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Shopping at the Geneva fairs: the contribution of Savoyard accounting records in the time of Duke Amadeus VIII

With the decline of the Champagne Fairs and the transformations of large-scale commerce during the fourteenth century, the question of the connection between the principality of Savoy and distant markets arose in new terms. On the one hand, the major companies of northern Italy and Tuscany organised their own networks by establishing permanent agents in major consumption centres like Paris, London, Bruges, and Avignon. On the other hand, a long-term trend, evident after 1350, pushed sovereigns to create numerous regional fairs across the continent.¹

None succeeded in capturing the legacy of the Champagne Fairs, and none replaced them. Several regional fair systems coexisted—in Flanders (Bruges), along the Middle Rhine (Frankfurt), in central Germany (Leipzig, Erfurt), in Castile (Medina del Campo), not to mention the fairs of Chalon-sur-Saône, Geneva, and, in the fifteenth century, those of Lyon.² Before Lyon's rise, Geneva became an international hub during the fourteenth century, and its fairs reached their peak during the first half of the following century. A “quasi-Savoyard” city, it was ideally positioned to connect the Alpine principality to large-scale commerce, as the Champagne Fairs had done in the thirteenth century.³ The need to access goods

1 Peter Spufford. Trade in fourteenth-century Europe. In *The New Cambridge Medieval History*, VI, c. 1300–c. 1415, Michael C.E. Jones (ed.). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2000, 155–208; Stephan R. Epstein. Fairs, Towns, and States in Renaissance Europe. In *Fiere e mercati nella integrazione delle economie europee secc. XIII–XVIII*, Simonetta Cavaciocchi (ed.). Florence: Le Monnier, 2001, 71–90.

2 Michel Pauly. Les foires de Champagne—et après? In *Relations, échanges, transferts en Occident au cours des derniers siècles du Moyen Âge*, Bernard Guenée, Jean-Marie Moeglin (eds.). Paris: Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres, 2010, 235–261.

3 Frédéric Borel. *Les Foires de Genève au XV^e siècle*. Geneva: H. Georg, 1892; Antony Babel. *Histoire économique de Genève: des origines au début du XVI^e siècle*, vol. II. Geneva: Alexandre Jullien, 1963, 345–436; Jean-François Bergier. *Genève et l'économie européenne de la Renaissance*. Paris: S.E.V.P.E.N., 1963. About the city, its political history, and its ties with the House of Savoy, see Mathieu Caesar. *Le pouvoir en ville. Gestion urbaine et pratiques politiques à Genève (fin XIII^e–début XVI^e siècles)*. Turnhout: Brepols, 2011.

Note: Translation by Jonathan Fruoco.

that Savoy did not produce—or produced in insufficient quantity or quality—was heightened during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries by the emergence of a court that became a significant centre of consumption, requiring housing, supplies, and satisfying luxury tastes.⁴ Although difficult to quantify, the purchases made by the Prince of Savoy in Geneva are undeniable.⁵ Did the fairs themselves still play a role in supplying the court and, more generally, how were these periodic gatherings useful to the Prince of Savoy? This is the question I attempt to answer from the perspective of the research program CoMOR (Configurations of European Fairs: Merchants, Objects, Routes) by relying on a sample of accounting sources produced by the principality.⁶ After presenting the corpus, I will broadly outline the markets from which the court sourced its supplies before examining the role and function (or functions) of the fairs.

Savoyard accounting as a source for the history of fairs

Starting in the mid-thirteenth century, the County of Savoy established a solid administration whose abundant documentary production has been the subject of extensive study over the past thirty years.⁷ However, as highlighted more gener-

4 About the court of Savoy, see Paola Bianchi, Luisa Gentile (eds.). *L'affermarsi della corte sabauda: dinastie, poteri, élites in Piemonte e Savoia fra tardo Medioevo e prima età moderna*. Turin: Silvio Zamorani, 2006. Under Amadeus VIII, around a hundred servants received wages, and the court as a whole must have numbered up to three hundred people, according to the data gathered by Guido Castelnuovo. See Guido Castelnuovo. A la court et au service de nostre prince: l'hôtel de Savoie et ses métiers à la fin du Moyen Âge. In *L'affermarsi della corte sabauda*, Bianchi, Gentile (eds.), 23–53.

5 Mathieu Caesar. Économie urbaine et dépenses princières. La cour de Savoie au XV^e siècle. In *La cour et la ville dans l'Europe du Moyen Âge et des Temps Modernes*, Denis Menjot, Léonard Courbon (eds.). Turnhout: Brepols, 2015, 197–212.

6 The CoMOR project [Configurations of European Fairs. Merchants, Objects, Routes (ca. 1350–1600)] was supported by the ANR (2019-FRAL-0001) and the DFG (Project number 430627254) from March 2020 to October 2023. I benefited from a one-year secondment to the CNRS (CIHAM-UMR 5648 laboratory) during this period.

7 Guido Castelnuovo. Les officiers princiers et le pouvoir de l'écrit. Pour une histoire documentaire de la principauté savoyarde (XIII^e–XV^e siècle). In *Offices, Écrit et Papauté (XIII^e–XVII^e siècle)*, Armand Jamme, Olivier Poncet (eds.). Rome: École française de Rome, 2007, 17–46; Bernard Andenmatten, Guido Castelnuovo. Produzione documentaria e conservazione archivistica nel principato sabauda, XIII–XV secolo. *Bullettino dell'Istituto Italiano per Il Medio Evo* 110:1 (2008): 279–348.

ally in the introduction of this volume, one would search in vain for a specific collection dedicated to markets and fairs in the archives left by the former States of Savoy. Dispersion is the rule, whether one is interested in charters of franchise, through which the counts granted communities the right to hold a market or fair, tolls which could be managed directly, enfeoffed or leased, court decisions involving merchants, or purchases made by officers at the prince's request.⁸

Savoyard accounting undoubtedly provides the most directly useful data for our inquiry into the fairs. It is a complex accounting system that juxtaposes rather than hierarchises various series of accounts produced by different administrative entities.⁹ With markets and fairs, three accounting series primarily draw attention.

The castellany accounts provide information about possessions and domain rights at the local level.¹⁰ The officer (called castellan), who locally represents the count, is responsible for collecting seigneurial revenues which, where applicable, include income from the rights on markets (*mercati*) and fairs (*nundinae*). Thus, in the small town of Montluel, located at the western edge of the States of Savoy on the border with Dauphiné and the Kingdom of France, a fair was held twice a year. The revenues derived from it appear in the annual account rendered by the castellan in a section entitled "*Lingua boum*." It was only through this specific seigneurial right to claim the tongue of each ox or cow slaughtered during the fair that the central administration was aware of the commercial activity.¹¹ Although other sources indicate that long-distance merchants sometimes passed through Montluel—which was on the route between Chambéry and Lyon—the

8 For an overview of the existing collections, see the still-indispensable directory by Robert-Henri Bautier, Janine Sornay. *Les sources de l'histoire économique et sociale du Moyen Âge*, vol. 1: *Provence, Comtat Venaissin, Dauphiné, États de la Maison de Savoie*. Paris: CNRS, 1968.

