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Account Rolls of Medieval Savoy: Example of the Castellany of Evian-Féternes in 1299–1300

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The medieval principality of Savoy left historians an outstanding legacy: the corpus of account rolls of its castellanies, the base administrative units of medieval Savoy. With more than 20,000 accounts from the mid-thirteenth century to 1500,¹ this collection reflects the many competencies of the castellan, the official of the count in charge of a castellany² — maintenance of the castle and military duties, of course, but also collection of the various feudal revenues, repair of the banal buildings (ovens, mills, etc.) or other equipment (bridges, fish ponds, etc.), and judicial functions. The detailed accounts of those activities by the castellan breathe life into our picture of the communities, hamlets, villages, and towns.

The importance of the account rolls as a source for historians has long been understood,³ but the study is complicated by the division in several archives of a corpus once kept together in the capital of the principality of Savoy.⁴ The *castellanie.net* project, aimed at digitizing the rolls of

¹ This estimate was given in Robert-Henri Bautier et Janine Sornay, *Les sources de l'histoire économique et sociale du Moyen Âge, Provence Comtat venaisin Dauphiné Etats de la Maison de Savoie* (Paris: Editions du CNRS, 1971), 340–41.

² On the castellans and officers of the count, see Guido Castelnuovo, *Ufficiali e gentiluomini: la società politica sabauda nel tardo medioevo* (Milan: Franco Angeli, 1994). See also Etienne Dullin, *Les châtelains dans les domaines de la Maison de Savoie en deçà des Alpes* (Chambéry: Grenoble, 1911).

³ Apart from numerous individual works, one can mention the following article, which, twenty years ago, listed the many ways in which those rolls could be used: Jean-Louis Gaulin et Christian Guilleré, “Des rouleaux et des hommes: premières recherches sur les comptes de châtelanie savoyard,” *Études savoisiennes* 1 (1992) : 51–80.

⁴ Since the seventeenth century, the savoyard rolls regarding the Bresse and Bugey have been kept in Dijon (Archives départementales de Côte-d’Or); the rest of the corpus is split between Chambéry (Archives

accounts from several archives and making them available online from a single entry point, will facilitate research on this material.⁵

The account edited here concerns Evian-Féternes, a “double-headed” castellany associating the two nearby towns of Evian and Féternes located in Chablais, on the southern shore of Lake Léman, in a medium-altitude mountain landscape.⁶ I chose this particular account for its very ordinariness⁷ to illustrate a type of source and exemplify its features at the end of the thirteenth century, a time when this record-keeping system was still relatively new but already well established.⁸

Origins of the Account Rolls for the Castellanies

The earliest rolls of accounts date to the middle of the thirteenth century, with the key role played by Pierre II of Savoy in setting up and generalizing a book-keeping system for castellanies. Even before he became count, he established it in his appanage.⁹ When Pierre II became count in 1263, he naturally extended the system to the whole principality: in the castellany of Montmélian, the first roll is dated 1263–64.¹⁰ Therefore, the book-keeping system for castellanies preceded the central one (accounts of the *hospicium domini*, the *receptores* and treasurer

départementales de Savoie), where they constitute the SA series, for the castellanies located in contemporary France, and Turin in Italy (Archivo di Stato), for the rest. For the recent history of these accounts, see Robert-Henri Bautier, “Le retour en France des archives anciennes de la Savoie et du Comté de Nice,” *Le Moyen Age* 57 (1951): 437–41; A. Perret, “La réintégration des archives savoisiennes de Turin,” in *Comité des travaux historiques et scientifiques: Section d'histoire moderne et contemporaine, Actes du 77e Congrès des Sociétés savantes* (Grenoble: Imprimerie nationale, 1952), 563–72.

⁵ <http://www.castellanie.net>

⁶ See the map annexed to this article. For a history of the castellany of Evian-Féternes in the late thirteenth century, see Chistelle Charles, “La châtelnie d'Évian-Féternes (1271–1301)” (mémoire inédit de maîtrise de l'Université de Savoie, Chambéry, 1998); Fabrice Mouthon, “La famille et la terre: Exploitations paysannes au sud du Léman à la fin du XIIIe siècle,” *Revue historique* 624 (2002): 891–937. On medieval Savoy, in English see Eugene Cox, *The Eagles of Savoy: The House of Savoy in Thirteenth-Century Europe* (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1974); Eugene Cox, *The Green Count of Savoy: Amadeus VI and Transalpine Savoy in the Fourteenth Century* (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1967).

⁷ The only original feature of this particular account is that it covers the receipts and expenses of a “double-headed castellany,” where a single castellan was in charge of a castellany in two parts for which a single account was made. In this account, the receipts from each part were considered separately, one after the other, while the expenses for both were listed together.

⁸ I would like to thank Frédéric Chartrain and Jean-Louis Gaulin for their meticulous proofreading of this article and edition and their valuable comments on my work.

⁹ As early as 1246, there is a mention of an account, now lost, in the castellany of Falavier. The earliest existing examples are from the castellanies of Chillon, Conthey, and Saillon in 1257. See Mario Chiaudano, *Il più antico rotolo di rendiconti della finanza Sabauda, 1257–1259* (Casale Monferrato: Miglietta, 1930); Mario Chiaudano, *La finanza Sabauda nel sec. XIII* (Turin: Società storica subalpina, 1933–38), 1: ix–xii; Christian Guilleré et Guido Castelnuovo, “Les finances et l'administration de la maison de Savoie au XIIIème siècle,” in *Pierre II de Savoie, colloque de Lausanne, mai 1997* (Lausanne: Cahiers lausannois d'histoire médiévale, 2000), 33–125.

¹⁰ Chiaudano, *La finanza*, 1: xvi–xvii, xxv; André Perret, “Les principaux organes du gouvernement de l'État savoyard de 1189 à 1323,” *Bulletin philologique et historique* 1 (1961): 358.

generals, the protocols of the notaries and secretaries of the count, and several other minor accounts of the central administration) and perhaps even encouraged it.¹¹

Pierre II's record-keeping system most likely was inspired by the court of England.¹² As the uncle of Eleanor of Provence, queen-consort of Henry III of England, Pierre II spent a considerable time at the royal court, where he was given high responsibilities and honours.¹³ There he probably grew familiar with the record-keeping system of the English royal administration, especially the roll format, which had been used since the early twelfth century: thus, the castellany accounts of Savoy bear a resemblance to the Pipe Rolls of the Exchequer.¹⁴ The main clerks of Pierre's entourage also had a history of contacts with the court of England.¹⁵

The Record-Keeping System in Practice

Pierre II's efforts were continued and amplified by his successors, and by the end of the thirteenth century the main gears of a Chamber of Accounts were functioning in Savoy, with *auditores* and clerks in charge of the reception. But it was not before 1351 that this Chamber of Accounts was formally created and given statutes:¹⁶ Count Amédée VI promulgated an ordinance,¹⁷ ratifying long-established practices and specifying the roles and obligations of the various people involved.¹⁸

¹¹ We know of accounts for the *hospicium domini* only from 1269, under Pierre II's successor, Philip I; see Guilleré et Castelnuovo, "Les finances et l'administration," 42.

¹² The English origins of the Savoyard rolls of account seem likely given the importance of the relationship to England of Pierre and his entourage. However, we are still waiting for a comparative study that would definitely establish this.

¹³ Pierre arrived at the court for the first time in December 1240 and was soon invested most notably with the earldom of Richmond and made warden of the Cinque Ports. See L. Wurstenberger, *Peter der Zweite, Graf von Savoyen* (Bern and Zürich: Stämpflische verlagshandlung and Friedrich Schultess, 1858), 4:n° 138; *Calendar of the Patent Rolls: Henry III, Vol. 3 (1232–1247)* (London: Public Record Office, 1906), 266.

¹⁴ On the roll format in England, see Michael T. Clanchy, *From Memory to Written Record, England 1066–1307*, 2nd ed. (Oxford and Cambridge, Mass.: Blackwell Publishers, 1993), 135–44.

¹⁵ Hugues Botier, Simon de Verters, and Thomas de Rossillion all travelled to England, and those clerks were the ones who, in the field, put in practice the new record-keeping system. On the Savoyards enjoying Henry III's favour, see François Mugnier, *Les savoyards en Angleterre au XIIIe siècle*, Mémoires et documents publiés par la Société savoisiennne d'histoire et d'archéologie, tome 29 (Chambéry: Imprimerie Ménard, 1890); Huw Ridgeway, "King Henry III and the 'Aliens,' 1236–1272," in *Thirteenth Century England, II: Proceedings of the Newcastle upon Tyne Conference 1987*, ed. P.R. Coss and D. Lloyd (The Boydell Press: Woodbridge, 1988), 81–92. Ridgeway has identified the names of some 170 individuals in the records for the years between 1236 and 1272.

¹⁶ The process of rendering the accounts before 1351 and those statutes comprise a topic of study in itself (presence or absence of the count, variable number and quality of the witnesses, place, etc.).

¹⁷ This ordinance has been edited in C. Nani, "Gli Statuti di Amedeo VI conte di Savoia. Documenti" *Memorie della Reale Accademia delle Scienze di Torino* 34 (1883): document 1, 199–205 ; Bernard Demotz, "La chambre des comptes de Savoie," *Les chambres des comptes en France aux XIVe et XVe siècles*, textes et documents réunis par Philippe Contamine et Olivier Mattéoni (Paris: Comité pour l'histoire économique et financière de la France, 1998), texte 6, 188–96.

¹⁸ Those protagonists included the *magistri computorum* (a term coined in this ordinance), clerks of the chamber, and officials who were called to account for their activities. New statutes were promulgated in 1389 by Bonne de Bourbon and Amédée VII, confirming those of 1351 and defining even more clearly the roles and duties of the protagonists. Eventually, in 1430, Amédée VIII put the finishing touches on this

Those statutes ratified the obligation of every castellan (and others) to answer for his accounts. They were officials (not feudal lords), temporarily in charge of a castellany, who were appointed and salaried by the count for their military and administrative duties. Until the reign of Amédée V, verification of the accounts was done in the field: clerks and *auditores* came to a castellany and spent a few days checking the receipts and expenses with the castellan. Then the Chamber of Accounts was established in Chambéry.¹⁹ From then on, the castellans were expected to travel to Chambéry for the verification of their accounts, but there were exceptions to the rule.²⁰ Whatever the place, the verification was performed by at least two clerks, a proper *auditor* and a clerk in charge of the redaction of the account. To perform their task, they used several documents: they checked the receipts against the extents²¹ and the expenses against the documentary evidence provided by the castellan.²² They could also check older accounts of the castellany. The count kept a close eye on the whole process, and not infrequently he was even present: this was the case for the account edited here. The whole process was generally quick (the Chamber of Accounts received an average of one account each day), but the process could stretch over several days.²³ At the end of the verification process, the account was written down by a clerk in the characteristic form of these documents.

The Form of the Accounts

The Savoyard castellany accounts were written on rolls of parchment made of membranes stitched head to tail and generally numbered in the top left corner. A roll commonly contained several accounts for the same castellany, stitched one after the other, so much so that they could sometimes reach impressive lengths: for instance, the 1418–19 account for the Bâgé castellany measures 73.8 metres!²⁴

institution and its jurisdiction in his *Decreta Sabaudiae*. See Jean-François Poudret, “Un concordat entre Amédée VIII et le clergé de Savoie,” *Amédée VIII–Felix V, premier duc de Savoie et pape (1383–1451)*, Colloque international Ripaille-Lausanne, 23–26 octobre 1990, sous la direction de B. Andenmatten et A. Paravicini Bagliani, Bibliothèque historique Vaudoise 103 (Lausanne: Fondation Humbert II et Marie José de Savoie, 1992), 157–78.

¹⁹ The Chamber of Accounts was granted a building in the capital of the principality, complete with archive rooms, within the castle. On those archives, see André Perret, Raymond Oursel, Jean-Yves Mariotte, et Jacqueline Roubert, *Archives de l'ancien duché de Savoie, série SA. Inventaire*, tome 1: *Archives de Cour, SA 1 à SA 259* (Annecy: Typo-Offset Gardet, 1966), 15–27.

²⁰ For instance, in the castellany of Bâgé, between 1324 and 1351, the verification was made twelve times in Chambéry, six times in Bâgé, and five times elsewhere (four in Bourg-en-Bresse, one in Seyssel); after the ordinance of 1351, the situation seemed to stabilize: only three accounts were verified out of Chambéry. See Cédric Thévenet, “Les finances de la châtellenie de Bâgé-le-Châtel et l'exploitation des étangs (1324–1415)” (mémoire de maîtrise sous la direction de Jean-Louis Gaulin, Université Lyon 2, 1998), 1:23.

²¹ The extents were surveys listing the rights of the count in a particular castellany.

²² Those documentary evidences included letters of receipt for payments made on behalf of the count, detailed accounts for construction or repair works, and so on.

²³ In 1264, two clerks spent five days checking the account of the Montmélian castellany; see Guilleré et Castelnuovo, “Les finances et l'administration,” 38n7.

²⁴ Account kept today in the Archives départementales de la Côte-d'Or (Dijon), with shelfmark B6837. Measurements taken from J-H. Garnier, *Inventaire sommaire des archives départementales antérieures à 1790: Côte-d'Or, Série B*, tome 3 (Dijon: Imprimerie Darantière, 1873). For Bâgé, see the charts in Thévenet, “Les finances de la châtellenie de Bâgé-le-Châtel,” 2: 15–18.

