta Lange, "Une Lettre du Duc Louis de Savoie au Duc de Bourgogne à propos de Guillaume Dufay," Centre européen d'études burgondo-médians, *Publication* IX (1967), pp. 103-5. The dukes of Burgundy and Savoy had taken positions on opposite sides of the struggle within the Church between Pope Eugenius IV on one hand, and the Council of Basel on the other. The Council had elected Amadeus VIII of Savoy pope (Felix V), and not surprisingly was supported in this by the duchy of Savoy. Burgundy, however, supported Eugenius. It appears that Dufay feared being caught up in this disagreement between his powerful patrons.

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tinuously at the court of Savoy from 1440 until 1459.[122] In the same year, the documents indicate that two anonymous singers were newly arrived.[123] These could have been Villete, *cantor*, and Johannes Clisse (sometimes called Clipse, or Esclipse) since the next list encountered in the registers, that of January 1441, mentions their names for the first time.[124] Johannes Clisse must have joined the chapel in 1440, because on 30 November he was paid thirty florins for one year's salary.[125] He was active in the chapel until 1463.[126] By August of 1440 a second singer, also named Villete, had joined the group.[127] By January of 1442, the chapel included:[128]

Mess. Janin
Mess. Herlin Fustien *
Mess. Pierre Brun
Mess. Jaques Andrenet [Chantre de Syon] *
Frere Guillaume le Moyne [Pureaz] *
Le petit Villete *
Jehan Clisse *
Mess. Vautellin [Gauthier de Pernes] *
Anthoine Mestralet *

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122. Bouquet, "La cappella," p. 284.

123. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #87, 87r [document #703].

124. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #87, 141r [document #704].

125. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #87, 141r [document #704].

126. See also Bouquet, "La cappella," p. 283.

127. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #87, 81v-82v [document #706].

128. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #88, 162r-162v [document #708].

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Pierre Barbier
Le grant Villete *
Mess. Guillot *
Henry Bisole

Documents from 1442 and 1443 refer to Herlin Fustien as *magister capelle domini*, the first to be so named after Dufay's departure in 1439.[129] He may actually have assumed the title somewhat earlier, since in the autumn of 1441 he received five aunes of cloth as a reward for having "made" certain books for the chapel. The care of books for that body was a task which in general fell to chapel masters.[130] His administrative role is further indicated in 1443, when Herlin was responsible to buy certain items (*ccrrees* [?]) for three *petis chantres*, presumably choirboys, who had very recently been taken into the duke's employ. Herlin was one of two people sent to recruit new singers, implying that his duties as chapel master entailed musical as well as administrative talents.

Le grant Villete and *Le petit Villete* in the above list are the singers Johannes (Le grand) and Jacobus (Le

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129. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #88, 408r [document #951]; #90. 90v-91r [document #953].

130. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #87, 55r [document #949]. Tomasello, *Music and Ritual*, pp. 79-81, points out that chapel masters at the papal court in Avignon were charged with the care of books for the chapel as early as 1353. Wright, *Burgundy*, p. 75, indicates the same practice at Burgundy some years later, when the *premier chapellain* cared for the service books from which the choir sang.

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petit) who were active at Savoy through the 1440's, although both were absent during the period 1442-45. Past musicological references almost universally assume that Jacob was the son of Johannes, although the documents state repeatedly that they were brothers.[131] There is nothing to indicate that either was a priest, and Augusta Lange has pointed out that Johannes was married.[132] Johannes was involved with the Savoyard chapel until at least 1454, whereas Jacobus continued in the duke's employ until 1466.[133] It is entirely likely that the Jacobus de Villete who was active at the Aragonese court of Naples in

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131. See, for example, A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #88, 164v [document #710]; but see also Dufour and Rabut, *Les Musiciens*, p. 38. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #88, 469r [document #709]. A single reference from January 1442 names a *Jacobus Villete junior* among the members of the chapel, opening the possibility that there may have been a third Villete, the son of one or the other of the brothers, although there is nothing further in the documents to support this. I am more inclined to think that the sobriquets "grand" and "petit" that were used to differentiate the singers result from Johannes's ("grand") being older than Jacobus ("petit"). The term "junior" meaning "the younger," simply reflects this age relationship between them.

132. Augusta Lange, "Martin le Franc recteur de Saint-Gervais à Genève et les fresques de cette église," Centre européen d'études burgondo-médianes, *Publication* IX (1967), p. 101, n. 15. In October 1451 Jean [i.e., Johannes] de Villete and his wife Giana de Dorthens were awarded the possessions of Flora de Lys, who had been condemned to death for poisoning one Taurino Palluel.

133. Bouquet, "La cappella," p. 285.

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1473 is the singer who was employed at Savoy.[134]

The chapel continued to grow during the period after 1442. In November of the following year, the documents mention for the first time Jehan Seignieux, master of the *enfants de chapelle*, and three children:[135]

Jehan Reignini
Jehan Dorton[136]
Jehan Condre

This is the first mention of either choirboys or their master since 1434.

Negotiations were also afoot to bring new adult singers into the ensemble. In 1444, Guillaume Pureaz was given the job of travelling to Flanders and Germany *ad querendum alios cantores pro capella domini*.[137] Likewise in the same year, Herlin Fustien received twenty-five ducats for horses bought at Cambrai to transport *duos cantores, videlicet dictus Fonteyne* [Johannes Fontayne] *et eius socio* from Gressus (near Cambrai?) to Geneva, where

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134. Atlas, *Naples*, p. 43. The possibility that he was a minor composer is discussed in Chapter V.

135. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #91, 154v [document #717].

136. It bears noting that Johannes Villete was married to Giana Dorthens, see note 132, above. While it may be coincidence, the similarity between her name and that of the choirboy may indicate some relationship between them.

137. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #91, 304v-305r [document #927].

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they entered the service of the duke of Savoy.[138] Accordingly, the roll of chaplains and singers is swelled by four new names: Jehan Fontayne, Pierre Lynardiere (or Lyvardiere, a tenor), Jehan Girard and Bartholome Chuet (alias Bartholome contre).[139] With the return of the brothers Villete ca. May 1445, and with the arrival of an organist, Frater Petrus de Castro Novo, prior to January 1446, the chapel strength stood at fifteen adult musicians, plus three choirboys. That the children were still present in 1446 is attested to by one of their number, Maistre Jehan, being given a dispensation *super defectum natalium* in that year.[140] The ensemble included

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138. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #92, 385r [document #957].

139. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #91, 200v [document #719]. It is assumed that the *maistre des enfants de chapelle* would himself have been a chapel singer. "Contratenor," *The New Harvard Dictionary*, p. 201. The term *contre* as it is applied to Bartholome Chuet, assuming it is a musical term, could mean either *contratenor altus* or *contratenor bassus*. Bouquet, "La cappella," pp. 283-285. All of the singers listed here continued at Savoy into the 1550's or later. Pierre Lynardiere until 1455, Jehan Girard until 1461, and Bartholome Chuet until 1462. Louis Binz, *Vie réligieuse et réforme ecclésiastique dans le diocèse de Genève, 1378-1450*. Société d'histoire et d'archéologie de Genève, *Mémoires et documents* XLVI (1973), p. 136, finds that Chuet was auxiliary bishop of Geneva in 1464-69. Later, he served for many years as the bishop of Nice.

140. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #93, 358r [document #726]. Item ay livre pour ung enfant de chappelle nomme Mestre Jehan a le faire dispenser super deffectu natalium pour ses bulles ....

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at least two tenors, Pierre Lynardiere and Guillaume Pureaz.

Jehan Fontayne, having arrived at Savoy in 1444, figures in the lists of chaplains and singers until at least January of 1447. Rosters from the Savoyard chapel covering the period from January 1447-December 1449 are missing, but documents from reveal that Fontayne served with the chapel from at least May of that year, until May 1457.[141] Suggestions that he was the Johannes de Fontenay who was a *petit vicaire* at Cambrai in 1447-48, and who in 1448 served for some months in the papal chapel in Rome may be correct. Given that his name is very common, however, and he is recorded in the duchy again in 1449, it seems more likely that our singer served continuously at Savoy from 1444 until 1457, and he is not the same person who worked for brief periods at Cambrai and in the pope's chapel.[142] He may be the Johannes de Fontenay who several years later sang at the French royal court.[143]

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141. Bouquet, "La cappella," p. 283.

142. Fallows, *Dufay*, p. 247. Pamela F. Starr, "Music and Music Patronage at the Papal Court, 1447-1464," Ph.D. dissertation, Yale University, 1987.

143. Leeman L.Perkins, "Musical Patronage at the Royal Court of France under Charles VII and Louis XI (1422-83)," *Journal of the American Musicological Society* XXXVII (1984), p. 556, n. 21, speculates that Fontayne may be the Johannes Fontenay who served at the French royal court from at least 1461 until 1475, and who was there again in 1486.

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Perhaps the most complete list of chaplains and singers from this period is found among the persons who accompanied the duke and duchess of Savoy to the wedding of Louis, prince of Orange and Eleanor d'Armagnac, the daughter of Amadeus VIII's half brother. The wedding ceremony took place at Nozeray, near the present border between France and Switzerland, on 25 September 1446. The following chaplains and singers accompanied the Savoyard nobles to the wedding:[144]

Frater Guilliermus* [tenor]
Dominus Anthonius*
Dominus Johannes Girardi*
Jacobus de Villete*
Dictus Vellecta*
Dictus Clix*
Dictus Druet*
Peret [Lynardiere, tenor]*
Dominus Vaultellin*
Dominus Herlinus*
Dictus Fontane*
Dictus Habet*
Dominus Gallioctus*
Clericus capelle domini
Organista
Stephanus, trompeta

Almost all of these men had had years of service in the chapel at Savoy. This list therefore gives a nearly complete picture of the size of the chapel at this time. No

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144. A.S. Turin, Inv. 39 fol. 18 #71, 8v-38v [document #728]. This list is compiled from many consecutive entries spanning the period 22-30 September 1446.

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mention is made of the singer Habet outside of the present list, indicating that he alone may have been taken into the employ of the Savoyard court for only a short term, perhaps simply for the wedding. This list documents the return of the singers Villete to the court chapel, and the organist mentioned is undoubtedly Pierre de Castro Novo. Bartholome Chuet is not named among those going to the wedding, although other documents indicate that he was still at Savoy in January of the following year.[145]

The volumes of accounts from the General Treasury of Savoy give no complete chapel lists for the years 1448 to 1450. Although entries are sporadic for this period, some new arrivals can be identified. Johannes Chivalleri is described as *clerc daumoines et de la chapelle* when he received cloth to trim his robe in December of 1449.[146] He rose in the ranks rather quickly, since by March of 1450 he was *magister capelle illustrium liberorum*

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145. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #94, 235v-240r [document #727]. Chuet's name is among those receiving *étrennes* in 1447.

146. *Clercs d'aumoine*, or alms clerks worked under the court almoner. It is not known, however, what their specific duties were.

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domini.[147] As well, the singer and organist Vincent Bruecquet had arrived by November of 1450.[148]

By comparing the treasurer's list of chaplains and singers who received *étrennes* in 1447 with the musicians listed by Marie-Thérèse Bouquet-Boyer in her study of the chapel of Savoy after 1450, it appears that some minor changes had taken place in the intervening years.[149] The singers Herlin Fustien, Gauthier de Pernes, Galliot, as well as the organist Frater Petrus de Castro Novo are not named in the chapel accounts after 1450. On the other hand, at least Anthoine Mestralet and Reynaud Joly can be added to Bouquet-Boyer's list, since the records of the General Treasurer indicate that they were present as late as 1451. The chapel accounts at Chambéry record the arrival in 1449 of Jehan Ranguys, a chapel clerk and singer.[150] A thorough reading of the General Treasury accounts from the period after 1450 remains to be com-

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147. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #95, 137v [document #982]; #98, 616v-617r [document #983]. *Liberi* was the term used to denote the children of the duke.

148. Bouquet, "La cappella," p. 283.

149. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #94, 235v-240r [document #727].

150. Bouquet, "La cappella," p. 285. If this is indeed the Johannes Rangusis who was at Savoy from September of 1457 until October 1500, he must have been still quite young in 1449.

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pleted, and may bring to light yet more information about changes in the chapel roster during this time.

The chapel accounts for the second half of the fifteenth century, housed at the *Archives départementales* at Chambéry, are a set of registers independent from the *Trésorier général* or the *Comptes de l'hôtel*. The earliest of these dates from 1449 and 1450. At that time, the singers earned the substantial sum of one hundred florins or more annually, enough to buy a house.[151] Then as now, very few people earned enough in a single year to cover the price of a dwelling. Nothing in previous accounts indicates that the chaplains and singers earned similar wages prior to this time.

POSTSCRIPT: DUFAY AT SAVOY IN 1450

Two documents attest to Dufay's presence in the duchy in 1450. The first dates from June of that year, and states that the Savoy treasury paid for him and nine other clerics (*religiosarum*) to stay at the *Capelle Rubei*, a hospice in Turin.[152] The second document, previously unknown, states that on the eleventh of September of the

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151. A.D. Chambéry, S.A. 3604, 12v-14v [document #929]. Frater Guilliermus Pureaz, for example, received 125 florins for the year 1449-50.

152. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #98, 270r-270v [document #906].

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same year, Dufay was paid ten gold scuti for expenses to be incurred in returning to his own country (... *pro expensis fiendis revertendo ad partes suas*).[153] Since the payment was granted at Geneva, it is certain that Dufay made his departure from the more northerly part of Savoy. This defines much better than previously the limits of this relatively short trip to the south. We can be sure that Dufay was in Turin by June of 1450, and by mid September he was on his way back to Cambrai.

Dufay's activities during this period are the subject of some speculation. Fallows suggests that in June, Dufay was on his way to the dedication of Donatello's altar in the Basilica of Saint Anthony of Padua, which took place on 13 June 1450, and surmises that it was for this event that the composer wrote his Mass for Saint Anthony of Padua.[154] There is nothing in the information gleaned from the Turin archive to refute this theory. The household accounts give firm indication, however, that the Savoyard court was in the neighbourhood of Turin in June 1450, and remained in the environs of that Piedmontese

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153. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #98, 609v-610r [document #907]. See Chapter II, pp. 58-59 of the present study.

154. Fallows, *Dufay*, p. 67.

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city until at least the twentieth day of the month.[155] After that date, the court set out on a slow journey northward that brought it to Geneva by the beginning of September, having passed considerable time at Chambéry.[156] It was immediately following the arrival at Geneva when Dufay was paid to return northward. Hence, he was present at Turin around the time when the court of Savoy set out on its journey, and is recorded at Geneva near the moment at which the court arrived there early in September. In view of this, it seems not unlikely that he travelled northward with the court of Savoy, although, to be sure, he is not named among those receiving either feed or shoes for their horses in the course of the trip. This could indicate that his expenses were being paid from some source other than the Savoy treasury. In any event, there was ample time for Dufay to have journeyed from Turin to Padua for the dedication of the altar, and still to have returned to Turin in time for the departure of the court for Chambéry and Geneva.

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155. A.S. Turin, Inv. 39 fol. 18 #73, 353v-389v.

156. A.S. Turin, Inv. 39 fol. 18 #73, 389v-557r.

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GENERAL OVERVIEW

The Savoyard chapel found its roots in the fourteenth century, when it formed part of the households of the duchesses Bonne de Bourbon and Bonne de Berry. During this early period, it was fairly large, counting at least five singers among its ranks. By 1420, however, it was much reduced in size from that which had existed in 1391 when the young Amadeus VIII inherited his dominions. This smaller chapel is consistently identified as the chapel of the countess cum duchess of Savoy, Marie of Burgundy, thus continuing the tradition of the previous century. Marie's chapel included only two identifiable singers, and it employed no more than five or six chaplains and singers in total. Both of the known singers were tenors, indicating that this ensemble at least performed some sort of improvised polyphony. Most of the music sung, however, would have been liturgical chant.

Following the duchess's death in 1422, the chapel was reduced even further in size. The records from 1421 until 1428 refer to a chapel of only three persons, although one man called *cantor* was always employed. Given these very limited resources, it is doubtful that the chapel of the 1420's performed anything different from its immediate predecessor. In 1428, however, a much larger ensemble made its appearance. It included in its ranks

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the persons who had served in the small court chapel during the previous few years, and a number of persons whose names did not appear until this point. It is impossible to identify the singers among them, but the documents from this time reveal that in the late 1420's, there was ferment in the court chapel.

Given what is known of Amadeus VIII's propensities in the 1420's and 1430's, it comes as something of a surprise that near the end of his reign (ca. 1433), an additional small court chapel composed of children's and adults' voices was established. This seems to have been Amadeus VIII's private institution, since it was disbanded late in 1434, at precisely the time that he retired in the company of his closest friends and advisors to a genteel religious reclusion in his palace at Ripaille. During the course of its brief existence, it was consistently independent of the slightly larger chapel, comprised entirely of adults, which had been established five years earlier.

In any event, when Amadeus VIII made Louis his lieutenant-general in 1434, handing over to him the administration of the duchy, the larger, strictly adult choir became the sole vehicle for the performance of sacred

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music at the court.[157] This leads one to conclude at least that this body was the preferred ensemble, if it was not in fact the creation of Louis and his new wife. Dufay was chapel master to this group in the 1430's, making it likely that Louis and Anne were in some way responsible for bringing him to Savoy.[158] The patronage of the chapel had changed since the death of Marie of Burgundy, in that it became an institution of the state as a whole, as opposed to a part of the household of the duchess. Between 1434 and 1439, the court chapel grew to an aggregation of thirteen persons, including at least nine singers, and by 1447 it comprised twenty-three persons, and counted at least thirteen adult singers and three choirboys among its members.

The Latin term *cantor* (French *chantre*) is applied to many of those active in the chapel at Savoy. In 1437, eight people are so designated, and when the chapel expanded after 1440, up to thirteen *cantores* served in the chapel at any single time. Assuming polyphonic composi-

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157. Louis was his eldest surviving son, Amadeus, prince of Piedmont having passed away in 1431.

158. Other writers have assumed that it was Amadeus VIII who brought Dufay to the court of Savoy. While it could not have been done without his approval, Dufay seems to have arrived at a point when the duke was trying to extricate himself from courtly affairs. Cf. Fallows, *Dufay*, 36-37.

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tions were performed, I have found nothing in the Savoyard registers to indicate how many people were involved in its execution. To be sure, at least one tenor can be continually identified in the chapel after 1420, and there were two after 1444. The singer Bartholome Chuet is sometimes called Bartholome contre, indicating that he was a contratenor. Other than these fleeting references, the numbers and identities of the singers performing any single polyphonic part at Savoy remains a mystery. This serves only to underline Fallows' statement that among the many lists of chapel personnel, there is neither evidence to suggest how many of the singers could read mensural notation, nor how many were actually involved in particular polyphonic performances.[159] The ideal presented in the ordinal from the court of Charles the Bold shows a chapel of at least fourteen adult singers, including six high voices, three tenors, three *basses contres* and two *moiens*.[160] Given that the Savoyard chapel after 1444 included at least thirteen singers and two tenors, it may have been an ensemble similar to that which the

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159. Fallows, "Specific Information," p. 109.

160. Fallows, "Specific Information," p. 149. "Mean," *The New Harvard Dictionary*, p. 477. The term *moien* is similar to the English term "mean," denoting the lowest voice moving above the tenor.

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Burgundians strived for many years later.

The Chapel Master

Three chapel masters can be identified in the documents of the court of Savoy: Magister Adam, Guillaume Dufay and Herlin Fustien. The earliest known reference to Adam comes in 1433, and his tenure at the court lasted until ca. November 1434. He was attached to the specific chapel that included three or four choirboys and two adults besides himself. The documents indicate that Dufay had arrived at Savoy by February 1434. His tenure overlaps with that of Magister Adam by some months, and it is perhaps for this reason that he assumed the duties of chapel master without first donning the title. The earliest reference to the composer calls him *de facto magister capelle*. Adam was the master of an ensemble that would be replaced precisely when Amadeus retired, indicating that he and his ensemble were creatures of the fading regime. When Dufay took over the post, it was a chapel of different size and constitution that he controlled. His period as master at Savoy came to a close in 1439, although he does not seem to have relinquished his title until ca. 1442, since in that year Duke Louis refers to him as master of the chapel in his letter to the duke of Burgundy. This is supported by the fact that his succes-

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sor, Herlin Fustien, does not seem to have assumed the title until 1443, four years after Dufay had vacated the post.

To Magister Adam fell the combined tasks of master of the children and chapel master. It was his duty, for example, to see that the children and adults of his chapel had clothes that were in good repair. He was also responsible for the well-being of the choirboys, as is shown by his being paid to look after them when they were ill. As master of the children, his work was at least partly musical. Two documents indicate that he was a teacher of music, particularly singing, and he must have been engaged to teach the boys to sing as well as to administer to their material needs.

No document relating to Dufay at Savoy gives any insight into what his duties as chapel master may have been. One can speculate, however, that he was taken into the Savoyard chapel by virtue of his considerable renown as a composer and that his duties, if not mainly musical, must have been purely ornamental.[161] It may be that he was an honorary chapel master, not asked to perform the mundane administrative duties of others who held the posi-

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161. Dufay's possible activities as a composer are discussed in Chapter V.

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tion before and after him. Indeed, during Dufay's tenure, certain administrative operations that normally fell to the chapel master were carried out by Herlin Fustien, his eventual successor in the post.

The first entry indicating that Herlin had assumed the role of chapel master comes from October of 1443. Six years earlier, however, while Dufay was still at the court, Herlin accepted money on behalf of the whole chapel. In 1441, records indicate he cared for the books of the chapel, a task that is generally associated with chapel masters, and show that if he was not established in that position by this time, he was at least performing the master's duties. He may have held the post *de facto* since Duke Louis still refers to Dufay as his chapel master in his letter to the duke of Burgundy in November of 1441. That Fustien was a musician of trusted judgement is proved by his being chosen to travel to Cambrai to seek out singers for the Savoyard chapel. It is debatable whether this would necessarily have fallen within his duties as master. Some months earlier Guillaume Pureaz, who never attained the position, was sent to Flanders for the same reason. The recruitment of new voices for the chapel was a task that would be assigned to persons who were musically skilled, but at Savoy the documents indicate that it

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did not fall exclusively within the capabilities of the chapel master.

That all of the chapel masters at Savoy during the period in question were chosen from among the persons specifically designated as "singers," and that they were called upon at various times to teach singing to choirboys (Adam) and to recruit new singers for the chapel (Herlin) leads one to suspect that their jobs did have a musical component, although archival documents understandably give only a few hints as to what it might have been. They were the people who paid the wagoneers when the chapel moved, looked after the books of that body, accepted gifts on behalf of the chaplains and singers, and provided the necessities of life for the chapel's juvenile and adult members when necessary.

Chapel Clerks

The court of Savoy employed chapel clerks at all times. From 1420 until 1428 there were only one or two at any given moment. After 1428, at least three *clercs de chapelle* were always on the payroll. These were the persons who attended to the more mundane matters in the chapel. When the chapel travelled, for example, they packed, bound, and loaded the necessary paraphernalia such as choir robes. They also saw to it that hosts were pro-

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vided for the Mass, and that the special needs of the chapel, such as locks for the doors, were provided. These people were usually ordained, and some of them were singers. Gauthier de Pernes, Anthoine Mestralet and the tenor Gosset, for example, began their careers at Savoy as chapel clerks. Both Gauthier and Anthoine rose to the rank of chaplain, and both are recorded celebrating the Mass at least once.

It does not necessarily follow that all clerks were singers. The term *cantor* is never applied to Glaude (or Claude) a clerk who served in the 1430's, or to Guillaume Moyriaco (alias Bisolay) who is named with the chapel throughout the 1440's. In the latter's case, he earned so much less than the known singers, one is led to conclude that less was expected of him. Given that the Mass was normally sung in plainchant, the clerks who were priests must have had some part in its execution, and in that sense their tasks were somewhat musical. Since the level of musical training varied among individuals, one cannot assume that all clerks took part in polyphonic performance, although those who had the requisite skills and education must have. It is possible that singers received an additional sum when they assumed the role of clerk.

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Choirboys

References to the children of the chapel appear sporadically among the documents from Savoy. In 1433 and 1434 they formed part of a very specific ensemble of boys' and men's voices. In 1433 there were three choirboys, and their number was augmented to four the following spring. These children were consistently included in the same lists with three adult singers, and their master, Adam, is known to have been a singing teacher. We can therefore be certain that the boys served a musical function in the chapel in this early period.

There were three *enfants de chapelle* newly arrived in the chapel in 1443 and 1444, and intermittent references are made to them until 1446. During this later period, they are named in the same lists as the adult chaplains and singers. This may indicate that at Savoy the children did not form part of a distinct ensemble. That ensembles of choirboys and their masters existed in the fourteenth century at Avignon, and later in the century at Cambrai Cathedral, for example, is indication that such ensembles were current during the period in question, and the possibility of its existence at Savoy should not be ruled out. Beyond their musical role, the *enfants de chapelle* may have acted as acolytes, lighting

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the candles and pouring the water and wine for the priests at Mass.

The Status of Chaplains and Singers

Chapel members at Savoy enjoyed a high status at court. They consistently received gifts of clothing and money from the court to provide their "minute necessities," and in the yearly lists of *étrennes*, the chaplains and singers were among those to whom went the more expensive gifts. Thus they received lined bonnets (*bonnes*) whereas servants, including *clercs de chapelle*, received ones that were unlined. It seems that the posts of chaplain or singer were ones to which persons aspired, and although singing ability was not the sole means to advance oneself, it must have been helpful. Anthoine Mestralet and Gauthier de Pernes were both raised to the post of chaplain and singer (i.e., *capellanus et cantor*) having started out as chapel clerks.

Information regarding the salaries of the singers at Savoy is ambiguous. Prior to 1450, the documents from the *Trésorier général* never give salaries for the complete chapel. Lists of servants receiving their yearly payment, however, sometimes include a few of the known singers. These indicate that chaplains and singers earned between thirty and fifty florins annually. Sporadic references to

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the salaries of various individuals who worked in the chapel tend to confirm these figures. Information about the benefices that any of the chapel members may have held is not available, making it impossible to estimate their entire income. Still, the figures that are available seem very low. Minstrels and trumpeters, by way of comparison, earned forty florins annually, and all indications are that they stood much lower in the social order than chaplains and singers. This makes it extremely unlikely that their salaries would have been higher. One can only conclude that the accounts of the general treasurers do not give a complete picture of the earnings of chaplains and singers. All that can be said at present is that by the mid century, the chapel payroll accounts (none dated earlier than 1449) show that court chaplains and singers at Savoy earned between one hundred and one hundred and twenty-five florins annually.

Viewed in general, the court chapel at Savoy must have gained rapidly in prestige and quality following what was essentially its reestablishment in 1428. From that point, interest in the chapel was constant. Periods of growth are evident from the documents in the 1430's and 1440's, and on at least two occasions, efforts were made to bring new singers from abroad. Although information regarding wages is incomplete and contradictory, it is

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safe to assume that its members were well-paid. The many entries showing that they were given numerous gifts of both money and clothing indicate a court willing to go to some lengths to encourage the better singers to stay. The fact that a renowned composer such as Dufay was attracted there in the 1430's is indication that the court of Savoy at least strove to make its chapel prestigious and to maintain its high profile.[162]

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162. See Chapter V for speculation regarding the compositional activity of chapel members.

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CHAPTER IV: THE COUNCIL OF BASEL AND THE COURT OF FELIX V

In November 1442, wishing to free himself from the domination of the Council of Basel, Pope Felix V, the erstwhile Amadeus VIII of Savoy, moved his court from Basel to Lausanne. A register of accounts from this papal court is included among the volumes of the *Comptes de l'hôtel* from the court of Savoy.[1] Covering the period beginning 1 October 1444 and ending 30 September 1445, this account book provides the only information that has yet come to light regarding Felix's court chapel. The existence of this ensemble was previously assumed, although no firm evidence of its size or membership was known.[2]

From the limited perspective of this single volume of accounts, the musical resources of Felix's court were

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1. A.S. Turin, Inv. 39 fol. 18 #70 [documents #1073-1084] is distinguished from other volumes of Savoyard accounts by virtue of its columnar format. Where lists of names from the court of Savoy itself are recorded in a linear format, with the names written across the page, this single volume lists names in long columns down the length of the page. See Robert Bradley, "Music and Musicians at the Court of Felix V," *Le Colloque Amédée VIII-Felix V* (October 1990), in press.

2. Felix's finances were never very secure, and it is possible that in 1444-45, the Savoyard treasury was called upon to pay some or all of the expenses of its patriarch Felix V. This would explain the fortunate presence of the register in question among the documents of the court of Savoy.

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modest. As is the case with papal chapels in general, there is no hint that minstrels and trumpeters were employed there for the performance of secular music, unlike the situation at the court of Savoy. Felix's private chapel comprised the following six persons:

Dominus Guilloctus Roberti, cantor
Dominus Clementius Vineriis *
Dominus Colinetus de Merques *
Frater Anthonius, ordinis Sancti Anthonii *
Frater Jacobus, tenorista *
Johannes Audini

Colinetus de Merques in the above list is the composer Nicolas de Merques from the diocese of Arras (Colin, or Colinet being the diminutive of Nicolas), who was active at the Council of Basel in 1433 and is recorded there again in 1436.[3] Other than he, none of the singers was

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3. J. Haller, ed., *Concilium basiliense*, 8 vols. (Basel, 1896-1926/reprint [n.p.]: Kraus, 1971), vol. 2, p. 516; vol. 4, p. 355. Perhaps Merques served continuously at the Council from 1433 until 1436 and even later; at least there is no evidence to indicate that he worked anywhere else in the 1430's; Martin Tegen, "Basilkonciliet och Kyrkomusiken omkr 1440," *Svensk Tidskrift för Musikforskning* XXXIX (1957), pp. 129-31, lists more than fifty persons called *cantor* whose names are found among the records of the Council of Basel. Not all of those mentioned can have been involved with the chapel of the Council. Many were attached to the retinues of the various lay officials and cardinals who attended the Council's deliberations. At least one composer other than Merques worked there during the period in which the council was at full strength. See also Keith Mixter, "Johannes Brassart, a Bio-bibliographical Study," *Musica disciplina* XVIII (1964), pp. 37-62. Johannes Brassart was active at Basel in 1433-34, after which he is recorded in the entourage of the Holy Roman Emperor. Regarding the parity of "Colin" and "Nicholas," see Albert Dauzet, *Dictionnaire étymologique des noms de famille et prénoms de France*, 3rd edition

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linked previously to the Council of Basel.

Merques's presence in the papal chapel at Lausanne in the 1440's was previously unknown.[4] That this set of documents refers to him as "Colinetus" confirms a hypothesis advanced in 1924 by Charles van den Borren: the confusion among attributions of works to Nicolas de Merques and C. de Merques resulted from the composer's using the "Colin" form of his first name.[5] Given the close relationship between the Council and Felix's court, we must infer that the composer followed Felix from Basel to Lausanne, and that Nicolas and Colinet are one and the same person. In the absence of evidence to the contrary, it is reasonable to conclude that Merques spent the entire period 1436-45 within the milieu of the Council and Felix V's court.

In 1444, upon the death of the incumbent, Felix declared himself bishop of Geneva.[6] As a result, ties

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(Paris: Larousse, 1951), pp. 450-51.

4. Merques's name is absent from the lists for October and November 1444, and from June and July 1445.

5. Charles van den Borren, *Le Manuscrit musical M. 222 C. 22 de la Bibliothèque de Strasbourg* (Antwerp, 1924), p. 189.

6. Louis Binz, Jean Emery and Catherine Santschi, *Archdiocèses et diocèses: Le Diocèse de Genève; L'Archdiocèse de Vienne en Dauphiné*, Helvetia sacra, section 1, vol. 3 (Bern: Éditions Francke, 1980), p. 103.

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between his court and ecclesiastical institutions in that city were, no doubt, very close. Indeed, three anonymous members of the papal chapel at Lausanne held benefices within the diocese of Geneva.[7] It is not surprising, then, that the chapel lists name two singers who seem to have had some connection with Geneva during their careers. Every chapel list from Felix's court begins with the name Dominus Guillioctus Roberti. He is the only person described as a *cantor* in Felix's chapel, and he therefore may have held the official title of "cantor," an administrative post equivalent to that of chapel master, whose responsibilities included the care of the books used by the chapel. Guilloctus may have been Robert Guillot, canon of the church of Saint-Pierre in Geneva.[8] The inventory of Guillot's possessions, made upon his death in 1488, mentions three books of songs and three books of music, indicating that he had musical interests. If he is indeed the same person as the *cantor* named in the lists from Felix's chapel, the reversal of names notwithstand-

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7. Louis Binz, "La Fin du moyen âge (1260-1536)," *Le Diocèse de Genève-Annecy*, ed. Henri Baud (Paris: Beauchesne, 1985), p. 65.

8. Marie-Thérèse Bouquet-Boyer, "La Musique dans le culte catholique romain au temps des évêques, 1418-1535," *Musique à Saint-Pierre* (Geneva: Clefs de Saint-Pierre, 1984), p. 6.

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ing, he may have been a singer as well.[9]

At least one, and possibly as many as three of the singers active in the chapel of the conciliar pope sang at the court of Savoy prior to the election of Felix V. The first, Clementius Vineriis, is the singer Clement de Vignes, who performed in the Savoyard chapel in 1436 and 1437, and again from 1453 to 1466.[10] He must also be the Clement, described as a singer in the pope's chapel, who received a measure of cloth from the duke of Savoy in order to make a robe for himself.[11] In addition, Frater Anthonius of the order of Saint Anthony may be Antoine de Saint Antoine, one of five singers from the chapel of Savoy who travelled from Pont d'Ains to Chambéry in 1442.[12] A third person, Renaud Joly, who served in the Savoyard chapel intermittently from ca. 1420 until the 1440's, may have been chapel master to Felix V at some time, although there is no mention of him in the lists

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9. Bouquet-Boyer, "Culte catholique," p. 12, n. 28.

10. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #81, 545v (1436) [document #853]; #82, 266v (1437) [document #854]; Marie-Thérèse Bouquet, "La cappella musicale dei duchi di Savoia dal 1450-1500," *Rivista italiana di musicologia* III (1968), p. 285.

11. Gino Borghezio, "La fondazione del collegio nuovo 'Puerorum innocentuum' del duomo di Torino," *Note d'archivio per la storia musicale* I (1924), p. 236.

12. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #88, 419r [document #711].

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from 1444-45.[13] Given the possibility that as many as three singers worked at Savoy prior to their service with Felix V, one is led to suggest that there was direct contact between the two chapels. There was certainly contact in July 1444, when Duke Louis, Duchess Anne and Margaret of Savoy (sister of the duke), accompanied by the singers from the Savoyard chapel, voyaged by boat from Morges to Lausanne *pour veoir et visiter nostre tressaint pere le pape*.[14]

Johannes Audini is consistently included in the lists from Felix's chapel, and it is assumed that he was involved there in some way, but nothing in the documents gives any indication as to his function. His name is very similar to that of Johannes Audegne, a tenor active in the court chapel at Savoy from ca. 1479 until 1484, and who sang at the church of Saint-Pierre in Geneva in 1502.[15] If all references here are indeed to the same individual, Audini's career was very long, and he must have served the conciliar pope while he was still a boy. This hypothesis

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13. Bouquet-Boyer, "Culte catholique," p. 6.

14. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #91, 187v-188r [document #752]; #92, 244v [document #753].

15. Bouquet, "La cappella," p. 283 and idem., "Culte catholique," p. 21, reads this name as Johannes Andegne. Given the similarity in the late medieval script between "n" and "u", Audegne is also a possible reading.

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is perhaps supported by the fact that his name is always last in the rolls of singers and chaplains.

Another singer, Frère Bernard is not included in the lists from 1444-45. Records from the diocese of Geneva, however, describe him as a singer in Felix's chapel when he received a curacy in the parish of Saint-Nicholas-de-Veroce during the period 1443-44.[16] As such, he must have left the papal chapel sometime prior to the period covered by our documents.

At least part of the repertory performed at Felix's court may have been borrowed from the court of Savoy. Many of Guillaume Dufay's works thought to have been composed during the years 1433-35, i.e. the earliest period of his involvement in the duchy, are included in the first 144 folios of *Trent, Museo Provinciale d'Arte, Castello del Buon Consiglio MS 92* (called *Trent 92-1*), a music manuscript that may well have been copied for the Council of Basel or the court of Felix V.[17] As such, it is possible that the contents of *Trent 92-1* provide a glimpse of the

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16. Binz, *Vie religieuse et réforme ecclésiastique dans le diocèse de Genève, 1378-1450*, Société d'Histoire et d'Archéologie de Genève, *Mémoires et documents* XLVI (1973), pp. 334-35.

17. Tom R. Ward, "The Structure of the Manuscript Trent 92-1," *Musica disciplina* XXIX (1975), p. 144. For a discussion of possible sources and repertory, see Chapter V.

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repertory performed at the court of Savoy proper, as well as at that of the conciliar pope.

Comprising only six persons, the chapel of Felix V was able to perform polyphonic music, as is demonstrated by one of its number being called *tenorista*. Among the singers of his court, Felix employed the composer Nicolas de Merques. One (and perhaps three) of the members of his chapel worked previously at the court of Savoy, and there are suggestions that at least some of the music that they sang came from the Savoyard court as well. Viewed as a whole, Felix's chapel appears as a small yet sophisticated ensemble that borrowed somewhat from its pontiff's former domain.

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CHAPTER V: MANUSCRIPTS, COMPOSERS AND REPERTORY

Manuscripts and Books

The archival registers from Savoy show that more than fifty years before the area was raised to a duchy, the counts already were gathering books for a splendid court library.[1] This collection was rivalled perhaps only by those of their cousins and in-laws in France and Burgundy. Many documents attest to books having been manufactured, decorated, repaired or bought for the Savoyard nobility throughout the century and indicate that the court not only tapped such nearby centers of book production as Geneva and Milan, but also exploited more distant places, among them Venice and Paris. The volumes that the counts purchased or commissioned were predominantly of a religious or devotional nature, including missals, breviaries, prayer books, complete psalters and collections of penitential psalms, as well as unspecified *libri capelle*. In addition, the registers mention at least three *romans*, among them one by Machaut, purchased for Count Amadeus VI (the Green Count, d. 1383) at Paris ca. 5 May 1368:

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1. Sheila Edmunds, "The Medieval Library of Savoy (I)," *Scriptorium* XXIV (1970), p. 319.

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Item que messire a fait doner a mossire Guillaume de Machaut pour ung roman quil avait done a monseigneur.. CCC frans dor.	Item that Monsieur ordered to be given to Monsieur Guillaume de Machaut for a romance that he gave to my lord..... 300 gold francs.
Item que messire a fait doner a la maisne dudit mossire Guillaume de Machaut ..... X frans dor.[2]	Item that Monsieur gave into the hand of the said Monsieur Guillaume de Machaut... 10 gold francs.

Amadeus VI was the brother-in-law of Machaut's patron, Charles V of France, and this relationship may have brought the composer into contact with the Court of Savoy. One writer has suggested that the *roman* in question is a long poem by Machaut, as yet unidentified, dedicated to Amadeus VI.[3] Machabey, however, points out that the term *roman* was often used to refer not only to poems of epic

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2. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #38, 31, 33. Printed in Sheila Edmunds, "The Medieval Library of Savoy (II)," *Scriptorium* XXV (1971), p. 257. Craig Wright, *Music at the Court of Burgundy*, 1364-1419: A Documentary History (Henryville PA: Institute of Mediaeval Music, 1979), p. viii, points out that a horse could be bought for 50 gold francs. Therefore 300 gold francs was an exceedingly large sum of money. The size of this payment perhaps indicates that the *roman* given to the count of Savoy was particularly lavish.

3. Guillaume de Machaut, *Oeuvres*, 3 vols., ed. Ernest Hoepffner (Paris: Firmin-Didot, 1908-21), vol. 1, p. xxvii. Lawrence Earp, "Machaut's Role in the Production of Manuscripts of his Works," *Journal of the American Musicological Society* XLII (1989), p. 476, n. 31, points out that various writers have suggested both the *Voir dit* and the *Prise d'Alexandrie* as the poem dedicated by Machaut to the Green Count.

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length, but also to books written in romance languages (*langue romane*).[4] Taking the latter meaning, he assumes that the documents refer to an illuminated manuscript of undetermined content that the Green Count bought from the poet-composer. He identifies a manuscript at Bern, designated "K" in discussions of Machaut's manuscripts, containing certain of the composer's works and suggests that it may be the volume in question, since it bears April 1371 as its date of completion, thus close to the date of the payment document cited above (May 1368).[5] It seems unlikely, however, that Machaut would have given to the count an unfinished book that would not be completed until almost three years later. In addition, recent research has pointed out that, on the basis of compared readings,

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4. Armand Machabey, *Guillaume de Machaut, 130?-1377*, 2 vols. (Paris: Richard-Masse, 1955), vol. 1, p. 66, follows Luigi Cibrario, *Della Economia Politica del Medio Evo*, 2 vols. (Turin, 1861), vol. 2, p. 349. Cibrario's translation of the document is as follows: *Per un romanzo (cioè un libro scritto in lingua volgare francese) donato ad Amadeo VI dal sire Guglielmo di Machaut 300 franchi d'oro.*

5. *Bern, Burgerbibliothek, MS. 218 (CH:BEb 218).* Machabey, *Machaut*, vol. 1, p. 66, presents the following colophon, taken from the manuscript:

> Explicit. Ou mois d'avril
> Qui est gay, cointe et genti,
> L'an Mil-CCC-LX-et-XI
> D'avril la semaine seconde
> Achèva à un vendredi
> Guiot de Sens c'est livre ci.

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the Bern manuscript falls outside the closed textual tradition of Machaut's manuscripts, and cannot be shown to stem from a purported composer's exemplar. Therefore "K" is not likely to have been compiled under Machaut's supervision.[6] In any event, the nature of the volume to which the documents refer, whether a single poem or a manuscript of the composer's *oeuvre* to 1368, must remain a mystery, since later inventories of books in the Savoyard library mention neither Machaut nor his works.[7]

Amadeus VIII (1391-1434) inherited the county of Savoy in 1391, when he was eight years old. His interest in books was nurtured during the years of his regency, as was shown in 1394 when his tutor, Johannes de Bettens, purchased two collections of Aesop (*Yssopet*) for the young

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6. Earp, "Machaut's Role," p. 476 and n. 31. I concur with Earp that the large amount paid to Machaut from the Savoyard treasury (300 gold francs) seems too much money for a single poem. The purchase is more likely to have been a larger manuscript.

7. Edmunds, "Medieval Library (II)," pp. 267-84, presents inventories from September 1431 (Palace, Turin), April 1432 (Stupinigi, Turin), 1434, July 1440 (books lent to Felix V), March 1479 (Moncalieri, Vigone), April 1482, June 1483, January 1498 (Sainte-Chapelle). Idem, "The Medieval Library (III)," *Scriptorium XXVI* (1972), pp. 269-78. September 1498 (Pont d'Ains), October 1498 (Chambéry), and December 1498 (Turin).

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count and for his half brother Humbert the Bastard.[8] Whereas the library at Savoy remained fairly small during the reigns of the Green and Red Counts, it grew markedly after 1398, the year in which Amadeus achieved his majority. More than sixty archival documents from throughout his reign refer to books.[9] The accounts mention a much wider variety of volumes than those from the reigns of his predecessors, although the ubiquitous books for worship or devotion still predominate. Enhanced interest in books is apparent from comparatively early in Amadeus's reign. In 1407, for example, a missal of Roman usage was purchased from a priest named Guillaume Daniel.[10] At some time during his reign, Amadeus acquired the *Très riches heures* of his grandfather, John, duke of Berry, as well as the

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8. Document unidentifiable. Edmunds presents this document citing Bruchet and Griseri as her sources. She was subsequently unable to find the reference in the treasury roles. See "Medieval Library (II)," p. 258 and n. 9.

9. By comparison, Edmunds cites only thirty-eight documents from the entire fourteenth century. This disparity seems not to be merely an accident of the survival of evidence.

10. A.S. Turin, Inv. 38 fol. 1 #35, 4r. Printed in Edmunds, "Medieval Library (II)," p. 260. Once purchased, the missal in question was illuminated by Jehan de Saint-Ygny.

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equally sumptuous *Heures de Savoie*.[11]

Amadeus commissioned more manuscripts than any Savoyard ruler before him. To point out only two examples, the court scribe, Cardin de Paris, copied a book of prayers (*orationes*) for the duke's sons in 1420, and eight years later, this same copyist was called upon to enter the text into the duke's famous copy of the *Apocalypse*.[12]

Louis I seems not to have been as enthusiastic a bibliophile as Amadeus VIII, although he commissioned an elegant book of hours for himself, complete with miniatures.[13] In addition, a scribe named Legier copied a book of hours for Yolande of France, the child princess resi-

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11. Edmunds, "Medieval Library (I)," p. 321. E. Bénézit, *Dictionnaire critique et documentaire des peintres, sculpteurs, dessinateurs et graveurs*, 10 vols. (Paris: Librairie Grund, 1976), vol. 6, pp. 667-68. The *Très riches heures* was illuminated and historiated by the Limbourg brothers Paul (d. after 1416) and Hennequin (d. before 1439), who worked at various times for Duke Phillip the Bold of Burgundy and Duke John of Berry.

12. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #66, 526r, 531v. Printed in Edmunds, "Medieval Library (II)," p. 265. The *Apocalypse* of Amadeus VIII is now in the possession of *El Escorial, Real Monasterio de San Lorenzo del Escorial, MS E Vitr. 5*. Edmunds, "L'Apocalypse des ducs de Savoie," *La Maison de Savoie en pays de Vaud*, ed. Bernard Andenmatten & Daniel de Raemy (Lausanne: Payot, 1990), pp. 232-34, points out that the exquisite miniatures were made by Jehan Bapteur, while Perrinet Lamy worked on the illumination.

13. Paris, Bibliothèque nationale, MS lat. 9473. See Edmunds, "Le Bréviare de Marie de Savoie et le livre d'heures du Duc Louis," *La Maison de Savoie en pays de Vaud*, p. 100.

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dent at Savoy who was betrothed to Amadeus, eldest son of Duke Louis.[14]

The documents also refer to books specifically for use in the chapel. These volumes may have been quite plain, since there is no record of payment for any kind of decoration. The only music scribe known to have worked at the court of Savoy is the chaplain Petrus Theobaldi, who produced several *libri cantus* for the court chapel in 1435.[15] One cannot discern from the accounts what sort of volumes the copyist made on this occasion. While they may have contained polyphonic music, they would more likely have been books of plainchant such as the gradual or antiphonal, although he may just as well have been paid for notating a missal or breviary. Later that same year Petrus repaired books for the chapel, and early in 1436, he received twenty florins for copying a missal.[16] Hence, it seems certain that in addition to his duties as a music

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14. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #85, 129v. Printed in Edmunds, "Medieval Library (II)," p. 272. The illuminator Perenet, presumably Perrinet Lamy again, received payment for *une ystoire de nostre dame*, the first letter and the *vignette* around it, and four hundred and forty letters of gold and azure.

15. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #80, 330v. Printed in Edmunds, "Medieval Library (II)," p. 272. In this instance, Petrus received two florins in recompense for travelling to Fribourg to purchase the necessary parchment.

16. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #80, 171v [document #1071], 330v [document #1070]; #81, 523v [document #1072].

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scribe, Petrus copied manuscripts that contained only text, since not all missals included plainchant, and when they did it was often not extensive.

Volumes of sacred music and text were not, of course, the only types of books desired by the ducal household. The documents refer also to books of secular music. The inventory made of the property of Prince Amadeus of Piedmont, after his death in 1431, includes a *livre de chanczons notées en papier*.[17] The records reveal the production of at least one book of songs for Philippe, the count of Genevois, as the following accounts from 1436 indicate:

Item a livre ledit Lornay [ecuyer] a Messire Estienne et a Clement de papier pour fere deux livres a Monsieur de Geneve tant pour escripre quant pour faire chanssons .. v gross.	Next the said Lornay paid to Messire Estienne and to Clement for paper to make two books for Monseigneur de Genevois [Philippe, count of Genevois] as much to write as to make songs ..... 5 grosses

17. Edmunds, "Medieval Library (II)," p. 267.

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...a livre ledit Lornay a Pierre de l'Aumone pour de papier pour fere ung livre de chansons et pour ung autre pour escripre pour mondit seigneur . i gross et demy.[18]	. . .the said Lornay paid to Pierre de l'Aumone for paper to make a book of songs and for another for the said Monseigneur [Philippe] to write in... 1 and 1/2 grosses

Messire Estienne, Clement and Pierre de l'Aumone, who received the payment, were members of the court chapel. The singers Étienne Mathey and Clement de Vignes were both active in the Savoyard chapel in 1435-36. Pierre de l'Aumone is the alms clerk Pierre Barbier. Given that one of the books in question included songs, it is no surprise that singers were responsible for providing the material. They may have had paper ruled in staves at hand, or perhaps they knew how to prepare the paper for copying, and manuscript production on a small scale may have fallen within their bailiwick. The sums of money they received were small, making it unlikely that these payments covered the cost of copying. If their normal duties as chaplains and singers included music copying, however, no extraordinary payment need have been made. The books mentioned in the documents quite possibly were small *cahiers*,

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18. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #81, 264v, 268r. These documents are printed in Edmunds, "Medieval Library (II)," p. 272, who interprets them as being unrelated. I think it more likely, given the similarity of the entries, that all references here are to the same pair of books.

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both ruled with staves. One may have been left blank so that Philippe could write out his music exercises in the course of his lessons, whereas the chaplains copied certain songs into the second.[19]

The only extant music manuscript that can assuredly be associated with the court of Savoy proper is the Cypriot *Turin, Biblioteca Nazionale J.II.9 (TurBN J.II.9)*.[20] It is a collection of monophonic mass music, polyphonic Gloria-Credo pairs, independent Glorias, motets and French secular songs in discant style. Whether this repertory represents music that was heard at Savoy, however, must remain in doubt. The most plausible explanation for the presence of the manuscript in Turin is that it came to Savoy after the marriage of Anne of Cyprus

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19. Clement and Estienne may have given instruction in music to the young prince.

20. Richard Hoppin, "The Cypriot-French Repertory of the Manuscript Torino, Biblioteca Nazionale J.II.9," *Musica disciplina* XI (1957), pp. 79-125; idem, *The Cypriot-French Repertory of the Manuscript Torino, Biblioteca Nazionale J.II.9*, 4 vols. Corpus Mensurabilis Musicae, 21 (Rome: American Institute of Musicology, 1960); Martin Staehelin, "Neue Quellen zur mehrstimmigen Musik des 15. und 16. Jahrhunderts in der Schweiz," *Schweizer Beiträge zur Musikwissenschaft* ser. 3, bd. III (1978), pp. 60-61, shows that the fragment *Lausanne, Archives Cantonales Vaudoises, A e 15*, once suggested as a leaf from a lost Savoyard manuscript, is in fact an English fragment. The *sigla* used in the present study are taken from the *Census-Catalogue of Manuscript Sources of Polyphonic Music, 1400-1450*. Renaissance Manuscript Studies 1, ed. Charles Hamm (Stuttgart-Neuhausen: Institute of Musicology, 1979-88).

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and Louis I of Savoy in 1434. Indeed, after that event there was much traffic between the duchy and the Mediterranean island. The collection was copied, possibly ca. 1413, for Anne's father, King Janus of Cyprus.[21] All of the works are anonymous *unica*, and several refer to distinctly Cypriot persons and institutions: to King Janus himself, to Saint Catherine (said to have come from Cyprus), and to the Order of the Sword, an order of knighthood on that Mediterranean island. In addition, the plainsong mass cycles contained therein conform to no known continental chant tradition.[22] In short, *TurBN I.II.9* is a collection whose liturgical texts seem tailored specifically to the nobility and the court of Cyprus.

Folios 131v-141v of the manuscript carry a three-voice cantus-firmus mass that was inserted after the main body of the music was copied. Assuming that this work was entered before the manuscript left Cyprus, it would be the earliest known four-movement cantus-firmus mass.[23] Basing

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21. Hoppin, "Cypriot-French Repertory," pp. 92-3.

22. Hoppin, *Cypriot Plainchant of the Manuscript Torino, Biblioteca Nazionale J.II.9.*, Musicological Studies and Documents, 19 ([n.p.]: American Institute of Musicology, 1968), p. 12.

23. It consists of the *Kyrie*, *Gloria*, *Credo*, and *Sanctus* sections. The *Agnus Dei* is not included.

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his conjecture on the calligraphic style of the scribe who copied this mass, Reinhard Strohm has suggested that the work might be Savoyard, copied after Anne arrived at Chambéry.[24] Given that none of the movements of this mass are to be found in any other extant manuscript, and that all of the other works in *TurinBN I.II.9* are also *unica*, one suspects that the repertory transmitted falls outside continental fifteenth-century traditions. This raises the possibility that these compositions were rarely if ever performed at Savoy or anywhere else. The available evidence tends to suggest that the mass in question originated within a tradition that was later influential in Continental Europe, and seems to support Hoppin's suggestion that the earliest extant cantus-firmus mass is found in a manuscript that was copied in Cyprus, perhaps by a French scribe.

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24. Reinhard Strohm, "Politics and the Distribution of Music in the Early Fifteenth Century," *Early Music History* I (1981), p. 317.

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MANUSCRIPTS BEARING REPERTORY FROM THE COURT OF SAVOY

Two *chansonniers*, collections seemingly related by the shared repertory that they transmit, most likely come from the Savoyard orbit: *Pavia, Biblioteca universitaria, Codice Aldini 362 (PavU 362)*, and *Paris, Bibliothèque nationale, Rothschild 2973 (Paris BNR 2973, Cordiforme)*. *PavU 362*, a small paper volume of forty-four secular songs, is probably the older of the two. In her study of the manuscript, Henrietta Schavran posits a date of origin in the late 1460's or early 1470's.[25] In this she is supported by the repertory transmitted in *PavU 362*, which includes works from the pre-Busnoys and Ockeghem era; all but a few of the compositions are written for three voices, and the most prominent *forme fixe* is the rondeau, popular in the 1460's and before. That an early owner is identified in an inscription on fol. 78v as Joseph Derabis of Cuneo, a Piedmontese town fifty miles to the south of Turin, implies that the manuscript rested at some point within the borders of the duchy.[26]

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25. Henrietta Schavran, "The Manuscript *Pavia, Biblioteca Universitaria, Codice Aldini 362*: A Study of Song Tradition in Italy Circa 1440-1480," 2 vols., Ph.D. dissertation, New York University, 1978, vol. 1, p. 29.

26. Schavran, "Pavia 362," vol. 1, p. 39, states that the name "Derabis" is written in a sixteenth-century script.

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Schavran points out that some of the paper on which *PavU 362* is written bears watermarks similar to those found in registers of Savoyard documents from the 1450's and 1460's.[27] In view of research concerning the reliability of papermarks as evidence, however, one should be cautious in concluding that the collection comes from Savoy on this basis alone.[28] It remains to examine the watermarks in precise detail and to compare them with those in known Savoyard documents, in order to establish whether paper used in *PavU 362* was indeed available in Savoy.

According to Edward Kottick, the heart-shaped *chansonnier* known as *Cordiforme* also comes from the region

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27. Schavran, "Pavia 362," vol. 1, p. 36.

28. Principles for the comparison of watermarks are set forth by Allan Stevenson, "Paper as Bibliographic Evidence," *The Library* ser. 5, XVII (1962), pp. 197-212, who points out that the manufacture of paper involved pairs of papermoulds, each individual mould having its own watermark. He also points out that papermarks coming from different pairs of moulds are not and cannot be identical. In order to establish the extent to which marks are identical, the researcher must not only take precise measurements and position *vis à vis* chain lines, but also must take into account the pattern of "sewing dots" formed by the fine copper wires with which the figure of the watermark was bound to the mould.

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of Savoy.[29] Written on vellum, the manuscript contains forty-four unascribed secular songs, and bears the coat of arms of the priest Jean de Montchenu, for whom it presumably was prepared.[30] Montchenu lived and worked as vicar-general and counsellor to Jean-Louis de Savoie, bishop of Geneva (1470-76), during the period in which *Cordiforme* was probably compiled. Given that the bishopric of Geneva was strongly under the influence of the dukes of Savoy, it seems possible that *Cordiforme* draws some of its repertory from Savoyard sources. A connection with the duchy may be supported by the fact that miniatures in the manuscript are similar to those found in non-musical manuscripts of known Savoyard origin, and the style of illumination is French. According to Kottick, regional variants in spelling are Savoyard or Piedmontese.[31]

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29. Edward L. Kottick, *The Unica in the Chansonnier Cordiforme*. Corpus Mensurabilis Musicae, 42 (Rome: American Institute of Musicology, 1967); idem, "The Chansonnier Cordiforme," *Journal of the American Musicological Society* XX (1967), pp. 11-27.

30. Kottick, *Unica*, p. IX.

31. Kottick, *Unica*, p. x. Both Schavran, "Pavia 362," vol. 1, p. 37 and Kottick, *Unica*, pp. x-xi base their conclusions regarding the origin of *PavU 362* and *Cordiforme* in part upon the fact that both manuscripts include French and Italian pieces. They conjecture that a Savoyard compiler would naturally include songs in these languages given that the duchy straddled the two cultures geographically. Neither the treasury documents nor the household accounts give any hint, however, that the Italian language

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PavU 362 and *Cordiforme* share ten pieces. One of them, the anonymous *O pelligrina, o luce*, is the only work unique to these two manuscripts, while Dufay's *Dona gentile* is found only in *PavU 362*, *Cordiforme* and the ornate Neapolitan manuscript known as the *Mellon Chansonnier*.[32] Schavran's observation that the readings of pieces appearing in both manuscripts are very close, particularly when works of limited circulation are examined, must also be viewed with extreme caution.[33] It remains to establish stemmas for each of the ten works appearing in both *PavU 362* and *Cordiforme* before any meaningful statement can be made as to the relatedness of their

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was in vogue at the court of Savoy. Nor are Italian names commonly encountered among the accounts. The spoken language of the duchy was (and in many places still is) French, and archival records were written in Latin or French. To be sure, as the 1440's progressed, the dukes of Savoy spent more time in the area around Turin in Piedmont than in the northern parts of their realm, bringing the center of Savoyard culture physically closer to that of the Italian peninsula. Nonetheless, the presence of Italian and French languages and song forms within *PavU 362* and *Cordiforme* should not be taken as *prima facie* evidence that the two collections contain repertory known and performed at the court of Savoy.

32. *New Haven, Yale University, Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library, Ms. 91 (Mellon Chansonnier)*. As regards shared repertory, see Margaret Bent, "Some Criteria for Establishing Relationships Between Sources of Late-Medieval Polyphony," *Music in Medieval and Early Modern Europe*, ed. Iain Fenlon, (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1981), p. 299.

33. Schavran, "Pavia 362," vol. 1, p. 62.

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repertories. Schavran's observation that certain variants in the contratenor parts of *Terriblement suis fortunée* (anonymous) and *L'ome banny* (Barbignant) are shared only by the manuscripts under consideration here is the merest hint that such a study might provide valuable new information about the relationship between these two *chansonniers*.[34]

PavU 362 and *Cordiforme* include secular songs by Dufay. Specifically, both of them transmit *Le serviteur hault guerdonné* and *Dona gentile*, while his *Vostre bruit* appears in *Cordiforme*.[35] Fallows divides the manuscripts that contain Dufay's songs into an early and a late group. The earlier tradition is represented mainly by Dufay's forty-five songs found in *Oxford, Bodleian Library Canonici 213* (*OxfBC 213*), compiled in the 1420's and 1430's, while the later one includes at least twenty-five works contained in sources bearing repertory from the

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34. Schavran's discussion of *Terriblement suis fortunée* and *L'ome bany* appears in Schavran, "Pavia 362," vol. 1 , p. 62.

35. Heinrich Besseler, "Falsche Autornamen in den Handschriften Strassburg (Vitry) und Montecassino (Dufay)," *Acta musicologica* XL (1968), pp. 201-03, casts doubt on the authenticity of *Le Serviteur hault guerdonné*, although most writers accept it as an example of Dufay's late chanson style. For a complete discussion see David Fallows, *Dufay*, 2nd edition (New York: Vintage Books, 1988), p. 159, n. 10. A fourth song, *Mon seul plaisir*, ascribed variously to Dufay and Bedyngham, is likely by the English composer.

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1460's or later.[36] Each transmits a distinct repertory of songs by Dufay.[37] None of Dufay's songs found in *OxfBC 213* is shared by *PavU 362* or *Cordiforme*. For this reason, and for reasons of style, the songs contained in these two manuscripts are included in discussions of the composer's late works.[38] According to Fallows, Dufay likely wrote his late *chansons* for the court of Savoy, where the composer returned in 1452 and where he remained until ca. 1458.[39] If one can speculate that at least the Dufay songs emanate from the Savoyard milieu in the 1450's, one must admit the possibility that others in the repertory of these two song collections may come from there as well.

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36. Fallows, *Dufay*, pp. 160-61. Graeme Boone, "Dufay's Early Chansons: Chronology and Style in the Manuscript Oxford, Bodleian Library, Canonici Misc. 213," Ph.D. dissertation, Harvard University, 1987.

37. Fallows, *Dufay*, p. 160.

38. See, for example, Fallows, *Dufay*, p. 159. Charles Hamm, *A Chronology of the works of Guillaume Dufay* (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1964), pp. 120, 149-50, albeit working many years earlier, and using a methodology that is now considered somewhat suspect, reaches the same conclusion in dating *Vostre bruit* (in *Cordiforme*) and *Le serviteur hault guerdonné* (shared by *PavU 362* and *Cordiforme*) in the period 1454-74, and *Dona gentile* (shared only by *PavU 362* and *Cordiforme*) between the years 1435 and 1455.

39. Fallows, *Dufay*, p. 160.

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MANUSCRIPTS BEARING CONCILIAR REPERTORY

When Felix V was elected pope by the Council of Basel, he borrowed at least nine books from the Sainte-Chapelle at Chambéry in order to set up his own chapel.[40] The list of these volumes includes two missals, two antiphoners and a graduale. One of the antiphoners is described as *antiphonarium unum festorum notatum cum psalmis festivis*, indicating that it contained music. Any of the others could have included musical notation as well. In 1444 and again in 1446, Felix received breviaries, which also might have included music, as gifts from Duke Louis and Duchess Anne of Savoy.[41] In 1444, the duke and duchess visited Felix V at Lausanne, taking the singers of their chapel with them.[42] These notices indicate not only that the chapel of the conciliar pontiff depended upon the court of Savoy for some of its service books, but also that Felix's *capella* maintained direct contact with the chapel of the duke of Savoy. One may speculate that polyphonic music from Savoy, whether com-

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40. Edmunds, "Medieval Library (II)," pp. 272-73, presents the inventory made in 1440 by the poet and writer Martin le Franc, secretary to Felix V.

41. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #91, 181v. Printed in Edmunds, "Medieval Library (II)," p. 274. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #94, 451r.

42. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #91, 187v-188r [document #752].

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posed or improvised, was known at Felix's court and may have provided at least part of the repertory that his own chapel sang. Singers from Savoy could have supplied the sources for some of the music copied into two manuscripts of pedestrian appearance that may transmit repertory from the Council of Basel and from Felix's court: the first one, formerly an independent volume, now forms the first one hundred and forty-four folios of *Trent, Museo Provinciale d'Arte, Castello del Buon Consiglio MS 92 (TrentC 92)*, and is referred to here as *Trent 92-1*. The second manuscript comprises Sections II and III of *Aosta, Biblioteca del Seminario, A1D 19 (AostaS D19)*. The manuscript *Strasbourg M. 222 C. 22 (StrasBM 222)*, burned in 1870 during the bombardment of Strasbourg, may also have contained works known at the Council.[43]

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43. Studies of these manuscripts include Tom R. Ward, "The Structure of Trent 92-1," *Musica disciplina* XXIX (1975), pp. 127-47; Marian Cobin, "The Aosta Manuscript: A Central Source of Early Fifteenth-Century Polyphony," Ph.D. dissertation, New York University, 1978; idem, "The Compilation of the Aosta Manuscript: A Working Hypothesis," *Papers Read at the Dufay Quincentenary Conference, Brooklyn College, December 1974*, ed. Allan W. Atlas, (Brooklyn: Brooklyn College, 1976), pp. 82-85. *AostaS D19* also bears the shelf mark *Aosta 15*. All discussions of *Strasbourg M. 222 C. 22* ultimately depend upon the description and partial copy of the manuscript made by Edmund de Coussemaker, now preserved in the Bibliothèque du Conservatoire royale de musique, Brussels. Charles van den Borren, *Le manuscrit musical M. 222 C. 22 de la Bibliothèque de Strasbourg* (Antwerp, 1924). Martin Staehelin, "Bermerkungen zum verbrannten Manuskript Strassburg M. 222 C. 22," *Die Musikforschung* XLII (1989), pp. 2-20.

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Trent 92-1

Trent 92-1 is a manuscript of 143 folios disposed in twelve gatherings. Each of the first seven gatherings contains a mass cycle (some are incomplete) interspersed with other polyphonic pieces, many from the Divine Office, inserted into the spaces left blank at the bottom of the pages. All of the primary entries, i.e., the movements of the mass cycles, are written by the principal scribe, and most of the inserted pieces are written in his hand as well. The other five gatherings transmit various mass ordinaries and mass propers, as well as pieces for the Office. Gathering 12 is notable for the profusion of pieces by English composers. Since all of the primary entries and all but four of the added pieces are sacred works, the works preserved in *Trent 92-1* may well reflect the repertory available to some religious establishment.

The hymns of *Trent 92-1* form an incomplete cycle for Vespers, covering most of the major feasts of the liturgical year, but excluding the Common and Proper of Saints. That all of them fall within Roman usage by virtue of their texts and melodies may be a result of their having been collected for a papal chapel, since legitimate popes and pretenders to the throne of Saint Peter alike adhered

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strictly to the Roman rite.[44] So many areas adhered to the Roman rite, however, in part owing to the influence of the Franciscans, that its preponderance in *Trent 92-1* is inconclusive. The best that can be said is that Roman usage does not exclude the possibility of the manuscript's bearing repertory heard at the Council of Basel or the court of Felix V. This incomplete hymn cycle in *Trent 92-1* is a composite of pieces by Dufay (5), Nicholas de Merques (3) and Gilles de Binche (called Binchois) (1), as well as several anonymous works.[45]

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44. Tom R. Ward, *The Polyphonic Office Hymn 1400-1520*. Renaissance Manuscript Studies, 3 ([n.p.]: American Institute of Musicology, 1980), pp. 16-17. The hymn presented for Ascension Day, for example, is *Jesu nostra redemptio* from the Roman tradition, whereas the German usage would call for *Festum nunc celebre*. Even where two traditions employ the same texts, they often set them to different melodies. *Ut queant laxis*, sung at the Feast of Saint John the Baptist, for example, employed a melody in the Roman tradition that was different from the one employed at places not following the Roman rite. Andrew Tomasello, *Music and Ritual in Papal Avignon, 1309-1403* (Ann Arbor: UMI Research Press, 1983), p. 122, demonstrates that during the Schism the papal chapel used the traditional Roman rite. This was in part, perhaps, to establish the legitimacy of the Avignon pontiffs as popes of Rome, despite their not being situated in that city. This would also have been the case at Felix V's court.

45. Tom R. Ward, "The Polyphonic Office Hymn from the Late Fourteenth Century until the Early Sixteenth Century," Ph.D. dissertation, University of Pittsburgh, 1969, p. 37. Two other hymns by Binchois appear in the manuscript, although both are for offices other than Vespers.

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Nicholas de Merques is represented by at least ten works (and perhaps as many as fifteen) in *Trent 92-1*. That all but one are unique to this manuscript has been taken to indicate that the collection originated in an establishment with which he was directly connected.[46] As far as currently can be determined, such establishments would include either the Council of Basel or the private chapel of Felix V after 1442, when the conciliar pontiff established his own court at Lausanne.[47] Indeed, the presence of his works in this manuscript is the strongest piece of evidence that at least part of the repertory it transmits springs from the milieu of Felix's chapel or the Council of Basel, given that Merques worked at Basel and Lausanne, perhaps for an extended period of time. In addition to the three hymns mentioned above, Merques's contribution to *Trent 92-1* includes two, and possibly three Kyries, one introit and perhaps as many as eight polyphonic antiphons.[48]

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46. Ward, "Structure," pp. 143-44.

47. Ward, "Structure," 143-44, suggests, on the basis of the presence of Merques's works in *Trent 92-1*, that the manuscript was copied during 1433-36 when the composer was at the Council of Basel. Since we now know that Merques was present at Felix's court as late as 1444-45, it seems as likely that *Trent 92-1* contains pieces that were heard in Felix's private chapel at Lausanne. See pp. 163-64 of the present study.

48. See below, pp. 213-25.

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The manuscript preserves twenty-nine compositions by Dufay, including five of his hymns, as well as several sequences and independent mass movements. The hymns were probably written for the court of Savoy when the composer was first active there in 1434-35, given that their texts and melodies suit none of the other institutions where he is known to have worked.[49] Certain of the Kyries and Glorias of *Trent 92-1* are very similar to the hymns with respect to vocal range, mensuration and overall musical style. These observations contributed to Fallows's conclusion that Dufay wrote these longer works around the same time.[50] Such circumstantial evidence points to the chapel of Savoy as the impetus for the composition of at least a portion of the repertory in the manuscript, and this suggestion in turn supports the speculation that Felix's former domain provided some of the music that his chapel sang.

AostaS D19

AostaS D19 contains 281 folios bound in twenty-five gatherings. It is a composite of four sections, distin-

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49. Fallows, *Dufay*, pp. 146-47.

50. Fallows, *Dufay*, pp. 178-79. The six works in question appear in Guillaume Dufay, *Opera Omnia*, 6 vols., ed. Heinrich Besseler (Rome: American Institute of Musicology, 1951-66), vol. 4, #10, #11, #14, #15, #24, #25.

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guished on the basis of watermarks, scribal hands and the repertory that each transmits. At least one scholar suggests that Section I carries repertory known in the chapel of Pope Eugenius IV from 1434-38, when the papal court was in north Italy.[51] Section IV transmits repertory associated with the Habsburg court, including two motets, both by Brassart (who worked at that court), devoted to the emperors Frederick III and Albert II respectively.[52] The present discussion is concerned mainly with Sections II and III of *AostaS D19* (henceforth called *Aosta II* and *Aosta III*). According to Cobin, both of these sections contain paper bearing watermarks similar to ones found in paper used in the Basel-Strasbourg region as well as in Piedmont. If there is any merit to Cobin's approach, one might well wonder if the manuscript transmits repertory from those regions, namely, from the court of Savoy, the Council of Basel, or the court of Felix V at Lausanne.[53] In any event, there is scant evidence of a tradition of polyphonic performance in fifteenth-century Aosta, and as such, the liklihood that *AostaS D19* carries music composed

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51. Cobin, "Compilation," p. 80. Kurt von Fischer, in a private communication, suggests that section I of *AostaS D19* could have come from the Council of Ferrara in 1438, where Eugenius was in attendance.

52. Cobin, "Aosta," p. 295.

53. Cobin, "Aosta," pp. 22-7. See above, n. 28.

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specifically to be sung in that north Italian city is very small.[54]

Besides being a busy crossroads between Italy and northern Europe, Aosta was an important Savoyard religious center. Men who bore the title "provost of Aosta" figure in many documents from the court of Savoy, and one is mentioned among the clerics of the chapel.[55] It is perhaps not surprising, therefore, that Jean de Grolée (provost 1438-55) held an important post at the court of Felix V after the Council of Basel elected the retired duke of Savoy as its pope. Cobin suggests that Grolée or someone in his retinue could have brought the manuscript, or parts of it, to Aosta following Felix's abdication.[56]

Cobin's other suggestion--that *AostaS D19* was passed by Aeneas Silvius Piccolomini (the future Pope Pius II) or someone in his entourage to François of Savoy, provost of Aosta after 1459--is somewhat less likely. As she points out, the course of Piccolomini's career runs intriguingly parallel to the one implied by the gatherings of the manuscript, passing from the Council of Basel to

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54. Cobin, "Aosta," pp. 300-02.

55. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #71, 91v (1429).

56. Cobin, "Aosta," pp. 314-15.

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the Habsburg court and thence to Italy.[57] One might well ask, however, whether the heterogeneous nature of the manuscript is the result of an itinerary or of the polyglot nature of the Council of Basel itself, where delegations from many European countries came together. In any event, *AostaS D19* is in no sense a presentation manuscript. Being small and rather plain in appearance, it is not likely to have changed hands among the high nobility of church and state. The more plausible explanation for its presence at Aosta is that it arrived in the possession of a singer or cleric of lower status, perhaps someone in the retinue of either Jean de Grolée or Piccolomini, if it arrived there during the fifteenth century at all.

Aosta II contains mostly movements from the ordinary of the Mass grouped according to type, so that all Kyries, Glorias, etc. appear in self-contained sub-sections. Among the Kyries of this section is the *Kyrie Pater cuncta* by Dufay. This work is found among a group of ten Kyries all very similar in texture to the composer's hymns, causing Fallows to speculate that Dufay wrote them in the mid

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57. Cobin, "Aosta," p. 303-11.

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1430's when he was *magister capelle* at Savoy.[58] Three other Kyries of this block are also found copied into section I of the manuscript. The link with Savoyard repertory formed by these few works is highly tentative, and given such a weak association, it is impossible to conclude that *AostaS D19* transmits a significant number of pieces that were known in the ducal chapel.

Likewise, *AostaS D19* can be connected only loosely to either the Council of Basel or the court of Felix V. The first gathering of *AostaS D19* is taken from *Aosta III*. Cobin suggests that this transplantation is a conscious effort on the part of the compiler to place the motet *Argi vices Poliphemus*, dedicated to John XXIII, as the first piece in the manuscript, and she interprets it as a gesture in honor of Felix V. She sees no impropriety in a compiler having placed a work devoted to one conciliar pontiff prominently in a manuscript prepared for another--i.e., Felix V.[59] The question arises whether Felix or any of his supporters would have been flattered to be equated with the earlier pretender to the throne of Saint Peter, especially since John XXIII had been forced to abdicate in

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58. Fallows, *Dufay*, pp. 178-79. This group of *Kyries* is numbered 9-18 in Dufay, *Opera omnia*, vol. 4, pp. 61-71. The works in question are Besseler's iv/9 (*Aosta II*), iv/10, 11 and 15 (*Aosta I*).

59. Cobin, "Aosta," p. 310.

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disgrace after a short and politically unsuccessful reign. It must be borne in mind that Felix saw himself as the legitimate pope, duly elected by the Council of Basel. Consequently, he was not likely to see any parallel between John's reign and his own. Further, all questions regarding the propriety or impropriety of the positioning of *Argi vices Poliphemus* presuppose that either Felix himself or one of his close aides would ever have seen this manuscript. Given both the rather plain physical quality of the volume and the current state of research regarding the purpose of manuscripts of polyphony, this is impossible to ascertain.

Studies of both *AostaS D19* (section II and III) and *Trent 92-1* have sought to relate them to one another on the basis of superficial similarities. Ward points out that the two manuscripts have twenty-five pieces in common, several of which share very similar readings.[60] In addition, Cobin points out that two similar watermarks found in *Aosta II* and *III* and also in *Trent 92-1* show that both sources may include paper from the Basel-Strasbourg

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60. Ward. "Structure," p. 146, points out that certain works appear twice in *AostaS D19*. According to Ward, oftentimes the versions of works shared internally by section I and either section II or III of *AostaS D19* display more significant variants between them than is the case in the works common to *AostaS D19* II and III and *Trent 92-1*.

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region.[61] These observations may point to a deeper relationship between the works shared by the two collections, one that only a more detailed study, involving the use of stemmatic analysis and minute examination of papermarks, might reveal. Cobin's observations that the hands in which each of these sources is written are similar (though not identical), and that the style of initials is the same, are inconclusive, since both manuscripts employ styles of script common to many manuscripts of the period.[62] The relationship between sections II and III of *AostaS D19* and *Trent 92-1* is fertile ground for further research, which may yield valuable new information regarding the transmission of music to and from Savoy.

Four secular songs by Nicholas de Merques were copied into *StrasBM 222*. Martin Staehelin suggests that the manuscript was in the possession of Heinrich Lauffenburg, poet and deacon of Zofingen, a village sixty miles southeast of Basel, in 1433-34. Furthermore, Staehelin concludes that the manuscript was in Basel ca. 1442, when one Albrecht Loeffler (ca. 1416-62) copied sec-

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61. Cobin, "Aosta," p. 154.

62. Cobin, "Aosta," p. 167.

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tions from it.[63] As such, *StrasBM 222*, or at least part of it, was in the Basel region at the time when Merques is thought to have sung in the chapel of Felix V, which was situated in that same city until 1442. The four songs by Merques could have come directly from the milieu of the Council of Basel, and the manuscript may have included other secular or sacred works that were known there.

COMPOSERS AND REPERTORY

MINOR COMPOSERS

Precisely which composers other than Dufay were active at Savoy in the first half of the fifteenth century

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63. Staehelin, "Bermerkungen," pp. 16 and 19. Loeffler's copies are now housed at Basel, with the siglum *Basler-Universitätsbibliothek F VIII 16*. The "oppidum Zomgen" mentioned in the colophon of *StrasBM 222* has long been a mystery. Staehelin adopts the suggestion made by Richard Müller, *Heinreich Loufenberg, eine litterar-historische Untersuchung* (Berlin: C. Rehm, 1888), p. 4, that Zomgen is a misreading of Zovigen, or Zofingen, the village to the southeast of Basel. Van den Borren, *Le manuscrit M. 222 C. 22*, pp. 18-19, urged caution in accepting Müller's suggestion. The evidence that Staehelin presents, however, indicating that the collection bore material known in the vicinity of Basel during the 1440's supports Müller's finding. For another point of view see Strohm, "The Ars Nova Fragments of Ghent," *Tijdschrift van de Vereneging voor Nederlandse Muziekgeschiedenis* XXXIV (1984), pp. 121-23, who suggests that at least part of the repertory transmitted in *StrasBM 222* was known at the "Groenen Briel," an Augustinian nunnery of Ghent, whose founder was lord of the nearby *seigneury* of Zomergem.

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remains something of a mystery.[64] The documents show clearly that the duchy maintained a large and sophisticated court chapel after ca. 1428. Studies of other courts reveal the presence of minor composers among the court chaplains and singers, and there is no reason to assume that this was not the case at Savoy as well. Yet, the only name that can be added with any assurance to the very short list of composers working within the Savoyard orbit prior to 1450 is that of Nicholas de Merques.[65] Nevertheless, certain evidence points to the possibility that Magister Adam, music teacher and master of the *enfants de chapelle* in 1433-34, and Jacob de Villete, chapel singer from 1442 until 1454, were composers as well. Finally, the minstrel Peronet des Ayes may be the composer Perrinet, to whom two pieces are attributed in the manuscript *Apt, Trésor de la Basilique Sainte-Anne, Ms. 16bis* (*AptSA 16bis*), one of which also appears with ascriptions in *StrasBM 222* and *Padua, Biblioteca*

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64. The name "Vineux" to whom a single tenor is "attributed" in *AostaS D19* is very similar to that of Clement de Vignes (or Clementius Vineriis), who sang in the chapels of Savoy and Felix V. The piece in question was used as the tenor voice of larger polyphonic works by Richard Loqueville (d. 1418) and his student Guillaume Dufay, however, and consequently must have been composed during the period before 1420, when the Savoyard chapel was still very small. There is little likelihood, therefore, that the piece in question originated at Savoy.

65. See Chapter IV.

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universitaria, Ms. 684 (PadU 684).

Magister Adam, or Adam Grand, could well be the composer of three rondeaux ascribed to an "Adam" in *OxfBC 213*, a collection of chansons from the region of Venice.[66] It was Fallows who first surmised that Magister Adam is as likely to have been the composer of these pieces as anyone who has been suggested to date, and the evidence presented in Chapter III showing that Adam was a music teacher who held an important administrative title at the court bolsters that suggestion.[67]

Circumstantial evidence corroborates the attribution to Magister Adam. All of the songs in question appear in the fourth fascicle of *OxfBC 213*, which transmits works thought to have been composed ca. 1434-36.[68] In two of

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66. Gilbert Reaney, ed., *Early Fifteenth-Century Music*, 5 vols., Corpus mensurabilis musicae, 11 ([Rome]: American Institute of Musicology, 1955), vol. 2, pp. i and 1-4. Ward, "Adam," *The New Grove Dictionary of Music and Musicians*, 20 vols., ed. Stanley Sadie (London: Macmillan, 1980), vol. 1, p. 90.

67. Fallows, *Dufay*, p. 40. Reaney, *Early Fifteenth-Century Music*, vol. 2, p. i, suggests Adam Fabri, clerk at Notre-Dame de Paris, Adam Maigret, first chaplain to Charles VI in 1422, and Erasmus Adam, named in a list of *cantores* woven into the text of the motet *Romanorum rex inclite*, found in *AostaS D19*, section IV, as other possibilities. Guillaume de Van, "A Recently Discovered Source of Early Fifteenth Century Polyphonic Music," *Musica disciplina* II (1947), pp. 57-58, presents the motet text in its entirety.