9 For an extensive bibliographic review, see Guido Castelnuovo. The Rolls, the Prince, and their Depositories: The Archiving of Late Medieval Financial Accounts Reconsidered (Savoy, Mid-Fourteenth to Mid-Fifteenth Century). In *Accounts and accountability in late medieval Europe: records, procedures, and social-political impact*, Ionuț Epurescu-Pascovici (ed.). Turnhout: Brepols, 2020, 183–202.

10 Mario Chiaudano. *La finanza sabauda nel sec. XIII, I. I rendiconti del Dominio dal 1257 al 1285*. Turin: Società Storica Subalpina, 1933; Guido Castelnuovo, Christian Guilleré. Les finances et l'administration de l'État savoyard au XIII^e siècle. In *Pierre II 'Le petit Charlemagne'*, Bernard Andenmatten, Eva Pibiri, Agostino Paravicini Bagliani (eds.). Lausanne: Université de Lausanne, 2000, 33–125. Transcriptions of thirteenth-century castellany accounts are published on the website: <http://castellanie.net/>.

11 Archives départementales de la Côte d'Or, B 8546 (1/04/1355-12/02/1356), membrane 2: "Idem reddit computum quod recepit ibidem in nundinis dicti loci que fiunt bis in anno videlicet die dominica ante festum Penthecoste et die dominica ante festum beati Andree ubi levatur de quolibet bove occiso ab idem lingua pro domino [. . .]."

castellany accounts usually make no mention of this since they primarily document the exploitation of the estate's resources.¹²

The toll accounts, whose importance in the history of the principality is well known, constitute another series that has long been used to study routes, stops, merchandise flows, and tariffs. However, researchers have rarely noted that these toll accounts sometimes mention, for tax reasons, the fairs that certain merchants declared they were heading to. This is evident from the edition of the toll accounts of Villeneuve, located where the Upper Rhône flows into Lake Geneva, produced by F. Morenzoni. Typically, toll collectors usually recorded the names, goods, amount of tax collected, date of passage, and, sometimes, the direction of the passersby. They made an exception for Milanese merchants, who were listed separately because they were privileged to be exempt from unpacking their goods, provided they had been bought or sold at the Geneva fairs. This exception allows us to link these merchants' movements to the Geneva fair calendar.¹³

To determine which of these merchants came into contact with the Savoyard administration, not only as toll passers but also as vendors, one must turn to the series of accounts from the General Treasury.¹⁴ This body, which can be described as the main "treasury," managed major financial flows—revenues from the castellanies and tolls, income from the exercise of justice involving the prince, subsidies (exceptional taxes), more or less forced loans, the sale of franchise charters to rural communities. However, one cannot confuse the amount of the Treasury's revenues with the total resources available to the prince. Many expenses were made directly by the castellans or other officers without being integrated into central accounting, and transfers of funds between accounts were frequent. Similarly, the expenses recorded in the General Treasury accounts do not represent the totality of outgoing funds. At the local level, castellany resources could occasionally be called upon. Generally, however, the sums disbursed by the castellans at their lord's request were primarily for the maintenance of castles and domain

12 Christian Guilleré, Jean-Louis Gaulin. *Des rouleaux et des hommes. Premières recherches sur les comptes de châtelaneries savoyards. Études Savoisiennes* 1 (1992): 51–108.

13 Franco Morenzoni. *Marchands et marchandises au péage de Villeneuve de Chillon (première moitié du XV^e siècle)*. Lausanne: Université de Lausanne, 2016, 123–141, with bibliography. We thank Franco Morenzoni for granting us permission to enter the data from the Villeneuve toll, mentioning the Geneva fairs, into the Fairs-in-History database: <https://fairs-in-history.humanum.fr/> (collections 95 to100).

14 For information on the central accounts during the time of Amadeus V, see Christian Guilleré, Sylvain Macherat. Introduction. In *Les finances d'Amédée V de Savoie (1285–1308)*. Chambéry: Université Savoie Mont-Blanc, 2021, 21–129. For the fifteenth century, see the references cited below in footnote 22.

buildings by local artisans and, secondarily, for merchants. At the central level, specific accounts were kept separate from the general accounts to fund military expeditions (military accounts¹⁵) and to finance the princely household's expenses (household accounts).¹⁶

The complexity suggested by this brief overview should not diminish the importance of the treasurers' accounts. Although they do not aggregate all the principality's revenues and expenses, they remain the cornerstone of the Savoyard financial system. Close to the prince, the treasurer manages substantial sums and, in terms of expenses, is responsible for paying the many suppliers of goods and services benefiting the court.

The series of General Treasurers' accounts (a title that replaced "receiver" in the mid-fourteenth century) begins in 1297 and has few gaps. However, accounting techniques underwent significant changes under count Amadeus VI (1343–1383), which play to our advantage. Firstly, the recording of expense data expanded, which benefits us. Short entries listing the recipient's name, reason for payment, and amount were replaced by detailed accounting narratives. Scribes transcribe the expense receipts sent to them, which support the claims of the prince's creditors. These supporting documents (known as *particula*) are briefly described using the scribes' familiar vocabulary: they are referred to as a schedule (*cedula*), sheet (*folium*), roll (*rotulus*), memorandum (*memorialis*), or notarial act (*instrumentum*). Their content is then copied into the main register, respecting the original language (Latin or vernacular) in which they were written. Following this, the treasurer notes the letter by which the prince authorised the reimbursement of the expense made in his name, a letter that is sometimes transcribed in full as well. Secondly, in the late 1350s, vernacular documents began to appear in accounting records, which had previously been written exclusively in Latin. This vernacularisation is strictly limited to certain justificatory documents (*particula*) that the scribes start to include in the accounts. That is why this linguistic shift introduced clarifications and details previously unknown in Savoyard accounting. Written in Middle French with Franco-Provençal features, these documents inserted into the treasurers' accounts provide us with more market-specific infor-

¹⁵ Clarification in Roberto Biolzi. Military recruitment and funding in Savoy: Piedmond and Chablais, late-thirteenth to mid-fourteenth century. In *Accounts and accountability*, Epu-rescu-Pascovici (ed.), 47–72.

¹⁶ See, for example, the study of the hotel accounts by Fanny Abbott. *Des comptes d'apothicaires: les épices dans la comptabilité de la Maison de Savoie (XIV^e et XV^e s.)*. Lausanne: Université de Lausanne, 2012.

mation on goods and merchants, prices, and currencies.¹⁷ Finally, although it does not impact our research beyond improved readability, the shift from parchment rolls to paper registers occurred in the early 1380s.

This valuable series remains largely unpublished, and in the absence of research tools, only selective sampling is possible due to the scale of the task.¹⁸ Our efforts have so far focused on two periods related to the CoMOR programme: the first half of the fourteenth century, corresponding to the decline of the Champagne Fairs and the rise of the Geneva fairs, and the first half of the fifteenth century, which marks the beginning of the history of the Lyon fairs. The results are mixed. For the first half of the fourteenth century, fair mentions are sporadic, and the highly concise nature of the accounts limits their contribution to our inquiry.¹⁹ However, the findings for the early fifteenth century are more promising.