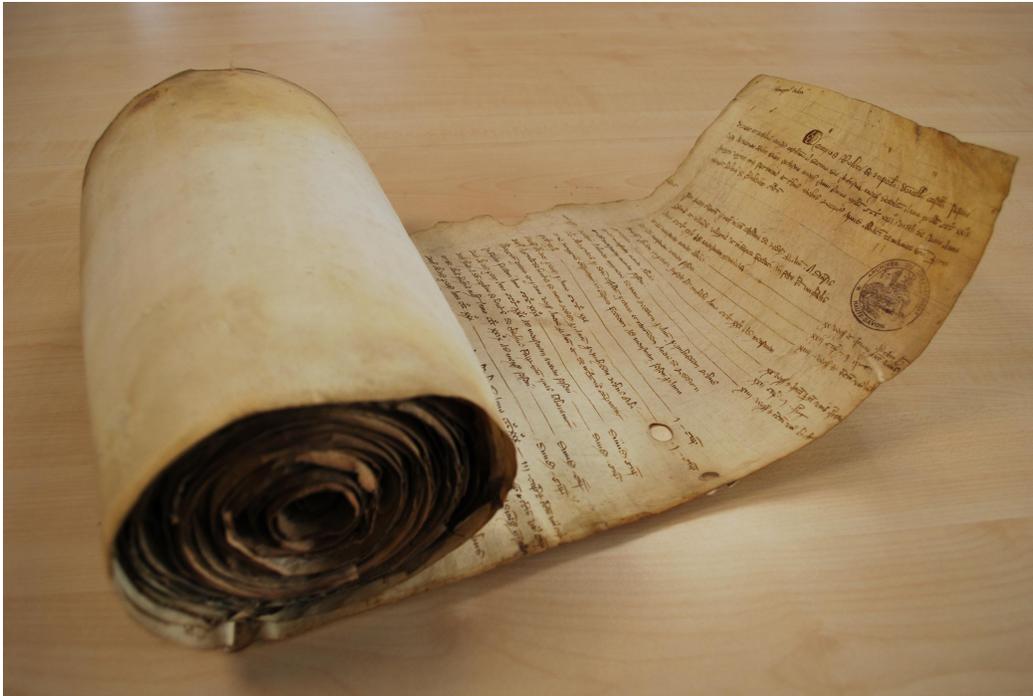


Figure 1. A fourteenth-century account roll (photograph courtesy of Nils Mantilleri), from the Archives départementales de la Haute-Savoie, SA 17755.

Their form was specified in the 1389 statutes of the Chamber of Accounts, although it had been in use since their origin.²⁵ The page setting, generally neat, was relatively stable from the beginning until the end of the fifteenth century. The earlier accounts have a more compact setting, with rubrics in the margins to mark the various types of receipts and the expenses, and all the items within a single rubric being written in a block paragraph: this is the case in the account edited here. Rules were lined on the parchment to guide the scribe, and some are still visible. The total amount (*summa*) of income for each rubric is summed up in a separate paragraph at the bottom of each rubric and generally centred. Starting from the fourteenth century, the page layout became better spaced and more structured: a three-column layout emerged (the rubric titles on the left, the description of the items in the centre, and the sums on the right), and the beginning of each item was written on a new line instead of one after the other. A consequence of this evolution of the page layout was an increase in the length of the accounts and rolls.

The Contents of the Accounts

The general scheme, despite some changes and variations, is remarkably stable: the account opens with a concise prologue and mentions at least the name of the castellan, the dates of

²⁵ “Item que lesdits clerks soyent entenus de faire lesdits rouelles du long de la pel, et qu’il soyent du long que les Maistres ordonneront, et que lesdits rouelles soyent regles du grand et de la regleure que les Maistres ordonneront, et que es comptes ne se mettent paroules superflues, fors que celles qui seront necessaires” (article XXIX, quoted from the transcription in François Capré, *Traité historique de la Chambre des comptes de Savoye* [Lyon: Guillaume Barbier, 1662]).

beginning and ending, and the duration of the accounting period. Optionally, more information is frequently added.²⁶

The receipts follow immediately: in kind²⁷ and in money (*census*, tallage, fines, and various charges).²⁸ The order is fixed: the receipts in kind come first, then those in money. But the two categories were not totally distinct: the castellan had to sell the products he had collected in kind and that were not used for payments in kind,²⁹ thus converting them into money (recorded in the rubric of the *venditiones*). The rubrics of receipt vary from one castellany to another, but the list is stable for the same castellany. At the end of each rubric, the *summa* gives a subtotal, a sum of the receipts for the rubric. At the end of all the receipts, the sum of the subtotals is given.³⁰

Then follow the expenses. They are less structured than the receipts and without fixed rubrics; at the most, the scribe would insert *tituli* identifying the purposes for frequent and important expenses, such as the *opera castris*, the works to repair the castle. Nevertheless, the *expense* (ordinary expenses for maintenance of the castle and equipment such as the oven, mills, roads, bridges, etc.)³¹ are distinguished from the *librate* (payments made by the castellan). This part is generally concluded by a grand total of all the expenses and payments.

At the very end, a balance sheet summarizes the whole. Total receipts are checked against total expenses to establish the amount of money that the castellan must remit or what is due to him if the account shows a deficit.

The account rolls of medieval Savoy are a meticulous record of local community life: the receipts in kind are an important source to study agricultural production, but climatic events can also be approached through mentions of floods or droughts to justify an absence of revenue; the lists of fines (*banna*) give historians a fantastic insight into local violence and criminality — not to mention the judicial system itself; the expenses contain information about local military expeditions, or details on construction and repair work on the castle and other equipment, that is invaluable to archaeologists and other researchers. The account rolls also bear witness to the relationship between the central administration of the count and the territories under his domination. Through this large corpus of local documentation, it is the political construction of the Savoyard principality itself that can be approached.

²⁶ One or more of the following may be added: the place where the reception was made; the names of the people who attended the reception; sometimes also the date of the reception; and, from the second half of the fourteenth century onward, the oath taken by the castellan.

²⁷ The receipts in kind vary with the castellany and its products, but common items include cereals (wheat, oats, barley, etc.); forage for animals; legumes (peas, broad beans); nuts and chestnuts; wine; animals (hens, capons, geese, etc.); cheese; wax; and so on.

²⁸ For a survey and explanation of the various charges, see Gaulin et Guilleré, “Des rouleaux et des hommes”; for a more detailed study of those charges, though focused on a particular district and period, see Philippe Champoud, *Les droits seigneuriaux dans le Pays de Vaud d’après les reconnaissances reçues par Jean Balay de 1403 à 1409*, thèse de licence et de doctorat présentée à la Faculté de droit de l’Université de Lausanne (Vevey: Arts Graphiques Klausfelder SA, 1963).

²⁹ In the account edited here, the rubric for *Fruementum* or *Avena* in the second part of the receipts (for Féternes) offers an example of direct use of the receipts in kind mentioned in the account.

³⁰ In the particular case of Evian-Féternes, since the castellany is “double-headed,” there are two consecutive series of receipts, one for Evian, then one for Féternes. The expenses, though, are common.

³¹ Separate detailed accounts can come with those important expenses, signalled by the mention “*ut in particulis*.” Those detailed accounts, sadly, are generally not annexed anymore to the rolls.

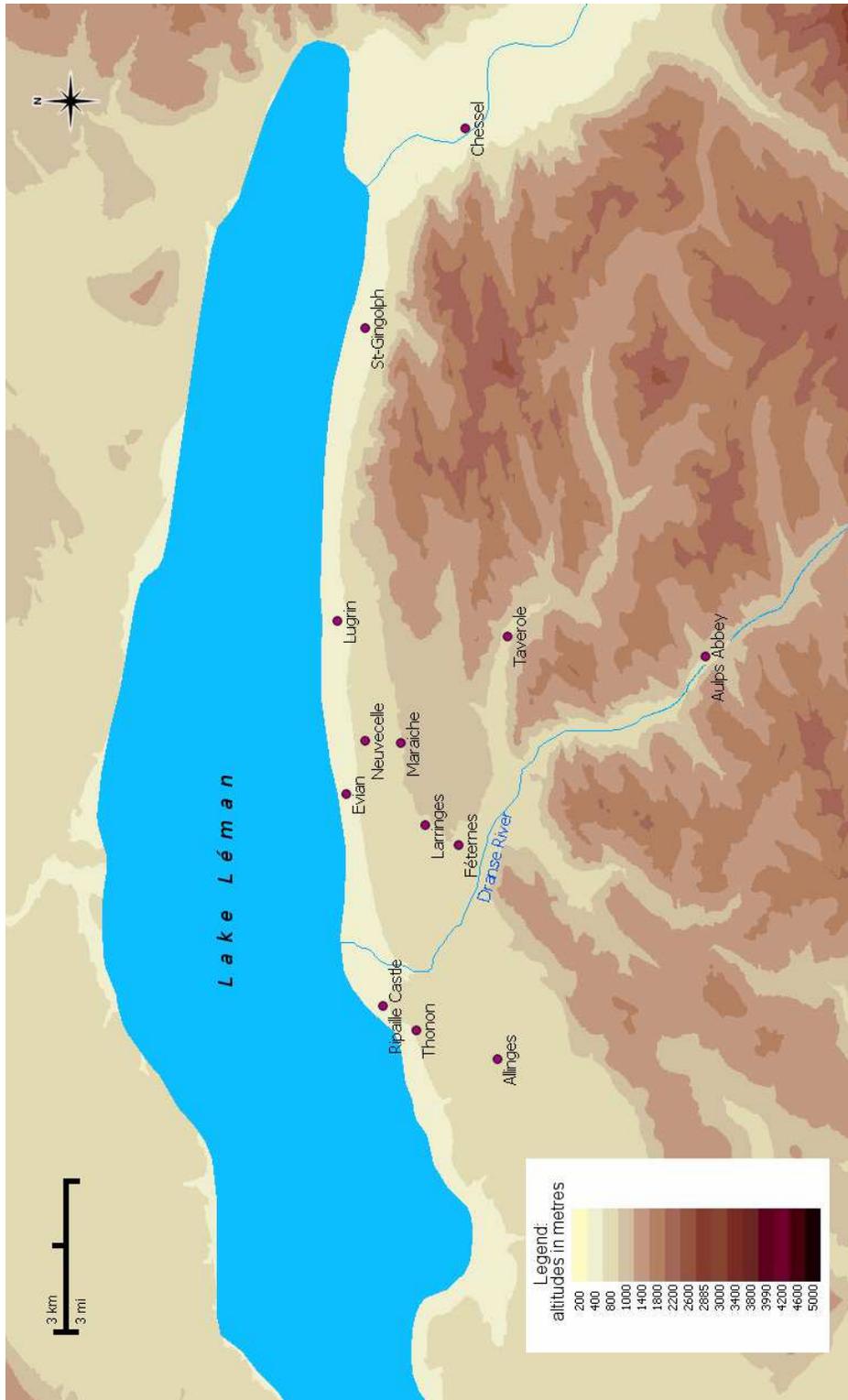


Figure 2. Map of the castellany of Evian-Féternes.

Account by Humbert de Bacim,
castellan of Evian and Féternes,
April 4, 1299, to April 29, 1300 (New Style)

Editorial Principles

The many abbreviations have been silently expanded. Occasional scribal errors have been left in the text but are noted in the apparatus. The account is written in a single hand, and unless stated otherwise in the apparatus additions and corrections are by the same hand. The punctuation is mine and aimed at making the text easier to read and understand. The rubric titles are normally in the left margin, but they are represented here as headings.

The Manuscript

Shelfmark: Chambéry (France), Archives départementales de Savoie, SA 15249
Material: Parchment, eight membranes stitched head to tail. The membranes have approximately the same width (ranging from 241mm for membrane 5 to a maximum of 270mm in one point of membrane 3), while their length may vary more (from a minimum of 309mm for membrane 8 to a maximum of 750mm for membrane 1).³² The total length of the roll practically reaches five metres.

Language: Latin

Contents: The roll typically contains a series of accounts for the same castellany (here only two).

1. Membrane 1–4: account by Humbert de Bacim, castellan of Evian and Féternes, April 4, 1299, to April 29, 1300 (New Style) — edited below
2. Membrane 5–8: account by Humbert de Bacim, castellan of Evian and Féternes, April 29, 1300, to April 28, 1301 (New Style)

On the back, short notes can be read. “CC LXXVII lb. IIII s. III d.” (the subtotal of the receipts for Evian, without those of Féternes) is visible on the back of membrane 2. On the back of membrane 4, one can read “Computus Humberti de Bacimo castellani Aquyani et Festerne de anno nonagesimo nono” and, written head to tail above the former, two lines, “LIIII lb. V s. I d.” and “Summa tocius VIII^{xx} XIII lb. III s. X d. ob.” (the total sum of the expenses and payments made for the two parts of the castellany). Such notes were not systematic and were probably intended as a rudimentary index of the roll.

³² I am very grateful to Christian Guilleré and Nils Mantilleri for measuring the membranes of the account for me. Here is the complete set of data: *membrane 1*: 260mm x 750mm; *membrane 2*: 260mm x 690mm (left) or 693mm (right); *membrane 3*: 252mm (and up to 270mm in the middle) x 695mm (left) or 690mm (right); *membrane 4*: 262mm (top) or 257mm (bottom) x 704mm; *membrane 5*: 241mm (top) or 246mm (bottom) x 563mm (left) or 554mm (right); *membrane 6*: 245mm (top) or 242mm (bottom) x 644mm (left) or 640mm (right); *membrane 7*: 244mm (top) or 245mm (bottom) x 644mm (left) or 640mm (right); *membrane 8*: 246mm (top) or 242mm (bottom) x 312mm (left) or 309mm (right).

The Text

[membrane 1]

Computus Humberti de Bacimo castellani Aquyani et Fisterne³³ a die sabbati que fuit quarta die intrante mense aprilis anno nonagesimo octavo usque ad diem³⁴ veneris inclusive ante

festum apostolorum³⁵ Philippi et Iacobi anno trecentesimo videlicet de uno anno et uno mense; factus et receptus

apud Voyronem per manum Hugueti de Villa Nova, presente domino comite.