68. Boone, "Dufay's Early Chansons," pp. 114-15.

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Adam's pieces, the copyist uses the coloured minims common in white notation, as opposed to the flagged minims of black notation, thus reflecting a change in practice that became usual in manuscripts of music after ca. 1433.[69] From this evidence it seems that the scribe wrote these pieces into the manuscript no earlier than the mid 1430's, when our Magister Adam worked at Savoy. In short, these three rondeaux from *OxfBC 213* probably date from around the time that Magister Adam sang in the Savoyard chapel and worked as *magister puerorum*. In all, we can enhance Fallows's statement by saying that our Magister Adam is the most likely Adam to have composed these pieces of all who have been suggested to date.

A single piece in *Munich, Bayerische Staatsbibliothek Cim.352b (Buxheimer Orgelbuch)* is ascribed to "Jacobus Villetti."[70] Nothing excludes the possibility that the inscription in question refers to the singer Jacobus de Villette. The work in question is an organ intabulation, bearing the German incipit "Ein Buer

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69. Boone, "Dufay's Early Chansons," p. 150.

70. Allan W. Atlas, *Music at the Aragonese Court of Naples* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1985), p. 43, points out that the Jacob de Villete who worked at Savoy and some years later at Naples is quite possibly the composer of the work in question.

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gein Holtze."[71] Written in three-voice cantilena style, it seems to be modelled on a Franco-Flemish chanson, but this is impossible to assert with absolute confidence.

The revelation that the minstrel Peronet des Ayes, active at Savoy from 1430 until ca. 1450, was a bombard player brings about the intriguing possibility that he was the composer of a Credo in four voice-parts, ascribed to "Bonbarde" in *AptSA 16bis*, to "Perneth" in *PadU 684*, and to "Prunet" in *StrasBM 222*.[72] He may also be the Perrinet to whom is ascribed a three-part Kyrie, unique to *AptSA 16bis*. Gómez suggests that Perrinet may have been Petrechi de la bombarda, active at the court of Jean I of Aragon in 1393.[73] Given that *AptSA 16bis* includes works

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71. *Das Buxheimer Orgelbuch*, 2 vols., ed. Bertha Antonia Wallner, Das Erbe deutscher Musik 1 (Kassel: Bärenreiter, 1958), vol. 2, p. 151.

72. The same *Credo* also appears without ascription in *Brussels, Bibliothèque du conservatoire, fonds Sainte-Gudule, fragment II*, and *Barcelona, Biblioteca de Catalunya M. 853*. Andrew Tomasello, in a private communication, has suggested to me that the reading "Prunet," given by Coussemaker in his copy of *StrasBM 222* is likely a misreading of the abbreviated form of "Perrinet." Regarding the instrument played by Peronet des Ayes, see Chapter II.

73. María Carmen Gómez, "Quelques remarques sur le répertoire sacré de l'Ars nova provenant de l'ancien royaume d'Aragon," *Acta musicologica* LVII (1985), p. 167. Hanna Stäblein-Harder, *Fourteenth Century Mass Music in France*. Musicological Studies and Documents 7 ([n.p.]: American Institute of Musicology, 1962), p. 66, suggests that the Credo in question was composed by a shawm-player, who based the work on one of his own improvisations. Andrew Tomasello, "Notes biographiques sur quelques musiciens?" *Aspects de la musique liturgique au moyen*

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from the early part of the fifteenth century, the Perrinet to whom the ascriptions refer may be Peronet des Ayes. Though nothing in *AptSA 16bis* indicates Savoyard provenance for any of the repertory that it transmits, and the style of the pieces is consistent with that of works from the fourteenth century, the similarity of names and instrument played is striking, and the outside chance that the Perrinet to whom the Credo and Kyrie are attributed went later to serve at Savoy must be considered.

Viewed together, the works by Adam, Villette and Perrinet are slight compositions, an analysis of which would add nothing to our knowledge of fifteenth-century music. Adam's works in particular are simple in their contrapuntal technique. A brief imitative passage at the opening of *A temps vendra* is the only notable feature in this regard.[74] Villette's work is more sophisticated, although one cannot be sure whether its more complex counterpoint is the work of the composer or the intabulator. None the less, short passages of imitation,

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âge, ed. Christian Meyer, Rencontres à Royaumont (Paris: Éditions Créaphis, 1991), p. 271, points out the possibility that the *Credo* in *Apt* may have been based on instrumental melodies created by a shawm player who was not in fact the "composer" of the work.

74. Adam's songs are transcribed in Reaney, *Early Fifteenth-Century Music*, vol. 2, pp. 1-4.

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canon and voice exchange set "Ein Buer gein Holtze" apart from Adam's works.

GUILLAUME DUFAY AT SAVOY

We can determine Dufay's age at the time of his arrival at Savoy with relative accuracy. Recent research has established convincing reasons to place his birthdate in August of 1397.[75] We can be sure, therefore, that when he began working in the duchy in February 1434, he was a mature composer of about thirty-six years and was already the most famous musician of his day. Although Dufay's presence at Savoy in the 1430's is well documented, his output as a composer in the duchy is far more difficult to establish. Only one piece can be securely dated from this period of his life, and for the most part, Dufay's activities at the court of Savoy remain an enigma.

In 1952, Heinrich Besseler established that Dufay composed his three-voice isorhythmic motet *Magnanime gentis* for the signing in May 1438 of a concordat between the cities of Bern and Fribourg.[76] Amadeus VIII, who

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75. Alejandro Enrique Planchart, "Guillaume Dufay's Benefices and his Relation to the Court of Burgundy," *Early Music History* VIII (1988), p. 123.

76. Heinrich Besseler, "Neue Dokumente zum Leben und Schaffen Dufays," *Archiv für Musikwissenschaft* IX (1952), pp. 167-70.

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retained his ducal title despite his retirement in 1434, sent his sons Louis, prince of Piedmont and lieutenant-general of Savoy, and Philippe, count of Genevois, to represent him at the ceremony, in the company of the singers and minstrels from the court of Savoy, as documents from Fribourg show.[77] The forces of the ducal chapel may have been augmented by local musicians, since Nicholau Philippi and Robertus Claux (or Cloux), both singers from Bern, received payment from the Savoyard treasury as well.[78] Given that Dufay was then the *magister capelle*, Besseler's conclusion that the composer attended the conference with the Savoyard chapel is likely correct.

We do not have a complete list of chaplains and singers from Savoy for 1438. A table of at least eight *cantores* can be compiled, however, from assorted documents that relate to individuals in that year, all of whose names had appeared in the lists from 1437:

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77. *Compte du trésorier de Fribourg* #71b, fols. 60 and 62. These documents are presented in Besseler, "Neue Dokumente," p. 170. The documents are as follows:

> "Pour les despens deis chantres dou seignour, encloz aultres despens et 8 lb. de chandeles, 36s."
>
> "Eis menestre de monseignour le Prince, ordonne per Messeignours, 10 florens valent 14 lb. 5 s."

78. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #84, 478v.

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Guillaume Dufay
Anthoine Mestralet
Duret [alias André Picard]
Etienne Mathey
Guillot
Herlin Fustien
Reynaud Joly
Vautellin [alias Gaultier de Pernes]

In 1437, a tenor, identified only as the *clerc qui tien la tenour en la chapelle* also sang at Savoy.[79] Hence, the Savoyard chapel seems to have been well-equipped with experienced singers to perform a polyphonic motet such as *Magnanime gentis*. Documents recording exactly which singers accompanied Louis on his journey to Bern and Fribourg remain elusive, but they would have included some or all of those whose names appear in the above list.

The tether that binds *Magnanime gentis* to Savoy is very secure. Not only is the duchy itself mentioned in the motetus voice, but also the names of Louis and Philippe:

...praeclara Sabaudia pacis Auctrix, servatrix, foedera vestra probat. Praegenitum Ludovicum comitemque Philippum Cernitis: en magnum pondus amicitiae.	. . . Noble Savoy, authoress and handmaiden of the peace, approves your treaty. Behold her firstborn Louis and Count Philippe: Lo, the great weight of friendship.

79. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #83, 165v [document #693].

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The tenor of the piece is the beginning of the responsory *Haec est vera fraternitas* for Matins at the Common of Several Martyrs.[80] As such, the theme that underlies the whole piece is brotherly love, of which Louis and Philippe were the embodiment.

As notated in its only source, the manuscript *Modena, Biblioteca Estense, alpha X.1.11* (*Mod. B*), the motet would require a singer well skilled in mensural practice to realize the tenor part. In the manner of isorhythmic motets in general, the voice-part is written out only once, with a separate mensuration sign for each statement. This particular example also includes written directions to the performer, indicating both how the first *talea* is to be sung and how the rests at the beginning of the piece are to be treated.[81] The complexity of the mensuration plus the dimensions of the work in general place *Magnanime gentis* among the more musically adventurous motets of the day, and, if it could be assumed

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80. Dufay, *Opera Omnia*, vol. 1, p. XXII.

81. *Mod. B*, fol. 64r. The direction reads as follows:

Quater dicitur: primo cresat in duplo, aliis viabus ut signa notant. Primas. pausas. n. obtinen.

Four statements: the first augmented in duple, others go according to written signs. Beginning rests do not continue (i.e., are observed only at the beginning of the first statement).

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that the work was successfully performed, and that the Savoyard *capella* supplied the singers, demonstrate that by the late 1430's, the recently-established Savoyard chapel could perform very sophisticated compositions. We know, however, that the court hired singers from Bern on this occasion, and it is possible that the ducal chapel was not involved in its performance.

Magnanime gentis is polytextual, having different texts in its triplum and motetus voices. The first line of the triplum is *Magnanime gentes laudes paciare Minerva*. Besseler finds this portion of text nonsensical, and changes it to read *Magnanime gentis laudes patiare mi Berna*, substituting the name of the Swiss city for that of the Roman goddess of wisdom and art.[82] To mention Bern at this prominent juncture, however, seems out of place, given that the motet is dedicated equally to Bern and Fribourg. Dufay's triplum makes further references to figures from Roman mythology. Pegasus, the winged horse, is mentioned in the fourth line: *Vox Pegasea locum mundi percurrat*, and the motetus voice opens with an allusion to the muses: *Nexus amiticie musa modulante camenam*.

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82. Besseler, "Neue Dokumente," p. 169. It is this version of the text, as altered by Besseler's collaborator, Richard Kienast, that appears in Dufay, *Opera Omnia* vol. 1, p. 76.

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Actually, these seemingly disjointed references along with the reference to Minerva are related.

As she was viewed in the late Middle Ages, Minerva, the daughter of Jupiter, was a war-goddess, identified with Athena.[83] The reference to her alludes to the state of rivalry--even enmity--that had existed between Bern and the neighbouring city of Fribourg. Pegasus was associated with the muses, and in the fifteenth century was a symbol of poetry.[84] Hence Minerva must be placated (*paciare Minerva*) and the voice of Pegasus (i.e., poetry) sent out to all places in the world. In this context, rich in classical allusion, the first line of Dufay's *triplum* should stand as it appears in its unique source.

Only *Magnanime gentes* has been securely associated with Dufay's contact with Savoy, although his hymns and a group of his Kyrie settings may also be linked to the

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83. M. Carey, J.D. Denniston, *et al.*, eds., *The Oxford Classical Dictionary* (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1949), p. 573.

84. *Encyclopedia Britannica*, 11th edition, 34 vols. (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1911), vol. 21, p. 56. Thomas Bullfinch, *Bullfinch's Mythology* (New York: Thomas Y. Crowell, [n.d.]), p. 936, identifies Pegasus as the horse of the muses.

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duchy (as discussed previously).[85] The works in question are relatively simple *alternatim* settings, with the original plainchant embellished and placed in the uppermost voice. Many employ *fauxbourdon*, and most are written with their superius voices in a range quite distinct from those of the tenor and contratenor, crossing with the lower voices only infrequently.[86] Fallows associates this vocal configuration with a choir of men and boys, probably the one at Savoy.[87] Hamm has suggested that Dufay's sequences, in which the chant is similarly treated in the highest voice, were also produced for the court of Savoy.[88] Fallows, on the other hand, suggests tentatively that the sequences were produced for an adult choir such as the papal chapel, since the works are writ-

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85. Tom R. Ward, "The Polyphonic Office Hymn and the Liturgy of Fifteenth-Century Italy," *Musica disciplina* XXVI (1972), pp. 185-86. Ward is supported by Hamm, *Chronology*, pp. 75-140. But see Fallows, *Dufay*, pp. 57-58, who points out that several of the "apparently firm dates" on which Hamm based his conjectures regarding the chronology of Dufay's works have proved to be incorrect. As such, Hamm's various groupings must be used with caution. Fallows, *Dufay*, pp. 135-46, provides a good discussion of the melodic and contrapuntal style of Dufay's hymns and other chant settings.

86. Dufay, *Opera Omnia*, vol. 5. Of the twenty-four hymn settings that appear in Besseler's edition of Dufay's works, eleven make use of *fauxbourdon*.

87. Fallows, *Dufay*, p. 146.

88. Hamm, *Chronology*, pp. 79-80.

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ten in such a way that the uppermost voice is approximately a fourth lower, and crosses frequently with the lower parts.[89] The disposition of voices may indeed reflect the situation at Savoy, where a choir composed entirely of adults functioned alongside an ensemble of men and boys until November of 1434, when the *enfants de chapelle* were released from service.[90] In short, the difference in styles need not indicate that Dufay wrote his sequences for a different patron from the one for whom he intended his hymns and Kyries.

NICHOLAS DE MERQUES

All of Merques's known compositions are written for three voices. Most are liturgical, although four chansons were attributed to him in the lost manuscript *StrasBM 222*, one of which appears in *Escorial, Real Monasterio de San Lorenzo del Escorial, Biblioteca y Archivio de Musica, Ms. V.III.24*. Another song survives in *Bologna, Universitaria 2216* and *Trent, Castello del buon consiglio, 92 (Trent 92-2)*. In addition, there is one extant motet in *Trent 92-2* and *AostaS D19*. The sacred works, however, are most likely to have been known in the chapel of Felix V. For

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89. Fallows, *Dufay*, pp. 146-47.

90. See pages 104 ff. of the present study.

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this reason, the following discussion will only treat Merques's fifteen works for the Mass and Divine Office.

The liturgical compositions ascribed to Merques are all preserved in *Trent 92-1*, and all but one are *unica*. They include three hymns, two Kyries, two antiphons and a single introit. Ward attributes to Merques one additional Kyrie and six other antiphons, all without ascription in *Trent 92-1*.[91] Merques's compositions share many features with the liturgical works of Guillaume Dufay. All of the composer's output for the Church, with and without ascriptions, are based on liturgical chants, often treated in *fauxbourdon* with the *cantus firmus* in the uppermost voice.[92] All are written for three voices, with their uppermost parts in a range distinct from that of the tenor and contratenor. The superius very rarely intersects with either of the two lower voices, which cross frequently, and in general, Merques ornaments the plainchant rather simply. These features help to make the chant readily recognizable in Merques's melodic lines.

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91. Ward, "Structure," pp. 139-40.

92. For a more complete discussion of Merques's treatment of *fauxbourdon*, see Ernest Trumble, "Dissonance Treatment in Early Fauxbourdon," *Beyond the Moon: Festschrift Luther Dittmer* (Ottawa: Institute of Mediaeval Music, 1990), pp. 259-70.

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At least two Kyrie settings appear among the works of Nicholas de Merques, and a third may be attributable to him on stylistic grounds. By virtue of their mixture of compositional styles, these pieces are the most striking of his compositions. Kyries that survive from the first half of the fifteenth century display a number of formal schemes. The Kyries preserved in *Trent 92-1* (the unique source of most of Merques's liturgical works, including the ones in question) fall into three categories: (1) settings written into the manuscript in a manner that implies *alternatim* performance, that is, the strict alternation of plainchant and polyphonic sections (at least four of the Kyries by Dufay that appear in the manuscript);[93] (2) versions in which some or all of the indi-

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93. Edward Kovarik, "The Performance of Dufay's Paraphrase Kyries," *Journal of the American Musicological Society* XXVIII (1978), pp. 236-243, points out a number of copying configurations in fifteenth-century manuscripts that imply the strict alternation of plainchant and polyphony. The most important he calls the "seven section short form:"

Kyrie $I^{a \& c}$ (chant)
Kyrie I^{b} (polyphony)

$Christe^{a \& c}$ (polyphony)
$Christe^{b}$ (chant)

Kyrie II^{a} (chant)
Kyrie II^{b} (polyphony)
Kyrie II^{c} (chant)

Kyrie I^{a} and $Christe^{a}$ must be repeated in order to achieve the requisite three statements of these two sections, effectively producing a musical form wherein chant alternates strictly with polyphonic passages.

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vidual sections are provided with repeat signs, thereby suggesting polyphonic performance of all sections; and 3) compositions in which the composer or scribe has left ambiguous the manner of performance, providing only a single polyphonic setting for Kyrie I, Christe, and Kyrie II, all without repeat signs. Given that no works by either Merques or Dufay are included in this last category, it will not be discussed further.

The Kyries of Nicholas de Merques fall into the second category, whereby polyphonic music is implied in all sections. In composing his *Kyrie Pater cuncta*, Merques provides two polyphonic statements each of Kyrie I and Christe sections as shown in Figure V-1, a pattern that does not permit the strict alternation of chant and polyphony if the performers adhere rigidly to the schema. For this reason, the repeat sign placed by the scribe at the end of Kyrie I probably reflects the composer's intention for performance, and one should be provided after the first Christe section as well.[94]

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94. *Liber usualis*, edited by the Benedictines of Solesmes (Tournai: Desclée, 1947), p. 48; the *Kyrie Pater cuncta* appears as Kyrie XII.

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FIGURE V-1: Merques, *Kyrie Pater cuncta*

Kyrie I^{a} & ^{b} (discant, chant in superius) :||
Kyrie I^{c} (discant, chant in tenor) ||

Christe^{a} & ^{b} (discant, chant in tenor) [:]||
Christe^{c} (*fauxbourdon*, chant in superius) ||

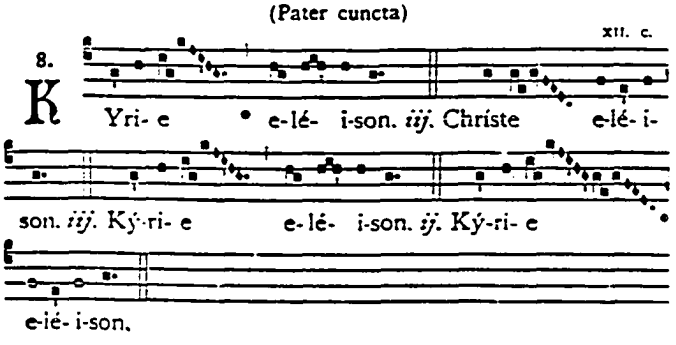
[Kyrie I^{a} & ^{b}]
Kyrie II^{c} (discant, chant in superius) ||

In setting the *Kyrie Pater cuncta*, Merques provided only one setting of Kyrie II. This anomaly is explained when one examines the form of the chant as it appears in the *Liber usualis* (see Example V-1).

EXAMPLE V-1: *Kyrie Pater cuncta* (*Liber usualis*, p. 48).

XII. — For Semidoubles. 1.

(Pater cuncta)



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Here Kyrie I^{a} & ^{b} and Kyrie II^{a} & ^{b} are set to the same music as shown in Figure V-2:

FIGURE V-2: ***Kyrie Pater cuncta*** **(chant version)**

Kyrie I	Christe	Kyrie II
xxx	yyy	xxz

Assuming that Merques's model was similar to the modern chant setting, the composed polyphony for Kyrie I^{a} & ^{b} must be performed again as the first two statements of Kyrie II. The scribe, seeking to save space, entered the repeated passages only once, expecting that anyone referring to the manuscript would know the required scheme.

In the *Kyrie Jesu redemptor*, Merques composed two polyphonic sections each for Kyrie I, Christe and Kyrie II. Repeat signs appear after Kyrie I^{a} and Christe^{a}, indicating that these statements must be repeated in order to achieve the requisite three statements (see Figure V-3).[95] I regard the lack of a repeat sign at the end of Kyrie II^{a} as nothing more than a scribal omission since it also must be sung twice.

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95. *Trent, Castello del Buonconsiglio, 92-1 (Trent 92-1)*, fol. 12v-13r. *Liber usualis*, p. 54, *Kyrie Jesu redemptor* appears as Kyrie XIV.

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FIGURE V-3: Merques, *Kyrie Jesu redemptor*

Kyrie I$^{a\ \&\ b}$ (*fauxbourdon*, chant in superius) :||
Kyrie I^{c} (discant, chant in tenor) ||

Christe$^{a\ \&\ b}$ (*fauxbourdon*, chant in superius) :||
Christe^{c} (discant, chant in tenor) ||

Kyrie II$^{a\ \&\ b}$ (*fauxbourdon*, chant in superius) [:]||
Kyrie II^{c} (discant, chant in tenor) ||

The sectional nature of the Kyrie permitted fifteenth-century composers scope to provide contrast between the individual sections. The means they chose were not by any means uniform. Whereas Dufay, for example, employs sections of chant and polyphony in strict alternation, Merques, achieves variety by juxtaposing sections of *fauxbourdon* and discant, placing the *cantus firmus* now in the superius, now in the tenor. In general Merques's Kyries are more sophisticated in their combination of polyphonic styles than other compositions of the same genre in *Trent 92-1*. Among Dufay's works, the piece that most closely resembles Merques's style of setting the Kyrie is the Christe of his *Kyrie Orbis factor*. Here, however, sections of discant and *fauxbourdon* are separated by a section of plainchant, and the *cantus firmus* always forms the highest voice of the polyphonic statements.[96]

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96. Dufay, *Opera Omnia*, vol. IV, p. 63.

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A polyphonic setting of the *Kyrie Cunctipotens genitor* appears without ascription on folio 44r of *Trent 92-1*.[97] Only the superius and tenor voices for Kyrie I and the superius parts of Christe and Kyrie II sections were entered by the scribe. Although all these sections were later crossed out, they remain legible, permitting one to discern that this piece displays a combination of discant and *fauxbourdon* similar to that outlined in Figures V-1 and V-3. Given the uniqueness of this style in the context of the manuscript, this work may have been composed by Merques as well, as Ward contends.[98] At the very least, it seems likely that it was modelled on Merques's Kyries.

All of Merques's polyphonic antiphons are somewhat later additions to the early core of *Trent 92-1*.[99] Two are ascribed to him directly in that manuscript. The first, *Regali ex progenie*, a Vespers antiphon for the feast of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary (8 September) bears the name "N. Merqs." in the left margin. Two other Vespers antiphons, *Nativitas gloriose* and *Cum jocunditatem*, written for that same Marian feast, were

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97. *Liber usualis*, p. 25, *Cunctipotens genitor* appears as *Kyrie* IV.

98. Ward, "Structure," p. 130.

99. Ward, "Structure," pp. 139-40.

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entered in an identical hand elsewhere in the manuscript. *Vidi turbam*, an antiphon for All Saints (1 November) was written into the manuscript by another copyist, who ascribed it simply to "Merques." This work shares an opening in the manuscript with *Redemisti nos*, *Et omnes angeli* and *Benedicite dominum*, all Vespers antiphons prescribed for that day. The scribe of *Vidi turbam* also copied *Hymnibus omnibus sanctis*, again for All Saints Day, several folios later. That these eight works are all added to the manuscript by the same two hands, set texts for only two feasts, and are written in a very similar musical style has led Ward to conclude that they are all pieces by Merques.[100] His argument, based on both stylistic and codicological evidence, is convincing, and in the following discussion all will be considered works by this composer. In Table V-1 each of Merques's antiphons is listed, giving the folio number in *Trent 92-1* and the liturgical feast for which it is appropriate.

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100. Ward, "Structure," pp. 129, 139-40, identifies at least six and possibly seven scribal hands involved in copying *Trent 92-1*.

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TABLE V-1: THE ANTIPHONS OF NICHOLAS DE MERQUES

Antiphon	Folio and Attribution	Liturgical Feast
Nativitas gloriose	122r	BVM
Cum jocunditate	122r	BVM
Vidi turbam	126v Merques	All Saints
Et omnes angeli	126v	All Saints
Redemisti nos	127r	All Saints
Benedicite dominum	127r	All Saints
Regali ex progenie	143r N. Merqs.	BVM
Hymnibus omnibus sanctis	143v	All Saints

A complete melodic, harmonic and contrapuntal analysis of Merques's compositions lies beyond the purview of the present study. In considering his musical style, therefore, I will discuss only Merques's treatment of the *cantus firmus*, first to compare his treatment of the chant with that of Guillaume Dufay, and second to reach conclusions regarding the chant traditions upon which each of these composers drew. Future research may identify the specific chant tradition that was followed both at Savoy and at the papal court of Felix V.

In his treatment of *cantus firmi*, Merques usually preserves the phrase structure of his model, although he

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does make alterations from time to time.[101] Example V-2 shows the superius of the first-mode antiphon *Vidi turbam* concurrently with the chant. The phrases of the plainsong are marked by rests at the corresponding points in Merques's setting, with the exception of the end of the fourth (m. 15), which is delineated by a clear cadence without the rest. At measure 8, however, the composer places a cadence on the *confinalis* of the mode (a) that does not appear in his model.[102] This gesture effectively highlights the text that follows *nemo poterat* ("no one was able"), by setting it to its own musical phrase, preceded and followed by rests. Merques makes few such departures, however, preferring instead to reproduce the outline of the plainsong faithfully.

Throughout, Merques follows the melodic structure of his *cantus firmi* just as closely, although the melodies are embellished. Rarely does he extend the compass of the original melodies. In Example V-2, the chant ranges from c to c'. The only departure comes at measure 19, where

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101. Since we do not know the chant sources from which Merques drew his *cantus firmi*, I have compared his settings with plainsong settings as they appear in the modern *Liber usualis*.

102. This observation assumes that the chant that Merques had before him was similar to the modern version, and that the intention of the composer is accurately expressed in the version copied by the scribe.

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Merques (or the scribe of *Trent 92-1*) descends to B in order to make the under-third cadence on d.

EXAMPLE V-2: *Vidi turbam*, superius, meas. 1-20.

In setting *Redemisti nos*, Merques shows a concern for large-scale compositional structure. The plainchant rises no higher than A in its first three phrases, ascend-

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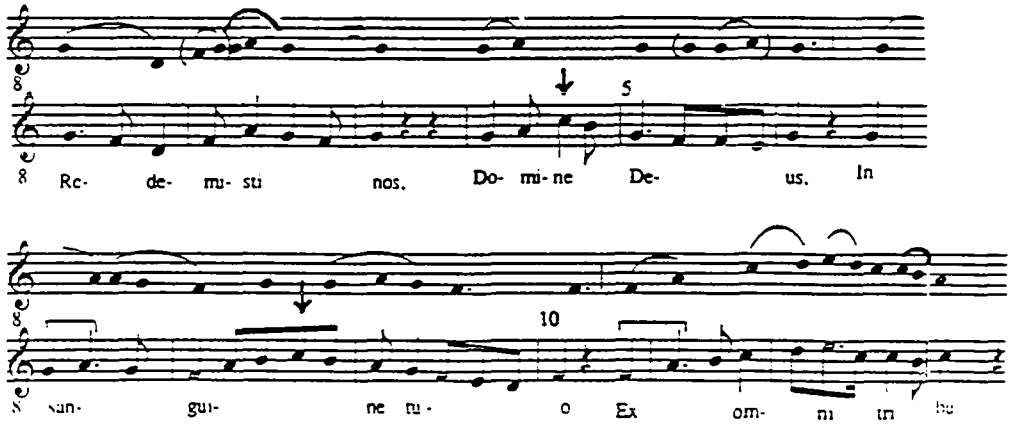
ing suddenly to e in the fourth. In adding embellishments, Merques lets the melody rise to c in the second and third phrases, preparing the ear for the e that follows. Example V-3 shows a portion of the superius of Merques's piece as well as the corresponding chant. The melodic peaks established by the composer in enhancing the melody are marked by arrows. This excerpt also demonstrates the freedom with which Merques approached his *cantus firmus*. The plainsong *Redemisti nos* is characterized by many repeated notes. Again, if we assume that the chant version known to the composer was similar to that in the *Liber usualis*, we see that Merques was able to treat his *cantus firmus* freely, omitting passages when musical/cadential considerations demanded it. In Example V-3, sections of the chant left out of the polyphonic setting are shown in parentheses.

EXAMPLE V-3: *Redemisti nos*, **superius, meas. 1-13.**



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CONCLUSIONS

Manuscripts

The Savoyard court, like all princely establishments of similar rank and power, inherited, purchased and commissioned sumptuous manuscripts, and on occasion employed persons with the skills to produce books as well. It would be an error to assume that every volume copied at Savoy was of the same quality as, for example, the elaborately historiated *Apocalypse* produced for Amadeus VIII. The volumes of *cantus* copied by the ducal chaplain Petrus Theobaldi in 1436 were likely plain in appearance and intended for practical use, perhaps as a repository of pieces, rather than as a display of the wealth of the lord.

Except for *TurBN I.II.9*, a manuscript containing a Cypriot-French repertory, there are no extant sources of polyphony from the first half of the fifteenth century that can be firmly associated with the court of Savoy. Likewise, we know of no extant liturgical books used by the Savoyard chapel before 1450.[103] Although no surviving

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103. Victor Leroquais, *Les Pontificaux manuscrits des bibliothèques publiques de France* (Paris, 1937); idem, *Les Psautiers manuscrits latins des bibliothèques publiques de France* (Mâcon: Protat, 1940). The volumes of Victor Leroquais yield nothing in this regard.

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manuscript of polyphony can be unequivocally confirmed as having been produced within the cultural orbit of Savoy, four collections seem to transmit repertory that may have been known and performed at one or all of the following three establishments: 1) the ducal court, 2) the Council of Basel and 3) the court of Felix V. These sources are divided into two pairs: *Cordiforme* and *PavU 362* on one hand, and *Trent 92-1* and *AostaS D19* on the other.

Cordiforme and *PavU 362* seem to convey songs sung in or around Savoy, and may include pieces heard at the ducal court. Although this speculation is supported more by the fact that both collections contain songs by Guillaume Dufay that are thought to have been composed in the 1450's, when the composer was in Duke Louis's employ, than by any other piece of evidence, *Cordiforme* carries the coat of arms of Jean de Montchenu, who is known to have lived in the duchy. None the less, the loose bonds between *PavU 362* and the court of Savoy are forged principally by the repertory that it shares with *Cordiforme*, and by an inscription that seems to indicate that the manuscript lay at Cuneo, within the duchy of Savoy, in the sixteenth century. In the end, conclusions based on superficially similar readings between the shared works and analysis of the paper of *PavU 362* remain somewhat speculative, although no evidence has come to light that

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excludes the possibility that these two *chansonniers* were conceived in whole or in part in the duchy of Savoy.

Trent 92-1 and *AostaS D19* preserve repertory undoubtedly known at the Council of Basel and the court of Felix V, where Savoyard influence was indeed very strong. The cycle of Vespers hymns contained in *Trent 92-1* includes more settings by Dufay than by any other composer. If one could prove that Dufay indeed wrote these hymns while he was chapel master at Savoy, it would lend more credence to the notion that *Trent 92-1* was compiled in whole or in part from Savoyard sources. The best that one can say at present, however, is that these pieces suit the liturgies at none of the other places where the composer was employed. On this very slim premise rests the association with Savoy of not only Dufay's hymns, but also certain of his independent Kyries that are written in a style similar to his Vespers music. Conclusions about the genesis of any of these pieces must remain provisional, however, since we know so little about musico-liturgical practices at Savoy in the first half of the fifteenth century.

The strongest element tying *Trent 92-1* to the Savoyard milieu is the presence of the works of Nicholas de Merques, active at the Council of Basel and the court of Felix V at Lausanne in the 1430's and 1440's. As for

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AostaS D19, a highly tentative bond between that manuscript and the Council of Basel and/or the chapel of its pope, Felix V, has been proposed primarily because the manuscript shares a significant number of pieces with *Trent 92-1*, and the readings among the shared works are often very close. Detailed stemmas for the shared pieces may yet place this relationship on a firmer footing. If the manuscript indeed arrived at Aosta during the fifteenth century, it could have been taken there by someone associated with Felix V, perhaps someone in the retinue of the Provost of Aosta, Jean de Grolée, when Felix's court disbanded in 1449. The eclectic character of this manuscript, wherein sections bearing repertory from the Council of Basel or Felix V's court are bound together with gatherings that contain repertory known at the Habsburg court and in northern Italy, is perhaps best explained by the nature of the Council of Basel itself, which drew together delegations from many different parts of Europe. There is no firm evidence that *AostaS D19* includes works from Savoyard sources, although four Kyries by Dufay, stylistically similar to his cycle of hymns, may also have been written during his first Savoyard sojourn.
AostaS D19 contains many other compositions by Dufay, none datable later than the mid 1440's. In all, though, one must at least entertain the suggestion that some of these

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works were heard at the three establishments noted above, and that the music was performed at Savoy or within its cultural orbit when Dufay and Merques were active there.

Composers and Repertory

Pieces putatively composed by Adam, Jacob Villetti and Perrinet are linked tentatively to Savoy because their authors' names are similar to those of musicians who are known to have been employed by the duchy. The possibility that Jacob Villetti, to whom is attributed one piece in the *Buxheim Orgelbuch* was the singer Jacob de Villette seems particularly strong, given the similarity of names. All the works attributed to Magister Adam, Jacob de Vilette and Peronet des Ayes are slight compositions that add nothing to our knowledge of fifteenth-century music. None the less, they provide at least a hint of a tradition of music composition at Savoy in the second quarter of the fifteenth century that the archival documents have not revealed.

Dufay's motet *Magnanime gentis* remains the only composition from the first half of the century whose strong Savoyard links can be established irrefutably. Further research may reveal the circumstances under which it was performed, as well as the specific performing forces. Dufay was probably present at the signing of the Bern-

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Fribourg pact in 1438, and given that he was master of the duke of Savoy's chapel at that time, he probably sang one of the parts.

Certain sacred works are thought to have been performed within the Savoyard milieu only by virtue of negative and circumstantial evidence. Dufay's hymns are associated with Savoy because the chants used as *cantus firmi* render them inappropriate to liturgies at other institutions at which he worked. Nicholas de Merques's compositions are tied to the Council of Basel or to the court of Felix V at Lausanne solely by his employment at those places; indeed, Merques is not known to have been employed anywhere else. His works are found in sources that can be associated with the duchy only tentatively. Hence, the placement of the minor liturgical works of Merques and Dufay within the Savoyard milieu is anything but firm.

Merques, of course, must be considered a minor composer whose few known works apparently enjoyed limited circulation. He is at his most adventurous in his Kyrie settings. In his hymns and antiphons, on the other hand, Merques employs techniques seen in many short liturgical compositions of the period, including those of Dufay, although from time to time he takes more liberty with his chant models.

The foregoing investigation of manuscript sources and of the lives of composers active at Savoy raises more

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questions than it resolves. Indeed, we cannot yet be entirely sure which composers other than Dufay and Merques worked within the Savoyard milieu, although Adam, Jacobus de Villete and Perinet des Ayes are possibilities, and no manuscripts have been identified unequivocally as transmitting a significant repertory that was heard within the duchy. Such lacunae may be accountable to the vagaries of manuscript survivability, the prevalance of an unwritten performance tradition, or both. That Savoy was a center of polyphonic performance is supported by the fact that the Savoyard chapel after ca. 1435 included one tenor (two were the norm in the 1440's), and at least one contratenor, while the *capella* of Felix V also employed a tenor. This is a strong indication that both ensembles indeed performed music in more than one voice-part. The research that would be required to bring the picture into sharper focus lies beyond the scope of the present study. Here it can only be stated that the opportunities for future investigation are many, and these murky waters will no doubt become clearer as future research into chant traditions at Savoy and more rigorous techniques of stemmatics are brought to bear in considering the transmission of music into and out of the duchy.

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CHAPTER VI: SAVOY IN THE MUSICAL CULTURE OF EUROPE

Musical patronage at the court of Savoy followed patterns common to noble European courts in general. The dichotomy between performers of secular and sacred music was maintained in an administrative sense, although the careers of certain individuals included activity in the court chapel as well as among the minstrels and trumpeters. The harp-player Reynaud Joly, for example, served for many years as a chapel singer, and the ceremonial trumpeter Étienne Ferrier is also named as a trumpeter among the chaplains and singers. By and large, it can safely be said that ceremonial fanfares were the domain of the court trumpeters, and that the corps of minstrels provided at least dance music. The performance of sacred repertory and perhaps other "learned" music such as motets and composed *chansons* would seem to have been the province of the court *capella*, although if instruments ever accompanied the voice, one can imagine the participation of *bas* instruments such as the harp and organ.

MINSTRELS AND TRUMPETERS

The corps of instrumentalists was divided into three sub-categories: (1) ceremonial trumpeters or *trompettes de guerre*, (2) players of "loud" (*haut*) winds and (3)

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players of *bas* instruments. These subdivisions are observable not only at Savoy, but at virtually all major courts of Western Europe.

Ceremonial Trumpeters

Savoy maintained two to three ceremonial trumpeters throughout the three decades that concern us here. Indeed, their numbers remained constant throughout the 1420's when other musical institutions at the court suffered neglect. This indicates that *trompettes de guerre* were not in the same category with the minstrels. Although they seem to have had a certain role as entertainers, as witnessed by the fact that foreign trumpeters so often received payment to play for travelling Savoyard nobility around mealtimes or outside their places of lodging, their main role was ceremonial. As such, the function *trompettes de guerre* was important, and rendered them less expendable. All noble courts employed trumpeters, although among them the numbers varied. In 1422, Philippe the Good of Burgundy kept five of them in his entourage, while during the same year Charles VII of France had two.[1] The duties of court

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1. Leeman L. Perkins, "Musical Patronage at the Royal Court of France," *Journal of the American Musicological Society* XXXVII (1984), p. 516. Jeanne Marix, *Histoire de la musique et des musiciens de la cour de Bourgogne sous le règne de Philippe le Bon (1420-1467)*, Collection d'études musicologiques 28 (Strasbourg, 1939/reprint

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trumpeters included non-musical matters as well. At both the Aragonese court of Naples and the Este court in Ferrara, trumpeters served as trusted messengers and diplomatic couriers in much the same way that *trompettes de guerrre* carried letters for the duke of Savoy and his ambassadors.[2]

Players of *haut* Instruments

Haut instruments formed the second category among courtly music-making forces. The shawm was present at Savoy and elsewhere since at least the mid-fourteenth century. Players are mentioned among the minstrels of Amadeus VI, the Green Count, as early as 1377 when they visited the court of Burgundy.[3] Burgundy itself employed players of bombards and chalemyes, as evidenced by the

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Geneva: Minkoff, 1972), p. 264.

2. Allan W. Atlas, *Music at the Aragonese Court of Naples* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1985), p. 100; Lewis Lockwood, *Music in Renaissance Ferrara, 1400-1505* (Cambridge MA: Harvard University Press, 1984), p. 67.

3 Craig Wright, *Music at the Court of Burgundy, 1364-1419: A Documentary History* (Henryville: Institute of Mediaeval Music, 1979), p. 26; Atlas, "Pandolfo III Malatesta, mecenate musicale: musica e musicisti presso una signoria del primo quattrocento," *Rivista italiana di musicologia* XXIII (1988), p. 53, identifies *piffari* at the court of the Malatesta in Brescia ca. 1404.

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purchase of such instruments in 1413.[4] Still later, in 1439, *bombardes à clef* and chalemyes were again purchased, this time for the court of Philippe the Good.[5]

German town musicians near the end of the fourteenth century were likely the first to join shawms and brass instruments in the same ensembles, a practice that spread quickly to all parts of Europe. The presence at Savoy in 1420-21 of a *trompette des ménétriers* implies that an *alta capella*, i.e., an ensemble of shawms and brass, was active at that time. Such an ensemble was present at the court of Aragon in 1417, at the royal court of France as early as 1418, and at Burgundy after 1422.[6] If such ensembles were not ubiquitous in the 1420's, they soon became so. That these groups played some form of polyphony is demonstrated by the court of Savoy's buying a *bombarde vocate tenours* for one of its shawm players in 1433.[7] Ensembles wherein brass and shawms were combined are recorded at Italian-speaking centers as well. Groups of

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4. Wright, *Burgundy*, p. 51.

5. Marix, *Histoire*, p. 103.

6. María Carmen Gómez, *La Música en la casa real catalano-aragonesa durante los años 1336-1432*, 2 vols. (Barcelona: Antoní Bosch, 1979), vol. 1, pp. 46-7. Perkins, "Patronage," p. 517. Marix, *Histoire*, pp. 264-75, traces the presence of a *trompette des ménétriers* at Burgundy from 1422 through 1474.

7. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #78, 205v.

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piffari, that is to say bombard players, are recorded at the court of Leonello d'Este in the 1440's and at the Aragonese Court of Naples ca. 1470.[8]

Players of *bas* Instruments

The court of Savoy employed few players of *bas* instruments. Aside from sporadic references to organists and lute-players among the minstrels, the harp was the only "soft" instrument identified consistently at the ducal court. The field may have been richer than the documents reveal, however, since the musicians comprising *alte capelle* were often skilled on instruments other than the shawm or trumpet. The merest hint of multi-talented instrumentalists at Savoy comes in 1450, when the trumpeter Georges Burgot, "expert on the trumpet and other musical instruments," arrived at Savoy.[9] That much later in the century a young Ferrarese instrumentalist was recommended to Francesco Gonzaga as a player of the trombone *ed anche di fiauto e di chorneto*, and a *piffaro* at that same court is noted as having played the "viol," may indicate that instrumentalists throughout the century had a principal instrument, but were also expected to be

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8. Lockwood, *Ferrara*, p. 68. Atlas, *Naples*, pp. 110-11.

9. A.S. Turin, Inv. 16 #98, 609v-610r [document #907].

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able to perform on other instruments.[10] In addition, many of the itinerant instrumentalists who visited the court played "soft" instruments, often bowed or plucked strings, or keyboard instruments.

The harp was a particular favorite among European nobles in general, and many among the nobility played that instrument themselves. Pandolfo III Malatesta learned to play the harp, probably from his court harpist Michele de Venezia.[11] Similarly, Jehan Dostande taught the harp teacher to one of the Savoyard princesses in 1439. Thus harpists interacted more directly with the nobility than, for example, the players of *haut* wind instruments. Harpists at European courts in so far as they were responsible, at least in part, for the musical education of their patrons, sometimes held important posts in the households of their lords, as when the harp-player Baude Fresnel (very possibly the composer Baude Cordier) served as chamber valet to Philippe the Bold of Burgundy prior to

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10. William F. Prizer, "Bernardino Piffaro e i piffari e tromboni di Mantova: Strumenti a fiato in una corte italiana," *Rivista italiana di musicologia* XVI (1981), pp. 160, 163.

11. Atlas, "Pandolfo III Malatesta," p. 50.

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the turn of the fifteenth century.[12] Similarly, Jehan de l'Arpe served as *valet de chambre* to the duke of Savoy. The Michele de Venezia mentioned above at the Malatesta court, was called *chamariero del signore*, perhaps indicating that he served Pandolfo III in that same capacity.[13] Two harpists at the court of Philippe the Good of Burgundy, Perrinet Thierry and Jehan Amoury also achieved the station of chamber valet.[14] Given their direct access to the nobility, their frequent role as servants of their lords' chambers and the *bas* character of their instrument, one can surmise that these players performed in settings that were more intimate than would have been the case with the *alta cappella*.

The names of singers who performed primarily secular music appear in the Savoyard accounts only on an ad hoc basis. No *ménétriers de bouches* were retained on the court payroll on a permanent basis after ca. 1400.[15] A

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12. Wright, "Tapissier and Cordier: New Documents and Conjectures," *The Musical Quarterly* LIX (1973), p. 179. Fresnel's frequent travelling companion and fellow chamber valet was the composer Jehan de Noyers, called Tapissier.

13. Atlas, "Pandolfo III Malatesta," p. 50.

14. Marix, *Histoire*, pp. 108, 266-7, 271.

15. Auguste Dufour and François Rabut, "Les Musiciens, la musique et les instruments de musique en Savoie du XIII au XIX siècle," La Société savoisienne d'histoire et d'archéologie, *Mémoires et documents* XVII (1878/reprint Turin: Centro Studi Piemontesi Fondo "Carlo Felice Bona"), 1983, pp. 15-16, mention a singer Paris and his wife Parise, who were present at the court around the turn

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similar situation obtains at the court of Burgundy, although a single *teneur des menestrels*, who may have been a singer, worked there in 1456.[16] The court of Ferrara, on the other hand, employed one Niccolo Tedesco, *cantator et pulsator* (that is to say, singer and player), ca. 1436 until at least 1466.[17] This performer was likely a practitioner of a type of improvised song, to which he provided his own accompaniment.[18] The presence at Savoy of Reynaud Joly, harpist and chapel singer may indicate that such a tradition was current at the ducal court, and that improvised song was not absent from northern courts in general.

Remuneration of Trumpeters and Minstrels

The earliest complete payroll documents that we have for minstrels and trumpeters at Savoy date no earlier than the 1430's. Instrumentalists earned a uniform salary of

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of the fifteenth century.

16. Marix, *Histoire*, p. 273.

17. Lockwood, *Ferrara*, pp. 315-18.

18. Iain Fenlon, "Music and Society," *Renaissance Music from the 1470s to the End of the 16th Century*, ed. Iain Fenlon (London: Macmillan, 1989), p. 27, asserts that the songs of the Italian poet-improvisors are a largely vanished tradition, of which we have few traces in the present day.

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40 florins *per annum*. The relative worth of such a salary can be understood if one considers that a good horse could be bought for 20 florins. Hence, a minstrel's salary was the equivalent of two horses. Savoyard minstrels and trumpeters earned much less than their counterparts at Burgundy, where during the same period court instrumentalists earned 12 sous per day.[19] Assuming they were paid for three hundred and sixty-five days, they must have received in excess of 250 French francs as their annual salary (one franc being equal to 16 sous), or enough to buy five horses.[20] Nonetheless, at Savoy the music-making forces constituted by far the best-paid group of liveried servants, earning up to five times the salaries of the other household minions. The only other court for which similar information is available is the court of Borso d'Este at Ferrara, where in 1456 most players earned salaries that were roughly equal to those earned by other servants.[21] The status of musicians at Burgundy, Ferrara and Savoy, therefore, does not seem to have been uniform. Minstrels and trumpeters at the court of Savoy earned a substantial salary, albeit roughly forty

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19. Marix, *Histoire*, p. 90.

20. Wright, *Burgundy*, p. viii, states that a good horse at Burgundy cost 50 francs.

21. Lockwood, *Ferrara*, pp. 178-79.

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percent of that received by their Burgundian colleagues. In status, however, they stood on a higher economic rung than their fellow household servants.

Over and above their salaries, the dukes of Savoy provided livery for their musicians, medicine and financial help when they were ill or when disaster struck, made gifts to them when their wives bore children, and supported journeys of a personal nature. At the Burgundian court, food and clothing were provided for the minstrels, as well as horses and valets (these latter two benefits were offered at Savoy only rarely).[22] As early as 1378, the Burgundian minstrel Jehan de Dinant received 10 francs to help with medical expenses when he fell ill.[23] In 1424, Philippe the Good gave money to three of his minstrels so that they could visit their families.[24] In general, the perquisites of a position at Savoy were similar, though not identical to those offered to minstrels and trumpeters at other courtly establishments.

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22. Wright, *Burgundy*, pp. 25-26.

23. Wright, *Burgundy*, p. 26.

24. Marix, *Histoire*, p. 92.

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THE COURT CHAPEL

In the development of a court chapel, the court of Savoy lagged behind other French-speaking courts in the first two decades of the fifteenth century. Prior to 1420, the chapel formed part of the duchesses' households. The documents that are currently available to us do not permit even a rough estimate as to its size, but we do know that it included singers. In 1422, the Savoyard *capella* lost its principal patron when Duchess Marie died in childbirth. There followed six moribund years, wherein the chapel numbered only three or four persons, including at most two singers. In 1419, by way of comparison, the Burgundian chapel of John the Fearless was twenty-two strong. Similarly in 1422, the royal court of France under Charles VII supported a chapel of twenty chaplains and singers, including two tenors and an organist.[25] Even in Quattrocento Italy, where in general court chapels did not reach a high degree of development prior to the 1470's, Pandolfo III Malatesta kept a *capella* that numbered five singers and an organist as early as 1414-15.[26] That interest in the chapel at Savoy waned during the 1420's can be attributed to Amadeus VIII's despondency

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25. Perkins, "Patronage," p. 513.

26. Atlas, "Pandolfo III Malatesta," p. 61.

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over the death in 1422 of his wife and his withdrawal from courtly affairs as a whole.

Once the chapel at Savoy was re-established ca. 1428, however, it grew quickly to proportions comparable with similar ensembles at other courts. The retirement of Amadeus VIII was preceded by a period of seeming transition, wherein a chapel of adult males existed beside one that combined men's and boys' voices. One of the first acts of Louis I in 1434, presumably carried out by his new *magister capelle* Guillaume Dufay, was to establish a single court chapel comprising only adult singers and *capellani*. By 1436 the chapel had grown to a body of seventeen persons, as compared with twenty-six at the court of Burgundy.[27]

The structure of the Savoyard ensemble differed fundamentally from other northern courts. Both France and Burgundy included *clercs de chapelle* and *sommeliers* (wine-servants) in their court chapels along with the chaplains and singers. The term "*sommelier*" does not arise in the Savoyard documents in reference to the court chapel. Chapel clerks at Burgundy were synonymous with choir-

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27. Marix, *Histoire*, p. 242, presents a list of chaplains and singers, *clercs de chapelle*, and *sommeliers* that includes twenty-three persons for the year 1436.

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boys.[28] The chapel at Savoy also included persons called *clercs de chapelle*, although they were probably young adults, given that many became priests later in their careers. They often were assigned tasks of some responsibility, such as caring for the chapel's baggage when the court travelled or replacing the lock on the chapel door.

Remuneration and Benefits

The earliest known documents that give full salaries for the chaplains and singers of the Savoyard chapel date from the end of the period that concerns us here. They show that in 1450 chapel members earned one hundred florins, and in that year they received a twenty-five percent raise. The Burgundian chapel is the only other ensemble for which we have an appreciable amount of information about wages during the first half of the fifteenth century. There, during the reign of Philippe the Good, a chaplain received one franc *per diem*, or about three hundred and sixty-five francs per year.[29] In all

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28. Wright, *Burgundy*, p. 99.

29. Marix, *Histoire*, p. 126. In buying power, the Burgundian salary probably amounted to the higher of the two. At Savoy, a horse could be bought for about twenty florins. A salary of one hundred florins, therefore, is the equivalent of five horses. Wright, *Burgundy*, p. viii, writing about a slightly earlier period, states that at Burgundy a horse cost fifty francs. Therefore, the chaplains' salaries of three hundred and sixty-five francs

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cases salaries would have been enhanced by ecclesiastical benefices. Since the accounts registers from Savoy give no information in regard to this matter, however, further comparisons with other courts will have to await continued research.

In addition to their salaries, courts in general provided clothing for their singers and chaplains. At Savoy the singers and chaplains received a robe each year, as well as small articles of clothing such as *chapirons*. The lists of persons receiving the court livery situate the members of the *capella* immediately after the nobles and high officials, placing them in the same category as the court physicians, indicating that at Savoy as elsewhere chaplains enjoyed a higher status than other household servants.[30] According to Wright, the exalted status of the chapel members was largely a result of their positions as priests, which earned for them the respectful title "messire" in the Burgundian (and indeed in the Savoyard) documents.[31] They stood above other servants by

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would purchase about seven horses.

30. Wright, *Burgundy*, p. 80, states that in the 1390's, a minstrel's robe cost ten francs, the robe of the sculptor Claus Sluter was worth thirty francs, and that of a chaplain seventy-four francs.

31. Wright, *Burgundy*, p. 80

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virtue of their education as well, being literate individuals who could read and write in Latin.

In the types of courtly musical ensembles developed, and the benefits offered to instrumentalists and chapel singers, Savoy resembled other major courts of the period. It was only in the 1430's, however, following a period of seven years during which the size of musical institutions at court remained small and static, that the corps of minstrels and the court chapel experienced periods of marked growth. In 1434, when Dufay first became chapel master at Savoy, the Savoyard *capella* was a new ensemble, much different in profile from the one that preceded it. Given that Amadeus VIII was about to retire, changes in the courtly musical ensembles that occurred at this time were not likely his doing, but rather were undertaken by his successor Louis I and his wife Anne of Cyprus.

Writing in the *New Grove Dictionary of Music and Musicians*, David Crawford asserts:

> "The court [of Savoy] took a leading part in the development of music during the second quarter of the fifteenth century, sharing with nearby Burgundy a critical role in the early development of Renaissance styles."[32]

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32. David Crawford, "Savoy," *The New Grove Dictionary of Music and Musicians*, 20 vols., ed. Stanley Sadie (London: Macmillan, 1980), vol. 16, p. 528.

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Contrary to Crawford's assertion, however, the second quarter of the fifteenth century was a formative period in Savoyard musical institutions. The composers Guillaume Dufay and Nicholas de Merques indeed worked within the Savoyard milieu prior to 1450. Other than these two names, however, we can only suggest that pieces attributed in various music manuscripts to Adam, Jacobus de Vilette and Perrinet may possibly have been composed for the court of Savoy. Only one musical composition, Dufay's motet *Magnanime gentis*, can be securely associated with the duchy prior to 1450. Certain music manuscripts may transmit repertory known at Savoy, but none can be tied directly to the court. In view of the evidence, one can only conclude that the duchy was a borrower rather than a purveyor of musical culture during the first half of the fifteenth century.

A close reading of the archival registers from Savoy for the first half of the fifteenth century has been long overdue, and the present study represents a necessary first step in filling that gap. The foregoing chapters bring to light much information about the development of the various musical ensembles at the Savoyard court during the period 1420-50. It remains to sift through the documents for the years prior to 1420, particularly the records of the *Trésorier général*, before the complete

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panorama of musical life at Savoy in the early modern period will be opened to us.

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A

MUSICAL LIFE AND CULTURE AT SAVOY, 1420-1450

by

Robert John Bradley

VOLUME II

A dissertation submitted to the
Graduate Faculty in Music
in partial fulfillment of the requirements
for the degree of
Doctor of Philosophy,
The City University of New York

1992

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APPENDIX I: LIST OF REGISTERS

ACCOUNTS OF THE *TRESORIER GENERAL* (Inv. 16)

#35	1	Dec.	1382-	29 Mar.	1385
#36	29	Mar.	1385-	25 Sept.	1385
#37	23	Feb.	1386-	23 Jul.	1390
#38	25	Jul.	1390-	24 Dec.	1391
#43	16	May	1398-	1 Sept.	1400
#66	22	Oct.	1419-	22 Oct.	1421
#67	1	Oct.	1419-	31 Dec.	1420
#68	20	Oct.	1421-	19 Jul.	1423
#69	19	Jul.	1423-	19 Jul	1424
#70	19	Jul.	1425-	19 Jul.	1425
#71	19	Jul.	1425-	19 Jul.	1427
#72	1	Jan.	1427-	1 Jan.	1428
#73	1	Jan.	1428-	1 Jan.	1429
#74	1	Jan.	1429-	1 Jan.	1430
#75	1	Jan.	1430-	1 Jan.	1431
#76	1	Jan.	1431-	1 Jan.	1432
#77	1	Jan.	1432-	1 Jan.	1433
#78	1	Jan.	1433-	1 Jan.	1434
#79	1	Jan.	1434-	24 Sept.	1434
#79bis					
#79ter					
#80	24	Sept.	1434-	24 Sept.	1435
#81	24	Sept.	1435-	24 Sept.	1436
#82	24	Sept.	1436-	17 May	1437
#83	17	May	1437-	17 May	1438
#83bis					
#84	17	May	1438-	17 May	1439
#85	30	Aug.	1439-	7 Mar.	1440
#85bis					
#86	14	May	1440-	14 May	1441
#87	14	May	1441-	20 Sept.	1441
#88	20	Sept.	1441-	20 Sept.	1442
#89	20	Sept.	1442-	2 Jul.	1443
#90	2	Jul.	1443-	3 Nov.	1444
#91	9	Nov.	1443-	9 Nov.	1444
#92	9	Nov.	1444-	9 Nov.	1445
#93	3	Nov.	1445-	3 Nov.	1446
#94	3	Nov.	1446-	3 Nov.	1447
#95	3	Dec.	1447-	27 Jan.	1450
#96	3	Nov.	1447-	14 May	1449
#97	1	Aug.	1448-	1 Dec.	1449
#98	26	Nov.	1449-	10 May	1451
#99	10	May	1451-	5 Sept.	1452

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COMPTES EXTRAORDINAIRES (Inv. 38 fol. 1)

#30	Feb.-May 1402	[Mazzo 5]
#31	1402-1403	
#32	1402-1404	
#34	1406-1408	
#35	1407-1411	
#36	1415	
#38	1421-1422	
#39	1422	
#42	1449	

(Inv. 38 fol. 21)

#73	1389-1391	
#79	1430-1431	[Mazzo 15]
#80	1436-1437	
#81	1441-1442	

COMPTES DE L'HOTEL OF THE COUNTESSES AND DUCHESSES OF SAVOY (Inv. 39 fol. 1)

#37	1428-1429	[Mazzo 15]
#38	1420	
#39	1422-1423	
#40	1427-1428	

(Inv. 39 fol. 9)

#1	1401-1402	[Mazzo 1]
#2	1407-1414	[Mazzo 1]
#4	1417-1421	[Mazzo 2]

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#17-19	1389-1392	[Mazzo 9]
#20-22	1395-1396	[Mazzo 10]
#23-24	1397	[Mazzo 11]
#25-26	1398-1399	[Mazzo 12]
#27-28	Nov. 1400-Nov. 1401	[Mazzo 13]
#29-30	1409-1410	[Mazzo 14]
#52-54, 54bis	1418-1419	[Mazzo 19]
#55-56	1420-1422	[Mazzo 20]
#64-65	1429-1433	[Mazzo 25]
#66-67	1434-1435	[Mazzo 25]
#68	1441-1442	[Mazzo 26]
#69-70	1444-1445	[Mazzo 27]
#73-74	1449-1450	[Mazzo 29]

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INDEX OF INSTRUMENTALISTS, INSTRUMENTS, CHAPLAINS AND SINGERS

The following is a list of musical performers and instruments mentioned in the documents in Appendix III. In cases where both French and Latin forms of the names are given in the registers, the French form is used here. In all cases, the forms of the names have been regularized so that spellings are uniform. Anonymous instrumentalists have been included in the ensuing list only when the documents mention the instrument that they played. Anonymous trumpeters are not included here, since to indicate all instances where they are mentioned would have increased the length of the index to unwieldy proportions. The entries are given in alphabetical order, with the numbers of the documents in which they occur.

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APPENDIX III: ARCHIVAL DOCUMENTS

The following are the documents related to music at the court of Savoy, taken from the *Archivio di stato* in Turin (A.S. Turin) and the *Archives départementale* at Chambéry (A.D. Chambéry). The accounts are mainly in French and Medieval Latin. Where they do not give information about music except to mention the names of musicians, I have occasionally paraphrased the texts in English. Where possible, abbreviations have been written out. The documents are numbered consecutively throughout the whole of Appendix III.

A. LISTS OF TRUMPETERS AND MINSTRELS

1 Inv. 16 #66, 361v-362r [1419-20]

[Salaries]

361v

Sequitur pensiones solvi ordinate per dominum nostrum Sabaudie ducem, pensionariis et servitoribus suis infranotatem duobus terminis solutis in anno domini millesimo iiii^{c} xix manibus Johannis de Espagniaco et Bartholomei Chabodi clericorum nobilis viri Bartholomei de Razepto thesaurarii Sabaudie generalis.

Jaquinodo, mimo 18 May ..... xv flor.
20 Dec. ..... xv flor.

Laurencio, mimo 14 May ..... xxv flor.
18 Nov. ..... xxv flor.

Dicto Hermant 9 May ..... 1 flor.

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Frimineto, trompete mimorum ..... x flor.
All Saints ..... x flor.

Ludovico Vignier, trompete 18 Nov. ..... xv flor.
28 Feb. [1420?] ..... xv flor.

Perrino, trompete 1 Jun. ..... xv flor.

2 Inv. 16 #66, 524r [ca. Easter, 1420]

[Salaries]

Perrinus, [Perrineto], trompeta.....
Jachmetus, Clemenci ..... xv flor. gr. qr.
Laurencius, menestrerius .....iiii flor. gr. qr.

3 Inv. 16 #66, 232r-232v [ca. Easter, 1420]

[Among those receiving robes]

les iii menestriers
les iiii trompetes

4 Inv. 16 #66, 363v-365v [1420-1421]

[Salaries]

363v

Pensiones solute per nobilem virum Bartholomeum de Razepto thesaurarium Sabaudie generalem servitoribus hospicii domini pro anno domini millesimo iiii^{c} xx proxime lapso manibus inferius nominatorum.

Jaquinodo, mimo ..... xv flor.
13 Feb. [1421?] ..... xv flor.

Laurencio, mimo, 8 May ..... xxv flor.
10 Feb. [1421] ..... xxv flor.

Fremineto, trompete deore. minorum
18 Apr. [1420?] ..... x flor.

Perrino, trompete, 3 Aug. ..... xv flor.
14 Feb. [1421] ..... xv flor.

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Ludovico, Vignyer, trompete, 29 Feb. [1420] ... xv flor.
7 Jan. [1421] ..... xv flor.

5 **Inv. 16 #68, 438r-438v [Xmas 1421-Xmas 1422]**

[Salaries]

Johannes .....L flor.
Tierry ..... L flor.
Laurentius Alamanus ..... L flor.
Johannes de Bray ..... xiii flor.
.....xxxvii flor.

6 **Inv. 16 #68, 439r-440r [Xmas 1421-Xmas 1422]**

[Salaries]

Perrinetus, trompete ..... xxx flor.
.....xxv flor. complementum
Johannes Meystres ..... xvi flor.
Johannes de Bray ..... xvi flor.
Franciscus de Alpa [camerarii liberorum] .. x flor.
Jaquimodus, menestrerius ..... xv flor.

7 **Inv. 16 #68, 442r-443r [Jun. 1422]**

[Salaries]

Laurentius..... xv flor.
Johannes de Bray ..... xv flor.
Johannes Meystre ..... xiii flor.

(The above amounts in "exoneracion" of 30 fl.)

Franciscus de Alpa ..... v flor.

Jaquimodus, menestrier ..... vii flor.

Johannes de Bray ..... vi flor.
Johannes Mestre ..... vii flor. et demi.

8 **Inv. 16 #69, 342v [29 July 1423]**

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[Salaries]

Libravit Johanni Magister, menestrerio domini, die vicesima nova julli in exoneracionem sui salarii anni proxime lapsi millesimi quatercentesimi vicesimi secundi in Chamberiaco ..... x flor. pp.

Libravit Johanni de Bray, eius socio, eadem causa et die
predicta ..... x flor. pp.

9 **Inv. 16 #69 352v [29 Mar., 24 Apr. 1424]**

[Salaries]

Libravit Johanni de Bray et Johanni Magistri, menestreriis domini, in exoneracionem sui salarii in duabus particulis die vicesima nova marcii et vicesima quarta aprilis [1424] apud Thononium ..... xxvi flor.

10 **Inv. 16 #69, 353v [25 May 1424]**

[Salaries]

Libravit Johanni de Bray, menestrerio domini, die vicesima quinta mensis maii in exoneracionem triginta quinque florenorum per dominum sibi debitorum pro remanencia quinquagenta florenorum quos precipit de pensione annua ..... xx flor. pp.

11 **Inv. 16 # 69 355v [11 July 1424]**

[Salaries]

Libravit Johanni Magister, menestrerio domini, die undecima julli in exoneracionem duodecim florenorum sibi debitorum pro suo salario et hoc pro termino festi Beati Michaelis proxime lapsis .. x flor. pp.

Libravit Johanny de Bray socio dicti Johannis Magistri pro eodem et eisdem causa et termino dicta die ..... x flor. pp.

12 **Inv. 16 #69, 342r [4 Nov. 1423]**

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[Salaries]

Libravit Janino de Bray [sic], menestrerio domini, in exoneracionem stipendium suorum die quarta mensis novembris apudGebennis ..... xx flor. pp.

Libravit Johanni Magister, menestrerio domini, dicta die et eadem causa ..... xx flor. pp.

13 Inv. 16 #69, 347v [1423-1424]

[Salaries]

Libravit Johanni Magistri et Johanni de Bray, menestreriis domini, in exoneracionem eorum salarii cuilibet
ipsorum x flor. ..... xx flor.

Libravit Perrino Rambaut, trompete domini, eadem causa ..... x flor.

14 Inv. 16 #70, 320r [24 May 1424]

[Salaries]

Libravit Johanni Magistri, menestrerio domini, in exoneracionem viginti quinque florenorum sex denari gross. pp. in quibus domini tenebatur pro remanencia quinquaginta florenorum pp. quos precipit de salario pro annum ..... x flor. vi d. gross.

Libravit Estynes de Ferrier, trompete domini, in exoneracionem quindecim florenorum in quibus dominus sibi tenebatur pro remanencia triginta florenorum parvi ponderis quos precepit de salario per annum ..... x flor. pp.

Libravit Perrino Rambaudi, trompete domini, die xxvi mai anno quo supra [1424] in exoneracionem quinquaginta florenorum parvi ponderis in quibus dominus sibi tenebatur pro arragus [?] triginta florenorum pp. quos precepit de salario per annum .. xxv flor. pp.

15 Inv. 16 #71, 602r [17 Jun. 1425]

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[Salaries]

Libravit Perrino [Rambaut] and Stephano [Ferreri], trompetis domini, in exoneracionem sui salarii dicta die ..... xx flor. pp.

16 Inv. 16 #71, 605r [25 Feb. 1426]

[Salaries]

Libravit Perrino et Stephano, trompetis domini, pro complemento suorum salariorum termini festi Omnium Sanctorum anno domini millesimo iiii^{c} vicesimi quinti proxime
lapsis ..... xxx flor. pp.

17 Inv. 16 #72, 291r [3 Mar. 1427]

Libravit dicta die Magistro Gonrad [Conrad], ministrerio, dono per dominum sibi facto relacione Roberti de Montevigniardo magistri hospicii ... xii flor. pp.

Libravit die quinta mensis marcii dicto Petrogniat et socio suo ministreriis, dono per dominum eisdem facto relacione qua supra ..... ii flor. pp.

18 Inv. 16 #73, 306v-316v [Jan. 1429]

[Clothes & Horses]

Among those receiving clothes for the marriage of Marie of Savoy to the Duke of Milan in 1428:

306v

les deux menestriers
deux menestriers de Monseigneur de Geneve

310v

Among those receiving horses to go to Milan with Marie of Savoy:

Voutier le menestrier

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316r

Among those receiving green robes

Jehan de Clera)
Voutier) Minstrels to the Count of Genevois
1 anonymous minstrel)

316v

Tyenent [Etienne] trompet (receives a robe)
Jehan larpeur [Dostande] (receives a robe)

19 Inv. 16 #73, 323r [6 Nov. 1428]

[Salaries]

Libravit die sexta novembris [1428] de mandato domini relacionem Nycodo de Menthone scutifferi scutifferie menestreriis subscriptis in exoneracionem stipendorum suorum anni presentis.

Escochis [Johannes Escoche] ..... xx flor.
Vauterius de Beauchant ..... x flor.
Johannes de Clevis [Cleles] ..... x flor.

20 Inv. 16 #75, 91v [1429]

[Clothing]

Among those receiving clothes:

Jehan de Cleves
Voultier
Jehan Echochy
Etienne trompete

Under Chamber people:

Jehan larpteur [Dostande]

21 Inv. 16 #75, 197v [1430]

[Etrennes]

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Among those receiving gifts on first day of the year:

Johannes arpeatori [Dostande] ..... xiii d. gross.
Valterius.....ii d. gross.
Johannes de Cleves.....ii d. gross.

22 Inv. 16 #75, 220r-221r [30 Nov. 1428-30 Nov. 1429]

[Salaries]

Under Camera:

Vauterius, menesterius..... xl flor. pp.
Johannes de Cleves..... xl flor. pp.
Johannes Atoche..... xxxiii flor. pp.
Stephanus trompete..... xl flor. pp.
Johannes, arpeatori.....xl flor. pp.

23 Inv. 16 #76, 286r-287r [1 Jan. 1430-1 Jan. 1431]

[Salaries]

Stephanus, trompeta..... xl flor. pp.
Roletus des Ayes, ministrerius ..... xl flor. pp.
Thome de Caumo, ministrerius ..... xl flor. pp.
Peronetus des Ayes, menestrerius ..... xl flor. pp.
Tyerry trompete [des menestriers] .... xl flor. pp.
Johannes de Cleves menestrerius ..... xl flor. pp.
Johannes Dostadaz arpeatori ..... xl flor. pp.

24 Inv. 16 #76, p. 151r [1430-1431]

[Clothes]

Among those receiving clothes in 1430, cloth bought at the fairs of Saint Bartholomew and Saint Simon. Payment letter June, 1431:

Johan le arpeur [Dostande]
Thomas de Camene [Caumont]
Perinet de Lyere [des Ayes]
Rolet de Lyere [des Ayes]
Johan de Clavel [Cleves]
Tierry de Leny

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Estienne

25 Inv. 16 #76, 287v [1 Jan. 1431]

[Etrennes]

Among those receiving gifts at the new year, 1431:

Johannes de Cleves .....i flor. pp.
Roletus des Ayes .....i flor. pp.
Thomas Caumion .....i flor. pp.
Peronetus des Ayes .....i flor. pp.
Tyerricus, trompete domini .....i flor. pp.

26 Inv. 16 #77, 267r-268r [1 Jan. 1431-1 Jan. 1432]

[Salaries]

Stephanus trompeta domini ..... xl flor. pp.
Roletus de Ayes..... xl flor. pp.
Thome de Caumon..... xl flor. pp.
Peronetus Ayes..... xl flor. pp.
Tierrerenus [sic] trompete domini..... xl flor. pp.
Johannes de Stande [Dostande] ..... xl flor. pp.

27 Inv. 16 #78, 241v, [1 Jan. 1432-1 Jan. 1433]

[Salaries]

Stephanus, trompeta ..... xl flor. pp.
Roletus des Ayes..... xl flor. pp.

Thomas de Camon..... xl flor. pp.
Perenetus des Ayes..... xl flor. pp.
Terrerius, trompeta .....xl flor. pp.
Johannes de Hostande..... xl flor. pp.
Rambodus trompeta ..... xx [?] flor. pp.

28 Inv. 16 #79, 164r [ca. Easter, 1433]

[Clothing]

Among those receiving robes:

Johan Doustande, arpeur

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Estinent, trompete
Rambaud, trompete
Thomas, menestrier
Rolet, menestrier
Peronet, menestrier
Tierey, trompete des menestriers

29 Inv. 16 #79, 446v [1 Jan. 1433-1 Jan. 1434]

[Salaries]

Stephanus, trompeta domini..... xl flor. pp.
Roletus des Ayes..... xl flor. pp.
Thomas de Camon..... xl flor. pp.
Pernetus des Ayes ..... xl flor. pp.
Terrerius, trompeta..... xl flor. pp.
Johannes de Hostanda..... xl flor. pp.
Rambaudus, trompeta..... xxx flor. pp.

30 Inv. 39 fol. 18 #65, 251'v [unnumbered folio following 251v [24 Dec. 1432]

Thomas
Peronetus
Roletus
Terrinus

31 Inv. 16 #79, 217r [15 Feb.-22 Apr. 1434]

[Clothing]

Les livrees faytes par Pierre de Menthon et payes par Michel de Fert tresorier general pour la fact de Dame Marguerite de Savoye Reyne de Cecile [Sicily] pour cause de salee vers le Roy de Cecile son mary, comencees le xv jour de fevrier mil iiii^{c} xxxiiii et fynies le xxii jour davril lan dessusdit.

Thomas
Rolet
Peronet
Tyerry
Etiene
Rambaud

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32 Inv. 16 #80, 140r-144r [23 Sept-27 Nov. 1434]

[Cloth]

Summe des aunes des draps dessus achetes desqueulx on a fait les pellets, chapiron et manteaulx es persons cy dessoubz escriptes.

143r

Le petit chantre..... ii & demi [aunes]
La trompete .....ii & demi

In the chamber(s) of the duke and duchess, prince and princess [Piedmont], Count of Geneva

144r

Estienne, trompete.....ii & demi
Rambaud, trompete.....ii & demi
Tierry trompete .....ii & demi
Thoma le menestrie..... ii & demi
Rolet le menestrie..... ii & demi
Peronet le menestrie..... ii & demi
Johan Dostande harpeur..... ii & demi

33 Inv. 16 #80, 317r [13 May 1435]

[Salaries]

Estienet, trompete..... xl flor. pp.
Rambauz, trompete..... xl flor. pp.
Thomas menestrier..... xl flor. pp.
Tierry, trompete..... xl flor. pp.
Rolet..... xl flor. pp.
Peronet..... xl flor. pp.
Johan Dostande..... xl flor. pp.
Perrin trompete..... xl flor. pp.

34 Inv. 16 #81 217v [1 Nov. 1435-25 March 1436]

[Clothing]

Among those receiving robes:

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Savoie [herald]
Piemond [herald]
Stenent, trompete
Rambaux,trompete
Thoma, menestrier
son compagnon
La trompete des menestrier
Johan Dostande, arpiaux

35 Inv. 16 #81 531v, [1435-1436]

[Salaries]

Stephanus, trompete..... xl flor. pp.
Rambaudus, trompete..... xl flor. pp.
Perrius, trompete..... xl flor. pp.
Tribus mimis [40 flor.each] ..... vi^{xx} flor pp.
Johannes Dostande..... xl flor. pp.
Thieri ..... xl flor. pp.

36 Inv. 16 #82, 110v [26 Feb. 1436]

[Etrennes]

Sy sensuenent les serviteurs aquis [sic] on doit donne les estrames [etrennes]:

Es deux menestrier et alours [a leurs] trompete a chascun xii gross..... iii flor.
Es deux trompete a chascun xii gross..... ii flor.
A la trompete de Monseigneur le Mareschale .... xii gross.
A Johan Dostande arpeur ..... xii gross.

37 Inv. 16 #82, 258r-258v [30 Nov. 1435-30 Nov. 1436]

[Salaries]

Stephanus, trompeta ..... xl flor. pp.
Rambaut, trompeta ..... xl flor. pp.
Quatuor mimi et uni trompete ..... xl flor. pp.
Johannes Dostande ..... xl flor. pp.
Perrinus, trompete ..... xl flor. pp.

38 Inv. 16 #83, 136r-137v [30 Nov. 1437]

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[Salaries]

Rotulum servitorem hospicii domini capientium salarium de anno domini millesimo quatercentesimo trigesimo septimo die festi Beata Andree appostoli dicti anno finito.

137r

Stephanus, trompeta ..... xl flor. pp.
Rambaudus, trompeta ..... xl flor. pp.
Quatuor mimi et eorum trompeta .....ii^{c} flor. pp.
Johannes Dostande ..... xxv flor. pp.

39 Inv. 16 #83, 154v [15 Nov. 1437]

[Clothing]

Cy sensuyent les draps achetes par Philibert de Monthon du commandemant de Monseigneur le Prince et de Messire le Mareschal de Barjac des queulx draps on a fait la livree des celles a tous les officiers de Monseigneur et furent achetes les draps dessus-dits a Geneve a la foire de la Toussaint qui fut le xv^{e} jour de Novembre mil iiii^{c} xxxvii.

Estinent, trompete
Rambauld, trompete
Perrin, trompete
Thomas, menestrier
Jehan Maistre
Perinet
Jehan Touche
Tyerry, trompete
Jehan Doustande

40 Inv. 16 #84, 221r-221v [ca. 19 Nov. 1438]

Cy sensient les paletos que Johan Luchemant a fore du comandemant de Mon Seigneur [sic] le Prince.

221v

Item a forer xiii palletos de penne blanche que coste la piese ii. flor.que monton les xiii .. xxvi flor.

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Among those receiving the 13 palletos:

Estienne, trompete
Johan Mestre
Thomas, menestrier

41 Inv. 16 #84, 473r-474v [30 Nov. 1437-30 Nov. 1438]

[Salaries]

Stephanus, trompeta ..... xl flor. pp.
Rambaudus, trompeta ..... xl flor. pp.
Quatuor mimi et uni trompete .....ii^{c} flor. pp.
Johannes Dostande ..... xxv flor. pp.

42 Inv. 16 #85, 230v-231v [30 Nov. 1438-30 Nov. 1439]

[Salaries]

Rambaudus, trompeta ..... xl flor. pp.
Dicto Tierry, trompeta ..... xl flor. pp.
Johannes de Stande ..... xxv flor. pp.

43 Inv. 16 #85, 280r-281r [1439]

[Salaries]

Stephanus, trompeta ..... xl flor. pp.
Thomas & Peronetus, mimi .....iiii^{xx} flor. pp.
Johannes Magister mimus ..... xl flor. pp.

44 Inv. 16 #86 212v-213r [15 Feb. 1438]

[Palletos]

Among those receiving "palletos" made by Annequin the "tailleur" of Geneva:

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Estienne
Jehan Maistre
Thomas

45 Inv. 16 #87, 141r-142r [30 Nov. 1439-30 Nov. 1440]

[Salaries]

Stephanus, trompeta ..... xl flor. pp.
Rambaudus, trompeta ..... xl flor. pp.
Quatuor mimi et eorum trompeta .....iiᶜ flor. pp.
Johannes Dostande ..... xxxv flor. pp.

46 Inv. 16 #88, 170r-170v [20 Sept. 1441-28 Feb. 1442]

[Clothing]

Among those receiving robes to travel to Burgundy with the Duke:

Stene [Etienne] la trompete ..... i robe
Perrin la trompete ..... i robe
Jehan Maistre ..... i robe
Thoma ..... i robe
Peronet ..... i robe
Jehan Dostande ..... i robe

47 Inv. 16 #88, 469r [30 Nov. 1440-30 Nov. 1441]

[Salaries]

Stephanus, trompete ..... xl flor. pp.
iii mimi ..... [cxl flor. pp.]
Johannes Dostande ..... xxv flor. pp.

48 Inv. 16 #91, 208r [3 Mar.-20 Apr. 1444]

[Clothing]

Among those receiving lined grey robes for the funeral of the Count of Geneva:

Estienne ..... i robe
Perrin ..... i robe
Jehan Maistre ..... i robe

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Thomas, Chalameye ..... i robe
Perrinet ..... i robe
Jehan Tenche ..... i robe
Thierry, trompete de menestries ..... i robe
Johan Dostande ..... i robe

49 Inv. 16 #94, 472v-478r [1443-1444]

[Salaries]

472v

Sequitur librate facte per Johannem Marescalci thesaurarium Sabaudie generalem, servitoribus hospicii illustrissimi domini nostri ducis Sabaudie ad causam salariorum suorum de anno domini m iiii^{c} xliiii.

477r [1443]

Libravit Stephano Rambaudi [sic], trompete domini, de ac super eius stipendus termini festi Sancti Andree anni nuper lapsi ut per confessionem datam Gebennis die xxiiii aprilis anno domini m iiii^{c} xliiii, manum Petri de Muris signata xxv flor. pp.

[1443]

Libravit Perrino Rambaudi, trompete domini, pro suis stipendis termini festi Sancti Andree nuper lapsi sibi expeditum per Petrum Rostagni ut per confessionem datam Morgiam die xvii augustus anno domini m iiii^{c} xliiii, manum de Clauso signata xxv flor. pp.

[1443]

Libravit Perrino Rambodi, trompete domini, in exoneracionem stipendorum suorum termini festi Sancti Andree nuper lapsi ut per confessionem datam die xvii februarii anno domini m iiii^{c} xliiii, manum Petri de Muris signata ..... xiiii flor. pp.

[1443?]

Libravit eidem Perrino, trompete, in exoneracionem suorum stipendorum festi Sancti Andree nuper lapsi ut per confessionem datam Gebennis die xvii decem-

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bris m iiii^{c} xliii, manum Anthonii Begneti signata . xvi flor. pp.

[1443]

Libravit Magistro Johanni Dostande, magister citharz. domini, in exoneracionem stipendiorum suorum termini Sancti Andree nuper lapsi ut per licteram datam die octava februarii anno domini m iiii^{c} xliiii, manum Petri de Muris signata ..... xv flor. pp.

477r-477v [1443]

Libravit Johanni d'Escochii, mimo domini, in exoneracionem suorum stipendorum termini festi Sancti Andree nuper lapsi sibi expeditum per Petrum Rostagni ut per licteram datam Gebennis die xxii mensis octobris anno domini m iiii^{c} xliiii, manum Petri de Muris signata ..... vii flor. pp

477v [1443]

Libravit Johanni Magistri, mimo domini, in exoneracionem suorum stipendorum festi Sancti Andree anni nuper lapsi [1443] sibi expeditum per Petrum Rostagnii ut per licteram datam Gebennis die quarta marcii anno domini m iiii^{c} xliiii, manum Petrum de Muris signata ..... v flor. pp.