The court of Savoy and its supply chain under Amadeus VIII: an overview

Under Amadeus VIII (1383–1451), who was elevated to the rank of Duke by Emperor Sigismund in 1416, the States of Savoy reached their maximum territorial extent for the medieval period. To the possessions inherited from his ancestors—Savoy, Bugey, Bresse, Valbonne, Chablais, Faucigny, Vaud, the Aosta Valley, and the Susa Valley, along with the New Lands of Provence, including Nice—Amadeus VIII added the County of Geneva, the former apanage of Piedmont-Achaea, and several Lombard cities, including Ivrea, Biella, and Vercelli.

The expanded principality was also more heterogeneous. Factors contributing to its diversification included the varying degrees of antiquity in the relationships between the communities and their lord, the ability of some lands to retain institutional and social singularity (Bresse, Piedmont-Achaea), and linguistic diversity. These were counterbalanced by two main forces of cohesion: the prince's

17 Jean-Louis Gaulin. Latin et vernaculaire dans les écritures administratives de la principauté de Savoie. L'exemple des comptes généraux du XIV^e siècle. *Médiévales* 75 (2018): 11–26. <https://journals.openedition.org/medievales/8979>.

18 The accounts are kept at the Archivio di Stato di Torino, Sezioni Riunite, Camera dei conti Savoia, Inv. 16 (now cited as Inv. 16, followed by the number in the series). The earliest accounts of the receivers (1297–1308) have been recently published in *Les finances d'Amédée V*, Guilleré, Macherat (eds.), 131–281. The account of the treasurer André Belletruche for the years 1377 to 1382 (Inv. 16, 34) has been published by Jean Jaccod (Abbé). *La comptabilité d'Amédée VI dit le "Comte Vert", 1377–1382. Sa vie, ses monnaies*. Turin: La Pallatina, 1939.

19 As the data is being processed, it will be entered into the Fairs-in-History database.

service and court on the one hand, and a central administration that sought to unify this aggregation of “countries” through pragmatic writing on the other.²⁰

In terms of financial organisation, Amadeus VIII inherited a system whose central hub was the Chamber of Accounts, created in 1351. Strengthened in its duties in 1390, the Chamber audited the accounts produced by various administrative entities and oversaw the process that led to the payment of the prince’s creditors. As mentioned earlier, among the abundant accounting documentation produced under Amadeus VIII, it is the records of the General Treasury that provide us with the most data on the fairs. Analysing these thick registers, structured into “items,” is complex because the accounting emphasises the recipients of payments rather than the reasons for them. Moreover, although documentary sequences are discernible, the items sometimes gather very diverse matters. According to Christian Guilleré, these “items” can be grouped into five major categories: war, diplomacy (very active under Amadeus VIII²¹), administration, construction work, and court expenses. The latter are of two types. Some large payments were made to the steward of the prince’s and princess’ households. These were fund transfers without specific justification, moving from one treasury to another under the general treasurer’s supervision. Other payments, however, correspond to specific and routine expenses for the court, particularly in textiles for liveries and food products.²²

However, our perspective differs. We are interested in all expenditures related to the purchase of material goods, regardless of their destination. For example, a horse acquired at Amadeus VIII’s request could be used for military or administrative purposes (if it serves an officer on a mission), given to a member of

20 Bernard Andenmatten, Agostino Paravicini Bagliani (eds.). *Amédée VIII–Félix V, premier duc de Savoie et pape, 1383–1451*. Lausanne: Université de Lausanne, 1992; Alessandro Barbero. *Il ducato di Savoia. Amministrazione e corte di uno stato franco-italiano (1416–1536)*. Rome, Bari: Laterza, 2002; Laurent Ripart, Christian Guilleré, Pascal Vuillemin (eds.). *La naissance du duché de Savoie (1416)*. Chambéry: Université Savoie Mont-Blanc, 2020.

21 See the fundamental work by Eva Pibiri. *En voyage pour Monseigneur. Ambassadeurs, officiers et messagers à la cour de Savoie au XIV^e–XV^e siècles*. Lausanne: Société d’Histoire de la Suisse Romande, 2011.

22 Christian Guilleré. Le financement de la cour savoyarde du milieu du XIII^e siècle au début du XV^e siècle: essai de typologie des dépenses de cour. In *L’affermarsi della corte sabauda*, 145–161; Christian Guilleré. Quelques réflexions sur l’organisation des comptes de trésorerie savoyarde. L’exemple du premier compte de Martin Deschaux sous le règne d’Amédée VIII (1391–1392). In *L’honnête homme, l’or blanc et le duc d’Albe: mélanges offerts à Alain Becchia*, Andreas Nijenhuis-Bescher, Émilie-Anne Pépy, Jean-Yves Champeley (eds). Chambéry: Université Savoie Mont-Blanc, 2016, 223–246; Christian Guilleré. Les finances d’Amédée VIII (1391–1416). In *La naissance du duché*, 237–276.

the court, or offered as a diplomatic gift. Two clarifications should be made: first, the intended use of a good is sometimes unclear; second, the definition of an item purchased from merchants and artisans varies. The recorded price sometimes distinguishes between the raw material (woollens, silk, etc.) and the craftsmanship, but sometimes aggregates them, providing the total price of the “finished product.”

Let us take as an example the register kept by the treasurer Antoine du Pont, which covers part of the year 1417. Since it does not explicitly mention purchases made at fairs, it allows us to glimpse the markets where the newly appointed Duke of Savoy made purchases for his family, his officers, and various court members.

The analysis of this register shows that out of 143 expense categories, 46 (one-third) involve identifiable purchases, with a total expenditure of 5,567 florins out of 34,005 florins spent overall.²³ While some categories concern only a single expense, others include multiple items. In total, the account comprises 405 items, each of which is identified as an expense by the Savoyard administration.

The table should be seen as a snapshot of a changing reality, where significant expenditures are closely linked to the life of the court (see Tab. 1). In the category of fabrics and clothing, for instance, a significant expense of over a thousand florins was made that year to clothe the ambassadors and their entourage sent by the duke to the Council of Constance.²⁴ Similarly, the 1417 payment of several old debts presented by Lyon merchants raises Lyon’s importance relative to Geneva. This register provides a minimal picture of the court’s supply relations, whereas other accounts document purchases at markets in Provence, Piedmont, and also in Paris.

From a geographic perspective, it remains significant that expenditures primarily benefit the duchy’s capital, followed by Lyon and Geneva. Most of the pur-

²³ The amounts received or spent by the treasurer are expressed in several currencies—mainly small-weight florins, francs, and gold crowns. The accounting currency used for calculating the balance is the small-weight florin. The conversion between the various currencies was done based on information provided by the treasurer himself (Inv. 16, reg. 63, allegato). The accounting system is based on the florin—a small-weight *gros*, or common *gros*, which was in use in the southeast of France in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, with a ratio of 12 *gros* to 1 florin and 24 small *deniers* to 1 *gros*. The treasurer also uses the *franc-gros* system (as seen in the document published in Appendix 2) with 1 *franc*=16 *gros*. See the classic work by Étienne Fournial. *Les villes et l'économie d'échange en Forez aux XIII^e et XIV^e siècles*. Paris: Les Presses du Palais Royal, 1967, 571–614. See also Marc Bompaire, Françoise Dumas. *Numismatique médiévale: monnaies et documents d'origine française*. Turnhout: Brepols, 2000, 318–336.