Frumentum

Idem reddit computum: de XII modiis³⁶ IX cupis et dimidia frumenti receptis in castellania Aquyani de redditu per annum ut in computo precedenti.

De terragio³⁷ de Crosa et de Larringio et de Cuer nichil hoc anno, quia non fuerunt culte.

De VI modiis receptis

de firma decime de Lubrino³⁸ hoc anno.

De XL modiis receptis de firma trium molendinorum domini apud Aquianum

et unius molendini apud Mareschiam Bassam finita decimaseptima die mensis aprilis anno trecentesimo,

deductis viginti duabus cupis quas ibi percipit Guillermus mistralis³⁹ Aquyani per annum.

Summa: LVIII modii IX cupis⁴⁰ et dimidia frumenti, de quibus respondet infra in computo suo de Festerna

Avena

Idem reddit computum: de XV modiis IX cupis avene receptis in castellania Aquyani de redditu per annum ut in computo precedenti.

De XXXIX modiis receptis de firma decime de Luginis⁴¹ hoc anno

De I modio recepto de exitu terragii de

Cuer et de Larringio

De terragio de Crosa nichil hoc anno⁴² quia terre non fuerunt culte

Summa: LV modii IX cupes⁴³ avene, de quibus respondet infra in computo de Festerna

Ordeum

Idem reddit computum de I cuppa ordei recepta de Brocardo de la Pra de redditu per annum; venditur ut infra.

Castanee

³³ Fisterne] *sic pro* Festerne

³⁴ iovis add. et exp.

³⁵ apostolorum] *sic pro* apostolorum

³⁶ *modius/modium*: a dry measure, containing twelve cups (*cupe*). The *cupa* had a different capacity, depending on the district. In Evian, a *cupa* was equivalent to 46.96 litres of grain. See A. Dhelens, *Les anciens poids et mesures des provinces de Haute-Savoie* (Annecy: Conseil général de Haute-Savoie, 1996), 12. I am grateful to Jonathan Rivière for pointing out this reference to me.

³⁷ *terrarium*: a duty paid in kind for the right to cultivate the land.

³⁸ Lubrino] *sic pro* Luginino

³⁹ *mistralis*: an official in charge of a *mistralia*; a *mistralia* was an administrative territorial division of a castellany.

⁴⁰ cupis] *sic pro* cupe

⁴¹ Luginis] *sic pro* Luginino

⁴² non add. et exp.

⁴³ cupes] *sic pro* cupe

Idem reddit computum de IIII cupis castanearum receptis de Ay.⁴⁴ de Nova Sela de redditu per annum; venditur ut infra.

Nuces

Idem reddit computum de IIII cupis nucum receptis de Nychoudo Buysat et participibus de redditu per annum; venditur ut infra.

Vinum

Idem reddit computum: de XXV sextariis vini receptis in dicta castellania de redditu per annum ut in computo precedenti.

De X sestariis⁴⁵

receptis de firma decime de Lugin⁴⁶ hoc anno.

De XXXVIII sextariis receptis de exitu vine⁴⁷ domini hoc anno.

De VI sestariis receptis de empto suo quod fecit pro doliis ollyandis sive implendis

Summa: LXXIX sestarii vini, de quibus respondet infra in computo suo de Festerna

Capones

Idem reddit computum de XI caponibus receptis in dicta castellania de redditu per annum ut in computo precedenti, deductis

duobus caponibus quas ibi percipiunt vicedominus⁴⁸ et psalterus⁴⁹ 50 de Novacella, venduntur ut infra.

Fenum

Idem reddit computum de XI charratis feni receptis de exitu pratorum de Risvallie hoc anno factorum ad medietatem fenum; venduntur infra.

Denarii census⁵¹

Idem reddit computum: de XXIX libris XIII solidis V denariis gebennensium receptis in dicta castellania de redditu et talliis accensatis per annum

De XII denariis receptis de Malenigris de redditu per annum.

De II solidis receptis de Vuillermo Chalamerii pro una pecia terre sibi accensata pro tanto.

De I denario recepto de Michaelie et Guarideto del Rosier

Summa: XXIX libre XVII solidi VI d. gebennensium

Tallie

Idem reddit computum: de XII libris X `solidis` receptis in dicta castellania pro talliis ad misericordiam⁵² hoc anno in mayo.

⁴⁴ Ay.] it is not possible to expand the abbreviation for this first name, though it is probably Aymo or a derived form of this name.

⁴⁵ *sestarius* (also *sextarius*, *sesterius*, etc.): a liquid or dry measure; six *sestarii* constitute a *modius*.

⁴⁶ Lugin] *sic pro* Luginno

⁴⁷ vine] *sic pro* vinee

⁴⁸ *vicedominus*: a judiciary official to whom some of the judiciary functions of the castellan could be delegated.

⁴⁹ psalterus] *sic pro* saltuarius

⁵⁰ *saltuarius*: an official in charge of a *salteria* (i.e., a domanial unit). There were two *salterie* in the *castellania* of Féternes; see Fabrice Mouthon, "La famille et la terre: Exploitations paysannes au sud du Léman à la fin du XIIIe siècle," *Revue historique* 624 (2002–04): 895; "[Le] mandement de Féternes, divisé en deux « salteries » ou circonscriptions mineures: celle du « plan » (*salteria de Plano*, avec Marin, Pubier et Féternes) et celle des « monts » (*salteria de Montibus*, avec Larringes et Chevenoz)."

⁵¹ *denarii census*: due in money, paid by tenants. See Gaulin and Guilleré, "Des rouleaux et des hommes," 64; Champoud, *Les droits seigneuriaux*, 53–58.

⁵² *tallia ad misericordiam*: a tax levied on the lord's dependants whenever the lord needed assistance; it was therefore called "arbitrary tallage" or "tallage at will."

De XII libris XIX solidis receptis in eadem castellania pro talliis ad misericordiam in autompno hoc anno, deductis sexdecim solidis quos ibi percipiunt nobiles de Compesio.

De XXX solidis receptis in mistralia de Novacella pro tallia⁵³ in mayo ad misericordiam hoc anno.

De XXVI solidis receptis in dicta mistralia pro tallia ad misericordiam in autompno hoc anno

Summa: XXVIII libre V solidi gebennensium

Garde⁵⁴

Idem reddit computum de X solidis gebennensium receptis in dicta castellania de guardis per annum ut in particulis computi precedentis

Summa: X solidi gebennensium

Firme

Idem reddit computum: de XX libris gebennensium receptis de medietate firme mercati Aquyani finite in festo beati Iohannis Baptiste anno

nonagesimo nono et de alia medietate computavit in computo precedenti. De XXI libris receptis de medietate eiusdem firme

finiende in festo beati Iohannis Baptiste anno trecentesimo et tunc debentur tantumdem. De XL solidis receptis de medietate firme

foragii vini⁵⁵ finite in festo beati Iohannis Baptiste anno nonagesimo nono, et de alia medietate computavit in computo precedenti

De XXX solidis receptis de medietate eiusdem firme finiende eodem festo anno trecentesimo et tunc debentur tantumdem

De XI libris receptis de medietate firme pedagii et rivagii⁵⁶ Aquyani finite eodem festo anno nonagesimo nono, et de

alia medietate computavit in computo precedenti. De XI libris V solidis receptis de medietate eiusdem firme finiende eodem

festo anno trecentesimo et tunc debentur tantumdem. De XXXV solidis VI denariis receptis de medietate firme levatarum et

questarum Sancti Gingulfi finite in festo beati Iohannis Baptiste anno

nonagesimo nono et de alia medietate computavit in computo

precedenti. De XXXVI solidis receptis de medietate eiusdem firme⁵⁷ finiende eodem festo anno trecentesimo

et tunc debentur tantumdem. De VIII libris receptis de firma banni⁵⁸ vini mense maii hoc anno

De XIII libris receptis de medietate firme furnorum Aquyani finite in festo beati Iohannis Basptiste anno nonagesimo nono et

de alia medietate computavit in computo suo precedenti. De XIII libris receptis de medietate eiusdem firme finiende

eodem festo anno trecentesimo et tunc debentur tantumdem. De XII solidis receptis de firma `furni' de Mareschia finita

⁵³ *ad add. et exp.*

⁵⁴ *garda*: a due intended for the castle guard. See Gaulin and Guilleré, "Des rouleaux et des hommes," 64; Champoud, *Les droits seigneuriaux*, 99–101.

⁵⁵ *foragium vini*: a due consisting of a certain quantity of wine that the feudal lord took from every cask sold; it is sometimes called *ohmgelt*. See Champoud, *Les droits seigneuriaux*, 132–34.

⁵⁶ *rivagium*: a toll paid on the transportation of goods by boat.

⁵⁷ *firm add. et exp.*

⁵⁸ *bannum vini*: the exclusive right of a lord to sell his own wine before any other.

prima die mensis aprilis anno nonagesimo nono sumpto millesimo in paschate. De XV libris IIII solidis IX denariis receptis de teysis domorum Aquyani ut in particulis in computo precedenti hoc anno, et levantur pro qualibet teysa sex denarii

Summa: VI^{xx} libre III solidi III denarii gebennensium

Laudes et venditiones⁵⁹

Idem reddit computum: de XXVI solidis V denariis receptis de Iohanne Serem pro laude terre empte a Sirvent de Cuer pretio

octo librarum quinque solidorum. De XIX solidis IX denariis receptis a Iohanne de Armays pro quodam casali empto a Thoma de Caillie

pretio sex librarum. De LII solidis receptis a Perreto de Doniennes pro domo empta a Cristino Munnier pretio sedecim librarum

De XXXV solidis receptis a Duce pro laude domus empte a Stephano de Bissingio pretio undecim librarum. De X solidis VI denariis

receptis de Alberto de Ferrer pro laude domus empte ab uxore Graser pretio sexaginta duorum solidorum. De LXX solidis receptis de

Floreta Picolieri pro laude domus empte a Perreto Bal pretio viginti duarum librarum. De XXV solidis receptis a Martino

de Cort pro laude domus empte a Iohanne Fabro pretio septem librarum decem solidorum. De XII solidis VI denariis receptis a Vuillermeto

de Porta pro laude domus empte a psaltero pretio septuaginta octo solidorum. De XVI solidis receptis a Perreto Tisset pro

laude domus empte a Perreno Sirvent pretio centum solidorum. De X solidis receptis a Luginro pro laude domus empte

de Iaqueto Sirvent pretio sexaginta solidorum. De LI solidis receptis a Iohanne de Cresto, clerico, pro laude domus empte

a filiis Bertoudi del Pas pretio quindecim librarum.

Summa: XVI libre VIII solidi II denarii gebennensium

Quindecimum⁶⁰

Idem reddit computum: de VII solidis IIII denariis receptis de Hugo de Taugnie pro quindecimo cuiusdam pecie `prati` et nemoris quam⁶¹ emit

a Perreto Fabro pretio centum octo solidorum. De XVI denariis receptis de Merillieto, lathomo, pro quindecimo terre quam emit

a Darmasio de Curia pretio viginti solidorum. De X solidis VIII denariis receptis a Iohannerio Bernier pro quindecimo vinee empte

de Nazala pretio octo librarum. De XVI denariis receptis a Vuillermo Margencel pro quindecimo terre empte a Iohannerio Bernier

⁵⁹ *laudes et venditiones*: a due paid to the lord (generally by the buyer) when an asset or tenure was transmitted. It is called *lods et ventes* in French and corresponds to the English "entry fines." It amounted to 16 percent of the price. See Gaulin and Guilleré, "Des rouleaux et des hommes," 64; Champoud, *Les droits seigneuriaux*, 60–61.

⁶⁰ *quindecimum*: a conveyance duty owed when a real estate was sold on the fief of the Count of Savoy outside the town of Evian, amounting to 1/15th of the price, hence its name. Amedeus V had recently reduced this duty from 1/12th or 1/13th of the price to 1/15th (November 10, 1298). See Paul Lullin et Charles Le Fort, *Recueil des franchises et lois municipales des principales villes de l'ancien diocèse de Genève*, Mémoires et documents publiés par la Société d'histoire et d'archéologie de Genève, tome 13, 2e partie (Genève: Jullien, 1863), 11–12.

⁶¹ quam] quem *ante corr.*

De IIII solidis receptis a Brunerio Cins pro quindecimo terre empte de Vyanerio Charmilli pretio sexaginta solidorum. De VIII solidis

VIII denariis receptis a Giroudo Bonarent pro terra empta a Vuillermo Bron pretio sex librarum decem solidorum. De IIII solidis receptis

a Iaqueto Sirvent pro vinea empta a Luyrino⁶² pretio sexaginta solidorum

Summa: XXXVII solidi IIII denarii gebennensium

Banna⁶³

Idem reddit computum: de LX solidis gebennensium receptis de uxore Alpay quia appellaverat quemdam alium⁶⁴ dicendo ei latro, concordant

per castellanum. De LX solidis receptis ab uxore Nychoudi Buysat quia verberaverat quamdam aliam mulierem, concordant per ballivum.

De XXV solidis receptis a filiis Perrete del Rosier pro banno devestiture.⁶⁵ De X solidis receptis a Rostangan pro banno adulterii

De C solidis receptis a Meroto Iudeo quia extraxit ensem suum maliciose contra quemdam alium, concordant per iudicem

De XX solidis receptis ab Aymone Chastelan de Sancto Gingulfo pro quadam littera quam invenerat et eam reddere volebat

De XX solidis receptis a Iohanne Barre pro quodam porco alieno quem in domo sua reduxerat.