[1443 or 1444]

Libravit Johanni Magistri, mimo domini, de et super suis stipendus termini festi Sancti Andree anni nuper lapsi ut per confessionem datam Gebennis die xvi septembris anno domini m iiii^{c} xliiii, manum Johannes Veteris
signata ..... v flor. pp.

[1443?]

Libravit Perrineto de Ayes, mimo domini, in exoneracionem suorum stipendorum termini festi Sancti Andree nuper lapsi ut per licteram datam Gebennis die xx mensis decembris anno domini m iiii^{c} xliii, manum Maurice Careti
signata ..... xx flor. pp.

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50 Inv. 16 #94, 465v-472r [1444-1445]

[Salaries]

465v-466r

Sequitur librate facte per Johannem Marestalci, thesaurarium Sabaudium generalem, servitoribus hospicii domini ad causam saluciorum suorum de anno domini millesimo quatercentesimo quadragesimo quinta.

469v [1444]

Libravit Stephano Forrerii, trompete domini, pro complemento solucionis stipendus suorum termini festi Sancti Andre nuper lapsi, manibus Petri Rostagnii, ut per confessionem data Gebennis die xiiii novembris anno domini m iiii^{c} xliiii, manum Petri de Muris signata ..... v flor. pp.

470r [1444]

Libravit Perrino Rambaudi, trompete, in exoneracionem stipendiorum suorum terminum Sancti Andre proxime lapsi manibus Petri Rostagni, ut per confessionem datam Gebennis die vicesima quarta aprilis anno domini m iiii^{c} xlv

470r [1445]

Libravit Perrino Rambaudi, Johanni Escries [Escoche?], Johanni Maistre et Peroneto des Ayes, mimis, domini, manibus Johannis Veteris, in exoneracionem stipendiorum suorum termini Sancti Andree nuper lapsi ut per confessionem datam Gebennas die vicesima quarta decembris anno domini m iiii^{c} xlv manum, Johannis de Balma signata ... xx flor.pp.

471r [1445]

Libravit Thierico, trompete domini, de et super stipendus duorum minorum [terminorum?] finendorum in proximo carnisprimo, manibus Petri de Muris, per confessionem date die decima decembris m iiii^{c} xlv, manum Glaudi Rubacti signatum ..... xl flor. pp.

[1444 ?]

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Libravit Thyerico, trompete domini,** in exoneracionem stipendiorum suorum unius anni finiti in Carnisprimo nuper lapso, manibus Petri de Muris, ut per confessionem datam Gebennis die quinta maii anno domini m iiii^{c} xlv, manum Nycoleti [Ny^{ti}] Gruneti signata ..... xxxi flor. pp.

51 Inv. 16 #94, 478r-482v [1445 or 1446]

[Salaries]

Sequitur librate facte per Johannem Marescalci thesaurario Sabaudie generalem servitoribus hospicii domini ad causam salariorum suorum de anno domini m iiii^{c} xlvi.

481v

Johannes Magistri
Peronetus des Ayes
Johannes Escoche

[Total disbursed was 15 florins]

52 Inv. 16 #94, 255v-259v [2 Aug.-1 Oct. 1446]

[Marriage of the Princess of Orange 25 Sept. 1446 at Nozerey.]

258r

Item a livre a Tassin de Melles pour xiii aulnes ung tier de drap distre du pris de xvii gros troys quars aulne de quoy lon fist deux roubes par les deux taborins de Madame et troys aultres roubes deslivrees du commandemant que dessus a Thomas Nycole valet des chevestres [?] a Jehan Merteux destouffe et a Guillaume Balon vallet des sommiers ..... xix flor. viii gross. iii qrs.

258v

Item a livre aus tabourins de Ma Dame lesqueulx ma dicte dame leur donna pour deux pars de souliers ... vi gross.

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53 Inv. 16 # 94, 482v-488r [1448, 1449]

[Salaries]

Sequitur librate per Johannem Marescalci, thesaurarium Sabaudie generalem, facte servitoribus hospicii domini ad causam salariorum suorum de anno domini millesimo quatercentesimo quadragesimo octavo et quadragesimo nono.

486v

[1444]

Libravit Johanni Escosse, mimo domini, in exoneracionem stipendorum suorum anni nuper lapsi millesimi quatercentesimi quadragesimi quarti sibi expeditum per manus Jaqueti de Lans ut per licteram datam Gebennis die nona mensis novembris anno domini millesimo quatercentesimo quadragesimo quinto, manu Petri de Muris signata ..... viii ducatis auri.

487r

[1444]

Libravit Thome de Caumont, mimo domini, pro suis stipendus termini Sancti Andree anni nuper lapsi millesimi quatercentesimi quadragesimi quarti sibi expeditum per nobilem Franciscum Fabri, ut per licteram datam Gebennis die quarta maii anno domini millesimo quatercentesimo quadragesimo quinto manu Glaudi de Advonay signata ..... xii flor. pp.

487v

[1446 or 1447?]

Libravit Johanni Escosse, mimo domini, pro suis stipendis termini Sancti Andree anni nuper lapsi sibi expeditum per Petrum de Muris ut per licteram datam Lausannum die xiiii mensis octobris anno domini millesimo quatercentesimo quadragesimo septimo, manu Glaudi Rubati signata ..... vi flor. pp.

[1447]

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Libravit Peroneto des Ayes, mimo domini, de et super stipendus suis termini Sancti Andree anno domini millesimo quatercentesimo quadragesimo septimo anni nuper lapsi sibi expeditum per Petrum de Muris ut per licteram datam Lausanam die xiiii mensis octobris anno ut super, manu Glaude Rubati signata ..... v flor. pp.

488r

[1447]

Libravit Peroneto des Ayes, mimo domini, de et super stipendus suis temporis elapsi sibi expeditum manu Petro de Muris ut per licteram datam Gebennis die x mensis novembris anno domini millesimo quatercentesimo quadragesimo septimo, manu Glaude Rubati notario
signata ..... v flor. pp.

[1447]

Libravit Thome de Caumont, mimo domini, de et super stipendus suis temporis elapsi manu Petri de Muris expeditum Peroneto des Ayes dicti Thome procuris ut per licteram datam Gebennis die decima mensis novembris anno domini millesimo quatercentesimo quadragesimo septimo, manu Glaudi Rubati signata x flor. pp.

54 Inv. 16 #94, 237r-237v [1447]

[Etrennes]

Jehan Maystre ..... i bonet
Thomas ..... i bonet
Jehan Cruche [Ecoche, Coche, Toche?] ..... i bonet
Perrinet ..... i bonet
Jehan de Lostande ..... i Bonet
Celluy des orgues ..... i bonet
Celuy du leut ..... i bonet
Jehan Maistre ..... i bonet
Lung des tabourins ..... i bonet

55 Inv. 16 #95, 143v [1448]

[Salaries]

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Allocantur sibi quos dictus receptor de mandato domino solvit et libravit Johanni Magistri, Peroneto de Aies et Thome de Calvomont [Caumont], mimis domini, pro suis stipendiis anni millesimi iiii^{c} quadragesimi octavo judicione undecima et die quarta mensis junni. Quam reddit manu Aymonis Fabri notarii signata cui est annexa lictera domino de testimonio promissorum et mandato per presidentem magistros quam et audictores computorum domini in presenci computo sine difficultate qualibet intrandi et allocandi data Thaurini die duodecima julli anno domini millesimo quatercentesimo xlix, sigillo domini sigillata et manu Petri Bolomerii eius secretarii signata videlicet ..... xxx flor. pp.

56 Inv. 16 #98, 375r-375v [1448]

Libravit Thome de Caumiont, Johanni de Toche et Peroneto des Ayes, mimis et servitoribus domini, et hoc in exoneracionem stipendorum suorum in quibus dominus eisdem teneri poterat pro tempore iam lapso videlicet cuilibet sex florenos et octo denarii grossi pp. ut per ipsius domini nostri licteram de testimonio promissorum cum mandato cuilibet ipsorum in exoneracionem pro dictam librandi solvendi et realiter vice sua expediendi sex florenos et octo denarii grossi pp. recipiendo ab eisdem cum ipsius lictera opportunam licteram de confessione et recepta eidem quam receptori ipsos quantitates quas sit [or sic] solverit ad viginti flor. pp. astendentes in suo praesenci computo intrandi et indifficiliter allocandi datam Pineroli die tresdecima septembris anno domini millesimo quatercentesimo quadragesimo octavo. Quam reddit sigillo domini sigillatam et manu Francisci Fabri eius secretarii signata cuius lictere vigore sibi hic allocantur predicti et subscripti viginti flor. pp. Eciam et per confessionem de recepta eorunda viginti florenorum pp. per dictos mimis pro promissis a dicto receptore hitore. [?] receptam sub anno proxime dicto et die decima tercia mensis septembris a Tergo, dicte lictere donum scripta et manu Petri Valerii notario signata ... xx flor. pp. [Each receives 6 flor., 8 d. gross. pp.]

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57 Inv 16 #98 375v [1449]

[Salaries]

Libravit Johanni Magistri et Peroneto des Ayes in exoneracionem stipendorum suorum per dominum eisdem debitorum ut per ipsius domini nostri licteram de mandato per dictum receptorem cuilibet dictorum duorum librandi solvendi et realiter vice domini expediendi quinque florenos pp. recipiendo ab eisdem cum ipsius vera [vra.] licteram opportunam de confessione et recepta eidem quam receptori ipsas quantitate quos sic solvit ad decem florenos pp. astendentes in suo praesenci computo indifficiliter allocandi. Datam Thaurini die tresdecima marcii anno domini m iiii^{c} xlix, quam reddit sigillo domini sigillatam et manu Petri Bolomerii eius secretarii signatam. Cuius pretexti sibi hic allocantur predicti et subscripti decem florenos pp. eciam et per confessionem de recepta eorundem decem florenorum pp. pro dictus mimis pro promissis a dicto receptore hitorum. receptam sub anno proxime dicto et die decima tercia mensis marcii a Tergo, dicte lictere domini scripta et manu Johannis Ansossii notario signata .. x flor. pp. [5 flor. pp. each].

58 Inv. 16 #97 148v-149v [1449]

[Etrennes]

Among those receiving gifts at the new year, 1449

Estienne, trompete ..... i bonet
Perrin, [trumpet] ..... i bonet
Jehan Mestre ..... i bonet
Thomas Chabonne [Caumont?] ..... i bonet
Perronet, cntre ..... i bonet
Jehan Couche ..... i bonet
Jehan de Lostande ..... i bonet
Maistre Janin ..... i bonet

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B. COURT INSTRUMENTALISTS

CEREMONIAL TRUMPETERS

ANONYMOUS

59 Inv. 39 fol.18 #53, 9v [after 1 Oct. 1418]

Item a Jehan le Barbier, varlet de chambre de ma dame, pour ung cheval pour le varlet des trompetes .....xii flor.

60 Inv. 39 fol. 18 #53, 22v [after 24 Apr. 1419]

Ci apres sensuyent les livrees factes par Piere de Menthon a la fayre de Pasques de Geneve commancent le xxiiii jour de avril lan myl cccc et xix:

24r

[List includes anonymous trumpeters]

61 Inv. 16 #66, 229v [ca. Jan. 1420]

[Etrennes]

Libravit dictus Petrus de Grolea pluribus servitoribus hospicii domini stelicet, trompetis, mimis, falconiis, venatoribus, varletis, stabli, aule et pluribus aliis servitoribus et villotricibus pro dictis inceniis cuilibet prout per dominum fuit ordinatum ..... xxv flor. vi gross.

62 Inv. 16 #71, 369v [1424]

Ce sont les chouses les quelles je Gossuyn le Bomel ay livre a montresredoubte seigneur le duc de Savoye en lan mil iiii^{c} et xxiiii.

Item livre a [----] trompete ung eymel dargent dourer peyse ii mart ii once xii d. a x flor. le mart valent .....xxiii flor i gross. et demy.

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63 Inv. 16 #70, 151r [8 Jul. 1424]

Item jay mays livre a Pierre le Chambrier le viii jour du dessusdites moys pour les estoufes dune bannere de trompete. Premierement v aunes de tierselin rouge et blanc ad xvi gross laune valent .....vi flor viii gross.

Item mest denst pour iii aunes dy de draps pers pour fayre une robe au menestrier tramys per le mandement de Compex a xxii gross launa valent ..... vi flor. v gross.

Item pour la tondure dudit drap .... i gross. ix d.

64 Inv. 16 #70, 320v [15 Aug. 1424]

Paid, probably for playing

Libravit Martelleto, scutiffero scutifferia domini, die xv augusti quos domini mei Amadeus Princeps Pedemontium et Ludovicus Comes Baugiaci donaverunt eyraudis, trompetis et menestreriis qui interfuerunt die sue intitulationis ..... lx flor. pp.

65 Inv. 16 #70, 143v [22 Dec. 1424]

Allocantur sibi quos dictus thesaurarius pro domino et de eius mandato solvit realiter et libravit predicto Gossuyno de Bomel, aurifabro domini, pro fiendis corrigiis illustrissime domicellaris nostrarum filiarum domini et pro fiendo et deaurando le aymel [esmail] trompete domini ut per licteram domini de testimonio premissorum cum mandato sine difficultate quam allocand. in primo computo dicti thesaurario date Morgie die xxii mensis decembris anno domini millesimo iiii^{C} vicesimo quarto quam reddit annexa cuidem alti. lictere domini clause dicto thesaurario directe de mandato predicte dicto Gossuyno expediendi in cuius dorso est scripta confessio Gossuini de quantitate subscripte eius manu propria et signate annexam signeto domini cancellario absente sigillatam et manu Jacobi Gareti secretarii signatam c flor. pp.

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66 Inv. 16 #71, 351v-352r [after 8 Sept. 1426]

Item a les ii trompetes que mondit seigneur leur a donne pour acheter ung chival pour leur vallet .....xx flor.

67 Inv. 16 #71, 355v [1 Jan. 1427]

Item a la Moree et pour deux heras, es deux trompetes, es deux menetrier de Monseigneur pour la dicte estranye a chescong [chacun] ung flor. ... vi flor.

A deux aultres menetriers ..... i flor.

68 Inv. 16 #78, 140r [4 Oct. 1433]

[Payments to Jehan de Paintre].

Item pour la tondure de les dues trompetes grantes de bapture ensemble les croys et les fienges ..... iiii flor.

Item pour les deux grans trompetes de constura endentes de tercellin comme la grand banniere dessusdit ensemble les croys et les fienges ..... viii flor.

Item pour la tondure de les dues petites trompetes cosues pareilliemant comme les dues grantes dessusdit ..... vi flor.

69 Inv. 16 #80, 146r-146v [1435]

[Etrennes]

Item a achete a Thurin pour iii archies et pour la trompete iiii salades qui coustent la piece xv gross valent .....v flor.

Item a livre dou comandement que dessus aux heraulx trompetes menestriers marescal et palafreniers par lesdictes estrenes ..... xii flor.

70 Inv. 16 #80, 153r-154r [20 Oct.-8 Dec. 1434]

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Ci sensienient les livres faites par la main de Philibret [sic] de Menthon par le comandement de Monseigneur le Prince et de Monseigneur le Mareschal deis puis [depuis] le xx jour dou mois doctobre lan mil iiii^{c} xxxiiii jusque au viii jour dou mois de decembre lan dessusdit.

154r

Item ay livre en lachet de iii pieces de tercellin rouge et une piece de tercellin blanc de quoy on a fait vi banieres pour les trompetes de Monseigneur le Prince et une corte darmes pour Savoye le Ayraut [herald] ..... xx flor.

71 Inv. 16 #82, 232r [ca. Feb. 1437]

[Expenses of "Dyonisius de Leyra, phisicus domini:"]

Sequitur pecunie concesse trompete per Magistrum Dyonisius de Leyra de mandato illustriss domini nostri Principis Pedemontium.

Et primo pro una medicina laxativa .... iiii gross.

Item pro letuario ..... xx gross.

Item pro emplast ..... xviii gross.

Item pro duplicando et eundo Gebennis pro famulo ad eundum quesitem que erant necessaria ..... iiii gross.

72 Inv. 16 #82, 104r [ca. Feb. 1437]

Item a Geneve a Jehan de la Fontaine pour sept aulnes et trois quars de tercellin rouge de quoy on a fait deux grans bannieres de trompetes quand Monseigneur voula aler a Lion a xii gross laune valent .....vii flor is gross.

Item audit Johannet pour la vacture [facture] de largent et de la sin [?] qui on a mis sur la dicte banniere .....xx flor.

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73 Inv. 16 #90, 19v [23 Jun. 1443]

Item a livre le jour que dessusdit a Ciclat par la main dudit Lornay pour xv aulnes de gris de Dyestre laulne xviii gros. dont lon en a faits cinq robes cest assavoir es deux trompetes et es deux palafrenies nomme Thibaud, Thomas, et laultre Pierre le mareschal
vallent ..... xxii flor. et demy.

74 Inv. 16 #90, 20v [28 Jun. 1443]

Item a livre a Gaspard le xxviii de juing pour viii aulnes de taffactam demy blanc et demy rouges de quoy lon en a fait les baneres de trompectes du commandemant de monseigneur pour aler a Chalon qui sont estes faictes pour Jehan le Pintre de la soubre duquel taffactam a este expediez a ma dame du quel laulne couste demy ducat
vallent ..... vii flor.

ARGOLET

75 Inv. 39 fol. 18, 145r [21 Jan. 1419]

[Among persons receiving feed for their horses]:

Argolet, trompette

76 Inv. 16 #68, 404r [4 Jun. 1422]

Libravit manu Henrici Moreti, clerici domini camerarrii [camerii?] Sabaudie, dicto Argolet, trompete domini, qui portavit ad locum Amburgniaci [Hamburg] apud Stabillionum [?] una licteram clausam ex parte domini Domino Philiberto Andrineti die iiii junii anno predicto, pro suis salario et expensis ..... ii flor. pp.

ESTIENNE FERRIER

77 Inv. 16 #72, 267r [4 Sept. 1427]

Guillermus de Ranty, scutifferus sells a horse for xiii florens [cuiusdam equi pili bay bruni] that

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was subsequently given to "Stephanus parvus trompete."

78 Inv. 16 #73, 299v [4 Dec. 1428]

Libravit die quarta decembris Stephano, trompete domini, misso a Morgia apud Pignerolum cum licteris domini clausis. Pro suis et sui equi expensis fiendis eundo stando et inde redeundo apud Morgia ..... v flor. pp.

79 Inv. 16 #74, 240v [20 Jul. 1429]

[Ambassadors go to King of France and Duke of Burgundy. Stephanus Ferreri, trompete receives xvi gold scuti for himself and his horse for 50 days.]

80 Inv. 16 #75, 204v [8 Jun. 1430]

Libravit die octavo mensis junii de mandato domini relacione Nycodi de Menthone, militis, Johanni Egorsa, brodeatori, pro una bandera facta pro Stephano, trompeta domini, et una cocta armorum pro faucono persequenti domini videlicet . xx flor. pp.

81 Inv. 16 #75, 197r [12 Jul. 1430]

Et primo libravit die duodecima julii Stephano, trompete domini, misso a Thononio ad dominum Marescallum Burgis [Burg-en-Bresse? Burgundy?] cum licteris domini clausis pro suis et sui equi expensis fiendis pro decem diebus de mandato domini relacionem nobilis Roberti de Montevuagniardo, magistrii hospicii, videlicet ..... v flor. pp.

82 Inv. 16 #77, 129v [5 Oct. 1430]

Libravit Stephano de Sanillian, familiari et trompete domini, in quibus domino sibi tenebat ex causa empcionis [----?] domini equi pili bayard per dominum ab eodem traditi. Ut per licteram domini de testimonio promissore mandato quam eidem trompete solvendi per dominum thesaurario nomine domini et espedient subscriptus viginti quinques

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quam flor. pp. ac eciam habita a dicto Stefano cum dicta lictera domini lictera de confessione et recepta in eiusdem thesaurii primo computo sine quarum quam difficultate allocand Morgia die decima quarta mensis februarii anno domini millesimo iiii vicesimo nono. Quam reddit sigillo domini sigillam et manu Jacobi Gullisse secretarii domini signate. In cuius licteram domini dorso scripta est confessio ipsus trompete de recepte quitate subscripte data die quinta mensis octobris, anno domini millo. iiii trigesimo manu Petro Ridini notario signatam ..... xxv flor. pp.

83 Inv. 16 #77, 268r [1 Jan. 1431-31 Dec. 1431]

See lists file

Paid 40 florins for 1431.

198r

Paid xii ducats ad xx 27 Sept. 1431.

84 Inv. 16 #76, 283v [15 Apr. 1431]

Libravit die xv aprilis de mandato domini licta.toris facto Stephano, trompete domini, misso per dictum dominum nostrum a Thononium ad partes Breyssie versus ambassiatores dicti domini nostri ibid existensi, pro suis et sui expensis fiendis eundo, standо et redeundo apud Thononium ad dominum ..... ii flor. pp.

85 Inv. 16 #77, 194v [21 Apr. 1431]

Livre a Estienne, trompete de Monseigneur, pour ses despens devons affere allant devers Monseigneur a Thonon pour ii jours qui partist de Bourg le xxi jour davril.... [----]

86 Inv. 16 #76, 266r-266v [10 Jul. 1431]

Libravit Guilliermo de Flechera, scutiffero domini, in quibus dominus sibi tenebatur pro empcione unius equi pili de bay brun et ab eodem per dominum pro

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tanto empti et inde donati Stephano Ferrerii, trompete sue. Ut per licteram domini de testimonio promissorum et mandato sibi per dictum thesaurarium solvend. et realiter expediend. vice domini ac eciam sine difficultate qualibet allocand. habita [hita.] cum dicta lictera domini ab eodem Guilliermo licteram confessionis de recepta datam Thononium die decima julii anno domini millesimo quatercentesimo trigesimo primo. Quam reddit sigillo domini sigillatam et manu Johannes Ranoyre eius secretarii signatam. In cuius dorso scripta est licteram confessionis de recepta per dictum Johannem facta de subscripta quantitate quam habuit a dicto thesaurario causa supradictam. Recepta sub anno predicto millesimo quatercentesimo trigesimo primo et die decima octava mensis decembris, manum Johannes Vete. notario signatam ..... xxv libr. mon. domini.

87 Inv. 16 #76, 292r-292v [11 Jul. 1431]

Libravit die undecima julii Stephano trompete domini quos portavit domino Nycodo de Menthone pro expensis trompetorum minestreriorum domini et famulorum suorum fiendis eundo ultra montes ad dominum principem ..... xx flor. pp.

88 Inv. 16 #77, 279v [6 Apr. 1432]

Et primo libravit die sexta mensis aprilis Stephano, trompete misso a Thononio apud Mediolanum cum licteris domini clausis Domino Duci Mediolani et aliis ambassiatoribus domini ibidem existentibus directis pro suis et sui equi expensis fiendis eundo expectando et inde redeundo apud Thononium ..... viii flor. pp.

89 Inv. 16 #77, 197r [ca. 28 Sept. 1432]

Libravit Stephannio [sic] domini quos dominus sibi per dictum thesaurarium librati et expediendi voluit et mandavit duodecim ducatos subscriptos pro suis expensis fiendis, ut per licteram domini clausam de [------?] propter hoc dicto thesaurario directam de mandato sicut supra expediend. scripta Thononium die xxvii septembris, at.go sigillo

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domini sigillatam in margine cuius inferiori scripta est lictera confessionis de recepta per dictum trompetam facta de subscripta quantitate quam habuit a dicto thesaurario causa supradicta recepta sub anno domini millesimo quatercentesimo trigesimo secundo et die xxviii mensis septembris, manu Petri Girardi notario signata. Et allocantur sibi vigore et per aliam licteram domini de testimonio premissor. et mandato sine difficultate qualibet allocand. datam Filliaci die xxiii octobris anno domini millesimo quatercentesimo trigesimo secundo quam reddit lictere et confessioni predictis annexam signeto domini cancellario absente signatam et manu Guilliermi de Bosco eius secretarii signata ... xii ducatis auri ad xx.

90 Inv. 16 #78, 245r [Aug. 1433]

Travels to Bourg [en Bresse] with Amadeus.

Item libravit dicta die Stephano, trompete dicti domini, nostri causa qua supra videlicet quatuor ducate valense conn.s ut supra ad dictam rate .....vi flor. x d. ob. gross.

255v [7 May 1433]

Libravit die septima maii Stephano, trompete domini, misso per dominum ad dominum Comitem de P.dirst cum licteris clausis pro suis et sui equi expensis eundo et inde redeundo apud Annessiacum ..... vii flor. pp.

91 Inv. 16 #79, 318v [29 Mar. 1434]

[Manfroy of Saluces travelling in Bresse]

Item die xxix marcii Stephano, tubete illustrissimi domini nostri ducis, pro septem diebus eundo de Burgo Bresse apud Dijohn versus illustrem dominum Ducem Burgondie pro certis licteris apportandis parte prefati domini marescalli [Manfroy de Saluces] domino capitaneo Matisconeum rte. et inde redeundo apud Burgum en Breysse qualibet die vi gross. valent ..... iii flor. vi gross.

Item libravit pro locagio unius equi septem dierum qualibet die ii gross valent et hoc pro dicto

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Stephano ..... i flor. ii gross.

319r [7 Apr. 1434]

Libravit eo die Stephano tubete illustrissimi domini nostri ducis pro expensis fiendis eundo apud Matisconium cum certiis licteris clausis domini marescalli capitaneo et locumtenenti directinas ..... 1 flor.

319r [11 Apr. 1434]

Item libravit die xi aprilis, Stephano tubete illustrissimi domini nostri ducis, pro expensis fiendis iturus [?] de Burgo Bressie apud Viennam portaturus certas licteras clausas prefati domini marescalli domino Duci de Borbonno directinas [?] et inde redeundo apud Chamberiacum ..... iiii flor.

92 Inv. 16 #80, 153v [20 Oct.-8 Dec. 1434]

153r

Among payments made by Philibret [sic] de Monthon, 20 Oct.-8 Dec. 1434:

153v

Item ay livre a Estene la trompete pour le comandement de Monseigneur le mareschal pour achete ung cheval ..... xx ducats.

93 Inv. 16 #80, 330r [2 Aug. 1435]

Libravit Stephano, trompete domini, die secunda augusti misso apud Harras [Arras] in Picardia ad jornatam pacis Francie pro nouvellis apportandis. Inclus sex ducatis pro una trompete emenda .. xviii ducatis auri.

94 Inv. 16 #81, 372r-372v [2 Aug.-1 Oct. 1435]

Goes to Picardie with the Prince of Piedmont. Paid for himself, his horse and several guides. Paid for 61 days. ..... xx ducatis auri.

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95 Inv. 16 #81, 362v [ca. Oct.1435]

Stephen the trumpet paid for 20 days going to, staying at, and returning from Milan, where "vice domini erat vacaturus." ..... X flor.

96 Inv. 16 #82, 264v [8 Mar. 1437]

Libravit die octava mensis marcii anno eodem dominum millesimo quatercentesimo trigesimo septimo, Stephano, trompete domini, misso a Thononio apud Molino cum licteris domini clausis directis domino duci Borboni pro suis expensis decem octo dierum, computato per diem vi d. gross. ..... ix flor. pp.

97 Inv. 16 #83, 141v [16 May 1437]

Stephen the trumpet among a list of 7 people receiving new robes.

98 Inv. 16 #83, 216r [Feb. 15. 1438]

Libravit die quindecima februarii millesimo quatercentesimo trigesimo octavo, Stephano, trompete domini misso apud Breyssiam ad dominum marescallum Barjacti pro suis expensis quatuor dierum ..... xvi d. gross.

99 Inv. 16 #83, 279v [6 Mar. 1438]

Libravit die sexta mensis marcii anno predicto Stephanno trompete donum ac ex expresso mandato pro uno equo per ipsum emendo .. lii flor. vi d. gross.

100 Inv. 16 #84, 511v [2 May 1439]

Libravit die secunda eiusdem maii Petro de Castellis, scutiffero domini, Guillelmo Rancy, magistro coquie, Stephano trompete, et tribus eorum famulis necnon trompete domini marescalli Achaye pro suis expensis faciendis a Thaurino Thononium missi per dominum pro integris excepte dicte die ad

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racionem sex denariorum grossorem. per diem inclussis duobus florenorum qui sunt dati de pluri dicto Stephano trompete ..... xxiii flor. pp.

101 Inv. 16 #86, 370r [27 Jul. 1440]

Item libravit Basilie die predicta xxvii Jullii pro una tuba sina [tubasine] trompeta empta pro Stephanum trompeta domini de dominum precepto in quinquibus ff. alamagne ..... vii flor. 1 d. gross.

102 Inv. 16 #88, 301r [ca. 25 Jan. 1442]

Libravit Stephano trompete domini de mandato illustrissimi domini nostri ducis relacione domini Cardeti pro suis expensis faciendis accendendo ad partus Dalphinales ubi sunt destinatus per illustrissimum dominum nostrum Sabaudie ducem et vaccavit tribus diebus computis pro die qualibet sex d. gross. ..... xviii d. gross.

103 Inv. 16 #88, 178r [28 Feb. 1442]

Item mais a livre ledit Guillaume [Davanchier] a Francois Brillat le dernier jour de moys de fevrier pour un cheval beau [beart?] que mondit deigneur a fait donne a Estienne la trompete pour cause quil ne avoit point de cheval pour aller a Nevers avec mondit seigneur. Achette pour le pris de ..... xxviii ducate.

104 Inv. 16 #88, ? [30 Apr. 1442]

Libravit dicta die ultima mensis aprilis anno predicto Stephano, trompete, domini misso a Sancto Reginberto Basileam cum licteris missoris directis Sanctissimo Domino nostro Pape [Felix V] pro suis et sui equi expensis eundo et inde reddeundo fiendis relacione domini presidentem computorum ..... v flor. rem auri.

105 Inv. 16 #89, 78v [ca. 29 Oct. 1442]

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Estienne appears among the people receiving robes for the arrival of the Duke of Bourbon. Also "La trompete de Savoye."

106 Inv. 16 #89, 185v [13 Nov. 1442]

[In margin: Donum factum cuidem trompete Duce Burbonni]

Libravit Stephano Ferrerii trompete domini quos pro domino et eius mandato solvit et libravit insro. Trinerio de Coltrans veniendo de Cabellione cuidem trompete illustris ann.cli domini Domini Ducis Burbounni ut per licteram domini de testimonio promissoris et mandato sibi solvendi librandi et realiter expediendi vice domini ac etiam sine difficultate qualibet intrandi et allocandi recipiendo ab eodem Stephano cum dicta lictera domini licteram opportunam de confessione et recepta data Gebennis die xiii novembris anno domini m^{o} iiii^{c} xlii, quam reddit... ..... iiii ducatis auri.

107 Inv. 16 #89, 172r [17 Nov. 1442]

Libravit Stephano Ferrerii, trompete domini, in deducionem et exoneracionem sui salarii anni subscripte milessimi quatercentesimi quadragesimi secundi ut per licteram de confessionem et recepta subscripte quantitate receptam sub anno domini millesimo quatercentesimo quadragesimo secundo et die xvii mensis novembris, manum Guilliermus Meynerus notarii signatam ..... viii flor.

108 Inv. 16 #89, 218v [1 Jan. 1443]

Libravit die eadem Stephano Ferrerii, trompete domini, misso per dominum a civitate Gebennis apud Breyssium ad dominum marescallum propter extortigatores pro suis et equi sui expensis [or expensam?] de precepto prefacto domini nostri ducis videlicet ..... v flor. pp.

109 Inv. 16 #91, 431v [25 Apr. 1444]

Libravit die xxv aprilis eodem anno Stephano Forrerii trompete domini pro suis expensis fiend.

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eundo missus per dominum a Gebennis apud Tours in Thorenne cum licteris domini clausis directis domino Johannes de Grolea vicecamerario apostolico et Guilliermo Bolomerii magistro requestarum videlicet ..... xiiii flor. pp.

110 Inv. 16 #92, 245v [Aug. 1444]

Is paid for a dinner he ate when he stayed behind at Morges after the court had left for Geneva. At the same time Guillaume Bisolay [chapel clerk] and Amye Canart [unknown] are paid for bringing 2 coffers from the chapel which had been forgotten and putting them on the boat with the rest of the baggage. ..... iiii florins.

111 Inv. 16 #93, 442r-442v 20 Apr. 1445]

Estienne the trumpet goes to Tours in Torenne, sent by the Duke of Savoy to Johannem de Grolea "vicescamerarium Guilliermum Bolomerum magistorum requestorum." He also returns ..... xiiii flor.

112 Inv. 16 #94, 508v [21 Sept. 1446]

Libravit dicta die Noblete mercerie die xxi eiusdem mensis septembris pro precio unius banderie trompete armore Sabaudie ab eodem empte et tradite Stephano trompete domini. Inclusis frengiis et omnibus aliis parto facto cum eadem per supradictum scutifferum scutifferium pro tanto ..... xix flor. xi d. gross. pp.

113 Inv. 16 #95, 90r [29 Nov 1446 or 1447]

Libravit die vicesimanova novembris anno predicto Stephano trompete misso cum duobus equis et totidem personis a Thaurino apud Mediolanum cum licteris domini clausis de mandato domini cancellari videlicet ..... iiii ducatis auri.

114 Inv. 16 #95, 96v [ca. 25 Mar. 1448]

Libravit Magistro [!] Stephano, trompete, misso per dominum a Pynerolo Janua cum duobus equitibus ut

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per eius confessionem datam Pynerolii die xxv marcii m^{o} iiiii^{c} xlviii, manu Aymonis Fabri signata . x flor. cati.

115 Inv. 16 #95, 97r [ca. Apr. 1448]

Libravit Ferrario, trompete domini misso per dominum apud Finacium [?] ad capitanum Januem et deunde Januam extendendo pro decem diebus cum duobus equitibus de expresso precepto donavit computatis pro qualibet persona et equo septem d. gross. ..... xi flor. viii d. gross.

116 Inv. 16 #95, 97v [25 Apr. 1448]

Libravit die vicesima quinta aprilis Stephano, trompete, misso per dominim cum dominus Dyone et Andrenetus Maleti apud Mediolanum pro suis expensis fiendis extraordinaire dominorum de consilio ultra alia sibi tradidit per Andream
Maleti ..... iii ducatis auri.

117 S.A. 3604 [at Chambéry], 39v-43r

[Stephanus is paid with the chapel and receives raise in salary from 40 to 50 florins.]

Paid from 1 May to 1 May in each of the following years:

1450-1451
1451-1452
1452-1453
1453-1454

LEONARDO DE SANCTO GERMANE

118 Inv. 16 #98, 629r-629v [16 Sept. 1450]

Et primo Leonardo de Sancto Germane, tubicina illustrissimi domini nostri Sabaudie ducis et hoc super suis stipendus et in recompensacionem serviciorum pro dominum sibi donatorum tam in sex ducatis auri die decima sexta septembris nuper lapsi quam quatuor ducatis hac die sibi realiter

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traditis videlicet decem ducatos auri ad racionem viginti duorum d. obli. gross. pro quolibet. Ut per ipsius Leonardi licteram de confessione et recepta dictorum et subscriptorum decem ducatorum auri per ipsum hitorum. et receptorum a dicto thesaurario per manus dicti Petri de Muris causis premissis. Receptam sub anno domini millesimo quatercentesimo quinquagesimo et die vicesima prima mensis octobris. Quam reddit in quadam cedula papire scriptam et manu Johannis Anfossii notario signatam .....x ducatis aure ad xxii d. obl.

LOUIS VIGNIER [alias LOYS TROMPETE]

119 Inv. 39 fol. 18 #53, 28v [after 15 Feb. 1419]

Si apres sensuivent les livrees faites par Pierre de Menthon depuis le xv jour de fevrier lan mil iiii^{C} xix. Item a Loys la trompect le grant sab-medy pour aler a Lyon porter lettres au tresoriers pour ses despens ..... xxx gross.

120 Inv. 16 #66, 236r [10 Jan. 1420]

Item pour ung esmail pour Loys, la trompete, pesant ii mars i once, xix d. et ob. dargent dore valent largent a pris dessus
dit ..... xiiii escu dor ii q. bon.

Item pour or et faczon a v frans viii g.
valent .....xvi flor. iii gros.

121 Inv. 16 #68, 413v [30 Nov. 1422]

Libravit Domino Theobaldo cappellano domini pro sepultura Ludovico Vignier quondam trompete domini faciendam die ultima novembris ..... iiii flor. pp.

122 Inv. 16 #68, 413v [1 Dec. 1422]

Libravit die prima mensis decembris Raphaeli filio Ludovici Vignier quondam trompete domini pro anello argento armorum domini quos dictus Ludovicus habebat ab eodem emptum de mandato domini pro tanto ..... xv flor. vi gros.

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PAULO

123 Inv. 16 #79, 471 [24 Jun. 1434]

Libravit die dicto Paulo, trompete domini, misso duci Mediolam a Thononio cum licteris domini clausis et ambassiatoribus domini directis pro suis et sui equi expensis eundo stando responsum quam spectando et inde redeundo ..... viii flor. pp.

PERRIN RAMBAUT

124 Inv. 39 fol. 18 #53 14r-16v [after 14 Dec. 1418]

14r

Ce fuit les livrees faite par la main de Piere de Menthon des draps achete pour fair les abiz. pour la mors de Messire le Princeps de la Moreaz depuis xiiii jour de decembre, lan mil cccc xviii

16v

Perrin trumpet included under cosinier (kitchen): cloth bought by Pierre de Menthon after 14 Dec. 1418

also 3 anon. minstrels

125 Inv. 39 fol. 18 #53, 40r [after 15 Apr. 1419]

Item a Perryn la trompete pour changer son cheval a un autre ..... xv escu.

126 Inv. 16 #66, 508v [28 Oct. 1419]

Libravit de precepto domini orethemis [?] dicto thesaurario, facto Perrino, trompede [sic] domini, dono per dominum eidem facto die vicesima octava octobris ..... xxi gross.

127 Inv. 16 #66, 523v [9 Apr. 1420]

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Libravit de precepto domini relacionem Petri de Menthone scutifferi scutifferie domini Perrino trompete domini quos domini sibi donavit pro suis necessitatibus succurrendis apud Aquiam die ix aprilis ..... v flor.

128 Inv. 16 #66, 522r [3 Aug. 1420]

Libravit de precepto relacione Johannis de Compesio scutifferi domini Perrino et Ludovico trompetis domini dono per dominum eis facto pro uno equo emendo pro portando eorum carreagium apud Pineyrolium die tercia augusti ..... viii flor. pp.

129 Inv. 16 #66, 531v [Dec. 1420]

Libravit Perrino, trompete domini, pro suis expensis faciendis eundo a Lausanna apud Friburgum portando domino Ludovico de la Morea quandam licteram clausam ex parte domini ..... viii gross.

130 Inv. 16 #66, 530r [Dec. 1420]

Libravit Perrino, trompete domini, pro una trompeta hemenda de mandato domini relacione Petri de Monboyron scutifferi
domini ..... vi ducate auri ad xx d. gross.

131 Inv. 16 #66 542r [11 May 1421]

Libravit dicta die Perrino trompete domini quos dominus sibi dedit pro uno parvo heymel de armis domini faciendo necnon pro uno equo
emendo ..... xxv flor.

132 Inv. 16 #68, 437r [16 Nov. 1421]

Libravit Perrino Rambaudo, trompete domini, cui dominus per dictum thesaurarium solvi et satisfieri voluit et mandavit quindecim florenos pp. in quibus dominus eidem tenebatur pro stipendus suis termini festi Omnium Sanctorum proxime lapsi ac etiam hita. ab eodem trompeta cum dicta lictera domini lictera

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de confessione et recepta in dicti thesauri primo computo allocandi ut per licteram domini de testimonio promissorum omnium datam Thononii die xvi novembris anno domini millesimo iiii^{c} vicesimo primo quam reddit sigillo domini sigillatam et manu Guidonis Colombi eius secretarii signatam in cuius licteram domini dorso scripta est confessionem ipsius Perrini trompete de recepte quantitate subscripte pro ipsum hite. et recepta a predicto Johanne Lyobardi vicesgerente per permissis data die decima octavo mensis novembris anno supradicto, manu Petri Gillete notarii et signata xv flor. pp.

133 Inv. 16 #68, 398r [6 Jun. 1422]

Libravit Perrino, trompete domini, in quibus dominus sibi tenebatur ut assessebat dominus sibi traditos de mandato domini relacione Petri Galliardi die sexta mensis junii anno predicto ..... iiii flor. viii d. gross. pp.

134 Inv. 16 #68, 430r [4 Mar. 1423]

Libravit die jovis quarta mensis marcii Perino trompete domini pro et eius equi expensis faciendis, eundo ab Acquiano ad partes Valisauguste ac Vercellesii ad Johannem de Espaignaco et a dictis partibus ad partes Pedemontium ad Philippum de Vuaschis et Bartholomeum Chabodi commissarios domini cum licteris clausis domini continentibus quos apportent die xviii marcii apud Chamberiacum omnis pecunias quas receperunt pro sepultura domine nostre duchisse quondam fienda .... xviii d. gross.

135 Inv. 16 #69, 289v-290r [29 Nov. 1423]

Johanni Despagnaco receives 27 flor. for one of his horses, subsequently given to Perrin the trumpet.

136 Inv. 16 #69, 349v [25 Jan. 1424]

Libravit Perrino Rambau [sic], trompete domini, die xxv mensis januarii anno predicto apud Chamberiacum de mandato domini pro septem ulnis brunete emendo ..... cx flor.

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137 Inv. 16 #69 356v [18 Aug. 1424]

Libravit Perrino, trompete domini, misso per dominum die decima octava dicto mensis a Thononio ad Dominum Monteyssans cum licteris domini clausis ..... iiii flor. et dim.

138 Inv. 16 #71, 453r [23 Feb. 1425]

Libravit de precepto prefati domini nostri ducis relacione egrigi viri domini cancellarii Sabaudie, Perrino de Sanilliano trompete domini a Morgie die vicesima tercia predicti mensis februarii misso apud Burges ac Domino Gaspardum de Montemarcii marescal Sabaudie et Laurentium Oddometi presidenti consili Chamberiaci ambassiatores prefati domini nostri ducis ..... x flor. pp.

139 Inv. 16 #71, 600r [19 Dec. 1425]

Libravit Perrino trompete domini misso die decima nova decembris [1425] a Thononium ad Dominum Ducem Mediolam cum licteris domine [sic] clausis pro sui et suis equi expenses fiendis, eundo, stando et inde reddeundo super subsidam ..... viii ducatis auri ad xxi

140 Inv. 16 #71, 635r [14 Jan. 1426]

Libravit Perrino trompete domini die xiiii januarii relacione magistri hospicii Amadei de Crecherello pro expenses suis eundo a Monte Luppello apud Lugdunum [sic] ad stendem nova de Domino Comite Duumontis [?] qui venturus erat ad dominum et inde repportand .....iiii d. gross.

141 Inv. 16 #71, p 621v [31 Mar. 1426]

Libravit Perrino trompete domini misso a Thononio ad Regem Francie cum licteris domini clausis vicesima tercia marcii .... xii flor. ii d. gross.

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142 Inv. 16 #71, 618v [6 Aug. 1426]

Libravit Perrino trompete domini realiter die sexta augusti pro suis expensis decem dierum quibus conducere debet Comitem Friburgi et suas gentes armiger ultra montes relacionem Johannis Marescali scutifferi scutifferis domini ..... iii flor. iii d. gross. pp.

143 Inv. 16 #71, 623v [1 Oct. 1426]

Libravit Perrino trompete domini misso per dominum ab Ypporregia [Ivrea] apud Linors [Livors?] ad ambassiatoribus Janue dicte die ..... vi d. gross.

144 Inv. 16 #71, 625r [20 Oct. 1426]

Libravit Perrino trompete domini misso ab Ypporregia ad Marescallis Sabaudie cum licteris domini clausis de mandato Glaudi de Saxo dicte die ..... ii flor. pp.

145 Inv. 16 #71, 625r [25 Oct. 1426]

Libravit Perrino trompete domini misso ab Ypporregia apud Venecias cum licteris domini clausis Henrico de Columberio directis xxv octobris ..... viii flor. ix d. gross.

146 Inv. 16 #71, [Oct. -Dec. 1427]

Perrin the trumpeter receives "xi ducatis auri" to go to Venice. 48 days in total, 15 days travelling time and stayed there for 38 days.

147 Inv. 16 #85, 124v-125r [Feb. 1434]

Monseigneur le duc don a Francoys de Russin pour une robe de la plume de monseigneur forree de penne noyre donnee par messieur a ung des gens du Conte Francesce [?] lequel menoit la musete et faisoit le buffon, donnee au mois de fevrier lan mil iiii^{c} xxxiiii cest assavoir ..... xxx flor.

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Item pour une autre robe de la dicte livree quomoit fait reffaire le dit Francoye donnee par mondit seigneur a Perrin la trompete au moys de mais ensuyant ..... xxx flor.

148 Inv. 16 #80, 283v [22 Oct. 1434]

Libravit Perrino trompete domini quos dominus sibi semel graciose donavit tam in recompensacionem equi sui pro eundo veniendo cum ambassiatoribus domini Mediolam existentibus perditi quam pro suis pena et labore in viagio Chipri habitis ut per licteram..., datam die vicesima secunda octobris anno domini millesimo quatercentesimo trigesimo quarto....

149 Inv. 16 #80, 153v [20 Oct.-8 Dec. 1434]

153r

Among payments made by Philibret de Monthon 20 Oct.-8 Dec. 1434:

154r

Si sensievent les noms de ceulx qui on eu les pelletaux. List includes Perrin la trompete

150 Inv. 16 #82, 186r-186v [20 Apr. 1436]

Libravit Perino Rambaudi trompete domini quo dominus sibi ad humilem supplicacione semel graciose donavit actentis diurnus serviciis per ipsum illustrissimo domino nostro duci Sabaudie, et deunde illustrissimo domino nostro Principi Pedemontum primogenito et locuntem generali domini iam multipliciter empensis eidem... ....c flor. pp.

151 Inv. 16 #88, 322v [11 May 1442]

Libravit die undecima predicti mensis maii anno samdicto [?] de precepto domini relacione dominorum marescalli et presidente computorum Perino Rembaudi trompete domini misso a Sancto Reginberto Basiliam super novillis negociis facta eiusdem domini nostri concernen. pro suis et sui equii decem dierum expensis faciend. ..... v flor. pp.

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152 Inv. 16 #91, 407r-407v [ca. 15 Sept. 1442]

Receives 25 florins to go to Chambéry and then to Burgundy, "et inde ad papam [Felix V]. Letter dated 15 Sept. 1442 at Geneva, presumably where he started out.

153 Inv. 16 #89, 191v [18 Oct. 1442]

Libravit die decimaoctava mensis octobris anno quo supra Perino trompete domini de precepto domini nostri ducis pro emendo vestem capucium caligas et aliis suis necessitatibus faciendis, pro eundo ad Sanctissimum Dominum Papam [Felix V] cum illustrissimo domino comite Gebennis videlicet . x flor. pp.

154 Inv. 16 #89, 186r [26 Oct. 1442]

Libravit Perrino Rambaudi, servitorii et trompete domini quos dominus liberaliter sibi donavit pro uno equo emendo in serviens domini implicando et hoc ultra decem florenes pp. per dictum thesaurum de precepto domini alium expedtos. ut per licteram domini de testimonio promissorum et mandato sibi solvendi librandi et realiter expediendi vice domini ac etiam sine difficultate qualibet allocandi viginti ducatis ab una et decem florenes pp. ab alia partibus si tam [or sitam] in rotulo non fuerunt intrare mandati recipiendo ab eodem trompeta cum dictam licteram domini licteram opportunam de confessione et recepta datam Gebennas die xxvi octobris anno domini m^{o} iiii^{c} xlii^{do} ..... xx ducatos auri.

155 Inv. 16 #96, 572v-573r [Mar. or Aug. 1443]

Receives 38 florins as his stipend for 1442, the remainder of 40 florins that he was owed. Payment ordered March 1443, and again in August 1443. ..... xxxviii flor.

156 Inv. 16 #90, 37r [19 Oct. 1443]

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Allocantur sibi quos dictus thesaurarius pro domino traxit et libravit Perrino Rambaudi trompete domini in exoneracionem stipendiorum suorum temporis in confessione infernis justa designati, cuius confessionis tenor sequitur in hunc modum anno domini millesimo quatercentesimo quadragesimo tercio, indicione sexta et die decima nova mensis octobris coram me notario et testibus subscriptus rectus [?] Perrinus Rambaudi trompeta illustrissimi domini nostri Sabaudie ducis per predictus habuisse et realiter recepisse confitetur a nobilis Hugoneti de Ossens, thesaurarium Sabaudie generali in exoneracionem stipendiorem suorum anni predictis subscripte millesimi quatercentesimi quadragesimi tercii die proximi festi Beati Andree finiendi videlicet duodecim florenorum parvi pondibus de quibus duodecim floreni parvi pondibus dictum thesaure. et quos tangit quantitatur clausis ad hec neccessariis et opportunis actum Gebennis in domo habitacionis dicti thesaurarii praesentibus nobilis Petrus Vallerii Johannes Bastonerii notaris et Michael Sapientus mercatoris Gebennis testibus receptus signatata est Aymo Fabri... xii flor. pp.

157 Inv. 16 #94, 502r [10 Mar. 1444]

Libravit dicta die decima marcii anno domini millesimo quatercentesimo quadragesimo quarto Perino Rambaudi trompete domini pro suis expensis faciendis misso per dominum a civitate Gebennarum ad Pontenyndis [Pont d'Ains] ad dominum marescallum dominum Barjacte qui ibidem erat ad recipiendum nostras armageriorum armate domini Breysse et hoc cum duobus equis et totidem personis ac pro duobus diebus computatis per diem pro equo et persona quinques denariorum grossorum et sunt in summa ..... xx d. gross.

158 Inv. 16 #96, 640v [11 Dec. 1445]

Libravit Perrino Lombardi [sic], trompete domini, pro illos tradendo vin [m----?] quem mute. debet dominus cardinalis Arelatensis a loco Basillie ad dominum ducem Bavarie cum licteris domini clausis directis eidem super testimonio capto ad sibi faciendum soluciorem premi. t.un dotalis domine duchisse Bavarie [Margaret of Savoy] ut per con-

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fessione datam Gebennis die undecima mensis decembris m iiii^{c} xlv manu Petri de Muris signata ..... ii flor. renen.

159 Inv. 16 #96, 649r [11 Jan. 1446]

Libravit Perrino Rambaudi trompete domini pro suis expensis fiendis missis per dominum a civitate Gebennis apud Avignionem pro certis rebus ut per confessione datam Gebennis die xi januarii anno domini millesimo iiii^{c} xlvi manu Jacobi de Ponte signatam ..... vi flor. viii d. gross.

160 Inv. 16 #96, 598r-598v [Feb. 1446]

Perrino Rambaud, trumpet, appeals to the court for his salary [actually the remainder of his salary] for the previous year ending at the feast of St. André [30 Nov. 1445]. Receives ..... xl flor.

161 Inv. 16 #95, 95r [17 Dec. 1447]

Libravit die xvii dicti mensis dicembris Perrino trompete misso per dominum versus Ypporrigia ad faciendam certas cordas sibi ordinatus inter armigeros pro suis et equi eius expensis decem dierum integrorum computatis sibi per diem pro homine [homie.] et equo quinques gross de expresso precepto domino ..... iiii flor. ii d.

162 Inv. 16 #97, 229v-230r [22 Jun. 1449]

Allocantur sibi subscripti duo floreni et quatuor denarii grossi pp. quos de jussu [?] et expresse precepto domini solvit et libravit Petrino Rambaudi, trompete domini, pro suis et eius equi expensis quatuor dierum eundo a Thaurino ad illustrem dominum Marchionem Montferratii pro novillis [?] secretis negociis parte prefatus illustrissimi domini nostri negociaturus et inde reddeundo fiendis ut per ipsius trompete confessionem de recepta dictorum et subscriptorum duorum florenorum et quatuor denarii grossi pp. per ipsum hiterum. et receptorum a dicte receptore pro [per?] premissum receptam sub anno domini millesimo

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quatercentesimo quadragesimo nono indicionem duodecima die vero vicesima secunda junni, manu G. Ysnardi notario signata. Et allocantur sibi hic dicti et subscripti duo floreni et quatuor denarii grossi pp. vigore et per licteram domini de mandato per presidentem magistros quam et auditorum computorum suorum in eiusdem receptoris primo dicte receptoris reddendo computo intrandi et sine [qu----?] difficultate allocandi datam Thaurini die ultima junii anno domini millesimo iiii^{c} quadragesimo nono quam reddit dicte confessione annexam sigillo domini sigillatam et manu de Clauso secretarii domini
signata ..... ii flor. iiii d. gross. pp.

163 Inv. 16 #97, 387v-388r [2 Sept. 1449]

Item quos solvit et libravit Perrino Rambaudi trompete domini pro suis et eius equi quinque dierum expensis die secundis mensis septembris anno domini m iiii^{c} xlix incohato eundo ab Avilliana [near Turin] apud Casalem in Marchionatur Montis Ferrati cum licteris domini egregio domino Stephano Stalie Judice Thaurini pridem parte prelibati domini nostri ad illustrem dominum Marchionem Montisferrati destinato certa secreta negociis cum prefato domini marchione negociaturis directinis ibidem quam stando pro responsione super ipsis ab eodem obtinenda et de eunda a Avilliana redeundo fiendis, computatis sibi per diem septem denarii grossi per diem ut est moris expriam, ut per ipsius Perrini confessionem de recepta quantitate subscripte pro eum a dicto receptore manu qua supra pro premissis hite. receptam sub annum et die proxime dicte et manu Johannes Boneti notarii
signata ..... ii flor. xi d. gross. pp.

164 Inv. 16 #97, 388v-389r [30 Oct. 1449]

Perrin Rambaud goes 14 days at vii d. gross. per day from Montcaliere [near Turin] to Count "Franciscum," at Milan. Waits for a reply, and returns to Montcaliere from
Milan ..... viii flor. ii d. gross.

165 Inv. 16 #97, 392v-393r [24 Nov. 1449]

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Receives 2 gold ducats to replace his sword and coat, stolen while returning to Montcalieri from Milan [30 Oct. 1449]

166 Inv. 16 #97, 213 v-214r [ca. 26 Nov. 1449]

Item tercio Petrino, trompete, pro suis expensis duodecima dierum eundo de mandato illustrissimi domini nostri Sabaudie ducis a praesenti loco Montem Callum [Montcaliere (or Moncaliere), a suburb of Turin] ad civitate Mediolam pro novillis. certis secretus cum illustrissima domina Ducissa Mediolam per agendis ibidem stando ac inde reddeundo fiendis ut per ipsius Petrini trompete confessionem de recepta subscriptorum septem florenorum pp. pro ipsum a dicte receptore hitorum et receptorum pro premissis receptam sub anno domini millesimo quatercentesimo quadragesimo nono indicione duodecima die vero vicesimo sexta mensis novembris manu predicto G. Ysnardi notario signata, et qui Petrinus nisi computavit domino computare debebit
videlicet ..... vii flor. pp.

167 Inv. 16 #98, 488r-488v [ca. Dec. 1449]

Perrin the trumpet [called trompete de Sanillian] receives ii flor. iiii d. gross. to accompany ambassadors Domino Angellino de Feraris [Ferrara] and Nobili Ludovico de
Solario ..... ii flor. iiii d. gross.

RAMBAUD DE SANILLIAN

168 Inv. 16 #75, 187v [24 Oct. 1430]

Libravit die predicta Petro de Coquina de Morgia quos tradidit dicto Rambaud trompete domini principis pedemontium pro suis et unius equi expensis que. [quem?] equi duxit dicto domino principis realiter de mandato nobilis a Amadei de Crecherello magister hospicii ..... vii flor. pp.

169 Inv. 16 #76, 295r [22 Nov. 1430]

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Libravit die xxii novembris dicto Rambaud trompete domini misso a Thonon apud Mediolanum ad dominum marescallum Sabaudie et a Mediolano ad alios consiliaries domini ultra montes cum licteris domini clausis pro suis et sui equi expensis eundo standO et inde redeundo ..... x flor. pp.

170 Inv. 16 #77, 192v [ca. 27 Mar. 1431]

Livre a la despense de Savoye heraud de Monseigneur, de Estenent sa trompete de Rambaut trompete de Monseigneur le Prince de Pyemont et de plusiers aultres messagiers et personnes dou pais de Breysse lesqueulx ont estez a la despense dudit president [Glaude de Saxe] plusiers et dins [divers?] jours cest assavoir quant il sont arrivez a Bourg et es aultres lieux de Breysse out il ont trouve ledit president en sejournant et actendant responses et deslivrances daudis president des seigneurs dau consel estant par dela lesquelx luy a tramis et plusiers parties des pais tant de Breysse baielloys Thonon comme aultrepart... ..... xv flor.

171 Inv. 16 #77, 194v [21 Apr. 1431]

Livre a Rambaud trompete de Monseigneur le Prince de Piemont pour ses despens aller de Bourg a Thonon qui portast a monseigneurs lectres closes de part le president contenas en effect a la garnison de Mascon avoit fet une corse devant Bellevallee et Villefranche ..... xii d. gross.

Et livre a la dicte trompete q. ly a demie [?] ledit president en subvencion de la parte quil a fet quant il passe dessus la Rivere de Ballan out il cuydat neyer et p[----?] de morarent ses buges et ses lectres et plusiers aultres bagues ..... xii d. gross.

172 Inv. 16 #77, 132r [ca. Apr. 1432]

[Expenses incurred upon the death of a princess, document does not indicate which one.]

Item a la Berthola fema de Mestre Perrin dorier pour cinq onces et demy de frenges de soye blanche

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et perse mise en la bandery de la trompeta a Monseigneur de Geneve la quella porte Rambauz. Chascune once employe ix gross et demy valent ..... iiii flor. iiii gross.

173 Inv. 16 #78, 241r [ca. Dec. 1432]

Libravit dicta die dicto Rambo [sic] trompete domini pro suis et sui equi expensis factis portando a Thononium apud Gebennas novullas stolas et manipullos ut ipsus benedicet. dcis. eps. Gebennas ..... iiii d. gross.

174 Inv. 16 #78, 251r [6 Jul. 1433]

Libravit die sexta julii de mandato domini Rambo trompete domini misso a Thononio apud Basilliam cum licteris dicto thesaurario clausis directio Petro de Barthollo [French ambassador] pro suis et sui equi expensis fiendis eundo stando et redeundo ..... iiii flor. pp.

Libravit dicta die pro una navicula super qua idem trompeta transivit lacum a Thononio apud Morgiam ..... xii d. gross.

175 Inv. 16 #79, 454 [10 Sept. 1433]

Libravit die decima septembris anno predicto de mandato domini dicto Rembo [sic] trompete domini misso a Thononio apud Mediolam cum licteris domini clausis directis ambassiatoribus domini ibidem existentibus pro suis et sui equi expensis fiendis eundo et redeundo ..... viii flor. pp.

176 Inv. 16 #79, 374v-376r [11 May-25 Jul. 1434]

[Manfroy of Saluces goes as ambassador to Milan. Trumpets running errands and carrying letters.]

Item debent prefato domino marescallo pro expensis Rambaudi, tubete illustrisimi domini nostri ducis, decem otto dierum videlicet a die xxviii junii de mane usque ad diem xv jullii post prandium qua die

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se separavit de Mediolam itneus [?] ad prefate dominum nostrum ducem apud Thononum computate qualibet die vi grossis valent ..... viii flor. vi gross.

177 Inv. 16 #80, 258v-259r [29 Sept.-10 Oct. 1434]

[Carries letters to ambassadors at Milan]

[15 Oct.-6 Nov. 1434]

[Travels to Burgundy with Jehan de Compeys]

178 Inv. 16 #80, 316v [30 Sept. 1434]

Libravit die ultima septembris Rambodo trompete domini misso a Thononium apud Mediolam cum licteris domini ..... vii flor. pp.

179 Inv. 16 #80, 300r [18 Oct. 1434]

Libravit die xviii octobris dicto Rembaud trompete domini misso cum licteris clausis domini apud Matisconem [Mâcon] cum domino Johanne de Compesio pro suis salario et expensis ..... vi flor.

180 Inv. 16 #81, 355v [10 Apr.-13 May 1436]

Goes to Bourg-en-Bresse and Vallisbone with Ludovici de la Morea, Johannis de Seysello, domini Barjaci, and others.

181 Inv. 16 #82, 266r [26 Apr. 1437]

Libravit die eadem vicesima sexta mensis aprilis de mandato domini Rambaudo, trompete domini, pro uno equo emendo ..... xvi ducatis auri ad xxi.

182 Inv. 16 #83 bis, 40v [11 Jun. 1437]

Libravit Rambaudo trompete domini ut per licteram date Thononio die xi juni anno domini m^{o} iiii^{c} xxxvii manum Galisse signata, et pro confessione in dorso eiusdem

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descriptam ..... xv flor. vi d. iii qrs. gross. pp.

183 Inv. 16 #83 bis, 40v [31 Jan. 1438]

Libravit eidem Rambaudo ut per licteram de mandato solvendi date Thononium die ultima januarii anno iiii^{c} xxxviii, et pro confessione in dorso descriptam videlicet ..... xii ducatis ad xxi

184 Inv. 16 #83, 220v-221r [2 Apr. 1438]

Libravit die eadem dicto Rembaud trompete domini misso a Thononio apud Seysellum aut [?] Yenna ad dominum comitem Gruyerie cum licteris domini clausis sibi directis de mandato domini ..... xviii d. gross.

185 Inv. 16 #83, 281r [6 Apr. 1438]

Libravit Gebennas die sexta eiusdem mensis dicto Rembaud trompete pro suis expensis eundo a Gebennas Seysellum ex precepto dicti domini marescalli ..... xii d. gross.

186 Inv. 16 #84, 319v-320r [ca. May 1438]

Libravit Rambaudo trompete domini quos ipse pro domino traxit et libravit causis et racionibus in quodam rotullo parvo papireo cuius tenor talis est. Plaise a mon tresredoubte seigneur monseigneur le Prince de Piemont fere satisfacion a son tres humble serviteur Rambaud la trompete des despens que sensuivent.

Premierement de despens fait par ledit Rambaud en venant de Piemont out il estoit en son hostel a Challandes derrenierment passees, et fust mande de venir par devers mondit seigneur le prince ainsy comme il sappart par les locs. de mondit seigneur quil monstre et a vacque en revenant lespace de vi jours.

Item mais de despens fait par ledit Rambaud en allant de Nyon a Bonmont pour fere deslongier le conte de Pomerie et ses gens darmes questoient

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longies in la Terre de Gex jusques a la Cluse et a vacque deux jours et demy tant en allant come [------?] et besognant. Summe tout . iiii flor. pp.

187 Inv. 16 #85 401r [ca. 30 Jun. 1438]

Receives gift ..... xii ducati auri

188 Inv. 16 #84, 441r [28 Aug. 1438]

Libravit Rambaudo, trompete, domini cui dominus vigintiquinques florenes pp. subscriptos semel et graciose donavit pro uno equo emendo in recompensacionem equi in diversis messageriis domini per eum consumpti ut per licteram domini de testimonio premissorum mandato quam eidem per dictum thesaurarium solvendi librandi et realiter expediendi vice dominii ac etiam sine difficultate qualibet allocandi recepiendo ab eodem cum dicta lictera domini licteram opportunam de confessione et recepta datam Burgeti die vicesima octava augusti anno domini millesimo quatercentesimo trigesimo octavo, quam reddit ac cuidam lictere domini clause eidem Anthonio directa annexam sigillo domini sigilla tam et manu Guillermi de Bosco eius secretarii signatam in cuius lictere domini dorso scripta est lictera confessionis de recepta per dictum trompete facta de predicta et subscripta quantitate quam habuit a dicto thesaurario causa supra dicta data anno qua supra die prima mensis septembris et manu Johannis Lyobardi subscripta et signata ..... xxv flore. pp.

189 Inv. 16 #84, 179r [3 Oct.-26 Dec. 1438]

Item livre est v menestriers et a Rambaux trompete pour lours despeins daler au devan de Monseigneur de Turin jusques a Bart et lour baillie pour deux jours ..... v flor.

190 Inv. 16 #84, 504r [16 Mar. 1439]

Et primo libravit die decima sexta marcii anno quo supra Rambodo, trompete domini, misso a Thononio apud Bernensem cum duobus equitibus qtia.

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excortigatores pro suis expensis de precepto domini nostri
ducis ..... xvii flor. pp.

191 Inv. 16 #85, 238r [1 Oct. 1439]

Libravit die prima mensis octobris eodem anno Rembaudo trompete domini misso a Thononio apud Thaurinum cum licteris domini clausis directis domine nostre principisse et aliis secum residentibus pro suis expensis duodecem dierum faciend ad quatuor denari grossi per
diem ..... iiii flor. pp.

192 Inv. 16 #83, 401v-402r [1 Oct. 1439]

[Rambaud buys a new
trumpet] ..... xvi flor. vi d. iii q. gross.

193 Inv. 16 #85, 248r [ca. 30 Dec. 1439]

Libravit Rambaudo, trompete, die predicta misso apud Thaurinum pro veniendo cum domina nostra principissa pro suis expensis faciend
eundo ..... ii flor. viii d. gross.

194 Inv. 16 #87, 103v [7 Feb. 1441]

Libravit die septima mensis Februarii anno quos supra de expresso precepto illustrissimi domini nostri Sabaudie ducis, relacione nobilis Guillaume de Avanchiaco Magistro Paolo de Yspenna, phisico et Reybaudo [sic] trompete pro fati domini nostri pro suis et duorum equorum expensis faciendis eundo de mandato eiusdem domini nostri a Gebennas racionem ad Magister Dominum Ludovicus dominum Raconisum marescallum Sabaudie ad eum visitend. egrotante. febribus qrtanus. ..... x flor. pp.

195 Inv. 16 #86, 321v [29 May 1441]

Libravit Rambaudo de Sanilliano trompete domini cui dominus certis egritudinibus quibus torquetur causantibus in servicius domini vacare non potest

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in recompensacionem et premium propterea serviciorum suorum per ipsum tam Sanctissimo Domino nostro Pape Felici quinto quibus domino diurnus [?] impensorum ad eius humilem requisicionem eidem in rependum et plenam recompensacionem promissorum centum et quinquaginta florenorum pp. subscriptos semel graciose donavit ut per licteram domini de testimonio promissorum et mandato sibi solvendo librandi et realiter expediendi vice domini ac etiam sine difficultate qualibet allocandi recipiendo cum dicto lictera domini licteram opportunam de confessionis et recepta datam Gebennis die vicesima nova mensis May anno domini millesimo quatercentesimo quadragesimo primo, quam reddit sigillo domini sigillatam et mandato Johannes Lyobardi junioris eius secretarii signatam in cuius dorso scripta est licteram confessionis de recepta per dictum trompetam facta de dicta subscripta quantitate quam habuit a dicto thesaurario causa supradicta recepta sub anno predicti et die decima septima mensis junii mandato dicti Pontaysi notarii subscripta et signata ..... cl flor. pp.

196 Inv. 16 #86, 357r-357v [9 Jun. 1441]

Libravit Rambaudo de Sanilliano, olim trompete domini, qui domino exposuit in suis serviciis amplius vacare non potest sed causantibus eius corporis egritudinibus quibus persepe intrinsece torquetur proprius [propus.] ad lares remears cogitur qua propter dominus per dictum thesaurarium pro media parte sui salarii unius anni incepti die festi Sancti Andrea appostoli anni proxime lapsi et finendi dicta die anno revoluto solvi voluit et mandavit ut per licteram domini ac etiam sine difficultate qualibet allocandi recipiendo cum dicta licteram domini licteram opportunam de confessione et recepta datam Gebennas die nova junii anno domini millesimo quatercentesiomo quadragesimo primo quam reddit signeto domini camerario absente sigillatam et manu Johannis Lyobardi eius secretarii signata in eius dorso scripta est licteram confessionis de recepta per dictum Rembaudum facta de subscripta quantitate quam habuit a dicto thesaurario causa supradicta recepta sub anno predicto et die xvii junii, manu Petrii Pontayse notariis signata ..... xx flor. pp.

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197 Inv. 16 #87, 116r [21 Aug. 1441]

Libravit die vicesima prima eiusdem mensis anno premisso dicto Malgosta messagerio domini misso cum licteris eiusdem domini nostri ducis a Chamberiaco Raconisuum et Sanillianum directis magniffico domini Raconisii marescallo Sabaudie et Raymbaudo de Raymbaud trompete eiusdem domini nostri pro suis et sui equi nonem dierum expensis faciendis de precepto eiusdem domini nostri relacione spectabilis militis domini Guillermus de Bolomere magister requestarum
videlicet ..... ii ducatis auri ad xxi

198 Inv. 16 #88, 303r [ca. 24 May 1442]

Libravit dicte Rembaut trompete domini pro suis expensis faciendis etiam cuiusdam fratris minoris cum suo socio et eius clerico accedentis ad dominum apud Sanctum Reginbertum qui frater minor aliqua remedia domino quos febres facere debebat
videlicet ..... ii flor.

MINSTRELS

ANONYMOUS

199 Inv. 16 #66, 593v-594r [1420]

593v-594r

Item pour la faczon des chauces et chapirons pour les iiii menestriers et ii menestriers [sic] pour chascun faczon vi gross. .....iii flor.

200 Inv. 16 #66, 365v [26 May 1421]

Libravit die xxvi mensis mai anno domini millesimo iiii^{C} xxi apud Chamberiacum quos domino dedit duobus mimis et duas trompetis pro emendis et faciendo eorum minutis necessitatis ... c flor. pp.

201 Inv. 16 #66, 442r [ca. 10 Sept. 1421]

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Allocantur sibi quos de mandato et vice domini solvit et libravit mano Bartholomei Chabodi [treasurer], eius clerici, Gossuyno de Bonel, aurifabro, pro quatuor marchies argenti sibi traditis pro esmallis duorum menestreriorum domini ut per licteram dicti Gossuyni de confessione et recepta datam die decima mensis septembris anno domini millesimo iiii^{C} xxi quam reddit in quadam cedula papirea scriptam manu dicti Gossuyni et signatam annexam lictere domini de testimonio promissori mandato sine difficultate qualibet allocandi datis Thononii die xviii mensis septembris anno predicto millesimo iiii^{C} xxi, sigillo domini sigillate et manu Guilliermi Bolomeri eius secretarii signatis .....xxxvi flor. pp.

202 Inv. 16 #69 176v-177r [ca. 1421]

176v

Ce sont les voyages faictes et les despens et les choses livrees par commandemant de Monseigneur le Duc se Savoie par moy, Gossuyn de Bomel, par la maniere comme sensuit apres.

177r

Item livre deux esmaux de menestriers pesans ensemble iiii mars iiii onces ix d. dargent dore dont jay receu par la mein [sic] Bartholome Chaboudi iiii mars dargent reste que mest deu iiii onces ix d. dargent a vi esce. [ecus] iiii gros pour mart valent ..... v flor. i gross. ii fors.

203 Inv. 16 #68, 383v [1 Jan. 1422]

Libravit Petro de Grolea, scutiffero scutifferie domini, die prima januarii anno domini millesimo quatercentesimo vicesimo secondo a nativitate domini menestreriis, trompetis, messageriis, venatoribus et famullis suis equorum suorum die predicta ..... xxv flor. pp.

204 Inv. 16n #73, 284v [29 Jan. 1428]

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Libravit die xxix januarii de mandato domini relacione Nycodi de Menthone, scutifferi scutifferie domini, pro precium trium ulnarum pagni albi de Perpignan emptis pro foderaturis vestium mimorum tradictarum dicto Septimo Saltori, costante qualibet ulna x d. gross. .... ii flor. et dimy pp.

205 Inv. 16 #73, 288v [9 Apr. 1428]

Libravit die predicta de mandato domini relacione dicti Nycodi de Menthone magistro citare domini nostri comitis Baugiaci pro reparacione duarum citarum ..... ii scutis auri ad xix.

206 Inv. 16 #79, accounts appended at the end, 33v [ca. 1429]

Accounts of the Count of Genevois

33v

Cy sont les partes des besoignes que jay [Petro de Croses] fait pour monseigneur le Conte de Geneve pour Madame de Milan depuis que monseigneur se partist de Thonon. Livre a Bartholome et premier pour les emaulx des menestriers que jay repellie et y ay mis v d. de mon argent qui valent iiii gross.

34r

Livre au tresourier item que jay fait ung esmail ou derrier menestrier pesant ii mars iiii onces et xv d. pour or, argent et faczon ..... xxiiii libr.

207 Inv. 16 #76, 155r-155v [1431]

Item pro dimidia pecia viridis de la viconte empta a dicto Francisco Vasonay pro facienda capucia tribus menestrorum et duabus trompetis domini nostri principis quae dominus noster dux eius donavit ..... xii libr. mon. domini.

208 Inv. 16 #80, 272r [5 Mar. 1435]

Librate facte per Bartholomeum Chabodi thesaurarium Sabaudi generalem die quinta marci anno domini mil-

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lesimo quatercentesimo trigesimo quinto de mandato domini principis Pedemontum.

Libravit prefato domini nostri Principi realiter pro dando mimis et trompetis pro bonis novis sibi apportatis de domino nostro Amedeo eius primo genito ..... vi flor.

209 Inv. 16 #81, 535r [29 Sept. 1435]

Libravit die eadem dicto [illegible], heyraudo domini misso ad nupcias domini Marchionis Saluciis cum aliis mimis domini pro suis expensis facendis ..... vi flor. pp.

210 Inv. 16 #81, 279v [after 10, Mar. 1436]

Cest la besoignie qua fait Septime tellieur de mon tresredoubter seigneur pour mondit tresredoubte seigneur et mes seigneurs ses enfans commencente le x jour du mois de mars lan mil iiii^{c} xxvii

Item pour les deux menestriers deux robes de livree pour estouffes ..... ii flor.

211 Inv. 16 #84, 215r [1438]

[Objects made by Master Cristien, goldsmith]

Item sep [sept] esmaulx pour les menestriers de monseigneur qui poisent vii mars dargent vault de mart tant argent comme la faczon x ducats qui sont ..... lxx ducats

212 Inv. 16 #83, 148r [1 Jan. 1441]

Item mais a livre Guillaume [Davanchier] du comandemant de mondit seigneur le premier jour de lan es trois menestriers de mondit seigneur pour estrayne ..... iii flor. dalamagne qui valent iiii flor. iii gross.

213 Inv. 16 #89, 72v [1 Jan. 1443]

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Item mais a livre le dit Guillaume [Davanchier] le dit jour de lan du commandemant de mondit seigneur tam a chambriers, cusiniers, panatiers, botolliers, mynestries et aultres vales doffice de lostel de mondit seigneur es queulx mondit seigneur a acoustume de donner pour estrenne ..... l flor.

214 Inv. 16 #94, 508r [19 Sept. 1446]

[For the wedding of the Prince of Orange-Chalons]

Libravit eidem [Guilliermo Bondrici, mercatori Gebennis] eadem die pro precio quindecim ulnare cum dimidia pani grisi de Hedin precio qualibet ulna viginti ung demi gross de quo facte finit. quatuor vestes quatuor mimis et una veste trompete domini ..... xxvii flor. i d. gross.

508r

Libravit eidem pro precio quindecim ulnare pani albi de Friburgo ab eodem Guilliermo empte precio subscriptorum de quo finito foderato dicte quinques vestes mimorum et trompeto qualibet ulna precio octo denariorum grossorum ..... x flor. pp.

FRANCOIS, harp-player

215 Inv. 39 fol. 9 #2, 177 [ca. Mar. 1413, Pentecost]

Livre a Francois arpeur de ma dicte dame pour cordes achetees pour la arpe de Jehan Daval [unknown] ..... iiii d. gross.

216 Inv. 39 fol 9 #2, 280v [Sept. 1415-Apr. 1416]

Item pro duobus paribus socularum pro Francisco alpa cors [?] domine ..... v d. gross.

217 Inv. 39 fol. 9 #4 [acct. of Jean de Lyobard, ca. 20 Apr. 1418]

[a parchment roll without foliation]

Livre a Francois alpeur de ma dite dame ledit jour le quel ma dicte dame encore in Alamagna avecques

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la Duchesse de Baviere pour apprame [?] de larpe, cest assavoir pour acheter une harpe x flor; et pour fere ses memes necessites iiii flor. et montet tout ..... xiiii flor. pp.

218 Inv. 39 fol. 9 #4 [Lyobard, ca. 11 Sept. 1420]

[parchment roll without pagination.]

Livre a Francois larpeur, varlet de chambre de mes seigneurs les enfans lesqueux Ma Dame ly a donne pour fere ses memes neccessites ..... ii flor. pp.

219 Inv. 16 #66, 527r [9 Oct. 1420]

Libravit die nona mensis octobris Francisco de Alpa quos illustri nati liberi domini sibi donavit pro una deyplide [diploide] hemenda relacione Petri Andreneti, Magister Hospicii domini ..... iii flor.

220 Inv. 16 #66, 532r [28 Dec. 1420]

Libravit die xxviii mensis decembris anno millesimo iiii^{c} xx a nativitate sumpto Francisco alpatori liberorum domini pro cordes emendis pro sua alpa de mandato domini relacione Petri de Grolea scutifferi domini ..... 1 flor. pp.

221 Inv. 16 #69, 335 [2 Feb. 1424]

Francisco de Larpe, now described as "servitori domini," receives salary for one terminus [ung terminus] 1422-1423 ..... xv flor. pp.

FRIMINET, *Trompette des ménétriers*

222 Inv. 16 #66 523v [8 Apr. 1420]

Libravit de precepto domini relacionem que supra dicto Friminet mimo misso ab Aquiano ad dominum Abbatem Trenorchiensem cum licteris domini clausis ut no. veniret ad dominum ad quem erat venire mandatus die octava aprilis ..... iii flor. iiii d. gross. pp.

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GAUTIER, alias VAUTIER

223 Inv. 16 #73, 289v [27 Mar. 1428]

Libravit dicta die dicto Gauterio, mimo domini, in exoneracionem sallarii sui anni praesentis domini millesimi quatercentesimi vicesimi octavi solutos pro ipso magistro Alardo Dorerio hospite [hite.] Chamberiaco qui resetit emale dicti mimi. Et primo pro quatuor onciis et quatuor d. argenti portatis in dicto emali ..... v flor. ii ob. gross. pp.

Item pro factura et deauratura dicti emalis ..... v flor. ix d. ob. gross. pp.

Ascenden dictus duabus particulis ad . xi flor. pp.

224 Inv. 16 #74, 119r [20 Apr. 1428]

Item le xx jour avril a Annessie pour ung cheval que jay baillie a Vautier le menestrier ..... xxiii flor.

225 Inv. 16 #75, 192v [26 Jun. 1430]

Libravit die xxvi junii Vouterio ministrerio domini tam in xxi flor. pro precio sui emalis ad tantum taxato per Perrinum Dorerium domini quos xx flor. sibi debitis pro complemento solucionis horum omnium. In quibus dominus sibi tenebatur de toto tempore pret.ico usques ad diem praesente tam salare quam als. ..... xli flor. pp.

GEORGES BURGOT DE RAMISPOL, ***trompette [des ménétriers?]***

226 Inv. 16 #98, 609v-610r [11 Sept. 1450]

Demde sequitur tenor secondem confessionis anno domini millesimo quatercentesimo quinquagesimo judictionem decima tercia die ant. decima mensis septembris Georgius Burgot de Ramispalz. theotonicus in arte tubicine et certis aliis instrumentis musicorum expertus, habuisse con-fitetur a nobili Jacobo Mynerii, thesaurio Sabaudie

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generali, quos dominus dono gratuitu. sibi largitus fuit pro suis expensis fiendis eundo ad partes suas pro obtinendo licenciam ab illustri comite Johanne Gourcho pro revertendum servicis prelibati domini nostri ducis qui liium in servitorem ret ---t [?] videlicet otto flore qui renen de quibus ipsum quictat cum omnium jure et facti rem.ciacione [?] ad hoc necessia actu. Gebenn in domo Anthonii Poralis quam puncialiter dictus thesaurarius inhabitat puntibus nobili Petro de Muris, Petro Burgen. et dicto Claux, cavalcatori prelibati domini nostri ducis, testibus ad hoc vocatis et rogatis ac me Joh nne Anfossii quibusquidam confessionibus est annexa lictera domini de testimonio premissoris dilactis presidenti magistrisques computoris suoris directa de mandato dicta duas quantitates in eiusdem thesaurarii primo dicte thesaurii redendo computo intrandi et indifficiliter allocandi data Gebenn. die duodecima mensis septembris anno domini millesimo quatercentesimo quinquagesimo quam reddit dictus duabus confessionibus ut super annexam sigillo domini sigillatam et manu Laborier sui secretarii signatam videlicet ..... x scuta auri nova. et ..... viii florenoris auri renen.

227 Inv. 16 #99 470v [15 Jan. 1452]

Libravit vocato Thomas et Georgio, tubicinis et mimis domini nostri ducis, quos idem dominus noster dux dono largitus est expeditis realiter die quindecima mensis januarii anno quo supra videlicet .....ii scutis auri nova.

