

ACV P Loys 2275 Grant by Louis II de Savoie to Anthonius Cornu dictus de Vulliens the younger, die Jovis ante Annunciacionem Dominicam 1327

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This document demonstrates one of the methods used by Louis II de Savoie to reward his functionaries in Moudon, by granting them feudal rents that he held. In this case, Anthonius de Vulliens the younger receives specific *people* (subjects of Louis II de Savoie) and the *censes they owed on specific properties*. Further, these properties, some conveyed by Louis from his own holdings, others that Anthonius had purchased or might in the future purchase from Guilliernus de Sotens (or from Isabella, the mother of this Guilliernus), or that Anthonius might receive from his father's estate by a partage or distribution among his father's heirs, were to be consolidated into a single "homagium", in other words, they were all to be considered part of a single fief, granted to Anthonius.

All of this occurred in 1327 or 1328, depending on how the calendar was reckoned on this occasion, well before Anthonius the younger became a sort of public figure as the Balli de Vaud (at Moudon) and served also at Rue. This Anthonius was eventually one of the universal heirs of Richard de Prez, who died in 1346 while on a Crusade, and as a result of a substantial loan that Richard had made to Louis II de Savoie, that had only partly been repaid, Anthonius thus acquired another source of income, in the form of the annual interest on that loan, payable by Louis II de Savoie and his heirs. Beyond that, Anthonius also married (about 1350, almost certainly as his second wife) Bonarent de Castello, Richard's widow.

Anthonius the younger did in fact continue to acquire properties and feudal rights from Guilliernus de Sotens, right up to the death of Guilliernus about 1342. A number of transactions between these men still exist and are described in the inventory of the Archives communales de Moudon.

There were undoubtedly other transactions involving Louis II de Savoie and Anthonius the younger as well as Anthonius the elder. At least one large loan, slightly over 400 livres, is mentioned in the terriers (the lender was apparently Anthonius the younger, according to later terriers). Further, a number of terriers mention that various censes which would ordinarily be due to Louis II de Savoye or his heirs are to be paid instead to the heirs of Anthonius de Vuilliens the elder, and the rights to the annual interest on the remaining unpaid principal were eventually passed down to several generations of successors or creditors of the de Vulliens family.

P Loys 2275, then is the best available example of the content of these obligations. Of special note is the amount of detail the text contains. While the properties are not described in a way that allows us to locate them precisely, the amounts of cense and the names of the tenants are specified. A similar formula is implied in the way the later terriers are phrased : specific amounts of cense are due on specific properties, but not on other properties held by the same

tenants, or sometimes with an additional amount still to be paid to the sovereign instead of the de Vulliens heirs, and not in a fixed proportion over all such properties.

The currency is expressed in deniers of Lausanne, both “old” and apparently “new”. Around the beginning of the 14th Century, the “old” deniers were replaced with “new” deniers in the ratio of 12 “old” deniers to 15 “new” deniers, although other conversion rates have been noted. It is of some interest to evaluate the total value of the censes listed here. While it is possible the currency (“old” versus “new”) has not been properly specified in all cases, it appears the total value of the cash rents amounts to about 6 livres 15 sols, more than half of it from the properties that Anthonius had purchased from Sotens.

The script is clear and evidently appropriate to the period. There are two slits at the bottom of the parchment where the seal of Louis II de Savoie would have been attached, but it is now lost. There are no signatures, and the various notations on the back are all much later and not informative.

The date is somewhat in question. The inventory of the ACV interprets it as 19 mar 1327, based on the Style of the Nativity. In the year 1327 reckoned by the modern calendar, the feast of the Annunciation fell on Wednesday, March 25, and the preceding Thursday was 19 mar 1327. However, if the year was intended to be reckoned by the Style of the Annunciation, the dates in before the feast of the Annunciation in March, 1327 would fall instead in the modern year 1328, in which the feast of the Annunciation fell on Friday, March 25, 1328 by the modern calendar, and the preceding Thursday was the modern date 24 mar 1328 (the archivist Maxime Reymond appears to have favored this date). Another source listed the date as 21 mar 1327, apparently inconsistent with any style of dating, possibly a transcription error. More information is needed to verify which calendar system was in use, and the situation is possibly complicated by the fact that there is no indication within the document itself as to where it was prepared and sealed by the very well traveled and peripatetic Louis II de Savoie.



Nos Ludovicus de Sabaudia dominus Waudi, notum facimus universis quod cum pro gratis et amicabilem servitiis nobis dudum factis et que speramus in futurum impensuris per dilectum nostrum et fidelem Anthonium dictum Cornu de Willyens domicelli de Melduno, dederimus eidem Anthonio census denariis infrascriptos unacum rebus, possessionibus, et proprietatibus pro quibus debentur, quos debent annuatim in festo Beati Martini Hyemalis censerii infrascripti, pro rebus et possessionibus infrascriptis,

Primo, videlicet Perrodus Milet et Perrodus filius Stephani de Karrojo, sex denarios Loysannenses ? census veterum, pro una setorata et dimidia prati sita in territorio de Karrojo en Copye.