De L solidis receptis a Iohanne filio magistri

Galterii Coqui quia fregerat cameram matris sue, concordant per dominum Nycholaum de Billeno et magistrum P. De L solidis

receptis a Muleto de Larringio quia charreyaverat gerbas alyenas. De IIII libris receptis a filio Thome de Varanant

quia acceperat gerbas patris sui. De XX solidis receptis a Vuillermo Careymentrant quia acceperat carnes alyenas

De X solidis receptis a dicto Sirvent de Cuer pro fractura saysine. De L solidis receptis de Arbo de Fabutis quia acceperat

ordeum alyenum. De LX solidis receptis a Boneno Dancion quia habebat falsam mensuram vini.

[membrane 2]

De XL solidis receptis de Luginno pro fractura saysine, concordant per iudicem. De L solidis receptis a Petro filio Anselmi del Faey

quia intravit domum cuiusdam vicini sui de nocte, concordant per iudicem. De XX solidis receptis a Iohannino de Cuer

⁶² Lyurino] *sic pro* Luginno?

⁶³ *bannum*: a fine inflicted on people found guilty of various offences. See Gaulin and Guilleré, “Des rouleaux et des hommes,” 64; Champoud, *Les droits seigneuriaux*, 64–72. On this rubric as a source, see P. Dubuis, “Des chiens et des hommes dans les Alpes occidentales à la fin du Moyen Âge,” *La monnaie de sa pièce, Hommage à Colin Martin* (Lausanne: Bibliothèque historique vaudoise, 1992), 59–69. On the *banna* and justice in medieval Savoy, see Nicolas Carrier, “Une justice pour rétablir la concorde: La justice de composition dans la Savoie de la fin du Moyen Âge (fin XIII^e-début XVI^e siècle),” *Le règlement des conflits au Moyen Âge, Actes des congrès de la Société des historiens médiévistes de l'enseignement supérieur public*, 31^e congrès à Angers (Paris: Publications de la Sorbonne, 2000), 237–57.

⁶⁴ *latronem add. et exp.*

⁶⁵ *devestitura*: in the context of *banna* (fines), *devestitura* is a form of violent robbery or spoliation. One will find numerous examples of this word used in this sense in F. Forel, *Chartes communales du Pays de Vaud* (Lausanne: G. Bridel, 1872), especially 21, 25, 80, 84, 103, 220, 225. Also see *Dictionnaire des patois de la suisse romande*, vol. 5, part 2, 592.

quia cinderat arbores alienas. De XX solidis receptis a Vuillermo Dimier pro eodem. De XXX solidis receptis a filio

Laurentio⁶⁶ Benedicto et Giroudo de Valagnie quia acceperant ligna aliena. De XXX solidis receptis a Reuil de

Valagnie quia intraverat villam Aquyani per bastimentum.⁶⁷ De XV solidis receptis de Aymerico del Rosier pro banno devestiture

De X solidis receptis a Iaqueto Sirvent quia percuxerat quemdam. De XX solidis receptis a Iohanne d'Ons quia pignoraverat

auctoritate propria quemdam alium. De XXX solidis receptis a Vuifredo de Charmota pro banno sanguinis. De XX solidis receptis

a Perroudo, pellipario, quia dixerat verba iniuriosa famulo castellani. De LX solidis receptis a Perreno Sirvent quia non obtemperavit

pene sibi impositae per castellanum, concordant per iudicem. De XXX solidis receptis de Martino Fabro quia sibi appropriaverat

sibi et occupaverat viam publicam, concordant per iudicem. De XX solidis receptis a Iaqueto Sirvent quia percuxerat quemdam

alium, concordant per iudicem. De X solidis receptis a Vuillermo pellipario quia acceperat maeriam alienam. De XXX solidis receptis a

Berardo famulo cauorsinorum quia iactaverat lapidem contra quemdam iudeum, concordant per ballivum. De XL solidis receptis

a Thomayno famulo cauorsinorum quia percuxerat quemdam Iudeum, concordant per ballivum. De LX solidis receptis de Andrea

famulo cauorsinorum quia aperuit hostium Iudeorum de nocte, concordant per ballivum. De XL solidis receptis ab hominibus de Chessez

quia verberaverant quosdam alios in lacu. De XIII solidis receptis a filio Chaufaeysa quia aperuit de nocte hostium Iudeorum.

Summa: XLV libre IIII solidi gebenensium, deductis decem libris pro parte Guillermi mistralis Aquyani

capientis sextam partem in bannis mistralie sue. Et deductis centum solidis pro parte castellani capientis in

residuo duos solidos in qualibet libra ut in computo precedenti continetur.

Clame⁶⁸

Idem reddit computum de IX libris XVIII denariis gebennensium receptis de quinquaginta novem clamis trium solidorum et de sexaginta

octo clamis duodecim denariorum per dictum tempus tam per manum mistralis quam per manum castellani, deductis sexaginta tribus

solidis sex denariis pro parte dicti mistralis capientis in qualibet clama tam parva quam magna sex denarios

Summa: IX libre XVIII denarii gebennensium

⁶⁶ Laurentio] *sic pro* Laurentii ?

⁶⁷ The meaning of this item is unclear to me; it might be understood that this man was fined for entering the town of Evian "through the building" or "fortifications," maybe to avoid the payment of a toll, but the phrasing is strange. For the record, Champoud, *Les droits seigneuriaux*, 107–08, mentions the *bastimentum* as a due paid when the castle or other buildings needed repair. However, since it does not make more sense in this context, the first option has been followed in the English translation.

⁶⁸ *clama*: a tax collected on people who lodged a complaint against somebody.

Introgia⁶⁹

Idem reddit computum: de XX solidis receptis de Martino de Marnello pro introgio cuiusdam batistorii sibi tradidi⁷⁰ de pignore per Perretam de Monte. De XX solidis receptis de Hudrico Garini de Larringio pro introgio terre sibi albergate de novo per castellanum ad talliam. De X solidis receptis a Iohanne et Petro de Nantis pro quadam pecia nemoris et prati sibi albergata per castellanum pro duodecim denariis de redditu per annum. De X solidis receptis a Martino de Cort pro introgio fundamenti cuiusdam muri de novo facti in domo sua de Aquiano. De X solidis receptis de eodem Martino pro introgio cuiusdam operarii domus sue

Summa: LXX solidi gebennensium

Escheyte

Idem reddit computum: de IIII libris receptis de bonis et hereditate Vuillioudi de Crosa defuncti sine liberis quia dicebatur fuisse usurarius.

De XIII solidis receptis de Petronilla de Aquiano receptis de bonis suis que affugerat pro eo quia accusabatur de sortilegiis.

Summa: IIII libre XIII solidi gebennensium

Iurati curis

Idem reddit computum de XL solidi receptis de quatuor notariis et debent quilibet decem solidos per annum ut in computo precedenti

Summa: XL solidi gebennensium

Iudei⁷¹

Idem reddit computum: de XL solidis receptis de Samuello Iudeo pro censa sua in Paschate de anno trecentesimo. De XX solidis receptis de Salamin pro eodem. De X solidis receptis de Benevenuto pro eodem. De L solidis receptis de Leone Iudeo pro eodem. De XL solidis receptis de Merato Iudeo pro eodem. De XXX solidis receptis de Amide Iudeo pro eodem. De sexaginta solidis quos debet Ysaac

Iudeus non computat quia moratur apud Versoyam et de ipsis debet computare castellanus Versoye.⁷² De viginti solidis quos

debet Belenigni Iudeus non computat quia recessit de patria, iam est annus elapsus ut dicit

Summa: IX libre X solidi

Venditiones

Idem reddit computum: de XIII denariis receptis de una cuppa ordeï vendita ut supra. De IIII solidis VIII denariis receptis de quatuor cupis castanearum venditis ut supra pro tanto. De V solidis receptis de quatuor cupis nucum venditis ut supra pro tanto. De III solidis

VIII d. receptis de undecim caponibus venditis ut supra pro tanto. De CX solidis receptis de undecim charratis feni de

⁶⁹ *introgium*: an entrance fee, due by a tenant when he was granted a tenure. See Champoud, *Les droits seigneuriaux*, 59–60.

⁷⁰ tradidi] sic pro traditi

⁷¹ Jews had to pay a special charge, the *census Iudei*.

⁷² Cf. the account by Guillelmus de Castilione, castellan of Versoix, from April 30, 1300, to April 30, 1301, Archives départementales de Côte-d'Or, B10300, membrane 14, line 16: "Iudei: Idem reddit computum de LX solidis gebennensium receptis de Ysaac, iudeo, pro censiva sui itagii [sic]."

Rispallia venditis ut supra pro tanto.

Summa: VI libre IIII solidi VI denarii gebennensium

Summa totius recepte: CC LXXVII libre IIII solidi III denarii gebennensium, de quibus respondet infra in computo suo de Festerna.

Computus eiusdem castellani de redditibus et exitibus castellanie de Festerna per idem tempus.

Frumentum

Idem reddit computum: de VIII modiis III oytanis⁷³ et dimidia receptis in castellania de Festerna de redditu per annum ut in computo precedenti

De LVIII modiis IX cupis et dimidia receptis de remanentia computi presentis⁷⁴ anni de castellania Aquiani ut supra in eodem computo

De LIII modiis VI cupis receptis de remanentia computi sui anni precedentis. De XV modiis VI cupis receptis de

liberis quondam domini *Rodulphi*⁷⁵ de Billens que debebant de remanentia computi⁷⁶ ultimi dicti domini *Rodulphi*

Summa: VI^{xx} XV modii XI cupas⁷⁷ frumenti, de quibus:

Idem libavit domui de Alpibus cui debentur de helemosina antiqua per annum: VI cupas Item libavit domui

Montis Iovis cui debentur⁷⁸ per annum pro eodem: I modium Item ad expensas hospitii domine comittisse⁷⁹ apud Aquianum per

litteras domini Bartholomei Richardi, militis, et Nycholeti de Fago, datas die iovis post festum nativitatis Beate Marie anno

nonagesimo nono quas reddit: V modios frumenti. Item in venditione ut infra: XLI modios VI cupas

Summa: XLVIII modii, et restant: IIII^{xx} VII modii XI cupe frumenti

Avena

Idem reddit computum: de X modiis IX cupis et dimidia avene receptis in dicta castellania de redditu per annum ut in computo precedenti

De LV modiis IX cupis receptis de remanentia computi sui⁸⁰ Aquiani anni presentis ut supra. De XLIII

modiis X cupis et dimidia receptis de remanentia computi sui anni precedentis. De III modiis III cupis receptis de liberis

⁷³ *oytana* (also *octana*): either a liquid or a dry measure, equivalent to a *cupa*.

⁷⁴ presentis] *pro* precedentis?

⁷⁵ The name of this late former castellan of Evian-Féternes is always abbreviated as *Rod.* in this document. I developed the abbreviation as *Rodulphus* following the name given in the list of castellans of Evian-Féternes in Andrée Duperray, *Inventaire index des comptes de châtelainies et de subsides conservés aux Archives départementales de la Savoie et de la Haute-Savoie* (Chambéry-Annecy: Archives de la Savoie, 1996), 300. Nevertheless, even though he is listed by Duperray as *Rodolphus de Villens*, I followed the written form of the document and kept his name as *Rod. de Billens*. Besides, Billens is a locality in Switzerland and is therefore a likely candidate.

⁷⁶ dicti d *add. et exp.*

⁷⁷ cupas] *sic*

⁷⁸ debentus] *pro* debetur?

⁷⁹ comittisse] *sic pro* comitisse

⁸⁰ am *add. et exp.*

domini *Rodulphi* de Billens que debebant de remanentia ultimi computi dicti domini *Rodulphi*.

Summa: C XIII modii VIII cupe avene, de quibus:

Idem libravit ad expensas domine comitisse factas apud Aquyanum per supradictas litteras domini Bartholomei et Nycholeti: VI modios dimidiam cupam.

Item in venditione ut infra: XXX modios IX cupas

Summa: XXXVI modii IX cupe et dimidia, et restant: LXXV modii X cupe et dimidia.

Fabe

Idem reddit computum de II modiis V cupis et dimidia fabarum receptis in dicta castellania de redditu per annum ut in computo precedenti

Summa: II modii V cupe et dimidia fabarum, venduntur ut infra.

Vinum

Idem reddit computum: de X sestariis III cupis et tertia parte unius oytane vini receptis in dicta castellania de redditu per annum

ut in computo precedenti. De LXXIX sestariis⁸¹ de remanentia computi sui Aquyani anni presentis ut supra

Summa: IIII^{xx} IX sestarii III cupe et tertia pars unius oytane, et remanent.

Nuces

Item reddit computum de II cupis et dimidia nucum receptis de Aymone Bignins et participibus de redditu per annum

Summa: II cupe et dimidia nucum, venduntur ut infra.

Denarii census⁸²

Idem reddit computum: de XXVI libris XIII solidis obola gebennensium receptis in dicta castellania de redditu per annum ut in particulis in computo precedenti.

De IIII solidis receptis de Iaqueto de Miceto de Taveroles `de redditu per annum´ pro furno de Taveroles ultra octo solidos quos debebat de redditu per annum pro dicto furno.

Summa: XXVI libre XVII solidi obola gebennensium

[membrane 3]

Tallie

Idem reddit computum: de XIX libris gebennensium receptis in salteria⁸³ de Plano pro tallia ad misericordiam in mayo hoc anno

De XXI libris gebennensium receptis in dicta salteria pro tallia in autompno hoc anno. De XXIII libris receptis in salteria de Monte pro tallia ad misericordiam in mayo hoc anno. De XXV libris X solidis receptis in dicta salteria pro dicta tallia in automno hoc anno

Summa: IIII^{xx} IX libre X solidi gebennensium

Garde⁸⁴

Idem reddit computum de XLI solidis VI denariis gebennensium receptis in dicta castellania tam pro garda quam pro recognitione ut in particulis in computo precedenti.