GUILLAUME MONCHEUX, harp teacher

228 Inv. 16 #72, 9. 301r [30 Apr. 1427]

Et primo libravit die ultima aprilis Guilliermo Moncheux magistro de apptiss. dono per dominum, sibi facto quia pluries luxit coram ipso ... xii d. gross.

229 Inv. 16 #72, 301r [1 Jun. 1427]

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Libravit die prima mensis junii domino nostro duci realiter in manibus suis proprius et tradictis magistro arpe ..... x flor. pp.

230 Inv. 16 #72, 310v [22 Aug. 1427]

Libravit die vicesima secunda augusti obmissos intrari in rotulis precedentibus de mandato domini relacione Guilliermi de Foresta traductos magistro arpe domini ..... iii flor. pp.
[Guillaume de la Forest is scutifferi scutifferie]

231 Inv. 16 #72, 316r [8 Dec. 1427]

Libravit dicta die Nobilem Guilliermo de Foresta scutiffero scutifferie domini pro precio unius cithare emptis pro domino nostro comite Baugiacum ..... iii scute. auri.

HENEMANDUS

232 Inv. 39 fol. 9 #27 143r [31 Mar. 1441]

Henemando menestrerio per uno equo suo quinques dieze

HENRICUS ALLEMAND

233 Inv. 39 fol. 9, #29 [Mazzo 14] 486r, [26 May 1409]

Henrico Saffranis, menestrerio domini Ducie Austrie, dono eisdem facto per dominam domine xxvi dicto mense
maii ..... ii s. gross.

234 Inv. 39 fol. 9 #4 [1 Jul. 1416]

Livre a Philippe de Marthe escuier de ma dame du comandement de elle le premier jour de Julet mil cccc et xvi pour fere ses despens de ses varlet et chevaux et de Henry menestrier et de son cheval alant de Chambery en Alamaigne devers le Marquis de Bades en xxx escus dor de roy a xix gross. pour chascun escu ..... xlvii flor. et demi.

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235 Inv. 16 #66, 535r [7 Jan. 1421]

Libravit de preceptodomini relacione Petri de Grolea eius scutifferi pro factura vestis librate pro sua per dominum date Henrico Lanchemando de organis apud Lausanne die septima mensis januarii traditos dicto Henrico manu qua supra ..... xii d. gross.

236 Inv. 16 #68 [ca. Dec. 1422]

Libravit Henrico menestrerio domini dono sibi per dominum pro recedendo ad domum suam portatos per Guilliermus de Ranti forrerium dominum v flor. pp.

JANIN DE L'ARPE, harp-player

237 Inv. 39 fol. 9 #2, 119v [Lyobard, 2 Jul. 1419]

Livre a Janin delarpe le second jour de juillet lan que dessus sesqueux ma dame ly a donne pour acheter des cordes pour sa alpe ..... xii d. gross.

238 Inv. 16 #66, 529v [27 Nov. 1420]

Libravit die vecesimaseptima mensis novembris Janino le Guey, barbere et alpatori dono eidem per dominum facto pro una veste hemenda iiii flor. pp.

239 Inv. 16 #68, 316r [ca. 14 May 1422]

Libravit Johanny Dyens, castellano Sancte Crucis, in quibus dominus eidem tenebatur pro precio unius equi pilorum lupi per dominum ab eodem empti et inde traditi et expediti Petro Baux, valleto pallafrenie domini. In compensacionem unius alterius equi pilorum grisorum ab eo per dominum hite. et inde donati Janino, menestrerio domini, ut per licteram domini de testimonio premissorum cum mandato eidem Johanni solvendi per dictum thesaurarum et satisfaciend. ac eciam hita. ab eodem Johanne cum dicta lictera domini, lictera de confessionem et recepta dicte quantitate subscripte. In

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thesaurar. computo sine difficultate allocand. datam thononi die decima quarta maii, anno domini millesimo iiii^{c} vicesimo secundo. Quam reddit sigillo domini sigillatam et manu Guidonis Colombi eius secretarii signatam. In cuiusdem lictere dorso scripta est confessio [?] subscripte quantitatis, data die xxiiii mensis februarii anno domini millesimo iiii^{c} vicesimo tercio manu Guillermi Mercerii notarii et signata ... xv scut. auri

JAQUINOT

240 Inv. 39 fol. 9 #2 130r [ca. 28 Dec. 1411]

Livre a Jaquot menestrier de monseigneur les queulx ma dame luy donna car il se mariast ... x flor. pp.

241 Inv. 16 #66, 529r [Nov. 1420]

Libravit die eadem Jaquimodo mimo domini pro certis bollion. [?] per ipsum empte positis quam supra vestem qua dominus sibi dedit dono eadem per dominum facto relacionem Johannis de Compeysio scutifferie domini ..... xvi gross.

242 Inv. 16 #84, 483r [18 Sept. 1438]

Libravit die decimaoctava septembris Jaquocto, mimo domini, dono per dominum in helemosinam sibi facto ..... iii flor. pp.

JEHAN MORELLET, JAQUINOD CLEMENT, JEHAN BLONDELLET

243 Inv. 39 fol. 9 #29 Mazzo 14, 479v-480r [23 Feb. 1409]

Et premierment livre a Jehan Morellet, Jaquinod Clement et Jehan Blondellet menestriers de Monseigneur le xxiii jour de fevrier lan que dessus mil iiii^{c} et ix pour le complement de leur pension [illegible] a la festa de la nativite Messire passee de leur a enlie [?] du commandemant de Monseigneur ..... xxx flor. pp.

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JEHAN DE BRAY

244 Inv. 16 #68, 399r [13 Jun. 1422]

Libravit die decimatercia mensis junii Johanni de Brays mimo domini dono eidem per dominum facto pro emendo unum lectam [lute?] pro eodem ..... vi flor. parvi. pond.

245 Inv. 16 #71, 611r [5 Mar. 1426]

Libravit Perrino trompete domini misse a Thonon post Johannem de Bray et dictum Noe menestrerios cum quadam lictera domini apperta per quem dominus mandabat omnibus officiarum suis amicos vero parentes et affines rogabat qtus. dictos menestrerios caperunt et captos detmerent, quia a domino illicenciati recesserunt die quinta marcii anno domini millesimo quatercentesimo vicesimo sexto manu Johannis marescalci ..... vii flor. pp.

246 Inv. 16 #71, 611v [22 Mar. 1426]

Libravit domino Jaquino Ruffi pro suis expensis fiendis eundo a Chamberiacum Gracinoppolis cum licteris requisitorus consili domini Chamberiacum residentum per quos requirebant gubernatorem Dalphinati et consilium Gracinopollum ut mandare vellent castellano Roybani ut Johannem de Bray et dictum Noe menestrerios ibidem captos domino remictent. manu Johannis Marescalli die qua supra .....v flor. pp.

247 Inv. 16 #71, 633r-633v [29 Mar. 1426]

[Account very faint]

Sequitur expensis facte per Johannem Poncerii, comissarium domini nostri Sabaudie, datis de precepto nobilis Guigoneti Marescalii, thesaurario Sabaudie Generale, de Chamberiacum pro eundo ad villam Roybonis in Dalphiniacum pro aducendo seu aduci faciendis Johanni de Bray et dicto Noe, mimis prelibati domini noster ducis Sabaudie, necnon quandam mulierem vocatam Johaneta qui ibidem in dicta villa Roybonis erant detempti [decempti] ad

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requisicionem Perrini, trompete domini, qui mimi et Johaneta supra notato fuerund addicto per castellanis Roybonis et Sancto Genisi et eorum familiarum a dicta villa Roybonis usques ad villam Aquiam et ibidem sinet. remissi castellano dicti loci Aquiano pro castellanum Sancti Genisi et primo libravit idem comissario sibi ipsi [ipi.] Johanni Poncerii ad expensas suas uno famulo et duorum equorum in Sancto Genisio in sero que fuit Magna Dies Veneris [Good Friday] die xxix mensis marcii anno domini millesimo quatercentesimo vicesimo sexto ..... ii d. ob. gross.

JEHAN DE CLEVES

248 Inv. 16 #74, 265r [11 Feb. 1429]

Libravit die undecima februarii de mandato domini Johanni de Cleles, Vauterio de Beauchan, et Johanni Escochy menestreriis domini dono eis per dominum facto pro eundo ad scolas eorum artis in ista quadragesima videlicet cuilibet ipsorem decem florenos ..... xxx flor.

249 Inv. 16 #74, 265r [11 Feb. 1429]

Libravit die predicta de mandato domini dicto Johanni de Cleles menestrerio domini in exoneracionem salarii sui anni proxime lapsi domini millesimi quatercentesimi vicesimi octavi videlicet ..... xx flor.

250 Inv. 16 #75, 194r [15 Mar. 1430]

Libravit die xv marcii Johanni de Cleves ministrerio domini dono per dominum sibi facto pro eundo spaciatum ..... xii d. gross.

251 Inv. 16 #75, 193r-193v [22 Jun. 1430]

Libravit die xxii junni ministreriis domini videlicet Johanni de Cleves et Boucherio [Gauthier] pro ipsis dandis et tradendis ministreriis domini Castri Villarii dono sibi per dominum eisdem factum relacionem Roberti de Monte Vuagniardo magistri hospicii ..... x flor. pp.

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252 Inv. 16 #75, 196v [11 Jul. 1430]

Libravit Johanni de Clele, mimo domini, in quibus dominus sibi tenebatur ex causis empcionis unius sui equi per dominum donati Magistro Dagues ut per licteram domini clausam dicto thesaurario propter hoc directa cum mandato sibi solvendi vigore cuius dicte lictere domini eidem mimo solvit et realiter libravit ut per ipsius confessionem in pede dicte lictere domini clause scriptam et manu Petri de Grancy, notario, signatam et per aliam licteram domini de testimonio premissorum et mandato propter hoc sine difficultate qualibus allocandis datam Thononio die undecima mensis julii anno domini millesimo quatercentesimo trigesimo, quam reddit dicte lictere clause domini annexam sigillo suo sigillatam et manu Jacobi Galise, eius secretarii, signatam vigore cuius allocantur de mandato prefatorum magistrorum et auditorum computorum domini ..... xxxi flor. pp.

253 Inv. 16 #76, 293r [ca. 19 Sept. 1431]

Libravit dicta die Johanni de Cleves, mimo domini, pro eius stipendiis decem mensium ac complemento solucionis horum omnium in quibus dominus sibi teneri posset de toto tempore pretento usques ad diem praesentum videlicet xxxiii flor. iiii gross.

JEHAN ÉCOSSE, alias TOCHE, COCHE, shawm-player

254 Inv. 16 #73, 311v [15 Sept. 1428]

[Re: marriage of Marie of Savoy to Duke of Milan]

Item livre le xv jour de septembre a Johan Ecochy menestrier dou commandemant de monseigneur pour ses despens fais a Geneve en attendant son esmall et apres pour segure [seguire] ma dicte dame ..... xlviii s.

255 Inv. 16 #76, 293r [ca. Sept. 1431]

Libravit Johanni Atochez mimo domini pro precio unius marche cum dimidia argenti sibi soluto pro

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suo eymali armorum domini principis quondam ponderato et precio predicto [1 once ix s. vi d. gross.] ..... xiiii flor. iii gross.

256 Inv. 16 #82, 254r [8 Jan. 1437]

Libravit die octava eiusdem mensis januarii dicto Savoy heyraldo domini misso a Thononio apud Gebennas quesitum Johannem Toche mimum pro suis expensis duore dierum cum duobus equo ..... xvi gross.

257 Inv. 16 #82, 259r [18 Jan. 1437]

Libravit die xviii eiusdem mense januarii Johanni Toche mimo domini pro una chalamia per ipsum empta et hoc da mandato domini marescalle de la Morea ..... iiii flor. ii d. gross.

258 Inv. 16 #82, 261r [ca. 1 Mar. 1437]

Libravit die eadem Johanni Toche, ex mimis domini dono sibi facto per dominum pro emendo unum equui, et pro eundo que situm suam uxorem ... xl flor. pp.

259 Inv. 16 #88, 468r [30 Nov. 1440 or 1441]

Libravit Johanni de Toche mimo domini quam dominus licenciavit et cui pro eius salario a die feste Beate Andree usques ad die tam die subscriptam triginta flor. solvi precepit in praesencia dominum Bartholomei Chabodi presidente camere ... xxx flor.

260 Inv. 16 #88, 470v [22 Sept. 1441]

Allocantur sibi quos vice domini traxit et libravit Johanni de Toche, mimo domini, pro complemento solucionis sui salarii anni nuper lapsi die festi Beati Andree novissime tunc lapsi inchoati a quo tempore usques ad diem subscriptam, idem mimus servient, ut per notam instrumenti de testimonio promissorum confessionem quam et recepta quantitatis subscripte, receptam sub anno domini m^{o} iiii^{c} xli et die xxii mensis septembris, manu

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Anthonii Litardi notarii signata, cui est annexam licteram domini de mandato predictam et subscriptam quantitate eidem thesaurario in suo huiusmodi computo indifficultatur allocandi, data Chamberiacum die vicesima secunda septembris anno domini millesimo iiii^{c} xli, quam reddit ut supra annexam sigillo domini sigillatam et manu Johannis Lyobardi eius secretarii signata ..... xxx flor. pp.

261 Inv. 16 #98, 630v [27 Dec. 1451]

Item Janino [sic] Toche ex mimis illustrissimi domini nostri ducis super suis stipendus termini Sancti Andree nuper decursi, videlicet quinques florenorum, ut per Janini licteram de testimonio premissorum confessione quam et recepit dictorum et subscriptorum quinques florenorum per ipsum habitorum et receptorum ab eodem thesaurario per manus dicti Petri de Muris causis et racionibus premissis receptam, sub anno domini millesimo quatercentesimo quinquagesimo primo a nativitate domini sumpto die v--- [Friday] vicesima septima mensis decembris, quam reddit in quadam cedula papiri scriptam et manu dicti Johannis de Tilia notario signata ..... v flor. pp.

JEHAN MAISTRE, shawm-player

262 Inv. 16 #66, 580r [ca. 27 May 1421]

Libravit manu dicti Johanni Lyobardi Johanni Mestre mimo domini dono sibi per dominum facto pro suis expensis faciendis eundo ad Ludovicum de Braquemont eius magistrum ad partes Thoenamie [Therouenne?] relacionem Roberti Vuagniardi et Petri de Monteboyrone ..... vi flor. pp.

263 Inv. 16 #72, 306r [1427, possibly Jul.]

Libravit manu predicta Johanni Magistri, mimo domini, per dominum misso ad partes pedemontium illustri domino principi Pedemontium, pro suis expensis ..... iii flor. pp.

264 Inv. 16 #74, 287v [29 Nov. 1429]

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Libravit die xxix novembris Johanni Mestre menestrerio pro complemento solucionis stipendiorum suorum totius tempus quo serviunt in hospicio domini nostri ducis
Sabaudie ..... xxxiii flor. iiii d. gross. pp.

265 Inv. 16 #77, 238v [17 Apr. 1431]

Libravit Johanni Meistre, mimo domini, quos dominis eidem in remuneracionem serviciorum per ipsum domino iam septe.mo in dicto suo officio impensorum et que infrature dominus per ipsum impend. sperat semel graciose donavit ut per licteram domini de dicta donacione et testimonio premissorum ac mandato sive sold. et realiter expediendi vice domini ac etiam [eciam] sine difficultate qualibet allocand. habita cum dicta licteram domini ah. confessionis de recepta, datam Thononium die decimaseptima aprilis anno domini millesimo quatercentesimo trigesimo primo, quam reddit sigillo domini sigillatam et manu Johannis Barre eius secretarii signatam in cuius dorso scripta est licteram confessionis de recepta per dictum mimus facta de subscripta quantitate quam habuit a dicto thesaurario causa supradicta recepta, sub anno domini millesimo quatercentesimo trigesimo secundo indicione decima et die quinta mensis februarii manu Johannis Rodeti notario signata .. l flor. pp.

266 Inv. 16 #81, 534v [ca. Sept. 1435]

Libravit Johanni Magistri mimo et tribus aliis mimis dominum pro suis expensis facendis eundo a Morgia apud Saluciis ad nupciam domini Marcionis de Saluciaris de mandato domini principis pro suis expensis facendis computat. predicti iiii d. gross. pro sex diebus ..... x flor. pp.

267 Inv. 16 #81, 445V [5 Apr. 1436]

Libravit Johani Magistri, mimo et servitori domini, quos dominus eidem graciose donavit pro uno equo emendo ..... xvi flor. pp.

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268 Inv. 16 #82, 261r [ca. 1 Mar. 1437]

Libravit Johanni magistri mimo domini quos dominus sibi donavit pro una bombarda emenda die eadem ..... v flor. alamagn. auri ad xvi.

269 Inv. 16 #88, 320r [ca. 30 Apr. 1442]

Libravit eadem die Johanni Magister, Perroneto de Hayes mimis domini et Johanni eorum famulo pro expensis ipsorum et tuum equorum suorum faciendis, eundo a Sancto Reginberto Thononium et Morgiam ad domos ipsorum quia a domino huerunt. congenium per certum temperis spacium relacione domini presidentis computorum ..... ii flor. pp.

270 Inv. 16 #95, 47r [12 Mar. 1448]

Libravit Johanni Magistri, mimo domini, in exoneracionem et deductionem stipendiorum suorum dominum subscripti ut per licteram domini de testimonio premissorum et mandato sibi per dictum receptorum solvendi librandi et realiter expediendi vice domini ac etiam [eciam?] sine difficultate qualibet allocandi recipiendo ab eodem mimo cum dicta lictera domino licteram opportunam de confessione et recepta, datam Pynerollii die duodecima marcii anno domini millesimo quatercentesimo quadragesimo octavo, quam reddit sigillo domini sigillatam et manu Johannis Belli eius secretarii signatam, in cuius dorso scripta est lictera confessionis de recepta per dictum mimum de subscripta quantitate quam habuit a dicto receptore causa suprascripta recepta, sub anno predicta et die decima tercia mensis marcii manus Johannis Belli notarii subscripta et signata ..... v flor. pp.

JEHAN DOSTANDE, harp-player

271 Inv. 16 #73, 311v [1428]

[Re: Marriage of Marie of Savoy to Duke of Milan]

Item livre a Jehan, mestre de larpe, dou commandement de Monseigneur au report de Nyco de Menthon

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pour lescuy de larpe de ma dicte dame [de Milan] ... xxiiii s.

272 Inv. 16 #73, 312v [1428]

[Re: marriage of Marie of Savoy to Duke of Milan]

Item a Johan Ostande mestre de larpe par don a luy fet par mondit Seigneur pour la susdite cause x flor ..... vi libr.

273 Inv. 16 #73, 312v [1428]

[Re: marriage of Marie of Savoy to Duke of Milan]

Item livre du commandemant de monseigneur au report de Nycod de Menthon audit Johan Ostande pour acheter une arpe doble pour madicte dame viii flor.

Item pour acheter une grosse dozenne de cordes darpe xviii s. qui sont en somme . v libr. xiiii s.

274 Inv. 16 #73, 324v [12 Dec. 1428]

Libravit die xii decembris de mandato domini relacione Nycod de Menthone scutifferi scutifferis Jehani. Dostande magistro citare domini pro emendo cordas Gebennis pro ponendo in cithara dicti domini nostri ..... ii flor. pp.

275 Inv. 16 #73, 301r [24 Dec. 1428]

Libravit predicta Johanni Dostande arpeatori domini dono per dominum sibi facto pro una veste emenda ..... vi flor. pp.

276 Inv. 16 #74, 276v [1 Jan. 1429]

Among "étrennes"

Libravit Johanni Dostande arpeatori domini eadem causa ..... xiiii d. gross.

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277 **Inv. 16 #74, 156r [4 Sept. 1429]**

Libravit Johanni Dostande servitori et cistarite [sic] domini quos dominus suis exigentibus servitus sibi gratis eidem semel grosse donavit ut per licteram de mandato solvend. et eciam suis difficultate qualibet allocand. habita [hita.] cum dicta lictera domini, lictera confessionis de recepta data Thononium die quarta mensis septembris anno domini millesimo quatercentesimo vicesimo nono. Quam reddit sigillo domini sigillatam et manu Francisci Guigonardi eius secretarius signata In cuius dorso scripta est licteram confessionis de recepta dicti Johannis de subscripta quantitate quam habuit a dicto thesaurario causa supradicta recepta, sub anno predicto die sexta mensis septembris manu Petri Girardi notario signata ..... x flor. pp.

278 **Inv. 16 #74, 291v [7 Nov. 1429]**

Libravit de mandato domini relacione Petri de Menthone scutifferi scutifferie domini Johanni Dostande magistro cithare domini pro solvendo duas grossas duodenas cordaris cithare per ipsum emptare Gebennas pro cithara domini die septima mensis novembris ..... iii flor. pp.

279 **Inv. 16 #75, 216r [2 May 1430]**

Libravit die seconda maii de mandato domini et relacione predictis Johanni Costande [sic] magistro citare domini pro solvendo unam grossam duodenarum cordarum citare per dictum Johannes emptam Gebennas in [----------?] Festi Pasche proxime pretit.s pro citara domini ..... xviii d. gross.

280 **Inv. 16 #75, 197r [ca. 18 Jul. 1430]**

Libravit Johanni de Hostadaz [sic] dicta die pro cordis emptis pro arpa Domini Comitis Gebennas ..... viii gross.

281 **Inv. 16 #77, 243r [2 Aug. 1432]**

Libravit Johannes Dostande servitori domini pro ipsis [ipis.] implicandis in sex ulnis panni emptis

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usques ad valorem sex librarum monete domini, quos illustris dominus nostri comes Gebennis primogenitus domini eiusdem Johannis uxori in puerperio existens graciose donavit; ut per licteram domini de testimonio promissore et mandato sibi solvend. et realiter expediendi vice domini ac eciam sine difficultate qualibet allocand. habita cum dicta lictera domini licteram [licta.] confessionis de recepta datam Thononio die secunde augusti anno domini millesimo quatercentesimo trigesimo secundo, quam reddit sigillo domini sigillatam et manum Guilliermi Bolomeri eius secretarii signatam, in cuius dorso scripta est licteram confessionis de recepta subscripte quantitatis per dictum Johannem habuit a dicto thesaurario causa supradicta recepta; sub anno predicto et die quinta mensis novembris manu Jacobi de Fonte notarii subscripte et signata ..... vi libris monete domini.

282 Inv. 16 #79, 471v [6 Jul. 1434]

Libravit die sexta jullii Johanni Dosta quos illustris domina nostra comitissa Gebennas sibi dedit pro certis arpe emendis ..... xxi d. gross.

283 Inv. 16 #80, 161v [ca. Apr. 1435]

Item a Johan Dostanda qui [-----? est ale en son pays pour luy fere une roube dou comandement de monseigneur ..... viii flor.

284 Inv. 16 #81, 449v [ca. 22 Jun. 1435]

Libravit Georgio de Ialliono [?] in quibus dominus eidem tenebatur occasione cuiusdam equi sui domino venditur et deunde per dominum donam Johannem de Ostande servitori et cytariste domini deposi. [?] tribus eius svics. domini impensus. ut per licteram... ..... xvii flor. pp.

285 Inv. 16 #82, 99r [after 1 Jan. 1437]

Among étrennes for 1437, under "maistres officiers":

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Jehan Dostande receives a "charmer."

286 Inv. 16 #82, 104r [ca. 4 Feb. 1437]

Item a Jehan Dostande arpeur pour cordis de harpe pour acourde la geant arpe de ma dame ..iiii gross.

287 Inv. 16 #82, 266v [15 Apr. 1437]

Libravit die xv aprilis anno supradicto Johanni Dostande quos solvat. [solvant?] pro uno quinterono Ypociacti quos pro dedit domino nostro Comes Gebennas cum dicto plateauz ..... x d. gross.

288 Inv. 16 #83, 154v [15 Nov. 1437]

[Cloth bought, 15 Nov. 1437]
Item a la fillie Jehan Dostande filliole de Monseigneur le
Prince ..... ii aulnes et demy pour une roube.

289 Inv. 16 #84, 475v [23 Jul. 1438]

Libravit Johan Dostande die vicesima tercia jullii eodem anno pro expensis duorum equorum Johannes de Imperiis veniti et novellis aliis minoribus expensis ibidem per eius famulum factos tredecim dierum ..... viii flor. pp.

290 Inv. 16 #84, 447r [3 Dec. 1438]

Libravit Johanni Dostande, servitori domini, in quibus dominis sibi tenebatur pro precio cuiusdam sui equi pili bay per dominum gratis dati Johanni Dessex, servitori domini, ut per licteram domini de testimonio omnium promissorum mandato quam eidem per dictum thesaurarium solvendi librandi et realiter expediendi vice dominum ac eciam sine difficultate qualibet allocandi recipiendo ab eodem cum dicta lictera dominum licteram opportunam de confessione et recepta datam Pinerolii die tercia decembris anno dominum m^{o} iiii^{c} xxxviii, quam reddit sigillo domini sigillata et manum Vincentii de Rippe eius secretarii signata, in cuius dorso

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scripta est licteram confessionis de recepta per dictum Johanni Dostande facta de subscripta quantitatis quam habuit a dicto thesaurario causa supra dicta, data sub anno domino m^{o} iiii^{c} xxxix die xiii januarii et manu Johanni Lyobardi notarii subscripta et signata ..... xv ducatis auri.

291 Inv. 16 #84, 514r [25 Mar. 1439]

Libravit Johanni Dostanda hospicii Sancti Anthonii Thononii die vicesimaquinta marcii anno quo supra pro expensis pp. et Magni Christofori Cerchatoris habuite [hite.] Gebennas que venerunt ad dominum nostrum pro certis negociis pro venetis a die vicesima prima dicti mensis usques ad diem vicesima quintam eiusdem cum tribus equis totidem personis computatis sibi per diem nycad. quinczonis vi d. gross. de precepto Guilliermi Bolomerii et magistri hospicii ..... vi flor. pp.

292 Inv. 16 #84, 509r [13 Apr. 1439]

Similar to **Inv. 16 #84, 514r** (see below). Receives vi flor. for Petri de Masuerii who stayed at her inn with 1 servant and 2 horses, 2-13 Apr. 1439.

293 Inv. 16 #84, 514r [ca. 17 Apr. 1439]

Libravit die predicta uxory Johannis de Ostanda hospiciis Thononii pro expensis dicto Boyssonis et eius famuli de Avignione quos ibidem facerunt videlicet a die penultima marcii usques ad diem quintam aprilis inclusive pro duobus equis et duabus personis computatis sibi per diem pro quolibet septam denarii grossis videlicet ..... viii flor. ii d. gross.

294 Inv. 16 #84, 510v [18 Apr. 1439]

Libravit die eadem Johanni Dostande de mandato domini noster principis quos eidem concesserat pro quibusdam cedulis et aliis minutis emendis ..... 1 ducatis auri ad xxi d. gross.

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295 Inv. 16 #85, 245r [13 Nov. 1439]

Libravit die eadem Johanni Dostanda de mandato domine nostre principisse relacione domini Marescalli Achaye pro funibus cythare dicti domine nostre principisse ..... xx d. gross.

296 Inv. 16 #85, 250r [13 Nov. 1439]

Et primo libravit die xiii mensis novembris anno domini millesimo quatercentesimo trigesimo nono, Johanni Dostandi magistro cithare illustrissime domine nostre principisse de mandato eiusdem in funibus cithare de precepto domini marescalci Achaye ..... xx d. gross.

297 Inv. 16 #86, 204v-205r [after 1 Jan. 1440?]

Item a mais livre ledit famulus pour une fourure de arpe dioble pour ma dame la duchesse bailliee a Jehan de Hostande fait marchie avec luy a .ii flor.

298 Inv. 16 #85bis, 22v [11 Feb. 1440]

Libravit Johanni de Austanda quos dominus noster dux eidem donavit ut per licteram dominum datam Thononii die undecima mensis februarii m^{o} iiii^{c} xl mandato de Bosco signatam et per confessionem descriptam in
dorso ..... xxv flor. pp.

299 Inv. 16 #85, 220r-220v [11 Feb. 1440]

Libravit Johanni de Hostadaz [sic] servitori et citariste domini, cui dominus in subvencionis parater et supportacionem domus quam [------?] cuius pociore partem dominus pro suo tinello teredo occupavit actet.o erat quam antea in hospicio suo sine librae pluri [------?] eorumlit vigintiquinques florenos parviponderis infrascriptos semel graciose donavit ut per licteram dominum de dicta donacione et testimonio premissorum mandato quam sibi solvendi librandi et realiter expediendi vice donum ac etiam sine difficultate qualibet intrandi et allocandi recipiendo ab eodem Johanne et recepta

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datam Thononium die undecima februarii anno domini millesimo quatercentesimo quadragesimo, quam reddit sigillo domini sigillata et manu Guilli. de Bosco, eius secretarii signata, in cuius dorso scripta est licteram confessionis de recepta per dictum Johannem de Hostadaz facta de subscripta quantitate quam habuit a dicto thesaurario causa supradicta recepta, sub anno predicto et die sexta mensis marcii manu Mauricii Carrati notarii subscripta et signata
videlicet ..... xxv flor. pp.

300 **Inv. 16 #85, 220v [4 Mar. 1440]**

Libravit eidem Johanni de Hostadaz, citariste dominum, cui dominus intuitu dampinficaciones per ipsum in ignis incendio domicelli donum, supportatis liberaliter et de gratis spaciali graciose donavit, ut per licteram domini de dictam donacione et testimonie promissorum mandato quam sibi solvendi librandi et realiter expediendi vice domini ac etiam sine difficultate qualibet allocandi recipiendo cum dicta lictera domini, ab eodem Johanne licteram opportunam de confessione et recepta data Thononii die quarta marcii anno domini millesimo quatercentesimo quadragesimo, quam reddit, sigillo locunterensis cancellaris proprio absente sigillatam, et manu Petri Martini eius secretarii signatam, in cuius dorso scripta est lictera confessionis de recepta per dictum Johannem de Hostadaz facta de subscripta quantitate quam habuit a dicto Thesaurario causa supradictam recepta, sub anno predicto et die octava mensis marcii manu Mauricii Carrati notarii subscripta et signata ..... L flor. pp.

301 **Inv. 16 #85bis, 23v [4 Mar. 1440]**

Libravit Johanni Dostanda causis contentis in licteram domini ut per eadem licteram datam Thononium die quarta marcii, m iiii^{c} xl manu Petri Martini signata et per confessionam descriptam in dorso videlicet ..... L flor. pp.

302 **Inv. 16 #86, 207v [1 Apr.-5 Aug. 1440]**

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Item a baillier ledit Francoys [Lancey] a Jehan Dostande du commandemant de ma dame ung fourel darpe doble et garner de chanaines qui fait .... ii flor.

303 Inv. 16 #86, 373r [4 Aug. 1440]

Libravit die quarta mensis augusti anno domini millesimo quatercentesimo quadragesimo de precepto illustrissime domine nostre Sabaudie duchisse relacione domini thesaurarii, Johanni Dostande citariste prefate domine nostre pro funibus per eundem Johannem emend. pro citare eiusdem domine nostre ..... i ducatis auri ad xxi.

304 Inv. 16 #88, 236r [14 Apr.-15 Oct. 1441]

Work done by Francois de Lancey, a shoe account.

Item par le commandement de Jehan Dostande a fait a la harpe de ma dame une fourure ..... xviii gross.

305 Inv. 16 #87, 116r [9 Aug. 1441]

Libravit die nova mensis augusti anno premisso Johanni Dostande citariste illustrissimi domini nostri Sabaudie ducis pro cordis cithare eiusdem domini nostra per cuidem Johannem emptis de expresso precepto eiusdem domina nostra videlicet ..... iii flor rem auri.

306 Inv. 16 #97, 342v [11 Jun. 1449]

Libravit Johanni de Ostanda citariste domini quos domini eidem Johanni donavit eius exigentibus servicus ipsus domino nostro gracis, ut per licteram domini de donacione predicta, cum mandato illos sibi pro dictum receptorem vice domini nostri solvendi de et super laudibus et vendis eidem domino nostro per dominum Paulum de Provis jurisp.itum et fes. suis debitis recuperando ab eodem Johanne, cum dicta lictera domini licteram opportuna de confessione et recepta eidem quam receptori ipsam quantitate quam sit solvit in suo praesenci computo indifficiliter allocandi, datam Thaurin die

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undecima junii anno domini m^{o} iiii^{c} xlix, quam reddit domini nostri sigillo sigillatam et manu Johannis Richardi eius secretarii signata, cuius lictere vigore sive hic allocantur predicta et subscripta quantitatie actento quam de predicte laudibus et vendis superius computatis in recepta eciam et per confessionem quantitate per dictem Johanem pro premiss. a dicto receptore per manus Petri Vallerii eius vicegesrentis habita recepta sub anno et die proxime dictis a dorso dicte lictere donacione scriptam et manu dicte Johannis Richardi signatam ..... xx flor. pp.

307 Inv. 16 #99, 255v [16 Jan. 1450]

Libravit Johanni Daustande qui sibi per dominum debebantur pro expensis eius equi duodeci dierum mensis januarii anni subscripti inde habebat parcella de debito data Thaurini die xvi januarii anno domini millesimo iiii^{c} quinquagesimo manu predicti Petri Gilleti qui de ipsis domino computare debebit signata ..... xv d. gross.

308 Inv. 16 #99, 450r [2 Aug. 1451]

[Payment toward his salary]

Libravit Johanne Dostande, magistro arpe domini die secunda augusti ..... x flor. pp.

JEHAN TABOURIN

309 Inv. 16 #91, 9. 213v [3 Mar. -20 Apr. 1444]

Maistre Jehan Tabourin appears among pages receiving hats.

310 Inv. 16 #97, 167v [Nov. 1448-Apr. 1449]

[Appears among pages receiving robes]

LAURENCE

311 Inv. 16 #66, 361v-362r [2 Mar. 1420]

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Libravit die eadem Laurencio mimo domini dono eidem per dominum facto pro relevando suam uxorem qui erat in puerperio. Relacionem Petri Andreneti ...v flor. pp.

NOE BRIBELLET

312 Inv. 16 #71, 603r-603v [ca. Oct. 1425]

Item pro facturis vestum librate domini pro Noe Bribellet, Johanne de Panateria et Magistro Petro Calvacatore domini principis [Piedmont] iii ffl. et pro factura unius alterius vestis Micheleti carronerii x d. gross. que quantitates ascendum ad ..... vii flor. iiii gross.

313 Inv. 16 #71, 603r [14 Oct. 1425]

Libravit Noe Bribellet menestrerio domini pro suis expensis factis eundo a Thononio Gebennis et a Gebennis Gayum [Gex] ad castellum dicti loci pro viginti quinques florenibus ab eo recipiendis pro sua pensione unius anni xiiii octobris ..... vi d. gross.

314 Inv. 16 #71, 580v [Nov. 1425]

[Entry unreadable, faded]

Noe receives a salary of xxv flor.

315 Inv. 16 #71, 606v [ca. Feb. 1426]

Libravit Noe Bribellet menestrerio domini realiter die xxiii dicti mensis februarii tam in decem florenorum sibi per dominum donatis pro eundo in partibus suis quam in octo florenorum sibi de mandato domini traditi pro bassis instrumentibus emendis, manu Johannis Marescalci ..... xviii flor. pp.

OLIVIER TABOURIN

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316 Inv. 16 #91, 156r [ca. 9 Dec. 1443]

"Olivier tabourin de monseigneur le prince," named in a list of pages receiving robes. receives:
a porpoint
a pair of chausses

PERONET DES AYES, shawm-player

317 Inv. 16 #78, 205v [4 Jun. 1433]

Libravit dicta die Peroneto de Ayes ministrerio domini pro precio unius bombarde vocate tenours empte pro tanto videlicet .... v ducati auri ad xx.

318 Inv. 16 #82, 169r [17 Jul. 1436]

Libravit Peroneto mimo domini frater et heredi Roleti etiam mimi quondam dominum cui dominus ad Peroneto humilem supplicacionem in remuneracionem et satisfacionem serviciorem per dictum quondam Roletum domino in pensorum sexdecum florenorum parviponderis subscriptos semel graciose donavit per ipsis pro dictum Peronetum in piis operibus pro dicti quondam Roleti salute quantitatis, ut per licteram domini de testimonio omnium promissorum mandato quam sibi per dictum thesauriis sicut supra solvendi et realiter vice domini expediendi ac etiam sine difficultate qualibet allorcandi recuperando ab eodem cum dicta lictera domini et annexam licteram opportunis de confessione et recepta datam Thononi die decima septima mensis jullii anno domini millesimo quatercentesimo trigesimo sexto. Quam reddit supplicacionem predicte annexam sigillo domini sigillatam et manu Francisci Fabrii eius secretarii signatam in cuius lictere donum dorso scripta est licteram confessionis de recepta per dictum Peronetum facta de predicta et subscripta quantitate quam habuit a dicto thesaurario causa supradicta, data die xvii marcii anno domini millesimo quatercentesimo trigesimo septimo manum Johannis Lyobardi Junioris notarii
signata ..... xvi flor. pp.

319 Inv. 16 #84, 487r [12 Oct. 1438]

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Libravit die eadem [12 Oct. 1438] Peroneto mimo domini quos domini noster princips eidem donavit pro expensis suis et labrerorum [librerorum?] suorum faciendis per transendo montes a Burgeto .... iii flor. pp.

320 **Inv. 16 #86, 319v [16 Nov. 1440]**

Libravit Peroneto de Haex mimo domini cui dominus ad eius humilem supplicacionem semel graciose donavit pro uno equo emendo ut per licteram domini de testimonio promissorum et mandato sibi solvendi librandi et realiter expediendi vice domini ac eciam [etiam?] sine difficultate qualibet allocandi recipiendo cum dicta licteram domini et annexam licteram opportunam de confessione et recepta datam Gebennas die decima sexta novembris anno domini millesimo quatercentesimo quadragesimo. Quam reddit dicte supplicacionem annexam sigillo domini sigillatam et manu Guillaume de Bosco eius secretarii signatam. In cuius lictere domini dorso scripta licteram confessionis per dictum mimus facta de subscripta quantitate quam habuit [huit.] a dicto thesaurario [ca. or ta.--tam ??] supradicta recepta sub anno domini m^{o} quatercentesimo quadragesimo primo et die vicesima mensis februarii manu dicti Pontayse notario subscriptu et signata ..... x ducate auri.

321 **Inv. 16 #96, 418r [2 Sept. 1447]**

Libravit die secunda dicti mensis septembris Magistro Johanni de Soissy et Peroneto de Ayes, mimis, pro suis expensis fiendis eundo a dicto loco civitate Auguste [Aosta] usques ad Sanctem Agatam ad prelibatum dominum nostrum ducem qui dictum Johannem de Soissy [or Scussy] aese [?] ibidem ut veniet mandavit ecritin eidem defferend. licteres clausas prefacte domine nostre duchisse per duobus diebus ad racionem predictem quinques denarii grossis pro qualibet equite ..... xx d. gross.

322 **Inv. 16 #98, 544v [ca. Apr. 1450]**

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Item pour deux aunes et demie de gris de Dijon pour une robe pour Peronet le menestrier prins dudit Colin a ii ff. iii gross.
laulne ..... v flor. vii gross. et demie.

Item pour deux aunes de pers de Tournay pour faire la livree des manches et pointes desdites palletoz et aussi des manches de la robe dudit Peronet prins dudit Colin a ii flor. laune ..... iiii flor.

-Item pour x aulnes de blanc de Fribourg pour la foureure desdites paletos et de la robe dessusdites prins dudit Colin a viii gross.
laune ..... vi flor. viii gross.

PETRONIAT and LE LEGEYS, alias LIEGEOIS

323 Inv. 39 fol. 18, #53, 4v [after 18 Oct. 1418]

[Among expenses of Pierre de Menthon after 1 Oct. 1418]:

Item a Liegoys menestrier pour aler vers labbe de Fillier, labbe de Six et labbe de Dent'mons pour empronter de chevaux pour le commendement de mondit seigneur ..... ii flor.

324 Inv. 39 fol. 18 #53, 41v [after 15 Apr. 1419]

Payments of Pierre de Menthon at Easter Fair [Geneva] 1419

Item a Johani de Tyrignon pour vii aunes de vert de Loviers pour fere robes a Petrogniat et un [illegible] Liegeys menestriers laune xviii gross. . xii flor.

325 Inv. 16 #66, 520v [23 Jun. 1420]

Libravit de precepto domini relacione Johannis de Compeis et Petri de Grolea dictus Petroniat et Le Legeys, mimis domini quos dominis eis donavit mittendo eorum uxoribus pro suis neccessitatibus succurrend. apud Pineyrolium die decimatercia junii ..... viii flor. pp.

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326 Inv.16 #66, 528v [14 Nov. 1420]

Libravit die xiiii mensis novembris Petro Petroniat, mimo, et eius socio pro ipsorum expensis faciendis recedendo ad dominum ipsorum dono eisdem per dominum facto relacione Roberti Vuagmardi, magistri hospicii
domine ..... ii flor. pp.

327 Inv. 16 #66 537r-v [9 Feb. 1421]

Libravit dicta die Petrogniato et dicte Liege eius socio mimis dono eisdem dominum facto relacione Glaudi de Saxo magistri hospicii
domini .....viii flor. pp.

328 Inv. 16 #69, 279v-280r [ca. 10 Sept. 1423]

Libravit de mandato et per licteram eiusdem domini nostri infra reddittam et designatam dictis Petrogniat et eius consortibus, mimis dicti domini nostri quos prelibatus dominus noster Sabaudie dux dictis Petrogniat et eius consortibus ut supra in helemosinam concessit pro confratria ipsorum facienda per licteram eiusdem domini nostri de dicta donacione et de testimonio promissorum directam dicto thesaurario de mandato dictis mimis subscriptos tres florenos auri parvi ponderis precepta vice sui domini nostri solvendi librandi et tradendi et eidem thesaurario hita. cum dicta lictera domini [et?] dictis mimis lictera de confessione et receptione in enici [?] primo computo per presidentem et magister computorum suorum sine difficultate quolibet allocandi. Datam Annessiaci die decima mensis septembris anno domini millesimo quatercentesimo vicesimo tercio quam reddit sigillo domini sigillatam et manu Anthonieti de Spina secretarii dicti domini nostri signatam et allocantum sibi subscripti tres floreni auri pp. virtute lictere predicti domini nostri mandati solvendi et allocandi necnon et per licteram publicam dicti Petri Petrogniat mimi de confessione et recepta dictorum trium florenum auri parvi ponderis et de testimonio promissorum datam anno domini millesimo quatercentesimo vicesimo tertio die decima tercia mensis septembris quam reddit a dorso dicte lictere domini scriptam et manu a Ludovico de Guiocto

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notario signatam, videlicet ..... iii flor. pp.

329 Inv. 16 #70 330r [10 Jun. 1424]

Et primo libravit die decima junii dicto Petrogniat menestrerio et eius sociis dono eiusdem facto per dominum in duabus particulis relacione Johannis de Compesio ..... iii s. gross.

330 Inv. 16 #71, 644v [ca. May 1426]

Libravit de mandato Johannis Davanche dicto Petroniat menestrerio qui tunc [?] paciebatur malum in occulo pro medeci faciendo ..... xii d. gross.

331 Inv. 16 #72, 301r [1 May 1427]

Libravit dicto Petrogniat, Henrico et Petro Rongniolet menestreriis dono per dominum eisdem facto die prima maii realiter ..... vi flor. pp.

332 Inv. 16 #72, 301v [25 Jun. 1427]

Libravit dicta die dicto Petroniat et suis sociis dono per dominum eisdem facto relacione domini Johannis de Compeysio ..... iii flor. pp.

333 Inv. 16 #72, 319v-320r [Dec. 1427]

Libravit die supradicta de mandato domini dicto Petrogniat et suis sociis mimis qui fecerunt festa in hospicio domini, dono eius per dominum facto .... iii flor. pp.

334 Inv. 16 #73, 289r [3 May 1428]

Libravit die predicta de mandato domini orethemis facto dicto Petroniat et suis sociis menestreriis dono sibi per dominum facto ..... ii flor. pp.

335 Inv. 16 #73, 312r [1428]

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Item livre du commandemant de mondit seigneur a Petrogniat menestrier et ses compagnons a leur donnes pour la bien alee de Ma Dame de Millan [Marie of Savoy] ..... lxxii s.

ROLETO DES AYES, shawm-player

336 **Inv. 16 #76, 294r [9 Oct. 1431]**

Libravit die nono octobris Roleto des Haes menestrerio domini pro suis et sui equi salario et expensis eundo a Thononio ad dominos Regem Romanorum, Ducem Mediolam, Burnum de Stala [?] Manfredum de Saluciis et Nycodum de Menthone cum lictere domini clausis et inde redeundo ... viii flor. pp.

337 **Inv. 16 #81, 511r [25 Oct. 1435]**

Libravit dicta die Domino Dureto capellano domini pro sepultum Roleti des Ayes mimi domini quondam faciendam ..... v flor. pp.

THIERRY, alias THEODORICO DE SANCTO NICOLAO, *Trompette des Ménéstriers*

338 **Inv. 16 #79, 461v [6 Jan. 1434]**

Libravit dicta die de mandato quo supra Terrico trompete faccio dono sibi per dominum facto pro solvendo eius vestem ..... iiii flor. ii d. gross.

339 **Inv. 16 #84, 475v [28 Jun. 1438]**

Libravit Chamberiaci die vicesimaoctava junii dicto Tierry trompete sibi datus per dominum pro una trompete emenda ... iiii ducatis aura ad xxi gross.

340 **Inv. 16 #85, 251r [ca. 11 Jan. 1440]**

Libravit dicto Tiery trompete domini et Peroneto [des Ayes] menestreriis pro eorum expensis faciendis et eorum familie quam directebant necnon Johanni Escoche etiam mimo predicto videlicet

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cuilibet ipsorum quatuor flore de mandato dicti magister
hospicii ..... xii flor. pp.

341 Inv. 16 #87, 124r [ca. 30 Jun. 1441]

Libravit Thedorico de Sancto Nicolao trompete domini mimorum eidem debitos pro eius stipendus et salario a die festi Sancti Andree nuper lapsi usques ad diem subscriptam inclusive. Ut per licteram donum de testimonio promissorum mandato quam per dictum thesaurarium eadem Thedorico librandi solvendi et realiter vice sua expendi subscriptus viginti flor. pp. Recipiendo ab eodem cum dictam licteram domini licteram opportunam confessionis de recepta eidem quam thesaurario ipsum quantitatis quam sit. Ut super solvit in eius primo computo indifficiliter allorcandi data Gebennis die ultima junni anno domini millesimo quatercentesimo quadragesimo primo quam reddiot sigillo domini sigillatam et manu Guilliermus de Bosco eius secretari signate in cuius lictere domini dorso scripta est nota instu. confessionis de recepta predicte et subscripte quantitatis inde pro promiss. per dictum Thedoricum a dicto thesaurario habit recepta sub anno domini m iiii^{c} xli die tercia mensis jullii manu Pontayse notario signata .....xx flor. pp.

342 Inv. 16 #92, 282v [14 Apr. 1445]

Item a livre a la Noblete pour une aulne de tercellin blanc de quoy lon fist une banniere de trompete des armes de Savoye baillie et deslivre du commandemant que dessus a Tierry trompete des menestrier ..... ii flor. iiii gross.

THOMAS DE CAUMONT, shawm-player

343 Inv. 16 #81, 243v [Oct. 1434]

Item pour les despens dudit Fransoy et de Thomas le Menestrier avec luy quant il fust acheter lesdites ars [?] a Geneve pour iii personies et trois chevaulx, pour une soupee .....vi gross. iii qrs.

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344 Inv. 16 #86, 384r-384v [15 Nov. 1440]

Libravit die decima quarta mensis eiusdem novembris anno predicto Thome de Camont, Johannis Ecouch, Petro Blaudant [or Blandant], Johanni Mestre, Peroneto des Haies et aliis mimis illustrissimi domini nostri Sabaudia duce quos prefactus dominus noster eisdem dono liberali dedit pro jocundo portu illustrissime domine nostre Sabaudie duchisse nation. illustrissimi domini Jani de Sabaudia de expresso precepto eiusdem domini nostri relacione dominum Marescalli de
Barjac ..... viii flor. rem auri ad xvii.

345 Inv. 16 #96, 462r [ca. Jun. 1445]

Libravit Johanni Veteris ex consiliarus domini cui prefactus dominus noster Sabaudia dux per dictum thesaurarium solvit et realiter expediend. voluit et mandavit pro precio unius equi sui per eum vendit ac de mandato domini expositi pro tanto Thome de Comboz, mimo domini, et quos parvo Thome dedri mandavit super eis in quibus pro eius stipend. dominus sibi tenebatur, ut per domini nostri licteram premissus confessionis ab eodem de recepta quantitatis subscripte eidem solvendi necnon per president et magistros computorum suorum in eiusdem thesaurarii primo redendo computo sine difficultate qualibet intrandi et allocandi, datam Gebennis die octava junii anno domini millesimo iiii^{c} xl quinto, quam reddit sigillo domini sigillatam et manum de Bosco [Guillaume de Bosco] eius secretarii signatam, in cuius lictere domini [ergo?] descripta est confessis supra dicti Johannis Veteris de recepta quantitatis subscripte per ipsum a dicto thesaurario mandavit, Petri Rostagnii causa premissa habuit, data Gebennas die vicesima decembris anno domini millesimo quatercentesimo xl quinto manu issuis Johannis Veteris signata ..... xiiii ducatis auri.

346 Inv. 16 #98, 542r-542v [10 May 1450]

542r

Item le x jour dudit moys de mais pour xi aulnes de gris de Dijon pour fere iiii robes de la denise,

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lune pour Jehan le paintre, lautre pour Bertrand lesc'von [ecrivain?] lautre pour Thomas le menestrier lautre pour Jehan Touche lun portant lautre prius dudit Colin a xxvi gross.
laulne ..... xxiii flor.

542v

Item ledit jour pour x aulnes de pers de Tournay de quoy lon a fait livree des manches de vi robes pour Petre Luque et pour Aubert de Beanmont et Jehan le paintre pour Bertran lesc'vain et pour les deux menestriers et pour les manches des palettes ensemble les points desdictes archiers ensemble le paletot de Paule le More valent les x aulnes ii flor. pour aulne ..... xx flor.

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C. NON-COURT MINSTRELS AND TRUMPETERS

347 Inv. 39 fol. 9 #4 [no foliation, 2 Jun. 1418]

Livre a la Alamande damoyselle de ma dame le dit jour pour donner a ung menestrier malade en la ville de Chambéry lequeulx ma dame a donne audit menestrier pour ausmone portes a luy par ledit Guichard [Valet de la porte de l'ostes] ..... i flor. pp.

348 Inv. 16 #66, 517v [25 Apr. 1420]

Libravit die vicesimaquinta mensis aprilis manu Glaudi de Challes ministrerio domini de Aquis apud Bastita. dono eidem per dominum facto .....i flor. pp.

349 Inv. 16 #66, 522v [Jul. 1420]

Libravit de precepto domini relacionem Glaudi de Saxo magister hospicii domini tribus trompetis extraneis qui venerunt Pineyrolium de mense julii ..... v flor. pp.

350 Inv. 16 #66, 528r-528v [28 Oct. 1420]

Et primo libravit die vecesima octava mensis octobris apud Lausannum trompetis illoris de Friburg et de Berna, dono eisdem per dominum facto relacionis domini Petri Amblardi magistri hospicii domini ..... ii flor. pp.

351 Inv. 16 #68, 391r [2 Jan. 1422]

Libravit die vicesima octava januarii Constancio de Sanilliano trompete Regis Francie quos dominus sibi expediri fecit loco unius scuti falsi de plombo quod tradidat Bartholomei Berthodan clanarius Bugelle domino in certa quantitate scutorum sibi in manibus suis propriis traditore .....i scut. auri.

352 Inv. 16 #68, 393v [ca. 5 Feb. 1422]

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Allocantur sibi quos predictus thesauraris Sabaudie solvit et libravit pro domino et de eius mandato pluribus heyraudis trompetis et mimis qui tribus diebus proxime lapsis in jostis apud Thonon factis servierunt, dono eisdem pro dominum graciose facto ut per licteram domini de testimonio premissorum cum mandato sine difficultate qualibet allocand in ipsius thesauraris primo computo per presidenti et magistros computoris suoris datam Thononi die quinta mensis februarii anno domini millesimo iiii^{c} xxii quam reddit sigillo domini sigillatam et manu Petri de Croso eius secretarii signatam in cuius lictere pede. seu margine inferiori sunt scripta n.ba tenoris sequentis satisfactam fuit dictis heyraudis trompetis et mimis manu Petri Gilleti nome Johannes Lyobardi vicesgerentes predicti thesaurari Gilleti ..... xxv flor. pp.

353 Inv. 16 #68, 394v-395r [2 Apr. 1422]

Libravit Johanni Gabe sellerio domini die secunda aprilis pro reffectione duodecim nobilium Englie terre qui poderabant mimis ponde. quo pondare. debent tria scuta cum dividio. Et que subscripta quantitas tradicta fuit per dictum Johannem Gabe anso nullo sellio domini ducis Burgondie expedite relacione Petri de Menthone dicto Johanni .....v s. iii d. gross.

354 Inv. 16 #68, 395r [13 Apr. 1422]

Libravit dicto Milan heyraudo domini Ducis Mediolani die decimatercia aprilis apud Thonon dono sibi facto per dominum portatos sibi pro parvam trompetam domini ..... x flor. pp.

355 Inv. 16 #68, 395v [ca. 30 Apr. 1422]

Libravit heyraudis trompetis et menestreriis predicti domini Ducis Burgondie manu Georgii de Addacio traditos Glaudio de Saxo magistro hospicii in centum flor. Regine quos idem Glaudius tradidit manualiter predictis heyraudis trompetis et menestreriis ..... c iiii flor. ii d. gross.

356 Inv. 16 #68, 420v [Feb. 1423]

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Libravit trompete domini Maurice de Senerat, Marescalli de Francie quos dominus eidem donavit traditos Petro Monteboyrone escutiffero scutifferie domini pro sibi portandi ..... v flor. pp.

357 Inv. 16 #69, 343v [9 Dec. 1423]

Libravit trompete domini Luyriaci die nona decembris dono per dominum sibi facto ... iii flor. pp.

358 Inv. 16 #69, 345r [5 Dec. 1423]

Libravit heyraudis et menestreriis domini Ducis Burgundie et Divitis Montis dono sibi facto per dominum die quinta decembris in sexaginta florenos regine et muthon ..... lxv flor. pp.

359 Inv. 16 #69, 347v [16 Feb. 1424]

Libravit cuidam apparitori qui lusit die decima sexta februarii apud Aquianum coram dominis meis. Dono sibi per dominum facto ..... vi d. gross.

360 Inv. 16 #69, 351r [11 Apr. 1424]

Libravit quibusdam lusoribus falsarum die undecima aprilis de mandato dicti domini nostri Sabaudie ducis relacione Amadei de Crecharelle magister hospicii ..... i flor.

361 Inv. 16 #69, 351r [11 May 1424]

Libravit Bartholomeo marescalli trompete de Berne die undecima maii dono eidem facto per dominum relacione Amadei de Crecherelle magister hospicii ..... i flor. pp.

362 Inv. 16 #69, 350r [ca. May 1424]

Libravit tribus cantoribus extraneis qui coram domino cantaverunt die precedenti, dono sibi per dominum nostrum facto ..... i flor.

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363 Inv. 16 #69, 350v [May 1424]

Libravit tribus menestreriis de Alamagna dicta die dono sibi facto per dominum ..... i flor.

364 Inv. 16 #70, 334r [14 Jun. 1424]

Item die xiiii junni libravit Johanni de Avignione et eius sociis minestreriis Marchionis Badde dono eisdem facto per dominum relacione dicti magistri hospicii ..... iii s. gross.

365 Inv. 16 #69, 355r [24 Jun. 1424]

Libravit trompetis domini principis Aurayce dono per dominum eisdem facto die vicesima quarta junni anno quo supra eisdem portate per Petrum de Menthon ..... xv flor. pp.

366 Inv. 16 #69, 355r [24 Jun. 1424]

Libravit quibusdam aliis trompetis extraneis dono eisdem per dominum facto dicta die eisdem portatos per dictum Petrum de Menthone ..... xv flor. parvi. pond.

367 Inv. 16 #69, 356v [15 Aug. 1424]

Libravit menestreriis et trompetis domini et certorum aliorum dominorum die quindecima mensis augusti anno predicto dono eisdem per dominum Principem Pedemontium et Comitem Bagiaci facto apud Thononium ..... lx flor. pp.

368 Inv. 16 #70, 321r [9 Sept. 1424]

Libravit realiter apud Gebennas Rondelleto menestrerio domini Marchionis Montis Ferrati die ix septembris pro suis expensis fiendis eundo a Gebennis ad dictum dominum marchionis .....iiii flor. pp.

369 Inv. 16 #70, 321v [20 Sept. 1424]

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Libravit cuidam apparitori ludenti de ambus dicta die dono per dominum sibi facto ..... xii d. gross.

370 Inv. 16 #70, 325v [5 Jan. 1425]

Libravit trompetis principis Aurayce v jannuarii apud Morgiam dono per dominum facto . vi flor. pp.

371 Inv. 16 #71, 635r-636v [25 Jan. 1425]

Libravit trompete domini de Listernay et trompete domino de Brauges [Bruges?] die xxv januarii anno eodem apud Bagiacum dono eisdem per dominum facto relacione Henrici de Columberio
cuilibet ii flor. ..... iiii flor.

372 Inv. 16 #71, 636v [29 Jan. 1425]

Libravit trompetis domini Ducis Burgundie apud Bagiacum die xxix januarii de mandato Henrici de Columberio dono eisdem per dominum facto ..... viii flor.

373 Inv. 16 #71, 458r-458v [21 Mar. 1425]

458r

[Payments made by Glaude de Saxe].

458v

... a pluseurs gens pour pluseurs rayson continue en une parcelle baillie audit monseigneur par celuy mesme Glaude, enclos L flor baillie es menestres de mondit
seigneur ..... lvi flor. vii d. gross.

374 Inv. 16 #70, 332r [7 May 1425]

Libravit dicto Jolytemps minestrerio [sic] Sancti Reginberti die septima maii anno predicto dono per dominum sibi facto .....xii d. gross.

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375 **Inv. 16 #71, 607v [3 Jun. 1425]**

Libravit Jacopo Martini realiter die predicta quarta junii dono per dominum facto apparitoribus qui coram domino luxerunt die tercia dicta mensis proxime preceden. relacione Robera [sic] de Montevuagnardo magister hospicii manu Johannis Veteris ..... xii d. gross.

376 **Inv. 16 #71, 600v [12 Dec. 1425]**

Libravit die xii decembris duobus menestreriis cordarum de Alamagnia dono per dominum eisdem facto ..... i flor. pp.

377 **Inv. 16 #71, 635v [18 Jan. 1426]**

Libravit dicta die menestreriis domini de Castel Villem dono eisdem per dominum nostrum facto relacione qua supra ..... iii flor. pp.

378 **Inv. 16 #71, 635r-635v [18 Jan. 1426]**

Libravit trompetis domini comitis Dumontis die xviii januarii apud Montem Luppellum dono eisdem per dominum nostrum facto relacione Petri de Grolea scutiffero scutifferie domini in quatuor scutis auri ad xxii quolibet ..... vii flor. iiii d. gross.

379 **Inv. 16 #71, 621r [30 Jan. 1426]**

Libravit menestrerio Regis Yspanie qui per certum tempus mansit cum domino apud Thononium die penultima mensis januarii dono sibi facto per dominum realiter ..... xi flor. vii d. gross. pp.

380 **Inv. 16 #71, 639v [ca. 19 Aug. 1426]**

Item eadem die sero in Berno fuerunt equi et persone suprascriptis lune in prandio et sero ac martis sequenti in prandio inclus uno flor. alamagnie dato trompetis et menestreriis de

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Berno ..... i flor.

381 Inv. 16 #71, 639v [20 Aug. 1426]

Item ibidem dono trompetis et menestreriis ville [Fribourg] i flor. alamagnie .. xvii d. ob. gross.

382 Inv. 16 #74, 285v [19 Oct. 1426]

Libravit die xix octobris tribus menestreris domini Ducis Bavarie dono per dominum eisdem graciose facto ..... x flor. pp.

383 Inv. 16 #71, 625r [30 Oct. 1426]

Libravit trompetis comitis Novi Castri xxx octobris dono sibi facto per dominum relacione Glaudi de Saxo ..... iii fl. vi d. gross.

384 Inv. 16 #71, 630v [20 Nov. 1426]

Livre au lieu et jour et du comandement que dessus es menestres de Quier [Chieri] qui ont fait feste plusiers fois a l'ostel Monseigneur le Capitain en presence de Monseigneur qui Monseigneur leur a donne ..... i flor.

385 Inv. 16 #71, 627r [Dec. 1426]

Libravit trompete Fratris Saint Maurice ordinis Jherosolomitam dono sibi facto relacione et manu eadem ..... xxi d. gross.

386 Inv. 16 #71, 348r [after Dec. 1426?]

Libravit trompete domini capitani Pedemontis superius pro portando licteris extitus generalis novit. mandati in Pedemontium a parte montium ..... xviii gross.

387 Inv. 16 #72, 289v [7 Jan. 1427]

Libravit manu Guidonis Columbi absen. dicto Petro de mandato domini septima januarii Janino trompete

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Blanquini cappitanei Vercellare qui domino apportavit licteras Henrici de Columberio conclusionis pacis ac concordis rc. dono sibi facto per dominum ..... v flor.

388 **Inv. 16 #72, 314v [20 Oct. 1427]**

Libravit die vecesima dicti mensis octobris manu qua supra trompete dicti Layra capitanum dono eidem per dominum facto ..... vi flor. pp.

389 **Inv. 16 #73, 292v-293r [24 Apr. 1428]**

Libravit die xxiiii aprilis de precepto nobilis Amadei de Crecherello magistri hospicii qui dati fuerunt apparitoribus qui luserunt coram illustribus liberis domini in castro Annessiaci ..... vi d. gross.

390 **Inv. 16 #73, 295r [5 Jun. 1428]**

Libravit dicta die Henrico trompete domini de Vustember dono per dominum sibi facto relacionem Roberti de Montevuagniardo magistri hospicii Annessiaci realiter .....v flor. pp.

391 **Inv. 16 #73, 322r [5 Oct. 1428]**

Libravit dicta die de mandato domini Jacobi clerici alias Trottier menestrerio dono sibi per dominum facto .....xii d. gross.

392 **Inv. 16 #73, 298r [2 Nov. 1428]**

Libravit die secunda novembris tribus menestreriis extraneis qui servierunt die festi Omnium Sanctorum dono per dominum disdem facto relacionis qua supra ..... xii d. gross.

393 **Inv. 16 #73, 299r [8 Nov. 1428]**

Libravit eidem Bertrando [Mellini] quos tradidit Anthonio Monet trompete domini legati Bolonie die viii novembris dono per dominum sibi

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facto .....ii flor. pp.

394 Inv. 16 #73, 301r [28 Dec. 1428]

Libravit die xxviii decembris tribus menesteriis domini Principis Aurayce dono per dominum eisdem facto relacionis magistri hospicii Roberti de Montevuagniardo ..... x flor. pp.

395 Inv. 16 #73, 312r-312v [1428]

[Marriage of Marie of Savoy to Duke of Milan.]

Item livre dau commandement de mondit seigneur au report de Jehan Marechal escuyer d'escuyrie de mondit seigneur a Johan de Sept maistre de sale de mondit seigneur pour ses despens deys Morge en Loreine pour amener certons menestriers pour la feste de madite dame de Millan pour luy et son cheval ..... xiiii lbr.

396 Inv. 16 #74, 279v [30 Mar. 1429]

Libravit die penultima marcii manu Nycodi de Menthone in Lausanna trompetis Lausanne dono per dominum eisdem
facto ..... i flor. pp.

397 Inv. 16 #74, 280v [3 May 1429]

Libravit die tercia maii Anthonio de Jallons de Pineyrol menestrerio domini Princeps dono per dominum sibi facto realiter .....x flor. pp.

398 Inv. 16 #74, 281v [19 May 1429]

Libravit die xix maii Jaquemeto trompete Lausanne necnon trompete domini Castri Novi qui servierunt Thonon in festo Sancti Georgii dono per dominum eisdem facto ..... ii flor.

399 Inv. 16 #74, 283v [14 Aug. 1429]

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Libravit die xiiii augusti Lanchimando clopido qui lusit in presencia domini Comitis Gebennis dono per dominum comitem sibi facto relacionem Roberti de Montevuagnardi .....xii d. gross.

400 Inv. 16 #74, 116v [1429]

Sensient les livres faictes par Pierre de Menthon a Geneve lan m iiii^{C} xxix.

Premierment a Jehan Egorsa brodeur pour broder quatre robes troys de la livree de Monseigneur de Geneve cest assavoir au Petit Bommard, a Jehan Darnillar, et pour le menestrier Nonel [Novel?] et la quarte de la livree de ma dame de Millan a ung varlet daventure lesquelles quatre robes ne sont point entrees au Rollet dau tresaurier a troys florins la robe .....xii flor. pp.

401 Inv. 16 #75, 199r [22 Feb. 1430]

Libravit die xxii februarii tribus menestreriis de Friburgo dono per dominum eisdem facto in Aquiano [Aix-les-Bains] ..... ii scutis auri ad xix d. ob.

402 Inv. 16 #76, 289v [16 Mar. 1431]

Libravit die predicto tribus ministreriis Ducis Bavarie dono per dominum eisdem facto videlicet ..... iii scutis ad xx.

403 Inv. 16 #77, 263v [18 Jul. 1431]

Libravit dicta die de mandato domini dicto Ans Hans] de Vienna mimo viole dono sibi per dominum facto ..... xv d. gross.

404 Inv. 16 #77, 280r [13 Apr. 1432]

Libravit die xiii aprilis Andrea Gant trompete domini Ducis Burgondie dono per dominum sibi facto realiter .....x flor. pp.

405 Inv. 16 #77, 282v [8 Sept. 1432]

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Libravit die octava septembris domino nostro duci realiter pro dando cuidam ministrerio de Augusta ..... xxi d. gross.

406 Inv. 16 #78, 123r [8 Jun. 1432]

Item pour troys trosses de fleches donnees a troys menestriers achetes de l'englays de Chambery ..... vi flor.

407 Inv. 16 #77, 264v [10 Nov. 1432]

Libravit die decima novembris Guilliermo de Orlande magistro citare dono per dominum sibi facto realiter ..... ii flor. viii d. gross.

408 Inv. 16 #78, 255r [9 Mar. 1433]

Libravit die nona marcii Bertholano de viol famulo dudit Symond de Castellis dono per dominum sibi facto quia apportavit domino de Pignion. ... xii d. gross.

409 Inv. 16 #78, 255v [6 May. 1433]

Libravit die sexta Maii Bellino et Mellino trompetis dominorum Ducis Mediolani et Marchionis Saluciarum qui domino aportaverunt nove de pace Venetorum dono per dominum eisdem facto realiter cuilibet decem florenorum .....xx flor. pp.

410 Inv. 16 #78, 128r [12 Jun. 1433]

Cy sensuyent les livres faictes par Richard de Columbier escuyer descuyries de Monseigneur de Geneve deys puis le xii jour de juing mil iiii^{c} xxxiii faictes par Monseigneur de Geneve.

Item pour ung menestrier estrange dau commandemant de mondit seigneur de Geneve ..... ii gross.

411 Inv. 16 #78, 128r [after 12 Jun. 1433]

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Item pour ung compagnyon qui menast le taborin devant mondit seigneur de Geneve le jour de la Saint Johan ..... xii gross.

Item le dernier jour daudit. moys a celuy mesme compagnyon pour la cause que dessus dau commandemant de mondit Seigneur de Geneve .... ii flor

412 Inv. 16 #78, 257v [9 Jul. 1433]

Libravit die nona julii Nycodo trompete de Friburgo dono per dominum Comite Gebennas sibi facto .....i scuti auri ad xxi.

413 Inv. 16 #78, 257v [11 Jul. 1433]

Libravit dicta die Aniquino menestrerio Marchionis Ferrarie et quatuor suo sociis dono per dominum eisdem facto .....x flor. pp.

414 Inv. 16 #78, 244r-244v [29 Aug. 1433]

Sequitur librate facte de mandato illustrissimi principis domini nostri domini Amadei Ducis Sabaudie per Michaelem de Ferro thesauraris Sabaudi Generali tam eundo a Thononio apud Divionem in Burgundia versus dominum Burgundie quam inde redeundo ...

Decem trompetis et mimis acquni quam tam eyraldis pro persequentoribus dicto domini duce Burgundie ... xl scute auri.

Duabus violis dicto domini ..... v scute.

Arpeatori Domine Duchisse Burgundie .... iii scute.

415 Inv. 16 #78, 246v [3 Feb. 1433]

Libravit die tercia dicti mensis februarii de precepto domini nostri Comite Gebennas menestreriis et trompetes extraneis qui dicta die de mane fecerunt arbadam eidem domino nostro comiti apud Gebenn. ..... xii d. gross.

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416 Inv. 16 #78, 174v [ca. 26 May 1433]

Sy sensuyent les despens faitz par Masuer [écuyer] dau comandement de Monseigneur de Savoye ay dessoubz escript.

[40 days expenses 2 horses and 2 persons go from Thonon to Viscompte of Starlac Ma Dame d'Armagnac.]

Item livre pour Le Moure trompete de Monseigneur le Conte de Villard le quel mondit seigneur de Villard baillast audit Masuers pour la compagnier de Nancy jusques au Puy le quel a vacque vi jours allant estant audit lieu et retornant compte pour jour v d. gross. qui sont en somme inclus ung escu pour donne a la dicte trompete et inclus iii d. ob. gross. pour les avant piez de ses estivaulx et enclus iii gross. pour in fere de cheval de la dicte trompete ..... v flor. iii gross. & demy.

417 Inv. 16 #79, 153r [22 Jan. 1434]

Item libravit die xxii dicti mensis de mandato dicto domini marescsally relacione nobilis Johannes Martini menestreriis de Draguigniam ..... ii flor.

418 Inv. 16 #79, 153r [27 Jan. 1434]

Item libravit dicta die dicti Johanni Martini quos solvent menestreriis grasse et illis qui puntaverunt, donum factum domine nostre predicte per comitatem dicti loci gracie ii flor. vi gross.

419 Inv. 16 #79, 153v [25 Jan. 1434]

Item libravit die xxv dicti mensis dicti nobili Johanni Martini quos tradidit trompetis et mimis de Aquo
videlicet ..... ii ducatis auri.

420 Inv. 16 #79, 155r [4 Feb. 1434]

Item libravit die quarta dicti mensis manu dicti Johannes Martini menestreriis ville Gracionopolis dono eisdem facto ..... i flor.

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421 Inv. 16 #81, 266v [15 Apr.-28 Sept. 1434]

Item a livre ledit Lornay [Jehan de Lornay, écuyer] au mestre d'Estienye qui joya en la place devant Monseigneur de Geneve ..... i flor.

422 Inv. 16 #80, 318v [28 Sept. 1434]

Libravit dicta die dicto Claux menestrerio Regis Castillie dono per dominum sibi facto .....iiii ducatis auri.

423 Inv. 16 #80, 300v [28 Oct. 1434]

Libravit die xxviii octobre Gonrado mimo Domine Duchisse de Bardo dono sibi facto per dominum Comitem Gebennas .....ii ducatis auri

424 Inv. 16 #80, 269r [7 Nov. 1434]

Allocantur sibi quos dictus thesaurarius pro domino et de eius mandato solvit et libravit heraldis mimis et trompetes domini Largiciam vocifercutibus die septa novembris qua ordine militie et colaris illustrissimi domini nostri princeps Pedemontis et comes Gebennis fuerunt insigniti et dictii dominus nostri princeps Pedemontis ad titulum principatis Pedemontis translata ...

425 Inv. 16 #81, 327v [17 Nov.-17 Dec. 1434]

[The gentlemen and others that the bailiff of Bresse "mis et ordonnes es places et villes dau pais de Breysse pour la confuntacion dy celluy pays les journees rouptes de messegnieurs le duc de Borgogne et de Borbon."

Sensuyent ceulx qui firent les espies et pregnyent au tant comme gentilhomme et furont tous jour pour savoir les appointemans dau Duc de Borbon.

Item Pierre Mignyot trompete baillie comme dymy homme darmes .....x flore.

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426 Inv. 16 #80, 311r [20 Dec. 1434]

Libravit die xx decembre anno predicto apud Querium [Chieri] de mandato domini marescally trompetes dicti loci dono eiusdem per dominum facto ..... i ducat & i d.

427 Inv. 16 #80, 231v [Dec. 1434]

[Johanni de Saxe goes to Lyon on business for the prince].

Item a livre qu'il a donne a une trompete de Lyon pour aler querre celly a qui il avoit a besoigner touchant la matiere pour quoy is estoit aller audit lieu de Lyon ..... i escu d'or.

428 Inv. 16 #80, 252R [1435?]

Libravit Petro Mignoti trompete pro expensis suis facto portando licteras per dominum Baillinum transmissas de precepto domini nostri ducis domino duci Borboni supra dilacorie jornataris tenendare in Penthecostes ita quam non effet retardacio fendi [feudi] et quos protavit a desise .....xii flor.

Libravit ulterius dicto Petro trompete pro expensis suis factis portando licteras duas unam domino Duci Borboni aliam eidem cancellario ... de precepto domini nostri ducis sibi transmissus continien. quam dominus erat intencion recipere. feudum in dicto festo Penthecostes et puas portavit a Burges .....xii flor. pp.

429 Inv. 16 #80, 316v [18 May 1435]

Libravit die eadem trompete domini Ducis Burgundie dono eidem per dominum facto ..... vi ducatis auri.

430 Inv. 16 #80, 322v [7 Apr. 1435]

Libravit die septima aprilis Philiberto de Monthonz scutiffero pro dandis quinques mimis Comitis de Vuistember [Wurtemburg?] per dominum eisdem donate in decum ducatis aure ad xx d.

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ob. ..... xvii flor i d. gross.

431 Inv. 16 #79, 47v [n.d. accts appended at the end]

Libravit ad expensas duorum menestreriorum cetoris factas a Cabillone Chambr. per manus Coloni de contix servitoris domini Philiberti Andreneti cum quatuor equis et quinques persones inclus parvo [---?] qui ipsius conducebat pro villam in adventu illustrissime domine Comitisse de Gebennas ..... ix flor.

432 Inv. 16 #80, 236r [15 Jan.-27 Apr. 1435]

Dominus Petrus Beiannis debet habe. pro viagio per ipsum facto cum sex equis et totidem personis in Calabria ad serenissima dominam Reginam de precepto et mandato illustrissimi domini nostri princeps incohando die xv januarii inclusis et finiendo die vecesima septima mensis aprilis exclusiis ...

Item datis trompete domini Foligni qui me associavit de civitate Foligni ad civitatem Aquille [Aquila] pro diebus sex eundo et redeundo pro eius expensis et labore ..... v ducatis.

433 Inv. 16 #82, 109r [21 May 1435]

Sensuevent les chouses que Richard de Columbier a livre de lan mil iiii xxxv.

Item mais a livre le xxi jour de maii par le commandemant de Monseigneur a une feme qui menoit la musete ..... iiii gross.

434 Inv. 16 #81, 416v-418r [6 Aug. 1435?]

416v

...Libravit extraordinaire tracte per Andream Maleti secretarium &c. a die decima marci m iiii^{c} xxxv qua die separavit a Thononio eundo cum tribus personis et totidem equis versus Mediolanum ad illustrissimam principam ac excelsum dominum Ducem Mediolani transitum faciendo per illustrem dominum

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Marchionem Montferrati pro novullis parte illustrissimi domini nostri Principis Pedemontium ...

417v

Libravit die xxvi junii anno suprascripto ub Civitate Papie [Pavie] pro quibusdam puellis cantegulis ob festum Beati Johannis Baptiste et que venerunt cantatum coram supradicta Andrea videlicet ..... iii s. Mediolani

Libravit die xxix junii anno predicto in Civitate Mediolani quibusdam aliis puellis cantegulis videlicet ..... viii s. Mediolani.

418r

Alii librate in novissimi regressa dicti Andree versus Novara, Ast, et Januam

Libravit die xxviii jullii in civitatis Novare cum domino Luquino de Janua duobus trompetis prestatis et comunis Novarie qui visitavit dictus dominum Luquinum et Andream post factum promissoriem et condem delt dominus Luquinus parte domini Ducis Mediolani ..... iiii s. Mediolani.

Libravit die sexta augusti in civitatem Alexandrie [Montferrat] tubetis capitanei et communis ipsius civitatis qui visitaverunt dictos dominum Luquinum et Andream et totidem eisdem dedit parte illustrissimi domini Ducis Mediolani dictus dominus Luquinus videlicet ..... iiii s. Mediolani.

435 Inv. 16 #81, 520 [ca. 19 Dec. 1435]

Libravit die decimanona decembris servagio de Congres apparatori qui lusit ante dominum principem die decimanona decembris m iiii^{C} xxxv dono eidem pro dominum facto ..... ii flor. pp.

436 Inv. 16 #81, 379v [15 Feb. 1436]

Item libravit die decimaquinta dicti mensis februarii ad expensas Petrii Migniocti trompete transmissi per dictum dominum baillinum [Bresse] apud Viniacum et Aquabellum ad stendum veritatem eorum

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que dictus castellannis Aquabelli et procurator Breisse eidem domino baillino scripserant, qui Mignioctus transmissit unium bonum amicum ad proscrutandum et stendum prssa. tam Lugdum et Insulam Barbaram .....xx gross.
Et pro bono amico .....ii flor. et d.

437 Inv. 16 #81, 536r [ca. 16 Apr. 1436]

Libravit die eadem dicto Hans de Berna mimo et eius socio qui luxerunt leutum corum [sic] domina principissa dono eisdem pro dominum
facta ..... iii flor. pp.

438 Inv. 16 #81, 260v [24 Jun.-18 Jul. 1436]

Item par le commandement de mondit Seigneur [Philippe] de Savoie et de la fere a livre ledit Jehan de Lornay es menestriers estranges qui estoient a la venus de la femme dudit Johan de Compeis ..... iii flor.

439 Inv. 16 #81, 546r [26 Jun. 1436]

Libravit die vicesimasexta mensis eiusdem junii Guilliermo trompete domini Comitis Friburg, Gerardo eius socio quiorantibus Lausanne, et duobus mimis et viii trompete Friburg qui venerunt cum domini Comite Gruerio dono eisdem per diem facto, et hoc de mandato domini
marescallam .....vi flor. pp.

440 Inv. 16 #81, 544v [ca. 19 Jul. 1436]

[Badly damaged account].

Libravit dicta die domini nostro principe quos dedit eundo et [---?] persegnent domini ducis Burgundie videlicet
heyraud ..... viii flor.

Et dicto persegnent .....ii flor.

Item et quos dedit mimis et trompetis misam regis Castelle ..... v flor. alam.
ducatis ascendavit summam ..... xv flor. alam.

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441 Inv. 16 #81, 544v [20 Jul. 1436]

Libravit die xx julii m iiii^{C} xxxvi Guilliermo Daulanda et eius sociis mimis qui erant quondam domine Armagnac dono eisdem per dominum facto de mandato domini Marescalle de la Morea ....ii flor. alam.

442 Inv. 16 #81, 551v [29 Sept. 1436]

Libravit die vicesimanona septembris de mandato domini nostri principis eraldo et trompete domini comitis de Vaudomes dono eisdem per dominum facto ..... iiii ducatis aurii.

443 Inv. 16 #81, 563r [21 Nov. 1436]

Libravit die xxi novembris de mandato domini mimis eyraldis et trompetis domini comitis domini Clemsest [?] est frater domini Regis de Portugal dono eius dominum per dominum facto xii ducatis auri ad xxi.

444 Inv. 16 #82, 259r [30 Jan. 1437]

Libravit die eodem Frederico Alamano qui duxit coram domino organa et exchaquerium simul et divisum quos dominus sibi graciose donavit ..... ii ducatis auri ad xxi gross.

445 Inv. 16 #82, 262r [6 Mar. 1437]

Libravit die sexta dicte mensis martii anno eodem Rogerio Florentino habitatori Gebennis pro una bulla per ipsum apportata pro domino nostro pro cantando apud Ripailliam cum portis appertis et campanis sonantibus non obstantibus quibust. [?] quam interdits ecclesiastis ...xxxviii ducatis cum dividio auri ad xxi.

446 Inv. 16 #82, 269v [30 Apr. 1437]

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Libravit cuidam ceco die ultima aprilis anno predicto qui duxit coram domino simphoniam dono eidem per dominum facto apud Bellicum ..... iiii d. gross.

447 Inv. 16 #82, 269v [1 May 1437]

Libravit die prima mensis maii anno predicto apud Bellicum tribus mimis extraneis qui duxerunt coram domino nostro principis ..... vi d. gross.