Item, Johannes Joly et Mermetus nepos eius, sex denarios predictae monete (i.e., “old” currency) census, pro una setorata et dimidia prati sita in territorio de Meysieres in Prato Stephani.

Item, Bosonetus filius quondam Jaqueti Fornerii de Karrojo, undecim solidos Loysannenses ? communiter currencium (=“new” currency ?) census, pro tribus falcaturum prati sitarum ? en Roverala ? in territorio de Sarvyon et pro tribus posis terre sitis ibidem.

Item, Jaquetus filius ou Gros et Johannes li Callye de Karrojo, octo solidos Laysannenses ? communiter currencium census pro quatuor posis terre sisi en Cagnyeres ? (faded, not clearly legible) in territorio de Sarvyon et pro quatuor aliis posis terre sitis supra Fontem de Fellens (=Ferlens) juxta planchias ecclesie de Meysieres.

Item, Humbertus Mistralis de Karrojo, quinque solidos Loysannenses ? communiter currencium census, pro duabus posis terre sitis en Cagnyeres (clear).

Item, idem Humbertus et Johannis li Callye frater eius, tresdecim solidos Loysannenses ? communiter currencium census, pro tribus posis terre, quarum due jacent en Cagnyeres et altera posa jacet ... (faded, illegible) Fellens, et pro tribus falcataris prati sitas in Prato de Fellens.

Item, Willermus Cingo de Meysieres, undecim solidos Loysannenses ? communiter currencium, pro duabus falcataris prati sitas in territorio de Sarvyon en Cagnyeres ? et pro tribus posis terre sitis ibidem.

Item, Andreas filius Johannodi de Meysieres, duos solidos Loysannenses ? communiter currencium, pro dimidia posa terre sita in semita de Sarvyon, prout in licteris quas a nobis habet super donacione predicta continetur, quos census predictos unacum rebus, possessionibus, et proprietatibus pro quibus debentur, dictus Anthonius tenet a nobis in feudum ligium et nobis et nostris pro predictis homagium ligium facere tenetur.

Item, et cum idem Anthonius certas res et redditus emerit a Guilliermo de Sotens domicello de Melduno, que res et redditus inferius continetur, videlicet census denariis infrascriptis cum rebus, possessionibus et proprietatibus pro quibus debentur, quos debent annuatim censerii infrascripti pro rebus et possessionibus infrascriptis,

Primo, videlicet Nycholaus Parisii de Soterens ? (there is a clear but unexpected abbreviation sign over the e, the word would otherwise be read as Sotens) et filie Mermeti Ruphi fratris dicti Nicholai, vigintis tres solidos Lausannenses census de moneta veteri, pro prato dicto deis Loyes.

Item, pro prato dicto dou Costaul.

Item, pro prato dicto dou Mulin, pro mollia ? de Chinauz ? , et pro prato dicto de Pra Bosson.

Item, Perreta relictæ Benetye de Sotens, duos solidos Lausannenses predictæ monetæ (i.e., “old” currency ?) census, pro ochia sita juxta domum suam, pro prato subtus viam de Villar Membra, pro una posa et dimidia terre en Faye, pro una seytorata prati en Nere Vauz, una posa terre, una setorata prati en Pra Riondet, et una posa terre eis Perrilvit.

Item, Johannes Brallyars, Perreta Vireta, et Perrusseta dou For, tres solidos dicte monetæ (“old” currency ?) census, pro prato dicto de Willyemba, pro duabus posis terre en Chinauz ? , et pro uno morsello prati en Frasses.

Item, Johannes Curreta, Johanneta et Jacola eius neptes, decem et novem denarios dicte monetæ (“old” currency ?) census, pro campo juxta Campum Domengie.

Item, Johannes Poncete ? de Soctens et Williermus Mugnerius, quatuor solidos et sex denariis dicte monetæ (“old” currency ?) census, pro prato dou Bruillyon, pro tribus posis terre juxta dictum pratum, et pro ochia dou Bugnyon.

Item, Perrodus filius quondam Martini Mistralis pro se et fratribus suis, quindecim denarios Lausannenses census, pro uno morsello nemoris in Valle de Sotens.

Item, Williermus Gallyens, tres solidos Lausannenses communiter currencium (i.e., “new” currency ?) census, et Perrodus filius quondam Humberti Mistralis, duodecim denarios Lausannenses communiter currencium census, pro medietate nemoris jacentis inter rivum qui descendit dever la Faye et nemus quod olim tenebat Johannes Mugnerius de Sotens.

Item, duodecim solidos Lausannenses communiter currencium census, Item, et tres solidos tres denarios eiusdem monetæ census, quos debebat annuatim predictus Johannes Mugnerius de Sotens, pro tertia parte molendini de Sotens, quem olim tenebat, et pro uno morsello nemoris in Valle de Sotens.

Item, Jacobus Robini, decem et octo denarios, idem Jacobus undecim denarios Lausannenses census, pro uno morsello nemoris et pro prato de Nerevaux.