Summa: XLI solidi VI denarii

Custodia castri⁸⁵

⁸¹ receptis *add. et exp.*

⁸² See note 32.

⁸³ See note 32.

⁸⁴ See note 32.

⁸⁵ *custodia castri*: similar to a *garda*. See Champoud, *Les droits seigneuriaux*, 102.

Idem reddit computum de IX libris III solidis VIII denariis receptis de custodia antiqua castri Festerne pro parte domini per annum ultra septuaginta solidos sex denarios quas sibi retinent porterii de Festerna pro collecta dicte custodie et pro iure suo ut dicunt

Summa: IX libre III solidi VIII denarii

Firme

Idem reddit computum: de L solidis receptis de firma furni Festerne finite in nativitate Domini anno nonagesimo nono. De IIII solidis receptis in salteria de Plano pro duabus corvatis, videlicet una in vere alia in autompno. De XXVIII solidis receptis in salteria de Monte pro quatuordecim corvatis in mayo et in autompno, et respondet minus de duabus corvatis quia non fuerunt plus ut dicit et de furno `Festerne` respondet minus quindecim solidos quia non potuit plus habere.

Summa: IIII libre II solidi

Banna propria⁸⁶

Idem reddit computum: de XV solidis receptis a Girardo de Lussillie pro banno nemoris quia sciderat nemus domini. De XV solidis

receptis a Petro Boschays quia non obtemperavit pene sibi impositae per castellanum. De C solidis receptis a Mermeno filio Iohannis

Vacheretes quia de nocte verberaverat quamdam mulierem, concordant per ballivum. De XX solidis receptis ab Aymone

Bignins quia non fuit in cavalcata⁸⁷ domini. De XL solidis receptis a Iohanne Vyola quia appellaverat quemdam alium latro.

De XXX solidis receptis a Perruyssaudo Piouda quia percuxit quemdam alium et sibi fecit sanguinem. De X solidis receptis

a Vuillermo Dousson quia scidit nemus domini. De XL solidis receptis ab Hudrico Mascherel quia acceperat animalia Vuillermi

Bovier. De XX solidis receptis a Vuillermo Bovier quia acceperat Hudricum per chivicinam. De X solidis receptis a filio Rubat

quia vadiaverat sua auctoritate quemdam alium. De V solidis receptis a Brocardo de Maysinaco quia vastaverat

pratium alienum. De XL solidis receptis a Petro Berru quia sibi appropriaverat iter publicum. De L solidis receptis a Compesio

quia auctoritate propria arrestaverat quemdam alium, concordant per iudicem et procuratorem.

De XX solidis receptis ab Hudrico Mascherel

quia appropriaverat sibi iter publicum.

Summa: XVIII libre XV solidi gebennensium, deductis quatragenta⁸⁸ solidis pro parte castellani.

Banna in quibus percipit vicedominus

Item reddit computum: de XL solidis receptis de Hugone Got quia percuxerat Laurentium Luschays et fecit sibi sanguinem. De XXV solidis receptis

de Alberto de Vallibus pro eodem. De XV solidis receptis a Perreto Festerna quia turbaverat quemdam in possessione sua.

De XXV solidis receptis ab Agneseta de Canali quia fecerat quemdam murum in itinere publico.

De XXV solidis receptis del Eufredo

⁸⁶ See note 32.

⁸⁷ *cavalcata*: a "cavalcade" was a local military expedition.

⁸⁸ quatragenta] *sic pro* quadraginta

pro banno deuestiture.

Summa: LXXVIII solidi VIII denarii, deductis quadraginta tribus solidis quatuor denariis pro parte vicedominorum capientium tertiam partem et deductis octo solidis pro parte castellani capientis in libra duos solidos

Banna pascuorum in quibus dicunt vicedomini habere tertiam partem et non solvit quia salterii dicunt quod nullum ius habent

Item reddit computum: de XXV solidis receptis de Petro et Giroudo Cagnardi hominibus Petri Aczuchet quia occupaverant

pascua publica omnia. De XX solidis receptis a Costantinis et illis de Alta Sisera pro eodem. De XXXV solidis receptis

a Iohanne Chapus, Oliverio, Iohanne filio suo, uxore Amondua, Iohanne Fromein pro eodem.

De XXV solidis receptis a Martino

de Flon et fratre suo pro eodem. De LX solidis receptis de hominibus Girardi de Columpnela pro eodem. De LXX solidis

receptis a Petro, Stephano, Petro Billins, Luysoto et Mermeto Borna, hominibus domini comitis, pro eodem.

Summa: X libre XIII solidi, deductis viginti duobus solidis capientis in libra duos solidos

Laudes et venditiones⁸⁹

Idem reddit computum: de XL solidis receptis a Luysoto Feya pro vinea empta a Vuillermo Vincent pretio duodecim librarum decem solidorum.

De IX solidis V denariis receptis a Iohanne Refercia pro terra quam emit a Vuillermo Bovier pretio quinquaginta septem solidorum.

De XXVII solidis III denariis receptis a Petro Enfredi pro tribus peciis terre emptis ab Amedeo de Taysi pretio octo⁹⁰ librarum decem solidorum.

De II solidis VII denariis receptis a Petro Fea pro terra empta de Amedeo Fea. De XX solidis receptis a Petro filio Iaqueti de Muniez

pro prato empto a Iohanne del Chayney pretio sex librarum quinque solidorum. De XV solidis receptis ab eodem Petro pro dicta domo

videlicet per lo plus. De XVI solidis receptis a Petro filio Iohannis de Muniez pro prato empto a Stephano filio Vuillermeti de Cappella

pretio centum solidorum. De V solidis receptis per lo plus de dicta domo. De V solidis receptis a liberis Hugonis de Chapingio pro

una cuppa frumenti de redditu empta a Girardi de Columpnela pretio triginta unius solidorum. De XXXIII solidis receptis a Vuillermo

Vincent pro laude septem cuparum frumenti et sex avene emptis a Girardo de Columpnella pretio decem librarum decem solidorum.

De V solidis receptis a Iohanne Biseti pro terra empta a Iohanne de Unisie pretio triginta solidorum. De XXIX solidis receptis a Petro

Berru pro terra empta a Vuillermeta sorore sua pretio novem librarum. De IIII solidis receptis a Perrerio del Rest pro terra

empta a Beatrice Bougonessa pretio viginti quinque solidorum. De IIII solidis receptis a Perreto Feya pro terra empta

ab Amedeo Fea pretio viginti quinque solidorum. De XXV solidis VIII denariis receptis a Petro filio Iaqueti de Murnoz pro prato

⁸⁹ See note 32.

⁹⁰ oto] sic pro octo

empto a Vuillermo Cornu pretio octo librarum.

Summa: XI libre XVIII solidi IIII denarii gebennensium⁹¹

Placita⁹²

De placitis nichil hoc anno.

Introgia⁹³

Idem reddit computum: de⁹⁴ XV solidis receptis a Perreto Fea pro introgio tertie partis duarum falcatarum prati sibi accensatarum pro sex denariis de redditu per annum. De X solidis receptis a Martino de Marinez pro introgio cuiusdam pecie terre sibi accensate pro sex denariis de redditu per annum.

Summa: XXV solidi

Escheyte

Idem reddit computum: de IIII libris receptis de Perreno filio naturali Laurentii Baschays pro quadam domo et essarto sibi albergato pro duodecim denariis de redditu per annum⁹⁵ in quibus domo et essarto successit dominus comes quia Laurentius predictus decessit sine liberis; de IIII libris receptis de Iohanne Fortier pro rebus filii Oliverii de Ponte defuncti absque herede sibi accensatis pro quinque solidis de redditu per annum.

Summa: VIII libre

Venditiones

Idem reddit computum: de LXIII libris XVII solidis VI denariis receptis de quadraginta uno modiis sex cupis frumenti venditis ut supra, videlicet quindecim modiis sex⁹⁶ cupis triginta quinque solidos quolibet modio, et tres modii quolibet triginta quatuor solidos et quatuor modii et quinque cupe^{97 98} quolibet triginta duos solidos, et tres modii I cupa quolibet modio vendito triginta quatuor solidos, et uno modio et dimidio vendito vendito quolibet modio⁹⁹ triginta tres solidos,¹⁰⁰ et duo modii venduntur quolibet triginta quatuor solidos, et duodecim modiis de frumento veteri quod putrefiebat venduntur quolibet modio viginti quatuor solidos.¹⁰¹ De XIII libris III solidis IX denariis receptis de triginta modiis novem cupis

⁹¹ The total sum should be 12 lb. 11 d.; the total sum given here in the account is false by 2 s. 7 d.: that is, exactly the amount of money mentioned for the fourth item of the list, probably forgotten.

⁹² *placitum*: a conveyance duty owed whenever the feudal lord or tenant changed. See Champoud, *Les droits seigneuriaux*, 61–62.

⁹³ See note 32.

⁹⁴ de] *suppleamus*

⁹⁵ que domus et *add. et exp.*

⁹⁶ mod. *add. et exp.*

⁹⁷ cupe] *sic pro cupis*

⁹⁸ et dimidia *add. et exp.*

⁹⁹ XXXIII *add. et exp.*

¹⁰⁰ et tres mod. frumenti *add. et exp.*

¹⁰¹ With the details of the pricing of the *frumentum* given here, the total should be 64 lb. 16 s. 2 d.: that is, 16 d. less than the sum.

avene venditis ut supra quorum septem modia vendita sunt quodlibet¹⁰² decem solidos et residuum quodlibet modium¹⁰³ novem solidos. De XLIX solidis II denariis receptis pro duobus modiis quinque cupis et dimidia fabarum venditis ut supra. de III solidis III obolis receptis de duabus cupis et dimidia nucum venditis ut supra qualibet cupa quindecim denarios.

Summa: IIII ^{xx} I libre XIII solidi VI denarii obolus gebennensium

Summa totius recepte presentis computi: CC LXVII libre XVII solidi IX denarii

Summa totius recepte duorum computorum: V ^c XLV libre II solidi gebennensium, de quibus: Idem expendit in reccooperianda turri que est supra villam de tegula, pro pilone stagni reficiendo et pro hostio coquine et duobus hostiis de novo factis in aula superiori. In uno hostio duplicando in tornella in qua reponitur rauba¹⁰⁴ domine

[membrane 4]

comitisse et pro tachiis positis in dictis hostiis, duabus perchis positis in dicta tornella et stipendio unius carpentarii ad predicta operantis per tres dies et pro una magna archa que est in stabulo aptanda ut in particulis: XX solidos IIII denarios Item in uno millenario et dimidio de *vigerons*¹⁰⁵ missis in stagno domini: V solidos Item in sex doliis¹⁰⁶ apportandis de Versoya apud Aquianum pro vino reponendo: IX solidos IIII denarios Item in expensis hominum curantium bezeriam de Rispallia et dabatur cuilibet homini una deneriata panis in die: IX solidos IIII denarios Item in sex somatis vini emptis pro doliis domini implendis de quibus computavit ut supra: XXIX solidos VI denarios Item in duabus molis emptis en Ons¹⁰⁷ pro molendino de Mareschi et in charreagio ipsarum a loco d'Ons usque ad Mareschi, et in uno arbore de quercu facto supra pontem¹⁰⁸ Drancie et in charreyagio ipsius a dicto loco usque ad Mareschi, et rota dicti arboris vestienda de novo de alenis, et in sede dicti molendini facto de novo et anellis dicti molendini fabricandis, ut in particulis: XLIX solidos VI denarios Item in duabus molis emptis en Ons et positis in molendino ante castrum Aquiani cum charreagio ipsarum: XXI solidos Item in duabus molis emptis en Ons quarum una est posita in molendino fori et alia in molendino de Pipineto cum charreagio ipsarum, et pro quinque canalibus emptis apud Vivyacum cum charreagio ipsarum a Viviaco usque apud Aquyanum et pro chavaletis factis ad sustinendum

¹⁰² X s. *add. et exp.*

¹⁰³ IX *add. et exp.*

¹⁰⁴ rauba] *sic pro roba*

¹⁰⁵ *vengeron* was the local patois name of the roach (*rutilus rutilus*, in French *gardon*).

¹⁰⁶ aptandis *add. et exp.*

¹⁰⁷ et in *add. et exp.*

¹⁰⁸ del *add. et exp.*

dictas canales et pro charreagio ipsorum a Rispallia usque apud Aquianum et pro ferris dicti molendini fabricandis
et pro uno miliario scindularum et uno miliario et dimidio clavini pro tecto dicti molendini recooperiando
et pro stipendiis¹⁰⁹ duorum carpentatorum predictam facientium: LXXII solidos II denarios Item in uno grosso ferro
de novo facto in molendino fori et una rota ibidem facta de novo et vestita de alenis, duobus miliaribus
scindularum et tribus miliaribus clavini et pro stipendiis trium carpentatorum predicta facientium, ut in particulis
XXXVI solidos II denarios Item in sede molendini fori in quo syta est mola de novo ibidem facta, in stipendiis
carpentatorum ipsam facientium: XXI solidos Item in vinea domini excolenda hoc anno videlicet putanda, propaganda,
vignolanda et claudenda, spinis, virgis, passellis emptis pro ipsa, et ter hoc anno fessoranda, et ipsa
vinea vindemianda, et vino in castro apportando et circulis¹¹⁰ pro doliis religandis et fundibus in eis ponendis¹¹¹ videlicet¹¹² ad opus sex doliorum apportatorum de Versoya et tinis religandis `ut in particulis': VIII libras
XVIII solidos III denarios obolum Item in una duodena de chivrons et tribus duodenis de latis et tribus miliaribus
de grossis scindulis et tribus miliaribus <parva>rum¹¹³ scindularum et sex miliaribus grossi clavini et todidem¹¹⁴ de parvo¹¹⁵ clavino
emptis apud Viviacum pro tecto turris Festerne et domus basse de novo facto cum carreagio a Viviaco apud Festernam
et in stipendiis viginti trium¹¹⁶ carpentatorum et trium manuoperariorum predicta facientium `ut in particulis': IIII libras XVIII solidos VI denarios
Item in duodecim postibus emptis pro duabus portis de novo factis in doniono_Festerne, et pro decem esparris¹¹⁷ novis
factis tam de ferro veteri quam de novo¹¹⁸ pro dictis duabus portis et duobus guichetis et pro una cathena
de¹¹⁹ novo facta in ponte leveyz dicti castri et in stipendiis octo carpentatorum predicta facientium et pro duabus seris
cum clavibus de novo ibi factis ubi nonquam¹²⁰ alias fuerant sere, ut in particulis: XL solidos IX denarios In carreagia vini

¹⁰⁹ et pro stipendiis] *suppleamus*

¹¹⁰ et *add. et exp.*

¹¹¹ tinis *add. et exp.*

¹¹² de *add. et exp.*

¹¹³ The abbreviation is not clear, but *parvarum* seems to be the obvious word.