448 Inv. 16 #83, 201v [27 Sept. 1437]

Libravit die xxvii eiusdem mensis septembris cuidem qui lusit super corda coram domino nostro principis Thononii dono eidem per dominum
facto ..... i flor. pp.

449 Inv. 16 #83, 213r [20 Dec. 1437]

Libravit die vicesima mensis decembris millesimo quatercentesimo trigesimo septimo domino nostro principi realiter pro emenda certos tissutos a cornet incluss. xii d. gross. quos dedit cuidem apparatori ..... v flor. pp.

450 Inv. 16 #82, 264r [1437?] 298

Libravit die eadem Magistro Miche apparitori qui coram domino nostro principe lusit dono sibi per dominum
facto .....ii flor.

451 Inv. 16 #83, 216r [15 Feb. 1438]

Libravit die eadem tribus mimis Regis Reynerii qui coram domino nostro principis cornaverunt dono diesem per dominum facto .. vi flor. ratin ad xvii.

452 Inv. 16 #83, 217v [6 Mar. 1438]

Libravit die sexta mensis marcii anno domini millesimo quatercentesimo trigesimo octavo domino nostro principi pro tradendo cuidem apparitori qui luxit coram

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eodem ..... i flor. pp.

453 Inv. 16 #83, 218r [9 Mar. 1438]

Libravit die nona eiusdem marcii domino nostro principi pro dando cuidem apparatori qui lusit coram ipso Regina et domina Principessa dono eidem per dominum facto
videlicet ..... xii d. gross.

454 Inv. 16 #84, 474r [1438?]

Item adhuc libravit duobus leutis Friburgi ex precepta quorum supra in uno flor.
alemand. ..... xvi d. gross.

455 Inv. 16 #83, 221v [13 Apr. 1438]

Libravit die eadem Johanni Papin apparitori qui lusit certas ystorias coram domino principe dono eidem per dominum facto ..... ii flor. pp.

456 Inv. 16 #84, 479r [ca. 6 May 1438]

Item supra die et ex precepto quorum supra libravit duobus mimis duabus trumpetis et duobus fatuis ville Friburgi qui sibi dati fuerunt per dominum videlicet cuilibet porum uno flore.
alem. ..... viii flor vi d. gross.

457 Inv. 16 #84, 478v [ca. 6 May 1438]

Item ibidem et eadem die x ex precepto dicti domini marescalli libravit Nycolao Philippi et Roberto Claux cantoribus Berni in quatuor flore.
alem. ..... v flor. viii d. gross.

458 Inv. 16 #84, 489r [24 Oct. 1438]

Libravit die vicesima quarta mensis eiusdem octobris apud Tullia. [?] Anthonio Amadei de Valleyssia mimus qui associaverunt dominum et dominam a loco Sancto Mauricii usques in dicto loco Tullie dono eisdem factam pro dominum .....xii d. gross.

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459 Inv. 16 #84, 489r [31 Oct. 1438]

Libravit die ultima mensis eiusdem octobris apud Septo Anthonio et Johannes Amadei fratribus et eorum socio mimis supradictis quo dominus noster princeps eisdem donavit qui associaverant eum a loco Sancti Mauricii usques ad dictum locum Septum ubi eidem domino nostro venerunt obviam mimi sui ultra duodecim d. gross. sibi superius donatos .....vi flor. pp.

460 Inv. 16 #84, 493v [3 Dec. 1438]

Libravit die tercia mensis eiusdem decembris eodem anno tribus mimis domini Marchionis Saluciarum dono eisdem facto per dominum nostrum principem cuilibet i ff pp.
..... iii flor. pp.

461 Inv. 16 #84, 496r [1 Jan. 1439]

Libravit die prima dicti mensis januarii anno domini millesimi quatercentesimo trigesimo nono Ardissono mimo Pyneroli et eius socio qui de mane fecerunt arbadam domine de mane die prima anni de mandato domini
marescalli ..... viii d. gross.

Libravit die eadem Balleno trompete marquisii Saluciarum doni eidem facto per dominum prima die anni quia tibicinaberum de
mane ..... i ducate aure. ad xxi d. gross.

Libravit die eadem Bertino et Franchequino trompetis dominum marescally de la Morea qui etiam dicta die finit. ad faciendum dicta albadam dono eisdem facto per dominum cuilibet xii d.
gross. ..... ii flor. pp.

462 Inv. 16 #84, 497r [12 Jan. 1439]

Libravit die duodecima mensis januarii predicti Johanni de Astha et Petro eius fratri cantoribus dono eisdem facto per dominum de mandato domini marescalli de la

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Moree ..... ii flor. pp.

463 Inv. 16 #84, 500v [4 Feb. 1439]

Libravit die quarta mensis eiusdem februarii Bertrando Philippo et Johanni mimis domini marescallii Achaye [Piedmont] dono eisdem per dominum facto .....iii flor. pp.

464 Inv. 16 #84, 501r [8 Feb. 1439]

Libravit die eadem Franchequino trompete domini marescalli misso per totam patriam Vercellesii et Vallisse Cusie cum licteris domini clausis directis nobilibus ipsius prie. causa qua supra pro suis salarii et expensis diecem dierum computato sibi per diem vi d. gross. ..... v flor. pp.

465 Inv. 16 #84, 502v [18 Feb. 1439]

Libravit die decimaoctava februarii eodem anno Guillermo, Gerardo, Guiocto mimis et taberius domini de Morichier qui duxerunt die Carnispreim festum [the days before Lent] quos dominus comes Gebennas eis dedit de precepto domini nostri ducis .....iiii flor. pp.

466 Inv. 16 #84, 503r [13 Mar. 1439]

Libravit die xiii marcii millesimo quatercentesimo trigesimonono Georgio trompete [Georges Anglico] dominum marescalli misso per dominum nostrum a Thononio apud Burna. cum licteris missorum [missoriis?] dicti domini noster ducis per suis expensis eundo et reddeundo ..... x flor. pp.

467 Inv. 16 #84, 505v [?]

Libravit die penultima marcii Georgio trompete domini marescalli qui missis fuit per dominum a Thononii a Rippeculam ad dominum marescallum sit Sabaudie cum licteris missoris dicti domini nostri ducis pro eius expensis .....xv d. gross.

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468 Inv. 16 #84, 507v [2 Apr. 1439]

Libravit die secunda mensis aprilis anno domini millesimo quatercentesimo trigesimo nono Franciscquino trompete domini marescalli misso a Pignerolo apud Vercellesium per totam patriam Vercellam apud Burgellum, Ypporrigiam necnon Septma. et ad dominos Sancti Martini ac etiam ad pluria alia locis Bailliustii et Canapicii cum licteris domini clausis directis nobilibus comitatibus et sindicis dictorum locorum g. se tenerent presti et apprestaret armigeros per commitatis domino concessos et g. essent in Thaurino die vicesima huius mensis aprilis ubi tunc dominus interesse debet pro suis expensis duadecem dierum faciendis ad racionem sex denariorum grossorum pro die quolibet .....vi flor. pp.

469 Inv. 16 #84, 508v [16 Apr. 1439]

Libravit die decima sexta eiusdem mensis Franciscquino trompete dominum marescalli de la Moree pro suis expensis sex dierum faciendis portando lictras contramandi per patriam Pedemontium apud Ypporrigiam, Septum, Vitam et plura alia loca. computato sibi per diem vi d. gross. ....iii flor. pp.

470 Inv. 16 #86, 111r-111v [22 Apr. 1439]

111r

Debentur nobile viro Francisco Ranaysii magistro hospicii illustrissimi domini nostri Sabaudie ducis quos solvit traxit et libravit de precepto illustrissime domine nostre duchisse Sabaudie tam apud Pynerolum pro Thaurinium de annis dominum millesimo iiii^{c} xxxix.

111v

Libravit magis die eadem quos domina nostra donavit cuidem aparitori qui lusit coram ea in domo minoris Lausannum dono eisdem facto per dicta dominam nostram ..... xii d. gross.

Libravit die eadem magis cuidem apparitori qui lusit coram ead domina nostra apud

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Lausanum ..... i ducatis auris ad xxi d. gross.

471 Inv. 16 #84, 511v [10 May 1439]

Libravit die decima eiusdem mensis maii anno domini millesimo quatercentesimo trigesimo nono tribus mimis de Pignerolo qui tibicinaverunt coram domino nostro principi in places dicti loci Pignerolii dono eisdem per dominum
facto ..... vi d. gross.

472 Inv. 16 #84, 515v [29 May 1439]

Libravit die eadem Francequino trompete dominum marescalli misso eadem causa per totam patriam Vercellesii, Bugollam, Sanctam Agatam, Thaurinum, Clanaxium, et plura alia loca dicte patrie portando licteras nobilibus et comitate dominum clausis continen q. non venirent Thaurinum die quinta junni instan. que interesse debebant in Thaurino et hoc pro suis expensis duodecem dierum faciend. ad vi d. gross. per diem .....vi flor. pp.

473 Inv. 16 #85, 141r [1439-40?]

Item livre le vi jour de maii a Simonet la trompete pour porter un lectre de Precy a Saint Rangoul a Monsseur le gouverneur pour savoir quil vouloit et ques chomy je tenasse et aussi pour savoir nouvelles es escourcheurs pour ses
despens .....i franc.

474 Inv. 16 #85, 250v [1 Jan. 1440]

Libravit die prima mensa januarii anno domini millesimo quatercentesimo [sic, scribal error. 1440 is correct] quos illustrissima domina nostra duchissa donavit menestreriis qui venerant de Chippres [Cyprus] ipsam visitatum in duobus flor. rnii. ad xvii d. gross.
quolz. ..... ii flor. x d. gross.

475 Inv. 16 #85, 251r [1 Jan. 1440]

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Libravit die prima mensis predicti januarii menestreriis domini marescalli Achaye dono eisdem per dominam
facto ..... vi flor. pp.

476 **Inv. 16 #85, 256r [ca. 30 Jan. 1440]**

Libravit quatuor mimis domini marescalli Achaye qui venerunt a Thaurino apud Thononium associatum dominam duchissam dono eisdem facto per dominum ..... xx flor. pp.

477 **Inv. 16 #85, 255v [21 Jan. 1440]**

Libravit ibid de mandato prefate domine nostre duobus mimis et trompete domini came. qui pulsaverunt coram prefata domina ..... ii flor. pp.

478 **Inv. 16 #85, 255v [24 Jan. 1440]**

Libravit die vicesima quarta januarii apud Chamberiacum mimis dicti loci dono eisdem per dominam facto ..... ii flor. pp.

479 **Inv. 16 #86, 365v [8 Jun. 1440]**

Libravit die octava mensis eiusdem junii anno predicto tribus mimis de Berna quos dominus noster Sabaudie dux eisdem donavit videlicet cuilibet ipsoris unum ducatum auri et hoc relacione dominum Rancompii marescallii
Sabaudie ..... iii ducatis auri ad xxi.

480 **Inv. 16 #86, 366r [19 Jun. 1440]**

Libravit die predicta Guillo Pellet trompete domini comitis Friburgi et Novi Castri quos prefatus dominus noster Sabaudie dux eidem donavit de precepto domini Rancouxi marescalli
Sabaudie .....ii flor. pp.

481 **Inv. 16 #86, 125r [ca. Jul. 1440]**

Item mais a livre le dit Guillaume [d'Auvanche] dudit Anthoine Loste deux flor. d'alamagnie qui la

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delivre du comandemant de mondit seigneur es deux menestriers de Salloyre .... ii flor. d'alamagnie.

482 Inv. 16 #86, 369v [20 Jul. 1440]

Item libravit die vecesima eiusdem datos de precepta ipsius illustrissimi domini nostri apud Murat eundo Basileam tribus mimis ville Bernensis qui cum eorum instrumentis venerunt obinam domino videlicet in tribus florenis alamagnie ..... iii flor. iii d. gross.

483 Inv. 16 #86, 376r-376v [22 Aug. 1440]

Et primo libravit die vicesima secunda mensis augusti anno domini millesimo quatercentesimo quadragesimo duabus trompetis domini ducis mediolani quos illustrissimus dominus noster Sabaudie dux eisdem dono graciose donavit pro visitationem per eodem erga prefatum dominum nostrum facta videlicet cuilibet eorumdem duo ducatos auri ad xxi d. gross. pro quolibet ..... iiii ducatis auri ad xxi.

484 Inv. 16 #86, 377r [23 Aug. 1440]

Libravit eadem die Petro Regruellet prope Dyvionis batellario qui luxit coram domine et domine [?] de precepto eiusdem domini noster relacione domini thesaurarii ..... xii d. gross.

485 Inv. 16 #86, 378r [12 Sept. 1440]

Libravit die duodecima mensis septembris anno domini millesimo quatercentesimo quadragesimo cuidam batellario qui luxit ipse die coram prefato domino nostro et domina nostra de precepto eiusdem domini nostri relacione dominoris marescali domini Barjacti ac dominii presidenti computoris ..... i flor. rem auri ad xvii.

486 Inv. 16 #87, 103r [ca. 24 Jan. 1441]

Libravit die et anno quibus supra Petro Bourdon, Symonino Peron et Janino aucler, mimis illustris domini nostri Gebennis comitis quos illustrissimis

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dominus noster Sabaudie dux dono gracioso pro insegniis prime die anni donavit videlicet cuilibet ipsorum unum florenum rem ad xvii de precepto eiusdem domini nostri relacione nobilis Guillaume de Avanigiaco .....iii flor. rem ac xvii.

487 Inv. 16 #87, 104v [2 Apr. 1441]

Libravit die secunda aprilis anno domini millesomo quatercentesimo quadragesimo primo dictis Claux et Gonrardo mimis dominorum comitum de Vuynspergh et de Pichz. quos illustrissimis dominus noster eisdem dono liberale dedit pro visitatis pro dictos mimos erga prefatum dominii Bartholomeii Chabodi presidentis computorum ..... ii flor. rem. mir. ad xvii

488 Inv. 16 #87, 110v [5 May 1441]

Libravit die veneris quinta mensis eiusdem maii Stephano de Sancto Martino chiniphonatori qui lusit cum eius cinphonia [hurdy-gurdy] coram illustrissimo domino nostro Sabaudie Duce die festi Sancti Crucis tercia mensis eisdem et quos illustrissimis dominus noster prefatus dono liberali donavit pro una vest fienda de precepto eiusdem domini nostri relacione nobilis Guillaume de Avanchiaco scutifferi scutifferie eiusdem ... i ducatis auri ad xxi.

489 Inv. 16 #87, 113v [19 Jun. 1441]

Libravit die decima nona mensis juni anno domini millesimo quatercentesimo quadragesimo primo Janino Alichin de Noyon qui ludit cum clavissimulo coram illusstrissimo domino noster Sabaudie Duce et illustrissima domina nostra duchissa die herma [?] in cena de expresso precepto eiusdem domini nostri relacione spectabilis militis domini Bartholomei Chabodi presidentum computorum videlicet ..... xii d. gross.

490 Inv. 16 #87, 116r [19 Aug. 1441]

Libravit die decima nona mensis augusti anno subscripto Petro Moyrodi et Ludovico Moyrodi mimis quos illustrissimis dominis noster Sabaudie dux eisdem dedit eo quam cum predicto domino nostro

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venerunt a loco Rumilliaci apud Aquis de expresso precepto eiusdem dominum relacione spectabilis militis domini Bartholomei Chabodi presidentis comuptorum .....xii d. gross.

491 Inv. 16 #87, 119r [12 Sept. 1441]

Allocantur sibi quos dictus Geneve heyraldus renstris domini comitis Gebennis a dicto thesaurario habuisse confessus est manibus Petri Vallerii eius clerici et quos dominus noster Sabaudie dux certis heyraldis duorum Burgondie et Borbonni ducis eorumdem quam mimis et tubicinatoribus dono largitudinis donavit ut per notam justam de testimonio promissorum recepto sub anno domini m quatercentesimo quadragesimo primo die duodecima mensis septembris manum Pontayse signatam et allocantur sibi uxore et per licteram domini de mandato eidem thesaurario in eius primo dicte thesaurarie computo sub scriptis centum flor. pp. datam Chamberiacum die dedcima octava mensis septembris anno domini millesimo quatercentesimo quadragesimo primo quam reddit dicte confessionem annexam sigillo domini sigillatam et manum Francisi Fabri eius secretarii signatam ..... c flor. pp.

492 Inv. 16 #88, 295r-295v [11 Nov. 1441]

Libravit die eadem de mandato illustrissimi domini nostri mithr. facte in praesencia domini marescalli et Francisci Rancuysii magistri hospicii [----] idem dominus eidem magistro hospicii delibatii et expediti fecit pro dando mimiis et trompetis domini Comitis Vertember [Wurtemburg?] in Alamagnii qui ipsius domini visitaverunt ... xv flor. allamagne.

493 Inv. 16 #88 175v [20 Sept. 1441-28 Feb. 1442]

Item mais a livre le dit Guillaume [d'Avanchie] en l'ovreur de Hugonet de Aussens pour vii aunes de gris de Ruant que monditseigneur a fait donne a monseigneur le president des comptes pour ce qu'il avoit donne sa robe au taborin de monseigneur de Bourbon. C'est assavoir la mouytie des dictes vii aunes et lautre moytie a Messe. Guigue Gerbais pour sa robe de yvert achete l'aune pour le pris de iii ducatis valent les vii

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aunes ..... xxi ducatis.

494 Inv. 16 #88, 185v [ca. 6 Apr. 1442]

Item lesqueulx ont este donnes es trompetes et menestries de Monseigneur de Bourgogny et de Bourbon ..... xvi ducatis.

495 Inv. 16 #88, 335v-336r [7 Sept. 1442]

Anno qua supra et die septima mensis predicta septembris personaliter constitutiis dominus Johannes Citarista illustrissimi domini ducis Borbonii qui sciens rc. pro se et suis rc. habuisse [huisse.] et recepisse confitetur ab egrigio ducali consilario ac thesaurario nostro Sabaudie generali Stephano rosseti supranominato manu predicti Petri Vallerii eius clerici videlicet ..... iii duce. auri. Dono sibi per dominum facto de quibus tribus ducatis auri dictum thesaurarum et quos tangit nomine quo supra quictat per pntus [praesentus] cum permissionibus et reun.tis in talibus opportunam actum ut supra pntibus. venerabili viro domino Petro Chivallerii, curato Albacci, et nobili Theobaldo de Arenzo testabus rc. idem Leurati notarii.

496 Inv. 16 #89, 220r [12 Dec. 1442]

Libravit die xii dicti mensis decembris anno quo supra Robineto, magistro cytare domini ducis Borbonesii, qui apportavit quadam licteras prefato domino nostro duci quos prefatus dominus dux sibi debet pro suis
expensis ..... iii ducatis auri.

497 Inv. 16 #88, 330v [19 Jul. 1442]

Libravit die decimanona mensis predicti jullii anno domini millesimo quatercentesimo quadragesimo secundo de precepto domini manibus domini presidentis computoris tribus mimis de Seysalli qui associaverunt dominum a Seysello Chamberiacum dono eisdem per dominum facto videlicet quilibet ipsorum unum florenum ..... iii flor. pp.

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498 Inv. 16 #89, 196r [Oct. 1442]

Libravit realiter heraldis et trompetis memorati Regis [Romanoram] quos dominus noster eisdem ut moris est ex dono liberali fuit largitus .. c flor. rem.

499 Inv. 16 #91, 140v-141r [10 Mar. 1443]

140v

Sequitur librate facte per domini Cardeti per illustrissimo domino nostro Sabaudie ducis rc. de anno millesimo quatercentesimo quadragesimo tercio.

141r

Et primo libravit pour Dominus Cardeti die decima mensis marcii anni premissi quatuor trompetes illustrissimi domini Burgundie de mandato quam prefati domini
ducis ..... iiii ducatis.

500 Inv. 16 #91, 277r [3 Apr.-8 May 1443]

[Jehan de Seyselle, maréchal, goes from Geneva to Pont Yndis (Pont d'Ains)]

Item magis libravit die tercia maii in dicto loci Monte Luppelli mimis domini de
Blancmont ..... iiii flor. alamande.

501 Inv. 16 #90, 50v [12 Aug. 1443]

Libravit die duodecima dicti mensis augusti anno predicto de precepto prefati domini nostri relacione dominorum Marescalli Raconisii Guillermi Bolomerii magistri requestarium, ac egregii Francisci Ranaysii, magistri hospicii, Johanni de la Missa, Bertrando Medici, et Philippo Lauretn. mimis domini marescalli domini Raconisii, dono per dominum disdem facto videlicet cuilibet pormy. trium duos florenos alamagne
auri .....vi florenorum alamagne auri.

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502 Inv. 16 #91, 146r [4 Oct. 1443]

Item a livre le quart jour dudit moys du commandement de monseigneur a Jehan de l'Atulie pour trois aunes tant de port comme de gris de drapt distra pour faire une robe d'Etienne le menestrier qui moyne la vielle l'aune xviii gross.
valen ..... iiii flor. et demy.

Item a livre le jour dessusdit du commandemant de mondit seigneur a Jehan de la Tulie pour troys aunes et demye de blanc carra pour forrer la dicte roube laune vii gross. etr demy valent ... ii flor. gross.

Item a livre le dit jour du commandemant de mondit seigneur a Jehan de la Tulie pour une chause noire delivrer audit Estienne menestrier .... xiii gross.

503 Inv. 16 #91, 148r-148v [20 Oct. 1443]

Item le xx jour doudit mois doctobre a livre du commandemant de mondit seigneur a Estinent qui moyne la violle pour rembre [?] sa
violle ..... i escus valent xxi gross.

504 Inv. 16 #96, 581v [10 Jul. 1444-31 Mar. 1445]

Item libravit Philipo, mimo domini marescalli, die ultima marcii qui licteras portavit vicario Monte Regalis super contramandatis ducis celleris tenendi .....i flor.

505 Inv. 16 #91, 433v-434r [28 Jul. 1444]

Libravit die xxviii eiusdem mensis jullii Darmano de Capa et Michaele de Tortana, trompetis domini Ducis Mediolani, dono eisdem pro dominum Sancto Relatu. Ludovici Bommardi et domini Cardeti pro ipsorum expensis fiendis videlicet ... iiii ducatis auri.

506 Inv. 16 #94, 503r [7 Oct. 1444]

Libravit die septima octobris dicto Adam Alemano quem dominus eidem largunt relacioneis spectabilis

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militis domini Petri de Grolea et qui Adam erat mimus se juvans de ribico [rebec?] et cum plurimis aliis organorum instrumentis videlicet .... i flor. rem.

507 Inv. 16 #96, 494r [18 Jan. 1445]

Item die decima octava januarii Petro de Roma, trompete domini Ducis Mediolano, dono sibi per prefatum domini nostri duce facto relacione Dominorum Petri de Grolea et donum Cardeti cui de precepto verbali domini expediti marmalum [?] finit in praesenciis Ludovici Bommardi in domo Michaele de Ferro ..... iii flor. ren.

508 Inv. 16 #92, 273v [ca. 7 Mar. 1445]

Item a livre ledit jour du commandemant expres que dessus a deux trompetes du Duc de Millan lesqueulx vinerent veoyre et visiter mondit seigneur c'est assavoir ii ducatos a ung chacun d'eux qu'est en somme ..... iiii ducatis.

509 Inv. 16 #92, 397v-398r [ca. 17 Mar. 1445]

Allocantur sibi quos pro domino de quam fui expresso verbali precepto solvit realiter et libravit Nobile Richardo de Crestentino quos de precepto illustrissimi domini nostri ducis exbursavit et illos tradidit uno ex trompetis illustrissimi domini ducis Mediolani in loco Crusellii ubi dominus adertat veniendo de Annes-siaco et quos prelibatus dominus noster dux dono gratuitu eidem trompete donavit ut per ipsius nobilis Richardi licteram de testimonio promissorum confessione quam et recepta quantitatis subscriptis per ipsum hite. a dicto thesaurario pro premissis redeptam sub anno domini millesimo quatercentesimo xl quinto et die dedcima septima mensis marcii, quam reddit . . .
..... ii ducatis auri.

510 Inv. 16 #93, 426v-427r [31 Oct.-12 Nov. 1445]

Moy Guillaume de Labarine forier de Monseigneur le Duc ay fait compte a Jehan Mareschal hoste des

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Trois Roys par le commandemant de Guillaume de Virie mestre doste a voles menestrie de Monseigneur de Bourgognie qui arriva le dernier jour d'octobre a iiii chevaulx et quatre personnes lan mil iiii^{c} xlv [receive meals for 4 horses and 4 persons]

511 Inv. 16 #93, 226v [12 Jan. 1446]

Item plus a livre ledit jour a deux menestriers lesqueulx ont este avec mesdites seigneurs [les enfants] durant lesdites festes [Christmas, 1445] ..... i flor. pp.

512 Inv. 16 #93, 251r [Jun. 1446]

Sy sensuyent les finances faudies et expedies roialment par Monseigneur le Patriarche de Jherusalem a mon tresredoubte seigneur le duc.

Item mais lan ensuyant du mois de juing a mondit-seigneur et les queulx de son commandemant furent donnez et expediz aux menestriers de Monseigneur de

Nie.s ..... vi flor. de Rins.

513 Inv. 16 #94, 507v [26 Jul. 1446]

Libravit die xxvi jullii Reverendis in Christo Patri et domino Ludovico de Lucigniano, Patriarcha Jherusalem, quos ibidem de precepto domini expedulad [?] quatuor mimis et uni trompete existen in civitatis Gracionopolis qui fuerunt in historia Sancti Sebastiani facta in loco Chamberiacum dono per dominum eisdem facto videlicet cuilibet unum ducatum ..... v ducatis auri.

514 Inv. 16 #93, 220r [Sept.-Oct. 1446]

Item livre le premier fois que Charles Monseigneur d'Armignac vint visiter messeigneurs a Galliard .....xii gross. Lesqueulx xii gross. mondit seigneur le Prince donnes aux deux taborins dudit Charles monseigneur.

515 Inv. 16 #96, 601v [ca. May 1447]

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Libravit Rustico, tubete de Querio [Chieri], cui prefatum magnificum consilium librati solvi et realiter expedii vice et noie. [nomine?] domini mandavit quinques florenos parviponderis pro suis expensis eundo de ipsius magniffici consili mandato ad partes Dalphinules pro novillis arduis eidem comissis et inde regrediendo fiendis ut per licteram dicti magniffici consili de testimonio premissorum cum mandato habuita a dicto trompeta cum dicta lictera domini [--?] de confessione et recepta predicte quam citatis ipsam quantitatis in dicti thesaurarii computo sine difficultate quilibet allocandi datam Thononii die duodecima maii anno domini millesimo iiii^{c} xlvii, quam reddit sigillo dicti consilii sigillatam et manu Andree Maleti, eius secretarii signatam in cuius dorso scripta est lictera dicti Rustici, tubete, de confessione et recepta predicte et subscripte quantitates per on. a dicto Petro Marescalci causa predicta hite., manu Petri Vallerii data die duodecima mensis maii anno domini millesimo iiii^{c} xlvii manu Ludovici de pro notarii pu. signata ...v flor. pp.

516 Inv. 16 #96, 604v [5 Oct. 1447]

Libravit die quinta mensis predicti octobris de precepto expresso prelibate domine nostre relacione prefati magistri hospicii Johanni de Cleles, Johanni Borbon et Stephano Valiant, mimis illustrissimi domini Dalphini quos prelibata domina nostra dictis mimis dono liberali largita est videlicet ..... ii flor. pp.

517 Inv. 16 #96, 381v-382r [Jan. 1448]

Libravit Johanni Jaquemeti trompete Lausanne cui prelibater dominus noster Sabaudie dux per dictum thesaurarium libravit solvi et realiter vice ipsius domini nostri expendi. voluit et mandavit duodecim floren. pp. quos idem dominus noster pro paaprsti suo ad hec necessitis faciendo pro actedendo ad modernn. armatam ipsius domini nostri contra Friburgensis eidem donavit ut per ipsius domini nostri licteram de testimonio premissorum cuius mandato per dictum thesaurarium sicut supra solvendi et hita. confessione cum licteram domini per presidemtem et magistros computorum suorum in eius-

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dem thesaurarii primo reddendo computo indifficiliter allocandi datam Lausanne domino absente die tercia januarii anno domini millesimo iiii^{c} quadragesimo octavo quam reddit in papiro scriptam sigillo domini sigillatam et manu Guilliermus de Bosco eius secretarii signatam in cuius tergo est descripta confessio dicte trompete de recepta dictorum et subscriptorum duodecem flor. pp. per eundo a dicto thesaurarius manibus Johannis Veteris junioris hitorum. realiter et receptorum causa premissa data Lausannum die quarta januarii anno domini millesimo iiii^{c} xlviii et manu Petri de Muris notarii praesenci
signatam .....xii flor. pp.

518 Inv. 16 #95, 102v [Mar. 1448]

Item data Philippino trompete nuncio misso illustrissimo domino nostro prefato cum quibusdem licteris noborum occurrencium .....i flor. pp.

519 Inv. 16 #97, 346r [12 Dec. 1448]

Allocantur sibi quos idem receptos solvit et libravit nobili Stephano de Monte Regaudo de Putheo magistro arpe quos dominus sibi liberaliter donavit pro eius expensis fiendis redeundo Putheo ut per notam instrumenti de testimonio premissorum confessione quam et recepta predictorum et subscriptorum trium scutorum auri nonorum pro premiss. a dicto receptore hi.torum receptam sub anno domini millesimo quatercentesimo quadragesimo octavo die vero duodecima mensis decembris manu G. Isuardi notario signatam cum est annexam licteram domini prefatis domino presidenti et magistris computorum directa de mandato predictam et subscriptam quantitatem eidem eidem receptori in suo praesenci computo et intrandi et indifficiliter allocandi data Thaurini die decima septima mensis decembris anno domini millesimo quatercentesimo quadragesimo octava quam reddit ut super annexam sigillo domini sigillata et manu Laboryer, eius secretarii, signata cuius vigore sibi hic allocantur .. iii scutis nona auri.

520 Inv. 16 #96, 321v [1448]

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Libravit qui datis fait de precepto dicti domini Vincetam, trompete domini Comitis Novicastri ....ii flor. renen.

521 Inv. 16 #97, 347r-347v [6 Feb. 1449]

Allocantur sibi quos idem receptos de expresso mandato domini solvit et libravit Angelo et duobus eius sociis tubetis spectabilis Francisci Pithemini armorum capitanei per dominum eisdem tubetis liberaliter donatis ut per ipsius domini nostri licteram de donacione predicta cum mandato predictos et subscriptos sex florenos renen. auri eidem receptori in suis praesenci computo intrandi et indifficiliter allocandi datam Thaurini die sexta februarii anno domini m iiii^{c} xlix quam reddit sigillo domini sigillatam et manu Johannis Richardi eius secretarii signatam .....vi flor. renon auri.

522 Inv. 16 #97, 348v [16 Jun. 1449]

Allocantur sibi quos ipsis dominus noster a dicto receptoris manibus suis propriis recepit per manus Petri Vallerii eius vicesgerentis et demde per ipsum dominum nostrum tribus trompetis ad illustrissimim dominum ducem Burgundie acceden. liberaliter donate. pro visitacione per eosdem erga ipsum dominum nostrum facta ut per ipsius dominum nostri licteram de testimonio premissoram cum mandato eidem receptori in suo praesenti computo intrandi et indifficiliter allocandi subscripta tria scuta auri nova ad xxi d. obl. gross. pro quolibet data Thaurini die decima sexta mensis junii anno domini millesimo quatercentesimo quadragesima nono quam reddit sigillo eiusdem domini nostri sigillatam et manu Johannis Richardi eius secretarii signatam cuius vigore sibi hic allocantur predicta subscripta quantitas .....iii scuta auri nova ad. xxi d. oblin gross. pp.

523 Inv. 16 #98, 659v [1 Dec. 1449]

Libravit duobus citharistis de Picardia qui luserunt suis instrumentis vocatis leu [lute?] in Montecallerio coram illustrissimo principe domino nostro Sabaudie duce quos idem dominis noster

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memoratis citharistis donavit traditis per dictum thesaurarium Stephano Parot die prima mensis decembris anno domini millesimo iiii^{c} quadragesimo nono pro ipsius sibi tradendis videlicet .... ii ducatis auri.

524 Inv. 16 #98, 265v-266r [5 Feb. 1450]

Stephano, host of the Angel inn at Turin paid for 4 mimis and 4 horses of the "Marchionis de Ferraria." for 7 says at 4 d. each per day. Deduct 28 gross. for 28 meals taken outside the inn . viii flor. pp.

525 Inv. 16 #98, 578r-578v [6 Feb. 1450]

Conradus, piffarus
Johannes de Alamagna, mimus
Augustinus de Feltre, trompeta

All from Ferrara. Receive 10 florins from the Duke of Savoy at Turin for expenses. ..... x flor. pp.

526 Inv. 16 #99, 294v [Jan. 1452]

Item ibidem quos libravit quibusdam batelloribus seu tragiterus qui luserunt coram prefato domino nostro duce et domina nostra duchissa pro vino ..... ii flor. rem.

527 Inv. 16 #99, 295r [Jan. 1451 or 1452]

Item trompete prefati domini nostri ducis theotonico ac cuidem mimo de precepto domini nostri ducis ..... ii scuta nova.

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D. THE INTERNATIONAL SETTING

AMBASSADORS TO THE ITALIAN PENINSULA

528 Inv. 16 #69, 214v-215v [14 Sept. 1423-11 Feb. 1424]

Ce sont les despens que Pierre de Grolee a fayt pour aler a Mylan vers Monseigneur le Duc de Milan pour le comandement de Monseigneur a quatre personnes et a quatre chivaux.

Item a la trompete de Versey [Vercelli] pour aler a Mylan pour savoir sii saroit du playsir dudit duc [Milan] que nous passessiont oultres pour les despens et loyage de la dicte trompete pour cinq jours et pour une lettre de pas qu'il nous appourte ..... iii ducas

Item au menestriers du Duc de Milans ..... i ducat

Item a les trompetes dudit duc [Milan] .... i ducat

Item a les trompetes et menestriers du Marquis de Ferrara ..... i ducat

Item a les trompetes et menestriers de Angel de la Pergolla [famous soldier] et de plusiers capitayns et posta et de ceux de la ville de Mylans en plusiers parcelles ..... ii ducats

Item es menestriers et trompetes des posta et capitayns de Versey [Vercelli] et de Novare et des autres villes tant in laler comme en retourner en parcelles ..... ii ducats

529 Inv. 16 #70, 262v [7 Mar-19 May 1425]

[Jehan Marescal travels from Morgia to Venice].

Item livre es deux trompetes du Conte Carmaigniole ..... i escu dor.

530 Inv. 16 #71, 623r [10 Sept. 1426]

[Glaude de Saxe and Henri de Columbier, ambassadors to Milan]

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Libravit trompetis Ducis Mediolam dono sibi facto per dominum relacione Glaudii de Saxo a die decima septembre [1426] in xxxv scutis veteribus ad xxii d. gross. pro scuto . lxiiii flore ii d. gross. pp.

531 Inv. 16 #72, 203v-205v [11 Oct. 1426-21 Jan. 1427]

Sequitur expense ordinarie facte per Henricum de Columberio eundo cum undecem equitibus ab Ypporigia [Ivrea], Mediclam et inde Venecias ad tractandum pacem cum Domino Duce Mediolani qui stetit tam eundo quam redendo diebus cento et uno, videlicet a die undecima octobris anni millesimi quatercentesimi vicesimi sexti usque ad diem vicesimam primam januarii anni millesimi quatercentesimi vicesimi septimi.

204r

Libravit dicta die [Sunday, 13 Oct. 1426] mimis et trompetis Marchionis Monte Ferrate ..... i ducate.

Libravit die mercuri xvi octobris mimis trompetis et es ayraux [heralds] Domini Ducis Mediolam ..... vi ducatis.

Libravit die dominuco xx octobris de mane trompetis apud Lauda [Lodi] ..... xii d. gross. m.

Libravit ipsa die [20 Oct.] datos trompetis et mimis apud Creymaz [Cremona?] ..... decimi. ducate.

204v

Libravit ipsa die martis xxii octobris datos trompetis in Verona ..... ii ducatis.

Libravit die mercurii xxiii octobris datum trompetis apud Vicence [Vicenza] ..... i ducate.

Libravit die jovis xxiiii [Oct.] datos trompetis quatuor et tribus mimis apud Padua .... ii ducatis.

Libravit unacum domino Petro Marchand in Veneciis pro salario barcarum [gondolier?] que portaverunt dictos Petrum Marchiandi et Henricum de Columberio per civitatem Veneciarum totidie hinc inde [?] ad

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tractatus pacis videlicet a vicesimasexta octobris inclus millesimo quatercentesimo vicesimo sexto usques ad quarta januari exclus m iiiic xxvii videlicet ..... xv ducatis et ii ters ducati.

Item libravit cum dicto domino Petro datos die xiii novembris cuidam trompete videlicet ..... trium ducati.

Libravit magos ipsa die datos trompetos Marchionis Ferrarie et Comitis Carmagniole ..... ii ducatis.

Libravit unacum dicto domino Petro die xxv decembris trompetis Domine Mantue ..... i ducate.

Libravit die xxx decembris trompetis Domini Veneciaris ..... i ducate.

205r

Libravit ipsa die [30 Dec.] quatuor trompetis et tribus mimis certorum patronorum gallearum ..... i ducate.

Libravit eadem die trigesima [30 Dec. 1426] datos duobus mimis ..... decimi ducati.

Libravit die tercia januari [1427] trompetis Padue et mimis ..... i ducat.

Libravit die quinta januaris in Verona trompetis dinti loci ..... ii ducatis.

Libravit die septima januari trompetis cuisdam capitani vocati Tyodo Marquis ..... i ducate.

Libravit trompetis de Vercellis ipsa die [17 Jan.] ..... vi gross.

Libravit die prima januari datos cursoribus civitatis Florencie qui visitaverunt dictos Henricum et Dominum Petrum prima die anni ... i ducat.

532 Inv. 16 #71, 448r-448v [28 Dec. 1426-6 Mar. 1427]

[Pierre Marchand ambassador journeys to Venice]

448v

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Item libravit in Padua quatuor trompetis et tribus mimis qui erant tam potestate quam pitaneit. dicti loci Padue ..... i scute auri.

Item libravit tam trompetis quam mimis Civitatis Veneciarum ..... i scute auri.

Item libravit trompetis et mimis potestatis civitatis Tanesii ..... xlviii s. Veneciarum.

533 **Inv. 16 #73, 147v-150r [5 Apr.-4 Aug. 1427]**

[Manfroy of Saluces, mareschal, departs Thonon and travels via Milan to various points in the Italian peninsula].

147v

Item pro Stephano, tubete prefati domini nostri ducis, quem secum duxit idem dominus marescallus pro ordinacionem in dicto eius discessu factam a die quinta aprilis predicta inclusis usques ad totam diem vicesimam quintam maii quo ct. ipsi, a Bononia [Bologna] retro mandavit ad prefatum dominum nostrum ducem cum certis licteris rectis triginta diebus sicut prefertur [sic] pro ipso computatum ad racionem suprascripta ultra libratam de sex ducatis eidem Stephano factis pro suis expensis fiendis in dicto suo regressu de quibus computatur in extraordinariis videlicet .... x scuti baez. [?]

148v

Item die secunda maii in civitate Vercellarum duobus tubetis et duobus mimis potestatis dicte civitatis ..... i ducate.

Item eodem die in eadem civitate duobus tubetis et totidem mimis dicte civitate i flore. Sabaudiensis

Item eodem die in civitate Novarre datis duobus tubetis et totidem mimis dicte civitate ..... iii florenorum sabaudie.

Item die quarta maii in civitate Mediolam tribus mimis ducis Mediolani ..... v flor. vi d. gross.

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Item tribus tubetis comitis Francesci in duobus ducatis auri ..... iii flor. vi d. gross.

Item die quinta maii in dicte civitate Mediolam datis duobus tubetis Domini Caroli Maleteste [former governor of Milan] in uno ducato aur. ..... i flor. ix gross. sabaudie.

Item magistro citare qui lusit coram dominus ..... i flore. sabaudie.

Item uni magistro saltarioni [psaltery] eadem causa .....ix gross.

Item die sexta maii in eadem civitate datos tribus tubetis dicti domini ducis in tribus bonis scutis auri ..... v flor. vi gross. sabaudie.

Item die septima maii ibidem duobus tubete domini de Luca ..... iii flor. viii gross.

149r

Item die xi maii in civitate Creme [Crema] datos tribus tubetis et duobus mimis eiusdem civitatis .....i ducate.

Item dicto die in civitate Cremona datis duobus tubetis et tribus mimis eiusdem civitatis ..... i ducate.

Item duodecima maii in civitate Mantue datis tribus tubete et tribus mimis domini Mantue predicte ..... iiii ducatis.

Item die xvi maii in civitate Padue datos quatuor tubetis et tribus mimis potestatis eisdem civitatis in tribus bonis scute auri . iii ducatis iii gross.

Item die xviii maii Veneciis datis tribus tubete et totidem mimis domini ducis et dominorum Veneciarum ..... iii ducatis.

Item uni juveni magistro organorum ..... i ducatis

Item die xix maii ibidem datos duobus aliis tubete et totidem mimis domini Veneciarum qui pulsaverunt Veneciam coram dominis ..... ii ducate.

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Item die xxii maii in civitate Ferrarie datos duobus tubetis et totidem mimis domini marchionis Ferrarie ..... v flor. vi gross. sabaudie.

Item magistro leuti eiusdem marchionis ..... i scute auri.

Item die xxiii maii in civitate Bononie datis pluribus mimis et uni tubete cuiusdem ludentis de Fulliaco capitan ..... ii ducatis.

Item die xxiiii maii ibid datos duobus tubetis comite Bononie duobus quam aliis tubetis et totidem mimis studentis infm. [?] ..... iii ducatis.

Item duobus tubete eiusdem domini legati [of Bologna] .....ii ducatis.

Item datos Stephano, tubete prefati illustrissimi domini nostri Ducis Sabaudie, pro suis expensis fiendis eundo ad ipsum dominum nostrum . vi ducate.

Item die xxix maii Florencie datos xvi tubetis, tribus mimis et uni taborlino et alii cum scutellis qui omnes simus finit. coram dominis predictis parte magnifice comitatis Florencie predicte ..... vi ducatis.

Item datos quatuor tubetis et tribus mimis Bononie et noblis partis guelfe [?] ..... ii ducate.

Item duobus magistros leuti eiusdem civitate magnifice ..... ii ducatis.

Item duobus tubetis unius capitan. dicti prefecti de Pisa ..... i ducat.

149v

Item tribus mimis et quatuor tubetis qui ducuntur de mercandia eiusdem civitate ..... ii ducatis.

Item datos custodibus leonii, duobus tubetis potestatis eiusdem civitatis et pluribus aliis mimis citararis qui pluribus vicibus fecunt coram dominis ..... ii ducatis et dmy.

Item die prima junii in civitate Senaris [Siena] duobus tubete potestatis senarum quatuor quam mimis eiusdem civitatis ..... iii ducatis.

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Item die octava junii Rome datos duobus mimis et uni tubete domini marescali ..... i ducatis.

Item duobus tubetis et tribus mimis senatorum Rome in quinques libros bonoth. Romae monete ..... i ducatis. xiii gross. sabaudie.

Item uni tubete et duobus mimis populli Romae in moneta romana ..... i ducatis et demy.

Item die nona junii datis duobus tubete principis de Tarmo nepotis pape .....i ducatis.

Item in eo die uni magistro leuti in viginti baxth. ..... vii gross. et demy Sabaudie.

Item die xv junii ibid date uni tubete domini Cardinal de Visins [or Visius] ..... demy ducatis.

Item die xviii junni ibid datis duobus tubetis comitis Otti consanguinis domini nostri pape ..... i ducatis.

Item die xxiiii junni ibidem datis duobus tubete et totidem mimis Florentinorum Rome existencis in festo Sancti Johannis Baptoris ori eis solln. facto ..... i ducatis.

150r

Item die ultima junni datis uni tubete Anthoni de Colonia ..... demy ducatis.

Item die xv julii in civitate Bononie datis duobus tubetis videlicet uni ex tubetis legati et alii unius capitanis eiusdem civitatis qui ibidem morantum pro sinno. pontifficc ..... ii ducatis.

Item die xvii julii in Regio datis duobus tubetis et totidem mimis domini Marchionis Ferrarie ..... ii ducatis.

Item uni tubete dicti domini Marchionis pro eo quam init. herr [?] Parma quesitum salvi conductum pro dominus ac etiam portavit unam licteram Henrico de Columberio et post associavit duos predictos usques Parma ..... ii ducatis.

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Item die xix julii Palme quatuor tubetis et tribus mimis potestatis dicte civitatis ..... iii ducatis.

Item die xxiii julii Papie [Pavia] datis duobus tubete domini Vassini de Lampogno. potestatis eiusdem
civitatis ..... i ducate.

Item die xxvi julii in loco Pontis Escurie datos duobus tubetis et totidem mimis ac uni magistro leuti domini Marchioni Montis Ferrati .. v ducatis.

534 Inv. 16 #73, 223r-226v [20 Jun. 1427-12 Jan. 1428]

[Henri Columbier at Milan, Venice, Bologna, Ferrara for peace treaty between duke of Milan and "The League."]

223v

Et premieremant es chouses extraordinayres a livre ledit Henry le iiii jour de juillet au Pont Desture a les trompetes et menestriers dou Marchis de Montferra ..... ii ducatis.

Item le vi jour de julliet a Pavie a les trompetes dou posta de Pavie ..... i ducat.

Item celuy jour a Pavie a les trompetes dAngel de la Pergule [Pergola] ..... i ducat.

Item a troys trompetes et a troys menestriers dou Duc de Milan ..... iii ducats.

Item pour les despens dEstiene la trompete fais de le xx jour de juing enclus jusque le x jour de julliet exclus qui sunt en summe de xx jours compte vi gross. pour jour montent a rayson de xvi gross. pro ducat ..... vii ducatis et demy.

Item audit Estiene a Milan le x jour de julliet pour ses despens faicte [fe.] a sen retour de Milan en Savoye ..... ii ducats viii gross.

Item le xvi jour [Jul.] a les trompetes dau poste et dau capiteyn de Pavie ..... i ducatis.

224r

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Item le iii jour daoust a iiii trompetes tant de la seignierie de Venise comme daucunes capiteins questoyent a Venise ..... ii ducas.

Item le vii jour daoust a Ferrare a ii trompetes et a iii menestriers dau Marquis de Ferrare ii ducas.

Item le viii jour [Aug.] a Bolognye a les trompetes de Monseigneur le legat de Bolognye ..... i ducat.

Item a les trompetes dau posta et dau commissa. de Bolognye et a deux menetriers ..... xxx Bollonnis.

Item le ix jour daoust a une trompete qui alast [allait] de Rege a Parme pour conduyre ceulx qui amenoyent les chivaux daudit Henry audit lieu de Rege ..... i ducat.

Item audit lieu de Rege a les trompetes dau capiteyne de Rege et dau posta ..... i ducat.

Item le xi jour daudit moys daost au Bourg Saint Deny a deux menestriers ..... xii gross. m.

224v

Item le xii jour daoust a Pleysance a les trompetes dau posta et dau comtesse daudit lieu de Pleysance ..... xvi gross. m.

Item le xxi jour daoust a une trompete dau capiteyne de Rege qui conduyst ledit Henry de Rege jusqua Parme ..... i ducat.

Item pour le disner de la dicte trompete ..... ii gross. et demy m.

Item le xxix jour daoust a les trompetes de Saint Ya ..... vi gross. m.

Item le xi jour de septembre a Novarre a les trompetes dau capitan. de Novarre ..... ii ducat.

Item audit lieu de Milan a les trompetes de Aredechin de Carrara et de Messire Carlo . i ducat.

Item a dues aultres trompetes ..... xvi gross m.

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Item a ung joyeur dapertise [harp?] .. vi gross. m.

Item a ung arpeur ..... vi gross. m.

225r

Item le second jour de septembre [Oct? may be an error of scribe] a les trompetes de Verceyl ..... xvi gross. m.

Item le xxi jour daudit moys doctobre a Bolognye a les trompetes de Monseigneur le legat .... i ducat.

Item a la trompete dau comtisse et a troys menestriers de la cite de Bolognye .....i ducat.

Item celuy jour a deux joyeurs dapertise ..... xii bolon.

Item le xxii jour audit lieu de Bolognye a une trompete de Florence ..... i ducat.

Item le xxiiii jour [Oct.] a la trompete dau segnieur de Mantua qui venoit de Florence cut il avoit porte les nouvelles de la reporte des gens darmes dou Duc de Milan ..... i ducat.

225v

Item a livre le second jour de novembre a iii trompetes et a iii menestriers dau Marquis Ferrare .....iii ducas.

Item a ung joyeur darpe demourant avecq le Marchis de Ferrare ..... xx Bolon.

Item le xviii jour [Nov.] a ung menestrier passent ..... x bolon.

Item le xx jour daudit moys a la trompete de Loys Vernie [or Bernie] ..... x bolon.

Item ledit xxi jour dudit moys de decembre a Modone [probably Modena, not Modane] a la trompete au posta de Modone ..... ix bolon.

Item le xxii jour daudit moys [Dec.] a Rege a les trompetes dau Marchis de Ferrare demourans a Rege ..... i ducat.

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Item a la trompete de Hugue Cher, capitayne de Rege qui conduysist ledit Henry de Rege jusque a Parme ..... i ducat.

Item le xxiii jour dudit moys a Castel Guelf a les trompetes de Guy Torel [Guido Torelli] et de Jean Tiot ..... i ducat.

Item le xxv jour daudit moys de decembre a Pleysance a les trompetes dau posta et de Nycolau Tiers ..... i ducat.

Item ledit jour [26 Dec.] a Lodi a deux menestriers ..... viii gross m.

Item le xxviii jour daudit moys a Milan a quatre trompetes et a troys menetriers dau duc de Milan ..... iii ducas.

Item a les trompetes dau Conte Francoys et de Nycolau Pichmaz ..... i ducat.

Item le jour de lan a Yvrea a troys menetriers ..... viii gross.

535 **Inv. 16 #73, 236v [21 Feb.-20 Mar. 1428]**

[Amedée de Crecherel, Maître d'hotel, travels to Milan].

Item a livre a Millan de extraordinayre et quil ha donne a ix tant trompetes, heyraux, comme menestriers au duc de Millan en ii ducas dor a rayson de xxi d. gross. pour chascun ducat ..... iii flor. vi d. gross. pp.

536 **Inv. 16 #73, 237v [19 May-24 Jun. 1428]**

[Amedée de Crecherel travels to Milan]

Item a livre ledit Ame es trompetes dau Conte de Frantisch et du capitaine qui luy venirent veoir en son logeis, cest assavoir ..... i flor.

537 **Inv. 16 #75, 161v [27 Feb.-8 May 1430]**

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[Amadeus de Crecherelle leaves Morgia 27 Feb. 1430 and returns 8 May 1430. Sent by Duke of Savoy? to Milan with five persons and 5 horses for ". . . les besoignies de Ma Dame de Millan."]

Item a livre ledit Ame es trompetes et menestriers dau Duc de Millan qui le venirent visiter a Pasques ..... ii flor. pp.

Item a livre ledit Amye es trompetes dau Conte Franceys, du Conte Guy Torel et du Conte de Carrare le quel le venirent visiter comme dessus ..... i flor. pp.

538 **Inv. 16 #76, 219r [19 May-3 Jun. 1431]**

[Louis de "Montheolo" travels to Venice and other parts of the Italian peninsula]

219r

Item quos dedit trompete Vercellaris quem conduxit pro guida propter magnitudinem aquaris quia non potaverunt transium nisi in certis locis quem tenit per tres dies cum dimidia ..... ducatis i.

Item pro expensis eidem trompete .....videlicet flor. ii.

Item in Ferrara puiferis et trompetis illustris domini Marchionis Ferrarie videlicet ... ducatis i.

Item trompetis illustris dominarum Veneciarum videlicet ..... ducatis i

Item puiferis eiusdem illustris donacionis videlicet ..... ducatis i.

Item puiferis et trompetis potestatis et capitaneii Breyssie [Brescia] videlicet ..... ducatis i.

Item trompetis Bergami et puiferis .. ducatis demy.

Item datis uni trompetis capitanei Bryssie quem duxit pro guida et tutela mea pro duos dies videlicet ..... ducatis i.

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Item pro expensis eiusdem videlicet .... ducatis i.

Item puiferis et trompetis illustris domini ducis Mediolani videlicet ..... ducatis ii.

539 Inv. 16 #76, 153v-154r [22 Jul. 1431]

153v

Sequitur librate facte per nobilem Michaelem de Ferro thesaurario Sabaudie generalem de mandato illustrissimi principis domini nostri ducis Sabaudie ambassadoribus Regis Ludovice [of Sicily] subscriptis qui venerunt pro faciendo matrimonium dicti Regis Ludovici ex una parte et illustris domicelle nostre Margarite de Sabaudie filie prefati domini nostri ducis Sabaudie ex altera parte ...

154r

Item dicta die realiter Johanni de Caburio trompete dicti domini gubernatoris dono sibi per dominum facto ..... viii flor. pp.

Item dicta die dicto Escaramoche, trompete dicti domini Ludovici Boler. dono sibi per dominum facto ..... iiii flor. pp.

540 Inv. 16 #79, 362r [Feb. 1432]

Despense faicte par le Seigneur de Dyvone en ce present moys de fevrier lan de grace mil iiii^{c} et xxxii [goes to Milan].

Item dextraordinayre premierement a Millan le heyraud et es quatre menestriers de Ma Dame la Duchesse de Millan ..... troys ducats.

Item es quatre et es quatre menestriers de mondit Seigneur de Millan a chescun deux demi ducats somme ..... iiii ducats.

Item a deux trompetes du Conte Francoys et a deux de ceux de Nycholo Pecherin ..... iiii ducas somme iiii ducats.

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541 Inv. 16 #79, 369r-369v [28 Feb.-20 Apr. 1432]

[Petrus Marchand travels as ambassador to Milan]

369v

Libravit die xxi marcii Mediolam Stephano, tubete, pro eundo in Sabaudia cum licteris predictorum dominorum ambaxiatorum et inde redeundo ..... flor. viii gross.

Libravit die xxvii marcii tubetis et mimis potestatum communitatis Papie ..... flor. i gross. vii qrt.

Libravit Bertino tubete misso apud Sanctum Germanum pro pecunis rc.....flor. gross. x qrt.

Libravit die quarta marcii Stephano tubete pro diebus sex cum deundo quibus vacanit veniendo de Thaurino apud Mediolam qui portavit licteras dicto domino duci et inde ibidem sterit [scerit?] pro locagiis prefatorum [prefactorum] duorum ambassiatorum faciendis et preparandis ac etiam ibidem expectando cum duobus equis rt. computando ad racionis de vi gross. per diem .....flor. vi gross. vi qrt.

Libravit die xvii aprilis Perrino tubete qui portavit licteras a Mediolam in Sabaudium ad dominum apud Thononium ..... flor. vi gross. qrt.

542 Inv. 16 #78, 182v [ca. Apr. 1433]

Cy apres sensient la traicte qua fait Amie de Crecherel au nom de Monseigneur de Savoye tramis par mondit seigneur a Millan pour achetter ce qui dessoubz est escript.

Item a livre ledit Amie es trompetes et es menestriers dou Duc de Millan qui venirent visiter la dicte ambaisserie cest assavoir .. ii escus dor.

543 Inv. 16 #79, 304r [10 Oct. 1432-Feb. 1433]

[Pierre de Menthon et al. travel to Milan, Venice and Ferrara. A peace treaty].

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304r, Extraordinary expenses

Item livre le devant dernier jour dottobre a Millan a sept trompetes et trois menestriers de Monseigneur de Millan ..... v ducats.

Item le dernier jour dottobre es iiii^{e} menestriers de Ma Dame de Millan ..... iii ducatz.

Item le premier jour de novembre a les trompetes de Nycolas Perzenin ..... i ducat.

304v

Item le vii jour dudit moys [Nov. 1432] a Ferrarre a viii trompetes et iiii menestriers du Marquis de Ferrare ..... v ducats.

Item a ung aultre menestrier dudit marquis qui mene le chaple chor ..... v gross.

Item ay livre plusiers trompetes et menestriers de la Seigniorie de Venise incluses les trompetes du neveu du pape ..... v ducatz.

Item le jour de challandes a les trompetes et menestriers de la Seigniorie de Venise ..... ii ducats.

304v-305r

Livre a les trompetes et iiix [sic] menestriers et aux portiers et aux pages du Marquis de Ferrarrie qui visitaient Messire Pierre Marchant [Savoy ambassador] et Guiot Colonis [?] le jour de challandes moy estant a Venise comme dessus ..... iii ducats.

305r

Item a iiii trompetes dung capitaine de la seignorie de Venise ..... demi ducat.

Item le xii jour de janvier a Palme a les trompetes du postal ..... xvi gross.

Item le dit jour [13 Jan. 1433] a Loddes [Lodi] a troys trompetes du Conte Guy

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Thomel ..... dy ducat. [half a ducat].

544 Inv. 16 #80, 260v-262r [4 Sept.-11 Nov. 1434]

Librate per me Petrum Marchand facte ad causam expensarum per me in ambassiata novissima Mediolam factare et als ut infra a die quarta inclusive mensis septembris millesimo quatercentesimo trigesimo quarto qua die ex mandato illustrissimi domini nostri ducis Sabaudie a civitati Thaurini discessi cum septis equis et totidem personis iturus in dictam ambassiata ubi vacani tam eundo ibidem quam stando et ex ende Thon. redeundo ibidem quam etiam stando a dicta die quarta inclusive usque ad diem undecima mensis novembris etiam inclusive anno eodem...

261r

Libravit pro expensis Perrini, trompete, a dicta die quarta septembris usque ad diem quintam octobris eodem anno exclusive qui sunt in numeris [?] dies xxxi valent computati uno scuto pro tribus diebus x scute et tierce [tce.] g. scuti qui comi.se ad florenos sabaudie computatis xxi gross. pro qualibet valent ..... xviii flor. gross.

Libravit quinta dicto mensis octobris supradicto Perrino misso a Mediolamo Thononio pro suis expensis fiendis tam eundo pro inde redeundo ..... viii flor. iii gross.

Libravit septima dicti mensis Rambado, trompete domini, misso a Mediolano Vercellas ad potestatem ipsius loci ..... i flor.

Libravit quinta dicti mensis septembris trompetis et mimis Sancte Agathe ..... x gross.

Libravit trompetis et mimis domini ducis Mediolam in quatuor ducatorum ..... vi flor. viii gross.

Libravit supradicto Perrini trompete quos exbursavit una nocte pro una guida pro eam in maxia.no capta ad eum conducend. papiam in decem octo solid monete Mediolam ..... vi gross.

Libravit eadem die [xix Oct. 1434] Novarre trompetis ipsius loci in uno du-

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cato ..... i flor. viii gross.

545 Inv. 16 #82, 193r [4 Sept.-20 Nov. 1434]

193v

Libravit pro expensis Perrini, trompete domini, a data die quarta septembris inclusive usque ad die quintam octobris eodem anno exclusive qui sunt in miniero dies xxxi valen computato uno scuto pro tribus dies x scuti et t.te scuti qui conversi ad flor sabaudie computatis xxi gross. pro quolibet valent xviii flor. i gross.

194r

Libravit die quinta dicti mensis octobris supradicto Perrino, misso a Mediolano Thononium, pro suis expensis fiendis tam eundo pro inde redeundo ..... viii florens iiii gross.

Libravit septam dicto mensis [Oct.] Rambaudo trompete domini misso a Mediolamo Vercellis ad potestatem ipsius loci ..... i flor.

Libravit quinta dicto mensis septembris trompetis et mimis Sancte Agathe ..... x gross.

Libravit trompetis et mimis domini ducis Mediolam en quatuor ducatis ..... vi flor. viii gross.

Libravit supradicto Perrino, trombete, quos exbursavit una nocte pro una guida pro eum in Marmano. capta ad eum conducendum Papiam in xviii s. monete
Mediolam ..... vi gross.

Libravit eadem die [19 Oct.] Novaris trompetis ipsius loci in uno ducato ..... i flor. viii gross.

546 Inv. 16 #81, 338r [Sept.-Oct. 1435]

Debentur per illustrem dominum nostrum Dominum Principem Pedemontium et locuntem rectus domino Petro Marchand legum doctori et militi pro tracta expensaris per eum factare eundo ex mandato prelibati domini principis cum sex personis et sep-

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tem equis a Chamberiaco Morgiam ibidem quam stando et ex inde Thaurinum vacanit a die none inclusive mensis septembris millesimo quatercentesimo trigesimo quinto usques ad diem secundam exclusive ottobris anno eodem [1435] . . .

Item pro libratis per eum extraordinaire factis tam in Mediolano quam per iter ut infra.

Item Mediolam decima sexta octobris trombetis domini Ludovici de Sancto Severino ..... xvi s.

Item eadem mimis quatuor civitatis Mediolani qui dictos dominos ambassiatores venerunt visitatum ..... i libr. iiii s.

Item mimis domini Marquisii Mantue ..... xxiiii s.

Item xviii [18 Oct.] uni magistro sonanti de museta ..... xiii s.

Item eadem die trombetis et mimis Domini Ducis Mediolani ..... iiii ducatis.

547 Inv. 16 #81, 337v [30 Jan.-5 Mar. 1436]

Debentur per illustrissium dominum nostrum principem Pedemontum et locuntem rt. michi Petro Marchand legum doctori et militi pro tracta expensare pro me in moderna ambassiata Mediolam et Janue [Genoa] factare.

Item pro expensis Franchisquini, trombete castellanie Clanaxy, decem otto dierum integrore die sexta mensis predictam februarii incohate et xxiiii eiusdem finitorum quibus continue certis bonis respectibus cum dicta ambaxiata stetit ad racionem qua supra .. v ducatis et ii^{as} parta [---] ducatis.

Item pro banderia armorum Sabaudie in Mediolamo empta ad ponendam in trompeta dicti Franchisquini ..... iiii ducatis xviii s. Mediolani

Item quos exbursam quam plurimus trombetis mimis et joculatoribus in civitate Janue existentes qui dictam ambaxiatam eorum solito venerunt ad visitandum in quam plurimis et diversis particles ..... v ducatis et demy.

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548 Inv. 16. #81, 481r [21 Mar.-Aug 1436]

[Nycod de Menthone, militis, ambassador to Milan].

Item le xvi jour dudit mois [Aug.] es trompetes et menestriers de Monseigneur de Millan . iiii ducats.

Item le xvii jour dudit mois es trompetes et menestriers de Monseigneur de Ferrarie ..... iiii ducats.

Item le xx jour dudit mois es menestriers de Madame de Millan ..... iiii ducats.

Item es trompetes de Nicholo Pichelin .. ii ducats.

Inclus x ducats Monseigneur de Griere dones de extraordinaire trompetes et menestriers.

549 Inv. 16 #81, 349v [9 Jul.-31 Jul. 1436]

Debentur per dominum nostrum ducem Guillermo Bolomerii eius consiliarum pro expensis suis quinques equitum ac camando cavalcatore domini factis eundo in ambaxiatam apud Mediolam in qua vacavit eundo, stando et reddeundo viginti tribus diebus usques a die nona jullii usques ad ultima eiusdem inclusive computando pro qualibet die ut est...

Item pro extraordinaire ipsius ambaxiate exposito in heraldis trompetis mimis officiarus curie et aliis consuete ..... xx ducatorum.

551 Inv. 16 #83, 262v-263r [2 Apr.-16 Jun. 1437]

[Expenses of Petro Marchand, counselor, doctor of laws, knight. goes: "... in modern ambassiata Bolonie ste. in qua vacavit cum sex persona et septem equis a die secunda aprilis inclus millesimo iiii^{C} xxxvii usques ad diem xvi juni exclusive anno eodem."]

Item quos libbravit de extra ordinario tam messagerii [massagerii?] Pape trompetis et mimis potestatis Bolonie et capitanis ibidem existens

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quam ducis militi et suorum officiaris per quare indiciones transitum ferit et etiam portum et aquaris transitum que tunc in quam maximus dilinio aderant ac guidis et in quam plurimiis aliis libratis extra ordinaire in parcellam per dominum visa particularit descriptis ..... xxxix ducatIs et demy.

552 Inv. 16 #84, 317v [28 May-31 Jul. 1437]

[Michel de Ferro travels as ambassador to Milan and Venice].

Item jaye paye de estraordinayre en menestries et trompetes et pour les bataux que mont porte chivaux et tout par le pay de Ferrares questoit tout en ayge par maniere que mil ne pot paser que par batiaux pour laquel estraordinayre et batiax jay paye en sum ..... x ducats iii quartiers.

553 Inv. 16 #83, 259v [6 Feb.-11 Mar. 1438]

Anthonio de Draconibus consiliario prefati domini nostri principis quos pro eodem domino nostro... quos traxit ad expensas suas quinques personaris et totidem equore suorum factus mandatis ad ambaxiatam apud Januam ubi vacavit tam eundo stando quam redeundo triginta otto diebus inceptis die sexta februarii nuper lapsi anni millesimo quatercentesimo trigesimo octavo qua die separavit a Thononio et finite die undecima praesentis marcii eisdem anni exclusive.

Item quos ipse dedit tam trompetis ducis Janue eiusque fus. quam joculatoribus Regis Regnerii et ipsius ducis Janue quam etiam aliis pulsatoribus pallacii et meterus tribus ducis Janue . viii flor. ix d. gross.

554 Inv. 16 #84, 278r-278v [9 Mar.-4 Jun. 1438?]

[Guillaume [?] de Saluces episcopo [epo.] Augusten [Aosta] travels to Milan with 20 horses. Himself, Domino Luyriaco, Domino Magistro Hospicio, and Domino Gerardo Blaneri to "...Sanctissimum Dominum Nostrum Papam Eugenium quesitum fererie de gen. Illustrissimum dominum Dominum Mediolam..."]

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Item pro expensis extraordinariis per eum factis unacum dictis consociis videlicet pro dando tubicariis, mimis, hostiariis et similibus et ce. ut patet in quodam rotulo de eisdem facto particulariter pro rata sibi contingen de ducate xxviii et gross. vi pro dictis viginti
equis ..... Ducatis xvi g. iii q. ii.

555 Inv. 16 #84, 289r [15 Jul.-18 Aug. 1438]

[Pierre de Grolee travels as ambassador to Milan]

Item mes a delivre le dit Messire Piere de Grolea a plussours trompetes menestres et
ehraux [sic] ..... vi ducats.

556 Inv. 16 #84, 301v [ca. Christmas 1438]

[Guillaume dAvanche travels as ambassador to Milan].

Item a livre entre les deux fois quil est heu a Millan es menestriers et trompetes de Monseigneur de Millan ..... iii ducatz.

Item a livre es menestriers et trompetes de Verceil le jour de la nativite Messr. ..... i flor.

557 Inv. 16 #84, 300v [6 Mar.-15 Apr. 1439]

Guillaume d'Avanche travels as ambassador to Milan

Item a donne i ducatz es trompetes et menestres de Millan ..... i ducat.

558 Inv. 16 #85, 188v [Oct. 1439]

Debentur per dominum nostrum Sabaudie Ducem spectabili militi domino Lyriaci pro expensis octo equitum suorum ipso incluso factus de precepto eiusdem domini nostri ducis in ambassiata Janue novissima facta secum in eadem ad sistentibus domino Jacobo de Vallippergia et Andreneti Maleti videlicet eundo de Thononio Pinerolum ibidem stando

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spectando quedam memorialia pro materia ipsius ambassiata necessia vacavit novem diebus cuius dimidis

In Montemeliano mimis domini Duorage ..... i flor.

Item in Nycia [Nice] mimis donum gubernatore dicti loci ..... i ducat.

Item in civitate Janue mimis civitatis ipsius loci ..... i ducat.

Mimis et trompetis Ducis Janue ..... iii ducatis

Item trompetis dominum preceptore Janue Vincente de Barbaria ..... i ducat.

559 Inv. 16 #86, 228v-229r [24 Aug.-21 Oct. 1440]

[Guillaume de Bolomier travels to Milan].

Item debentur sibi pro extraordinarie dicta ambassiati per ium ac postulationum dicti domini thesaurarii ministrato per manus Jacobi Vannellati eius clerici ut in computo facto super hoc per Gonardum Memelline clericum domini cancellarii et Loysetum de Saluciis magistorum hospicii domini marescalli Aquaye [Achaie] et hoc tam in dono facte sex trompetes tribus mimis et heraldis dicti domini ducis Mediolam quatuor trompetis Nicolay Pichellin, sex trompetis et quatuor mimis civitatis Mediolam, necnon trompetis et heraldis duore. vocii de Ferraria domini de Malatestis et mitis Alluysia de Bernie, Guidonis Torrelli, Jacobe de Lanacte et mullorium aliorum capitaneorem quam fu.bus minoribus servitoribus domini ducis et domine duchisse inclusis etiam portibus clambus [or clavibus?] et seus appostis in logiamento Sancti Ambrosii ac etiam uno dato numera affein.tibus et aliis militis extraordinarius ..... lxx ducatis et ii flor. alamagne.

560 Document deleted

561 Inv. 16 #98, 365v-366r [23 Oct.-5 Nov. 1443?]

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[Jacques de Latour, President travels as ambassador to Count Francisco (poss. Sforza)].

365v

Item le jour qu'il arriveront en la cite de Pavie donne a une trompete et deux menestriers de la dicte cite qui avoient joue le soir devant la chambre dedites ambaxadeurs ..... i flor. d'or.

Item ledit jour qu'il arriveront en la cite de Pavie donne a deux trompetes du Marquis de Creteron qui semblament avoient sonner devant la chambre desdites ambaxadeurs ..... i flor. d'or.

Item le jeudi ensuyant a iiii trompetes dudit Conte Francisque qui estoient venues au logis desdites ambaxadeurs jouet et sonner devant leur table au diner ..... deux flor. d'or.

Item ledit jeudi a trois autres trompetes dudit conte qui pareillemont estoient venus devant leur table a sonner ..... i flor. d'or.

366r

Item le lundi ensuyent le iiii jour de novembre en la ville du Casal au retour donne aux trompetes de Monseigneur le Marquis de Montferra qui avoient sonner et jouer devant lesdictes ambaxadeurs ..... i ducate.

Item ledit jour et lieux aux menestriers de mondit seigneur pour semblable ..... i flor. d'or.

562 Inv. 16 #92, 330v [3 Mar.-17 April. 1445]

[Louis de "Montheolo," counselor, travels as ambassador to Milan].

Item exposui in extraordiariis tam in transitu montium quos donis factis puiforis et trompetis ..... viii ducatis.

563 Inv. 16 #95, 90r [22 Nov. 1446]

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Libravit die vicesimo secundo mensis novembris anno domini millesimo quatercentesimo xlvi^to [1447] illustrissimo domino nostro duci apud Querum [Chieri] realiter quos prefatus dominus noster dedit cuidam arpiatori et trompete qui duxerunt arpam et tubissina veniunt coram prefato domino nostro et Duci Oriliamensis [Duke of Orleans] in dicto loco quem videlicet ..... vi flor. alam.

564 Inv. 16 #97, 220r-221v [Mar.-Apr. 1448]

Andree Maleti travels Turin-Pinerolo-Turin, and then to Pgamu. and Venice.

220r

Item datis certis tubetis in Veneciis ..... iiii gross. sabaud.

220v

Item libravit Stephano Ferrerii de Sanilliano, tubete prelibati domini nostri, pro suis expensis fiendis eundo Mediolanum et inde Venetis pro certis licteris differendis et aliis agendis jux. dicti domini nostri sibi factam imposicionem videlicet in una particula ..... xii flor. x gross. pp.

565 Inv. 16 #97, 397v-398r [9 Oct.-26 Nov. 1448?]

397v

[François de Cerrat, Marlot de Guasch, and André Mallet, travel to Milan for negotiations (intelligenna tractando).]

398r

Item pro sua parte expensarium extraordinariaris pro hiis que data fuere trompetis et menestriis civitate Mediolam pro prestitos oratores ..... flor. i gross. ii pp.

566 Inv. 16 #97, 178r [21 Dec. 1448-19 Feb. 1449]

[Antoine and Hugonet travel to Venice from Turin as ambassadors.]

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Item et pro trompetis et mimis seu piferis qui ipsos ambassiatores visitaverunt videlicet ..... xxxv flor. i gross.

567 Inv. 16 #98, 392v [17 May-17 Sept. 1449]

[Nycod de Menthon travels as ambassador to Aragonese court of Naples.]

392v

Item pour extraordinaire aux trompetes a gerre du Duc a Naples du Roy d'Aragon de son fil et de plusieurs autres seigneurs a menestriers, heyraulx et
massiers ..... xvi ducatis qui valent a xxii gross. la piece ..... xxix flor. iiii gross.

568 Inv. 16 #98, 532r-533v [12 Jul. 1449-]

[Jehan de Lornay travels to Milan to see the Duchess, and also to see the "xii capitains de la liberte de Millan," and to Francisce Pichelin, le conte Jaques and Carlo de Gonsague]

533r

Item a livre ledit Lornay le xi jour dudit moys [July] aux trompetes de messire Jehan de la Vaux et de Forgus, capitaines des gens d'armes de come lesqueulx me vindient visiter ..... i flor. auchat.

Item a livre ledit Lornay a Millan le xii le xiii et le xiiii jour dudit mois [July] es trompetes et menestriers de la liberte et a ceux de la justice ..... ii flor. auchat.

Item a livre ledit Lornay ledit jour [12-14 July] aux trompetes de Francisque
Pichelin ..... i flor. auchat.

Item a livre ledit Lornay aux trompetes de Mess. Carles de Gonsague ..... i flor. auchat.

Item a livre ledit Lornay le xvii jour dudit moys [July] a la trompete de Jehan Roussen pour moy

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aller querir ung sauf conduit devers le conte Francisque [Sforza?] pour moy partie de Milan le quel demora iiii jours et a la fin il ne m'en voulit point donner pour son salaire et despens ..... ii ducatis.

569 **Inv. 16 #98, 33v-36r [9 Oct. 1449-27 Apr. 1450]**

[Illegible, therefore summary follows:]

34v

Trumpets of Domino Ducis Janue paid ..... i flor i d. gross.

Trumpets of Domino Cipriano Janue paid ..... i flor. i d. gross.

Trumpeters play "providendus" ambassadors ..... viii d. gross.

Trumpeters of the Doge of Venice visit ambassadors ..... i flor. alemane xvii d. gross. et obolum unius d. gross.

Trumpets and Minstrels of the Doge of Venice ..... i ducato auri.

570 **Inv. 16 #98, 372v-374v [9 Oct. 1449-27 Apr. 1450]**

[Mercure de Ronzo travels as ambassador with Jehan de Compeys to the Duke of Venice.]

373r

Item qui donati fuerunt per supra nominatos dominum Gruffiaci et Mercurinum de Ranczo ambaxiatoribus tubetis domini Ducis Janue in uno floreno alamanie die decima nona octobris ... decem septem d. et obulum ii d. gross.

Item aliis tubetis domini capitanei Janue in uno floreno cati [?] ..... tresdecim d. gross.

Item aliis duobus tubetis qui supervenerunt prandentibus ipsis dominis ambaxiatoribus

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videlicet ..... octo d. gross.

373v

Item die tercia novembris qui data fuerunt quibusdam tubetis illustrissum domini Ducis Venetorum qui venerunt visitare dictos dominos ambassiatores in uno flor. alamanie ..... decem septem d. et unum oblin. gross.

Item die quinta novembris expeditis tubetis et ministreriis Domini Ducis Venetorum qui venerunt visitare domines ambaxiatores in eorum hospicio et hoc in uno ducato auri videlicet .. viginti duos d. et obulum unius d. gross.

Item die decima octava mensis februarii qui dati fuerunt tubetis cuiusdam capitaney videlicet ..... tres d. gross.

Item die octava aprilis qui dati fuerunt quibusdam aliis tubetis videlicet ..... tres d. gross.

571 Inv. 16 #98, 399r [26 Nov.-11 Dec. 1449]

[Angellin de Ferrar travels to Milan.]

399r

Item pro guidis et scortis hitis. tam super territorio Magniffici Comiti Francisci quam illustrissimi Domini Mediolam et peccuniis per eo et datis istrombus et trombete transmissis ad eos visitandum videlicet ..... viii flor. pp.

572 Inv. 16 #98, 377r-381r [6 March-11 Jun. 1450]

[Pierre Masuer travels from Chieri to Milan. Duchess of Milan travels to Turin].

379v

Item libravit Guilliermo trompeta, Berthino de Sancta Agatha, Bartholomeo Tropt, et Domenico Dandor qui associaverunt prelibatam Dominam Duchissam a Sancta Agatha usques clanaxium propter magnam innundacionem aquarum qui vaccaverunt tam eundo

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stando et reddeundo tribus diebus facto mercato cum eisdem ..... xvi d. gross.

380r

Item libravit tam trompetis menestreriis quam pro extraordinariis boneriis et pluribus personis qui associaverunt prelibatam dominam Ducissam a Mediolam usques Thaurinum inclusis tribus vicibus quibus vaccavit premissorum occasione videlicet ..... x ducatis.

573 **Inv. 16 #98, 245v-246r [23 Mar.-25 Apr. 1450]**

[Cathalan de Valleperge travels to Milan, Ferrara and Mantua for certain negotiations for the Duke of Savoy. Leaves from Chieri.]

246r

Item quos dedit ab honorem prefati illustrissimi domini noster trompete et puiforis illustrissimi dominorum Ducis et Ducisse Mediolani fratris quam et filio et aliorum capitaneorum ipsius Ducis Mediolani necnon Marchionum et Marchionisse Mantue et Ferrarie videlicet ..... x ducatis auri.

574 **Inv. 16 #98, 400r [25 April-14 May. 1450]**

[Frère George de Vallisperge, prior of Lombardie travels to Millan]

400r

Item magis quam ipse donavit octo tubetis prefati ducis Mediolam in civitate Laude [Lodi] qui venerunt ad visitandum eum xxix aprilis videlicet ..... iii ducatis auri.

Item magis die prima maii quatuor tubetis Caroli de Gonzage quos eis donavit quam [qm] eum visitaverunt ..... ii ducatis auri.

Item eadem die [1 May] duabus tubetis domini Tristani filii naturalis prefati domini ducis qui similiter visitaverunt eum in Laude i ducate auri.

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Item magis quos donavit quatuor tubetis domini de Corregio in Laude die nona dicti mensis maii ..... ii ducatis auri.

575 Inv. 16 #98, 398r [6 Nov.-13 Dec. 1450]

[Noble George de Pieczas travels to Mantua for Pope Felix V, and Louis Duke of Savoy.]

398r

Item donne es trompetes et es menestriers dudit monseigneur le Marquis [of Mantua] lesqueulx son venus moy visite et sonner en mon logis pour le vin ..... iii flor. ix gross.

AMBASSADORS TO NORTHERN EUROPE

576 Inv. 16 #68, 336r-337r [11 May-29 Sept. 1422]

[Pierre de Marchand travels to Holy Roman Emperor]

336v

Libravit ibidem die quinta dicti mensis [5 Jun.] pro vino dato mimis ville ..... viii blaffis [?].

Libravit ibidem die xvi junni pro vino dato mimis ville [Regensburg] ..... viii gr. eorem.

Libravit ibidem dicta die [16 Jun.] uni altri mimo ducenti violam ..... ii gross.

Libravit apud Ratispona die xvii mensis predicti [Jun.] pro vino dato cuidem mimo ..... i gross.

Libravit apud Passoniam [Passau] pro vino dato mimis ville ..... iiii gross.

Libravit ibidem in regressum dictis mimis pro eodem ..... iiii gross.

Libravit apud Stra--gne [Straubing] die xix dicti mensis [Jun.] pro vino dato mimis dicti loci ..... vi gross.

Libravit die xxi mensis julii in Ratispona pro vino dato mimis ipsius loci ..... v gross.

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Libravit die xxvii dicti mensis [Jul.] duobus ducentibus et ludentibus de organis et guinterna ..... ii gross.

Libravit pro vino dato mimis dicti loci xii gross.

Libravit die nona dicti mensis [Aug.] pro vino dato duobus mimis ..... ii gross.

577 Inv. 16 #69, 208v-210v [30 Jan.-15 Dec. 1423]

Secuitur recepte et libravit hite. et facte par me Petrum Marchandum eundo ex mandato illustris et excelsi principis domini nostri Sabaudia ducis ad ducem et dominum Veneciarum et ex inde Ungariam ad serenissimum principem dominum nostrum Romanorum Regem a die penultima mensis juanuarii inclusis anno domini millesimo iiii^{c} vicesimo tercio usque ad diem quindecima mensis decembris etiam inclusis eiusdem anni...

209v

Item libram in Venetiis tribus mimis et quatuor trompetis it.orum patronum gallearum .i scute auri.

Item libram trompetis et mimis tam regis quam regine qui erant decem numero ..... iii scute auri.

Item libram duabus trompetis fris. [fratris?] Archiepiscopi Strigomen. ..... iiii^{xx} d. hungaris.

Item libram quatuor trompetis Ducis Henrici Bavarie ..... i scutum auri.

Item libram quatuor mimis qui erant marestalci domini Alberti Ducis Austrie ..... c d. Vienn.