²⁴ Nadège Gauffre-Fayolle. Vêtir une ambassade en partance pour le concile de Constance (Savoie, 1417). In *Le vêtement au Moyen âge: de l'atelier à la garde-robe*, Danièle Alexandre-Bidon, Nadège Gauffre-Fayolle, Perrine Mane, Mickaël Wilmart (eds.). Turnhout: Brepols, 2021, 109–130.

chases were made in Chambéry, where the variety of goods was the greatest—fabrics, clothing, weapons, but also paper and goldsmith items. Many of the merchants and artisans identified as being from Chambéry had only recently settled there, as suggested by the name of Janin (Gianni?) from Milan, referred to as a resident of Chambéry and a seller of crossbow bolts.²⁵ Other artisans occasionally came to work at the court and were reimbursed for their travel from Geneva, Lyon, or even Grenoble.²⁶ The court attracted these specialists to the point that it became difficult to assign them a specific geographic “home.” Such is the case with the Michelet and Jaquemet brothers from Ges (or Getz), embroiderers who worked for years for the court of Savoy. Though they were Lyon citizens (and taxpayers in the Rhône city), the treasurer considered them in the service of the lord of Savoy, without needing to assign them any other identity.²⁷

Tab. 1: Typology, geography, and rounded amount (in small-weight florins) of purchases in the register of treasurer Antoine du Pont (1417).²⁸

Types of purchases (number)	Amount in florins	Chambéry	Geneva	Lyon	Other (Valais, Mâcon)	Not specified
Fabric and clothing (19)	3907	1261	177	600	–	1869
Horses (11)	460	–	–	–	–	460
Debts to merchants (5)	596	25	–	466	–	105
Weapons (3)	246	119	–	–	–	127
Others (8)	358	100			258	–
Total	5567	1505	177	1066	258	2561

In Geneva, two purchases were made at dates close to the holding of a fair. However, since no travel or transport expenses between Chambéry and Geneva are

²⁵ Inv. 16, reg. 63, f. 111–111v.: “Libravit Janino de Milan habitatori Chamberiaci [. . .] pro precio trium millium fustarum virotonorum.”

²⁶ Thus, this anonymous master embroiderer from Grenoble who comes occasionally as reinforcement: “Item pour les despens dou maistre brodiour de Greynoble pour venir a Chamb[ery] querre des robes pour deux fois qu’il est venus et retornés et pour le loier d’un cheval qu’il a mené: xxii gros.” (Inv. 16, reg. 63, f. 66).

²⁷ “Libravit [. . .] Micheleto et Jaquemeto de Ges brodeatoribus domini [. . .] dictis fratribus per dominum debitorum [. . .],” Inv. 16, 63, f. 140v. In Lyon, among other mentions: “Michelet le brodour et Jaquemet.” See Édouard Philippon, Charles Perrat (eds.). *Le livre du Vaillant des habitants de Lyon en 1388. Estimation des biens meubles et immeubles pour servir à l’assiette de la taille*. Lyon: M. Audin, 1927, 165. The spelling of the name varies (*de Gez, de Ges, de Gayo*).

²⁸ In the first column, the numbers in parentheses indicate the number of categories that include purchases and expenses related to purchases (workmanship, transport).

mentioned, one is inclined to conclude—though we will revisit this point—that these purchases were made without direct connection to the Geneva fairs.

Overall, this global analysis of this register might lead to the conclusion that the Duke of Savoy's court attracts the products and skilled artisans it needs and that merchants' networks converge towards Chambéry—or, if not, pass through Geneva and Lyon—regardless of the fair calendar.

Buying, borrowing, and administering at the Geneva fairs

The next two registers, successively kept by the treasurers Guignonet Maréchal and Barthélemy du Razet, cover more than two years—from August 1417 to October 1419. They mention the Geneva fairs (*nundinae Gebennarum*) nine times.²⁹ Although only four of these occurrences detail expenses—which may seem marginal in a collection of over 500 folios (see Table in Appendix 1)—they allow us to outline the relationships between the court of Savoy and the fairs, which served multiple functions.

The 1387 Geneva charters enumerate seven fairs—a very high number—on the significance of which historians remain divided. During these two years, the Duke of Savoy's envoys attended four of these fairs, three of which are easily identifiable: the Epiphany Fair, the Easter Fairs (1418 and 1419), and the Saints Simon and Jude Fair (October 28, in 1418 and 1419). From the mid-fifteenth century, this latter fair became known as the All-Saints Fair, but this term is not used in our registers.³⁰

The mention of a Saint Peter's fair on two occasions might refer to one of three fairs documented in the fifteenth century: the Chair of Saint Peter (February 22), Saints Peter and Paul (June 29), or Saint Peter in Chains (August 1).³¹ This lack of specificity is due to the fact that, contrary to established accounting practices, the treasurers, when recording an expense related to a fair, omit the usual date details (day, month, and year) they usually employ. In the early fifteenth-century registers I consulted, the Savoyard administration rarely used liturgical calendar dates, which makes the identification of the fairs even more pronounced. Referring to the “foyre de Genève de la saint Symond et Jude de l'an m

²⁹ Account of Guignonet Maréchal, from 3 August 1417 to 21 October 1418, Inv. 16, reg. 64, and of Barthélemy de Razet, from 22 October 1418 to 21 October 1419, Inv. 16, reg. 65. See Table in Appendix 1.
³⁰ Borel, *Les foires de Genève*, 57–58.

³¹ Regarding the number and dates of the Geneva fairs, a subject addressed by all the authors cited in note 3, see most recently Morenzoni, *Marchands et marchandises*, 124–127.

cccc xvii” was sufficient to date the purchases made without the need to specify the day and the month.

The importance of these commercial gatherings, integrated into the calendar of the court and the Savoyard administration, is confirmed by the quality of the emissaries the duke sent to Geneva. The appointed representative of Amadeus VIII at the Geneva fairs in the studied registers is Pierre de Menthon. Described as a “stable squire” (*scutiffer scutifferie*), he was attached to the stables—one of the three major court services, alongside the household and the chamber.³² A loyal servant of the duke, he was authorised to handle purchases, the costs of which were later reimbursed to him by the general treasurer. While responsible for managing purchases himself (“*par sa meyn*”), he was accompanied by experts during his travels. When purchasing cloth, Pierre de Chignin, also known as Pierre le chambrier, the duke’s tailor, was present.³³ When buying horses at the Easter Fair of 1419, Jean Maréchal, another stable squire, and a groom were dispatched to Geneva.³⁴ All of them stayed for several days in the Lemanic city, as evidenced by the per diem allowance allocated to them, which also covered the round trip from Chambéry (or another location) to Geneva.³⁵ Pierre de Menthon’s regular attendance is noteworthy: present for six days at Easter 1418 and nine days the following year, he stayed

32 On the stables, see Castelnuovo, *L’hôtel de Savoie*, 34–44. Regarding Pierre de Menthon a member of an important family in the county of Geneva, future advisor and bailiff, see scattered information in Borel, *Foires de Genève*, 148, note 1; Max Bruchet. *Le château de Ripaille*. Paris: Delagrave, 1907, 459–461; Guido Castelnuovo. *Ufficiali e gentiluomini. La società politica sabauda nel tardo medioevo*. Milan: Franco Angeli, 1994, *ad indicem*; Elisa Mongiano. Da Ripaille a Losanna: papa del concilio o duca di Savoia. In *Amédée VIII*, 363–373: 371, n. 40; Pibiri, *En voyage*, 597–599. In 1423, he is referred to as an advisor in Inv. 16, reg. 69, f. 168v: “Libravit Petro de Menthone consiliario et scutiffero scutifferie domini [. . .].”