¹¹⁴ todidem] *sic pro* totidem

¹¹⁵ cha *add. et exp.*

¹¹⁶ ho *add. et exp.*

¹¹⁷ *esparre* is Old French for "beam," "rod," et cetera.

¹¹⁸ pe *add. et exp.*

¹¹⁹ de] *suppleamus*

¹²⁰ nonquam] *sic pro* nunquam

domini de Festerna apud Aquyanum: III solidos IIII denarios Item in stipendiis ipsius castellani pro `se´ et duobus clientibus et una guaytia apud Aquyanum et pro duobus clientibus et una gaytia apud Festernam per unum annum finiendum

dominica in octabas apostolorum¹²¹ Philippi et Iacobi anno trecentesimo per¹²² compositionem factam cum eo: XL libras gebennensium

Summa: LXIX libre XIII solidi II denarii¹²³

Librate

Idem libravit ad expensas domine comittisse¹²⁴ factas apud Aquianum per manum Nycholeti de Fago et per litteras domini Bartholomei

Richardi et dicti Nycholeti de testimonio quas reddit ut supra in librata bladi continetur: XVII libras II solidos XI denarios gebennensium.

Idem libravit liberis domini *Rodulphi* de Billens per litteras ipsorum de recepta et de mandato domini ut¹²⁵ apparet in computo

precedenti que debebantur dicto domino *Rodulpho* quondam de remanentia computi sui ut per ipsum computum: XXIX libras III solidos IX denarios.

Idem libravit ad expensas domini archiepiscopi Tarantasiensis euntis apud Sedunum factas apud¹²⁶ Aquyanum per unam diem

in eundo et per aliam diem redeundo per litteras domini Amblardi et magistri Petri de mandato et litteras dicti domini archiepiscopi

de recepta quas reddit: IIII libras XVIII solidos V denarios.

Idem libravit Nantelmo de Cernent cui debentur per annum in festo beati Iohannis baptiste pro homagio facto domino per cartam

publicam de recepta datam die lune ante festum decollationem¹²⁷ beati Iohannis baptiste anno nonagesimo nono: LX solidos.

Item in expensis ipsius castellani cum sex hominibus cum armis secum ad conducendum dominam comitissam in suo recessu per duas dies

per litteras¹²⁸ domini Hugonis de Chandeya ballivi de testimonio quas reddit: XLII solidos.

Item libravit ballivo pro expensis comitis Gruerie, Iohannis de Blonay, et sociorum suorum quos secum duxit cum armis

versus Gebenam per litteras ipsius ballivi de recepta et testimonio datas in octabis Pasche anno nonagesimo nono quas reddit:

VIII libras XIII solidos XI denarios obolum. Item libravit in expensas Sofredi de Chamoson se tertio cum armis venientium

cum armis in cavalcata¹²⁹ domini in Gebenna per duas dies per litteram ballivi de mandato datam die iovis

post octavam beati Iohannis Baptiste anno nonagesimo nono quas¹³⁰ reddit: XVIII solidos.

¹²¹ apostolorum] *sic pro* apostolorum

¹²² conso *add. et exp.*

¹²³ The total sum given here is short of one *obolus* (half a *denarius*); the *obolus* mentioned in the eleventh item of the expense was probably forgotten.

¹²⁴ comittisse] *sic pro* comitisse

¹²⁵ ass *add. et exp.*

¹²⁶ p *add. et exp.*

¹²⁷ decollationem] *sic pro* decollationis

¹²⁸ litteras *add.*

¹²⁹ in cavalcata *add.*

Item in expensas equorum Petri de Curens et familie sue per unam noctem per easdem litteras: VI solidos IIII denarios.

Item libravit Iaqueto Affichet se sexto clientum morantium in munitione castris Alingii Novi per triginta novem dies

videlicet a quindecima die maii usque in crastinum beati Iohannis baptiste quolibet capiente duodecim denarios in die per litteras

eorum de recepta et litteras ballivi de mandato quas reddit: XI libras XIII solidos.

Item libravit in expensas ipsius castellani et quatuor hominum cum armis existentium in munitione Contesii

per octo dies per litteras ballivi de mandato et testimonio datas dominica post nativitatem Beate Marie Virginis anno

nonagesimo nono quas reddit: VII libras. Item in expensas aliorum duorum hominum cum armis existentium in dicta

munitione per sex dies per easdem litteras: XLII solidos. Item in stipendiis trium hominum cum armis existentium

in eadem munitione per tres dies per easdem litteras: XXXI solidos VI denarios. Item in expensas ipsius castellani

et trium hominum cum armis qui fuerunt apud Sanctum Mauricium eundo in Valesio per unam diem per easdem litteras: XIII solidos.

Item solvit Raymondo Oterii per expensis duorum clientium existentium in munitione castris Festerne ultra conventiones suas

per quatuordecim septimanas et unam diem videlicet a festo omnium sanctorum usque in octabas purificationis beate Marie: LXVI solidos IIII denarios.

Item solvit pro duabus guaytiis ibidem existentibus per dictum tempus per easdem litteras: XXXIII solidos IIII denarios.

Item in stipendiis duarum gaytiarum ibidem existentium per viginti tres septimanas et sex dies: LIII solidos I denarium.

Item solvit de mandato ballivi per litteras ipsius Raymondo Oterii per stipendiis trium clientium quos tenuit in munitione

castris Festerne a dominica ante ramos palmarum anno nonagesimo octavo videlicet per tresdecim septimanas et quatuor

dies: C XVIII solidos IX denarios. Item solvit in stipendiis duarum gaytiarum quas tenuit per dictum tempus: XXX solidos IIII denarios

Summa: C IIII libre IX solidi VIII denarii obolus

Summa expense et librate: VIII^{xx} XIII libre III solidi X denarii obolus. Et sic debet CCC LXX libras XVIII solidos I denarium obolum, quibus adduntur XX solidi quos minus

computaverat quam anno precedenti de firma foragii vini Aquyani, et XV solidi quos similiter minus computaverat de

firma furni Fisterne.¹³¹ Et sic debet: CCC LXXII libras XIII solidos I denarium obolum gebennensium, quibus

adduntur VI solidi gebennensium recepti a magistro Vuillermo Piluchet pro laudibus domus empte de Vuillermo de Avilligo pretio triginta librarum

deductis quatuor libris decem solidis remissis ex dono dicto magistro Vuillermo per dominum comitem. Et sic

debet: CCC LXXII libras XIX solidos I denarium obolum gebennensium

¹³⁰ quas] *sic pro* quam

¹³¹ Fisterne] *sic pro* Festerne

English Translation

[The names expressed in Latin in the original document have been translated into their French equivalents, the closest to the language actually spoken at the time in Savoy. Unfamiliar words (including some left in Latin in the English text) have been defined and explained in the notes of the edition.]

Account by Humbert de Bacim, castellan of Evian and Féternes, from the Saturday that was the 4th day of the month of April in the year of our Lord [12]98 to and including the Friday before the feast of the Apostles Philip and James in the year 1300, that is one year and one month; made and received in Voiron by the hand of Huguet de Villeneuve, in the presence of the lord count.

Wheat

The same renders account:

of 12 bushels 9 and a half cups of wheat received in the castellany of Evian as annual revenue, as in the previous account;

of the *terragium* of Crosa and Larrings and Cuer, nothing this year, because they were not cultivated;

of 6 bushels received from the farmed tithe of Lugrin this year;

of 40 bushels received from three farmed mills of the lord near Evian and one near Maraîche-le-Bas, for the period ending on the 17th day of the month of April in the year 1300, after deducting 22 cups that Guillaume, *mistral* of Evian, collects here annually.

Sum: 58 bushels 9 and a half cups of wheat, which he will acknowledge below in his account of Féternes.

Oats

The same renders account:

of 15 bushels 9 cups of oats received in the castellany of Evian as annual revenue as in the previous account;

of 39 bushels received from the farm of the tithe of Lugrin this year;

of 1 bushel received of the produce of the *terragium* of Cuer and Larrings;

of the *terragium* of Crosa, nothing this year, because the lands were not cultivated.

Sum: 55 bushels 9 cups of oats, which he will acknowledge below in the account of Féternes.

Barley

The same renders account of 1 cup of barley received from Brocard de la Pra, as annual revenue, sold as mentioned below.

Chestnuts

The same renders account of 4 cups of chestnuts received from Ay. de Neuvecelle as annual revenue, sold as mentioned below.

Nuts

The same renders account of 4 cups of nuts received from Nychand Buysat and other partakers as annual revenue, sold as mentioned below.

Wine

The same renders account:

of 25 sesters of wine received in this castellany of income per year, as in the previous account;

of 10 sesters received from the farmed tithe of Lugrin this year;

of 38 sesters received of the produce of the lord's vineyard this year;

of 6 sesters received of his own purchase, that he made to add wine and fill the casks.

Sum: 79 sesters of wine, which he will acknowledge below in his account of Féternes.

Capons

The same renders account of 11 capons received in this castellany of income per year, as in the previous account, deducting 2 capons that the vidame and *psalterus* of Neuvecelle collect here, sold as mentioned below.

Hay

The same renders account of 11 cartloads of hay received of the produce of the meadows of Ripaille this year, half of which produced hay, sold below.

Denarii of census

The same renders account:

of 29 lb. 14 s. 5 d. in Genevan currency, received in this castellany of income and leased tallage by year;

of 12 d. received from Malenigris as annual revenue;

of 2 s. received from Vuillaume Chalamier for one parcel of land leased to him for this amount of money;

of 1 d. received from Michel and Guaridet del Rosier.

Sum: 29 lb. 17 s. 6 d. in Genevan currency.

Tallages

The same renders account:

of 12 lb. 10 s. received in this castellany for the tallages at will this year in May;

of 12 lb. 19 s. received in this castellany for the tallages at will in autumn this year, after deducting 16 s. that the nobles of Compeys collect here;

of 30 s. received in the *mistralia* of Neuvecelle for the tallage at will in May this year;

of 26 s. received in this *mistralia* for the tallage at will in autumn this year.

Sum: 28 lb. 5 s. in Genevan currency.

Castle guard rent

The same renders account of 10 s. in Genevan currency received in this castellany for the castle guard by year, as in the details of the previous account.

Sum: 10 s. in Genevan currency.

Farmed revenues

The same renders account:

of 20 lb. in Genevan currency, received for half the farm of the market of Evian, ending on the feast of Saint John the Baptist in the year 1299, and of the other half he reckoned in the previous account;

of 21 lb. received for the half of this farm ending on the feast of Saint John the Baptist in the year 1300, and the same amount is owed then;

of 40 s. received for the half of the farm of the *foragium vini*, ending on the feast of Saint John the Baptist in the year [12]99, and of the other half he reckoned in the previous account;

of 30 s. received for the half of this farm ending on the same feast in the year 1300, and the same amount is owed then;

of 11 lb. received for the half of the farm of the toll and *rivagium* of Evian, ending on the same feast in the year [12]99, and of the other half he reckoned in the previous account;

of 11 lb. 5 s. received for the half of this farm ending on the same feast in the year 1300, and the same amount is owed then;

of 35 s. 6 d. received for the half of the farm of the *levate* and *queste* of Saint-Gingolph ending on the feast of Saint John the Baptist in the year [12]99, and of the other half he reckoned in the previous account;

of 36 s. received for the half of this farm ending on the same feast in the year 1300, and the same amount is owed then;

of 8 lb. received for the farm of the right of the banvin, in the month of May this year;

of 13 lb. received for the half of the farm of the ovens of Evian ending on the feast of John the Baptist in the year [12]99, and of the other half he reckoned in the previous account;
of 13 lb. received for the half of this farm ending on the same feast in the year 1300, and the same amount is owed then;
of 12 s. received for the farm of the oven of Maraïche, ending on the first day of the month of April in the year [12]99, the year beginning on Easter Day;
of 15 lb. 4 s. 9 d. received for the *teysa* of the houses of Evian this year, as described in detail in the previous account, and for each *teysa* 6 d. are charged.

Sum: 120 lb. 3 s. 3 d. in Genevan currency.