Item libravit trompete episcopo Frigien. .....L d. Vien.

Item libram trompetis et mimis predicti ducis Alberti Austrie ..... ii flor. rem.

578 Inv. 16 #68, 365r [20 Dec. 1422-2 Apr. 1423]

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[Guillaume de Rigaud, écuyer travels as emissary to "Reginam romanorum."]

Libravit die festi Carnisprenii [?] mimis et trompetis regine ..... xii gross. boemie [Bohemia].

579 Document deleted

580 Inv. 16 #70, 253r [22 Feb-14 Jul. 1424]

[Johan Marescal, écuyer sent as ambassador to the court of the Holy Roman Emperor].

Item ledit Jehan Marescal a livree d'estraordinaire tant pour guides, sanstondins, naves, horaulx, trompete et menestre ..... xii scutis.

581 Inv. 16 #70, 274r [8 Mar.-16 Dec. 1424]

A number of negotiations by Glaude de Saxe:

Libravit dicto Rigolet trompete domini misso ad Baillium Bellijoci cum licteris requisitoriis dicti locuntenete supra emend. offensis pro [per?] anglicos citra sagonam factis ..... viii d. gross.

Libravit ad Rigolet misso a Baugiaco apud Matiston baillino de Lauczon et Matiston supra facto trengar. et emend. offensis predicte videlicet ..... ii c. gross.

582 Inv. 16 #70, 255 [24 Apr.-25 Aug. 1424]

[Pierre Marchand journeys to Holy Roman Emperor]

Item trompetis regis ..... i flor rem.

583 Inv. 16 #70, 278r [20 May 1424]

[Expenses of Henri de Menthon, bailiff of Vaud].

Et premierement a delivre a la trompeta de Berna et ses compagnons les queulx apportaient de par les Bernois un souvien audit baillif et es dit

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ambaisseurs ..... i flor.

584 Inv. 16 #71, 468v-469r [5 Oct. 1424-18 Apr. 1425]

[Guillaume de la Forest travels as ambassador to the King of Portugal]

469v

Item a donne ledit Guillaume es ayraux menestriers trompetes dudit Roi et de ses enfans et aultres estrangers en somme ..... vi escus.

585 Inv. 16 #71, 445v-447r [21 Mar.-28 Jul. 1426]

[Manfroy de Saluces, mareschal; Henri de Columbier, Pierre d'Auvanche *et al.* travel to Berne, Fribourg, Constance, Vienna].

446r

Item tubetis et ministreriis eiusdem loci [Fribourg] ..... i flor.

Item de martis xxvi marcii de mane in Berna portitoribus vini et ministreriis eiusdem loci ..... i flor.

Ibidem tubetis et ministreriis Cunilliano ..... i ducat. auri.

447r

Item libravit in pluribus et diversis particulis pluribus tubetis et ministreriis a die tercia aprilis usques in xiii julli ..... vi ducatis. et item ..... ii scutis et ii libr. xiii s.

Item die xxviii jullii in Zurico dato tubete et ministreriis loci eiusdem ..... i flor regine.

586 Inv. 16 #71, 624v [Aug. 1426]

[Henri de Columbier travels to Lucerne from Fribourg].

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Item Galine hostelerii manu qua supra pro expensis trompetarum Ducis Mediolam ..... i flore.

587 **Inv. 16 #72, 232v-234r [12 Aug. 1426 and later]**

[Guillaume Rigaud, écuyer, leaves Chambéry 12 Aug. 1426 going to Hungary and the Holy Roman Emperor]

233v

Libravit quem dedit mimis et trompetis Regis et Regine ..... i flor. ren.

588 **Inv. 16 #72, 210v-211r [ca. Christmas 1427]**

[Philibert Andrenet, Jacques Oriol, and Amye Macet travel as ambassadors to the court of Burgundy]

211r

Item donne es trompetes et menestriers lesqueulx nous ont visite a Dourdieth [Dordrecht] ou nous avons demoure ung moys ou environ ..... viii esce.

589 **Inv. 16 #74, 241r-241v [1 Jan. 1429 or 1430?]**

[Jacor Oriole, judge of Bresse and counselor to the duke of Savoy travels to Chartres as ambassador to the duke of Bedford, regent of France]

241v

Item pro mimis et trompetis que eos visitaverunt eadem die [1 Jan.?] .....iiii scutis auri.

590 **Inv. 16 #75, 146r-147r [12 Jan.-6 Mar. 1430]**

[Mess. Urban Cuisier, Guillaume de Columbier, et *al.* sent to Flanders for marriage of "Britagnii."]

Item lesqueulx il ont donnes es trompetes et menestriers tant en Flandres comme a Colognye out l'on feysoit les nopces dau duc de Mons ..... vi flor. d'alamagne.

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591 Inv. 16 #76, 240v-241v [13 Mar. 1430-]

240v

Sequitur expense facte per nobilem virum Johannem dominum de Blonay, Baillum. Vuaudi de precepto illustrissimi principis domini nostri Sabaudie Ducis orethemis facto ad causam certarum bancharum positarum et constructarum per Comitatem de Berno.

241r

Et primo quos libravit et tradidit Hensillino mimo messagerio miso Bernum pro portando licteram primam requisicion facte Bernensibus ut dictas banchas tollerent videlicet die xiii mensis marcii anno domini millesimo quatercentesimo trigesimo a nativitate domini sumpto qui tam eundo stando quam redeundo et expectando responsionem a dictus Bernensibus vacanit tribus diebus integris cum suo equi capienti per diem quatuor denarii grossi ..... xii d. gross.

592 Inv. 16 #75, 205v-209v [ca. 21 May 1430]

[Anthoine de Chies, Urbanum Cursier, Jacob Oriol, Pierre de Bellay, and Guillaume Roffan, travel as ambassadors to Burgundy].

209r-209v

Item duobus mimis qui supervenerunt ibidem datis de mandato dictorum commissionorum videli-cet ..... iiii gross. veteris.

593 Inv. 16 #77, 191v-196r [24 Mar. 1431-]

[Glaude de Saxe, ambassador to Charles de Bourbon]

Livre a la dispense de Savoye heyraud de Monseig-neur, de Estenent sa trompete, de Rambaut trompete de Monseigneur le Prince de Pyemont, et de plusiers aultres messagiers et personns dou pais de Breysse lesqueulx ont estez a la dispense daudit president [Glaude de Saxe] plusiers et divers jours cest assavoir quant il sont arrivez a Bourg et es

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aultres lieux de Breysse out il ont trouve ledit president en sejornant et attendant responces et deslivrances daudit president et loy a tromis et pluseurs parties des pais tant de Breysse baielloys Thonon comme aultre part durant le temps que ledit president a estre apr dela laquelle distanse tant par les dessins nommes comme pour leur chevaux durant leur sejour en actendant leurs deslivrances a sesten ledit president qui monte en somme ..... xv flor.

194v

Livre a Etienne trompete de Monseigneur pour ses despens devoir affere allant devers Monseigneur a Thonon pour ii jours qui partist de Bourg le xxi jour davril ..... viii d. gross.

194v

Livre a Rambaud trompete de Monseigneur le Prince de Pyemont pour ses despens aller de Bourg a Thonon qui portast a Monseigneur lectres closes de parte de President contenans en effect que la garnison de Mascon avoit fet une corse devant Belle Valle et Ville Franche ..... xii d. gross.

Livre a la dicte trompete [Rambaud] que ly a donne ledit president en subvencion de la parte quil a fet quant il passe dessus la riviere de Ballon out il cuydat [?] neyer et il demorarent ses bouges et ses lectres et plusieurs aultres bagues ..... xii d. gross.

594 Inv. 16 #78, 181v [10 May-19 May 1433]

Les despens faites par Guillaume d'Avanchier en deux voyages en allant demourant et retournant par devers Mess. le Conte de Pardirac et de Foys.

Item aux trompetes de Monseigneur de Villars qui le convoya aultres deux jours pour ses despens et le vin ..... ii flor.

595 Inv. 16 #78, 181r [ca. Sept. 1433]

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Cy sensuyent les despens faitz par Mess. Jehan de Seissel Seigneur de Barjac mande par Monseigneur pour aler a Bassle.

Item lesqueulx il a donne tant es menestriers trompetes et messaiges de villes qui leur portoyent vin de par les villes ..... x flor. de rin.

596 Inv. 16 #81, 406v [31 Aug. 1435-12 Jan. 1436]

Cy sensuyent les despens que Mess. Pierre de Grolee a fait pour aller in Provence du comandemant de Monseigneur et de Monseigneur le Prince pour persuitre de l'assignacion du diere [dowry] de la Reyne Margarite et pour luy fere apparellier les lieux esqueulx elle devrit destendre et demourere quant elle vendoit de Calabre...

Item a livre ledite Messe. Pierre a plusiers massagiers qu'il a envoye a Marcelly [Marseilles]. a Thollon [Toulon], en ville de Margue et a Berre pour fere appresez les lieux es queulx la Royne devoit venir destendres et pour plusiers trompetes et menestriers et aussi pour le secretaire et clers qui ont escript les appointemants pour toutes chouses ....., x flor.

597 Inv. 16 #81, 400v [3 Mar. -2 May 1436]

[Jehan de Saxe journeys as ambassador to the court of France]

Item a livre ledit Messire Johan durant le voyage pour l'estraordinayre de luy de Guillaume Rigaud maistre d'ostel, de Georgin escuyer, de Monseigneur le Cardinal de Chippres et de Guigonard secretaire de temps qu'il a este en leur compagnie tant pour guides, heyraulx, trompetes, menestriers, passages de rivieres, comme aultres livrees fertes et comptees en leur presence .... xviii flor. iiii gross.

598 Inv. 16 #81, 367v [9 Jul.-22 Sept. 1436]

[Jehan de Seyselle, marescal of Savoy, is ambassador re: marriage of Yolande of France to count of Genevois]

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Autor plus au partir de Burges [Bourg-en Bresse] a venir in cza. tant pour despense comme pour dons fais a leurs hayraulx, menestriers et trompetes et plusieurs autres choses ..... c ducats.

599 Inv. 16 #82, 192r [10 Jan.-29 Jan. 1437]

[Jehan de Seiselles, ambassador, travels to the king of France with Anthoine de Dracon, Jacobo Oriola, and Guillaume Bolomier]

Item date fuerunt [12 Jan.] mimis, trompetis, heyraldis et aliis officiare regis .... xv ducatis.

600 Inv. 16 #83, 242r-242v [6 Nov. 1438-7 Feb. 1439]

Jehan de Saxe travels to the king of France re. the marriage of Yolande of France and Amadeus of Savoy.

Item magis libravit ipse et idem dominus Jacobus Heraudis pro sequentibus mimis et trompetis regis qui pecierunt ab eis insignia prima die anni .....iiii ducatis.

601 Inv. 16 #84, 282r [25 Feb.-7 Mar. 1438]

La dispense facte par monseigneur Johan, Seigneur de Blonay, baillif de Vuaud du comandemant de mon tresredoupte [sic] seigneur en alant a Berne et a Fribourg ...

Item es menestreis et trompete de la ville [Fribourg] ..... i flor.

Item eis menestreis et trompete ..... i flor.

602 Document deleted

603 Inv. 16 #85, 169r-169v [28 May-17 Jun. 1439]

[Jehan de Seysel, Mareschal of Savoy, Lancellot de Luyneu, Pierre de Grolee, and Guillaume Bolomier travel to Lyon as ambassadors to the King of France. Party includes "Stenent le Trompete"]

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169v

Item plus lesdictes extraordinaires dessus nommes ont disner et souper plusieurs chevalliers escuyers trompetes et menestriers avec les dictes seigneurs ambasseurs durant ledit temps quil ont demoures audit lieu de Lyon lesqueulx je ne savoit nommer qui sont en somme v et vii personnes.

170v-171r

Item a livre du commandement de mesdictes seigneurs es trompetes de monseigneur le duc de Borbon lesqueulx estoyent venus sestoyer mes dis seigneurs les ambasseurs en iiii ducatis ..... vii flor.

171r

Item es trompetes du Roy de France qui estoient venus sestoyer mesdis seigneurs en iiii ducatorum ..... viii flor.

Item du commandemant que dessus a Estiene la trompete et a George trompete pour reparalier leur trompetes qui estoient rompue ..... xxi gross.

604 Inv. 16 #85, 114v-115r [13 Jul.-18 Sept. 1439]

114v

Cy sensuyt les despense facte par Guillaume Davanche a trois personnes luy enclus et trois chevaulx en allant vers Monseigneur de Bourgonne et Monseigneur d'Orliens du commandemant de Monseigneur de lan mil iiii^{C} xxxix.

Item a livre a Calais a la trompete du bailli du Delay qui lest venu visiter ..... i salus.

Item a la trompete du Seigneur dou Borsier et es menestrier de son frere ..... i salus.

605 Inv. 16 #85, 188v [Oct. 1439]

Debentur per dominum nostrum Sabaudie Ducem spectabili militi domino Lyriaci pro expensis octo

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equitorum suorum ipso incluso factus de precepto eiusdem domini nostri ducis in ambassiata Janue novissima facta secum in eadem ad sistentibus domino Jacobo de Vallippergia et Andreneti Maleti videlicet eundo de Thononio Pinerolum ibidem stando spectando quedam memorialia pro materia ipsius ambassiata necessia vacanit novem diebus cuius dunidis [?]

In Montemeliano mimis domini Duorage ..... i flor.

Item in Nycia mimis donum gubernatore dicti loci..... i ducat.

Item in civitate Janue mimis civitatis ipsius loci ..... i ducat.

Mimis et trompetis Ducis Janue ..... iii ducatis

Item trompetis dominum preceptore Janue Vincente de Barbaria ..... i ducat.

606 Inv. 16 #85, 200v-201r [3 Oct. 1439]

Sequitur expense et librate facte per noblem Guillaume de Villareto domicellum missum per illustrissimam principem, dominum nostrum ducem Sabaudie, ad Ungarium et serenissimam dominum Romanorum Regem cum tribus equitibus et totidem personis computato pro quibus die pro persona et equo vii gross. monete domini nostri et sit pro die qualibet i ducat. ascendit in summa pnt. inferius undes et [---?].

Item pro mimis de Vert ..... viii gross.

Item pro mimis de Quillistat ..... xii gross.

Item pro mimis in Novocastro ..... viii gross.

Item pro mimis in Alma ..... vii gross.

607 Inv. 16 #85, 193r-193v [ca. 1 Jan. 1440]

Sensuit la dispense faite par Humbert de la Croys envoye de part Monseigneur le Duc de Savoye par devers Messeigneurs le Cardinal et Conte de Foys et

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le Conte d'Armignac dou moys de novembre mil iiii^{c} xxxix.

Item donna a les trompetes et menestriers le jour de l'an ung escut dor valent ..... xxi gross.

608 **Inv. 16 #86 238r-239r [Jan.-Mar. 1440]**

[Guillaume de Villarzel is sent by Pope [Felix V] and the Duke of Savoy to Austria "...vers le Duc Daultre Riche esleu [élu] empereur....]

238v

Item es menestriers de Ruvelen [?] pour amour de Mess. Guillaume de Grunenberch ..... vi gross.

Item es menestriers de Ulma [Ulm] pour ma partie ..... iiii gross.

Item es menestriers et servityens de la ville de Ragnespour [Regensburg] qui me tramnet du vin comme pour dela est acoustume ..... xii gross.

Item es menestriers de levesques de Passet [Passau] et es menestriers de la ville .... i flor. alamagne

Item a Viane [Vienna] es menestriers du Roy qui estoient viii enclus les trompetes ..... iiii flor. alamagne

Item es menestriers du Duc Albert d'Aulteriche qui estoient cinq ..... ii flor. alamagne

Item es menestriers de la ville de Vienne ..... vi flore. di. alamagne.

Item ja [j'ai] donay a disner a quattre docteurs de l'estude et aussi es chantres et es chappellains du Roy ..... i flor. et demy alamagne.

239r

Item es menestriers du Duc de Bavieres Henry appelle ..... iiii gross.

Item es menestriers du Duc Albert de Bavyere ..... iiii gross.

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609 Inv. 16 #86, 218v-219r [ca. 4 Aug. 1440]

[Expenses of Bartholôme de Chabod, president of Chamber of Accounts, for going to, staying at, and returning from Basel]

Item debentur eidem tam pro percuniis [sic] per eum domino realiter traditis pro nonullis modictis mercimoniis emendis quam pro Pietro unius equi fui traditi uni ex mimis donum et qui in Basilia can. sortinto visitatiis et remansit . x ducatis ad xxi.

610 Inv. 16 #86, [Nov.-Dec. 1440]

[Pierre Marchand, chancellor and Guillaume Bolomier travel to Basel to Pope Felix V]

Item qui dati sunt mimis dicte ville [Basel] qui ipsos visitatis venniunt ..... vi gross.

611 Inv. 16 #86, 120v [10 May -2 Jun. 1441]

[Bartholôme de Chabod, president of Chamber of Accounts, travels to Basel].

Item libravit cuidem memis Basilie qui pulsaverunt coram dicta dominus ambassiatoribus dono eidem pro ipsum
facto ..... vi gross.

612 Inv. 16 #88, 367r [5 Jul. 1441]

Livrees faites par Messieurs les Chancellier, Mareschal et Maistre des Requestes de Savoye, ambasseurs de Monseigneur le Duc de Savoye per luy envoyes es journees de Mascon avec les ambasseurs de Monseigneur de Bourbon oultre les despens ordinaires puis le v^{me} jour de juilliet $\bar{m}$ iiiii^{c} xli jusques li ii jour ensuivant.

Item le xxiii jour dudit moys livre a Ville Franche es menestrieres de Monseigneur de
Bourbon ..... v escus dor.

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613 Inv. 16 #88, 421r-421v [after 10 Jul. 1441]

421r

Sensievent les livrees faictes par Loys Palluel a cause de la dispense faite par Messieurs les ambaxiones de Savoie c'est assavoir Mess. Pierre Marchant, Chancellier, li Seigneur de Barjac, Marescal de Savoie, Mess. Bolomier et Mess. Jaques de Vaulpergne a Mascon depuys le x jour de juillet m iiii^{c} xli ...

421v

Item livre au taboryn de Monseigneur de Bourbon ..... ii escus .

614 Inv. 16 #88, 368r [14 Dec. 1441-9 Jan. 1442]

Expense par magnifficum dominum Johannem de Seysello dominum Barjacti et Rippe^{le}. marescallum Sabaudie a Chamberiaco Basileam ad sanctissimum dominum nostrum papam accendo substente videlicet a die decima quarta decembris anni domini millesimo iiii^{c} quadragesimo primo usques ad diem nonem mensis januarii continue sequentis inclusive qui sunt viginty septem dies ...

Item mimis ville Basilee et herardis decem flor alamagne.

615 Inv. 16 #88, 372v [ca. Apr. 1442]

Sequenturs expense facte per me Dominum Johannem de Monteluppello Dominus Chantagine eundo et redeundo versus serenissimam dominum Romanorum Regem in ambassiata de precepto illustrissimi principi domini mei Sabaudie Ducis anno domini millesimo quatercentesimo quadragesimo secundo.

Item pro jure meo quod michi pertinet in donis per nos factis tam guidis prre. quam piferis, trompete, et eraldis qui cothidie veniebant versus nos tam in Franquifordis quam in aliis civitatibus et oppidis grossis .....xxi flor. rem.

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616 Inv. 16 #88, 396r-396v [6 Apr. 1442]

Sequitur expensis facta per me Franciscum de Veyriacum eundo et redeundo a civitatis Bellici versus Romanorum Regem de mandato illustrissimi domini nostri Sabaudie ducis de anno domini millesimo quatercentesimo quadragesimo secundo a die sexta aprilis.

396v

Item pro jure meo quod michi contingit in donis factis tam guidis prie quam pifferis trompetes erardis qui cothidie veniebant tam in Franquifordio quam in aliis civitatibus et opidis gross. ..... ix ducatis.

617 Inv. 16 #90, 60r [26 March-24 Jul. 1443]

[Anthonius Draconibus, doctor of law travels to Dauphiné for unspecified negotiations on behalf of the Duke of Savoy.]

Item ex realiter exbursavit in extraordinariis videlicet pro dando mimis, trompetis, materus ducis et aliis similibus in festo Pasche.

Item etiam pro guidiis et scortis per eum hitis. eundo Janua et inde redeundo qua iter noster erat securum etiam pro sal. [?] dictum et pluribus aliis extraordinariis omnibus inclusive ....xxv flor. pp.

618 Inv. 16 #90, 42r-45r [3 Jul.-21 Jul. 1443]

Sequitur librate per nobilem Hugonetum de Ossens Thesauraruum Sabaudie Generalem, manum nobilis Hugoneti Vesperis eundo a Gebennis Cabillonem [Châlon-sur-Saone] et inde Cabillonem Dyvionem [Dijon] cum illustrissimo domino duce Burgondie tercia mensis jullii inclusive usques ad diem vicesimam primam eiusdem mensis exclusive anno domini millesimo quatercentesimo quadragesimo tercio.

43r-43v

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Libravit predicta die [12 Jul. 1443] nobili Johan de Lornay quos libravit in capella illustrissimi domini ducis Burgondie quos illustrissimus dominus noster dux dedit in missa in dicta cappella unum realem auri hunc. ..... xxiii gross.

43v

Libravit die predicta [13 Jul. 1443] mensis julii Dyvion. pro dando trompetis, mimis, et fatuis [jesters] videlicet Platello et uni alio fatuo vocato Vuilliquin, inclusis decem florenorum rem quos dominus dedit eadem causa in Sancto Glaudi Johanni de Lornay ..... xlvi flor. rem.

44v

Libravit die predicta in Sancto Glaudio Domino Guilliermus de Gebennis quos solvit de precepto illustrissimi domini nostri ducis apud Nazarey magistro citare illustrissimi domini Principis Aurayce ..... ii ducatos auri.

45r

Libravit predicta die [20 Jul. 1443] en Nyjours [?] hard to read] es batellarios qui luserunt coram illustrissimo domino nostro duce et sua connitina traditos domino Guilliermo de Gebennas de mandato prefati domini nostri ducis ..... ii flor.

619 **Inv. 16 #93 371v-376r [14 Aug. 1444-]**

371v

Extraordinary expenses of Lancellot, lord Luyriaci, governor of Nice, and Jacob de Turre, ambassadors from Savoy to Scotland for marriage negotiations between Annabelle of Scotland, and Louis, count of Geneva.]

372r in Flanders

Item dicta die [28 Aug.] piffariis et tubetinis domini de Beris ..... xlviii placis.

372v in Scotland

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Item die ix septembris datis piffariis et tubetinis ville de Edimburg ..... lx gross.

Item die xxvi septembris datis piffariis ville d'Arbdin [Aberdeen] ..... xxviii gross.

Item dicta die [26 Sept.] datis piffariis et tubucine Comitis de Gles [Douglas ?] .... xx gross.

Item die ultima septembris datis piffariis comitis de Crassou [Glasgow?] ..... xl gross.

Item die prima octobris datis piffariis psaltistis [sic] Domini de Insulis ..... xxviii gross.

Item dicta die datis citaristis episcopi Sancti Andree ..... xx gross.

Item die secunda octobris datis piffaris domini d'Arghil [Argyle] ..... xl gross.

Item die vi octobris Mauffet, buffoni regis .... xx gross.

Item dicta die [7 Oct.] datis quibusdam citaristis ..... xvi gross.

Item die xii octobris datis piffaris serenessimi Regis Scocorum ..... iiii^{xx} x gross.

Item dicta die datis piffaris ville de Stienelina ..... xxviii gross.

373r

Item die xix octobris datis piffaris Maurame ..... xxviii gross.

Item dicta die datis tubetis de Arghil .. xx gross.

Item datis arperio et socio suo Comitis de Orliancy [Orleans]..... xx gross.

Item die xxii octobris datis tribus de villa Glascinensis [Glasgow] pulsatis cum fleutis et citara ..... xxii gross.

Item eadem die [25 Dec.] datis piffaris et certis aliis ludentibus coram nobis ..... xxiii gross.

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373v

Item die prima januarii [1445] anno domini millesimo quatercentesimo xlv datis piffaris regis ..... xl gross.

Item eadem die datis trompete regis . xxviii gross.

Item eadem die datis piffaris Comitis de Gles ..... xxxvi gross.

Item eadem die [1 Jan.] datis piffaris de Liser [Lisia, Lisio] et ville Stieneline et duobus citaristi suud. [?] executibus ..... xxviii gross.

Item die nona februarii datis quibusdam piffaris de Abidin et citaristis Comitis de Angox [Angus] suud executibus ..... xxxvi gross.

Item die xv aprilis datis piffaris de Edimburg ..... xxv gross.

Item die xx aprilis datis quibusdam citaristis Magistris de Crafort [Crawford] ..... xvi gross.

375r

Item die xvi junni datis capellano nostro Domino Johanni Martini qui in celebracione missarum nobis servient decem mensibus cum dimidio ad racionem unius ducati cum dimidio pro mense . iii^{c} xv gross.

398r

Item die septima octobris datis piffaris et tubetis ville de Pet [?] ..... xx gross.

620 **Inv. 16 #91, 320r [7 Nov. 1444]**

[Ambassadors in Flanders]

Item libravit die septima eiusdem novembris millesimo iiii^{c} xliiii in villa Excluse [Excluse] mimis et trompetis eisdem ville ..... i ducat.

621 **Inv. 16 #92, 222v [Jun. 1445]**

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[Remarriage of Margarite of Savoy, formerly queen of Sicily, now duchess of Bavaria]

222v

Item eadem die de precepta verbali illustrissime domine predicte praesentibus dicte domino Marescallo ac dominis Chantagne, Jacobi de Claremont et Johannes Championis, magister hospicii.

Mimis Lausannam dono eisdem per eandem [sic] dominam facto ..... xii d. gross.

223r

Item mimis Solodorum [Solothurn] dono per dictam dominam eis facto in praesencia dictorum dominorum ..... ii flor. rem.

Item apud Basilat xvi junni cuidam mimo ex dono sibi per dictam dominam facte in praesencia supra dictorum dominorum ..... vi gross.

Item die predicta xiiii junii mimis Berne dono eisdem pro dictam dominam facto unde fecerunt confessionem datam Berne die xiiii junii millesimo quatercentesimo quadragesimo quinte manum Johannes Vereris junioris signatam ..... ii flor. renen.

Item in Basilea mimis domini ducis Bavaria dono eisdem de precepto dicte domine etiam dominorum epi. [episcopi] et Marescalli ..... v flor. ren.

622 Inv. 16 #92, 283v [May 1445]

[Wedding of Margarite of Savoy]

Item a livre aux heyraulx poursuyans trompetes et menestriers et es criarent largesse les jours des noupces de Ma Dame de Baviere ..... xii flor.

623 Inv. 16 #93, 342r-342v [1 Jan. 1446]

[Reverend in Christ Johannes de Grolea travels "preposito Montisjovis" [Mont Joux, Grand Saint-Bernard] "Sanctissimi Domini Dostri Felices Pape

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Quinti, vice cameram" with 18 people and 18 horses. travels from Geneva to Chinon for negotiations with the king of France and the dauphin regarding secret matters.]

342v

Item magis debetur eidem quos donavit prima die anni in Chinino tam mimis, trompetis, mangonibus, forrearis et diversis aliis servitoribus quam officiarum dictorum regis et dalphun et diversorum aliorum dominorum eciam servitoribus videlicet ..... xlv scute.

624 Inv. 16 #93, 405v [4 May-29 Jun. 1446]

Cy sensuyt la despense faicte par Jehan Champion du commandemant de mon tres redoubte seignieur Monseigneur le Duc de Savoie pour aller de Geneve a Constance avec ceulx de Berne pour trattayer de la paix qui a este faict pardevant Monseigneur de Baviere moyen avecque le Duc Albert Duc d'Auteriche d'une part et toutes les ligues de l'autre part et avecque ledit Jehan Champion iiii persones luy enclus et quatre chevaulx. [Go from Geneva to Constance, and back to Geneva.]

Item a livre ledit Jehan Champion es trompetes et menestriers de Monseigneur d'Auteriche, de Monseigneur de Bavieres, de Monseigneur de Vuytemberch [Würtemburg?], du Marquis de Nydervedes, [?] de ceulx de Constance, et de plusiers autres bonnes villes ..... v flor. alamagne.

625 Document deleted.

626 Inv. 16 #96, 426r [4 Feb. 1448]

[Expenses of ambassadors and Resident Council held at Basle, for the Fribourg Fair].

Et premierement paye au menestriers de la ville de Barne [sic Bern] qui ont estes donnes par lesdites ambassadeurs .....i flor.

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627 Inv. 16 #98, 139v-148r [26 Mar.-30 Mar. 1448]

[Johan de Vaulmarcour travels with Jehan de Lornay ambassador to Bern.]

Item dono facto trompete et mimis dicti loci Berni qui venerunt ad ipsum visitandum ibidem ..... i flor. reni.

628 Inv. 16 #98, 387r-387v [20 Jan.-5 Feb. 1451]

[Jacob de Turre, Chancellor, travels to Dauphin as ambassador.]

387r

Item pro extraordinariis videlicet trompetis et mimis ..... xiii scutis.

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E. PURCHASE AND REPAIR OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

629 Inv. 39 fol. 9 #2, 257v [14 Sept. 1415]

Livre a Mestre Jaques, mestre des orgues le xiiii jour de septembre lan qui dessus lesqueulx ma dame luy devoit pour reste des orgues quil ha factes pour ma dicte dame.....xii flor. pp.

630 Inv. 39, fol 9 #4 [no foliation, Oct. 1416]

Livre a Meistre Jaques, meistre des orgues, pour les chouses dessoubz escriptes achettes par luy pour repareillier les orgues de ma dame.

Et premierment pour trois peaulx de mouthon, deux peaux de chenotin, deux livres de cole ung pot a la fondre.

Item iiii^{c} clos tant grans comme petis.

Item une livre et de fil et pour fondature et autre pluseurs memes chos .....xvi gross.

Livre a Maistre Jaques, maistre des orgues, le ix jour dudit mois pour acheter xii livres et demi destang et pour charbon repareillier les orgues de ma dame desussdites .....ii flor. pp.

631 Inv. 39 fol. 9 #4 [no foliation, ca. 1416]

Livre a madame tramis a elle par Messire Pierre, son chapellein, pour les delivrer a Maistre Girart pour ung instrument appelle eschaquier fact par ledit Maistre Giraart pour ma dame .....vii flor xi gross.

632 Inv. 16 #66, 540r [2 Apr. 1421]

Libravit die secunda mensis aprilis anno predicto apud Gebennis de mandato domini relacione Petri de Menthone scutifferi domini, Gonrado Fellin, organiste, pro quibusdam parvis organis portativis faciendis.

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Et primo pro sexaginta libris stagni de Cornually .....ix flor. et demi pp.

Item pro sexdecem libris plombi .....xvi d. gross.
Item pro filo daichaine .....x d. gross.

et pro x pellibus mouthon .....xx d. gross.

que quantitatis sunt in summa .....xiii florenoris vii denarii grossi.

633 Inv. 16 #66, 606r-606v [17 Oct. 1421]

Libravit Conrardo Felini, magistro organorum, cui per dominum debebantur pro organis per eium pro domino facte .....xx flor.

Item quos domino eidem Conrardo semel graciose donavit pro una veste pro eum emenda viii flor. pp.

Ut per licteram domini de testimonio premissore cum mandato solvendi ac etiam sine difficultate qualibet allocandi habicta cum dicta lictera domini ab eodem Conrardo licteram de confessione et recepta datam Thononii die decima septima mensis octobris anno domini millesimo quatercentesimo vicesimo primo. Quam reddit sigillo domini sigillatam et manu Bolomyer secretarii domini signati. In cuius dorso scripta est nota instrumenti de confessione et recepta facta per dictum Conrardum de predictis duabus particles ad subscriptam quantate ascendentibus. Recepta sub anno predicto die xviii mensis octobris manu Johannes de Espagniaco not. et signata .....xxviii flor. pp.

634 Inv. 16 #68, 435r [17 Jun. 1423]

Libravit de precepto domini orechiis facto magistro organum pro reparacionem organum domini que tenentur Thononii die xvii mensis junni .....vi flor. pp.

635 Inv. 16 #70, 176v-177r [10 Aug. 1423]

Item pour iii grans lous per les orgues de ma dame. recepu par Jaqueme clerc de la forrerie .iii gross.

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636 Inv. 16 #69, 207v [24 Jan.-7 May 1424]

[Jehan de Compeys travels to Flanders, Brittany and other places; sent to the Savoyard ambassadors by the duke.]

Item livre ledit Jehan de Compeys pour lachet des instrumens des menestriers achete du comandement de mondit seigneur. Cest assavoir .....xii escus dor.

[1 ecu =20 gross. of Savoy, 18 gross. "monoye de Roy"]

637 Inv. 16 #72, 298v [3 May 1427]

Libravit die tercia maii pro precio unius cithare empte Gebennum de mandato domini Comitis Baugiaci [Louis] et sibi misse Thononium per magistrum cithare cum eodem comnoran. pro tanto videlicet .....v florenorum et demi. pp.

638 Inv. 16 #73, 319r [19 Jul. 1428]

Item Petro de Gino, mercerio pro sex liaciis cordaris citare domini costan .....vi denarii grossi.

639 Inv. 16 #75, 187r [26 Sept. 1429]

[Things bought by Guillaume de Flecheria]

Item pro reparacionem sue arpe .....ix d. gross.

640 Inv. 16 #76, 280v [16 Jun. 1430]

Libravit die decima sexta junii anno predicto Guilliermo de Foresta, scutiffero scutifferie domini pro rebus subscriptis per ipsum Guilliermum de mandato domini emptis et qui obvissi funt. ioni in rotullo precedenti. Et primo pro aptari [repairs] faciendo citaram dicto domini nostri ducis Sabaudie .....xx d. gross.

Item pro emendo unam coperturam ceroy foderatam de corio albo pro tenendo dictam citharum ...xx gross.

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641 Inv. 16 #77, 270v [8 Feb. 1432]

Libravit dicta die de precepto supra dicti domini domini nostri orethemis facto Johanneto de Fontana pro emendo certam quantitatem metally pro dominum donati pro uno magno cimbalo novit. in priorati Thononii facto .....1 flor. pp.

642 Inv. 16 #78, 131r [26 Apr. 1433]

Libravit dicta die domino Nycodo de Menthone pro solvendo magistro organorum .....xx flor. pp.

643 Inv. 16 #78, 237v [30 Oct. 1433]

[Among repairs to the Castle at Thonon].

Item ay baillie aussy a celluy qui fistles les orguines pour charbon et pour vi livres [lbr.] de plomb .....viii gross.

644 Inv. 16 #79, 371r [13 Jan. 1434]

... Bernardono Nazarii chambrerio domini pro portu organorum domini ultramontes existentium apptandorum chambr. ad dominum duodecim florenorum pp. subscriptos.....[xii florins]

645 Inv. 16 #79, 468v [26 May 1434]

Libravit dicta die illustri domino nostro comiti Gebennas realiter pro cordis arpe emendio .....ii flor. pp.

646 Inv. 16 #81, 231v-232r [1 Jul. 1435]

Item le premier jour de jullet pour ix trompes cornes de chasse achetez de Johan et de Pierre Gynoz de Geneve que mondit seigneur a doner quant is a pris une pour soy. Cest assavoir a Johen Monseigneur de Montferrent [sic], a Monseigneur le Marquis de Saluces, a Monseigneur le Marechal, a Messire Jehan de Compeys, au Seigneur de Condiere, a Guillaume Davanche, a Pierre et Cocumel les braconiers. A chescun une qui

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costent .....ix ducats

647 Inv. 16 #81, 242r [ca. 29 Aug. 1436]

240v

Sensuyvent les livres faictes par la main de Guillaume Davanche pour conduyre et mener la veisselle et la tapisserie de Thonon a Chatillion en Dombes lan de Messire courrant mil iiii^{C} xxxvi comencie li xxix jour daost.

242r

Item ha livre au mercier a Thonon pour cordes darpes pour mondit seigneur .....iiii gross.

648 Inv. 16 #81, 562v [5 Nov. 1436]

Libravit die quinta novembris prefato domini nostri principi pro emende cordes arpe .ii ducatis auri ad xxi.

649 Inv. 16 #82, 116v [27 Dec. 1436]

Item pour trois cornet de chasse que emporta ledit Collet pris de Glaude Tissot ..iiii flor. vi gross.

650 Inv. 16 #83, 147r [1 Oct. 1437]

Item livre a Saint Glaude le jour dessusdit pour vi queriollies de bois que monseigneur donna aux dames a i gross. la piece sont .....vi gross.

651 Inv.16 #84, 231v-232r [10 Jan.-4 Jul. 1438]

Item mais pour ledit Coquart pour la fasson de ung palatot de ung chapiron et de la coverte de sa musetez quand il alaz a Berne .....xxi gross.

652 Inv. 16 #83, 222v [24 Apr. 1438]

Libravit die vicesima quarta eiusdem mensa aprilis domino nostro principi realiter pro emendo funibus citare domine nostre principisse et

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leuti .....i ducatis auri ad xxi.

653 **Inv. 16 #84, 247v [8 Jan.-1 May 1439]**

Item une fourure de harpe avent les ranges qui vault .....ii flor.

654 **Inv. 16 #84, 210v [10 Feb. 1439]**

Libravit Boniffacio de Villa, olim comissario et receptori ex stentarum donum baldi, cui per dominum debebantur tam pro precio quorundam organorum per ipsum Boniffacium pro cappella domini venditorum quam etiam pro nonillis aliis negociis per eum domino ad partem fieri comitis, ut per licteram domini de testimonio premissorum et mandato sibi per dictum thesaurarium de et super composicione per eum cum domino nuper facta solvendi librandi et realiter expediendi vice domini ac etiam sine difficultate qualibet allocandi recipiendo ab eodem cum dicta lictera domini licteram opportunam de confessione et recepta. Datam Pinerolii die decima februarii anno domini millesimo quatercentesimo trigesimonono quam reddit sigillo locunten. cancellario pro po. absen. sigillatam et manu Francisci Fabri eius secretarii signatam. In cuius dorso scripta est lictera confessionis de recepta per dictum Boniffacium facta de subscripta quantitate quam habuit a dicto thesaurario causa supradicta data die xi januarii anno domini millesimo quatrecentesimo trigesimo nono ipsius Boniffacii nanu sibi scripta et signata et de qua [----?] infra computat in
recepta d. l flor. cxl [?] .....L flor. pp.

655 **Inv. 16 #84, 250v [ca. Nov. 1439]**

Item libravit in quinques ulnis tele et pro filo janneti. pro organis et manicordio illustrissime principisse pedemontium .....v gross. i qrt.

656 **Inv. 16 #85, 284r [9 Feb. 1440]**

[Among repairs made to the Castle of Pinerolo]

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Item libravit plus die penultima octobris datis Jaques pro portu organorum que erant in capella castri Pignerolli portatis Thaurinum .....iiii gross. ii qrt.

Item libravit plus die xxii novembris Magno Millano pro portu organorum que erant in domo Anthonii Brocardi portatus ut r. pnte. laudabile religiose domino allmo .....iiii gross. ii qrte.

657 Inv. 16 #85, 266v [13 Jan. 1440]

Libravit Johanni Gay de Thaurino die eadem qui portavit organa a Thaurino apud Secusiam dono eadem facto

658 Inv. 16 #85, 256r [24 Jan. 1440]

Libravit die xxiiii dicti mensis januarii Johanni Amadeo de Secuxia pro porta organorum domini a loco Thaurini usques Chamberiacum que organa apportavit supra suum collum .....ii flor. pp.

659 Inv. 16 #85, 146v [24 Jan. 1440]

Item libravit die xxiiii mensis januarii in Chamberiacum illis duobus qui portaverunt organos de Aquabella in dicto loco Chamberiacum iiii d. gross.

660 Inv. 16 #88, 177r [20 Sept. 1441-28 Feb. 1442]

Item mais a livre ledit Guillaume [Davanchier] a deux hommes de pie qui ont apporte les orgues de mondit seigneur de Geneve a Chambery car charret ne chevaulx ne les heussent peu porter sans rompre .....i flor. dalamagne.

661 Inv. 16 #96, 609v [Oct. 1447]

Item a Nycollin de Saint Yas et Guillaume, trompete, pour troys jours entiers en quoy il ont vacque a apourte les orgues de monseigneur le duc de Saint Yas a Thurin. Donne pour jour a chacun deux [d'eux] xii d. valent .....vi gross.

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F. LISTS OF CHAPEL MEMBERS

662 Inv. 39 fol 18 #30, 107v [29 May 1410]

Johannes Morestini ii
Dominus Druandus, capellanus i

663 Inv. 39 fol. 18 #52, 2r-69v [12 May 1418-May 1418]

[The following list is compiled from the above volume of household accounts]

Theobaudus, capellanus
Petrus de Petra
Clericus de Capelle
Petrus Paonis, clericus capelle i
Bernardus Palines i

664 Inv. 39 fol. 18 #53, 18r [after 20 Dec. 1418]

Item a Johant [. . .unreadable] vallet de chambre de ma dame pour deux grippons pour:

Bertrand
Bernard

chantres de la chapelle de ma dicte dame les queulx mondit seigneur leur a donne a xxxii gross. de gip-pon [sic] ..... v flor et iiii gross.

665 Inv. 16 fol. 18 #52, 282r [12 Jun. 1419]

Dominus Teobardus, capellanus ii
Dominus Petrus Reynaud i
Bertrandus de la capella i

666 Inv. 39 fol. 18 #52, 283? [12 Jun. 1419]

[The following list is compiled from the above volume of household accounts]

Dominus Theobardus, capellanus ii
Dominus Petrus Regnaug i
Bertrandus de capella i

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667 **Inv. 39 fol. 18 #52, 381r [1 Sept. 1419]**

Domino Theobardo, capellano domini, pro duobus eius equis et viginti duobus diebus in uno so. eidem ..... v s. viii d. gross.

Domino Petro Regnaud, pro uno eius equo et viginti duo die in uno so. eidem .....ii s. x d. gross.

Bertrando capelle, pro uno eius equo et viginti duobus diebus in uno so. eidem .. ii s. x d. gross.

Clerico elemosine, pro uno eis equo et viginti duo die in uno so. eidem .....ii s. x d. gross.

668 **Inv. 39 fol. 18 #55, 3r-285v [1 Nov. 1420-23 Mar. 1421]**

[The following list is compiled from the above volume of household accounts]

Dominus Theobaldus, capellanus
Dominus Petrus de Petra
Petrus Reynaud
Bertrand
Dominus Mchus., capellanus domini
Dominus Anthonius, capellanus domine
Dominus Guillermus, capellanus domine
Bernardus, clericus capelle
Clericus elemosine

669 **Inv. 39 fol. 18 #56, 40r-283v [27 Apr. 1422-25 Mar. 1423.]**

[The following list is compiled from the above volume of household accounts]

Dominus Theobaldus
Petrus Reynaud
Bertrandus de capelle
Fratrus Johannes Blanchard
Dominus Maljehan

Expenses for burial of Marie of Burgundy:

Guillermus de la capelle
Peronetus capelle

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670 Inv. 39 fol. 18 #58, 23r-110r [6 Jul. 1424-3 Nov. 1424]

[The following list is compiled from the above volume of household accounts]

Dominus Theobaldus
Dominus Petrus Renaud
Clericus capelle domini

671 Inv. 16 #73, 315v-316v [1428]

Among those receiving "Viollet de Ruans, de Montmillier et de Brucelles:

Thibaut
Pierre Reynaud
Ghosuin [?]

316r

Among those receiving green robes:

Le Clerc de la chapelle

Among those receiving robes of "viollet de Loniers" for the marriage of Marie of Savoy to the Duke of Milan:

Messe. Majohan
Messe. Bertrand
Monse. Janin
Monse. Rougier
Monse. Yvonet
Monse. Bertrand

316v

Durand, alms clerk
Collet, alms clerk
Le Petit Glaude de la chapelle
Jaqueine Morins [follows Glaude]
Frere Johan Blanchard
Frere Anthoine
Frere Jaquemet

672 Inv. 16 #75, 90v-91v [1429]

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90v-91r

Cy apres sensuyent les livres faites par moy Pierre de Menthon pour la livre de monseigneur, de monseigneur de Geneva et de loustel resident achetes a Geneva es foyres de Saint Bartholome et de Saint Symon et iuda lan m iiii^{C} xxix.

91v

Chapelle

Messe. le Prevoust Douste
Messe. Pierre Reynaud
Messe. Maljehan
Messe. Guillaume Sellier
Messe. Bernard
Messe. Rougier
Messe. Yvonet
Messe. Janin

Clercs de chappelle

Duret, clerc daumosne
Colet, clerc daumosne
Glaude, clerc de chappelle
Le clerc d laumosne de Monseigneur de Geneve

Frères

Frere Jehan Blanchard
Frere Anthoine
Frere Jaquemet

673 Inv. 16 #76, 159v [Aug. 1431]

Among those receiving black robes for the funeral of Amadeus Prince of Piedmont:

Messe. Yvonet
Messe. Janyn
Vautelyn [Gautier de Pernes]
Glaude
Étienne, trumpeter

674 Inv. 16 #78, 140v-143r [after 1 Mar. 1433]

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Shoes for the chapel:

Three children of the chapel receive two pairs each, beginning at Easter 1433.

Adam, Gaudefroy and Anthoyne le Clerc also receive shoess at that time.

675 **Inv. 16 #79, 164v [at fairs of Easter and St. John 1433].**

Et de les vi aunes de viollet de Brucelles lon a livre:

Mestre Loys Litardon, maestre in Tyologie [Theology]
Monss. le Prevost Doste
Monss. Pierre Raynaud
Mosse. Bernard
Mosse. Yvonet
Mosse. Janyn
Mosse. Rogier
Mosse. Douret
Adam, mestre des petis enfans de la chapelle.

Item de dues pieces de violet de cortroes lon a fait roubes a:

Renaud de la Chapelle [Joly]
Glaude de la chapelle
Vautellet de la chapelle [Galtier de Pernes]
Guillaume, clerc de la armoine
iiii novices de la chapelle et a leur meistres.

676 **Inv. 16 #79, 243r [after 1 Oct. 1433]**

Sensuyent les soliers et aultres chaucimentes fays et delivres par Francoys Lanceis estoffier de mon tresredoubte signieur Monseigneur de Savoye tam pour ledit Monseigneur, La Royne [Marguerite de Savoye, Queen of Sicily], Monseigneur de Geneve, pour les pages et aultres personnes desoub escriptes de puis le premier jour doctobre lan mil iiii^{c} xxxiii

Pour les trois enfans de chapelle, le premier jour de novembre .....iii pars. de soll.

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Le dernier jour dudit mois pour lesdites iii enfans .....iii pr. de soll.

Le xxv jour de decembre pour lesdites iii enfans.....iii pars de soll.

Le premier jour de janvier pour lesdites iii enfans.....iii pars de planelles.

Le xx jour dudit mois pour lesdites iii enfans.....iii pars de soll.

Le xviii jour de fevrier pour lesdites iii enfans et pour ung aultre de noviaux venu ... iiii pars de solls.

243v.

Pour Adam, Gotiffrey et Anthoyne chantre de chapelle le iiii jour dottobre pour lesdits chantres .....iii pars de soll.

Le xviii jour dudit mois pour lesdites chantres .....iii pars de soll.

Le premier jour de novembre pour lesdites chantres ..... iii pars de soll.

Le xiii jour dudit mois pour lesdites chantres ..... iii pars de soll.

Le dernier jour dudit mois pour lesdites chantres ..... iii pars de soll.

Le xiii jour de decembre pour lesdites chantres ..... iii pars de soll.

Le xi jour de janvier pour lesdites chantres ..... iii pars de soll.

Le xxiii jour dudit mois pour lesdites iii chantres ..... iii pars de soll.

Le vii jour de fevrier pour lesdites iii chantres .....iii pars de soll.

Le xxi jour dudit mois pour lesdites iii chantres ..... iii pars de soll.

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Le vii jour de mars pour lesdites iii chantres ..... iii pars de soll.

677 **Inv. 16 #79, 246r [21 Mar. -17 Aug. 1434]**

4 "enfans de chapelle" receive shoes [soll.]

[21 Mar.-8 Aug. 1434]

Adam, Godfroy and Antoine

678 **Inv. 16 #80, 175r [after 11 Jul. 1434]**

Sensegnant les solliers et autres chaucemens que je Francey Lancey estoffier de Monseigneur le Duc de Savoye aye baillie. et livre tant pour mondit seigneur, Monseigneur de Geneve, Ma dame la Princesse, pour les pages, pour les iiii enfans de chappelle, Adam. Goudefroy et Anthon. comme pour autres ou non dudit monseigneur dei [sic] le xi jour de julliet lans corans mil iiiic xxxiiii.

Four children of the chapel: 1 pair of solliers each on: 24 Aug. 3 Oct. 24 Oct. Total 12 pairs at 2 s. apiece ..... ii flor.

Adam, Gaudfroy et Anthoine 1 pair each on: 24 Aug. 7 Sept. 21 Sept. 3 Oct. 17 Oct. 24 Oct. Total 18 pairs at iii s. per pair ..... iiii flor et demi.

679 **Inv. 16 #80, 144r [23 Sept.-27 Nov. 1434]**

Summe des aunes des draps dessus achetes desqueulx on a fait les pellates, chapiron et manteaulx es persones cy dessoubz escriptes.

[Chapel receives cloth]

Includes:

Mosse. Janyn .....ii et demy [aunes]
Mosse. Bernard .....ii et demy
Mosse, Duret .....ii et demy
Vautellin .....ii et demy

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680 Inv. 16 #80, 148r [1 Dec. 1434-25 Jan. 1435]

Étrennes

Mosse. Janin
Mosse. Duret
Vuatellins

681 Inv. 16 #80, 161v-162r [ca. Apr. 1435]

Item pour ii pieces de pers de Brocelles que coste xxxii ducas la piece a raison de xx gross. et demi pour ducat valent cix flor. iiii gross. Du quel drapt ung a ballie a viii chappellans dessoubz nommes a chascon v aulnes pour fere leurs roubes cest a savoir:

Mosse. Bernard
Mosse. Guillaume dou Fay
Mosse. Pierre Bron
Mosse. Janin
Mosse. Duret
Mosse. Rochers [Rogier]
Mosse. Etiene
Mosse. Herlin Fustien

Item pour v aulnes de pers de Brucelles pour la roube de Guillot le chantre au pris du drapt dessudites ..... xiii flor viii gross.

682 Inv. 16 #80, 162r [ca. Apr.-May 1435]

Clercs de chapelle

Item pour xvi aulnes et demi de pres de la vix conte de Montivilliers achetees dudit Hugonet Vespre a xxvi gross. par aulne valent xxxv flor ix gross. de quoy lon a fait les robes de

Vuartellin [Clerc de la chapelle]
Anthonie Mestrallet
Girar Bordon
Piere Barbier, clers de chappelle et darmonie

683 Inv. 16 #80, 265r [12 May 1435]

Cy sensuyent les despens faitz par ceulx de la chapelle de monseigneur dessoubz escriptz lesquelx

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demourent a Thonon par faulte de chivaulx. Item pour les despens de:

Mosse. Duret
Mosse. Helun Fustiant,
Guillot
Valtellin
Anthoyne Mestralet
clerc darmona
Girard Bordon
clerc darmone

et de vi chivaulx faitz venans de Thonon a Chambery apres Monseigneur et ont vacque vi jours entiers compte pour leur vi personnes et vi chivaux pour jour ii flor. qui sont en somme pour les vi jours .. xii flor.

Item pour le louage de vi chivaulx ii gross. pour jour ..... vi flor.

Item pour retourner lesdites chivaulx ..... i flor.

Enclus iii jours quil ont este a Geneve tant pour trover de chivaulx comme pour attende le drapt de leur livree. Summe toute xix flor.Quem rotullum reddit annexum lictere dominum de testimonio premissorum et mandato siba per dictum thesaurarum solvendo et realiter expediendo vice domini ac etiam sine difficultate qualibet allocando recipiendo ac eisdem cum dicta lictera domini et annexis licteram... ..... xix flor. pp.

684 Inv. 16 #80 323v [27 May 1435]

Et primo libravit die xxvii mensis maii anno predito domini millesimo quatercentesimo trigesimo quinto de mandato domini:

Henrico Fustian
dicto Vuatelin
Domino Stephano
Girardo Bordoni

comptoribus [sic] capelle domini pro ipsorum expensis facte veniendo de Thonon apud Chamberiacum inclusis quindecem equorum faciendis reddeundo a Chamberiaco apud Thonon ... xi flor. iiii d. gross.

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685 Inv. 16 #80, 315r [ca. 13 May 1435]

Ce sont les serviteurs de lostel de montresredoubte segnieur Monseigneur le Duc de Savoye, Monseigneur le Prince, Ma Dame la Princesse et de Monseigneur de Geneve. Et esqueulx que lon a paye leur gaiges de lan corant mil iiiic xxxiiii et pour le terme de Saint Andrer [sic]. La chapelle.

Et premierement a Guillot chantre ..... l flor.

Item a deux chapelleyn de Picardie a ung chascun pour lan presant xxv flor montent ..... l flor.

A Messe. Herlin et Estene Mathe a ung chascun x flor
..... xx flor.

686 Inv. 16 #80, 180v [4 Sept. 1435]

Item mais pour Vuatellin, clerc de chappelle de monseigneur le prince, une roube .. viii gross. pp.

Item mais a Girard, clerc de chappelle, une roube ..... viii gross. pp.

Item mais pour Anthoine, clerc de chapelle, de ma dame une
roube .....viii gross. pp.

Item mais pour Mosse. Bernard, chapellan, une roube ..... i flor. pp.

687 Inv. 16 #82, 256v [30 Nov. 1435-30 Nov. 1436]

[Salaries]

Et primus capella domini:

Guillocto, cantori domini ..... xl flor. pp.
Duobis capellanis domini de Picarda, cantoribus ..... l flor. pp.
Domino Yvoneto, capellano domini, pro minutis oblacionibus domini ..... xxv flor. pp.
Patre confessori domine pro suo salario dicti anni ..... xxv flor. pp.

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688 Inv. 16 #81, 229r [ca. Jan. 1436]

Cy sensuyvent les chouses que Guillermo Davanche a livre et eschete pour les estrames du commandement de monseigneur le prince en la presence de Monseigneur le Mareschal et de Monseigneur Johan de Compeis de lan mil iiiii^{C} xxxv.

Sy apres sensuyvent les personnes a qui mondit seigneur le prince a donne les cuteaux et les dagues dessus achetees.

Messe. Bernard
Messe. Piere Brun
Messe. Janin
Messe. Duret
Messe. Estienne
Messe. Fustien
Guillot
Reynault Joly
Messe. Pierre Reynaud
Deny de Cambriex [?]
Vatellin
Anthoyne
Clement
Girart
Maistre Pierre
Pierre clerc daumone
Estinent [Trumpeter]

689 Inv. 16 #81, 249v-250r [21 Apr. 1436 and later]

Item des trois demy pieces de Ruant lon a delivre es chappellains qui sensegnent a chescun iiii aunes et demy:

Messe. Pierre Bron
Messe. Janin
Messe. Janyn Rogier
Messe. Estienne
Messe. Duret
Messe. Fustien.

250r

Chapel Clerks

Item de lautre piece lon a fait roube a la petite,

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Vathelin
Girard Bouridon
Anthoine Mestrallet
clerc daumoine.

690 Inv. 16 #81, 360v [Sept. 1436]

Cy sensuyvent les livrees faites par la main de Francois de Ruffin [scutiffere scutifferie] pour faire pointre et conduyre les parameins de la chapelle, la tapisserie et aussi pour la despense des chappellains et chantres de la dicte chappelle que lon envoya de Thonon vers monseigneur a Pontin pour la venue de ma dame Yolant fille du Roy de France faicte la dicte despense au mois de septembre lan mil iiii^{c} et xxxvi.

Item de la m.che^{xxx} xvi jour dudit se partirent de Thonon apres disner pour aller a Pontin [probably Pont d'Ains] avecques les dictes choses:

Messe. Bernard
Messe. Fustien
Guillot
Anthoine Mestralet
Girard Bourdon

qui sont xi personnes et xi chevaulx, et sont demeure depuis lune diemanch jusques a lautre ensemble valent vii jours entiers a iiii gross. pour jour pour personne et cheval valent xxv flor. viii gross.

691 Inv. 16 #82, 124r [1436]

Item pour la roube de Varatelin
double ..... viii gross.

Item pour celle de Girard ..... viii gross.

Item pour Anthoyne Metrelle ..... viii gross.

Item pour le clerc de larminosine .....viii gross.

692 Inv. 16 #82, 97v-98v [after 1 Jan. 1437]

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Étrennes

98v

Each of the following persons receives one "charmer:"

Le chapellain de la royne ..... i charmer
Le cure de Channa ..... i charmer
Messe. Duret ..... i charmer
Messe. Étienne ..... i charmer
Messe. Herlin ..... i charmer
Reynaud ..... i charmer
Guilliot ..... i charmer
Anthoine, clerc de la chapelle ..... i charmer
Clement ..... i charmer
Girard ..... i charmer

693 **Inv. 16 #83, 164r-166r [after 13 Nov. 1437]**

164r

Censuivant les livrees et les draps achettes a la foire de Geneve par la main de Francois de Ruffin pour la livree de ma dame la princesse en la presence de Messe. Guigo de Ranerea, de Raphael Peyrolier, d'Annequin et de Septimoz. tailleurs de Monseigneur le Prince et de Ma dame par le commandement de Monseigneur et de Ma dame et de Monseigneur le Mareschal de Barjac comencees le xiii jour du mois de novembre lan mil iiii^{c} et xxxvii.

165v

Those receiving livery:

Vautellin
au clerc qui tien la teneur en la chapelle
Girard Bordon
Anthoine Mestralet
Clerc des aumosnes

165r

Des xi aulnes de gris tant de Roan comme aultres et des xi dymy pieces et xx aulnes et demy de violet lon a fait les robes qui sensuivant.

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Pere Confesseur
Messe. Bernard
Maistre Guillaume du Fae
Maistre Anthoine [Mestralet]
Messe. Pierre Brun
Messe. Janin
Messe. Estiene [Mathey]
Messe. Herlin Fustien
Guillot
Renaud [Joly]

165v

Et queulx xi chapellains, chantres et fasiciens [sic] lon a baillie a chascun iiii aunes et dymy qui sont v dymy pieces et xi aunes de gris item a lon mais fait robes.

166r

A Messe. Herlin pour ung chaperon et a la norisse de Ma Damiselle pour ung aultre chaperon a leur deux aunes.

Item a livre a Francois Morel pour deux aulnes de drap noir pour fiere chausses es pages et ung chaperon au clerc dela teneur de la chapelle a xxvi gross. laune valent ..... iiii flor. iiii gross.

Item pour la facon dudit chaperon ..... ii gross.

694 Inv. 16 #83, 136r-137v [30 Nov. 1436-30 Nov. 1437]

Salaries

Dominus Herlinus Fustien
cantor..... xxxv flor. pp.
Dominus Stephanus Mathei capellanus dominum comitis
Gebenarum ..... xxxv flor. pp.

695 Inv. 16 #84, 473r-473v [30 Nov. 1437-30 Nov. 1438]

Salaries

Nyclaus, confesseur .....xl flor. pp.
Herlin Fustien, cantor ..... xxxv flor. pp.
Janinus, cappellanus ..... xxxv flor. pp.

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696 **Inv. 16 #85, 200v-201v [Dec. 1437-Mar. 1438]**

Cy sensuyvent les ouvrages fais par Septinor [Jacob Septinor] et Jehan [Jehan Catellin] pour la livree de Ma Dame la Princesse par le commandement de Francoys de Ruffins escuier descuyrie de ma dicte dame commencie du mois de decembre lan mil iiii^{c} xxxvii et finie le v jour de mars lan mil iiii^{c} xxxviii.

Item par la fasson de la robe de Girard Bordon, clerc de chapelle, de violet double de blanc ..... x gross.

Item pour la fasson de la robe d'Anthoyne, clerc de la chappelle, semblable ala dessus dicte . x gross.

Item pour la fasson de la robe de Vuatellin clerc de chappelle, semblable al a dessus dicte x gross.

Item pour la fasson de la robe de Pierre, clerc daumoyne, semblable a la dessusdicte ..... x gross.

697 **Inv. 16 #83, 153r [Jan. 1438]**

Among the people receiving gifts on the first day of the new year:

Les prestres de chappelle ..... xv.

698 **Inv. 16 #86, 168r [after 23 Apr. 1439]**

Cy sensuit les livres et les draps achete per [sic] la main de Francois Ruffin a la fere de Paque a Geneve en la presence de Monseigneur le President, Danthoyne Bolomier qui estoit a donques tresourier Dugonet [d'Hugonet] Vespre de Philippe Truchet pour la livree de Ma Dame la Princesse du comandement de Monseigneur le Prince et de Monseigneur le Mareschal de Lamoree comences le xxiii jour davril mil iiii^{c} xxxix et finie les [. . . blank]

168r

Item lon a mes fait roubes es phisiciens, es chapellen, es clercs de chappelle qui sensuyent.

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Premierement du gris au pere confesseur et a son compagnon. Item du vert a:

Mestre Guillaume Du Fay
Messe. Jennin
Messe. Estene
Messe. Pierre Brug [Brun]
Messe. Duret
Messe. Hellin [Fustien]
Guillot
Reynaud

qui sunt que phisiciens, que chappellains, que chantres, on nombre xi acqui lon a delivre a chacun iii aunes et demy. Sont ii pieces ix aunes et demie.

Item lon a fait roubes a:

Vatellin
Anthoyne Mestralet
Gerard Boudon
ii clers domone

ou il es entre en ces roubes ..... xviii aunes.

699 **Inv. 16 #84, 353r-354r [16 Oct. 1438]**

Despense faicte par les chapellains c'est a savoir:

Guillaume Du Fay
Chanas
Fustien
Guillot
Girard Bourdon

les queulx de mouraint au Bourget puis que monseigneur fut parti parce quil navoient nulx chevaulx est vray que monseigneur le prince a mandate partirent du Bourget pour venir in Piemont le jeudi xvi octobre les dessus dictes chapellains comendist est aussi souper de mon. [?] et le vendredi au disner Sancti Angellin les queulx despenses durent pour chacun repos xvi d. somme ..... xv gross.

A iiii heures ou environ ce vendredi apres disner, furent amener de Montmelient vi chevaulx deux pour faciolobe et Jehan Lambert dont lun demoura a la morte, par ce qu'ils ne peuvent plus aller a mise

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en reste v chevaulx dont les dis chapellains enpret. iiii par eulx les queulx navont repou puis Montmelien et despendirent audit Bourget chacun vi d. et pour L.G. Du Fay [sic] vi d.
somme ..... i grossis vi d. gross. [?]

Les dessusdit faceliobe et Jehan Lambert estoient partis pour quoy lesdites chapellains avoient pour lautre chaval jusqua Montmelien avec i vallet que les amena. Fut despendu au Bourget pour le chaval vi d. Item pour le vallet dessusdit ..... ix d.

Les dessusdites chapellains partirent du Bourget environ v heures apres disner et venirent auguste a Chambéry a la Crois Blanche [an inn] dont pour homme et cheval fut despendu .....iiii grossis.

Item pour le et le cheval defunctois fut despendu somme ..... xxiiii grossis.

Item le sabmedi au disner a Saint Piere d'Arvigny, pour homme et cheval, pour v chevaulx, chescun ii grossis et demy somme ..... xii grossis et demy.

Les dessusdites furont au goste a Conflans avecq Monseigneur pour ce ne comptent rien somme conte .. iiii flore. vi grossis iii d. quem rotulum ...

700 Inv. 16 #85, 230v-231v [30 Nov. 1438-30 Nov. 1439]

Salaries

Reynaudus Jolya [sic] .....xxiiii flor. pp.
Dominus Herlinus Fustien ..... xxxv flor. pp.

701 Inv. 16 #86, 137r [13 Dec. 1440]

Item mais a livre ledit Guillaume a Hugonet Dossens a celluy mesme jour pour une piece de brunete de lere de deux sceux de quoy mondit seigneur a donne v aunes a:

la teneur de chappelle

pour fere une roube et chappiron. Et deux aunes a:

Anthoine [Mestralet], clerc de chappelle pour fere chauces et chappiron

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Vuatellin, chantre de la chappelle, une aune et dymi pour fere un chappiron

et viii petis chappiron es viii pages de mondit seigneur et viii pars de manges es viii porpoints que mondit seigneur leur a fait fere. Et le demourant de la dicte piece reste encores achetes la piece pour le pris de .....xxii ducatis.

702 Inv. 16 #86, 140v-141v [31 Dec. 1440]

[Etrennes fr. Duke Louis, each receives a lined winter cap]

140v

Item mais a livre ledit Guillaume [Davanchier] celluy mesme jour [31 Dec. 1440] aut dit Franc le mercier pour xviii bonnes violles que mondit seigneur a donne le premier jour dan a ses petres [sic] et chantres achete la piece pour le pris de vii gross. valent les xviii bonnes ..... x flor viii gross.

Item mais a livre ledit Guillaume a celluy mesme jour a Franc le mercier pour vii bonnes destarlace [sic] que mondit seigneur a donne le premier jour dan es gens de subz. nommes achete piece pour le pris de ung floren valent les vii bonnes vii flor.

141v

Among persons receiving "bonnes violles" [bonets]

Les cure de Chanaz ..... 1 bonnet.
Le Moyne, tenour de la chapelle ..... 1 bonnet
Quatre chantres ..... iiii bonnets

Among persons recieving "bonnes destarlace"

Messr. Herlin .....[1 bonnet]

703 Inv. 16 #87, 87r [1440]

Cy sensuent les roubes de la livree de les roubes de Ma Dame lan mil iiii^{C} xl

87r

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Item une roube de la dicte livree pour Vuatellin, forre de blanc pour fassons et estofes ... x gross.

Item mais une roube pour Le Moyne, quest tenour de la chapelle et ung chapiron pour fasson de la roube et dou chapiron ..... xiii gross.

Item mais une roube de la dicte livree pour Anthoine clerc de chapelle foree que dessus pour fasson es estofes ..... x gross. pp.

Item mais une roube de la dicte livree pour Girard Bordon forrees que dessus pour fasson et estoffes ..... x gross.

Item mais une roube de la dicte livree fourre comme dessus pour ung chantre nouvellement venus pro faisson et stofes ..... x gross.

Item mais une roube pour lautre son compagnon fourre que dessus pour fasson et estofes . x gross.

Guillaume Bisolet and Pierre Girart, alms clerks also receive robes.

Item mais une roube pour le chantre dernierement venu per fasson et estofes ..... x gross.

704 Inv. 16 ₰87, 141r, 141v, 142r [paid Jan. 1441]

Salaries for year ending Feast of St. Andrew, 1440

Chapel

Janino, confessor ..... xxv flor.
Herlin Fustien ..... xxxv flor.
Frater Guillermus [Porée], tenor ... xxx flor.
Villete, cantor ..... l flor.
Johannes Clisse ..... xxx flor.

705 Inv. 16 #86, 144r-145v [1 Jan. 1441]

[Etrennes from Duchesse Anne]

144r

Item mais a livre ledit Guillaume [Dauvanchier] celluy mesme jour a Franc le mercier pour deux

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dozenes de charmers, achete la dozenne et demy pour le pris de vii flor, et la aultre demy xii pour le pris de x gross. la piece qui valent v flor. et les a donne ma dicte dame ledit premier jour dan es chappellein et es gens dessoubz nommes valent les ii xii^{e} ..... xii flor.

145r-145v.

Among those receiving "charmers"

Messe. Herlin ..... i charmer
Cure de Chana .....i charmer
Le Moenier tenour ..... i charmer
iiii chantres ..... iiii charmers
iiii clercs de chapelle ..... i charmer

706 **Inv. 16 #87, 81v, 82r, 82v [12 Aug. 1441]**

In margin. Soluco. expen. staris pro cantoris domini stando Gebennas et veniendo Chamberiacum.

81v

Sensuyent les despens fays per:

Frere Guillo.
Messe. Vuastelin
Jo. Villete
Clisse
Petit Villete

depuis le sabmedi xii jour daoust iiii^{c} xli qui mon tresredoubteseigneur Monseigneur le Duc partit de Geneve pour venir a Chambery.

82r

Autre despense faite per Messe. Herlin Fustien, lequel demoura a Geneve pour faulte de cheval le sabmedi xii daoust que monseigneur partit de Geneve despendit ledit Fustien on souper ..... i gross.

707 **Inv. 16, #88 158v [1 Jan. 1442]**

Etrennes

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Chaplains, clerks and singers receiving gifts from the duke beginning 1442. Each receives 1 bonnet destarlac:

Messe. Janin, confesseur
Le pere confesseur de Ma Dame
Messe. Herlin
Messe. Jacques Andrenet
Messe. Pierre Brun, Chappellain a M. de Geneve.
Le Confesseur de la Royne
Messe. Galliot

Clerks and singers

Frere Guillermus, le Moyne
Le grant Villete [Jehansinger]
Johan Clisse [singer]
Le petit Vilete [Jacob, singer]
Vautellin
Anthoine Mestralet

708 Inv. 16 #88, 162r-162v [1 Jan. 1442]

Etrennes

Those receiving "bons charmers" from Duchess include:

Messe. Janin
Herlin

Those receiving "charmers:"

Messe. Janin
Messe. Herlin
Messe. Pierre Brun
Messe. Jacques Andrenet
Frere Guillaume, le Moyne
Le petit Villete
Jehan Clisse
Messe. Vautellin
Anthoine Mestralet
Pierre Barbier [Clerk]
Le grant Villete
Messe. Guillot
Henry Bisole [alms clerk]

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709 Inv. 16 #88, 469r [1 Jan. 1442]

Salaries

Dominus Janinus ..... xxv flor. pp.
Dominus Herlinus ..... xxxv flor. pp.
Fratrus Guilliermus, tenor ..... xxx flor. pp.
Dictus Villete, cantor ..... l flor. pp.
Johannes Clices ..... xxx flor. pp.
Jacobus Villete junior ..... xxx flor. pp.

710 Inv. 16 #88, 164v [Feb. 1442]

Those receiving cloth for robes

163v

Cy sensuyvent les livrees faictes par la main de Guillaume Davanchier escuyer descuyerie du commandement de mon tres redoubte seigneur pour lalee de ma tresredoubte dame en Bourgonne tant pour les femmes comme pour les gens qui sensuyvent depuis le second jour de fevrier jusques au xviii jour dudit mois lan mil iiii^{c} xlii

164r

Item mais a livre ledit Guillaume audit Hugonet Dassens a celuy mesme jour [3 Feb. 1442], pour une piece et demy de gris distre de quoy es dessoubz nommes ont fait le marchie, achete le piece pour le pris de xviii duce. [ducats] vault la piece et demy ..... xxvii ducatis

Frere Jehan, cordellier de la chappelle ... vi aulnes
Henry Bisole, Clerc de Chappelle ..iiii aulnes
Janin, Clerc d'aumoine .....iiii aulnes

164v

Item mais a livre ledit Guillaume a celluy mesme jour [3 Feb. 1442] a Hugonet Daussens pour une piece de Gris de Ruont contenant environ xx aulnes achette et livree toute caie [?] es chappellains et phisicians dessoubz nommez et ont fait le marchie les dessus nommez pour le pris de xxxvi ducatis.

Janin, confessor ..... v aulnes

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Messe. Jaques, chantre

Item mais a livre ledit Guillaume [Davanchier] a celuy mesme jour 3 Feb. 1442] audit Hugonet Dossens pour une piece de drap de Verbuis. violet que mondit seigneur a fait donne est quatre chantres cy dessoubs nommes et ont fait le marchie les dessoubs nommes la quelle piece estre a preste a contenu xviii aulnes et demy et non plus. Achette la dicte piece pour le
pris de ..... xxiii ducatis.

A Messe. Vautellin, chantre .....v aulnes
Vilete, chantre .....iiii aulnes et demy
Son frere Vilete, chantre..iiii aulnes et demy
Anthoine Mestralet, clerc de la grant chapelle
iiii aulnes et demy

* * *

Frere Guillaume .....iii aulnes i qrt.
Herlin Fustien .....v aulnes

711 Inv. 16 #88, 419r [ca. 22 Feb. 1442]

418v

La despens faicte par la main de Francoys Ruffins escure descurie de montresredoubte seigneur de retourne et remene les chevaulx lesqueulx on este empromptes tant a Chambery Yenne et comme a Belloys pour la venne de mondit seigneur et de ma tres-redoubte dame de ledit lieu de Chambery jusques qu Pont Daynes [Pont d'Ains] par le retonet de Pont Dains a Chambery et es aultres leus [lieux?] dessus nommes.

Item mays a livre ledit jour pour les despens de ung jour et demy fere de ramenere iiii chevaulx les queulx lon a emprompte a Belloye pour les menes de le Pont Dains jusques a Chambery pour aler quatrie les cinq chantres de la chapelle scet a savoir:

Messe. Vuatellin
les deux freres de Villete
Le Moyne, tenour
Anthoyne de Saint Anthoyne

Compte pour chacun cheval deux d. gross.

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realiter .....viii d. gross.

712 Inv. 16 #88, 278v-279v [13 Apr. 1442]

[Singers travelling from Challons to Pont d'Ains]

Frater Guillermus
Jehan Clisse
Jehan Villete
Jaquet Villete
Anthoine Mistralet

713 Inv. 16 #94, 280r [1442]

Item mes une roube noyre pour la tenour de la chapelle sengle qui vault ..... vi gross. pp.

Item mes une roube pour Anthoyne clerc de la chappelle pour la faczon ..... viii gross. pp.

Item mes une roube pour Guillaume Bisole que vault enclus la faczon ..... viii gross. pp.

Item mes une roube pareille pour le nepieu de Messire Erlin comme dessus que vault . viii gross. pp.

714 Inv. 16 #89, 61v-62r [1 Jan. 1443]

Etrennes

Those receiving a pair of "cuteaux' each from the Duchess:

Messe. Jacques Andrenet, Chappellain de monseigneur
Messe. Janin, son confesseur
Messe. Herlin
Messe. Jehan, Chappellain de la Royne
Messe. Pierre Brun, Chapellain de Monss. de Geneva
Messe. Galliot
Messe. Jehan Faure
Moyne, teneur
Clisse, chantre
Anthoyne Mestralet
Guillaume Bisolay
Clerc de Messe. Herlin

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Vautellin

715 Inv. 16 #89, 71v [Jan. 1443]

Etrennes

Persons receiving 1 bonet each from the duke:

Messe. Janin, Confesseur de Monseigneur
Le Confesseur de Ma Dame
Messe. Jacques Andrenet
Messe. Herlin
Messe. Jehan Faure
Messe. Galliot
Messe. Jehan de la Reyne
Vuatellin
Messe. Guillaume, le teneur
Esclise
Anthoyne Mistralet
Guillaume Bisolay
Clerc de Jehan Faure

716 Inv. 16 #89, 109r [Nov. 1442-Mar. 1443]

106r

Sensient louvrage fait par la main de Franchois Lances pour mon tresredoubte Segnieur le Duc de Savoye depuis le xii jour de novembre lan mil iiii^{c} et xlii jusques qua x jours de mars ensuivant lan mil iiii^{c} xliii.

109r

Item a baillie a deux enfans de la chapelle a ung chacun ung par de solliers a ii gross. et demy la paire valent ..... v gross.

717 Inv. 16 #91, 154r, 154v, 155r [29 Nov. 1443]

Those receiving robes

Those receiving robes of iiii aunes of "Vert de Dijon," and a chapiron of one and one quarter aunes of "noyer de Leyra:"

Herlin Fustien

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Vuatellin
Johan Songeis
Anthoyne Metral

Chapel children receiving robes of x aunes of drapt vert de Dijon:" and chapirons of iii "aunes of Leyre [noyer]:"

Jehan Reignin
Jehan Dorton
Jehan Condre

718 Inv. 16 #94, 489r-493r [1444]

[Expenses for the funeral of Phillip, Count of Genevois:]

490r

Petrus Girodus, cantoris ecclesie Sancti Petri Geneva

491r

Jacobus Andrinetus, cantoris Syon

491v

From chapel of the Count of Geneva:

Dominus Guilloctus
Dominus Bartalamus
Dominus Johannes Rey
Dominus Anthonius Mistraletus

clericus capelle domini

112 priests, canons etc. sing mass.

719 Inv. 16 #91, 200v [3 Mar.-20 Apr. 1444]

[Among those receiving clothes for the funeral of the Count of Geneva, brother of Louis I of Savoy]

200v

Drapt de Ruam

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Messe. Jehan Faure .....v aulnes
Messe. Jehan Prouillie .....v aulnes
Messe. Galliot .....vi aulnes & i qrt.
Messe. Vuatellet .....v aulnes
Messe. Johan Duret .....v aulnes
Messe. Herlin Fustien .....vi aulnes & i qrt.
Messe. Anthoyne Mistralet .....v aulnes
Maistre Renault Joly .....i robe & chapiron
Messe. Jehan Girard ..... i robe & chapiron
Guillaume, tenor .....i robe & chapiron
Johan Fontayne ..... i robe & chapiron
Duret ..... i robe & chapiron
Pierre Lynardiere ..... i robe & chapiron
Messe. Bartholome Contre ....i robe & chapiron
Johan Seigniex maistre des enffans de la chapelle .....i robe & chapiron
Heniquant, clerc de chapelle & aumoines .... i robe & chapiron
Johan Clisse ..... i robe & chapiron
Pierre Triquart i robe & chapiron
Guillaume Bisolay [clerc de chapelle] .....i robe & chapiron
Julien, clerc d'aumoine i robe & chapiron
Guillaume de Greisie, clerc de chapelle de monseigneur le Prince ... i robe & chapiron
Johan Dorton [enfant de chapelle] ... i robe & chapiron
Jehan de Sellannire ..... i robe & chapiron
Maistre Johan d'Annyssie ... i robe & chapiron

201v

Item a livre a Johan Lachemant lequel a fourre la dessusdite robe de Messire Regnault Joly en laquelle ledit johan a mys et employe iii manteaux et demy de penne noire du pris de xxviii gross. le mantel enclus x gross. pour fasson ..... ix flor.

202r

Item livre audit Jehan le quel a fourre les robes dessusdictes de:

Messire Guillaume, tenour
Pierre Lynardire
Messire Bartholome, contre
Messire Jehan Girart
Clisset
Pierre Triquart
Jehan Seignieux

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Messe. Jehan Fontayne
Duret

qui sont ..... ix robes.

Aux quelles sont entreys et employe de la penne dudit Jehan xxx manteaulx daigniaulx noirs du pris de ii flor. le mantel. Enclos x gross. pour la fasson de chacun dessusdictes robes lxvii flore et demy.

Among people receiving grey robes:

Messire Anthoyne Mestralet
Messire Vuatellin

202v

Item mais sont entrez et employe dessus dictes lxviii aunes et demy de gris prouchien dessus entier in la doubleure de la robe de:

Houguerrant Met
Guille Bisole
Julien, clerc daumone
Guille de Greyssie, clerc de chapelle de monseigneur le prince

cest assavoir in chacun iiii aunes qui sont en somme ..... xx aunes

Item sont entre et employe dessusdictes lxxii aunes et demy du gris dessus entre en la doubleure des robes dessus dictes:

Johan de Dortan
Johan de Salannire
Maistre Johan Danyssie

enfans de la chapelle, cest assavoir en chacune robe ..... ix aunes iii qrt.

720 **Inv. 16 #91, 218v [1 Jan. 1444]**

Etrennes

[Among those receiving "petit charmers de toyle perse et grise" from the duke:]

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Messe. Herlin
Messe. Vuatellin
Messe. Guillaume, le tenour
Messe. Anthoyne Mestral
Guillaume Bisolay

Among those receiving "Bonnets doubles' from "Ma Dame:"

Frere Jaques [confessor & companion]
Messe. Janin
Messe. Jaque Andriet
Messe. Herlin
Messe. Vautellim [sic]
Messe. Anthoyne Mestra
Messe. Guillaume, le tenour
Chapellam de la Reine
Maistre Jehan Faure, mestre de monseigneur le prince.
Messe. Pierre [Brun?] de la chapelle, chapelain de Monseigneur de Geneve
Johan Songeis [prob. Seignieux, master of the "enfants de chapelle]

Those receiving "bonnet cengle de violete" from Ma Dame:

Enfants de chapelle:

Jehan Dorton
Johan Condrey
Johan Rougin [or Rengin]

Clercs de Chapelle

Guillaume Bisolay
Julliant Collete
Cler dou chapellans de Monseigneur de Geneve
au cler dou meistre de Monseigneur le Prince

721 **Inv. 16 #92, 241r [1 Jan. 1445]**

Etrennes

236v

Cy sensuyvent les livres faictes par Loys Bonniard escuyer descuyrie du commandement expres de montresredoubte seigneur Monseigneur le Duc a cause

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des estraynes faictes par mondit seigneur le premier jour de lan courrant m iiii ^{c} xlv.