33 In my corpus: Inv. 16, reg. 64, f. 337v: “Item a Pierre chambrier pour ses despens [. . .]”; f. 341: “Item a Pierre le chambrier pour les despens [. . .]”; Inv. 16, reg. 65, f. 163v: “Item a Pierre le chambrier [. . .].” See also reg. 66, f. 231v–232: “Libravit Petro de Chignino chamberio domini [. . .]. Ce sunt les despens que Piere le chambre a fait a Geneve [. . .].” On Pierre de Chignin, see Nadège Gauffre-Fayolle. Pierre de Chignin (1396–1425 ?), un tailleur au service d’Amédée VIII de Savoie. In *La fabrique de l’habit: artisans, techniques et production du vêtement (XV^e–XVIII^e siècle)*, Astrid Castres, Tiphaine Gaumy (eds.). Paris: École nationale des chartes, 2020, 21–37.

34 Inv. 16, reg. 65, f. 164–164v: “Item pour les despens de Johan le marescal et Belloys pallafrenier qui se sont audies achiter lesdicts chivaux en viii jours que chascun y a demoure a v gros par jour pour chascun: vi flor. viii gr.” Other mentions: Inv. 16, reg. 63, f. 115: “Libravit [. . .] pro una veste pro Johanne Marescalli scuttifero domini [. . .].” He receives 60 florins “pro una veste status fienda eundo Constanciam ad ambassiatos.” See Inv. 16, reg. 63, f. 77v. Also Pibiri, *En voyage*, 593. For Belloy, see “Belloy le palafrenier,” Inv. 16, reg. 64, f. 335.

35 See Appendix 2: “Item pour les despens de moy Pierre de Menthon qui a fait a Geneve pour l’espace de IIII jours qu’il a demouré a la foire de Geneve et pour II jours pour aller et pour venir a ung florin par jour [. . .].”

for the entire duration of the fair and even beyond.³⁶ Although we do not know where the Savoyard emissaries lodged—it should be remembered that the House of Savoy did not have an official residence in Geneva until 1446³⁷—it is clear that they had sufficient time to conduct various commercial, financial, and—more broadly—political affairs.

The Duke of Savoy's large purchases were made during the two fairs reputed to be the best—those of Saints Simon and Jude and, even more so, Easter.³⁸ The duke spent 1,262 florins in 1418 and more than double that in 1419. These are considerable sums—among the highest recorded for those two years. These purchases met specific needs, which gives the supporting documents, fully transcribed in the registers, the appearance of “shopping lists” given by the prince to his servants. Their content is specific yet unsurprising. The 1418–1419 registers highlight high-quality cloths, mostly from Brabant (Malines), Normandy (Rouen, Montivilliers—cloths called “*de vicomté*”), or Champagne (Saint-Loup).³⁹ The acquisition of skins, linens, horses, and weapons completed the list for the Easter fairs. While it is unnecessary to revisit these expected goods, the information provided by the accounts and especially by the detailed supporting documents allows us to underscore two aspects directly related to the theme of the fair.

First, our source emphasizes the importance of logistics necessary for purchasing goods at fairs. The expense report does not merely list the acquired goods, but also includes the cost of their packaging and transport to their destination. Pierre de Menthon purchased canvas, ropes, and heavy thread to make bales. The packaging was done by hired helpers (“*enfardelleurs*”) paid for this work. The bales were then entrusted to a mule driver, or alternatively transported by cart (“*veyture*”), and sent to Chambéry or another princely residence. The meticulous recording of these logistical expenses underscores the importance of these purchases during the fairs.

Another contribution of the supporting documents is that they scrupulously record the names of suppliers. Anonymity is the exception.⁴⁰ Initially noted by Pierre de Menthon on a small roll made of sheets of paper (“*in particulis scriptis in quodam rotulo papireo duo folia simul suta continente*”) that the squire submitted to the treasury at the end of his mission, these names were then transcribed

³⁶ At the beginning of the fifteenth century, the maximum duration of the Geneva fairs was six days. See Morenzoni, *Marchands et marchandises*, 127.

³⁷ Caesar, *Économie urbaine*, 199–200.

³⁸ Borel, *Les foires de Genève*, 56–58; Babel, *Histoire économique de Genève*, 360.

³⁹ Agnès Page. *Vêtir le Prince. Tissus et couleurs à la Cour de Savoie (1427–1447)*. Lausanne: Université de Lausanne, 1993.

⁴⁰ The anonymity concerns humble service providers, such as attendants and muleteers (see Appendix 2).

into the central accounting register after verification. One might question the need for this long copying process. As the transactions were completed and the accounts were not intended to legally certify the purchases (unlike a notarial deed), this effort was likely related to control by the treasury and thus by the Chamber of Accounts over the expenses made by servants. However, since it would have been possible to conduct such verification without copying the content of the supporting documents word for word, one might hypothesise that the central administration also wanted to preserve the memory of the suppliers' names. Some of them, whose presence in the registers is recurrent, are even highlighted in the left margin, making them easily recognisable. Among the Geneva cloth merchants, Pierre and Jean Tingeron, Jean Hengleys (or Lenglois, Lenglois), and Jean Cicalat⁴¹ were clearly trusted partners in the eyes of Pierre de Menthon, who relied on them not only for purchasing raw materials but also for custom work. Another important cloth merchant is Termon Luc, from Romans-sur-Isère in Dauphiné, with whom the representatives of the Duke of Savoy frequently do business.⁴² The horse market involved merchants from Bern and two merchants named Jehan and Griquet “of Bavaria.” The weapons mainly came from Lombardy. One of the Milanese merchants met by Pierre le chambrier, a certain Bertino Busca, entered the service of Amédée VIII as Master of the Mints of Ivrea and Nyon in 1427.⁴³ Without overlooking the fact that occasional vendors are mentioned in the accounts, the overall impression is of two categories of privileged commercial contacts for the duke's emissaries: “notable” merchants with established reputations in Geneva and merchants from afar, primarily Milanese or “*alemans*,” encountered at the fairs.