Entry fines

The same renders account:

of 26 s. 5 d. received from Jean Serem for the entry fine of a land bought from Sirvent de Cuer at the price of 8 lb. 5 s.;

of 19 s. 9 d. received from Jean de Armays for a farmyard bought from Thomas de Caillie at the price of 6 lb.;

of 52 s. received from Perret de Doniennes for a house bought from Cristin Munnier at the price of 16 lb.;

of 35 s. received from Duc for the entry fine of a house bought from Etienne de Bissinge at the price of 11 lb.;

of 10 s. 6 d. received from Albert de Ferrer for the entry fine of a house bought from the wife of Graser, at the price of 62 s.;

of 70 s. received from Florette Picolier for the entry fine of a house bought from Perret Bal at the price of 22 lb.;

of 25 s. received from Martin de Cort for the entry fine of a house bought from Jean Fabre at the price of 7 lb. 10 s.;

of 12 s. 6 d. received from Vuillemet de Porta for the entry fine of a house bought from *Psalterus* at the price of 78 s.;

of 16 s. received from Perret Tisset for the entry fine of a house bought from Perrin Sirvent at the price of 100 s.;

of 10 s. received from Lugin for the entry fine of a house bought from Jaquet Sirvent at the price of 60 s.;

of 51 s. received from Jean de Crest, clerk, for the entry fine of a house bought from the children of Bertoud del Pas at the price of 15 lb.

Sum: 16 lb. 8 s. 2 d. in Genevan currency.

Quindecimum (= fifteenth part)

The same renders account:

of 7 s. 4 d. received from Hugues de Taugnie for the fifteenth part [of the price] of the certain parcel of meadow and wood that he bought from Perret Fabre at the price of 108 s.;

of 16 d. received from Merillet, stonemason, for the fifteenth part [of the price] of the land he bought from Darmaise de Curia at the price of 20 s.;

of 10 s. 8 d. received from Jeannier Bernier for the fifteenth part [of the price] of the vineyard bought from Nazala at the price of 8 lb.;

of 16 d. received from Vuillaume Margencel for the fifteenth part [of the price] of the land bought from Jeannier Bernier;

of 4 s. received from Brunier Cins for the fifteenth part [of the price] of the land bought from Vyanier Charmille at the price of 60 s.;

of 8 s. 8 d. received from Giroud Bonarent for the land bought from Vuillaume Bron at the price of 6 lb. 10 s.;

of 4 s. received from Jaquet Sirvent for the vineyard bought from Luyrin at the price of

60 s.

Sum: 37 s. 4 d. in Genevan currency.

Banna

The same renders account:

Of 60 s. in Genevan currency received from the wife of Alpay because she called someone “thief,” and the castellan brought them into accord;

of 60 s. received from the wife of Nychoud Buysat because she beat another woman, and the bailiff brought them into accord;

of 25 s. received from the children of Perrette del Rosier as a penalty for violent robbery;

of 10 s. received from Rostangnan as a penalty for adultery;

of 100 s. received from Merot, Jew, because he drew his sword with evil intentions toward someone, and the judge brought them into accord;

of 20 s. received from Aymon Chastelan from Saint-Gingolph for a certain letter that he found and did not want to give back;

of 20 s. received from Jean Barre for a certain hog belonging to someone else that he led to his house;

of 50 s. received from Jean, son of master Gautier Coq, because he demolished his mother’s room, coming into accord thanks to Lord Nycholas de Billeno and master P.;

of 50 s. received from Mulet de Larringes because he took in a cart someone else’s sheaves;

of 4 lb. received from the son of Thomas de Varanant because he took his father’s sheaves;

of 20 s. received from Vuillaume Careymentrant because he took someone else’s pieces of meat;

of 10 s. received from the man called Sirvent, from Cuer, for breaking a *saysina*;

of 50 s. received from Arbo de Fabutis because he took someone else’s barley;

of 60 s. received from Bonen Dancion because he had a false measure for wine;

of 40 s. received from Lugin for breaking a *saysina*, and the judge brought them into accord;

of 50 s. received from Pierre, son of Anselme del Faey, because he penetrated into the house of one of his neighbours during the night, and the judge brought them into accord;

of 20 s. received from Jeannin de Cuer because he cut someone else’s trees;

of 20 s. received from Vuillaume Dimier for the same reason;

of 30 s. received from the son of Laurent, Benoit and Giroud de Valagnie, because they took someone else’s timber;

of 30 s. received from Reuil de Valagnie because he entered the town of Evian through the fortifications;

of 15 s. received from Aymeric del Rosier as a penalty for violent robbery;

of 10 s. received from Jaquet Sirvent because he hit someone;

of 20 s. received from Jean d’Ons because he arrested someone for debt of his own authority;

of 30 s. received from Vuifred de Charmota as a penalty for shedding blood;

of 20 s. received from Perroud, pelterer, because he said injurious words to a manservant of the castellan;

of 60 s. received from Perren Sirvent because he did not adhere to a penalty inflicted to him by the castellan, and the judge brought them into accord;

of 30 s. received from Martin Fabre because he appropriated and occupied the public highway, and the judge brought him to accord;

of 20 s. received from Jaquet Sirvent because he hit someone, and the judge brought them into accord;

of 10 s. received from Vuillaume, pelterer, because he took someone else’s timber;

of 30 s. received from Bernard, servant of the Cahorsins, because he threw a stone at a Jew, and the bailiff brought them into accord;

of 40 s. received from Thomayn, servant of the Cahorsins, because he hit a Jew, and the bailiff brought them into accord;
of 60 s. received from André, servant of the Cahorsins, because he opened the door of the Jews during the night, and the bailiff brought them into accord;
of 60 s. received from the men of Chessel because they wounded other men in the lake;
of 14 s. received from the son of Chaufaesya because he opened the door of the Jews during the night.

Sum: 45 lb. 4 s. in Genevan currency, deducted 10 lb. for the share of Guillaume, *mistral* of Evian, who takes the sixth part out of the fines in his *mistralia*, and deducted 100 s. for the share of the castellan, who also takes 2 s. out of every lb., as it is said in the previous account.

Complaints

The same renders account of 9 lb. 18 d. in Genevan currency, received for 59 complaints of 3 s. and 68 complaints of 12 d. during this time, by the hand of the *mistral* as well as by the hand of the castellan, deducted 63 s. 6 d. for the share of the said *mistral*, who takes 6 d. out of each complaint, be it a small or a big one.

Sum: 9 lb. 18 d. in Genevan currency.

Introgia (entrance fees)

The same renders account:

of 20 s. received from Martin de Mannello for the *introgium* of a certain plunge-bath handed over to him from a mortgage by Perrette de Monte;

of 20 s. received from Hudric Garin of Larringses for the *introgium* of a land confided to him for the first time by the castellan, for a tallage;

of 10 s. received from Jean and Pierre de Nantis for a parcel of wood and meadow confided to them by the castellan for an income of 12 d. by year;

of 10 s. received from Martin de Cort for the *introgium* of the foundation of a new wall erected in his house in Evian;

of 10 s. received from the same Martin for the *introgium* of works in his house.

Sum: 70 s. in Genevan currency.

Escheats

The same renders account:

of 4 lb. received from the possessions and inheritance of Vuillioud de Crosa, deceased without children, because he was said to be a usurer;

of 13 s. received from the possessions of Pétronille d'Evian, who fled because she was accused of witchcraft.

Sum: 4 lb. 13 s. in Genevan currency.

Sworn [officers] of the court

The same renders account of 40 s. received from four notaries, and each of them owes 10 s. by year, as in the previous account.

Sum: 40 s. in Genevan currency.

Jews

The same renders account:

of 40 s. received from Samuel, Jew, for his tax on Easter Day of the year 1300;

of 20 s. received from Salamin for the same reason;

of 10 s. received from Bienvenu for the same reason;

of 50 s. received from Leon, Jew, for the same reason;

of 40 s. received from Merat, Jew, for the same reason;

of 30 s. received from Amide, Jew, for the same reason;

of 60 s. owed by Ysaac, Jew, he does not count because he [Ysaac] stays in Versoix, and it is up to the castellan of Versoix to account for this;

of the 20 s. owed by Belenigne, Jew, he does not reckon because he left the country, he escaped one year ago now, as he declares.

Total sum: 9 lb. 10 s.

Items sold/Sales

The same renders account:

of 14 d. received for 1 cup of barley sold, as above;

of 4 s. 8 d. received for 4 cups of chestnuts sold as above for this sum;

of 5 s. received for 4 cups of nuts sold as above for this sum;

of 3 s. 8 d. received for 11 capons sold as above for this sum;

of 110 s. received from 11 cartloads of hay from Ripaille sold as above for this sum.

Sum: 6 lb. 4 s. 6 d. in Genevan currency.

Sum of all the receipts: 277 lb. 4 s. 3 d. in Genevan currency, which he will acknowledge below in his account of Féternes.

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Account by the same castellan of the incomes and receipts of the castellany of Féternes during the same time.

Wheat

The same renders account:

of 8 bushels 3 and a half *oytane* received in the castellany of Féternes of income per year, as in the previous account;

of 58 bushels 9 and a half cups received from the remainder of his account of the previous year for the castellany of Evian, as above in the same account;

of 53 bushels 6 cups received from the remainder of his account for the previous year;

of 15 bushels 6 cups received from the children of the late Lord Rod[olphe] de Billens that they owed as a remainder of the last account by the said Lord Rod[olphe].

Sum: 135 bushels 11 cups of wheat, of which:

the same gave to Aulps abbey, to which they are owed every year, as old customary alms: 6 cups;

likewise, he gave to the hospice of the Great Saint Bernard Pass, to which they are owed every year for the same reason: 1 bushel;

likewise, he gave for the expenses of the lodging and procurement of the lady countess near Evian, by letters from Lord Barthélémy Richard, knight, and Nycholet de Fago, given on the Thursday after the feast of the Nativity of Mary in the year [12]99, that he renders: 5 bushels of wheat;

likewise, for the sale, as below: 41 bushels 6 cups.

Sum: 48 bushels, and remain 87 bushels 11 cups of wheat.

Oats

The same renders account:

of 10 bushels 9 and a half cups of oats received in this castellany as annual revenue, as in the previous account;

of 55 bushels 9 cups received from the remainder of his account of Evian for this year, as above;

of 44 bushels 10 and a half cups received from the remainder of his account for the previous year;

of 3 bushels 3 cups received from the children of Rod[olphe] de Billens that they owed as a remainder of the last account by the said Lord Rod[olphe].

Sum: 114 bushels 8 cups of oats, of which:

the same gave for the expenses of the lady countess made near Evian, by the aforementioned letters from Lord Barthélémy and Nycholet: 6 bushels and half a cup; likewise, for the sale as below: 30 bushels 9 cups.

Sum: 36 bushels 9 and a half cups, and remain 75 bushels 10 and a half cups.

Beans

The same renders account of 2 bushels 5 and a half cups of beans received in this castellany as annual revenue, as in the previous account.

Sum: 2 bushels 5 and a half cups of beans, sold as mentioned below.

Wine

The same renders account:

of 10 sesters 3 cups and the third part of an *oytana* of wine received in this castellany as annual revenue as in the previous account;

of 79 sesters from the remainder of his account of Evian for this year, as above.

Sum: 89 sesters 3 cups and the third part of an *oytana*, and they remain.

Nuts

Likewise, he renders account of 2 and a half cups of nuts received from Aymon Vignuis and other partakers as annual revenue.

Sum: 2 and a half cups of nuts, sold as mentioned below.

Denarii of census

The same renders account:

of 26 lb. 13 s. ob. in Genevan currency, received in this castellany as annual revenue, as in the details of the previous account;

of 4 s. received from Jaquet de Miceto of Taverole as annual revenue for the oven of Taverole, beyond 8 s. that he owed of annual revenue for the said oven.

Sum: 26 lb. 17 s. ob. in Genevan currency.

Tallages

The same renders account:

of 19 lb. in Genevan currency, received in the *salteria* of the plain for the tallage at will in May this year;

of 21 lb. in Genevan currency, received in the said *salteria* for the tallage in autumn this year;

of 24 lb. received in the *salteria* of the mountain for the tallage at will in May this year;

of 25 lb. 10 s. received in this *salteria* for the said tallage in autumn this year.

Sum: 89 lb. 10 s. in Genevan currency.

Castle guard rent

The same renders account of 41 s. 6 d. in Genevan currency received in this castellany for the castle guard as well as for the recognitive cess, as in the details of the previous account.

Sum: 41 s. 6 d.

Defence of the castle

The same renders account of 9 lb. 8 d. received for the ancient [tax for the] defence of the Féternes castle for the part of the lord by year, beyond 70 s. 6 d. that the porters of Féternes retain for themselves for the collection of this tax and for their own right, as they declare.

Sum: 9 lb. 3 s. 8 d.

Farmed revenues

The same renders account:

of 50 s. received for the farm of the oven of Féternes, ending on Christmas in the year [12]99;

of 4 s. received in the *salteria* of the plain for two corvées, that is one in spring, the other in autumn;

of 28 s. received in the *salteria* of the mountain for 14 corvées in May and in autumn, and he states that there were two fewer corvées because there was not more, as he says, and of the oven of Féternes he acknowledges 15 s. less because he has been unable to have more.

Sum: 4 lb. 2 s.

Banna for his own part

The same renders account:

of 15 s. received from Girard de Lussillie for a ban of the wood because he sawed the lord's trees;
of 15 s. received from Pierre Boschays because he did not obtemperate to a penalty inflicted on him by the castellan;

of 100 s. received from Mermen, son of Jean Vacheretes, because during the night he beat a woman, and the bailiff brought them into accord;

of 20 s. received from Aymon Bignins because he was not in the lord's cavalcade;

of 40 s. received from Jean Vyola because he called someone a thief;

of 30 s. received from Perruyssaud Piouda because he hit someone and shed his blood;

of 10 s. received from Vuillaume Dousson because he cut the lord's wood;

of 40 s. received from Hudric Mascherel because he took animals belonging to Vuillaume Bovier;

of 20 s. received from Vuillaume Bovier because he grabbed Hudric by his shirt;

of 10 s. received from the son of Rubat because he arrested someone for debt of his own authority;

of 5 s. received from Brocard de Maysinaco because he devastated someone else's meadow;

of 40 s. received from Pierre Berru because he appropriated the public highway;

of 50 s. received from Compeys because he arrested someone of his own authority, and the judge and procurator brought them into accord;

of 20 s. received from Hudric Mascherel because he appropriated the public highway.