241r

Those receiving "bonnets" include:

Frere Pierre, compagnon du Pere Confesseur
Chantre de Syon [Jaques Andrenet]
Messire Herlin Fustien
Reynaud Joly
Bartholome, chantre
Pierre Lynard
Messire Matellin [Vuatellin]
Messire Jehan Pouilly
Messire Anthoyne Mistralet
Jehan Fontayne
Messire Galliot
Druet
Eclipse
Sogneys
Guille Bisolay
Jullien
Huguerrand

722 Inv. 16 #92, 241v-242r [1 Jan. 1445]

Among those receiving "charmers" from Monseigneur:

Janin confesseur
Messe. Jaques Andrenet
Messe. Jehan Faure, mestre des enfans de Monseigneur le Prince
Messe. Herlin Fustien
Messe. Reynaud Joly
Messe. Jehan Poully
Messe. Galiot
Frere Pierre du Pere Confesseur
Messe. Bartholome, cantre
Messe. Vuatellin
Soignex
Druet
Clipse
Messe. Jehan Girard
Messe. Anthoyne Mistralet
Frere Guillaume
Peyret Lynardiere
Guillaume Bisolay
Julien

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Henguerrand

723 Inv. 16 #92, 286v [May 1445]

[Among those receiving grey robes of the livery of the Duchess of Savoy:]

Herlin Fustien
Bartholome contre
Vuastellin
Jehan Girard
grant Villete
petit Villete
Jehan Eclipse
Pierre Linadiere, tenor
Duret
Anthoyne Mistralet
Jehan Fontaine
Sognies

287r

Item a livre a Guillaume Dufour pour vi aunes de noir de Mostierville du pris du iii ducatis laune de quoi le dit Lois fust faire une roube et ung chappiron deslivre du commandemant que dessus a Frere Guillaume, teneur de la chapelle ..... xviii ducatis

724 Inv. 16 #92, 287r-287v [May 1445]

5,604 "gris lons [or lous] a viii tires" purchased for the price of 20 ducats per 1,000, used to "foure les xi roubes des chantres dessus nommes et celle de Frere Guillaume teneur ...."
1,139 "gris a x tires" purchased for the price of 30 ducats per 1,000. Used to make "les monstres dessusdictes xii roubes aux quelles furent employes les gris dessus dictes."

List includes:

Herlin--vi^{C} gris a viii tires; c gris a x tires.

Bartholome--iiii^{C} iiii^{XX} vii gris a viii tires;
iiii^{XX} ix gris a x tires.

Vuatellin--v^{C} lx iiii gris a viii tires; c gris a cx

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tires.

grant Villete--iiii^{C} lxiii gris a viii tires; iiii^{XX} xiii gris a x tires.

petit Villete--iiii^{C} xlii gris a viii tires; iiii^{XX} iii gris a x tires.

Eclipse--iiii^{C} l gris a viii tires; c xi gris a x tires.

P. Lynardiere--iiii^{C} lxxi gris a viii tires; iiii^{XX} xv gris a x tires.

J. Girard--v^{C} l gris a viii tires; c ii gris a x tires.

A. Mistralet--v^{C} gris a viii tires; iiii^{XX} xiii gris a x tires.

J. Fontayne--vi^{C} gris a viii tires; iiii^{XX} xviii gris a x tires.

Frere Guillaume--iiii^{C} xl gris a viii tires; iiii^{XX} gris a x tires.

725 Inv. 16 #94, 240r-245r [1 Jan. 1446]

Etrennes

240r-240v

Sy sensuyt les livres faictes par Loys Bonmard escuer descuyrie par le commandemant de montres-redoubte seignieurs Monseignieur le Duc a cause des estreynes donees tant pour ledit montresredoubte seignieur, Ma Dame, Monseignieur le Prince, Ma Dame la Princesse comme pour Monseignieur de Geneve et Ma Dame de Geneve le premier jour de lan, lan mil iiii^{C} xlvi aux personnes dessoubs nommees et escriptes comme sensuit.

242v

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Item a livre a Perrinet Closse par xxiii charmers a luquet les xii du pris de v gross. la piesse et les aultres du pris de vi gross. cest assavoir ..... xi flor.

Lesqueulx furent donnes et deslivres par ledit Loys du commandement que dessus aux desoubs nommes et escriptes:

Messe. Janin, confesseur .....i charmer
Messe. Galliot .....i charmer
Messe. Nycobarus .....i charmer
Messe. Pierre Brun ..... i charmer
Frere Pierre ..... i charmer
Messe. Herlin ..... i charmer
Frere Guillaume ..... i charmer
Pierre Lynardiere ..... i charmer
Messe. Bartholomie .....i charmer
Messe. Vuastellin ..... i charmer
Messe. Jehan Girard ..... i charmer
Eclipse ..... i charmer
Messe. Jehan Fontayne .....i charmer
grand Villete ..... i charmer
petit Villete ..... i charmer
Messe. Anthoyne Maistrellet .....i charmer
petit Duret ..... i charmer
Meistre des enfans ..... i charmer
Guillaume Bisolay .....i charmer
Jullien ..... i charmer
Enguerrant ..... i charmer
Frere Pierre, organiste .....i charmer

Those receiving "bonets" from Ma Dame:

244r

Frere Pierre, companion to Pere Confesseur ..... i bonet
Messe. Nicholas Bonis .....i bonet
Messe. Galliot .....i bonet
Messe. Jehan Faure .....i bonet
Frere Pierre, organiste .....i bonet
Messe. Pierre Brun .....i bonet
Messe. Henri [Herlin?] .....i bonet
Messe. Bartholomie .....i bonet
Frere Guillaume .....i bonet
Pierre Linardiere .....i bonet
Messe. Vuastellin .....i bonet
Messe. Jehan Girard .....i bonet
Messe. Jehan Fontaynes .....i bonet

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Messe. Anthoine Mestrallet .....i bonet
Clipse .....i bonet
grand Villete .....i bonet
petit Villete .....i bonet

Clerks

Guillaume Bisolay .....i bonet
Jullien Collet .....i bonet
Enguerremet .....i bonet

726 **Inv. 16 #93, 358r-358v [ca. Feb. 1446]**

358r

Cy sensuyt ce que je Duret [Johannes Duret] ay livre pour le mandemant et commandemant de montres-redoubte seigneur Monseigneur de Savoie.

Et premierement a Basle pour les bulles de Frere Guillaume, tenoriste de montresredoubte seigneur ..... v ducatis.

Item au petit Villete le quel venoit en service de monditseigneur ..... vii ducatis

Item ay livre pour ung enfant de chappelle nomme Mestre Jehan a le faire dispenser super deffectu natalium pour ses bulles ..... iii ducatis.

Item pour ung message le quel est aller ii ou iii fois a Veseroy [Versoix] par devers le petit Villete et par devers son frere ..... ii ducatis.

727 **Inv. 16 #94, 235v-240r [ca. Jan. 1447]**

Etrennes

235v

Cy sensuyent les livres faites par Loys Bonmard escuier descuyrie de mon tresredoubteseigneur le Duc de Savoye du commandement de mondit seigneur a cause des estraimes donnes tant pour mondit seigneur et ma tresredoubtee dame, monseigneur le Prince, Ma Dame la Princesse comme par Monseigneur de Geneve et Ma Dame de Geneve le premier jour de lan mil iiii^{c} xlvii aulx dessoubs nommes escriptz comme sensuyt.

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237r

Item livre a Perrinet Close pour xvii charmers de cuyr a luquet et tonnelles du pris de v flor. et demy la
douzaine ..... vii flor. ix gross. et demy.

Item a livre a Guichard Grat pour v charmers du pris que dessus ..... ii flor. iiii gross. et demy.

Queulx xxii charmers dessusdit furent donnes par mondit deigneur comme sensuyt.

Messe. Herlin ..... i charmer
Messire Bartholome .....i charmer
Messire Vautellin .....i charmer
Messire Guillaume, tenoriste .....i charmer
Perret Linardiere .....i charmer
Messire Jehan Fontayne .....i charmer
Messire Jehan Girard .....i charmer
Messire Jehan [Anthoyne?] Mestralet .i charmer
Clipse .....i charmer
grant Villete .....i charmer
petit Villete .....i charmer
Druet .....i charmer
Frere Pierre [de Castro Novo], lorganiste ...i charmer
Frere Pierre compagnon du confesseur de ma dame .....i charmer
a Messire Galliot .....i charmer

239v

Item a livre a Hans Lyonard pour xviii payres de cutiaulx du pris de xi gross. et demy la payre .....
xvii ff iii gross.

Among those receiving "cutiaulx:"

Frere Pierre, lorganist .....i payre
Messe. Galliot .....i payre

Chapel Clerks

Guillaume Bisolay
Jullian Collet
Johannes Dortain [former "enfant de chappelle"]

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728 Inv. 39 fol. 18, #71 8v-38v [22 Sept 1446- ca. 1 Oct. 1446]

[The following list is compiled from the above volume of household accounts]

Duke Louis and Duchess Anne travel from Geneva to Nozeray, to the wedding of "Ludovicus de Cabilione, principis Aurayce [Prince of Orange-Chalons]. They pass through Noyon, Romont, Cossonay, Romain-Mortier, and Nozaray, returning finally to Morges. Included in their entourage:

Dominus Anthonius Mistralis, capellanus
Dominus Gallioctus, capellanus
Dominus Herlinus, helemosinarius
Dominus Johannes Girardi
Dominus Vaultellinus, capellanus
Frater Guilliermus, tenor
dictus Clix, cantor
Jacobus de Villete
dictus Vellecta
dictus Habet, cantor
dictus Druet et Peret, cantoribus
dictus Fontane, cantor
organista
Stephanus, trompeta
clericus capelle domini
Guilliermus de Bisolay, clericus capelle
Johannes Septimez
Jullien, clericus helemosinam

729 Inv. 39, fol. 18 #73. 46r-498r [24 Dec. 1449-24 Aug. 1450]

[The following incomplete list is compiled from the above volume of Household Accounts:]

Anthonius Mistraleti
dictus Bordon
Bartholomeus, cantor et eius famulus
Bertrandus escripuam
dictus Drouet
dictus Fontaine
dictus Germain
Guilliermus
Johann de la chapelle
Johannes Girardum
Stephanus trompeta

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G. CHAPLAINS AND SINGERS

ANONYMOUS

730 Inv. 39 fol. 9 #4, Mazzo 2 [15 Aug. 1419]

Livre a Aymonet, clerc de chapelle, de Madame le xv jour d'aust lesqueux Ma Dame ly a donne pour acheter un pair de chauces ..... xiii gross.

731 Inv. 16 #79, 365v [Jan. 1432]

Item pro quatuor diebus quibus vacanii in Sanilliano eodem millo. de mense januarii quando Conrad capelli infirmabatur .....i flor. iii gross.

732 Inv. 16 #77, 277r [23 Feb. 1432]

Libravit dicta die Glaudi clerico capelle domini dono per dominum sibi facto pro suis minutis negociis faciendo ..... ii flor. pp.

733 Inv. 16 #80 [ca. 5 Jan. 1435]

Étrennes

Item x bonnes doubles violes pour les chappellains et secretaires la piece viii gross.
valent ..... vi flor. viii gross.

Item iiii bonnes sangles pour les clers de la chappelle et dausmoine trois gross la piece
valent ..... i flor. pp.

734 Inv. 16 #81, 230v-231r [15 Apr. 1435]

Premierement a livre aux chappellanis de monseigneur pour aller a Geneve a Rumillie du commandement de monseigneur le mareschal ..... i ducat.

735 Inv. 16 #80, 169v [26 Apr. 1435]

Item mes une naf qui a amene la chappelle de Thonon a Geneve et plusiers aultres chouses la quelle naf

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est aine buys a vi compagnions donne deux gross pour jour et on este deux jours qui vault enclus salaire et
despens ..... ii flor. pp.

Et pour le sallaire de la naf pour ii jours
donne ..... ii gross.

736 Inv. 16 #81, [30 Sept. 1436]

Libravit die ultima eiusdam mensis septembris clerico capella domini pro oblacionibus domini nostris principis Regine, domine nostre principisse, et comitis Gebennis ..... viii flor. pp.

737 Inv. 16 #83bis, 2r [9 Sept. 1437]

Libravit cappellanis cappelle domini quos dominus eisdem certis de causis dedit ut per licteram domini datam Thononii die nona septembris m iiii^{c} xxxvii manu Guilliermi de Bosco signata et per confession Herlini Fustien in dorso dicte lictere descripte ..... v flor. pp.

738 Inv. 16 #83, 407v-408r [9 Sept. 1437]

Libravit venerabilis viris capellanis capelle dominum quibus dominus certis de causa semel graciose donavit ut per licteram domini dicti doni et testimonio promissore mandato quod eisdem per dictum thesaurium solvendi librandi et realiter expediendi vice dominum ac etiam sine difficultate qualibet allocandi recepiendo ab eisdem seu alt.o rorum cum dicta lictera domini, licteram opportunam de confessione et receptam, datam Thononii die nona mensis septembris anno domini millesimo quatercentesimo trigesimo septimo, quam reddit sigillo domini sigillatam et manu Guillermi de Bosco eius secretarii signata; in cuius lictera domini dorso scripta est lictera confessionis de recepta per Herlinus Fustiani cappellanum nenne. suo et aliorum cappellanorum dicto cappelle facta de subscripta quantitate quam habuit a dicto thesaurario causa supradicta, data sub anno predicto in quatercentesimo trigesimo septima et die duodecima mensa septembris manu ipsius Herlin Fustian signata ..... v flor. pp.

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739 Inv. 16 #83, 173r [1 Jan. 1438]

Étrennes

Item pour ung bonnet de coleur de viollet pour Mess. Estienne chapellain de mondit seigneur prins de Glaude le gantier et ung pour Guille du Bosc ..... xviii gross.

740 Inv. 16 #84, 178v [8 Oct. 1438]

Item au Bourget le viii jour du moys que dessus pour vi aulnes de gris distre que mon seigneur donne au reteur [recteur] de la chappelle de Chamberiacum de Jorge dudit valen. ..... ix flor.

741 Inv. 16 #84, 227v [10 Jun. 1438]

[Jehan Lambert takes baggage of the princess from Thonon to Chambéry]

Item a livre Agny Lombard a x mules lequel a pourte la veyselle dargent, et les roubes de madame, la chapelle, et lespicerie a luy de Geneve a Seycel. ..... v flor. viii gros.

742 Inv. 16 #85, 237r-237v [13 Sept. 1439]

Libravit die xiii mensis eiusdem septembris Jacobo hospice Leporarii, Thononii pro expensis domini Hugonis cappellani dicti Rudigonensis unius eius famuliarum et duorum equorum suorum facta in eius hospicio sex diebus integris finitis duodecima dicti mensa septembris inclusive pro quolibet equo et persona computato quatuor d. gross. ..... iiii flor. pp.

743 Inv. 16 #85, 250r [3 Dec. 1439]

Libravit die tertia mensis decembris anno eadem millesimo quatercentesimo trigesimo nono, Stephano pacocti chambrerio domini pro ipsius et unius mulionis ac duorum equorum suorum expensis faciendis a Thaurino Thononium, portando garminenta cappelle de mandato dicti dominum magister hospi-

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cii ..... v flor. pp.

744 Inv. 16 #85, 267r-267v [11 Dec. 1439]

Libravit die undecima decembris millesimo quatercentesimo trigesimo nono dicto Reunard mulaterio qui apportavit duos coffres a civitate Thaurini apud Gebennis in quo erant vestimenta cappella domini nostri principis pro eius salario et expensis de precepto domini presidentur videlicet ..... iiii flor. pp.

745 Inv. 16 #86, 130r [21 Sept. 1440]

Item mais a livre le dit Guillaume audit Pierre Destral celluy mesme jour pour viii aunes de pers de quoy mondit seigneur et ma dame on fait donne une roube a ung clerc de chappelle de Picardie et a une joyne f. [femme?] qui es lavandere une aultre roube achete laune pour le pris de xxx d. gross. ..... xx flor. pp.

746 Inv. 16 #86, 131v [ca. 15 Oct. 1440]

Item mais a livre ledit Guillaume audit Piere Destral pour iiii aunes de pers distre que mondit seigneur a donne a ung chantre novellement venu pour fere une roube achete laune pour le pris de xx gross. valent les iiii aunes . vi flor. viii gross.

Item mais a livre ledit Guillaume a ung marchand de Fribour pour une piece de blanc de Fribour contenant xii aunes de quoy lon a foure la roube dudit chantre et de Longre et aussi celle de Bernardon achete celluy mesme jour pour le pris de vi flor. vi gross..... vi flor. vi gross.

747 Inv. 16 #89, 97v [after 25 Jan. 1442]

Item mes fouret iii robes pour les iii chantres de la chapelle de monseigneur forrers demaulx noirs conclus la fachon pour cescune robe vi flor. Somme les dictes iii robes ..... xviii flor. pp.

The dukes of Orleans, Burgundy, Bourbon and Savoy met at Pont d'Ains ca. Feb. 1442. These robes may be connected with that event.

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748 Inv. 16 #88, 311v [4 Mar. 1442]

Libravit die domenico quarta mensis eiusdem marcii anno predicto Petro Chivallerii de Lygniaco man Castri Novi pro expensis trium equorum per comitatem Bellici domino concessorum et pro cantoribus eiusdem domini nostri sue capelle portatibus per dictum Petrum conducendem a Ponte Yndis Bellicum pro una die integra computate pro quolibet equo i d. ob. gross.

749 Inv. 16 #89, 55v [ca. 27 Oct. 1442]

Item mays a livre ledit Guillaume a celuy mesme jour en louveur de Hugonet Doussens [cloth merchant, Geneva] pour troys aulne de lyere de troys ceulx que mondit seigneur a fait donner a Mess Janin son confesseur [see Janin below] pour fere un chapiron, et laultre moytie au chantre son chappellain achete laulne pour le pris de xxviii gross valent les troys aulnes ..... vii flor. pp.

750 Inv. 16 #90 [23 Aug. 1443]

26r-26v

Item a livre ledit jour a Jehan Proudhomme [Proudme.] de Nyon qui a amene de Geneve a Thonon les coffres et bagues de monseigneur et de madame et de la chappelle ou ils ont vaque trois jours .a. ix persones enclus la nef]. Pour une donne a chescun homme ung gross pour jouer
sont ..... xxvii gross.

Item a livre a Pierre Bourgongnion de Concise qui a amene les bagues de la chappelle et a vacques ung jour luy son charret et son cheval paye par Mess. Herlin ..... iiii gross.

751 Inv. 16 #91, 179r [ca. 30 Apr. 1444]

Item livre ledit jour a Pierre Darbusson pour le port du bagage de monseigneur de puis Geneve jusques au Treynant pour chargier sur nef quan lon

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nen povoit chargier par adroit la dicte nef de tout plus pres de Geneve pour le lac qui estoit si bas enclo ..... i gross.

Livre a ung charreton qui charriat iiii couffres de la chapelle de puis Geneve jusques a Treynant [Trent] pour la cause que est dessus et enclos ..... ii gross. et demy.

Livre a deux portafers lesqueulx ont porte le demourant des couffres de la chapelle et beaucoups daultre bagage de puis lostel de Messire Bolomier jusques a Longuemale et des illec jusques au Mollier montent ..... v gross. et demy.

752 Inv. 16 #91, 187v-188r [10 Jul. 1444]

Item le x jour dudit mois a vii navatiers de Morges lesqueulx ont porte sur leur nef le bagaige de la royne, celluy de monseigneur et de ma dame et les chantres depuis Morges jusques a Lausanne ou mesdictes dames et seigneurs alerent pour veoir et visiter nostre tressaint pere le pape, ou lesdictes navatiers les attendirent depuis le jeudi apres disner jusques au samedi ensuyvant apres disner pour ce que lon nen savoit le jour que mes dames et seigneurs devoient partir de dela. Et par ainsi vaqueront iii jours entiers tant en attendant comme en allont chacun i gross. le jour enclus iii gross pour le nef ..... ii flor. pp.

753 Inv. 16 #92, 244v [22 Aug. 1444]

Item livre le xxii jour dudit moys a Mermet Dautrem lequel portast sur son charret a ii chevaulx les couffres des officiers et de la chapelle avec monseigneur despuis Morge jusques Geneve et au retour porta sur sondit charret chargie de cyre pour la despense de lostel en quoy il vaqua ii jours et demy inclus salaire et les despens de ii jours entiers ..... xvi gross.

754 Inv. 16 #92, 248r [29 Sept. 1444]

Item a livre le xxix jour dudit moys a la femme Dalbret la quelle a reparallie les aubes et sorpelis de la chapelle de monseigneur pour tant fait

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par avec elle par le pere confesseur et mess. Anthoyne Mistralet ..... i flor. pp.

755 Inv. 16 #92, 276r [ca. 20 Mar. 1445]

Item en la chapelle de mondit seigneur ung parchet pour la maison des chantres enclus le bois, les lites taches, et fasson -- ii flor. iii gross et demy qui montent tout en summe ..... xix flor. i gross i qrt.

756 Inv. 16 #96, 419v [15 Jun, 1447]

Libravit Johanni Rosseti qui cum suis navi dicta die portavit omnes cantores capelle domini a civitate Gebennis usques Tnononium parto cum eodem pro quos super tantum facti ..... xiiii gross.

757 Inv. 16 #96, 419v [15 Jun. 1447]

Libravit Petro Vauli de Neviniaco qui cum sua navi cum undecim sociis suis apportavit capellans et omnia ornamenta capelle domini dicta die quindecima junni parto cum eis ad tantum per quos supra facto ..... ii flor. xi d. gross. pp.

758 Inv. 16 #96, 604v [29 Sept. 1447]

Libravit die predicta de expresso prelibate domine nostre relacione prefati magistri hospicii Johanni Michaeli de capeto pro suis unius equi sex dierum expensis fiendis redeundo unium equum a Thaurinum copetum qui pridem fuerat dicto loco copeti prelibate domine nostre mutuo concessit pro cantatoribus capelle prelibate domine nostre cum dicto Johanne pro cantatoribus predictus per iter serviendum ad racionem trium d. obli. gross pro die quolibet valent ..... xxi d. gross.

759 Inv. 16 #95, 92v [22 Feb. 1448]

Libravit die xxii februarii m iiii^{C} xlviii famullo domini de Thorens pro expensis duorum equorum cantatoribus concessorum a Thaurino Pynerolum sex dierum integrerum factis Pynerolii in hospicio

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Crucis Albe computatum per diem pro qualibet equo unium d. oblin. gross. pp. de quibus millam habuit confessionem de expresso precepto domini videlicet ..... i flor. pp.

760 Inv. 16 #97, 246r [24-27 May 1448]

Anno domini millesimo quatercentesimo quadragesimo octavo die xxiiii maii illustris Ludovicus primogenitus Saluciis applicuit Pinerolium in curia illustrissimi domini nostri ducis Sabaudie cum duodecim equis inclusis quinques equis concessis cantoribus et fuerunt in hospicio tribus diebus videlicet usques ad xxvii mai ascendunt ad racionem quartorum sex Sabaudie pro singulo equo et die ad flor. iiii [---?] d. sine .... iiii flor. vi gross.

761 Inv. 16 #97, 162r-162v [10 Jan. 1449]

Libravit Johanni Luchemant pellipario domini ducentum quinquaginto duos ducatos auri in exoneracionem precii secum conventi pro foduraturis per dominum duabus domicellis et cantoribus hospicii domini novissime donatar., ut per ipsius domini nostri licteram de testimonio omnium premissorum dicto receptori directam cum mandato pro eumdem receptorem eidem Johanne Luchemand solvendi librandi et realiter vice sua expediendi., et hita. confessione per eundem receptorem ab eodem Johanne Luchmandi per presidentem magistros quam et receptores computorum suorum in eiusdem receptoris primo dicto receptorie computo intrandi et indifficulit allocandi, data Thaurini die decima januarii anno domini millesimo quatercentesimo quadragesimo nono, quam reddit sigillo domini sigillatam et manu Vincenti de Rippe secretarii domini signatam, in cuius lictere domini dorso descripte est confessionem per dictum Johannem Luchmandi facta de subscripta quantitate quam habuit a dicto receptore causa supradicta recepta sub anno proxime dicto die undecima mensis januarii manu Laurencii Robacini notario signata ..... ii^{c} lii ducatis auri.

ADAM, chapelmaster, master of the *enfants de chapelle*

762 Inv. 16 #78, 131r [26 Apr. 1433]

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Libravit Magistro Adam magistro cantus in exoneracionem stipendiorum suorum anni predictis die predicta ..... x flor. pp

763 Inv. 16 #78, 262r [13 Nov. 1433]

Libravit die xiii novembris ad magistro puerorum pro suis et dictorum puerorum minutis necessitis fiendis ..... x flor. pp.

764 Inv. 16 #79, 452r-452v [24 Dec. 1433]

Libravit manu qua supra [Petrus Girardi] die xxiiii dicti mensis de mandato et relacione predictus dicto Adam, magistro trium puerorum capelle domini pro rebus subscripte per eundum Adam pro dictis pueris emptis solvendis.

Et primo pro decem ulnis tele emptis pro faciendo dictis pueris tria suplicia qualibet ulna costante ..... iiii d. gross.

Item pro factura dictorum supliciorum xx d. gross.

Item pro sex ulnaris alternis tele per ipsum Adam empte pro camisus faciendis pro dictis pueris qualibet ulna costante iii d. gross. ..... xviii d. gross.

Item pro precio trium barretarum emptarum pro ponendo de nocte in capicibus dictorum puerorum pro tanto ..... iii d. gross.

Item magis pro emendis camisus et disploydibus Anthonio et dicto Godeffroy ..... x f. pp.

Que particilis astendunt in sumam ad ..... xvi flor. ix d. gross.

765 Inv. 16 #79, 443r [1 Jan. 1434]

Libravit Ade Grand, magistro puerorum capelle illustrissimi principis domini nostri Sabaudie, manum Petri Girardi eius clericum in exoneracionem viginti quinques florenorum pp. per eundem dominum nostrum de salario per anni eidem constitutorum et hoc pro primo anno domini millesimo quatercentesimo

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trigesimo quarto ut per ipsius magistro capelle confessionem quantitatis subscriptam per eum pro premissis a dicto receptoris hite. datam Chamberiacum die octavo marcii anno domini millesimo quatercentesimo trigesimo quarto... ..... x flor.

766 Inv. 16 #79ter, 36r [1 Jan. 1434]

Libravit dicto Adam, magistro puerorum capelle domini, in exoneracionem vigintiquinques flore. pp. sibi constitutorum de salario pro annum. Et hoc pro primo anno incepto die prima januarii incipien curre. anno domini millesimo iiii^{c} xxxiiii ut in confessione dicti Adam annexa iictere domini nostri principis Pedemontium de mandato allocandi quam reddit annexam dicte confessione datam sigillatam et signatam ut supra ..... xxv flor. pp.

767 Inv. 16 #79, 467v [19 May 1434]

Libravit die xix maii Adam magistro puerorum capelle domini dono per dominum sibi facto quia infirmitas Gebennis ..... v flor. pp.

768 Inv. 16 #80, 300r [26 Oct. 1434]

Libravit magistro Adde [sic], magistro puerorum capelle, quos dominus dedit in helemosinam memoratis pueris pro eorum recesse videlicet die xxvi mensis octobris supra scripti ....vi flor. pp.

769 Inv. 16 #80, 268r [10 Nov. 1434]

Libravit Ade olim cantori capelle domini quos dominus sibi semel graciose donavit suie exigentibus servitus etia. in subventionem solucionis expensarum per ipsum Adam factarum occasione infirmitatis qua aliis infantibus in dicta capella tunc existentibus passus est. Ut per licteram domini de dicta donacione et testimon. promissorum ac mandato sibi per dictum thesaure. Sabaud. generalem solvend et realiter expediend. vice domini ac etiam sine difficultate qualibet allocand. recipiendo ab eodem Ade. cum dicta lictera domini h.am opportunam de confessione et recepta. Datam Thononium die decima novembris anno

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domini millesimo quatercentesimo trigesimo quarto. Quam reddit sigillo domini sigillatam et manu Guilli. de Bosco eius secretarE. signatam. In cuius dorso scripta est lictera confessionis de recepta per dictum Adam facta de subscripta quantitate quam h.int a dicto thesaur. causa supradicta recepta sub anno predicto et de decima sexta mensis novembris manu Johannes Lyobard Junioris not. subscripta et signata ..... xxxvii flor. et dmi. pp.

770 Inv. 16 #84, 483r [18 Sept. 1438]

Libravit dicta die Adam magistro musice dono per dominum sibi facto realiter ..... iii flor. pp.

771 Inv. 16 #84, 451r [22 Feb. 1439]

Libravit Ade Grand cui dominus libraliter et de gracia spali. pro certis libris juris canonicis emendis decem florenis pp. subscriptos semel et graciose donavit ut per licteram domini de testimonio premissorum mandato quod eidem per dictum thesaurarium solvendi librandi et realiter expediendi vice dimini ac etiam sine difficultate qualibet allocandi recipiendo ab eodem cum dicta lictera dominii licteram opportunam de confessione et recepta. Datam Rippaillie domino absente die vicesima secunda februarii anno domini millesimo quatercentesimo trigesimanono, quam reddit sigillo domini sigillatam et manu Johannis Fabri eius secretarii signatam ac cuidam memoriali super hoc facto annexam. In cuius lictera dominum dorso describitur erat confessiones de recepta per dictum Adam facta de pre et subscripta quantitate quam habuit a dicto thesaurario causa supradicto data anno quo supra die vicesima quarta februarii et manu Jacobi de Mellus notarii subscripta et signata ..... x flor. pp.

FRERE ANDRÉE PICARD, ALIAS DRUET, singer

772 S.A. 3604, 25v-27r [1450-1454]

1449-50 ..... c flor. pp.
1450-51 ..... c flor. pp.
1450-51 ..... c flor. pp.

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1451-52 .....c flor. pp.
1452-53 .....c flor. pp.
1453-54 .....c flor. pp.

773 Inv. 16 #98, 537r [12 Feb. 1450]

Item ledit jour pour une aulne et demi de violet de Cornay pour ung chapperon que monditseigneur a donne a Druet, chantre de la chappelle prius dudit Colin a iiii flor. et demy
laulne ..... vi flor. ix gross. pp.

FRERE ANTHOINE BERNARD, singer

774 S.A. 31v-34r

1 Jun. 1451-1 May 1452 ..... lv flor. pp.
1 May 1452-1 May 1453 ..... lx flor. pp.
1 May 1453-1 May 1454 ..... lx flor. pp.

57v-60r

1 May 1453-1 May 1454 ..... xl flor. pp.

At this point his salary was increased to 100 florins per year.

ANTHOINE MESTRALET, singer

775 Inv. 16 #80, 322v [4 Apr. 1435]

Libravit dicta die Anthonio clerico capelle domine pro suis negociis fiendis ..... v flor. pp.

776 Inv. 16 #82, 263v [20 Mar. 1437]

Libravit die eadem Anthonio Mistralis clerico capelle quos dominus ordinavit sibi tradi pro suis necessitatibus faciendis .....iiii flor. pp.

777 Inv. 16 #95, 88r-88v [20-23 Aug. 1437]

[Expenses at Geneva]:

[Equus] ..... viii gross.

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pro eborreatur eius selle ..... i gross.
pro una capistra et una feyssia..... i d. gross.
pro una brida ..... vi d. gross.
pro corrigno et fevris estuneriorum .. vi d. gross.
pro quatuor fevris ..... iii d. gross.
pro una clanasii ..... i d. gross.
pro cena sua et equi Vercellarum ..... ii d. gross.
pro dinata equi et manipii ..... i d. gross.

778 Inv. 16 #83, 205v [15 Dec. 1437]

Libravit die xv decembris Anthonio clerico capelle dominii principis sibi datos perdum ... v flor. pp.

779 Inv. 16 #83, 215r [19 Feb. 1438]

Libravit decima nona eiusdem mensa februarii Anthonio Mistralis clerico capelle domini, pro hostiis emendis pro annum et qui sibi annatim traduntur ..... ii flor. pp.

780 Inv. 16 #84, 174r [26 May 1438]

Item le jour que dessus, pour iii aulnes de drap noir que monseigneur a donne pour faire chapiron a Anthoine Mestralet clerc de chappelle et a son courtillies de Thonon a xx gross laulne achete de Johan Joly de Geneve ..... v flor. pp.

781 Inv. 16 #84, 482r [19 Jul. 1438]

Libravit die eadem, Anthonio, clerico cappelle domini, quos dominus eidem donavit pro suis necces-sitatibus succurrendis relacionem domini Bartholomeum Chabodi presidentem comput-orum ..... xxi d. gross.

782 Inv. 16 #84, 497r [10 Jan. 1439]

Libravit die eadem Anthonio clerico cappelle pro hostiis unius anni et quos precipit per annum in quolibet festo nativitatis domini pro ducis hostiis ..... ii flor. pp.

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783 Inv. 16 #84, 501r [8 Feb. 1439]

Libravit die octava eiusdem mensis februarii Anthonio Mistralis clerico cappelle domini dono eidem facto per dominum pro suis necessitatibus succurrendis ..... v flor. pp.

784 Inv. 16 #85, 244r [25 Sept. 1439]

Primo libravit die vicesima quinta mensis septembris anno domini millesimo quatercentesimo trigesimo nono Anthonio clerico capelle domini pro oblacionibus per illustrem dominam nostram principissam fiendis in Domina Nostra de Thaurino die feste Sancti Mauricii, de mandato magistri hospicii Francisci Ranaysii ..... xv d. gross.

785 Inv. 16 #85, 119v [7 Aug.-19 Dec. 1439]

Item mes a livre pour ii ras et demy de noir pour faire ung chapiron a Anthoine Mestralet que ma dame ly donna a xii gros le ras ..... ii flor. vi gros.

Item mais a livre a Jehan Catellin pour la fasson dou chappiron de Anthoine Mestrallet ..... ii gros.

786 Inv. 16 #85, 244v [1 Nov. 1439]

Libravit Anthonio clerico cappelle domini die prima novembris pro oblacionibus fiendis in Domina Nostra de Thaurino die festi omnium sanctorum et die sequenti festi mortuorum tam per illustrem dominam nostram principissam et pro Margarita domina nostra de mandato dicti magister hospicii ..... ii flor. vi d. gross.

787 Inv. 16 #85, 250v [7 Dec. 1439]

Libravit die septa mensis eiusdem decembris Anthonio clerico cappelle pro oblacionibus illustrissime domine nostre principisse fiendis die festi concepcionis Beate Marie, inclusis tribus d. gross. pro oblacionibus domicelle Margarita de Sabaudie ..... xv d. gross.

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788 Inv. 16 #85, 251r [7 Jan. 1440]

Libravit die septima mensis predicti januarii millesimo quatercentesimo quadragesimo Anthonio clerico cappelle domini pro oblacionibus domine nostre duchisse et domicelle Margarita de mandato magistri hospicii ..... vi flor. iii d. gross.

789 Inv. 16 #85, 101v-102r [after 1 Feb. 1440]

Item a livre a Anthoine clerc de chappelle du commandemant de mondit seigneur pour une serruree achetee de Glaude du Pont garnis de deux clees et deux bournelles, laquelle serrure lon a mis en la chappelle ..... ii d. gross.

Item a mais livre pour fere laustel et le popitre de la dicte chappelle inclus les post et les taches ..... ii d. gross.

Item mais pour la journee du chappellains qui a fayt laulte de la chappelle et la popitre ..... i gross.

Item a livre a Jehan Vaud de Thonon pour locage de son cheval pour deux jours quilla baillie audit Anthoine clerc de la chappelle pour aller a Geneve pour fere les beigsionyes [besoins] dessus dictes ..... iii gross.

790 Inv. 16 #85, 266v [1 Mar. 1440]

Libravit Anthonio clerico cappelle domini quos dominus noster dux ut supra donavit [pro suis necessitatibus succurrendis] ..... iiii flor. pp.

791 Inv. 16 #86, 377v [25 Aug. 1440]

[Receives payment for oblacions Louis, duke; Anne, duchess, in "domo seu ecclesia fratrum minorum Gebennarum"] .....xvii gross.

792 Inv. 16 #86, 132r [15 Oct. 1440]

Item mais a livre le dit Guillaume a celluy mesme jour a Anthoine Mestralet clerc de chappelle de

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mondit seigneur pour ung baptitere qui la fait de pos pour lateier lenfant pour que ma dame fora prouchement si plait a dieu ..... viii gross.

793 Inv. 16 #87, 107r [7 Mar. 1441]

Libravit die predicta anno predicto Anthonio Mistralis clerico capelle eiusdem domini nostri quos prefatus dominus nostra dux eidem dono liberale donavit pro suis necessitatiis subveniendis ..... v flor. pp.

794 Inv. 16 #86, 154r [15 Mar. 1441]

Item mais a livre ledit Guillaume le xv jour dudit moy a ung valeton lequel a retourne deux chevaulx du Bourget jusques a Geneve, et les queulx avoyent amene Vuatellin et Anthoine Mestral clers de chappelle de mondit seigneur enclus les despens des dis chevaulx et de luy ..... v gross.

795 Inv. 16 #89, 83v [20 Feb.-22 Apr. 1442]

Item a livre a Anthoyne Metralet pour fere ung letrier es chantres et pour taches et cordes a tendre le pavilion de corpus Christi et pour fere ung chandellier pour fere loffice de la grant semaine ..... xvi gross et demy de borgogne.

796 Inv. 16 #88, 298r [22 Dec. 1442]

Libravit Anthonio Mistralis clerico capelle illustrissimi domini nostri ducis Sabaudie pro hostiis per ipsum in dicta capella traditis de et pro anno presenti millesimo quatercentesimo quatragesimo primo ..... ii flor. pp.

797 Inv. 16 #88, 279v-280r [22 Apr.-4 May 1442]

[Travels with "les chouses de la chapelle" from Pont d'Ains to Chambéry.]

798 Inv. 16 #89, 220v [31 Dec. 1442]

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Libravi [sic] die ultima dicti mensis decembris anno quo supra Anthonio Mistralis clerico capelle domini pro hostiis per ipsum emptis et administratis pro unum annum in prefati domini nostri ducis capella pro missis ibidem celebratis . ii flor. pp.

799 Inv. 16 #91, 151r [25 Jun. 1443]

Item libravit idem dominus Cardeti die xxv mensis junii Johann Siquellat pro ulnis quinques condumin [?] drapam nigri de Lera de tribus sigillis ad racionem de xxxi gross pro qualibet uina pro veste et capucio Anthoyne de la capella et de mandato quo supra ..... xiiii flor. ii d. ii qrt. gross.

800 Inv. 16 #91, 429r [5 Jan. 1444]

Libravit die quinta januarii de precepto verbali prelibati domini nostri ducis dompno Anthonio Mistraleti, pro hostiis per eum ministratis in capella prelibacti domini nostri ducis anno proxime fluxo millesimo iiii^{c} xl tercio videlicet ..... ii flor. pp.

801 Inv. 16 #91 168r-172r [5 Feb. 1444]

[Court travels from Geneva to Gex (Geys) on the way to St. Glaude.]

168r

Item livre ledit jour Messire Anthoyne Mestralet pour ung charret sur le quel il fist porter les coffres de la chapelle comme dessus ..... ix gross. et demy.

169v

Item livre le xii jour dudit mois [February] a v mulatiers qui ont porte les coffres de la chapelle de la panaterie de la botellerie de cusine et despicerie et le vahn de puys Geys jusques a Saint Glaude et des illet a na.tuoz [?] tousieurs suyvant monseigneur jusques a Gebennis en quoy vaquarent vi jours a iiii gross pour jour montent ..... ix flor. pp.

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172r

Item livre ledit Anthoyne Mestralet pour faire charoier les couffres de la chapelle de Geneve a Aigne Vine et de la rive de Thonon jusques au chasteaulx ..... iiii gross.

Item a ung autre navatier et a ses autres compaignons qui sont en nombre de vi lesqueulx avoient mener ledit bagage de la chapelle a Thonon tant pour le mener comme pour le remener ..... ii flor. pp.

802 **Inv. 16 #91, 174r [6 Apr.-7 Apr. 1444]**

Item livre audit Messire Anthoyne Mistralet le ix jour dudit mois pour le chandellier des tenebres et pour ung aultre chandellier pour sierge Pasqual et pour reffaire le lectrier des chantres ..... vi gross. pp.

803 **Inv. 16 #91, 181r [ca. end Apr. 1444]**

Item livre a maistre Anthoyne Mistralet pour son disner car il ne povoit estre a temps qu disner a Hermiance ou monseigneur disnait pour ce quil ne povoit laisser le bagaige de la chapelle ..... i gross.

Item livre a ung charreton qui charrea ledit bagaige de la chapelle despuis rive jusques a Thonon ..... ii gross.

804 **Inv. 16 #91, 317v-318r [1 Mar. 1444-1 Jul. 1444]**

[Anthoine Mistralis, described as Prior of St. Johannis of Geneva, travels to France, as ambassador for "Pope" Felix V.]

805 **Inv. 16 #92, 246r-246v [ca. 4 Sept. 1444]**

Item livre ledit jour a Messire Anthoyne Mistrallet de quoy il acheta de cordes pour essoyer les vestimens de la chapelle questoient ung poy mollyes .....i gross.

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246v

Item livre a Messire Anthoyne Mestrallet pour ung baptistere au quel lon baptissa Jaques Monseigneur ..... xv gross.

806 **Inv. 16 #94, 398r-398v [20 Feb. 1445]**

[Anthoine Mistralet and Guillaume Bisole [see below] chapel clerk travel to Altacombe and Pierre Châtel. Expenses, meals, and horses.]

807 **Inv. 16 #92, 273v-274v [8 Mar. 1445]**

Item a livre le xiiii jour dudit moys a v bons hommes pour le loyage de leurs v chivaulx les queulx furent ballies a Jullien et a quatre des chantres du commandemant de mondit seigneur. Les queulx accompagnnarent aus lesdits chivaulx mondit seigneur durant ledit voyage [Geneva-Annecy] compte vi gross pour chival et v gross pour les selles quil falluit loyer pour lesdits chivaulx ..... ii flor. ix gross.

274v

Item a livre a Messire Anthoine Maistrellet le xviii jour dudit moys de mars et lesqueulx ledit Messire Anthoine paist tant a iiii chariotons qui pourtarent lautel et les arches de la chapelle et de laumonsne ..... iii gross et demy.

Et a deux porte fais qui pourtarent les couffres des reliques ..... iii qrs. gross.

Et a Aymonet Rous chapuis pour fere ung lectryes pour la chapelle de deux chandelliers pour tenir les ciriges empres lautel et ung chandellier pour tenebles qui montent xiiii gros et i gros pour ii aultrew porte fais qui sardarent aporter et reunier ledit bagage de la chapelle ..... i flor. vii gross i qrt.

808 **Inv. 16 #92, 359v-360v [ca. 29 May 1445]**

[Receives 100 gold scuti for journeying to Paris and the King of France for Count of Armignac.]

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360r-360v [ca. 28 May]

[Receives 237 gold scuti to travel as ambassador to France "pro liberacione illustris domini comitis Armigniaci."]

809 **Inv. 16 #96, 670v-671r [30 Dec. 1445]**

Libravit domino Anthonio Mistraleti ex sacerdotibus et cantoribus capelle domini pro hostiis usus de anno domini millesimo iiii xlv ut per confessionis datam Gebennis penultima decembris anno domini millesimo quatercentesimo quadragesimo quinto manu [blank] signata ..... iii flor. pp.

Libravit domino Anthonio Mistralis presbistro, pro missis et aliis divina officia celebrandis in sepultura Loyse Mossiere quondam de precepto domini cancellarii ut per confessionem data Gebennis xx mensis jullii anno domini millesimo quatercentesimo quadragesimo sexto, manu Glaudi Rubati signata ..... iii flor. pp.

810 **Inv. 16 #95, 97r [7 Apr. 1448]**

Libravit domino Anthonio Mistraleti cappellano domini die septima predictam mensis de expresso mandato domini et quos idem dominus Anthonio trax...[?] pro domino pro quodam aque benedictorum ..... ii flor. ii d. gross.

811 **Inv. 16 #97, 280v-281r [ca. Dec. 1448]**

[Anthoine Mestralet, chaplain, Guillaume Bisolay (see below) and Jehan de Ranguis, chapel clerks, travel from Pinerolo to Turin, transporting ornaments and relics of the chapel.]

[Paid for meals for Vubulcis [?] and Turru [?] who carry ornaments and relics.]

[Mestralet, Bisolay and Ranguis receive "socularum" for making the trip on foot.]

[Total] ..... iii flor. iii d. gross.

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812 Inv. 16 #98, 617r-617v [7 Mar. 1450]

Libravit venerabili viro domino Anthonio Mistralis cappellano et cantori capelle domini decem florenos pp. subscriptis quos dominus eidem pro expensis suis faciendis eundo Romam ad generalis modernas indulgencias eciam consideracione serviciorum per eum domini impensorum liberaliter donavit ut per ipsius domini nostri licteram de testimonio premissorum dicto thesaurario directam de mandato dictam et subscriptam quantitatem eidem domini Anthonio solvendi librandi et realiter vice ipsius domini expediendi et hita. pro eundem thesaurarium ab eodem dicta Anthonio cum dicta lictera domini lictera confessionis de recepit per presidentem et magistros computorum suorum in eiusdem domini thesaurarii primo dicte thesaurarie reddendo computo indifficiliter allocandi datam Queri die septima marcii anno domini millesimo quatercentesimo quinquagesimo quam reddit in papiro scriptam sigillo domini sigillatam et manu Francisci Fabri sui secretarii signatam in cuius dorso descripta est confessie per supranominatum dominum Anthonium Mistralis facta de dicta et subscripta quantitate quam habuit a dicto thesaurario causis et racionibus premisis recepta sub anno proximo dicto die septima mensis marcii manu de Clauso sui secretarii signatam videlicet ..... x flor. pp.

813 Inv. 16 #99, 294v [Jan. 1451]

Item ibidem domino Anthonio Metraleti ex capellanis capelle hospicii residencie domini qui finititur librati in sepultura militis Cati quondam qui ibidem decessit ..... iiii flor. pp.

814 Inv. 16 #98, 364v [23 Apr. 1451]

Libravit domino Anthonio Mistraleti ex cantoribus capelle domini tam pro tela emenda pro distribuendo Christi pauperibus die jovis sancta in helemosinam pro liberis domini eciam pro danda cuilibet pauperi unum d. gross. eadem die ut moris est, expedites die xxiii aprilis millesimo quatercentesimo quinquagesimo primo videlicet ..... viii flor. pp.

815 Inv. 16 #99, unnumbered folios at end [ca. Nov. 1451]

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Anthoine Mostrallet receives 4 aunes of cloth.

AYMON LAMBELLIN, chaplain to the king of Aragon

816 Inv. 16 #81, 506r [12 Nov. 1435]

Libravit die duodecima eiusdem mensis novembris domino Aymoni Lambellin olim capellano capelle domini et initialiter capellano Regis Aragoni, dono sibi per dominum in helemosinam facto quia fuerat captus cum Regis Aragoni ..... x flor. pp.

BARTHOLOME CHUET, singer and chapel secretary

817 Inv. 16 #97, 297v-280r [Aug.-Nov. 1448]

Bartholome Chuet receives stipend for his horse:

[11 days in August]
[26 days in September]
[26 days in November]

[66 days total] .. vi flor. vi gross. iii qrt.

818 Inv. 16 #97, 280r [Dec. 1448-Feb. 1449]

[Bartholome Chuet receives stipend for his horse:]

[Dec. 1448, Jan. and Feb. 1449. 90 days at 5 quarters (quinques quartos) per day] ..... ix flor. iiii d. ob. gross.

819 S.A. 3604, 16r [1 May 1449-1 May 1454]

Salary

1449-50 ..... cxxv flor. pp.
1450-51 ..... cxxv flor. pp.
1451-52 ..... cxxv flor. pp.
1452-53 ..... cxxv flor. pp.
1453-54 ..... cxxv flor. pp.

820 S.A. 3604, 47r-49r [29 Jan. 1450-1 Jun. 1453]

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47r-47v [29 Jan. 1450]

[Receives money to buy a horse] .... xxiiii ducatis auri

47v-48r [20 Sept. 1451]

[Receives money to repair clothing (unius vestus emende)] ..... xiiii ducatis auri

48r-49r [1 Jun. 1453]

[Receives money for "restauracione domus prepositus parrochialis ecclesie Bargiarum"] ..... xxxvi ducatis auri.

821 Inv. 16 #98,244v-245v [Feb. 1450-Apr. 1450]

[Allowance for his horse] .. ix flor. iii d. i qrt. gross.

822 Inv. 16 #98, 42r-107v [May 1450-Apr. 1451]

42r-42v [May-Jun. 1450]

[Allowance for his horse] .vi flor. iv d. gross. et i qrt pp.

104r-104v [Jul.-Aug. 1450]

[Allowance for his horse] vi flor. v d. obl. gross. pp.

105r-105v [Sept.-Dec. 1450]

[Allowance for his horse] ...xii flor. viii d. obl. gross. pp.

106r-106v

[Allowance for his horse] ....ix flor. iiii d. obl. gross. pp.

107r-107v [Apr. 1451]

[Allowance for his horse] ......iii flor. i d. obl. gross. pp.

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823 Inv. 16 #99, 353r-354v [1451-52]

353r [May Jun. Jul. Aug. 1451]

Allowance for his horse .. xii flor. ix d. iii qrt. gros.

353r-353v [Sept.-Oct. 1451]

Allowance for his horse vi flor. iiii gr. et q.rix d. gros.

353v-354r [Nov.-Dec. 1451]

Allowance for his horse ... vi flor. iiii d. i qrt. gross.

354r-354v [Jan.-Feb. 1452]

Allowance for his horse ... vi flor. iiii d. gross.

354v [Mar. -Apr. 1452]

Allowance for his horse .... vi flor. iiii d. iqrt. gross.

BERNARD, singer

824 Inv. 39 fol. 18 #53, 9v [after 1 Oct. 1418]

Item a Bernard chez de la chapelle pour ung p.liezon et ung taton quil a achete pour le petit George de Vaulpergne .....xvi gross.

825 Inv. 39 fol. 18 #53, 41v [after 15 Apr. 1419]

Item audit Ciclat pour vi aunes de gris de Sant Loz. pour Mess. Bernard chantre de ma dame a xviii gros. laune .....ix flor.

Item audit Mess. Bernard pour acheter une piece [?] de fontayne pour fore sa dicte robe ...iii flor. vi gros.

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826 **Inv. 16 #66, 535v [27 Jan. 1421]**

Libravit de precepto domini orethemis facto domino Bernardo cappellano et tenori capelle domini, dono per dominum sibi facto pro suis necessitatibus succurrendis apud Thonon die xxvii januarii manu predictu .....v flor. pp.

827 **Inv. 16 #68, 387r [21 Jan. 1422]**

Libravit Mermeto Bada pellippario [pellippio.] die vicesima prima januarii anno predicto [1422] traditos pro ipso Petro de Monte Vuyrone pro foderatura vestis domini Bernardi cappellani capelle domine quam dominus eidem donavit .....vii s. gross.

828 **Inv. 16 #79, 458r [2 Mar. 1434]**

Libravit dicta die domino Bernardo capellano domini pro suis unius sui clericis et duorum equorum suorum expensis faciendis eundo a Chamberiacum apud Musterium ad dictam sepulcuram [Archbishop of Tharantaise] pro dictis torchiis ibidem presentandis et ponendis parte domini ibidem quam stando et indo redeundo ..... ii flor. iiii d. gross. pp.

829 **Inv. 16 #82, 109r [ca. 14 Jun. 1435]**

Described as "Chappellain de ma Dame." Paid viii gross for "venir escun de reliques."

830 **Inv. 16 #81, 514r [2 Nov. 1435]**

Libravit die secunda mensis novembris anno domini millesimo quatercentesimo trigesimo quinto domino Bernardo Meseti capellano et helemosinario domini pro oblacionibus faciendis die feste mortudine ..... xvi flor. viii d. gross.

831 **Inv. 16 #81, 256r-257v [14 Dec. 1435]**

256r

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Item le xiiii jour du mois dessusditr livre a Mess. Bernard pour fere chanter une messe pour ma dame quelle ly dit quil feist chanter ..... ii gross.

257v [30 Dec. 1435]

Item celluy dit jour a livre a Morge a Mess. Bernard chappellain pour une messe de Saint Nicolay chantre par ung chappellain de la ville ordonner par ma dame ..... ii gross.

832 **Inv. 16 #81, 561v-562r [2 Nov. 1436]**

Libravit die secunda mensis novembris domino Bernardo Meseti helemosinario domini pro centum misse celebrandis dicta die pro mortuis cuilibet ii d. gross. ..... xvi flor. viii d. gross. pp.

833 **Inv. 16 #82, 89v [29 Dec. 1436]**

Item a livre celluy dicte jour audit Glaude [mercier] pour ii bonnetz doubles fins de brollet donnes audit beaux pere et a Mess. Bernard valent ..... i flor. vi gross.

Both also receive gloves

BERTRAND, singer

834 **Inv. 39 fol. 9 #4 Mazzo 2, [13 Jan. 1419]**

Livre a Estienent, varlet de chambre de ma dame le xiii jour de janvier mil iiii xix pour les chouses dessoubz escriptes. Et premierement pour un par de chauces achetees par la man de Bertrand clerc de la chapelle pour Reynaud larpeur [Reynaud Joly] ..... ix g. s.

835 **Inv. 16 #66, 514v [Dec. 1419]**

Libravit de precepto domini relacione qua supra Bertrando de Capella pro suis expensis fiendis eundo ab Aquiano apud Punirinum [Pinerolo?] et redeundo pro quindecim diebus pro quolibet die quinques denarii grossi .....vi flor. pp.

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836 Inv. 16 #66, 239v-240r [1420]

Item livre pour ung aultre cheval que mondit seigneur a donne a Bertrand de la chappelle achecte de Reynaud Barbier .....xiii flor. pp.

837 Inv. 16 #66, 512r-512v [13 Feb. 1420]

Libravit de precepto domini orethemis facto Domino Bertrando de Capella tenori capelle domini dono per dominum sibi facto pro suis neccessitatibus sucurrendis die decima tercia februarii apud Gebennis .....x flor. pp.

838 Inv. 16 #66, 519r [15 Mar. 1420]

Libravit de precepto domini Bertrando de cappella pro suis expensis fiendis eundo ultramontes apud Podiu. Varini die quindecima mensis marcii .....vi flor. pp.

839 Inv. 16 #66, 521v [20 Ju. 1420]

Libravit de precepto domini relacione Petri de Grolea scutifferi domini pro uno pari caligaris per dominum donatorum Bertrando de Capella die vicesima jullii .....xvi d. gross.

840 Inv. 16 #66, 534r-534v [8 Oct. 1420]

Libravi [sic] nostre duce thesaurari Francisco Martini de Yporegia pro panis infra scriptis videlicet pro sex capucis pro sex cambreris domini et por uno par caligarum pro domino et pro panno quem habuit Bertrannis de Capella ac pro una veste pro domino Johannis Pompenote cappellano domini de precepto michi facto per Petrum de Grolea die octava octobris in Yporegia ..... xxx flor. pp.

841 Inv. 16 #66, 537v [ca. 10 Feb. 1421]

Libravit eidem Petro de Montevoyrone dicta die pro uno pari tibialium empte pro Bertrando cantore cappelle domini et uno pari car-

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care .....xx denarii grossi.

842 Inv. 16 #66, 581v [3 Jul. 1421]

Libravit die tercia mensis julii anno predicto Bertrando de Martres clerico capelle domini. Dono eidem per dominum nostrum sibi facto pro expensis suis faciendis eundo apud Flandres et de precepto prefati domini nostri .....xv flor. pp.

843 Inv. 16 #68, 426r [13 Nov. 1422]

Libravit die xiii novembris Bertrando clerico cappelle domini. Dono sibi facto per dominum pro suis minutis necessitatibus fiendis .....v flor. pp.

844 Inv. 16 #68, 414r [17 Nov. 1422]

Libravit die xvii novembris Bertrando clerico capelle domini pro duabus sacis nigrie. emptis ad portand. auricularia firici domini cum dominus audit missas suas .....vi d. gross.

845 Inv. 16 #68, 422r [15 Apr. 1423]

Libravit Bertrando clerico cappelle domini dono sibi facto per dominum traditos sibi manu Bartholomei Chabodi die xv aprilis .....xii denarii. grossi.

846 Inv. 16 #68, 433r [26 Apr. 1423]

Libravit die xxvi aprilis Bertrando clerico cappelle domini. dono sibi facto per dominum dicta die .....i flor. pp.

847 Inv. 16 #68, 282r [27 Apr. 1423]

Libravit Bertrando de Martres clerico capelle domini quem dominus eidem graciose donavit in remuneracionem sui laboriosi servicii quod nuper in loco Altecombe domino exhibuit in obsequio seu sepultura illustris quondam bone memorie consortis domini carissime duchisse, ut per licteram domini

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dicte donacionis et testimonio premissorem cum mandato eidem solvendi per dictum thesaurarius ac etiam hita. ab eodem cum dicta lictera domini lictera de confessione et recepta sine difficultate qualibet allocandi, datam Aquiam die xxvii mensis aprilis anno domini millesimo cccc^{mo} xxiii, quam reddit sigillo domini sigillatam et manu Petri Cartii eius secretarii signata In cuius lictera dorso scripta est confessio ipsius Bertrand et recepta quantitatis subscripte. Data die xxii mensis junii anno predicto manu Bartholomei Chabodi notarii et signata .....i flor. pp.

848 Inv. 16 #69, 279r-279v [23 Sept. 1423]

Libravit de mandato et per licteram dicti domini noster infra reddittam et designatam Bertrando de Martre clerico capelle eiusdem domini nostri quos sibi prelibatus dominus noster Sabaudie dux donavit semel in auxilium expensarum suarum per domini fiendarum in scolis distendo Gramiaticam et Scientiam, per licteram eiusdem domini nostri de dicta donacione et de testimonio premissorum directam dicto thesaurario de mandato dicto Bertrando clerico, subscriptos decem florenos auri parvi pondibus, ex causis premissis tradendi solvendi et librandi vice dicti domini nostri et habita per dictum thesaurarium a predicto Bertrando clerico cum dicta lictera dicti domini nostri mandavi predicti solvendi lictera eiusdem Bertrandi de confessione et receptu in prima thesaurario primo computo per presidentem et magistros computorum nostrorum sine difficultate qualibet allocandi, datam Thononii die vicesima tertia mensis septembris anno domini millesimo quatercentesimo vicesimo tercio, quam licteram domini reddit signeto domini cancellario absente sigillatam et manu Guidonis Columbi secretarii dicti domini nostri signatam .....x flor. pp.

849 Inv. 16 #80, 316v-317r [22 May 1435]

Libravit domino Bertrando capellano domini pro oblacionibus domini et domine per ipsum facte veniendo de Thonone apuc Chamberiacum inclus sex florenos datis cuidam Augustino de Thonon qui predicavit coram domino in quadragesima proxime ..... xii flor. pp.

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ENFANTS DE CHAPELLE

850 Inv. 16 #78, 243v [Apr. 1433]

A livre dau commandemant que dessus par relacion de Mess. Nycod de Menthon xviii aulnes de drapt gris de vertuix prises pour fere roubes aux enfans de la chapelle et a leur mestre et vault laulne xx ge. xxx flor.

Item pour v aulnes de drap noyr de Lyere prises pour fere chapirons aux dictz enfans et leur meistre costant laulne ii flor. ..... x flor. pp.

Item a livre a Jaquiet tondeur pour tondie dessus-dites draps xi gros. videlicet et aussy montet tout ..... xl flor. xi gros vi d.

A livre mays pour prises de vii aulnes de drapt blanc dalamagne achetes par la main Laurent de Noblet tondurier pour fourres les robes des meistres des enfans dessusdites pour pris de vii gross. pour aulne ..... iiii flor. i gr. pp.

851 Inv. 16 #79, 163v [1433]

Item audit Francoys [de Versonnay] pour deux pieces de vyollet de cortres pour vester les clers et les enfans de la chapelle a xx escus pour piece ..... xl escu.

Item audit Francoye pour viii aunes de grix de cortres pour le frere meneur que governe la chapelle de Chambéry ..... xvi flor. pp.

852 Inv. 16 #89, 69v-70v [15 Jan.-31 Mar. 1443]

Item mais a livre ledit Guillaume [Davanchier] du comandemant de mondit seigneur a Johan de la Sally pour v aulnes de pers dystre de quoy mondit segneur a fait fere deux robes pour deux petis chantres quil a retenu de sa chapelle, achete laune pour le pris de xviii gros. valent le vi aunes ..... ix flor. pp.

Item mais a livre ledit Guillaume a celluy mesme jour a Johan de Sally pour deux aulnes de noir de

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Tornay de quoy lon a fait fere deux chapiron es dis deux chantres dessus nommes achete laune pour le pris de xix gross. valent les deux aulnes .....iii flor. ii gross.

Item mais a livre ledit Guillaume a celluy mesme jour du comandemant de mondit segneur a Mess. Herlin [see below] pour deux correes quilla failly acheter pour es dis deux chantres ..... ii gross.

70r

Item mais a livre ledit Guillaume a cely mesme jour du comandemant de mondit segneur a Hudrioz Perete pour trois aulnes de pers dyestre que mondit segneur a fait faire une robe a ung petit chantre qui est venus avec les altres deux achete laulne pour le pris de xviii gros montent les iii aulnes ..... iiii flor. et demy.

Item mais a livre ledit Guillaume a cely mesme jour du comandemant de mondit segneur a Piere Destra pour iii aulnes de blanc pour forrer la dicte robe achete laune pour le pris de viii gross. valent les iii aunes ..... ii flor. pp.

Item mais a livre le dit Guillaume a cely mesme jour du commandemant de mondit segneur a Piere Destra pour une aunes de drap de Tornay moir de quoy loy a fait ung chapiron audit petit chantre ..... xvii gross.

Item mais a livre a Mess. Herlin pour une coree quilla achete audit petit chantre ..... i gross.

CLEMENT DE VIGNES, singer

853 Inv. 16 #81, 545v [30 Jul. 1436]

Libravit die penultima dicti mensis julli Clementi de Viniaco ex cantoribus domini quos dominum eidem graciose donavit in subvencionem expensarum per ipsum fiendarum eundo apud regnum Chippri videlicet ..... xii flor. pp.

854 Inv. 16 #82, 266v [23 Apr. 1437]

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Libravit die predicti mensis aprilis domini Clementi vice capellano et cantori dono eidem per dominum facto eo quam fuerat dep. datus ..... iiii flor. pp.

855 S.A. 3604 34r-36r [1 May 1453-1 May 1454]

1 May 1453-1 May 1454 ..... c flor. pp.

DURET, Chaplain

856 Inv. 16 #84, 178r-178v [4 Oct. 1438]

Et premierment a livre le quart jour du mois doctobre per iiii aulnes de drap gris de Ruan que monseigneur donnez a monseigneur Duret son chappellen le quel navoit pour lieu de robe delivrea et coste laulne iii flor achete de Francoys Versonay de Geneve valent ..... xii flor.

ESTIENNE MATHEY, singer

857 Inv. 16 #81, 263v [after 24 May 1435]

Item a livre ledit Lornay ung bonet violet double pour Mess. Estienne chappellain de mondit segneur pris de Glaude de merchier demorant a Morge ..... vii gross. et demy.

858 Inv. 16 #81, 428v-429r [29 Oct. 1435]

Libravit dominis Stephano Mathey et Herlin Fustien capellanis et cantoribus capelle domini quos dominus eisdem pro venandis processibus suis nominacionis domini graciose donavit ut per licteram domini de dicta donacione et testimonio promissoram mandato eisdem subscriptam quantitatem solvendam librandam et realiter expediendam vice domini ac etiam sine difficultate qualibet allocandi habita per eundem thesaurarium a dictis capellanis et cantoribus cum data lictera domini, lictera opportuna de confessione et recepta datam Morgie die vicesima nona octobris anno domini millesimo quatercentesimo trigesimo quinto quam reddit sigillo domini sigillata et manu Francisci Fabri eius secretari signam, in cuius dorso est scripta

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lictera confessionis de recepta per dictos dominos Stephanum et Herlinum facta de dicta et subscripta quantitate quam habuit dicto thesaurario causa supradicta data die secunda mensis novembris anno qua supra domini millesimo quatercentesimo trigesimo quinto manibus eor. et signata ..... xii ducatis auri.

859 Inv. 16 #81, 538 [30 Nov. 1438]

Libravit domino Stephano Mathey et Herlino Fustien, capellanis domini, de mandato domini in exoneracione suorum salariorum, termini festi Sancti Andree anni millesimi quatercentesimi trigesimi sexti ..... xxx flor. pp.

860 Inv. 16 #82, 106r [1 Jan. 1437]

Item pour cinq bonnes doubles de violet le queulx on este donne a Mess. Estienne chappellain de mondit seigneur prins de Glaude le mercier au pris de viii gross le piece valent ..... iii flor. iiii gross.

861 Inv. 16 #84, 175v [16 Jul.-1 Oct. 1438]

Item a Franciscus Verzonay pour iiii aunes de drap noer [sic] de liere que monseigneur a donne a Moss. Estienen [sic] chappellain de monseigneur de Geneve pour une robe a ii flore et demy laune valent ..... x flor. pp.

862 Inv. 16 #84, 486v [1 Oct. 1438]

Libravit die prima mensis octobris eodem anno domino Stephano, cappellano domini comitis Gebennis, pro suis et sex aliis tam magnonibus ipsius domini comitis Gebennis quam pro chambreriis et septem ipsorum equis expensis faciendis computato sibi pro quolibet ipsorum pro una dia et una dinata [?] ad racionem quinque d. gross. cum tribus quartis per diem ..... viii flor. pp.

863 Inv. 16 #92, 384v-385r [18 Oct. 1444]

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[Described "quondam domini comitis Gebennis capellano." Paid for masses celebrated at the alter of the Blessed Mary by order of the count] ..... xv flor. pp.

GALLEAT FIORE, chaplain

864 Inv. 16 #79, 385v [20 Feb. 1434]

Libravit domino Galleato Fiore, capellano domini quos prefatus dominus noster sibi semel graciose donavit suis depostentibus serviciis domino impensis eundo Ciprium cum reverendo in Cristo patre episcopo Thaurino pro adducendo illustrissimam filiam dominam carissimam et als. cum eadem revertendo Niciam et de Nicia Chamberiacum ipsam s.inendo tam quam capellanus suiis recentur rtE. et aliis phbz [?] de causis plenius narratis in eius supplicatos inde supra hoc domino facta, ut per licteram domini donacione predicte et testimonio promissore mandati quam solvendi eidem capellano et realiter expediendi ..... x flor. pp.

GALLIOT, singer

865 Inv. 16 #94, 250r [7 Oct. 1445]

Item a livre le septeyme jour dudit moys a Mess. Galliot pour laumosnes que monseigneur donna aux pauvres a Galliard ..... vi gross.

GAUDEFROY, singer

866 Inv. 16 #80, 267v [10 Nov. 1434]

Libravit Goddefredo olim cantori capelle domini quos dominus suis exigentibus serviciis sibi semel graciose donavit ut per licteram domini dicti dominum de mandato sibi per dictum thesaure. solvend et realiter expediend. vice domini ac etia sine difficultate qualibet allocand h.ita. cum dictu lictera domini lictera. confess. de recepta. Datam Thononium die decima novembris anno domini millesimo quatercentesimo trigesimo quarto. Quam reddit sigillo domini sigillata et manu Guilliermi de Bosco eis secretarii signatam in cuius dorso scripta est lictera confessionis de recepta per

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dictum Godoffredu. factu de subscripta quantitate quam hint. a dicto thesaurario causa supra dicta manu Johannis de Avenerio notarii signata ..... x flor. pp.

GAUTIER DE PERNES, singer and organist

867 Inv. 16 #78, 123r [1433?]

Item pour unes petites bouges par feurter les heures baillies a Vautellin, clerc de chappelle ..... xii gross.

Item lesqueulx il a livre a mondit seigneur de Geneve royalment ..... ii flor.

868 Inv. 16 #80, 145v [1 Dec. 1434-25 Jan. 1435]

Item a achete dudit Jehan vii ras et demy de gris que mondit seigneur a donne a Vuatellin clerc de chappelle couste chascuns ras ix gross. valent .....vi flor. iii gross.

869 Inv. 16 #80, 191r [1 Dec. 1434-1 Mar. 1434]

Item pour Vuartellin, clerc de chappelle, i par de solliers ..... iii gross.

870 Inv. 16 #80, 159r [18 May 1435]

Item le xviii jour dudit mois a Vatellin, clerc de la chappelle, pour unes chauses qui monseigneur le prince le donna ..... i flor.

871 Inv. 16 #81, [14 May 1436]

Libravit die quatradecima mensis mai dicti Vuatellin, clerico capelle domini, qui [---?] noster eidem graciose dominus tam pro unis equis emendo quod eundo ad partes Francia predicta die et pro suis expensis facendis tam eundo et inde reddeundo .....x flor. pp.

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872 Inv. 16 #83, 159v [after Oct. 1436]

Item pour quatre aulnes de drapt de blanc pour forre la robe de Perrinet lilumineur et pour ballier a Vautellin une aulne que luy failloit pour forre la sienne cart il ny avoit pas asses de celluy de quoy on forroit les roubes des clercs de chappelle a rayson aulne de viii gross valent ..... ii flor. viii gross.

873 Inv. 16 #83bis, 211r [4 Jun. 1437]

Libravit Galterio de Pernes, cantori capelle domini, donatus unde reddidit licteram allocandi cum confessione a dorso descripta data Thononi die quarta junii m iiii^{c} xxxvii manu de Rippe signata ..... x flor. pp.

874 Inv. 16 #83, 407v [4 Jun. 1437]

Libravit Galterio de Pernes, cantori et organiste capelle domini, quos dominus sibi semel graciose donavit ad subveniendum necessitatibus suis in servitus donum pro stipendo anno et die subscripto incohato; ut per licteram domini de dicta donacione et testimonio promissorum mandato quod sibi per dictum thesaurarium solvendi librandi et realiter expediendi vice donum ac etiam sine difficultatur qualibet [qualz.] allocandi recipiendo ab eodem cum dicta lictera dominum licteram epp.gimam. de confessione et recepta datam Thononii die quarta mensis junii anno domini millesimo quatercentesimo trigesimo septima, quam reddit sigillo domini sigillata et manu Vencentii de Rippe eius secretarii signata, in cuius lictere domini doro scripta est lictera confessiones de recepta per dictum Galterium facta de subscripta quantitate quam habuit et dicto thesaurario causa supradicta, data anno predicto millesimo quatercentesimo trigesimo septimo die quindecima mensis junii manu ipsius Galteri scripta et signata ..... x flor. pp.

875 Inv. 16 #83, 224v [18 May 1438]

Libravit die decima octava eiusdem mensis maii Galterio de Pernes dicto Vuatellin, clerico capelle domini, pro suis necessitatibus succurrendis dono eidem per dominum facto ..... v flor. pp.

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876 Inv. 16 #84, 477r [31 Jul. 1438]

Libravit die ultima jully Vuatellino, clerico cappelle domini, pro oblacionibus per dominum nostrum principis in Annessiaco veniendo apud Thononic Chamberiacum ..... ii d. gross.

877 Inv. 16 #84, 480v [20 Aug. 1438]

Libravit die vicesima eiusdem mensis augusta Johanni Cusini de Gebennis, charrotono, qui adduxit a Gebennis usques Seysellum super eius quadriga Vuatellin, Johannis Ruphi, Petrum Barberii clericum cappelle et dictum Lecamiis cavalcatis domini et hoc de mandato magister hospicii facto pacto [?] cum eodem ad tantis .....x d. gross.

878 Inv. 16 #84, 489r [21 Oct. 1438]

Libravit die vicesimaprima mensis eiusdem octobris traditos Vuatellino, clerico cappelle domini, et quos domino nostro princeps tradiderat apud Aymoni pro certis oblacionibus faciendis in quibusdam reliquiis in idem existentibus ..... ii d. gross.

879 Inv. 16 #84, 489v [2 Nov. 1438]

Libravit die secunda mensis eiusdem novembris dicto Vuatellin, Gullelmo de Tappissia. Jacobo Dorerio, Stephano du Meyten et Johanin Septimo pro eorum expens faciendis a loco Rippollii usques Pinerolium cuilibet v d. gross ..... ii flor. i d. gross.

880 Inv. 16 #84, 494r [10 Dec. 1438]

Libravit die decima eiusdem mensis decembris eodem anno dicto Vuatellin dono eidem per dominum facto pro suis necessitatibus succurrendis relacion domini Bartholomei Chabodi ..... iiii flor. pp.

881 Inv. 16 #84, 503r [10 Mar. 1439]

Libravit die decima marcii eodem anno dicto Vuatellin, clerico cappelle, quos dominus nostro dux

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dedit in helemosinam Andreum, fratri suo, pro emendo unam vestem de precepto dominum presidentum ..... v flor. pp.

882 Inv. 16 #86, 173r [26 Mar. 1439]

Item a Pynerol le xxvi jour de mars monseigneur a donne a Vautellin, son clerc de chappelle, x ras de drap noir pour roube et pour chappiron pour la mort de sont pere. Et cousta le ras x gross achete de Janyn le chaucetier de Pinerol que montent ... viii flor. iiii gross.

883 Inv. 16 #84, 513r [ca. 25 May 1439]

Libravit die eadem de expresso mandato domini nostri principis dicto Vuatellin, clerico cappelle domini, pro suis neccessariis faciendis ..... iiii flor. pp.

884 Inv. 16 #85, 250r-250v [3 Dec. 1439]

Libravit die eadem Galterio de Pernes quos illustris domina nostra principissa eidem donavit in exoneracionem expensis per eum fiendare. a Thaurino usques Thonon de mandato dicti magister hospicii ..... ii flor. pp.

885 Inv. 16 #85, 266v [1 Mar. 1440]

Libravit die eadem dicto Vuantellin [sic] quos dominus nostri dux eidem donavit pro suis necessitatibus succurrendis .....iiii flor. pp.

886 Inv. 16 #86, 380v [25 Oct. 1440]

Libravit die predicta Galterio de Pernes, cantori capelle illustrissimi domini nostri Sabaudie dux, quos domino noster prefatus eidem dono liberali dedit pro suis necessitatis subveniendis de expressione precepto eiusdem domini nostri v flor. pp.

887 Inv. 16 #87, 111r [21 May 1441]

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Libravit die domenica vicesima prima mensis maii anno domini m iiii^{C} xli illustrissimo domino nostro Sabaudie duci ac illustrissime domine nostre Sabaudie duchisse pro oblationibus per prefatum dominum nostrum ac dominam nostram ipsa die factis in ecclesiam fratrem predicatorum Gebennis et in prima missa Domini Vathellini, cantoris capelle eiusdem domini noster, de precepto egregii Francisci Ranaysii magistri hospicii eiusdem videlicet cuilibet ipsorum duos ducatorum auri ad xxi ..... iiii ducatis aure ad xxi.

888 Inv. 16 #88, 280v-281r [23 Oct.-11 Nov. 1441]

Sensient ce que Vuatellin de Pernes a despendu tant en aller devilier et retourner de Chambery a Basle pour luy, son cheval, ung mulatier nomme Jehan Rosset, et ung mullet qui porta les ornements de la chapelle ...

889 Inv. 16 #88, 408v [ca. 23 Oct. 1441]

Allocantur sibi quos de precepto domini solvit et libravit Vuatellino de Pernes pro suis expensis faciendis eundo et redeundo Basileam ut per confessionem quantitatis subscripte, inde pro dictum Vuatellin pro promissis a dicto thesaurario habuite et de quibus idem Vuatellinus domino computare debebit, datam die vicesima tercia mensis octobris anno domini millesimo quatercentesimo quadragesimo primo, et manu ipsius Vuatellini signatis, cui confession est annexa lictera domini mandati subscriptam quantitate eidem thesaurario in suo praesenci computo indifficiliter allocandi, data Chamberiacum die vicesima quinta octobris anno domini millesimo quatercentesimo quadragesimo primo, quam reddit ut supra annexo, quam reddit sigillo domini sigillata et manu Guilliermi de Bosco eis secretarii signatam in cuius dorso scripta est lictera confessionis de recepta per dictum Godoffredu factu de subscripta quantitate quam hint. a dicto thesaurario causa supra dicta manu Johannis de Avenerio notarii signata ..... xii flor. pp.

GIRARD BORDON

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890 **Inv. 16 #81, 554r [22 Aug. 1436]**

Libravit die eadem Girardo clerico capelle domini dono eidem pro dominum facto pro suis necessitatibus faciendis et hoc de mandato ipsius domini et domini marescalli .....iiii flor. pp.

891 **Inv. 16 #84, 510v-511r [20 Apr. 1439]**

Libravit die vicesima eiusdem mensis apirlis de mandato ipsius dominum nostri principis Girardo Bordon clerico cappelle domini pro suis necessitatibus succurrendis ..... iiii flor. pp.

892 **Inv. 16 #85, 245r [13 Nov. 1439]**

Libravit Girardo Bordon die xiii novembris anno predicto quos domina nostra principissa eidem in helemosinam dedit pro suis neccessitatibus faciend. ..... ii flor. pp.

GLAUDE, Chapel Clerk

893 **Inv. 16 #76, 295r [30 Nov. 1430]**

Libravit die ultima mensis novembris Glaudio clerico capelle. Dono per dominum sibi facto pro suis minutis necessitatibus fiendis . iii flor. pp.

894 **Inv. 16 #80, 267r [10 Nov. 1434]**

Libravit Glaudio olim clerico capelle domini dono sibi per dominum sine exigentibur serviciis semel graciose facto. Ut per licteram domini de dicta donatre. et mandato sibi per dictum thesaurarium solvendi et realiter expediend. vice domini ac etiam sine difficultate qualibet allocand. -- licteram cum dicta lictera domini ab eodem Glaudio lictera confessionis de recepta datum Thononium die decem novembris anno domini millo quatercentesimo trigesimo quarto quam reddit sigillo domini sigillatam et manu Guilliermi de Bosco eiconfeciet signatam in cui dorso scripta est lictera confessionam de receptu per dictum Glaudio factu de subscripta quantitate quam habuit a dicto thesaurario causa

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supra dictu. Recepta sub anno predicto et die duodecima mensis novembris manu Johannis Lyobardi Junioris notarii signata ..... xxx flor. pp.

GOSSET, Tenor

895 Inv. 16 #84, 234v [St. Michael, 1437]

Item une roube pour Gosset de la chappelle pour la faisson de la dicte roube et dung chapiron i flor.

896 Inv. 16 #83, 201v [3 Oct. 1437]

Libravit die eadem Gossino tenoriste capelle eiusdem domini nostri dono eidem per dominum facto ..... ii flor. parvi ponderis.

897 Inv. 16 #84, 478r [30 Apr. 1438]

Item libravit ibidem die eadem ex precepto dicti domini principis dicto Gosset ex cantoribus cappelle pro sibi salvemendo in nomillus. suis necessitatibus ..... iii flor. pp.

898 Inv. 16 #83, 224v [18 May 1438]

Libravit die eadem dicto Gosset tenoir capelle domini dono eidem per dominum factum eadem causa [i.e. pro suis necessitatibus succurrendis] ... iii flor. pp.

899 Inv. 16 #84, 485r [24 Sept. 1438]

Libravit die vicesimaquarta mensis predicti septembris anno eodem [1438] dicto Gosset tenore cappelle domini de mandato domini nostri principis pro eius minutis neccessitatibus succurrendis iii flor. pp.

GUILLAUME DE LA BESSIE, Chaplain

900 Inv. 39 fol. 9 #4, Mazzo 2 [ca. Sept. 1420]

Livre a Mess. Guillaume de la Bessi chapellein de la chapelle de ma dicte dame lesqueulx furent donne

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a six chapellein pour le seneliment de la fillie moyne de Mess. Jehan Bonart .....xii soldi de petite monoie.

Item qui furent donne au barbier qui visita la fillie moyne de Urban de Briord qui havit lempedimie [?]... xii s. de la dicte monaie et qui fruent paie in cure de [-----] pour les offerende de la messe de [------] de ma dicte dame, xii s. de la dicte monnaie qui valent ..... ii flor.

GUILLAUME DUFAY, singer and composer

901 Inv. 16 #79, 464r [21 Mar. 1434]

Libravit dicta die de precepto domini relacione Johannis Veteris Guillermo, de facto magistro capelle domini, in exoneracionem salarii sui unius anni integri incepti die prima inclusive februarii anno domini millesimo iiii trigesimo quarto videlicet ..... xxv flor. pp.

902 Inv. 16 #79ter, 35v [4 Jun. 1434]

Libravit domino Guillielmo du Fay domini nostri principis pedemontium causis et racionibus descriptis in lictera missoria dicti domini nostri principis et confessione ipsius domini Guilliermi annexis licteram prefati domini nostri principis de mandato allocandi. datis sigillate et signate ut supra quas [------] annex. reddit ..... x flor. pp.