41 On the (de) Tingerons, see Caesar, *Le pouvoir en ville, ad indicem*. On Jean Cicalat, see Mathieu Caesar. Économie urbaine et dépenses princières. In *La cour et la ville dans l'Europe du Moyen Âge et des Temps Modernes*, Denis Menjot, Léonard Courbon (eds.). Turnhout: Brepols, 2015, 202–203, 210.

42 Termon Luc, mentioned several times in my corpus (see Appendix 2), is explicitly referred to as “marchian de Romans” (Inv. 16, reg. 63, f. 65v). The Luc family was among the most notable in the town of Romans in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries due to their wealth from trade, their role in the consulate, and their connections with the collegiate church of Saint-Barnard. See Ludovic Viallet. *Bourgeois, prêtres et cordeliers à Romans (c. 1280–c. 1530). Une société en équilibre*. Saint-Étienne: Publications de l'université de Saint-Étienne, 2001, *ad indicem*.

43 “Item a Berthin de Vosca marchiand de Millan pour VII coctes d'acier, ung gorgerin, ungs braccelles, ungs gantelles et une celade: CLX escus.” Inv. 16, reg. 65, f. 164. This is to be compared with the “Bertino Buscaz” from Milan who, along with several compatriots, received a license from the duke in 1423 to refine any metal, as mentioned in Morenzoni, *Marchands*, 130, n. 25. See also Giorgio Di Gangi. *L'attività estrattiva e metallurgica nel Piemonte medievale: spostamenti di maestranze e trasmissione di tecnologie, «imprenditori minerari» ed insediamenti specializzati*. In *La siderurgia alpina en Italie (XI^e-XVII^e siècle)*, Philippe Braunstein (ed.). Rome: École française de Rome, 2001, 327–392, 348.

In addition to these detailed purchases, the duke also used the Geneva fairs for their financial function.⁴⁴ This explains the presence of Barthélemy Chabod, a senior officer who would later become president of the chamber of accounts, at the Epiphany Fair of 1418. He was tasked by Amadeus VIII with repaying 500 *écus* to a money changer from Fribourg—a certain Foguilly, who had advanced the funds to the Savoyard ambassadors sent to the Council of Constance. The banker delayed his arrival, and Chabod had to wait five days, increasing his mission expenses.⁴⁵

Financial matters occupy a more prominent place in other registers than those covering the years 1417–1419. Although the principality's revenues had been stabilised,⁴⁶ the duchy faced extraordinary expenses that made borrowing unavoidable. The incorporation of the County of Geneva into Savoy, following a complex succession, cost Amadeus VIII “many efforts and a lot of money.”⁴⁷ The settlement with the last heir, Matilda of Savoy-Achaëa, wife of the Duke of Bavaria, for the sum of 70,000 florins, was paid in several instalments, documented in the treasurers' accounts until 1423. The account register kept by Guigonet Maréchal from 15 July 1423 to 14 July 1424, shows that to pay this sum, Amadeus VIII had to borrow from a consortium of international bankers based in Nuremberg, Basel, Fribourg, Geneva, and Florence.⁴⁸ However, what is significant in this matter is that the repayment schedule was aligned with the Geneva fairs' calendar (“*solvere promiserat tercio termino tunc proximo apud Gebennas in nundinis ibidem existentibus*”), whose rhythm set the temporal framework for the relationship between debtor and creditors.

44 Bergier, *Les foires*, 269–278.

45 Inv. 16, reg. 64, f. 377v–378: “Libravit Bartholomeo Chabodi [. . .]”; Pibiri, *En voyage*, 143.

46 Guilleré, *Les finances d'Amédée VIII*.

47 Pierre Duparc. *Le comté de Genève, IX^e–XV^e siècle*. Geneva: Société d'histoire et d'archéologie, 1955, 328–347.

48 Inv. 16, reg. 69, f. 243v–244: “Allocantur sibi de mandato domini quos dictus thesaurarius de eodem mandato soluit et libravit honorabilibus amicis dicti domini nostri et dilectis Vincencio Mater, Symondo Eburguer de Berno, Thome Vischer de Nurlinguent, Henrico Arbisen de Basilia, Henrico Bonivicini de Friburgo, Michaeli de Ferro de Gebennis, Anthonio de Laxaio de Florentia et Iacobo de Rotulo civi Gebennarum, quibus prefatus dominus noster ipsas seu ipsos confessus fuit se debere et legitime tenere videlicet centum quatuorviginti decem marchas unam onciam et tresdecim denarios ad pondus Troyes et boni auri scutorum cugni et stampe serenissimi principis regis Franchorum. Et hoc pro et mediantibus quindecim millibus quingentis nonaginta sex florinis Alamagnie per ipsos pro domino solutis serenissimo principi domino nostro Romanorum regi seu allibi de eius mandato ad causam comitatus gebennensis quamquid auri summam prefatus dominus noster eisdem solvere promiserat tercio termino tunc proximo apud Gebennas in nundinis ibidem existentibus cum submissione hostagiorum tenendorum apud Salodorum per dominos consilarios et fideles dicti domini nostri inferius nominatos per licteram dicti domini nostri de dicto debito et de testimonio premissorum cuius tenor talis est [. . .].” I thank Ulf Christian Ewert for bringing Wolfgang von Stromer's article to my attention. See Wolfgang von Stromer.

In addition to being a supply point for the court and a financial centre, the Geneva fairs played another role in the life of the Duchy of Savoy. Somewhat unexpectedly, the treasurers' registers attest that the fairs also served as a time and place for meetings between central authorities and officials in charge of the northern territories of the duchy. To cite one example: Barthélemy Chabod, already mentioned, did not only go to Geneva to deliver 500 *écus* to the money changer Foguilly. At the same Epiphany Fair of 1418, he was also tasked with collecting money owed to their lord by the castellans and officers of the bailiwicks of Vaud, Chablais, Faucigny, and Genevois.⁴⁹ This perfectly illustrates the overlapping of financial, political, and administrative activities at the fairs.

The sample studied seems to support the decision to analyse the extensive accounting records of the former States of Savoy. Firstly, there is confirmation that purchases made at the Geneva fairs are identified as such by the Savoyard administration. Although purchases were also made in the lakeside city outside of fair periods, the "fair season," with its own calendar, is clearly noticeable in the General Treasury registers of Savoy. Secondly, the inclusion of receipts for expenses made at the Geneva fairs provides the reader with valuable information on goods, prices, merchants, and their networks through multiple detailed entries. Although it may be unrealistic to quantify the proportion of princely purchases made at the fairs compared to other marketplaces, the awareness of the fairs' unique nature and the importance of attending them is clear. This required careful organisation on the part of buyers, travel arrangements, and logistics, which the records allow us to reconstruct in detail.

More fundamentally, the role of the fairs is reinforced by the analysis of this princely accounting. The Geneva fairs were multifunctional: they not only provided goods and served as a financial hub, but they also intersected with the practices of the Savoyard administration, which had many reasons to frequent these periodic markets.

Further research should reveal how long the Geneva fairs remained a key point of reference for the Duchy of Savoy during the fifteenth century, as well as the timeline and extent to which the Lyon fairs eventually altered this system, which flourished under the rule of Amadeus VIII.