Item, Agatha filia quondam Mermeti de Vilarmembra, quatuor solidos Lausannenses census, pro quinque posis terre sitis juxta pratum de Fayes.

Item, emerit et adquisierit predictus Anthonius a predicto Guilliermo decimam suam et terragim suum de Sotens, et tocius territorii eiusdem, cum omnibus suis juribus, exitibus, provencibus, et percepcione et appendiciis universis.

Item, quatuor cupas messelli census quas debent annuatim censerii infrascriptis pro rebus infrascriptis in territorio de Sotens,

Primo, Johannes li Viret de Botens, pro tribus posis terre et uno morsello prati sito en Chinauz ? , tres cupas predicti messelli census.

Item, Jacobus Robini, pro octo posis terre sitis en Frasses, alteram cupam dicti messelli census.

Item, et unum morsellum nemoris situm in territorio de Sotens juxta territorium de Ermenges que predicta empta a predicto Williermo (=Guilliermo) [de Sotens], eidem Anthonio laudavimus prout in lictoris nostris quas a nobis habent super hoc continentur, cum predicta sint de feodo nostro ligio.

Item, et cum dictus Anthonius emerit et adquisierit a dicto Guilliermo census capones et res infrascriptis unacum rebus, possessionibus, et propretatis pro quibus debentur, quos debent annuatim censerii infrascripti pro rebus infrascriptis,

Primo, videlicet Roletus filius Robini de Sotens, pro nemore sito in Valle, pro mollia de Nerevauz, et pro terra sita in valle Douchoren, viginti unum denarios Lausannenses census, et unum caponem census.

Item, et duos capones qui debentur annuatim unius pro molendino, et alius pro nemore quod partitur cum Mistrali.

Item, Hugonetus et Jacobus filii Williermi Gollyar de Sotens, duos solidos et sex denarios Lausannenses census.

Item, Perrodus filius quondam Martini Mistralis de Sotens, quindecim denarios Lausannenses census, pro nemore quod tenent in Valle de Sotens juxta nemus Jacobi Robini, et quendam morsellum nemoris qui partitur cum predictis.

Item, sex solidos Lausannenses communiter currencium census et unum caponem quos debet annuatim Perrodus filius quondam Humberti Mistralis de Sotens, pro nemore sito supra molendinum, et campo sito de supra, et pro alio nemore sito ibidem.

Item, pro prato deis Loyes, pro uno morsello ochie, et pro una pecia terre.

Item, duodecim denarios Lausannenses census quos debet annuatim idem Perrodus pro terra de Frasses, et unum caponem census pro nemore predicto.

Item, unam cupam avene quam debet annuatim pro avenaria.

Item, unum caponem quod debet annuatim li Curreta, pro campo juxta ochiam Dommenget.

Item, Hugonetus de Vilarmembra, duos solidos Lausannenses et unum caponem census, pro campo juxta cabanam Perrodi Mistralis, et cum predicta empta a dicto Guilliermo sint de feodo nostro, nos eodem Anthonio laudamus.

Item, et cum dictus Johnannes de Willyens genitor dicti Anthonii certas res, possessiones, et redditus teneat et possideat de feodo nostro ligio, pro quibus nobis in homagium ligium

tenetur, Nos considerantes grata et amicalia servicia nobis impensa temporibus retroactis per predictum Anthonium Cornutum, et que speramus infuturum impensura, volumus et eidem de gratia speciali concedimus quod si contingat res predictas quod dictus Johannes de Willyens genitor dicti Anthonii tenet a nobis et de feodo nostro ligio, in partagium dicti Anthonii devenire (this passage implies that Anthonius had *not yet* executed a “partage” or distribution with the other heirs of his father’s estate), quod idem Anthonius tam de rebus primo dictis quas sibi dedimus, de quibus nobis homagium ligium tenetur, tam etiam de hiis quas emit a Guilliermo de Sotens predicto que sunt de feodo nostro, quam de hiis quas genitor suis predictus de feodo nostro tenet ut premittitur, idem Anthonius dictus Cornu pro premissis omnibus nobis et nostris, in unum solum homagium ligium teneatur, volumus etiam quod si contingeret *in avena* (=in advena, written in *ana*, meaning “*in the future*”) dictum Anthonium aliqua de feodo nostro emere vel acquirere a predicto Guilliermo de Sotens et a matre dicti Guilliermi, quod predictus Anthonius ea a nobis et nostris teneat modo et forma et sub condicionibus quas a nobis tenet et tenere debet alia superius denotata, et gratiam predictam quam nos dicto Anthonio facimus eidem et suis heredibus facimus irrevocabiliter et imperpetuum et ipsam gratiam eosdem volumus valere et prodesse, prometentes nos prefatus Ludovicus bona fide nostra quod contra predicta vel aliquid de predictis sum presentem licteram per nos aut per alium non veniemus in futurum, in cuius rei testimonium nos predictus Ludovicus sigillum nostrum presentibus licteris duximus apponendum. Datum mense Marcii die Jovis ante Annunciationem Dominicam anno domini millesimo ccc^o vicesimo septimo.

END.