Sum: 18 lb. 15 s. in Genevan currency, deducted 40 s. for the share of the castellan.

Banna out of which the vidame collects a share

Likewise, he renders account:

of 40 s. received from Hugo Got because he hit Laurent Luschays and shed his blood;

of 25 s. received from Albert des Vaux for the same reason;

of 15 s. received from Perret Féternes because he disturbed someone on his property;

of 25 s. received from Agnesete de Canali because she made a wall on the public highway;

of 25 s. received from Eufred as a penalty for violent robbery.

Sum: 78 s. 8 d., deducted 43 s. and 4 d. for the share of the vidames, who take the third part, and deducted 8 s. for the share of the castellan, who takes 2 d. out of each lb.

Banna for the pasture, in which the vidames say they have the third part, and he did not pay because the salterii say they have no lawful right

Likewise, he renders account:

of 25 s. received from Pierre and Giroud Cagnard, men of Pierre Aczuchet, because they occupied all the public pasture;

of 20 s. received from Constantin and those from Alta Sisera for the same reason;

of 35 s. received from Jean Chapus, Oliver, his son Jean, his wife Amondua, Jean Fromein for the same reason;

of 25 s. received from Martin de Flon and his brother for the same reason;

of 60 s. received from the men of Girard de Columpnela for the same reason;

of 70 s. received from Pierre, Etienne, Pierre Billins, Luysot et Mermet Borna, men of the lord count, for the same reason.

Sum: 10 lb. 13 s., deducted 22 s. taking 2 d. out of each lb.

Entry fines

The same renders account:

of 40 s. received from Luysot Feya for a vineyard bought from Vuillaume Vincent at the price of 12 lb. 10 s.;

of 9 s. 5 d. received from Jean Refercia for a parcel of land that he bought from Vuillaume Bovier at the price of 57 s.;

of 27 s. 3 d. received from Pierre Enfred for three parcels of land bought from Amédée de Taysi at the price of 8 lb. 10 s.;

of 2 s. 7 d. received from Pierre Fea for a parcel of land bought from Amédée Fea;

of 20 s. received from Pierre, son of Jaquet de Muniez, for a meadow bought from Jean del Chayney at the price of 6 lb. 5 s.;

of 15 s. received from the same Pierre for the said house, that is by Lo Plus;

of 16 s. received from Pierre, son of Jean de Muniez, for a meadow bought from Etienne, son of Vuillemet de Cappella at the price of 100 s.;

of 5 s. received by Lo Plus of this house;

of 5 s. received from the children of Hugh de Champanges for a cup of wheat of income bought from Girard de Columpnela at the price of 31 s.;

of 33 s. received from Vuillaume Vincent for the entry fine of 7 cups of wheat and 6 of oats bought from Girard de Columpnella at the price of 10 lb. 10 s.;

of 5 s. received from Jean Biset for a land bought from Jean de Unisie at the price of 30 s.;

of 29 s. received from Pierre Berru for a land bought from Vuillemette, his sister, at the price of 9 lb.;

of 4 s. received from Perrier del Rest for a land bought from Beatrice Bougonesse at the price of 25 s.;

of 4 s. received from Perret Feya for a land bought from Amédée Fea at the price of 25 s.;

of 25 s. 8 d. received from Pierre, son of Jaquet de Murnoz, for a meadow bought from Vuillaume Cornu at the price of 8 lb.

Sum: 11 lb. 18 s. 4 d. in Genevan currency.

Placita

Of the *placita*, nothing this year.

Introgia (entrance fees)

The same renders account:

of 15 s. received from Perret Fea for the *introgium* of the third part of two days' work of mowing a meadow leased to him for 6 d. as annual revenue;

of 10 s. received from Martin de Marinez for the *introgium* of a certain parcel of land leased to him for 6 d. as annual revenue.

Sum: 25 s.

Escheyte (= confiscations)

The same renders account:

of 4 lb. received from Perren, natural son of Laurent Baschays, for a certain house and clearing entrusted to him for 12 d. as annual revenue, to this house and clearing succeeded the lord count because the aforementioned Laurent deceased without children;

of 4 lb. received from Jean Fortier for the belongings of the son of Olivier de Ponte, deceased without heir, leased to him for 5 s. as annual revenue.

Sum: 8 lb.

Items sold/Sales

The same renders account:

of 64 lb. 17 s. 6 d. received for 41 bushels 6 cups of wheat sold as above, that is 15 bushels 6 cups at 35 s. for each bushel, and 3 bushels at 34 s. for each bushel, and 4 bushels and 5 cups at 32 s.

for each bushel, and 3 bushels 1 cup at 34 s. for each bushel, and 1 and a half bushels sold at 33 s. for each bushel, and 2 bushels sold at 34 s. each, and 12 bushels of old wheat that became rotten sold at 24 s. for each bushel;

of 14 lb. 3 s. 9 d. received for 30 bushels 9 cups of oats sold as above, of which 7 bushels were sold at 10 s. each, and the rest at 9 s. each bushel;

of 49 s. 2 d. received for 2 bushels 5 and a half cups of beans, sold as above;

of 3 s. 3 ob. received for 2 and a half cups of nuts sold as above, at 15 d. for each cup.

Sum: 81 lb. 13 s. 6 d. ob. in Genevan currency.

Sum of all the receipts of the current account: 267 lb. 17 s. 9 d.

Sum of all the receipts of the two accounts: 545 lb. 2 s. in Genevan currency, of which:

The same spent to cover with roof tiles the tower that is above the town, for repairing the plug hole of the pool, and for the door of the kitchen and two new doors made in the upper hall; for doubling a door in the turret where are stored the belongings of the lady countess, and for nails put in this door, two poles put in the aforementioned turret, and the wages of a carpenter who worked at the aforementioned tasks for three days, and for adapting a big arch that is in the stable, as in the detailed account: 20 s. 4 d.

Likewise, for a thousand and a half roach put in the lord's pool: 5 s.

Likewise, for six casks brought from Versoix to Evian to store wine: 9 s. 4 d.

Likewise, for the expenses of the men cleaning out the canal pound of Ripaille, and each man has been given one denarius worth of bread by day: 9 s. 4 d.

Likewise, for six *somate* of wine bought to fill the lord's casks of which he reckoned above: 29 s. 6 d.

Likewise, for two millstones bought in Ons for the mill of Maraïche, and for carting them from Ons up to Maraïche, and for one oak tree made above the bridge on the river Dranse, and for carting it from this place to Maraïche, and for covering anew the wheel of this tree with blades, and for having the seat of this mill made anew, and having the rings of this mill built: 49 s. 6 d.

Likewise, for two millstones bought in Ons and set in the mill before the Evian castle, with their carting: 21 s.

Likewise, for two millstones bought in Ons, of which one is set in the mill of the *forum* and the other in the mill of Pipinet, with their carting, and for five pipes bought near Vigny, with their carting from Vigny to Evian, and for trestles made to support those pipes and for their carting from Ripaille to Evian, and for making the iron parts of this mill, and for a thousand shingles and a thousand and a half nails to cover the roof of this mill, two carpenters doing the aforementioned work: 72 s. 2 d.

Likewise, for a new big iron made in the mill of the *forum*, and a wheel made here anew and covered with blades, two thousand shingles and three thousand nails, and for the wages of three carpenters doing the aforementioned work, as in the detailed account: 36 s. 2 d.

Likewise, for the seat of the mill of the *forum*, in which is placed the new millstone here, and for the wages of the carpenters who built it: 21 s.

Likewise, for clearing the lord's vineyard this year, that is clearing up, extending, working, and fencing, the spikes, rods, stakes bought for it, and spading it on three occasions this year, and for harvesting the grapes of this vineyard and bringing the wine to the castle, and for the hoops to bind the casks and setting their heads, that is for the making of six casks brought from Versoix and binding the wine vats, as in the detailed account: 8 lb. 18 s. 3 d. ob.

Likewise, for a dozen rafters and three dozen laths and three thousand big shingles and three thousand small shingles, and six thousand big nails and the same quantity of small nails bought near Vigny for the new roof of the tower of Féternes and the lower house, with the carting from Vigny to Féternes, and for the wages of twenty-three carpenters and three workers doing the aforementioned work, as in the detailed account: 4 lb. 18 s. 6 d.

Likewise, for twelve doorposts bought for two new gates made anew in Féternes, and for ten new rods made of old iron as well as new for those two gates and two wickets, and for a newly made chain for the drawbridge in this castle, and for the wages of eight carpenters doing the aforementioned things, and for two locks with keys newly made here where there had never been locks, as in the detailed account: 40 s. 9 d.

For carting the lord's wine from Féternes to Evian: 3 s. 4 d.

Likewise, for the wages of the castellan, for himself and two men-at-arms and one watchman in Evian and for two men-at-arms and a watchman in Féternes, for one year finishing on Sunday, the first day following the eighth day after the feast of the Apostles Philip and James in the year 1300, following an agreement made with him: 40 lb. in Genevan currency.

Sum: 69 lb. 14 s. 2 d.

Payments

The same gave for the expenses of the lady countess made near Evian, by the hand of Nycholet de Fago and by letters of testimony from Lord Barthélémy Richard and the aforementioned Nycholet, that he renders as above in the payments made in grain: 17 lb. 2 s. 11 d. in Genevan currency.

The same gave to the children of Lord Rod[olphe] de Billens, by letters of receipt and instruction from the lord, as it appears in the previous account that it was owed to the aforementioned late Lord Rodolphe the remainder of his account, as [shown in] the account: 39 lb. 3 s. 9 d.

The same gave for the expenses of the lord archbishop of Tarentaise travelling to Sion, made in Evian during one day as he was going and another day when he was coming back, by letters of instruction from Lord Amblard and Master Pierre and letters of receipt from the aforementioned lord archbishop that he renders: 4 lb. 17 s. 5 d.

The same gave to Nancelin de Cernent, to whom they are owed by year, on the day of the feast of Saint John the Baptist, for a homage to the lord, by a public charter of receipt given on the Monday before the feast of the beheading of Saint John the Baptist in the year [12]99: 60 s.

Likewise, for the expenses of the castellan and six armed men with him, to escort the lady countess in her retreat for two days, by letters of testimony from Lord Huguet de Chandeya, bailiff, that he renders: 42 s.

Likewise, he gave to the bailiff for the expenses of the Count of Gruyère, Jean de Blonay, and his companions whom he took with him, in arms, marching to Geneva, by letters of receipt and testimony from this bailiff given on the eighth day after Easter Day in the year [12]99 that he renders: 8 lb. 14 s. 11 d. ob.

Likewise, he gave for the expenses of Sofred de Chamason with two armed men who came to the cavalcade of the lord in Geneva for two days, by letters of instruction from the bailiff, given on the Thursday following the eighth day after the feast of Saint John the Baptist in the year [12]99, that he renders: 18 s.

Likewise, for the expenses of Pierre de Currens and his household, for one night, by these letters: 6 s. 4 d.

Likewise, he gave to Jaquet Affichet for him and five men-at-arms who stayed in reinforcement in the Château-Neuf of Allinges for thirty-nine days, that is from the fifteenth day of May until the day after the feast of Saint John the Baptist, each of them taking 12 d. by day, by letters of receipt and letters of instruction from the bailiff that he renders: 11 lb. 14 s.

Likewise, he gave for the expenses of himself, the castellan, and four armed men who came in reinforcement of Conthey for eight days, by letters of instruction and testimony from the bailiff, given on the Sunday following the feast of the Nativity of Mary in the year [12]99, that he renders: 7 lb.

Likewise, for the other expenses of two other armed men who came in reinforcement for six days, by these letters: 42 s.

Likewise, for the wages of three armed men who came in reinforcement too for three days, by these letters: 31 s. 6 d.

Likewise, for the expenses of himself, the castellan, and three armed men who have been in Saint-Maurice while travelling to the Valais, for one day, by these letters: 14 s.

Likewise, he paid Raymond Otier for the expenses of two men-at-arms who came in reinforcement in the Féternes castle in surplus of what was agreed for fourteen weeks and one day, that is from All Saints' Day until the eighth day after the feast of the Purification of Mary: 66 s. 4 d.

Likewise, he paid for two watchmen who came at the same place during the said time, by these letters: 33 s. 4 d.

Likewise, for the wages of two watchmen who came at the same place for twenty-three weeks and six days: 53 s. 1 d.

Likewise, he paid on the orders of the bailiff, by letters, to Raymond Otier for the wages of three men-at-arms that he had in reinforcement of the Féternes castle from the Sunday before Palm Sunday in the year [12]98, that is for thirteen weeks and four days: 118 s. 9 d.

Likewise, he paid for the wages of two watchmen that he had during this time: 30 s. 4 d.

Sum: 104 lb. 9 s. 8 d. ob.

Sum of the expenses and payments: 154 lb. 3 s. 10 d. ob., and thus he owes 370 lb. 18 s. 1 d. ob., to which are added 20 s. that were counted as missing with regard to the previous year for the farm of the *foragium vini* of Evian, and 15 s. that similarly were counted as missing for the farm of the oven of Féternes. And thus he owes: 372 lb. 13 s. 1 d. ob. in Genevan currency, to which are added 6 s. in Genevan currency, received from Master Vuillaume Piluchet for the entry fine of a house bought from Vuillaume of Avulligoz at the price of 30 lb., deducted 4 lb. 10 s. remitted as a gift to Master Vuillaume by the lord count. And thus he owes: 372 lb. 19 s. 1 d. ob. in Genevan currency.