903 Inv. 16 #79, 391r-391v [ca. 8 Aug. 1434]

Alloquantur sibi quos prefatus Michael de Ferro olim thesaurariis pro domini nostri principis et de die. mandato solvit et libravit Domino Guillielmo Dou Fay, capellano ipsius domini nostri, et cui idem dominus noster princeps per suas licteras clausas sua manu scriptas mandavit dicto olim thesaurariis pro eidem Domino Guillielmo traderet et expediret decem flor. pp. per eundem dominum sibi donatos pro suis expensis fiendis eundo ad patria ipsius causa visitanda eidem matrem et quos idem dominus noster sibi promissa de causa donaveret ut per licteram ipsius domini nostri dicti mandati et testimonio promissoris date

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Thononii die octava augusti, anno domini millesimo cccc xxxiii^{to} [sic], quam reddit eiusdem domini nostri principis mandato scripte et signata in cuius margine inferioris est scripta confessione eiusdem Domini Guillelmi de recepta eorundum decem florenorum date die decima augusti anno eodem eius manu scripta et signata et allocand sibi vigore et per licteram dicti domino nostri principis de mandato sine quanis difficultate allocanda in ipsius olim thesauriis computo datam Chamberiacum die quarta mensis junii anno domino millesimo cccc trigesimo quarto quam reddit dicte lictere clause ipsius domini nostri annexam signneto domini cancellellarii absente sigillatam et manu Anthonii Bolomerii eius secretarii signatam ..... x flor.

904 Inv. 16 #79, 448v [12 Aug. 1434]

Libravit die duodecima mensis augusti de precepto dicti domini noster Comitis Gebennis realiter domino Gullelmo Du Fay, curato Versoye, dono sibi facto per dictam dominum videlicet .... x flor. pp.

905 Inv. 16 #80, 161v [1 Mar. 1435-15 May 1435]

Item pour une aulne et demy de noir de Ruant que monseigneur a donne a Guillaume Dou Fay pour ung chappirons achetes Dugonet Vespre, couste laune iiii flor valent ..... vi flor.

906 Inv. 16 #98, 270r-270v [26 May -1 Jun. 1450]

Libravit supranominato Sebastiano de Collete, hospice capelli rubei civitati Thaurini decum octo flore. sex d. et oblin gross. pp. cui per dominum debebant causis et racionibus contentis et descriptis in quadam parcella papirea tenoris qui sequitur: Debentur per illustrissimum principem dominum nostrum Sabaudie ducem Sebastiano de Collete hospici capelli civitate. Thaurinem pro expensis Domini Guillielmi Dufay cantoria illustrissimi domini ducis Burgondie ac nonem religiosorum eiusdem domini factis in dicte hospicie cum decem personis et totidem equis spacie quinques dierum condundio inceptis die mercuri xxvi maii anno domini m^{o} iiii^{c} l^{o} et finitorum die prima junni post prandium eodem anni qui sunt quinques dies cum

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dividia computate. pro persona et equo per diem quatuor d. gross. inclusis etiam septem denariis et oblo.ius d. gross. pro extraordinariis eorumdem computate cum dicto hospice facte de illu spectabilis Guillielmi de Viriate, magistri hospice per me Petrum Allose scutifferum et ferrerui prefati domini nostri duci subscriptum Thaurini die prima junni anno quo supra ascendentibus dictis expensis ad ..... xviii flor. vi d. ob. gross.

Petrus Allose ques decem octo florenos sex d. et oblui gross pp. solvit dictis thesaurius dicto hospici vigora et per licteram domini eidem thesauraris directam de mandato soluendi librandi et realiter vice ipsius domini expediendi et habita per eumdem thesaurarium ab eodem hospice cum dicta lictera domini et annexis lictera confessionis de recepta per presidentum magistros quam et receptores computorum suorum in eiusdem thesaurii primo dicto thesaurario reddende computo intrandi et allocandi datam Thaurini die prima junni anno domini millesimo quatercentesimo quinquagesimo quam reddit dicte parcella annexam sigillo domini sigillatam et manu Laborier domine secretar. signat. in eius dorso descripta est confessio per supranominatum Sebastianum hospicem predictum facta de dicta et subscripta quantitate quam habuit a dicte thesaurie causis et racionigus premissis videlicet per manus Johannis Meynerii eius fratris recepta sub anno proxime dicte die tertia junni manu Rumellet notarii et secretarii domini signata ..... xviii flor. vi d. ob. gross.

907 Inv. 16 #98, 609v-610r [11 Sept. 1450] 177

Et primo tenor prime anno domini millesimo quatercentesimo quinquagesimo et die undecima septembris Magister Guilliermus Dufay, cantor, habuisse confitetur a nobili Jacobi Meynerii, thesaurariis Sabaudie generali, manibus Petri de Muris; dono sibi per illustrissimum dominum nostrum Sabaudia ducem facto pro suis expensis fiendis revertendo ad partes suas videlicet decem scuta auri nova de quibus decem scutis ipsum quittat cum omn. [omnium?] juris et facti ad hoc necessaria ceteris quam clis. in hus opportunis actum Gebennis in domo Anthonio Poralis quam dictus thesaurarius puntialiter ingabitat puntibus Petro Burgen. notario et Johannes Boneti testibus ad premissa

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vocatis et rogatis ac me Johannem Anfossii. Demde sequitur tenor secondem confessionis anno domini millesimo quatercentesimo quinquagesimo indictionem decima tercia die ante decima mensis septembris Georgius Burgot de Ramispalz. theotonicus, in arte tubicine et certis aliis instrumentis musicorum expertus, habuisse confitetur a nobili Jacobo Mynerii, thesaurio Sabaudie generali, quos dominus dono gratuitu. sibi largitus fuit pro suis expensis fiendis eundo ad partes suas pro obtinendo licenciam ab illustri comite Johanne Gourcho pro revertendum servicis prelibati domini nostri ducis qui liium in servitorem [ret ---t ?] videlicet otto flore auri renen de quibus ipsum quictat cum omnium jure et facti rem.ciacione [??] ad hoc necessia actu. Gebenn in domo Anthonii Poralis quam puncialiter dictus thesaurarius inhabitat puntibus nobili Petro de Muris, Petro Burgen. et dicto Claux. cavalcatori prelibati domini nostri ducis testibus ad hoc vocatis et rogatis ac me Johanne Anfossii quibusquidam confessionibus est annexa lictera domini de testimonio premissoris dilactis presidenti magistrisques computoris suoris directa de mandato dicta duas quantitates in eiusdem thesaurarii primo dicte thesaurii redendo computo intrandi et indifficiliter allocandi data Gebenn. die duodecima mensis septembris anno domini millesimo quatercentesimo quinquagesimo quam reddit dictus duabus confessionibus ut super annexam sigillo domini sigillatam et manu Laborier, sui secretarii, signata
videlicet ..... x scuta auri nova.
et ..... viii florenoris auri renen.

GUILLAUME MOYRIACO, alias BISOLAY, Chapel Clerk

908 Inv. 16 #85, 244r [4 Oct. 1439]

Libravit die quarta mensis octobris dicto Bisolaz clerico cappelle domini pro sepultura luminari et missas celebrandis in dicta sepultura pro Johanne Sucheta de Thononio, deffuncto die predicta de mandato dicti magistri hospicii ..... i flor. pp.

909 Inv. 16 #86, 378v [15 Sept. 1440]

Libravit die eadem decima quinta dicti mensis Guillo. de Moyriaco clerico cappelle illustrissimi

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domini nostri Sabaudie ducis quos dominus noster prefatus et idem Guillo. dono liberali pro suis necessitatibus faciend donavit ..... ii flor. pp.

910 Inv. 16 #87, 87r [29 Jul. 1441]

receives livery

911 Inv. 16 #88, 301r [ca. 8 Feb. 1442]

Libravit Guilliermo de Misiaco clerice capelle quos illustrissimus dominus noster dux eidem donavit et de ipsius domini mandato tradite. .. iiii flor. pp.

912 Inv. 16 #88, 314v [28 Mar. 1442]

Libravit dicta die xxviii mensis predicti marcii Guilliermo de Moyriaco clerico capelle et dicto Malgota messagerio domini misso a Cabillone Pontem Yndis quesitum certa garnimenta capella domini pro suis et suorum duorum equorum expensis eundo et inde reddeundo fiend. de precepto eiusdem domini nostri relacione nobilis Guilliermo de Manchiaco [different person] scutifferi scutifferie eiusdem ..... xviii d. gross.

913 Inv. 16 #89, 70r [15 Jan.-31 Mar. 1443]

Item mais a livre le dit Guillaume [Davanchier] a celluy mesme jour du comandemant de mondit segneur a Guillaume Bissola clerc de chapelle pour loy dung chival que lon a mene a Lausanne que mondit segneur ly a fait vallier ..... xv gross.

914 Inv. 16 #90, 88v [10 Aug. 1443]

Libravit die decima augusti anno quo supra Guilliermo Bisolaz clerico capelle domini quos dominus noster sibi dedit pro emendo capucium et caligas de precepto domini Guilliermi Bolomerii iii flor. pp.

915 Inv. 16 #91, 174r [6 Apr.-7 Apr. 1444]

Item pareillement livre a Guillaume Bisole lequel alla et retourna comme ledit Jehan Lambert et

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estoit aller querre aucunes vestmens de chapelle necessaires pour Pasques ..... i gross et demy

916 Inv. 16 #92, 405r [20 Dec. 1444]

Item allocantur sibi quos solvit et libravit Guilliermo de Musiaco clerico capelle domini per manus Petri Rostagnii qui eidem pro dominum fuit. de testimonio promissorum confessione quam et recepta subscripte quantitatis pro ipsum Guilliermus a dicto thesaurario habuite ut supra pro premissis. Recepta sub anno domini millesimo iiii^{C} xliiii et die xx decembris quam reddit ut supra scriptam et manibus dicti Petrus de Muris notarii signatam videlicet ..... iii flor. pp.

917 Inv. 16 #96, 493v [20 Dec. 1444]

Item vicesima decembris Guilliermo de Musiaco clerico capelle domini in rependium serviciorum suorum per eum impensorum de precepto verbali domini dicto thesaurario facto ..... iii flor. pp.

918 Inv. 16 #96, 493v [22 Dec. 1444]

Item die xxii decembris Stepahno Derna drapperio habitis Bebennis pro precio lii ulnarum pagni grisi alamagn. per Guilliermo de Monsiaco clericum cappelle domini emptis [emptE] pro xiii xpi. [Christ...} pauperibus vestitudinis in proximo festo nativitate domini us mor. est ad racionem quinques d. ob. pro ulna qualibet ..... xxiii flor. x d. gross. pp.

919 Inv. 16 #96, 494r [29 Jan. 1445]

Item die vicesima nona januarii Guilliermo de Greysiaco [same person?] clerico capelle domini dono sibi per dominum facto occasione serviciorum pro eum in capella prefati domini factorum eciam ultra tres flor. sibi vicesima decembris per prefatum dominum sibi donatos de anno proxime fluxo ..... vi flor. pp.

920 Inv. 16 #94, 254r [28 Dec. 1445]

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Item a livre ledit jour a Guillaume Bysole pour aler a Thonon querir les orgues de la chapelles ..... iiii gros.

921 Inv. 16 #98, 537r [12 Feb. 1450]

Item ledit jour pour viii aulnes de drap pers distre pour deux robes pour Johanne et Guillaume Bissola clerc de chapelle prius dudit Colin a xxx gross.
laulne ..... xx flor. pp.

922 Inv. 16 #98, 542v [12 Feb. 1450]

Item ledit jour pour viii aulnes de pers de Tournay pour deux robes pour Johannes et pour Bisolle clers de chapelle pris dudit Colin a ii flor.
laulne ..... xvi flor. pp.

923 E.A. 3604, 36r-37r [1449-1454]

Salary

1449-50 .....x flor. pp.
1450-51 .....x flor. pp.
1451-52 .....x flor. pp.
1452-53 .....x flor. pp.
1453-54 .....x flor. pp.

GUILLAUME PUREAZ, tenor

924 Inv. 16 #89, 172r [5 Feb. 1443]

Libravit venerabili viro domino Guilliermus Pureaz ordinis Sancti Benedicti et cantori tenoris capelle domini in exoneracionem sui salarii anni nuper lapsi millesimi quatercentesimi quadragesimi secundi. Ut per eius licteram de confessionem et recepta subscripta quantitate receptam sub anno domini millesimo quatercentesimo quadragesimo tercio et die quinta mensis Februarii manu guilliermus Meyner. not. signata ..... iiii ducatis auri.

925 Inv. 16 #90, 22r [24 Jul. 1443]

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Item a livre le xxiiii jour dudit moys a Jehan de la Tielle pour vi aulnes et demy de drap noir de Malines couste laulne deux ducas pour fere une robe longue et ung chapiron a longue corne de la fasson moyans pour Frere Guillaume Porea tenor de la chapelle et ung aultre chapiron semblan pour Esglise le chantre [Johann. Clisse, see below] vallent ..... xxii flor. ix gross.

Item a livre celluy mesme jour de Ciclat pour quatre aulne de vert de Aubeville couste laulne deux florins dalamagne pour fere une robe pour ledit Esglise du commandemant de monseigneur vallent ..... xi flor. et iiii gross.

926 Inv. 16 #90, 51r-51v [17 Aug. 1443]

Libravit dicta die de expresso precepto eiusdem domini nostri Jacobo Mynsbrun eius aurifabro pro duobus tissutis magnus garnitis argenti prefatus dominus noster Sabaudie dux dedit Frater Guillaume Purea tenori et Johanni Clices [Jehan Clisse, see below] cantori eiusdem domini nostri cappelle videlicet cuilibet porum. uni. ..... ix flor. pp.

927 Inv. 16 #91, 304v-305r [Feb. 1444]

Allocantur sibi quos pro domino ac de ipsius verbali precepto solvit et realiter libravit Fratri Guilliermo Porea cantori capelle illustrissimi domini nostri ducis Sabaudie et quos illustrissimus dominus noster dux solvi in [----?] eidem pro actedendo usque ad partes Flandrie et in Alamaigna ad queredum alios cantores pro capella domini. Inclusis in presenta summa decem flor. pp. pro uno equo per ipsum emendo ut per ipsius fratris Guilliermi licteram confessionis de recepta subscripta quantitat. per ipsum a dicto thesaurario hite. [habuite?] et recepte. Datam Gebennis die tercia mensis februarii anno domini millesimo quatercentesimo xliiii manu Petrus de Muris notario signate cuiquid. confessioni superius designate est annexa lictera domini de mandato allocandi sine difficultate in ipsius thesaruarii primo computo. Datam Gebennis die nona aprilis anno domini millesimo iiii^{c} xlvi. Quam reddit sigillo domini sigillata et manu Guilliermi de Bosco eius secre-

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tarii signat. et allocantur sibi subscripta quantitas actenta confessione ipsius Fratris Guilliermi per Aymonem Lamberti et Guil;liermam Monrichier diligentur visitata videlicet ..... xix d. gross. et ..... xxxiiii ducatos auri.

928 Inv. 16 #92, 259v [early 1445]

Among those receiving "gris de Rouans" to make robes:

Et premierement a Frere Guillaume , teneur lesquelles monseigneur luy a donna pour faire une robe ..... v aunes.

929 SA 3604, 12v-14v [1444, 1445, 1446]

Libravit honorabili viro Fratri Guilliermo Porree presbitero cantori quam et tenoriste cappelle domini per dominum constitutc et ordinato cui et ceteris eiusdem cappelle domini cantoribus omni anno pro eorum stipendiis centum florenorum parvi ponderis per receptoris ante assignacionis solvi ordinavit secundum formam constitucionis noblis [?] Johannis Lyobardi receptoris ibidem ante ipsum cuius tenor in primo computo dicti Johannis Lyobardi receptoris predicte annorum domini m iiii^{c} xliiii, xlv, et xlvi est insertius, et ultra de augmento viginti quinque florenorum pp. ex augmentatione per dominum eidem necnon ceteris cantoribus dicte cappelle videlicet Domino Bartholomeo receptori, Johanni Clixe, Johanni et Jacobo Villete, et Johanni Fontayne facta quibus et ipsorum cuilibet dominus solvi voluit et mandavit per receptorem dicte assignacionis salaria fine stipendia ipsorum ad racionem centum et viginti quinques ipsa de viginti quinques florenorum annualibus augendo suis de poste citibus meritis ut in liberta dicti computi precedentis ubi lictera dicte augmentacionis et de mandato stipendia ipsorum cantorum ad ipsam racionem solvendi et habita confessione de recepta allocandi de verbo ad verbum est insista cuiusquidem lictere pretextu solvit eidem Fratri Guilliermo dicta sua stipendia ad racionem centum et viginta quinques florenorum per annum et hoc pro uno anno integro incepto die prima inclusive mensis maii anno domini millesimo quatercentesimo quadragesimo nono et finito die

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prima exclusive eiusdem mensis maii anno domini millesimo quatercentesimo quinquagesimo necnon pretextu eciam alternis lictere domini de mandato per dominum presidentum et magistros computorum suorum dictos viginti quinques florenorum pp. per dictum dominum Bartholomeum Chueti prenominat. cantoribus ultra dictos centum florenorum solutos de augmento nonabstante exhibicionis licterarum dicta augmenti et constituto legitime de licteris confession. et recepte eidem domino Bartholome in suis computis tam premis quam presenti et futuris intrandi indifficiliter et allocandi cuius lictere tenor talis est: Ludovicus dux Sabaudie dilectis fidelibus presidenti et magistris computorum nostrorum salutem cum dudum per nostras patentes licteras constituermius et assignnacierimus venerabilibus cappellanis et cantoribus cappella nostra stipendia centum florenorum pp. annualuum pro quolibet eisdem per receptorem predictum assignacionis predicte cappelle per solvendorum cumqs. tempore precedente bonis moti respectibus nomiullis ex dictis cappellan. et cantoribus suis depostentibus meritis videlicet Fratri Guilliermo Porree, Domino Bartholomeo Chueti, Johanni Clixe, Johanni et Jacobo Villete ac Johanni Fontayne huiusmodi stipendia augmentacierimus de viginti quinques florenis pp. annualibus pro quolibet constantibus aliis licteris nostri dilecto fideli Johanni Lyobardi tunc receptore dicte cappelle nostre de mandato solvendi expeditis cum quam venerabilis cappellanis noster prenominatus dominus Bartholomeus Chueti moderniis dicte cappelle receptori nobis exposuerit vos eidem suis computis predictos viginti quinques florenorum pp. annuales de augmento allocare [----?] [----?] maxime occasione sumptor quam de licteris predicte augmentacionis non [----?] cum autem [?] ipsa augmentacio per nos ut premictitur facta sunt ipse quam lictere nostre prout accepimus in manibus prefati Johannis Lyobardi consistant aliis quoques bonis et instis consideracionibus moti mandamus vobus expresse sit omnio fieri volemes qtus. [quartus?] ipsos viginta quinques florenos annuales de augmento per dictum dominum Bartholomeum prenominatis cappellanis et cantoribus nostris solutos eciam et si licteras ipsas augmentacionis vobis non exhibeat de quarum confessione fatis memares simius [?] constituto tamem vobis legitime de consentu et recepta eidem Bartholomeo in suis computis tam pro predictis quam praesenti et

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futuris annos intretus indifficiliter et allocatus alio a nobis super hoc non expectato mandato, datum chamberiacum die decima octava jullii anno domini millesimo m^c iiii liiii Loys per dominum, presentis dominis Io. Domino Chontagne, Ja. Domino Albergamenti, P. de Balma, Domino Ruppis, G. Domino Menthonis in testam preposito Lausanni nostro requestar. Francisco de Chomatis presiden. Gebennis et Ludovico Bonmardi nostro hospicii belli quanquidem licteram domini supra insistam pro presenti computo exhibuit in papiro scriptam sigillo quam domini sigillatam et manu Johannis Belli cuius secretarii signata ipsam quam penes se returnit pro jurium suorum consignacionem et ut eciam per licteram dicti Fratris Guilliermi Porree de testimonio premissorum confessione quam et recepta subscriptorum centum et viginta quinques florenorum pp. per ipsum a dicto receptore causa premissa habitorum dictam operi die penultima mensis februarii anno domini millesomo iiii^c quinquagesimo quam reddit in quodam cedula papiri scriptam et manu dicti fratris Guilliermi Porree signata videlicet ..... c xxv ff. pp.

930 S.A. 3604, 12v-14v [1450-1454]

Salary

1449-50 .....cxxv flor. pp.
1450-51 .....cxxv flor. pp.
1451-52 .....cxxv flor. pp.
1452-53 .....cxxv flor. pp.
1453-54 .....cxxv flor. pp.

GUILLOT, singer

931 Inv. 16 #81, 546v [5 Jul. 1436]

Libravit die eadem dicto Guillot ex cantoribus capelle domini dono eidem pro dominum nostrum ducem facto in suportacionem expensis per ipsum fiendarum eundo ad curam Romam ..... x flor. pp.

546v-547r [6 Jul. 1436]

Libravit die eadem dicto Guillot ex cantoribus capelle domini pro calligis et disploide emptis parvo Anthonio quem dominus nostri princeps sibi

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tradidit pro adducendo artem musice eciam pro expensis per dictum Guilloctum dicto Anthonio factus in eius infirmitate et hoc de mandato dicta domini princeps ..... vi flor. pp.

932 Inv. 16 #83, 204v [29 Nov. 1437]

Libravit die eadem Guillocto cantori domini de expresso precepto domini nostri ducis pro suis eminentibus necessitatibus faciendis ..... x flor. pp.

933 Inv. 16 #86, 365v-366r [12 Jun. 1440]

Libravit die domenica duodecima mensis junii anno predicto domini millesimo quatercentesimo quadragesimo pro oblacionibus per dominum nostrum Sabaudium ducem ac dominam nostrum Sabaudie duchissam dicte die facta in ecclesie Beate Marie Lausanne et in missa nova domini Guillocti cantorus cappelle eiusdem domini nostri de precepto domini marescalli de la Morea realiter traditos Anthonio clerico cappelle eiusdem domini nostri ducis ..... ii ducatis auri ad xxi.

HANELLA, singer

934 Inv. 16 #79, 473v [16 Aug. 1434]

Libravit dicta die dicto Hanelle, cantor Regis Chippra, dono per dominum sibi facto videlicet ..... x ducatis auri ad xx d. gross.

935 Inv. 16 #81, 207v [16 Nov. 1436]

Item a Richart de Columbier quil me presta pour donne a Hannelle Mestre de Chapelle du Roy de Chippres ..... vi ducatis.

HERLIN FUSTIEN, chaplain and singer

936 Inv. 16 #80, 164r [ca. 10 Jun. 1435]

Item ay Messire Herlin Chappellain de monseigneur le prince et a Vuatellet clerc de la chappelle pour

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apparaillient les roges questoient despicees par le commandemant que dessu ..... xx gross et demy.

937 Inv. 16 #84, 478r [30 Apr. 1438]

Item die ultima aprilis Morgie libravit domino Herlino helemosinario domini principis pro suis helemosine faciendis ex precepto spectabilis Dominus Johannes de Seysello, domini Barjacti marescalli Sabaudie et nobilis Hugonis Bertrandi magistri hospicii ..... iiii d. gross.

938 Inv. 16 #84, 497v [14 Jan. 1439]

Libravit die eadem domino nostro principi realiter quos mutuo concesse domino Herlino ex cappellanis cappelle domini pro die festi Sancti Stepahnii ..... iii ducatis ad xxi d. gross.

939 Inv. 16 #85, 244r [2 Oct. 1439]

Libravit die secunda mensis octobris anno predicto domino Herlino cappellano domini pro oblacionibus et missis celebrandis in commemoracionis illustrissime bone memorie domine nostre duchisse Sabaudie videlicet pro centum missis ad duos denare gross. pro qualibet ..... xvi flor. viii d. gross.

940 Inv. 16 #85, 252r [9 Jan. 1440]

Libravit ad expensis dominorum marescalli Barjacti cum duodecem equis domini Bartholomei Chabodi presidentis computorum cum sex equis domini Herlini cappellain domini cum uno equo, Rambodi trompete cum uno equo et Jaqueti de Lans scutifferi cum duobus equis factus die nona januarii anno predicto apud Pignerolum tota die ubi funt. de mandato domine nostre duchisse ad visitand. dominam Agnetam computato pro ipsa pro equo et persona iiii d. gros. ..... vii flor. iiii d. gross.

941 Inv. 16 #85, 256r [30 Jan. 1440]

Libravit domino Herlino Fustieni cappellano domine die penultima januarii dicti mensis pro minutis

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oblacionibus factis per dominum veniendo de Thaurino apud
Thononium ..... ii flor. iiii d. obl. gross.

942 Inv. 16 #86, 365r [1 Jun. 1440]

Libravit die eadem prima mensis junii anno predicto domini Helino Fustien quos de precepto egregii Francisci Ranaysii magister hospicii mutuo concessat pro oblacionibus per dominam nostram duchissam "Sabaudie facte tam in quatuor denare gross date per prefatam dominam nostram in ecclesia fratrum predicatore et duobus denare gross aliu.de datis in ecclesia Beata Maria Lausanum ..... vi d. gross.

943 Inv. 16 #86, 376v [27 Aug. 1440]

Libravit die vicesima septima mensis eiusdem augusti anno domini millesimo quatercentesimo quadragesimo domino Arnoldo [sic] Fustien cappellano domini pro certis operatus [op.agus] c.tarum [t.tarum] arobr. cere per prefatum dominum nostrum certis personis de partibus Normandie precepi fiendi de precepto diusdem domini nostri relacione dicti domini Arnoldi ..... iiii flor. ii d. gross

944 Inv. 16 #86, 379v [3 Oct. 1440]

Libravit die tertia mensis eisdem octobris anno domini millesimo quatercentesimo quadragesimo domino Herlino Fastien [sic] helemosinar domini pro centum missis celebrandis pro commemoratione [?.I.] domine nostre domine Marie de Burgondia duchisse quondam Sabaudie facta die predicti ad racione duobus denario grossorem pro missa
qualibet ..... xvi flor. viii d. pp.

945 Inv. 16 #86, 380v [30 Oct. 1440]

Libravit die penultima mensis octobris anno predicto domino Herlino Fustien cantori cappelle illustrissimi domini nostri Sabaudie ducis pro una archa seu coffro ad ponendum ornamenta cappelle eiusdem domini nostri de expresso precepto eiusdem domini nostri ..... iii flor. ren. auri ad xvii.

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946 Inv. 16 #87, 104v [5 Mar. 1441]

Libravit die vicesima octava mensis marcii anno predicto domino Herlino Fustien helemosinario illustrissimi domini nostri Sabaudie ducis pro constructione unius chaffal. per ipsum ficre [?] constructus et certis aliis picturrs [sic] per ipsum tractus in quadam ystoria per eum et alios cantores capelle eiusdem domini nostri coram prefacto domino nostro facta Gebennis in domo fratrum minorum loci predicti Gebennis die domenico qwuinta mensis praesenti marcii de expresso precedpto eiusdem domini nostri ..... d ducat. auri.

947 Inv. 16 #87, 104v [4 Apr. 1441]

Libravit die quarta mensis eiusdem aprilis anno predicto pro oblacionibus per prefatum dominum nostrum ac dominam nostram ipsa die factis in ecclesia Sancti Invoctum prope aquis manibus domini Herlini helemosinarii eiusdem domini nostri videlicet cuilibet ipsore tres d. gross. ..... vi d. gross. pp.

948 Inv. 16 #87, 111v [26 Apr. 1441]

Libravit die vicesima sexta mensis aprilis m iiii^{c} xli obmiss. poni superius in suo rotulo tam pro susta [fusta] per nobilem Guillaume de Avanchiaco scutifferum scutifferie illustrissimi domini nostri Sabaudie ducis empta causa construenda quoddam chaffalis pro sudendo certam ystoriam vocatam Le Temple de honneur in loco predicto solute. per eundis nobilem Guilliermus pluribus personis ..... xxv flor. pp.

949 Inv. 16 #87, 55r-57r [1 Aug.-20 Sept. 1441]

55r

Item mays a livre ledit Guillaume [Davanchier] a celluy mesme jour a Hudrio Perrete pour v aunes de drapt viollet de Ruant que mondit seigneur a fayt donne a Messier Herlin pour la poenne quil a heu de fere aucuns livres de la chapelle achete laune pour le pris de iii florins valent le v

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aunes .....xv flor. pp.

56v-57r

Item mays a livre ledit Guillaume a celluy mesme jour a Messe Herlin pour une aune de toelle cerie et pour de taches qui a faillir pour envague et enveloppe aucunes chouses de la chapelle de monseigneur ..... vi gross. et demy.

950 Inv. 16 #88, 292v [ca. 2 Nov. 1441]

Et primo domino Herlino Fustien, presbitro capelle castri donum ac helemosinario illustrissimi domini nostri duc. pro centum missis celebrari faciendis in capella pro commemoracione fidelium deffunctorum ut per notam instrumenti dicti domini Herlin de testimonio promissorum confessione quam et recepta subscriptorum sexdecum florenorum et octo decem gross pp. pro ipsum ..... xvi flor. pp.

951 Inv. 16 #88, 408r [2 Feb.-24 Feb. 1442]

Sensuyvent la depense que a fait Messe. Herlin Fustien a cene ung cheval a Chambery le quil tramist querie a Compet le premier jour de fevrier pour commandement de monseigneur le duc pour ce qu'on pensoit que mondit seigneur densist [?] partie. Party le mardy aprest la chaude cene arriva ledit cheval a Chambery le dimanche iiii jour dudit moys et la tenu jusques au mercredi xxi jour compte pour xvii jours pour chacun jour v gro valent ..... xxi gross. i qrt.

[Called "capellano ac ex magistris capelle domini."]

952 Inv. 16 #89, 183r-183v [17 Apr. 1443]

Fustien buys aulnes of cloth to grant as alms on Holy Thursday.
Receives ..... xx flor. x d. oblin. i tz. gross pp.

953 Inv. 16 #90, 90v-91r [ca. 2 Oct. 1443]

Herlin described as Helemosinarus et magistro capelle domini. Receives xvi florins viii d.

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gross. for saying 100 masses for the soul of the Duchess of Savoy.

954 Inv. 16 #91, 239v-240r [19 Nov. 1443]

Fustien receives xiii florins for "viginti sex sestariis vini per ipsum tractus ad expensis hospicii prefacti domini nostri die decima nona mensis novembris proxime lapsis intracti ut per parcellam ....

955 Inv. 16 #91, 104r [29 Nov. 1443]

Item a livre ledit jour du commandemant de mondit seigneur a Johan Ciclat pour iiii aulnes et demy de drap vert de Dijon de quoy lon a fait une robe a Messire Herlin Fustient [sic] aumonier a luy donne par mondit seigneur laulne xxxii gross et demi valent ..... xii flor. ii gross. i qrt.

956 Inv. 16 #98, 367v-368r [2 Sept. 1444-20 Oct. 1444]

Item que ledit jaques a livre pour les despens du Bourgoignon chevaucheur pour lesdits xlviii jours pour lui et pour son cheval seulement la somme de xvi escus combien que monseigneur le tresorier avoit baillie audit Bourgoignon pour les despens de ung moys -- x escus neuf, mais le cheval dudit Bourgoignon est mort a Melin ou dit voyage faisant comme lon pourra savoir plus a plain apr Messire Herlin Fustien, Pierre Rondet de Geneve, et autres. Et commant que ledit Jaques lui en achettat ung autre qui costa x escus et vi blans qui valent ii gross...

957 Inv. 16 #92, 385r [Oct. 1444]

Allocantur sibi quos pro domino et de sui expresso verbali precepto solvit realiter et libravit domino Herlino Fustien helemosinario domini pro precio duorum equorum per ipsum emptorum apud Cambroyes [Cambrais] de mense octobris nuper lapsi pro duobus cantoribus videlicet dicto Fonntayne [see Johannes Fontaine] et eius socio qui a dicto loco Gressus suous direxerunt usques ad civitatem Gebennis pro serviendo prelibato domino duco in stabulo domini

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repositorum. Ut per ipsius domini Herlini licteram confessionis subscripte quantitatis per ipsum lictere a dicto thesaurario pro promissis receptam sub anno domini millesimo quatercentesimo quadragesimo quarto et die vicesima quarta mensis novembris manu Petri de Muris notarii signatam. Cui est annexa lictera domini per Aymone Lamberti secretarium et clangerum [?] computorum domini ac Guilliermi Monriche. per dominum ad hoc ssaplit. deputato et diligentur [?] visitata de mandato quam semota difficultate in primo computo dicti thesaurarii intrandi. In librata ex allocandi data Gebennis die decima mensis aprilis anno domini millesimo iiiii^{c} xl sexto sigillo domini sigillata et manu Guillielmi de Bosco eius secretarii signata cuius vigore sibi allocantur ..... xxv ducatis auri.

958 Inv. 16 #96, 675v [15 Mar. 1445]

Libravit domino Herlin ex cantoribus capelle domini pro illis in die jovis sancti xpi. pauperibus erogand. videlicet sex viginti et decem ulnal tele a Bercheto Ansermeti mercatore et burgen. Gebennis emptis precio qualibet ulna .....ii d. gross

959 Inv. 15 #94, 250r [2 Oct. 1445]

Item a livre a Jehan Luchemant ledit jour le quel fourra et raparillia la robbe verde de Messire Herlin la quelle il avoit fait deffourer et retondre pour ce quil avoit este au commencement tondu a haste ..... xviii gross.

960 Inv. 16 #95, 87v [1447 or 1448]

Libravit supra dicto domino Herlino Fustien cui per dominum debebantur pro resta stipendiorum suorum anni lapsi millesimi quatercentesimi quadragesimi secundi ut per ipsius domini nostri licteram de testimonio premissorum et mandato sibi per dictum receptorem solvend. librand. et realiter expediend. vice donum. Ac eciam sine difficultate qualibet intrand. et allocand.. Recipiendo ab eodem cum dicta lictera domini licteram opportunam de confessione et recepta de [----] die vicesima mensis [marcii?] anno domini millesimo quatercentesimo quadragesimo [------]. Quam reddit sigillo domini

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sigillatam et manum Johannis Lyobardi eius secretarii signatam in cuius dorso scripta est lictera confessionis de recepta per [------] dominum Herlin facta de subscripta
quantitate... ..... xlv flor. pp.

961 Inv. 16 #95, 96r [4 Jan. 1448]

Libravit domino Herlino Fustien capellano et cantatori domini de expresso precepto domini ut per eius confessionem datam Thaurini die quarta mensis januarii m iiii c xlviii eius manum signatam videlicet ..... xii flor. pp.

962 Inv. 16 #95, 86v [19 Feb.-7 May 1448]

Expenses of Herlin Fustien and Bartholome Chuet travelling with the duke from Pinerolo to Turin, Racoix, and Saluces and back to Pinerolo.

19 Feb.-7 May 1448 at Pinerolo . xvi flor. et demy.

After 25 May 1448 ..... vii flor. viii gross.

963 Inv. 16 #95, 87r-87v [Feb. 1448]

Herlin Fustien and Johann Clisse travel from Geneva to Turin.

Herlin:

For valet's horse, 8 days at 2 gross. At Three Kings Inn at Turin: xvi gross. [Valet broke his arm]. .....xvi gross.

Herlin's horse, 21 days at
1.5 gross .....31 gross. et demy.

Jehan Clisse:

7 days at Three Kings in Turin at 1.5
gross. ..... x gross. et demy.

6 days at Three Kings ..... ix gross.

964 Inv. 16 #97, 278v-279r [Jul.-Aug. 1448]

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Herlin and Bartholomée, "capellanis et cantoribus" receive stipends for 2 horses.

124 days at five quarters [quinques quartos] per day ..... xii flor. xi d. gross.

965 Inv. 16 #97, 279r-279v [Jan.-Feb. 1449]

Herlin receives stipend for his horse:

ii days at five quarters [quinques quartos] per day ..... vi flor. v g. qd.

JACOBUS ANDRINETI, chaplain and singer of Syon

966 Inv. 16 #91, 430r [5 Feb. 1444]

Libravit dicta die illustrissime domine nostre duchisse pro oblacionibus suis in dicta ecclesia Beati Claudi fiens. manualiter traditis de precepto domini Petri de Grolea dompno Jacobo Andrineti Cappellano ..... ii ducatis auri.

JACOBUS DOMBROSII, tenor

967 Inv. 16 #87, 118r [18 Sept. 1441]

Libravit die decima octava mensis predicti septembris Fratri Jacobo Dombrosii tenorr ordinis Sancto Anthony quos illustrissimus dominus noster Sabaudie dux eidem dedit pro suis et sui equi expensis veniendo a Sancto Anthonio vicin. Chamberiacum pro ipsum facte. et inde redeundo fiend. de expresso precepto eisdem domini nostri relacione spectabilis domini Bartholomei Chabodi presidentum computorum ..... iiii flor. pp.

JACQUES VILLETE, singer and composer

968 Inv. 16 #88, 470v-471r [30 Nov. 1441-6 Sept. 1442]

Allocantur sibi quos de expresso precepto domini solvit et libravit Jacobo Vilete ex cantoribus capelle domini pro suis stipendus anni tunc pn.tis incepti die festi Sancti Andree tunc proxime

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decursi usques ad diem subscripte inclusive [6 Sept. 1442] eidem solutis de precepto domini relacione magistri ac spectabilium dominorum marestalli Sabaudie Bartholomei Chabodi presidentum computorum, et Guigonis de Ranoyria. Ut per notam instrumenti de testimonio promissorum confessione quod et recepta quantitatis subscripti. Inde per dictum Jacobum pro promiss. a dicto thesaurario manu Petru Vallerii eius clerici hite. receptorum sub anno domini m iiii^{c} xlii die sexta septembris manu Guilliermi Leuracti notarii signatam... ..... xxx flor. pp.

969 Inv. 16 #86, 156r [ca. 1 Apr. 1441]

Item mais a livre ledit Guillaume a celluy mesme jour audit Hudrio Perrete pour quatre aunes de pers que mondit seigneur a donne a Jaques Villete lon des chantres de la chappelles de mondit seigneur pour fere une roube achete laune pour le pris de xx gross. valent le iiii aunes .. vi flor. viii gross.

Item mais a livre ledit Guillaume a celluy mesme jour audit Hudrio Perrete pour une aune et demie de loyre de deux sceux que mondit seigneur a fait donne audit Jaques Villete pour fere ung chappiron achete laune pour le pris de deux flor. vault laune et demye ..... iii flor. pp.

970 Inv. 16 #94, 398v-399r [5 Apr. 1445]

Sy sensient les despense faite par Jaquet Villete et Pierre Lynardiere a laler de [blank] dymanche au dyner pour le diner de troys chivalux ..... ii gross. i qt.

Item pour notre diner des deux Villetes et de Pierre Linadiere ..... iii gross.

Item pour Jaquet Villete pour les jornees de son chival de x jours ..... xx gross.

Item pour ledit Pierre pour son cheval pour x jours ..... xx gross.

971 Inv. 16 #94, 506v [Jul. 1446]

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Libravit Petro famulo domini Curfingii [?] expeditee Johanni de Ranorea pro suis expensis faciendis et duorum equorum de equis dicti domini Curfingii illos reducendo a Chamberiacum apud Curfingium et qui per dictum dominum Curfingii domino mutuo fuerunt concessi quando venit a Gebennis Chamberiacum. Et quos equitaverunt dictus Villeta cantor capelle et barbitonsor. domini expediti de precepto magistrii hospicii ..... viii d. gross.

972 Inv. 16 #95, 38v [2 Nov. 1447-1 Jan. 1448]

Item pour la Marie et pour la femme de Villete [which Villete?] a chascune ii paires de souliers a ii gros la paire vallent ..... viii gross.

973 S.A. 3604 [A.D. Chambéry, 1449-1454]]

Salaries for Jacques Villete:

1449-50 ..... cxxv flor. pp.
1450-51 ..... cxxv flor. pp.
1451-52 ..... cxxv flor. pp.
1452-53 ..... cxxv flor. pp.
1453-54 ..... cxxv flor. pp.

JANIN, chaplain

974 Inv. 16 #74, 274r 24 Mar. 1429]

Libravit dicta die Domino Janino capellano illustris domini nostri comitis Gebennaris [Louis of Savoy?] pro quatuor decem ulnis tele pro dando pauperibus xpi [Cristofori] de precepto domini Humberti Bastardi Sabaudie qualibet ulna duobus d. oblo. gross. ..... ii flor. xi d. gross.

Libravit dicta die xxiiii marcii domino Janino capellano illustris domini comitis Gebennis pro helemosinis fiendis ..... xii d. gross.

975 Inv. 39 fol. 18 #66, 44r [21 Nov. 1434]

Manu Ybleti de Castello Monte -- equi c xliii mell vii et d. librati feno et avena dicta die duer. pnt. sero et lune innue date sequenti in prando

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computatis in domibus et albergariis inferius descriptis pro quolibet equo uno d. et obl. gross. et pro quolibet magno mellioramento oblo gross.

Item in domo dicte Bocase equi xiiii videlicet pro Dom. Janino -- i, Domino Dureto -- i, Clerico Capelle -- i, menestriis -- v, Jaquimeto mulattio carreagii -- iiii, et Henrico falconerio -- i, librati et computi in supra eidem Bocase ..... xxi d. gross.

976 Inv. 16 #80, 232r 12 Apr. 1435]

Libravit Janino Capellano domini pro dando cuidam pauperinie mulieri et desolate de partibus Francie de mandato domini realiter ..... iii flor. pp.

977 Inv. 16 #81, 563r [13 Nov. 1436]

Libravit die eadem domino Janino capellano domini pro minutis obllacionibus domini faciendis ..... xxv flor. pp.

978 Inv. 16 #83bis, 9r [30 Oct. 1437

Libravit Domino Janino Symoneti capellano domini causis conventis in licteras date Thononii die penultimii octobris m iiii^{c} xxxvii manu Anemgeis [?] ..... xvi flor. viii d. gross.

979 Inv. 16 #83, 218v [7 Mar. 1438]

Libravit die eadem domino Janino capellano domini pro dando Cristoforo [xpo] pauperibus tam ibid quod alibi per iter ..... xx d. gross.

980 Inv. 16 #84, 328r [20 Feb. 1439]

Libravit dicta die domino Janino capellano domini pro minutis oblacionibus domini faciendis veniendo de Pigneyrolo apud Thonon .....1 flor. pp.

981 Inv. 16 #86, 375v [20 Aug. 1440]

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[Receives cloth to make "supercilia and arbas" for the chapel.]

JOHANNES CHIVALLERII, chapel master

982 Inv. 16 #95, 137v [15 Nov.-15 Dec. 1449]

Item a plus livre a Jehan Chivallier clerc daumosne et de chappelle iiii aulnes de draps pour fourer une roubez. de gris daubeville achetes de Robinet Mourel a ii florenos laulne
valent ..... viii flor. pp.

Item a plus sivre audit Jehan iiii aulnes de blanc de Fribour pour fourier sa dicte roube achetes de Johan Borchet a vi gross laulne ..... ii flor. pp.

983 Inv. 16 #98, 616v-617r [7 Mar. 1450]

Libravit Johanni Chivallerii magistro capelle illustrium liberorum domini sex florenos pp. subscriptos quos dominus eidem pro expensis suis per eum fiendis eundo Romam ad generales modernas indulgencias eciam consideracione serviciorum pro eum domino et dicta liberis suis impensorum [?] liberaliter donavit. Ut per ipsius domini nostri licteram de testimonio premissorum dicto thesaurario directam cum mandato per eumdem [?] thesaurarium dictam et subscriptam quantitatem eidem Johanni solvendi librandi et realiter vice ipsius domini expediendi et hite. per eundem thesaurarium ab eodem Johanne cum dicta lictera domini lictera confessionis de recepta per presidentem magistros quam et receptores computorum suorum in eiusdem thesaurarii primo dicto thesaurarie reddendo computo indifficiliter allocandi datam Queri die septima marcii anno domini m iiii^{c} l quam reddit in papiro scriptam sigillo domini sigillatam et manu Francisci Fabri sui secretarii signate. In cuius dorso descripte est confessis per supernominatum Johannem Chivallerii facta de dicta et subscripta quantitate quam habuit a dicto thesaurario causis et racionibus premissis recepta sub anno proxime dicto die septima mensis marcii manu Johannes Anfossii notario signatam ..... vi flor. pp.

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JOHANNES CLISSE, singer

984 Inv. 16 #88, 179v [15 May-15 Sept. 1442]

Among those receiving black robes at the death of "La Conestable," German cousin of the duke:

Item mais a livre ledit Guillaume [Davanchier] du commandement de mondit seigneur a Clisset le chantre de chapelle a Challon .. ii flor. alamagne.

985 Inv. 16 #89, 100v [21 Sept. 1442]

Livre le xxi jour de septembre. Item mes fouret une roube de viollet eingliz [anglais] pour Johan Eclyse chantre de la chappelle de monseigneur le duc de viollet forre damaulx noir conclus la fachon ..... vii flor.

986 Inv. 16 #95, 96r [3 Jan. 1448]

Libravit die tercia mensis januarii m iiii^{c} xlviii dicto Eclipss. cantatori de precepto domini principis et de quibus nulla habuit confessionem videlicet ..... ii flor. pp.

987 S.A. 3604, 18r-19v [A.D. Chambéry, 1449-1454]

Salary

1449-50 ..... cxxv flor. pp.
1450-51 ..... cxxv flor. pp.
1451-52 ..... cxxv flor. pp.
1452-53 ..... cxxv flor. pp.
1453-54 ..... cxxv flor. pp.

JOHANNES FONTAYNE, singer

988 S.A. 3604, 16r-17v [1449-54]

Salary

1449-50 ..... cxxv flor. pp.
1450-51 ..... cxxv flor. pp.
1451-52 ..... cxxv flor. pp.
1452-53 ..... cxxv flor. pp.

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1453-54 ..... cxxv flor. pp.

989 S.A. 3604, 46v-47r [26 Mar. 1452]

"Venerabile viro domini Johanni de Fonet" receives a gift ..... xx ducatis auri.

JOHANNES GIRARDI, singer

990 S.A. 3604, 23v-25r [1449-1454]

Salary

1449-50 ..... c flor. pp.
1450-51 ..... c flor. pp.
1451-52 ..... c flor. pp.
1452-53 ..... c flor. pp.
1453-54 ..... c flor. pp.

JOHANNES RANGUYS, chapel clerk

991 Inv. 16 #99, 355r-355v [12 May 1451]

The chapel travels with the duke, Johannes Ranguysii paid for expenses of moving the "coffres:"

Seyssel to Chambéry, Chambéry to Pont de Beauvoisin, to Yenne, to Pont de Resne, to St. Genis, back to Chambéry.

356v-357r

"Paremens" of the chapel go from Chambéry to Vourg [-en-Bresse]

357r-357v [27 Aug. 1451]

The Duke and the chapel travel from Bourg-en Bresse to Villars, and thence to Castillon.

992 Inv. 16 #99, 451r-451v [1452]

Item libravit Johanni Raynguii [sic] slerico capelle domini et Fratri Johanni eciam clerico pro eorem expensis factis et fiendis Burge ubi

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remansierunt custodes thesauri dicte capelle eciam veniendo apud Villars ut per ipsorum confessionem de recepta subscripte quantitatis per dictum Johannem Reyngny pro promess. a dicto thesaurario hite. receptam sub anno domini millesimo quatercentesimo quinquagesimo secundo manu Petri Trollieti notarii signatam ..... v flor. pp.

993 S.A. 3604, 37r-38v [1449-54]

Salary

1449-50 ..... xii flor. pp.
1450-51 ..... xii flor. pp.
1451-52 ..... xii flor. pp.
1452-53 ..... xii flor. pp.
1453-54 ..... xii flor. pp.

JOHANNES VILLETE, singer

994 Inv. 16 #88, 471r-471v [30 Nov. 1442-]

Item libravit Johanni Villete ex cantoribus domini pro suo salario anni domini missesimo quatercentesimo xlii die festi Beati Andree tunc proxime futurii finiendi ut per aliam notam instrumenti de testimonio promissor. confessione quam et recepta quantitatis subscripte inde per dictum Johannem pro promiss. a dicto thesaurario hite. manu qua supra. Recepta sub anno proxime dicto et die nona mensis junni manu Petro Eugoioz notarii signata .....vi flor. pp.

Que predicte quantitates ad subscriptam ascenden. allocantus sibi vigore et [ut?] per licteram domini de mandato eidem thesaurario ipsius in suo huiusimo computo indifficultate allocandi. Datam Gebennis die penultima octobris anno domini millesimo quatercentesimo quadragesimo secundo quam reddit dictis confessionibus annexam sigillo domini sigillatam et manu Vincenti de Rippe eius secretarii signate ..... xii flor. pp.

995 S.A. 3604, 19v-20v [A.D. Chambéry, 1449-1454]

Salary

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1449-50 ..... cxxv flor. pp.
1450-51 ..... cxxv flor. pp.
1451-52 ..... cxxv flor. pp.
1452-53 ..... cxxv flor. pp.
1453-54 ..... cxxv flor. pp.

996 Inv. 16 #99, 354v-355r [ca. 20 Jul. 1451]

Paid for:

...adducendo de precepto domine ducisse eius uxorem ac Mariam coniugem Germain Panaclii [smudged] a villa Chamberiaci [Chambr.] apud villam Burgum cum quatuor equitibus incluse eorum famulo ubi vacanit duobus diebus
integris... .....xl gross.

[For the return journey] ..... xv gross.

JULLIANO COLLETUS, chaplain

997 Inv. 16 #95, 88r-89r [ca. Jan. 1448]

Carries baggage from the Chateau at Thonon to the bank of Lake Lemans, then from Longmalles to the Chateau at Thonon.

998 Inv. 16 #99, 406v [8 Nov. 1451]

Paid for the time that he lay ill with a fever at Burg-en-Bresse ..... viii flor. x d. gross. pp.

MALJEHAN, chaplain

999 Inv. 39 fol. 9 #2, 130v [8 Jan. 1411]

Livre au dit Pierre pou la forreure de la robe de Mess. Maljehan chapellein de la chapelle de ma dame foree de agnielx noirs ..... v flor. xi gros. pp.

PETRO DE CASTRO NOVO, organist

1000 Inv. 16 #93, 358v-359r [28 Jun.-17 Aug. 1446]

"Frater Petro de Castro Novo" travels to Geneva with Guillaume de Bisolay, chapel clerk. They stop

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at: Ayes, Rumilly, Hultemille, Salinone, (or Sale Nove), St. Jullien, arriving at Geneva 16 Aug. 1446.

PETRO PAONIS, chapel clerk

1001 Inv. 39 fol. 18 #52, 3v-4r [Dec. 1418-Aug. 1419]

Petro Paonis's name appears under following dates:

Dec. 1418-Aug. 1419

PETRO DE PETRA, chaplain

1002 Inv. 39 fol. 18 #52, 3v-4r [6 Dec. 1418-Jun. 1419]

Petro de Petra's name appears under following dates:

1003 Inv. 16 #66, 517 [21 Jul. 1419]

Libravit Dompno Petro de Petra capellano domino quos pro domino obtulerat apud Callusiacum in Sancto Christoforo et obvissis inteary in aliis rotulli die vecesima prima mensis julii anno domini millesimo quatracentesimo decimanono de mandato domini relacione dominio Theobaldo eius cappellam ..... xii d. gross.

1004 Inv. 16 #79, 147v [6 Sept. 1434]

[Among the receipts, "Legitimaciones" in margin.]

Idem reddit computum CE. [?] recepit a Johanne de Petra procreate per dominum Petrum de Petra capellanus a Joffreda filia Johannis Corde tunc soluta pro legitimacione sibi per dominum facta, ut per licteram domini datam Thononii die sexta mensis septembris anno domini millesimo cccc trigesimo quarto manu Petra Paernati secretarii domini signatam, in cuius pede est scripta confessio de recepto subscripti quantitatus manu Johanne Vere signata ..... x flor. pp.

PIERRE BARBIERE, chapel clerk

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1005 Inv. 16 #82, 269v [2 May 1437]

Libravit secunda maii Petro clerico cappelle domini quos dominus m. graciose donavit pro suis necessitas faciendis ..... vi flor. pp.

1006 Inv. 16 #83, 218r [1437]

Libravit die eadem Petro Barberii clerico capelle domini quos dominus noster princeps Pedemontum eidem donavit pro suis necessitatibus succurrendis ..... ii flor. pp.

1007 Inv. 16 #84, 476r [ca. 25 Jun. 1438]

Libravit Petro Barberii, clerico cappelle domini, quo dominus sibi donavit in rependium servicii sibi perdictum Petrum facti qui eidem dedit congenium ..... ii flor. pp.

1008 Inv. 16 #84, 510 [17 Apr. 1439]

Libravit Petro Barberii clerico cappelle domini noster eadem die pro ostiis per ipsum emptis in festo pasche pro missis celebrandis videlicet ..... xviii d. gross.

1009 Inv. 16 #85, 248v [4 Jan. 1440]

Libravit die quarta januarii anno predicto Petro Barberi clerico cappelle domini nostri principis pro hostiis unius anni integri finiti in festo nativitat. domini nostri Jhesu Christi proximi pred.iti. ..... ii flor. pp.

PIERRE LYNARDIERE, tenor

1010 S.A. 3604, 22r-23v [1449-54]

Salary

"...provido viro Petro Lynardiere ex cantoribus et tenoriste cappelle domini."

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1449-50 ..... c flor. pp.
1450-51 ..... c flor. pp.
1451-52 ..... c flor. pp.
1452-53 ..... c flor. pp.
1453-54 ..... c flor. pp.

45r-45v [13 Jan. 1452]

Lynardiere receives a gift ..... xx flor. pp.

PIERRE RENAUD, chaplain

1011 Inv. 39 fol. 9 #4 [ca. 2 May 1417]

Livre a Anthoine feme de chambre de Joys monseigneur li ii jour de maii pour le complement du parefit. dantine [?] quantite dargent que ma dicte dame ly avest donne en ayde de son mariage a ly tramis par Pierre Reynaud clerc de la chapelle de ma dicte dame ..... x flor. pp.

1012 Inv. 39 fol. 18 #52, 273v [15 Jan. 1419]

Petro Regnaud receives .....i d. ob. gross.

1013 Inv. 16 #66, 239v [1420]

Item livre pour ung cheval que monseigneur a donne a Messieur Pierre Reynaud acchecte dou alamant ..... xxii flor. pp.

1014 Inv. 16 #77, 272r [27 Apr. 1432]

Libravit die xxvii aprilis de mandato domini domino Petro capellano domini pro offerendo in missa nova in domi fratorum [?] Augustinorum Thononii in duobus ducatis auri adracionem viginti d. grossorum pro quolibet ..... iii flor. iiii d. gross.

1015 Inv. 16 #77, 282r [8 Aug. 1432]

Libravit dicta die fomino Petro Reynaudo quos domino tradidit mutuo pro dando pauperibus Christi ..... xii d. gross.

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1016 Inv. 16 #77, 282r [20. Aug. 1432]

Libravit dicta die domino Petro Reynaudi pro suis, sui clerico patri sapiente et trium equore expens fiend. eundo a Thononio apud Chamberiacum pro certus rebus capelle domini apportand. pro quibus diebus pro eore. expensis ..... v flor. pp.

1017 Inv. 16 #79, 167r [May 1433]

Item a Michel Dossens marchand de Annessie pour iiii aunes et demy de vyollet de Tornes que monseigneur a fait donner a une bonne femme demiere pour la mayne de Monseigneur Pierre Raynaud a xvi gross. laune ..... vi flor. pp.

1018 Inv. 16 #78, 251r [[29 Jun. 1433?]

Libravit die penultima junii de mandato predicto domino Petro Reynaud capellano domini pro offrendo in Sancto Petro indulgenciis Gebennis videlicet in tribus ducatis auri et quinques flore. pp. ..... x flor. pp.

1019 Inv. 16 #78, 258v [16 Sept. 1433]

Libravit die predicta domino Petro Reynaudo armonerio [almoner] domini pro uno obsequio facienda in ecclesia augustinore. pro reverendo in Christo patre domino archiepiscopo tharen [likely Tarentaise] tam in nonem florenis cum divido pro duodec. torchiis ponderante trigentaocto libris cere emptis a dominico albi q. octo flore. et nonem, d. gross realiter promissis et escucellis videlicet ..... xviii flor. iii d. gross.

1020 Inv. 16 #79, 462r [1 Feb. 1434]

Libravit die prima februarii de precepto domini relacione. domini Nycodi de Menthone militis domino Petro Reynaudo capellano domini pro septem super-siliciis emendis pro capella domini ..... xxxi flor. pp.

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1021 Inv. 16 #80, 321r [21 Jan. 1435]

Pierre Reynaud receives the following for matters relating to the commemoration of King Louis [Possibly of Sicily] ... xxxvii flor. iii d. gross.

1022 Inv. 16 #81, 541v-542r [16 Jan. 1436]

[At the burial of Bonne de Berry, mother of Amadeus VIII and Countess of Armagnac.]

Receives payment for having sent sixty-two chaplains to Lebraindus [?] including clerks and novitiates who "pulsaverunt elades."

RENAUD JOLY, singer and harp-player

1023 Inv. 39, fol. 9 #2, 247v [26 Oct. 1414]

Livre au petit alpeur de ma dicte dame le xxvi jour doctobre lan que dessus du comandement de ma dicte dame les queulx ma dicte dame ha donne au frere [fre.] dudit alpeur le quel doit chanter sa messe nouvelle dimenche prouchain venant xviii d. gross. Et pour le louage dun cheval que ma dicte dame luy feist delivrer pour aler de Geneve a Thonon et pour son
retourner .....vi d. gross. montent ii flor. pp.

1024 Inv. 39 fol 9 #2 [ca. Aug. 1415]

[Receives 3 pairs "Socularum", 2 "socularibus leparioue" for a total of ix flor. ob. gross. pp.]

1025 Inv. 39, fol. 9 #4 [30 Oct. 1417]

Livre a maistre du chant du Pont de Beauvoisin en descharge du salare de Renaug le petit alpeur de ma dame delivres a Pierre Boni clerc de la chapelle de ma dame .....x flor. pp.

Livre a madame porter a elle par Mess. Thibaut son chapellein le devant dernier jour lan que dessus mil cccc xvii .....xvii gros.

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1026 Inv. 39 fol. 9 #4 [Dec. 1417-May 1419]

[Receives x flor to complement salary]

[Jan. 1419]

Receives a grippon [?]

[1 May 1419]

Receives 2 pairs of shoes

1027 Inv. 39 fol. 9 #4, [ca. Nov. 1419]

Livre a Mess. Pierre encure [écuyer?] dardon les queulx il a paie au maistre de lescole de chan dou Pont de Beauvoisin pour le sallaire de Regnaud clerc de chappelle de ma dicte dame ...xv flor. pp.

1028 Inv. 39 fol. 9 #4 [22 Jan. 1420]

Livre a Reynaud Joly clerc de la chapelle de ma dicte dame le xxii jour dudit mois de janvier lesqueux ma dicte dame ly a donne pour ses despens retornant au Pont de Beauvoisin .....i flor. pp.

1029 Inv. 16 #68, 434v [ca. 9 May 1423]

Libravit de precepto quo supra Regnaudo clerico cappelle domini quos dominis sibi donavit pro solvendo sigillum eiusdem lictere institutionis dicti Reynaudi per ipsum obtente a domino vicario domini episcopi Gebennis die eadem .....iii flor. pp.

1030 Inv. 16 #69, 342r [Nov. 1423]

Libravit Reynaudo et Yvoneto clericis capelle domini dono sibi per dominum facto dicta die ..... x flor. pp.

1031 Inv. 16 #71, 598v [18 May 1424]

[Expenses of Pierre de Cruces "a cause de la Rene de Mascon."]

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Livre a Yvonet et Regnaut, clers de la chappelle de monseigneur lequeulx mondit seigneur leur donna le xviii jour de maii m iiii^{C} xxiiii a Thonon .....x flor. pp.

1032 Inv. 16 #70, 330v [16 Jan. 1425]

Libravit Reynaudo Joly clerico capelle domini pro suis expensis fiendis eundo a Chamberiacum Morgiam die xvi januarii anno predicto .....xii d. gros.

1033 Inv. 16 #70, 327v [26 Mar. 1425]

Libravit Reynaudo clerico capelle domini die xxvi marcii apud Morgiam pro cordis cithare emendis ..... xii d. gross.

1034 Inv. 16 #70, 333r [23 Jun. 1425]

Libravit Reynaudo Joly clerico capelle domini die xxiii junni dono sibi facto per dominum pro suis expensis fiendis eundo ad partes suas .ii flor. pp.

1035 Inv. 16 #70, 328v [ca. Apr. 1425]

Libravit Reynaudo clerico capelle domini dono sibi facto per dominum .....v flor. pp.

1036 Inv. 16 #71, 646v [21 Sept. 1426]

Libravit Reynaudo clerico capelle domini principis realiter die xxi dicti mensis septembris pro cordis cithare emendo apud Gebennis relacione Roberti de Montevuagniardo magistri hospicii ... xvi d. gross.

1037 Inv. 16 #71, 648r [10 Dec. 1426]

Libravit Reynaudo clerico capele domini principis realiter dicta die pro uno pari experonorum emptis pro ipso relacione dicti Petri de Grolea ..... iiii d. gross.

1038 Inv. 16 #71, 648r [10 Dec. 1426]

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Libravit Johannes Gabey sellerio domini realiter dicta die pro precio quatuor sellarum et quatuor brigidarum equorum ab eodem emptare per Petrum de Grolea pro quatuor equis mutuo habite pro duobus chambrer. pro coquo et pro Reynaudo clerico capelle domini principis relacione Petri de Grolea ..... xii flor. pp.

1039 Inv. 16 #72, 276r-276v [18 Oct. 1427]

Libravit Reynaudo Joly servitori et cantori capelle domini quos dominus sibi graciose donavit causa eunda ad studia Querii [Chieri]. Ut per licteram domini de testimonio premissorum et mandato per dictum thesaurium sibi solvendi tradendi et realiter absqz. [ad usques] aliquali difficultate expediendi vice domini ac etiam sine difficultate qualibet allocandi. Recipiendo per dictum thesaurarium ab eodem Reynaudo cum dicta lictera domini licteram de confessione et recepta datam Rumilliaci die decima oxtava mensis octobris anno domini millesimo quatercentesimo vicesimo septimo. Quam reddit sigillo domini sigillatam et manu Jacobus Galise eius secretarii signatam. In dorso cuius dicte lictere domini scripta est nota instrumenti de confessionem et recepta per dictum Reynaudum facta de subscripta quantitate quam habuit a dicto thesaurario causa supra dicta. Recepta sub anno predicto millesimo quatercentesimo vicesimo septimo die xxii mansis octobris manu Johannis Ranoyrie notario subscripta et signata ..... xx flor. pp.

1040 Inv. 16 #77, 277r [23 Feb. 1432]

Renaud Joly is "clericus capelle domini."

1041 Inv. 16 #79, 192r [9 Jan. 1434]

Libravit die nona dicti mensa januare de mandato domini relacione Amadei de Crecherello magistri hospicii domini Reynaudo Joly cantori capelle donum misso per dominum a Chamberiacum apud Nyciam ad dominam nostram Gebennis Comitissem pro suis etr equi sui expen .....iii flor. vi d. gross. pp.

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1042 Inv. 16 #81, 219r [1 Nov. 1435-25 Mar. 1436]

Item ay livre a Fransoy Versonay pour quatre aulnes de drap pers que monseigneur le grant a donne a Renaut clers de chapelle pour une robe a xxx gross. laulne montez ..... x flor. pp.

1043 Inv. 16 #82, 103r [18 Jan. 1437]

Et premierment le jour dessusdit a Franczois Versonay pour quatre aulne de drapt pers que monseigneur a donne a Reynaut clerc de la chapelle le quel na puent heu de roube de livree et couste xxx gross laune qui valent les quatre aulnes .... x flor. pp.

1044 Inv. 16 #82, 172v [8 May 1437]

[Marginalia: Reynaudo Joly, cantori]

Libravit Arnaudo [sic] Joly, cantori cui dominus quedam commiserat que ab usques labore et expensis commode. fiendis non possuit viginti quinques flor. pp. eidem pro promessis ubernis implendis grosse donavit ut per licteram domini de testimonio omnium premissore mandato quod ...

1045 Inv. 16 #84, 439v [23 Sept. 1438]

Allocantur sibi quos dictus thesaurarius de bene placito et mandato domini solvit et realiter libravit Magistro Reynaudo Joly cantori cappelle domini dono sibi per dominum graciose facto depostentibus nonnullis serviciis per eum domino graciose impensis ut per licteram domini de testimonio premissorum et mandato sine difficultate qualibet in predicti computo intrandi et allorcandi. Datam Burgeti die vicesima tertia septembris anno domini millesimo quatercentesimo trigesimo octavo. Quam reddit sigillo domini sigillatam et manu Vincentii de Rippe aius secretarii signatam .....xl flor. pp.

1046 Inv. 16 #84, ??? [18 Feb. 1439]

Libravit Reynaudo Joly ex cantoribus cappelle domini die decima octava eiusdem mensis februarii

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pro expensis per dum factis in reparacion organum domini tam in expensis facte per Johannem Marede qui eas reparavit quod pluribus aliis necessariis in dictis organis visitatis et cetera et hoc de expresso mandato domini ..... xi flor. iii d. gros.

1047 Inv. 16 #86, 309v [ca. 15 Jun. 1440]

Allocantur sibi quos dictus thesaurius solvit et libravit Magistro Reynaudo Joly ex cantoribus cappelle domini quos dominus die proxime subscriptas sorori sue pro ipsi maritanda semel graciose donavit, ut per ipsius magistri Reynaudi licteras de confessione et recepta subscripte quantitatis per ipsum propter hoc hi.te a dicto thesaurario datam Lausanne die decima quinta mensis junii anno domini m. iiii^{c} quadragesimo, in quadam cedula papirea scriptam et manu dicti magistri Reynaudi signata, quam reddit annexum lictere domini de testimonio omnium promissore et mandato sine difficultate in praesenci computo intrandi et allocandi, data Lausanne die xvi junni Anno domini m iiii^{c} quadragesimo sigillo domini sigillata et manu Vicencii de Rippe eius secretarii signatam ..... xxv flor. pp.

1048 Inv. 39 fol. 18 #64, 3v [1 Dec. 1440]

Joly mentioned under Forgia

1049 Inv. 39 fol. 18 #64, 4v [2 Dec. 1440]

Reynaudo clerico capelle

1050 Inv. 39 fol. 18 #64, 10v [3 Dec. 1440]

Reynaudo cantore

1051 Inv. 16 #94, 502r [5 May 1444]

Libravit Domino Reynaudo ex cantoribus capelle domini pro necessitatibus succurrendis Ludovici de Nycia neophyte Gebennaris in grabato existen. in hospitali ipsius loci. Et hoc die quinta maii anno quo supra .....ii flor. pp.

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1052 Inv. 16 #92, 385r [ca. 29 Aug. 1444]

Libravit Magistro Reynaudo Joly quos domino in subvencionem dotis sororis sue de proximo coniugo tradende didem donavit. Ut per ipsius domini nostri licteram de testimonio promissorum cum mandato dicto thesaurario facto librandi solvendi et realiter expediendi vice domini recipiendo ab eodem cum dicta lictera domini licteram confessionis opportunam ipsos quod [qs.] per magistros computorum domini in suo computo indifficultatur allocandi. Datam Morgie die vecesima nona augusti anno domini millesimo iiii^{c} xliiii. Quam reddit sigillo domino digillatam et manu Vincentii de Rippe eius secretariam signatam et solvit sibi vigore dicte lictere domini etiam et per confessionis dicti Magistri Reynaudi a dorso eiusdem lictere domini descriptam de subscripte quantitate per ipsum lictere pro promissis a dicto thesaurario receptam sub anno quo supra proxime et die decima nona mensis decembris manu Petri de Muris notarii signatam .....xxi flor. pp.

1053 Inv. 16 #98, 596r-596v [6 Apr. 1451]

Allocantur sibi subscriptos decem scutis auri pp. quos de precepto domini solvit et libravit Magistro Reynaudo Joly ex cantoribus capelle domini causis et racionibus contentis et descriptis in ipsius Magistri Reynaudi quadam confessione tenoris sequentis. Anno domini millesimo quatercentesimo quinquegesimo primo sexta die mensis aprilis Magister Reynaudus Joly ex cantoribus capelle domini citarista habuisse confitetur a nobile Jacobo Meynerii thesaurarie Sabaudie generali quos dominus tradi et expediri jussit et pro suis expensis factis et fiendis veniende de Gebennis ad hunc locum in incessit. in emptiis [imptiis] illustrissimi domini Dalphini. Videlicet decem scutis auri de quibus decem scutis auri ipsum quictat actum Chamberiaci presentibus nobili Francisco Ren.dici et Petremando Vingerii pro testibus ad premissa vocatis Petrus de Muris. Cuiquidem confession. est annexa lictera domini dilectis fidelibus president et magistris computorum suorum directo de mandato in eiusdem thesaurarii primo dicto thesaurie reddendo computo intrandi et indifficiliter allocandi.

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Data Chamberiaci die septima mensis aprilis anno domini millesimo quatercentesimo quinquagesimo primo. Quam reddit dicte confessioni annexam sigillo domini sigillatam et manu de Bosco sui secretarii signatam .....x scutis auri.

1054 Inv. 16 #99, 417r [26 May 1452]

Libravit Magistro Reynaudo Joly cantori et servitori domini quos dominus eidem dono gratuito liberaliter donavit. Ut per ipsius domini mandato [ma.] licteram de donacione predicta cum mandato solvendi et habuita confessione de recepta allocandi datam in Sancto Genisio die vicesima sexta mensis maii anno domini millesimo quatercentesimo quinquagesimo secundo quam reddit sigillo domini sigillatam et manu Jacobi Lamberti eius secretarii signatam. Cuius pretextu sibi hic allocatur dicta et subscripta quantitas eciam et per confessionem de recepta eiusdem quantitate per dictum Reynaudum pro premissis a dicto thesaurario hite. datam die duodecima mensis junii anni proximi dicti a tergo dicte lictere domini scriptam et manu dicti Raynaudi
signatam .....xii ducatos auri bon.

ROGIER, chaplain

1055 Inv. 16 #86, 116v [Apr.-Jul. 1440]

Item a mais livre le dit Guillaume a celluy mesme moys a Pierre Destra marchand de Geneve pour v et demy de drap vert de Ruant que monseigneur a donne a Mess. Rogier chappellain achete laune pour le pris de iii flor. valent les v aunes et
demy ..... xvi flor. et d.

THEOBALD, chaplain

1056 Inv. 39 fol. 18 #52, 273v [5 Jun. 1419]

Domino Theobardo receives .....i d. ob. gross.

THOMAS, chaplain to cardinal of Cyprus

1057 Inv. 16 #79, 450v [5 Dec. 1433]

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Libravit manu qua supra dicta die de mandato dominum relacione Hugonis ex champerii scutifferio et forrerii dominii Johanni Chrielli hospici Crucia Albe foris portam Chamberiaci qui sibi per dominum debebantur pro expensis in eius domo factis per dominum Thomam capellanum et Mermetum marescallum domini Cardinalis Chippri et eorum equos quando adduxerunt illustri domino nostro comiti Gebennas duos corserios sibi donatas per dictum dominum cardinalem et hoc pro quatuor diebus cum dicto hospice per predictum forrerium ..... ii flor. x d. gross.

VINCENT DE BRUECQUET, singer and organist

1058 Inv. 16 #99, unnumbered folios at end volume [21 May 1451]

Item a livre le xxi dudit moys a Jehan Savorat de la coste Sainte Andrieu pour le loyage dung cheval le quel il avoit loye a Vincent chantre et organiste de Monseigneur et fait marche a i g. et demy pour jour pour x jours entier que ledit Vincent garde ledit cheval cest assavoir depuis le xi jusques le xxi jour de maii a Vienne .... xv gross.

Item a livre ledit jour a Vincent le chantre a Vienne pour ii aulnes de blanc tant prest de quoy furent doubles le haut des deux robes de starlac de Madame la duchesse et madame la princesse pour tout fait marchie pour Jehan de Septime ..... ii flor. xi gross.

1059 S.A. 3604, 27r-31v [1450-1453]

Salary

1 Nov. 1450-1 Feb. 1451 ..... xx flor. pp.
1 Feb. 1451-1 Apr. 1451 .....xx flor. pp.
1 May 1451-1 May 1452 ..... iiii^{xx} flor. pp.
1 May 1452-1 Jan. 1453 . liii flor. iiii d. gross. pp.

YVONETO, chapel clerk

1060 Inv. 16 #66, 579v-580r [24 Jan. 1421]

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Et primo libravit die xxiiii mensis januarii anno domini millesimo quatercentesimo vicesimo primo manu Johannes Lyobardi Yvoneto clerico capelle domini quos dominus sibi donavit quando recessit a [---?] ad partes suas ..... x flor. pp.

1061 Inv. 16 #68, 432v [1423]

Libravit Yvoneto et Nycodo Regnaudo clericis capelle domini dono eisdem facto per dominum pro suis secessitatibus fiendis ..... x flor. pp.

1062 Inv. 16 #68, 422r [Apr. 1423]

Libravit Yvoneto clerico cappelle pro expensis ipsius necnon
salario et expensis trium nautorum [nautarum?] Thononii qui portavit orguenas hospicii domini a Thononio apud Gebennis pro reparando ipsas de precepto Roberti Vuagnardi magistri
hospicii ..... viii d. gross.

1063 Inv. 16 #69, 348v-349r [1 Jan. 1424]

Libravit personis subscripto die prima januarii anno domini millesimo quatercentesimo vicesimo quarto qua die fuit prima dies anni quos domini eisdem donavit pro eorum insignis dicte diei relacione Petri de Menthone.

Item Yvoneto et Reynaudo clericis capelle
domini ..... ii flor. pp.

1064 Inv. 16 #71, 602r 17 Jun. 1425]

Libravit Jacobo Septimo pro una pecia fustaynei albi ad foderandum vestem domini
Yvoneti .....iii ff vi d. gross.

Item pro una ulna cum deundia [?] fustanei ad complend. dictam vestem ..... iii d. iii qrt. gross. et pro tonsura duarum peciarum albi pro complendo quedam copertoria et quasdam vestes.

Librate domini viii d. gross que quantitates ascendunt ad .. iiii flor. v d. iii qrs. gross. pp.

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1065 Inv. 16 #72, 301r [12 May 1427]

Libravit die xii maii domino nostro duci realiter pro tradendi domino Yvoneti cappellano dicti domini ..... x flor. pp.

1066 Inv. 16 #74, 267v [14 May 1429]

Libravit dicta die de mandato predicto domino Yvoneto capellano domini pro solvendo carpentatoribus et aliis operariis qui fecerunt logias in placea Thononi pro festo Sancti Georgio videlicet ..... vi flor. ix d. gross.

1067 Inv. 16 #74, 262v [25 Jan. 1429]

Libravit die xxv januarii domino Yvoneto capellano domini pro duobus quaterniis papiri emendis pro personagiis festi Sancti Georgii fiend. ..... ii d. gross.

1068 Inv. 16 #74, 269r [17 Jun. 1429]

Libravit die decima sexta junni de mandato domini orethemis facto dicto Noblet cordurerio pro quinques ulnis panni persici [perse] emptis ab eodem per Petrum de Menthone scutifferum scutifferie pro induendo [?] dominum Yvonetum capellanum domini qualibet ulna costan. ii flor. viii d. gross. pp. .....xiii flor. iiii d. gross. pp.

1069 Inv. 16 #80, 303r [1433]

Libravit domino Yvoneto capellano domini pro minutis oblacionibus faciendis eundo pro iter de mandato domini ..... ii flor. pp.

MUSIC SCRIBES

1070 Inv. 16 #80, 330v [19 Aug. 1435]

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Libravit eadem die domino Petro Theobaldo capellano et scriptori cuiusdem libri cantus quem dominus fieri facit pro eius capella ut pro expensis suis fiendis eundo apud Friburgum causa apportandi pargamenum necessarium pro dicto libro ..... ii ff. pp.

1071 Inv. 16 #80, 171v [9 Sept. 1435]

Libravit dompno Petro Theobaldi presbitero in quibus dominus sibi tenebatur pro tracta per ium facta pro pargameno emendo quodam libro pro capella domini copo. nendo. Ut per licteram domini de testimonio promissore et sibi solvendi et realiter expediendi vite domini ac etiam sine difficultat qualibet allocandi ... . xxxii ff. pp.

1072 Inv. 16 #81, 523v [24 Feb. 1436]

Libravit die vicesimaquarta februarii eidem anno domino Petro Theobaldo scriptori qui scribit missale domini pro suis expensis faciendis ad Gebennis ..... xx ff. pp.

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H. THE CHAPEL OF POPE FELIX V

1073 Inv. 39 fol. 18 #70, 37v-38r [31 Oct. 1444]

Dominus Guilloctus Roberti, cantor ..... ii flor.
Dominus Clementius de Vineriis ..... ii flor.
Frater Anthonius, ordinis Sancti Anthonii ii flor.
Frater Jacobus, tenorista ..... ii flor.
Johannes Audini ..... ii flor.

1074 Inv. 39 fol. 18 #70, 77v-78r [30 Nov. 1444]

Dominus Guilloctus Roberti, cantor capelle S.D.N. .....ii flor.
Dominus Clementius de Vineriis ..... ii flor.
Frater Anthonius, ordinis Sancti Anthonii .ii flor.
Frater Jacobus, tenorista ..... ii flor.
Johannes Audini ..... ii flor.

1075 Inv. 39 fol. 18 #70, 124v-125r [31 Dec. 1444]

Dominus Guilloctus Roberti ..... ii flor.
Dominus Colinetus de Merques ..... ii flor.
Dominus Clementius de Vineriis ..... ii flor.
Frater Anthonius, ordinis Sancti Anthonii ii flor.
Frater Jacobus, tenorista ..... ii flor.
Johannes Audini ..... ii flor.

1076 Inv. 39 fol. 18 #70, 164v-165r [31 Jan. 1445]

Dominus Guilloctus Roberti ..... ii flor.
Dominus Colinetus Merques ..... ii flor.
Dominus Clementius Vineriis ..... ii flor.
Dominus Anthonius, ordinis Sancti Anthonii ..... ii flor.
Frater Jacobus, tenorista ..... ii flor.
Johannes Audini ..... ii flor.

1077 Inv. 39 fol. 18 #70, 204v-205r [28 Feb. 1445]

[Account almost unreadable]

Guilloctus Roberti
Clementius Vineriis
Frater Anthonius, ordinis Sancti Anthonii

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1078 Inv. 39 fol. 18 #70, 246r-246v [31 Mar. 1445]

Guilloctus Roberti, cantor capelle SDN ... ii flor.
Dominus Clementius Vineriis ..... ii flor.
Frater Anthonius, ordinis Sancti Anthonii ii flor.
Frater Jacobus, tenorista ..... ii flor.
Dominus Colinetus de Merques ..... ii flor.
Johannes Audini ..... ii flor.

1079 Inv. 39 fol. 18 #70, 283v-284r [30 Apr. 1445]

Dominus Guilloctus Roberti, cantor capelle domini SDN ..... ii flor.
Dominus Clementius de Vineriis ..... ii flor.
Frater Anthonius, ordinis Sancti Anthonii .ii flor.
Frater Jacobus, tenorista ..... ii flor.
Dominus Colinetus de Merques ..... ii flor.
Johannes Audini ..... ii flor.

1080 Inv. 39 fol. 18 #70, 317r-317v [31 May 1445]

Dominus Guilloctus Roberti, cantor capelle SDN ..... ii flor.
Dominus Clementius de Vineriis ..... ii flor.
Frater Anthonius, ordinis Sancti Anthonii ii flor.
Item Jacobus, tenorista ..... ii flor.
Dominus Colinetus de Merques ..... ii flor.
Johannes Audini ..... ii flor.

1081 Inv. 39 fol. 18 #70, 346r [30 Jun. 1445]

Dominus Guilloctus Roberti, cantor capelle SDN ..... ii flor.
Dominus Clementius de Vineriis .....ii flor.
Frater Anthonius, ordinis Sancti Anthonii ii flor.
Frater Jacobus, tenorista ..... ii flor.
Johannes Audini ..... ii flor.

1082 Inv. 39 fol. 18 #70, 376v [31 Jul. 1445]

Dominus Guilloctus Roberti, cantor capelle SDN ..... ii flor.
Dominus Clementius de Vineriis ..... ii flor.
Frater Anthonius, ordinis Sancti Anthonii ii flor.

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Frater Jacobus, tenorista ..... ii flor.
Johannes Audini ..... ii flor.

1083 Inv. 39 fol. 18 #70, 406r-406v [31 Aug. 1445]

Dominus Guilloctus Roberti, cantor capelle SDN..... ii flor.
Dominus Clementius de Vineriis .....ii flor.
Frater Anthonius, ordinis Sancti Anthonii ii flor.
Frater Jacobus, tenorista ..... ii flor.
Dominus Colinetus de Merques ..... ii flor.
Johannes Audini ..... ii flor.

1084 Inv. 39 fol. 18 #70, 436r-436v [30 Sept. 1445]

Dominus Guilloctus Roberti, cantor capelle SDN..... ii flor.
Dominus Clementius de Vineriis ..... ii flor.
Frater Anthonius, ordinis Sancti Anthonii ii flor.
Frater Jacobus, tenorista ..... ii flor.
Dominus Colinetus de Merques ..... ii flor.
Johannes Audini ..... ii flor.

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