Landmacht gegen Seemacht: Kaiser Sigismunds Kontinentalsperre gegen Venedig, 1412–1433. *Zeitschrift für Historische Forschung* 22 (1995): 145–189 who mentions this case. See also Wolfgang von Stromer. *Oberdeutsche Hochfinanz 1350–1450*. Wiesbaden: Franz Steiner, 1970, *ad indicem* for Michael de Ferro, Conrad Vischer, and Jacobus de Rotulo.

⁴⁹ Inv. 16, reg. 64, f. 377v–378: "pro recuperando ibidem in nundinis epiphanie Domini anno Domini (1418) pecunias a castellanis et officariis domini bailliviatuum Vuaudi, Chablaysii, Fongigniacy et Gebennensis nec non ab omnibus aliis officariis domini."

Appendix 1: Main attestations of Geneva fairs in Inv. 16, reg. 64 and 65

Location and Date (liturgical date)	Representatives of the Duke Amédée VIII	Receipt	Motifs	Amount of expenditure in <i>denarius/denier</i> (d.), <i>florinus/florin</i> (fl.), <i>franchus/franc</i> (fr.) and <i>grossus/gros</i> (gr.)	Reference
Geneva, 1417 “a la foyre de Geneve de la saint Pierre” (1 August 1417)	Pierre de Menthon stays for three days	1 Item among 19 “in particulis scriptis in quodam rotullo papireo duo folia simul suta continente”	Subsistence expenses	3 fl. among 37 fl. 7 gr.	Inv. 16, reg. 64, f. 335
Geneva, 1417 “a la foyre de Geneve de la saint Symond et Jude de l’an mil CCCC XVII” (28 October 1417)	Pierre de Menthon stays for four days, plus two days of travel	27 Items “in particulis scriptis in quodam rotullo papireo duo folia simul suta continente”	Purchase of fabrics and transportation expenses included	118 fl. 9 d. ob. gr. and 785 fr. ½ “ad 16”	Inv. 16, reg. 64, f. 336v–338
Geneva, 1418 “in nundinis epiphanie Domini anno Domini millesimo quatercentesimo decimo octavo” (6 January 1418)	Barthélemy Chabod, “commissarius domini” stays twelve days, from 4 to 15 January 1418, including five days waiting for the banker Foguilly	1 Item “pro suis et sui equi salario et expensis”	Meeting with officers and with “Foguilly de Friburgo”	6 fl.	Inv. 16, reg. 64, f. 377v–378

Geneva, 1418 “a la foyre de pasques de l’an courant mil CCCC et XVIII” (27 March 1418)	Pierre de Menthon stays for eight days and round trip	49 Items “in particulis scriptis in quodam rotulo papireo quatuor folia integra simul suta continente”	Purchase of fabrics and furs; services, transportation expenses	1262 fl. 6 d. gr.	Inv. 16, reg. 64, f. 339–341v
Geneva, 1418 “apud Gebennas ad nundinas festi pasche” (27 March 1418)	Barthélemy Chabod, clerk of the treasurer stays for twelve days and round trip	1 Item “pro suis et sui equi salario et expensis”	Meeting with officers “pro recuperando pecunias”	6 fl.	Inv. 16, reg. 64, f. 380v
Geneva, 1419 “a la foyre de pasques de Geneve comencant le XXIII ^e jour d’avril l’an M IIIIC et XIX” (16 April 1419)	Pierre de Menthon stays for nine days and has assistants on site to select the fabrics and the horses	58 Items “in particulis seriose descriptis in quodam rotulo papireo quatuor folia simul suta continente”	Purchase of fabrics, cloths, weapons, horses <i>et alia</i> ; services and expenses	2449 fl. 677 gold ecus and 850 king’s fr.	Inv. 16, reg. 65, f. 163–165v
Geneva, 1419 “in nundenis pasche” (16 April 1419)	Barthélemy Chabod clerk of the treasurer; his twelve-day mission took him from Chambéry to Thonon and then on to Geneva	1 Item among 17 “in particulis scriptis in quodam rotulo papirei duo folia papirea simul suta continente . . .” nundenis pasche”	Administrative reason “pro fieri faciendo memoriale de hiis que erant necessaria in nundenis pasche”	6 fl.	Inv. 16, reg. 65, f. 322v

(continued)

(continued)

Location and Date (liturgical date)	Representatives of the Duke Amédée VIII	Receipt	Motifs	Amount of expenditure in <i>denarius/denier</i> (d.), <i>florinus/florin</i> (fl.), <i>franchus/franc</i> (fr.) and <i>grossus/gros</i> (gr.)	Reference
Geneva, 1419 “a la foere de la saint Pierre l’an de grace mil cccc xix a Genève” (1 August 1419)	Jean de Compeys « escuyer d’escuyrie » stays for three days together with François de Compeys	12 Items “in particulis scriptis in quodam folio papiri”	Purchase of fabrics, cloths; services and expenses	124 fl. 6 d. and 9 king’s gold écus	Inv. 16, reg. 65, f. 176v–178
Geneva, 1419 “ <i>in proximis nudimis Gebennarum</i> ” (not specified, but between april and october 1419)	François de Menthon, knight and advisor to the duke	1 Item	Payment for his services (“ <i>laudabilibus serviciis</i> ”), to be paid at the next Geneva fair	200 fl.	Inv. 16, reg. 65, f. 275–v

Appendix 2:

Purchases made for the Duke of Savoy at the Fair of Saints Simon and Jude in Geneva in 1417

This excerpt from the register of the general treasurer Guignonet Maréchal presents the text of the expenses incurred at the fair of Saints Simon and Jude in Geneva in 1417. The presentation of the expense is in Latin, as is the letter from Amadeus VIII, which is copied at the end. This letter, dated Chambéry, 9 November 1417, instructs the treasurer to reimburse Pierre de Menthon for the expenses he incurred on behalf of his master.

These expenses were recorded in French by the buyer on a small roll of paper consisting of two sheets, which is transcribed in the treasurer's register as supporting documentation. The list details the purchases made in Geneva, labour costs, and expenses incurred for travel, lodging, and the transport of the acquired goods. It offers a glimpse, in vernacular, into the Geneva fair of autumn 1417, its participants, the available goods, their origins, and their prices.⁵⁰

Libravit eidem Petro de Menthone scutifero domini quos pro domino eiusque vice nomine mandato soluit realiter et libravit personis et racionibus modoque et forma contentis et descriptis in particulis scriptis in quodam rotulo papireo duo folia simul suta continente quarum particularum tenores sequuntur prout infra.

Si appres s'en sieguent les dras achectés pour monseigneur à la foyre de Geneve de la Saint Symond et Jude l'an mil CCCXVII par la meyn de Pierre de Menthon.

Et premierement pour la livrée des servitours de mondit segn(our) pour IX pieces de gris de Saint-Loup a XXII frans la piece achettées de Johan Lengloys qui montent en somme: IX^{xx} XVIII frans.

Item pour une piece de gris de Saint-Loup achect(ée) de Girard Ribol: XXII frans.

Item de Johan Hudel III pieces de gris de Saint-Loup a XXII frans la piece achect(ée) de luy, valent: LXVI frans.

Item de Johan Lengloys une piece de gris de Saint-Loup: XXIII frans.

Item dudit Johan II pieces de gris de Feugieres a XII frans et dimi la piece: XXV frans.

⁵⁰ Inv. 16, reg. 64, f. 336v–338. I have generally followed the *Conseils pour l'édition des textes médiévaux*. Paris: Comité des travaux historiques et scientifiques, École nationale des chartes, vols. I and II, 2001. Developments made uncertain by the hybrid nature of the language are indicated in parentheses.

Item de Termon Luc pour II pieces de blanc d'Evreux pour fere la devise de la livrée: XXIX frans.

Item dou dist Termon une piece de rouge pour la dicte devise dou pont de Laeche ahect(ée) de ly pour tant: XXIII frans.

Item a Johan Lengloys pour une piece de brunete de Saint-Loup pour la dicte devise ahectée de ly: XXIII frans.

Item dudit Termon Luc XII aunes de gris de Ruant pour les deulx chappellans de mons(eigneur) a I franc et dimi l'aune ahect(ée) de ly: XVIII frans.

Item pour les V pages de mons(eigneur) et pour Loys de Myolans et Ypprant de la Rongnie, de Johan Lenglois, pour une piece de gris de Saint-Loup: XXIII frans.

Item pour lesditz pages et lesditz Loys et Ypprant pour fere chaucés et chapirons et pour fere raube, chaucés et chapirons a Challes et a Monfalcon, pages, pour une piece et V aunes de brunete de Saint-Loup a XXIII frans la piece ahectée dudit Johan Lenglois, qui montent en somme: XXX frans.

Item dudit Johan Lengloys pour VI aunes et I quart de brunete de Bernay pour fourrer les II robes de Challes et Montfalcon, pages, a XVIII gros l'aune: VII frans et obole gros.

Item pour la Guilliemete de Geneve pour VII aunes ahectées de Johan Lengloys de vert de Ruans a XXX gros l'aune: XIII frans II gros.

Item de Termon Luc II pieces de vert de Loviers pour les femes [sic] et escuiers de la dicte Guilliemete et pour forrer la robe de ladicte Guilliemete a XXII frans: XLIII frans.

Item dudit Termon pour dimy piece de vert de Loviers pour forrer les robes de lesdites femes ahect(ées) d'audit Termon: X frans.

Item de Johan de Tingeyron VI aunes pour le bastard de Bussi de brunete de la Vicomé a XXVIII gros l'aune: X frans et dimy.

Item pour XXIII aunes de toille pour enfardeller les draps a XVI deniers l'aune pour tant: II florins VIII deniers gros.

Item pour VI cordes pour fere VI balles des draps dessus dictz: III gros.

Item pour de gros fil pour coudre les dictes balles: I denier gros.

Item a deux enfardelleurs pour fere les dictes VI balles: III deniers gros.

Item a ung mulatier pour porter lesdictes VI balles qui sont III charges de Geneve à Chambry [sic]: XXVIII deniers obole gros.

Item pour les despens de moy Pierre de Menthon qui a fait a Geneve pour l'espace de IIII jours qu'il a demouré a la foyre de Geneve et pour II jour pour aller et pour venir a ung florin par jour pour ahecter les chosses dessus escriptes: VI florins petit poids.

Item a Pierre chambrier pour ses despens de IIII jour qu'il a demouré a la dicte foyre et pour III jours pour aller et pour venir, chascun jour IIII deniers gros, qu'il a vacqué pour les chouses dessus dictes: XXVIII deniers gros.

Item pour les robes de mestre Luquyn Pascal, pour Guignonet Mareschal tresourier et Pierre de Menthon escuyer de escuerie a XX escus par robe: IIII^{xx} X florins.

Item a Johan Escoffra brodieur pour une uncze et dimy de perlies desquelles la demy uncze est des grosses et l'autre demy des menues qui faillient pour la raube grise de mons(eigneur) lesquelles il a achemté pour tant: XIII florins VIII deniers gros petit poids.

Item achemté a Chamb(ery) dudit Termon Luc le VIII^e jour dou mois d'octobre VIII pieces de blanc de Segans desquelx les deux pieces sont pour forrer les robes des pages de Loys de Miolan et Ypprant de la Rognie et celle du bastard de Buxi et pour les deulx escuiers de la Guilliemete de Gruere. Et les six pieces sont pour la livrée mons(eigneur) pour forrer les robes des plus honorables, la piece XIII frans et demy valent: CVIII frans.

Item pour XII pieces de blanc de Gigniat pour la dicte livrée a IX frans et quart la piece montent en somme: CXI frans achemtés dudit Termon.

Summe des particules dessus escriptes: VII^c IIII^{xx} V frans et dimy de roy et CXVIII florins IX deniers obole gros petit poids.

Quem rotulum in quo predictae particulae sunt descriptae reddit annexum lictere domini de testimonio premissorum et mandato solvendi ac etiam sine difficultate qualibet allocandi habita cum dictis rotulo et lictera domini de confessione et recepta sigillo consilii domini Chamberiaci residentis, cancellario absente, sigillate et manu Guidonis Columbi eius secretarii signate, cuiusque lictere domini tenor sequitur in hiis verbis:

“Amedeus dux Sabaudie dilecto fideli Guignoneto Marescali thesaurario nostro Sabaudie generali salutem. Mandamus tibi quantus visis presentibus, libres, solvas et realiter vice nostra expedias dilecto fideli scutifero nostro Petro de Menthone, videlicet centum decem octo florinos novem denarios et obolum grossorum parvi ponderis. Item et septies centum quaterviginti quinque franchos cum dimidio auri regis ad XVI quolibet quos pro nobis de mandatoque nostro soluit et libavit causis et rationibus modoque et forma in rotullo presentibus annexo descriptis, recipiendo ab eodem Petro cum presentibus et dictis annexis licteram de confessione et recepta opportunam. Et nos ipsos centum decem octo florinos novem denarios obolum grossorum parvi ponderis et septies centum quaterviginti quinque franchos cum dimidio auri regis quos sic eidem solueris tibi in tuo primo computo per magistros et receptores computorum nostrorum precipimus et mandamus sine difficultate qualibet allocari. Datum Chamberiaci die nona mensis novembris anno Domini millesimo quatercentesimo decimo septimo sub sigillo con-

silii nostri ibidem residentis, cancellario nostro absente, per dominum Guido Columbi. Vigore cusuquidam lictere domini, soluit dictus thesaurarius prefato Petro de Menthone quantitates supra et infrascriptas ut per notam instrumenti de confessione et recepta facta per dominum Petrum de Menthone de predictis et subscriptis quantitatibus per ipsum habitis a prefato thausaurario [sic], causis superius insertis et declaratis, receptam sub anno predicto Domini millesimo quatercentesimo decimo septimo die nona mensis novembris manu Bartholomey Chabodi notam et signatam: CXVIII florinos IX denarios obolum grossorum parvi ponderis et VII^c IIII^{xx} V frans et dimidium regis ad XVI.”

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